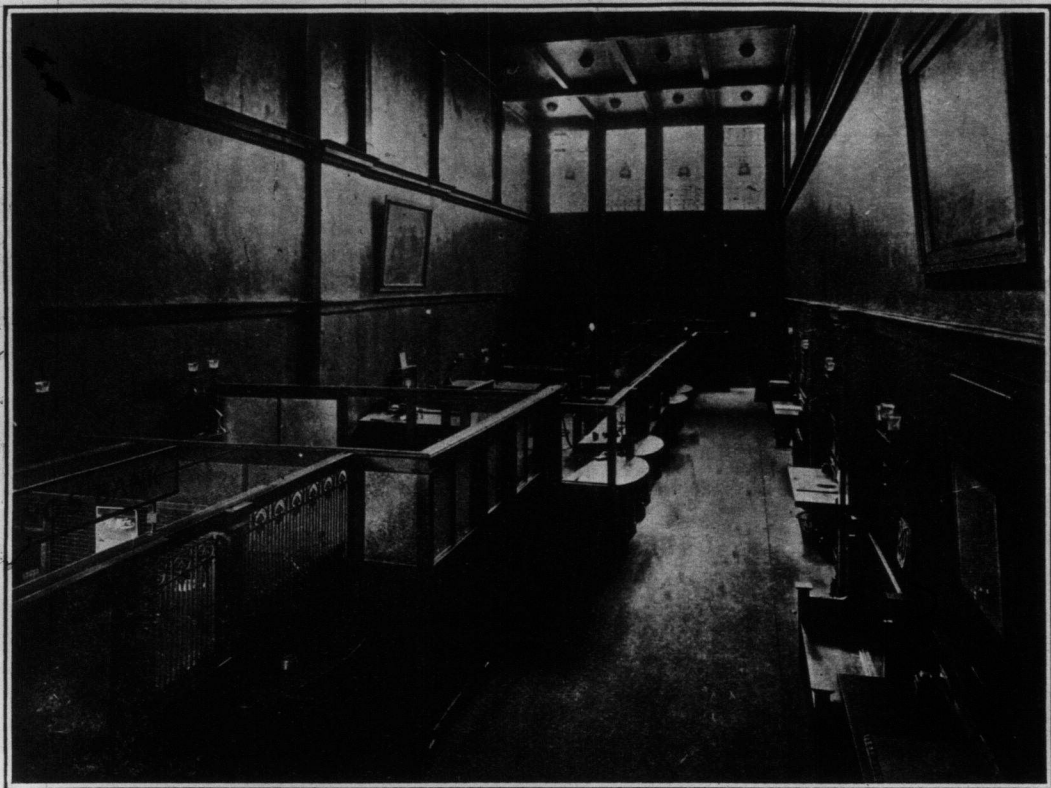


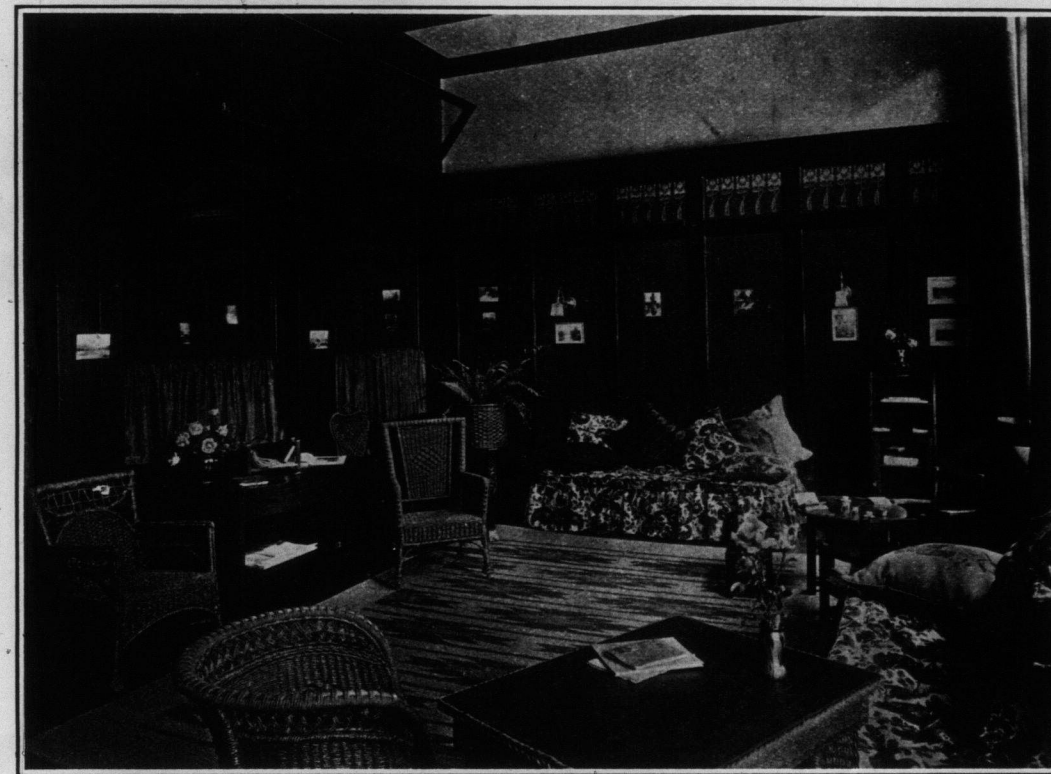
THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA



