

## Confidence Inspired By Bank of Montreal Statement

**Bank in Strongest Position Reports Total Assets in Excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions—Prepared For After War Period of Readjustment.**

The Bank of Montreal comes out with its Annual Statement at a time when the strength shown must lend considerable confidence regarding the manner in which the Dominion will be able to pass through the period of readjustment.

It is especially fortunate that the Bank of Montreal, at a time of general uncertainty like the present, should be in a position to disclose such strength and solidity. This is the best guarantee of the assistance the Bank stands prepared to give the country and Governments.

With its total assets in excess of Five Hundred and Fifty Millions and Liquid assets in excess of Three Hundred and Seventy Million Dollars, the Bank of Montreal in reality becomes a National Institution that enables the manufacturers and commercial interests of the country to realize the resources back of Canada in a period during which must occur such a marked industrial evolution.

Throughout the uncertainty of the war period the Bank of Montreal, while lending fullest assistance to Canadian industry, has steadfastly followed and counselled a policy of keeping strong. As a result the reversal to peace conditions finds the Bank in exactly the position it desired to occupy when the change came to this country as well as to the rest of the world.

A study of the Bank's position at the close of its fiscal year will immediately enable every Canadian to become more confident regarding the outlook. Such an exhibit could hardly come at a time when it could be calculated to benefit Canada to a greater extent in the money centres of the world.

The very unusual strides made during the year are due in part to the absorption of the Bank of British North America, but at the same time, month by month the Bank has forged ahead, and with its large resources has been able to lend fullest assistance to both the Imperial and Canadian Governments, as well as looking after the growing requirements of a considerable portion of Canadian municipalities and industries.

Just how great has been the progress made during the past few years can be appreciated from the fact that in 1914, the first year of the war, the total assets stood at \$289,562,678, while to-day they have increased to \$558,413,546. Liquid assets alone now stand at \$370,351,000, being \$80,000,000 above what the total assets were four years ago.

**Expansion of Year**  
The past twelve months have witnessed steady expansion, even allowing for the absorption of the B. N. A., and now the total assets stand at \$558,413,546, com-

pared with \$403,980,236 at the end of the previous year. Liquid assets total \$370,351,651, and are equal to 71.28% of the total liabilities to the public and compare with \$276,298,397 last year.

The measure of assistance lent the Dominion and British Governments is reflected by Dominion and Provincial Government securities of a value of \$46,870,586, as compared with \$28,573,322 a year ago and Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian of \$52,085,835 up from \$33,455,254. The expansion of the general commercial business is indicated by Current Loans and Discounts of \$146,028,861, as compared with \$97,607,404, while at the same time Loans to Cities, Towns and Municipalities have gained to \$15,598,069 from \$11,415,383, and Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada \$14,649,836 up from \$10,045,811.

### Deposits at Record Levels

That the policy of thrift so strongly advocated by the Bank has been followed in a large measure by the people of Canada is shown by the increase in interest bearing deposits to the record level of \$345,552,764, as compared with \$246,041,786, a gain of almost One Hundred Million Dollars, while Deposits not bearing interest stand at \$124,175,047 up from \$71,114,641. As there is no increase in the Bank's capital in connection with the purchase of the Bank of B. N. A. it is assumed the amount required to redeem the shares of that institution has been set aside and included in the total of non-interest bearing deposits.

### Profit and Loss Account

The more favorable conditions under which the Bank has operated during the year have resulted in a slight increase in the Profits, as compared with the previous year. The profits amount to \$2,562,720, equal to 16.01% on the capital and compare with \$2,477,969 in the previous year. These profits added to the Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward made the total amount available for distribution \$4,227,613. Of this amount dividends and bonuses required \$1,920,000, War Tax on Bank note circulation \$160,000, Subscriptions to Patriotic Funds \$46,000 and Reservation for Bank Premises \$200,000, leaving the balance to be carried forward to Balance of Profit and Loss of \$1,901,613 as compared with \$1,664,893 at the end of the previous year.

The chief items in the statement of the Bank as of Oct. 31st with comparisons with those of the previous year are as follows:

	1918.	1917.
Total Assets.....	\$558,413,546	\$403,980,236
Deposits bearing interest.....	345,552,764	246,041,786
Deposits not bearing interest.....	124,175,047	71,114,641
Current Loans and Discounts.....	146,028,861	97,607,404
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.....	46,870,586	28,573,322
Railway and other Bonds.....	11,375,199	12,571,625
Canadian Municipal Government Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities.....	52,085,835	33,455,254
Gold and Silver Coin.....	25,492,841	20,592,891
Dominion Notes.....	68,531,256	30,760,233
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.....	27,700,000	14,500,000
Profits for year.....	2,562,720	2,477,969
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,901,613	1,664,893

## Wash Day Made Easy for \$2.00

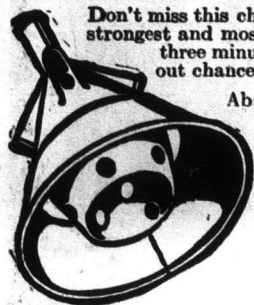
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### Thick Liquor is Crystallized

The product which is now technically called thick liquor is again submitted to sulphur fumes which neutralize it and destroy the waste material. The thick liquor is again passed through mechanical filters which remove any foreign solid matter, after which it is boiled in the vacuum strike pan where the sugar is crystallized. This pan is a closed cast iron vessel about eleven feet in diameter and fourteen feet high, holding from thirty to forty-five tons of sugar molasses when full. In the lower portion are situated a number of copper coils through which steam passes to the condenser and the pump draws off the non-condensable vapor. During the operation a vacuum is maintained in the apparatus, the mass boiling at a low temperature, which prevents burning. When the operation is completed the whole mass, known as melada, is concentrated until it contains in composition about seventy-five per cent of sugar and twenty-five per cent of molasses. The melada is then removed into a large iron tank with propeller arms constantly revolving and termed a mixer. Attached to and directly underneath the mixer are a number of centrifugals. These consist of revolving baskets surrounded by safety curbs. The baskets are lined with a finely perforated brass screen. About five hundred pounds of

melada at a time is taken into the centrifugals from the mixer above. The machine is caused to revolve by means of a suitable belt and pulley or water pressure until it attains a velocity of from one thousand to one thousand five hundred revolutions a minute. The centrifugal force which is about forty pounds per square inch, throws the melada to the sides, a screen holding the sugar back. The molasses is thrown off through this screen until it strikes the sides of the safety curbs, flowing off in a pipe or trough, and is collected in tanks for further manipulation.

