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THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN CURRENCY,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE*

II. ONE CURRENCY FOR THE EMPIRE

IN entering upon the next phase in the history of Canadian currency and exchange, we have to deal with a very extensive and interesting experiment in currency regulation. This was the attempt, undertaken by the British Government in 1825, to extend the British currency and its standards throughout the Colonial Empire.

*Chief sources:

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While the great wars were going on round the turn from the last to the present century, while the currency was demoralized and specie payment by the Bank of England suspended, throughout the Empire Britain made use of whatever coins she could command in exchange for bills on the Imperial treasury.

The internal trade of Lower Canada, so far as carried on with the French Canadians, employed almost entirely the old French currency, to which the Habitant clung as part of that cherished nationality which marked his independence of British institutions. But in the extensive payments of the British Government, in the wholesale and foreign commerce, and in the settlements of Upper Canada, the Spanish and American dollar, assisted by a miscellaneous fringe of gold coins, furnished the chief metallic currency and standard of value.

In 1816, however, Britain, chiefly with a view to preventing her silver currency from going abroad, definitely adopted a gold standard. Silver was made a token money by raising its face value above its bullion value and limiting its legal tender to forty shillings. Under improved conditions of British trade the foreign exchanges became more favourable. No premium on bullion for export threatened to exceed the seigniorage on British silver coins; consequently they remained as a permanent medium of exchange, and lent colour to the theory that not trade but legislation had relieved the country from its currency famine.

The coinage of the new silver currency being profitable for the Government, it was a matter of some interest to extend its circulation.

In 1821 the Bank of England resumed specie payment, and was followed by the other banks having paper issues. At this period, too, the Spanish American colonies were achieving their independence. Spain losing control of the silver mines, the supply of the Spanish dollar was checked. Further, the period from 1820 to 1824 was one of commercial distress in several of the colonies, particularly the West Indies and Canada, which had suffered in common with the United States.

In the face of this combination of circumstances, the success which had attended the readjustment of the British currency at home naturally suggested an extension of the system

to the colonies, especially as it promised to facilitate the constant payments which the Home Government had to make in most of them. It was resolved to make the attempt, and to introduce and promote the change by means of the payments to the troops and the purchase of military supplies in the various colonies.

The Lords of the Treasury, in a Treasury Minute dated 11th February, 1825, set forth the conclusions at which they had arrived, and the grounds on which they were based. They have had under their consideration the state of the currencies in the several British colonies and possessions abroad, as they affect the expenditure for the public service, both military and civil. The present time of peace affords an excellent opportunity to remedy the many evils and inconveniences which have accumulated during and since the last war. In most of the colonies the Spanish dollar is at once the prevailing coin in circulation, and the standard by which the values of all other coins are determined. Yet the rate at which it is paid out by the Government, namely 4s. 8d. stg., is not in accordance with its intrinsic value. As compared with British standard silver, the value of the dollar is slightly less than 4s. 4d., while at the prevailing market price for silver it is scarcely above 4s. Recent complaints with reference to the rates at which the Spanish dollars are paid are therefore well founded.

But, in further considering the subject, it has been found that recent conditions affecting the supply and standard of the dollar make it necessary to look for some other and better means of payment. Under the circumstances it appears to the Lords of the Treasury that at once the fittest medium for the payment of the forces, and the best standard of circulation for the colonies, will be the silver and copper currency now in circulation in Great Britain. Means, however, must be afforded of converting the currency at will into the standard gold coins of the United Kingdom, by means of bills of exchange to be issued at a specific rate.

They fully expect that since the British silver currency is issued at a nominal value higher than its bullion value, it will tend to remain in the colonies as a permanent circulating medium; while its ready convertibility into bills on Britain,

should maintain it at the same value in the colonies as in the mother country. The rate at which the exchange on Britain is to be fixed must be such as to prevent the coin being sent back to Britain, in preference to being converted into bills of exchange. Such a rate they estimate to be about three per cent. premium, for the majority of the colonies. Hence they direct that the proper officers be authorized to draw bills, in the colonies, on the Treasury Board in Britain, on the basis of £100 stg., payable in Britain, for every £103 stg. paid to the officer of the Treasury in the colony. On this basis the Lords of the Treasury will direct supplies of British silver coins to be sent to the various colonies to the extent of the probable needs of the Government payments.