MAIN OFFICE, TORONTO

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
Savings Department at every Branch.
Interest is credited 4 times a year.



REST ROOM, TORONTO—A New Department Conducted by Women for Women.

JAMES MASON

General Manager of the Home Bank of Canada.

The general manager of the Home Bank of Canada began his banking career as a junior clerk in the Toronto Savings Bank, and advanced rapidly in the scale of promotion to the post of manager in that institution. Later, when the Toronto Savings Bank became the Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, he entered upon a long and prosperous tenure of



LT.-COL. JAMES MASON

office as general manager. In 1905, when it was evident that the business of the Home Savings and Loan Company had outgrown the powers of its charter, it was merged into the Home Bank of Canada. The change of name brought but little change in the directorate, or official staff, beyond increasing the numbers; and the general manager of the Home Savings and Loan Company became the general manager of the Home Bank of Canada. When the merger of the Home Savings and Loan Company into the Home Bank of Canada was accomplished the shareholders of the Home Savings and Loan Company were paid a final dividend of 50 per cent. This was in addition to, and over and above, the ample dividends of the loan company had regularly paid for twenty-nine years, and in addition, also, to the Home Bank of Canada stock given to the shareholders of the Home Savings and Loan Company in exchange for their holdings, in the proportion of two shares of bank stock for one share of loan company stock.

General Manager James Mason has devoted himself somewhat exclusively to banking affairs. He is, however, personally identified with some outside corporations, particularly the Manufacturers' Life and the Crown's Nest Coal Company, being a member of the directorate of these concerns.

To the public the general manager of the Home Bank of Canada is best known thru his association with the Canadian militia. He now ranks as lieutenant-colonel, and has seen active service in the Riel Rebellion in 1885.

He commanded No. 2 Company of the Royal Grenadiers at Batoche, where he was dangerously wounded while exposing himself to the enemy's fire in order to inspire confidence and steady the courage of the men he was leading. As a reward for his services at Batoche, Lieut.-Col. Mason was appointed, while in command of his regiment, to command the Canadian contingent sent to the jubilee celebration in England in 1897, and while in England was appointed second in command of the Colonial Infantry, drawn from all parts of the empire. On the occasion of the jubilee celebrations Lieut.-Col. Mason received from the hands of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., the Diamond Jubilee decoration, and from Her Majesty, the late Queen Victoria, an autographed photograph of herself, forwarded from Windsor Castle to Lieut.-Col. Mason thru Lord Aberdeen, the then Governor General.

Lieut.-Col. Mason is a familiar figure at the annual Niagara Camp where he commands the Fourth Infantry Brigade.

