

# BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 100 years (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up	\$16,000,000
Rest	\$16,000,000
Undivided Profits,	\$1,901,613
Total Assets	\$558,413,546

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President  
Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. Vice-President

R. B. Angus, Esq.	Lt.-Col. Molson, M.C.
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.	Harold Kennedy, Esq.
C. R. Hosmer, Esq.	H. W. Beauclerk, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq.	G. B. Fraser, Esq.
D. Forbes Angus, Esq.	Colonel Henry Cockshutt
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

## HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland, at London, England, and at Mexico City. In the United States, New York, Chicago, Spokane, San Francisco, British-American Bank (owned and controlled by Bank of Montreal).

## A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

D. R. CLARKE, Superintendent of British Columbia Branches Vancouver	W. H. HOGG, Manager Vancouver Branch
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# The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	14,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	15,535,757
Total Assets	427,512,983

## HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Herbert S. Holt, President	E. L. Pease, Vice-President and Man. Director	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., 2nd Vice-President
Jas. Redmond	A. J. Brown, K.C.	G. H. Duggan
G. R. Crowe	W. J. Sheppard	C. C. Blackadar
D. K. Elliott	C. S. Wilcox	John T. Ross
Hon. W. H. Thorne	A. E. Dymont	R. MacD. Paterson
Hugh Paton	C. E. Neill	W. H. McWilliams
Wm. Robertson	Sir Mortimer B. Davis	A. McTavish Campbell

### OFFICERS:

E. L. Pease, Managing Director  
C. E. Neill, General Manager. F. J. Sherman, Asst. Gen. Mgr.  
M. W. Wilson, Superintendent of Branches.

520 Branches well distributed through the Western Hemisphere as follows:—

### CANADIAN BRANCHES

143 Branches in the Province of Ontario
51 " " " " " " " " " " " "
19 " " " " " " " " " " " "
54 " " " " " " " " " " " "
5 " " " " " " " " " " " "
30 " " " " " " " " " " " "
25 " " " " " " " " " " " "
87 " " " " " " " " " " " "
41 " " " " " " " " " " " "

### OUTSIDE BRANCHES

6 Branches in Newfoundland
47 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9 " " " " " " " " " " " "
517 " " " " " " " " " " " "
Spain—Barcelona
London, Eng., Office—Princess Street, E. C. 2.
New York Agency—Corner William and Cedar Streets

## ELEVEN BRANCHES IN VANCOUVER

C. W. FRAZEE, Supervisor of B.C. Branches Vancouver	THOS. P. PEACOCK, Mgr. R. M. BOYD, Asst. Mgr. Vancouver Branch
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terest falling due and payable during the current year, to meet and invest any payment of sinking funds authorized to be raised or invested during the current year, to meet and pay any requisition for ordinary expenditure made by the Board of School Trustees, to meet and pay any other lawful expenditure during the current year provided that the by-law shall specify amount, rate of interest, debt within current year for payment of principal and interest, and that the total of liability so incurred shall not exceed the amount of taxes due at the end of the previous year and provided that the ascertained amount shall not be more than 75 per cent. of the whole levy in the next preceding year. All current municipal borrowings must be submitted to the local government board and receive its approval and authority. By-laws submitted to electors shall set out the amount of the debt intended to create, the terms and objects for which it is to be created, and the number of years it is to be in existence. The proposed obligation may be consolidated with other indebtedness and the authorization of the local government board must be obtained. The Act calls for the treasurer keeping books of account which shall definitely set out in particulars the condition and state of every debt with account of sinking funds or instalments payable on principal.

In regard to sinking funds the Act takes a marked departure from any Act now in force and is so important that we beg to present it in full.

"The sinking funds of every municipality and all securities held on behalf of such sinking funds shall be by each municipality paid over to the Local Government board, who shall be trustees of such funds and securities, and shall have the right to maintain an action against any municipality to recover the amount due from the municipality in respect of such sinking funds.

"Pending investment, the Local Government Board may deposit any moneys so coming into their possession in a chartered bank, and such deposit shall be made in the name of His Majesty in the right of his Province of British Columbia, and such moneys deposited may be withdrawn on the order of the Local Government Board by cheque signed by such persons as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may by Order in Council designate.

"The Local Government Board may from time to time realize upon any securities held on behalf of such sinking funds, and may invest any moneys in its hands and the proceeds of the sale of any securities in such manner as the Board, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may deem wise.

"All moneys and securities coming into the hands of the Local Government Board as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be a debt due by His Majesty in the right of His Province of British Columbia to the municipality, repayable on the tenth day before the maturity of the security for which said sinking fund is held or raised by the municipality.

"Interest shall be allowed on such sinking funds and securities compounded from time to time at such rate, not less than four per cent per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall from time to time fix."

In commenting upon the sinking funds proviso, it will be noted from the above that the sinking fund moneys deposited by the Local Government Board shall be considered as part of the consolidated funds of the Province and that the Local Government Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may invest or dispose of securities held on behalf of such sinking funds as both may see fit. We think that this part of the Act should be amended to prescribe within, perhaps, wide limitations definite powers as to investment or sale of securities held for these sinking funds. The sinking funds are not the property of the Province, neither are they the property of the municipalities. They are in essence the property of the bond holders and these bond holders should be safeguarded against governmental incapacity and popular will. We think that, in a sense, the Government should be influenced by financial opinion in the east, which is the domin-