After the melada has been in the revolving centrifugals a few minutes it is entirely freed from syrup. A jet of water is then sprayed on it to remove the last trace of molasses, the machine is stopped and the sugar falls through an opening in the bottom into a conveyor which carries it to an elevator connected with a drier. This drier consists of a hollow cylinder about six feet in diameter and thirty feet long which revolves slowly. The sugar is carried upwards and dropped continually on warm pipes where it remains in constant motion until every particle of moisture is removed from it. It then passes from the drier over a screen which removes any lumps that may have formed and falls into a hopper from which it is sacked and ready for the market.

## Heroines from Home

Written for The Western Home Monthly by Margaret Minaker

**J**UST as surely as she has produced a stamp of young manhood, which was tested and found true at Ypres, and many a time since, Canada is developing a distinct type of young womanhood. The Canadian girl is not unlike her brother in that staunch determination, which carries both along, a legacy from pioneer grandparents who wrested their Canada from a giant forest. And there is, as Eve insists, a great deal of clear-eyed charm; a dash of warm spirit; and usually that cool reserve so often misunderstood, which lies like a sifting of fine white ash over the glowing fires within.

Of this type, so essentially Canadian, was Nursing Sister Agnes MacPherson. Youth, beauty and love were all hers, when she carried her graduation roses at Hospital St. Boniface. Yet she chose that path which leads along the places of pain, and counted her youth and strength but aids in God's great work of ministering to the sick.

About this time, we came to that great epoch in our national history, when the clarion call sounded to every nation to stand for honor and liberty. At once, Canada stood up! And with her stood many of her young men—and not a few of her maidens.

In the great camp of preparation in Manitoba, there were nurses needed at the hospital tents. Agnes MacPherson responded to that need. When battalion upon battalion of Western men, trained upon these wide rolling plains, sailed overseas to their great and terrible task, do you think for a moment, the loyal young Sister stayed behind, choosing the easier part? Hers was a duty not to be half done, but to be carried with high head to the battle front if need be. No one dreamed then how that sweet firm spirit would be called to the test!

For busy, trying years she ministered among the wounded, weary lads brought into the Canadian clearing stations. I wonder how many boys of the Maple Leaf remember her lovely face and strong young hands? I think they must be numbered in thousands.

O Germany! Germany! What crimes are committed in thy name. In that bright future we are all working toward, will the light of peace ever fade those grisly blots upon that name? Men writhed and sickened when they heard of the dastardly attacks upon hospitals, those hospices of Christ's pity, and upon hospital ships, which even the insatiable deep has spared. I think the hearts of the world will always burn when they remember.

A large Canadian clearing station was made the objective of one of these pitiless air-raids. What a night of horror and heroism! Sister Agnes was on night duty. She and her companions were at their posts, helping to save some poor

lads whom they would not abandon. They who had saved so many, "themselves they could not save." Death rode with that cruel raider, who scorned the sign of the Cross, but history can show us no end more beautiful in its white flame of high sacrifice.

In a British cemetery in France, where there lies so much that is Canada's, they laid her slim body, "like a warrior taking his rest," dressed as they had known her, in her nurse's uniform. Flowers, they heaped upon the Union Jack, in that strange way we see so often of late—patriotism made beautiful. Every honor the army could pay was shown in those last rites, but was as nothing to the tears and love with which they buried their soldier-nurse.

Hers was a glorious work and a sad though splendid end, which must stir every Canadian soul with pride. As England honors Edith Cavell, so Canada must remember Agnes MacPherson and those other brave Canadians like her, whose annals are told elsewhere; nurses, whose heroic, compassionate spirits the Hun could never break nor terrorize.

Surely amid all the exquisite natural monuments in our Dominion, there is some chain of lovely limpid lakes; or a sisterhood of sublime mountain peaks, in their snowy caps, which could bear with honor the names of Canada's martyred nurses. Then in that better Canada to be, new generations shall not forget them but often speak their names, saying, "They died in our cause, somewhere in France."

### The Canadian Sister

Too bright the sunlight seemed to lie  
On June's young greening fields, the day  
The dreadful message came.  
Somewhere in France, with courage high,  
True to her trust, she chose to stay.  
Through tears we read her name;  
"She died of wounds."

God grant her aureole may flow  
In shimmering light above her brow.  
And o'er her shoulders' grace,  
In that sweet fashion nurses know,  
So lads in Wards of Heaven now,  
May know her gentle face.  
They died of wounds.

How they shall leap to greet her there,  
Who tended them in war-wrecked days;  
Each boyish face will shine,  
When God, upon her bosom fair,  
Shall set the Cross she served always,  
For those, a royal sign,  
Who died of wounds.

Where Mary sits 'mid women fair  
They shall await her lovingly,  
Cavell may take her hand;  
But Christ, I think, will touch her hair,  
And whisper reassuringly,  
For He will understand,  
He died of wounds.