THE TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

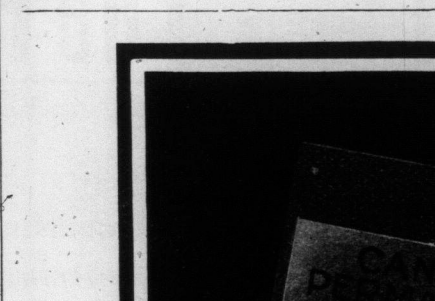
This strong new financial organization is in active operation in its offices in the Continental Life Building, corner of Bay and Richmond-streets. Its board includes the following well-known names: E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., Hon. W. A. Charlton, W. J. Gage, Noel Marshall, George H. Hees, W. K. George, J. A. Kammerer, Jacob Kohler, R. Wade, J. B. Tudhope, Allan McPherson, W. R. Hobbs. The manager is John J. Gibson. It has successfully introduced a new feature in Canadian finance—the guaranteeing of real estate titles. It acts for purchasers, giving them guarantees secured by its capital and government deposits, protecting them from any possibility of loss or expense thru any fault in the titles. This has proven a very welcome innovation for purchasers of real-estate, as it enables them to get cheaply and quickly such a guarantee as could only be had otherwise from the master of titles. The eminently responsible character of the organization makes it particularly acceptable to those requiring to appoint an executor, administrator, trustee or assignee or having any important matters that must be entrusted to another. This company acts in every such trust capacity.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, in answer to Hon. Mr. Foster, this week, said the negotiations with the banks as to arrangements to provide funds for the removal of wheat from the west were mostly confidential, and it would not be to the best public interest to make them public at the present. Later he hoped to be able to make a statement on the matter.

An addition of two members has been made to the board of the Bank of Montreal. These two members are Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mr. David Morrice. Sir Thomas is the well-known president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Morrice has been a respected resident of Montreal for more than forty years, and is especially familiar to the dry goods trade by reason of his long connection with textile service in the Riel Rebellion in 1885.

A bank account is a nice easy way of keeping track of your finances. In paying bills if you lose a receipt a bank cheque is a splendid safeguard.

Paying household accounts lends an air of responsibility to transactions. Besides it is an education in business methods which everyone should inculcate.



WISE OLD SANTA CLAUS

A PRACTICAL GIFT

Present your boy or girl on Christmas morning with a Deposit Pass Book. Give them a start and encourage them to build up a Savings Account. Saving, like them a start and encourage them to build up a Savings Account. Saving, like them a start and encourage them to build up a Savings Account. Saving, like them a start and encourage them to build up a Savings Account.

You can deposit with this old-established, large and strong institution, no matter where you live, with the same convenience with which you post a letter to a friend.

ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN AN ACCOUNT.
That Dollar and every Dollar you add to it will bear interest at **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum. Interest will be added to the account and compounded **FOUR TIMES A YEAR.**

Your deposit will be secured by our large paid-up Capital and Surplus, exceeding **EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.**

Send us the first deposit, with the names and addresses of the persons whom you wish to remember, and we will send them the bank books, with your card enclosed, direct, so that they will be received on Christmas morning; or, if preferred, we will forward the books to you.

Write to-day or call for booklet, "Safe Saving."

CANADA PERMANENT
Toronto Street MORTGAGE CORPORATION TORONTO

OUR HOME BANK IS POPULAR ABROAD

Home Bank of Canada Has a History—Charter Actually Dates From 1854—Forty Thousand Names in Savings Ledgers at One Branch.

The Home Bank of Canada is a distinct entity among Canadian banking institutions. It is solid and managed with rigid conservatism. For many years the branch at 78 Church-street has been a popular repository for savings accounts and it is estimated there are in the neighborhood of 40,000 names on the savings ledgers there. Many of these accounts have been undisturbed for years; only a few months ago a certificate of deposit was returned, having been outstanding and drawing interest for more than a quarter of a century.

The Home Bank finances no large interests and its funds are disposed of in a variety of small, safe investments, placed widely thruout the Dominion. The large amount the institution carries on deposit is contributed by a multitude of depositors and it is not possible, so long as the management maintains its present policy, that any flurry in the financial sphere will ever bring excitement to the doors of the Home Bank of Canada.

Many persons, unfamiliar with the bank histories, class the Home Bank of Canada among the newly formed institutions. It is really one of the oldest financial corporations in Canada. The mistaken impression of its recent origin arose when the new head office was opened at 8 King-street West, two years ago. It is twenty-nine years since the name "Home" was first used by this institution, and the original charter dates from the founding of the Toronto Savings Bank in 1854.