But, as it may not be expedient to dispense with the use of the Spanish dollar all at once, even in Government payments, they recommend that it should be rated in future at 4s. 4d., and that all other coins employed be rated in proportion.

The necessary instructions to accomplish these objects are to be sent to the proper officers in the various colonies.

All existing contracts are to be fulfilled on the conditions stated in them; but in all future contracts the Commissariat should reserve to itself the option of paying the contractor either in British silver, or in bills on the Treasury Board, at the rate of £100 payable for every £103 of the contract. When any commissary has not sufficient silver on hand for the needs of his service, he is required to advertise for Spanish dollars, or other coins, to be offered in public competition for his bills on the Treasury. The money thus obtained is to be paid out at the rate of 4s. 4d. for the Spanish dollar.

Copies of this Treasury Minute were to be sent to the various departments of the Government having dealings with the colonies, and especially to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Bathurst, that the necessary instructions might be sent to the colonial governors, to insure due attention to the execution of the prescribed measures. Such are the essential features of the comprehensive scheme devised in 1825, and which it was confidently hoped would unite the whole British Empire in the use of one uniform medium of exchange. All parts of the Empire should henceforth hold commercial intercourse in one currency language, to the great benefit

of trade within the Empire and its extension beyond it. Wherever the British flag waved the British shilling would circulate, each an emblem of British rule.

To the eye of pure reason the scheme was faultless. Even official minds trembled on the verge of sentiment in contemplation of its vast imperial possibilities. But, unfortunately, the shield had another side, the colonial, from which it excited little enthusiasm. Hence, in the course of the official attempts to put the ideal in practice, it encountered the most unlooked for obstacles and caused no little bitterness. So far as actually put in operation, it produced many abnormal results, bringing to light numerous latent peculiarities of currency never before fully recognized or understood.

At present, however, we must confine our attention to the Canadian aspect of the subject. Though not realizing the expectations of its authors in any part of the Empire, yet it was in Canada that the measure most completely failed of its object. In order to give effect to the plan adopted by the Treasury Board, an Order-in-Council was passed, 23rd March, 1825, in which it is stated that in order to secure the circulation of the British silver and copper money in the colonies, "In all those colonies where the Spanish dollar is now, either by law, fact, or practice, considered as a legal tender for the discharge of debts, or where the duties to the Government are rated or collected, or the individuals have a right to pay, in that description of coin, that a tender and payment of British silver money to the amount of 4s. 4d. should be considered as equivalent to the tender or payment of one Spanish dollar, and so in proportion for any greater or less amount of debt;" "And also that British copper should be made a legal tender in all the British colonies, for its due and proper proportions of British silver money, as by law established in Great Britain, but that no person should be compelled to take more than 12d. in copper money at any one payment." The Lords of the Treasury and Lord Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies, are to give the necessary instructions for putting this order into effect.

The only one among the British officials who seems to have doubted the feasibility of the measures taken, was James Stephen, afterwards Sir James Stephen, for many years by common con-

sent the ablest man connected with the Colonial Department, and after 1835 the Permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. He was at this time legal adviser to the Colonial Office. On the 31st of March, 1825, in reporting on the Order-in-Council just referred to, he gave it as his opinion that His Majesty had no power to alter in this way, such rules as had been established by the legislatures of any of the Colonies, with respect to the value of the Spanish dollar or other coins. However, the matter being referred to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, they reported that the Order-in-Council was quite legal. It was therefore sent to the colonies with instructions to have it enforced.

Lord Dalhousie, then Commander of the Forces in North America and Governor of Lower Canada, reports to Bathurst on Dec. 20th, that he had called upon the King's law officers in Lower Canada to prepare the draft of a proclamation for giving effect to the instructions sent him, "respecting the establishing of the British metallic currency in this colony." But he has received from them a report, which he encloses, giving it as their opinion that such a proclamation would be an infringement of an act of the Legislature of the Province regulating the currency. By the existing act the sterling value of the dollar is fixed at 4s. 6d., while the proposed measure would reduce it to 4s. 4d. The object of the proclamation, they say, can only be accomplished by an act of the Canadian Legislature. Dalhousie sees no alternative, therefore, but to wait for the meeting of the Legislature in January and recommend the measure to it, yet he has to confess that he has little hope of the Legislature altering the existing regulation of the currency.