One circumstance which argues well for the popularity of the Home Bank of Canada, even outside our own country, is the appropriateness of its name. There is a harmony between the name and the nationality of the institution and Canadians traveling in the United States have noted that the name of the Home Bank of Canada is accepted where the notes of the larger banks have been, in some instances, refused.

The notes of the Home Bank of Canada are unusually attractive in design and illustrate events in Canadian history with striking effect. Each note features a stirring incident of the years 1812, 1837, 1855, and 1900, and the illustrations, together with the name, give this bank a national identity in the eyes of the foreign observer.

Brokers and Bankers Cheerful. Brokers and bankers are breathing freely now. There is quite a feeling of optimism abroad among brokers and bankers, and the former would be happy indeed if they were only assured of the improvement in the general situation being viewed by clients as they themselves regard it.

THE DOMINION BANK HAS VAST RESOURCES

The Dominion Bank has long been recognized as one of the strongest and most progressive Canadian banks, and the position it occupies to-day must be gratifying to depositors and shareholders alike. A study of the last half-yearly statement, issued in June, 1907, shows the result of prudent and conservative banking, which has been the characteristic feature of this institution since it commenced business in 1871. The paid-up capital is at present \$3,225,000, and the rest and undivided profits amount to the large sum of \$4,950,000. The total assets at the end of June, 1907, amounted to \$81,000,000, of which \$14,500,000 was in cash and cash balances. Deposits by the public were \$36,000,000. The branches of the bank extend from Montreal in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific coast. The board of directors is as follows: E. B. Osler, M. P., president; W. D. Matthews, vice-president; A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, Jas. Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K. C. M.L.A.; A. M. Nanton. The directorate is made up of some of the ablest business men of Canada, financiers with a reputation second to none. This has been undoubtedly one of the chief reasons for the large deposits made by the general public, and for the confidence they have in this institution.

BANKING IN CANADA.

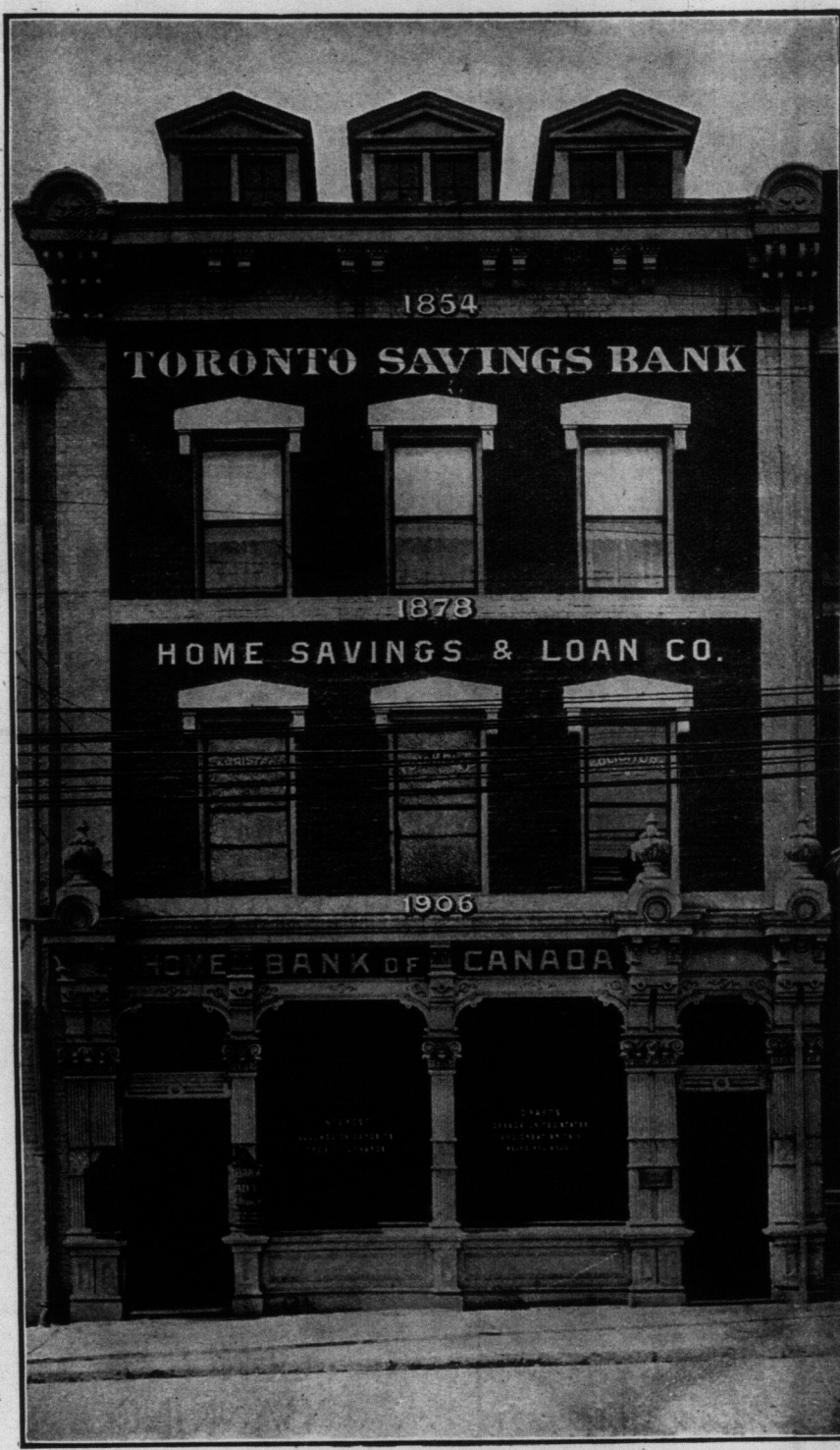
From The Monetary Times.

At a time when many in Canada are feeling the effect of a lessening in production and a consequent stringency in matters of finance and commerce, it is natural for business people to turn with interest to the expressed views of leaders in our financial world. Especially is this the case when certain politicians have been talking, and not a few newspapers have been writing half-truths concerning the situation—of them giving vent to misleading trash. The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal afforded an opportunity for people who know the real conditions to illuminate the situation. Mr. Clouston, the general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has made a valuable exposition of the present circumstances.

The stringency which Canadians now feel is largely the result of universal prosperity. "The whole world has been spending more and saving less." The result was to be foreseen by prudent and instructed persons. Unhappily, the majority of persons are neither prudent nor instructed. Hence the feeling of hardship and apprehension that has seized upon many. Hence, also, the temporary perplexity or distress felt by manufacturers and merchants. We are forced back to first principles—and business men are the better, sometimes, for being thrown back on first principles. These show that we cannot continue over-producing or over-trading without experiencing a set-back.

Mr. Clouston's explanation of the present condition is admirably concise. But he does not set them forth without illuminating and encouraging considerations. The present state of affairs, he says, will cure itself by retrenchment. When a stringency comes suddenly, as it did this year, it brings hardship to many. But, he tells us, we shall reach a much better and sounder basis, the process may be in the meantime somewhat unpleasant. It is agreeable to be reminded that, having been exceptionally prosperous in Canada, for several years, we can stand a temporary reverse without serious consequences. It is reassuring, also, to be told by so important an authority that: "I do not look for a reaction on anything but the scale which we experienced in previous similar epochs."

It will richly repay any reader to peruse with deliberation Mr. Clouston's remarks on the custom of Canadian banks keeping a part of their reserves



OLDEST BANK OFFICE IN TORONTO

The Church Street Branch of The Home Bank of Canada is the oldest bank site in Toronto. It was here, in 1854, that The Toronto Savings Bank first opened its doors for business, to become, in 1878, the head office of The Home Savings and Loan Company. In 1905, the operation of a new charter changed its name to The Home Bank of Canada. So 78 Church Street is now entering upon the fifty-fourth consecutive year of its occupancy as a banking institution.

In 54 years a bank premises should see many changes, and its history should be enlivened by exciting incident. Yet 78 Church Street has had an even, almost placid, history. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, the present President of The Home Bank of Canada, and Lieut.-Col. James Mason, its General Manager, both began their banking careers in this building as junior clerks with The Toronto Savings Bank.

Only once in those 54 years was there any undue excitement, and that was late one February afternoon, fourteen years ago, when a desperate gang, known as the "Dalton Imitators," made an attempt to clean out the teller's box. Three heavily armed men entered the bank, while a fourth stood guard outside the outer door. Revolvers were pointed at the heads of the teller, the accountant and a junior, and they were commanded to hold up their hands. In spite of threats made at the point of a revolver, the teller refused to hand over the money displayed in his cage. As he was entirely caged and roofed in, the robbers could not reach him, and while one of their number was endeavoring to force open the door, the accountant dodged his assailant and ran to the telephone. The junior clerk then fearlessly grappled with his man, and would have disarmed him had he not been knocked senseless by a blow on the head from a revolver butt in the hands of the third robber. The scuffle disconcerted the "Dalton Imitators," and they fled, leaving \$10,000 untouched in the teller's cage.

At the time of this attempted robbery, the wickets at 78 Church Street were entirely caged in. With other banks, however, the cages were generally open at the top. As a result of this experience, all the other banks adopted the closed cage. The idea originated with the present General Manager of The Home Bank of Canada, who is also to be credited with introducing the rule of keeping the branches open from 7 to 9 o'clock every Saturday night.

In Britain or the United States. Writers understanding the why and wherefore of bankers' procedure in this respect have made a grievance thereof. They did not understand, apparently, that as much as \$5,000,000 of deposits in Canadian banks were made by residents of foreign countries. How, therefore, should it be available for Canadian needs exclusively in preference to those of its depositors? As to the call loans made in New York by Canadian banks: "Being a portion of our reserves, the choice given the bank is between retaining this money unproductive in its vaults or lending it at call upon interest in foreign financial centres." The latter alternative is chosen.

Canadians usually peruse with satisfaction Sir George Drummond's addresses at the Bank of Montreal meeting. This is because the president of the bank is known to be a man not of the closet only, or the banking room, but a man in touch with the world outside, as merchant, manufacturer, man of affairs, politician even.

It is not suggested that his politics affect his financial views or expressions. His reference to United States affairs is timely, and the prevailing distrust in that country, followed by the hoarding of currency, which caused a serious interference with its ordinary commercial undertakings, is shown to have brought about the suspension of important financial institutions.

The contrast which he makes of the United States situation with conditions in Canada is instructive. He approves the action of our banks, characterized as it was by caution and reserve. Interesting in the extreme must have been the address made by Mr. James Croft at the meeting. This gentleman, now an octogenarian, is the oldest living shareholder of the Bank of Montreal. His retrospect, which goes back to 1847, stirs one to a realization of the wonders 60 years have wrought. The tabulation he gives of the business and resources of the six Canadian banks in 1847, in existence to-

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

Directors: Eugene O'Keefe, president; Thomas Flynn, vice-president; E. G. Gooderham, M. J. Haney, C. E.; Lieut.-Col. J. I. Davidson, W. Parkyn Murray.

Lieut.-Col. James Mason, director and general manager.

Head office—8-10 King-street West, Toronto.

Branches: Toronto branches—3 King-street West, 78 Church-street, corner Queen and Bathurst-streets, corner Bloor and Bathurst-streets, Ontario branches—Aliston, Belle River, Canby, Everet, Lawrence Station, Melbourne, St. Thomas, Tecumseh, Walkerville; Fernie, B. C.; Winnipeg, Man.

Agents: England—The National Bank of Scotland; New York—The National Park Bank; Chicago—The Merchants Loan and Trust Company; Detroit—The Home Savings Bank.

Correspondents: Canada—The Dominion Bank, the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Canada and Wall Street's Influence.

The self-preservation of Canada from the American collapse has given a good general impression. The falls in Canadian stock, of which Wall-street is the chief center of dealings, are well understood and provoke no alarm.

Illusions caused by the listing together of active and inactive stocks have led to a renewed demand that our stock exchange committee shall list separately "active" and "inactive" securities. The step may deserve the attention of Canadian exchanges, now that their relations with British capital grow more intimate.