When this despatch with the enclosed report was laid before Stephen for his advice as to the next move, he simply said "I told you so," and recommended that the law officers of the Crown, who had over-ruled his opinion, should be called upon to show how the Governor of Lower Canada could remove the objection and issue his proclamation. The matter was of some importance, for, as he remarked, now that the measure is blocked in Lower Canada the other colonies having representative government will get wind of it, and will be apt to follow the

example set. However, they declined to take up the challenge, and Dalhousie was left to do what he could with the Legislature of Lower Canada.

On Jan. 21st, 1826, Dalhousie laid the matter before the Assembly, together with the regulations and instructions sent him. His unpromising forecast of the attitude of the Legislature towards the measure was quite fulfilled, for the Assembly showed no anxiety to deal with the subject. When, over a month later, they took it up, apparently at the special request of the Governor, it was only to refer the whole matter, with the documents furnished by the Governor, to a committee of five with instructions "To enquire into and report on the expediency of enacting that no coin shall be held to be a legal tender, other than such coins as are legal tender in the United Kingdom, or in the United States of America, or what other alterations it may be expedient to make to the laws now in force declaring what coins shall be a legal tender." And that is the last we hear of it in that quarter.

The Legislative Council, however, to whom the matter had also been referred by special message, in an address to the Governor gave reasons for their opposition to the measure. They admit that it is a matter of indifference what the real value of a money token may be, so long as it is redeemable in coins of standard value or their equivalent. But the British silver which the Home Government is anxious to introduce as the Canadian medium and standard is of such a character that if, on account of the fluctuations in exchange it were found expedient to send it to Britain, it would not be received there as legal tender for more than forty shillings. The remainder would simply drop to the value of bullion, which is considerably below its face value. As regards the mere circulation of the British silver in the colony, they are quite willing that it should be encouraged; but this requires no alteration of the existing law which provides for its circulation on a par with the Spanish dollar. Finally, they object to the proposed change as injuriously affecting the large number of feudal rents and dues in the province, where accounts are kept in livres and sols connected with the Spanish dollar in the ratio of six livres to the dollar.

Such was the attitude of the Council, whose tone was normally strongly British, and therefore usually in conflict with that of the Assembly, which was equally strongly French Canadian.

In the meantime the Lords of the Treasury, being informed of the difficulties which had arisen in Lower Canada in connection with the carrying into effect of the proclamation, stated that they would refrain from giving any further instructions on the subject until they learned what action the Legislature of Lower Canada proposed to take. But they took occasion to point out to the Colonial Office that the absence of British coins from the currency of Canada was due to the incorrect manner in which the different coins had been valued, and especially the silver coins. The British coins have generally been placed at a lower value than the foreign coins, thus leading to their export. The British crown is rated in Canada at 5s. 6d. cy., and by the same standard the valuation of the dollar, Spanish and American, should have been 4s. 8½d. instead of 5s. as at present. Again the French crown should have been rated at 5s. 2d. instead of 5s. 6d. as at present. But the British crown which was thus rated at 5s. 6d. was coined at the rate of 5s. 2d., face value, per ounce of silver, whereas under the new coinage the crown is now issued at the rate of 5s. 6d., face value, per ounce of silver. This should have the effect of correcting the former under-rating of the British crown and will now cause it to be slightly over-rated as compared with the foreign coins.

Thus the Lords of the Treasury appear to have reached the conclusion that, whether the Canadian Legislature gave effect to the wishes of the Home Government or not, the natural course of exchange would operate to bring the new British silver into circulation. This would be further assisted by the policy to be pursued in the payment of the troops and the purchase of supplies, which were entirely under Imperial control. Hence when the Treasury was informed, in the course of the summer, that the Legislature of Lower Canada would take no action, they stated to the Colonial Office that it did not seem necessary to press this matter further upon Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada the Home Government was apparently somewhat more successful. But the situation in Upper Canada differed considerably from that in the Lower Province. In

Lower Canada, as already remarked, a large and important section of the French Canadians possessed small individual hoards of specie, composed almost entirely of old French coins, much worn and considerably over-rated. They were distrustful of paper money, and exchanged it as speedily as possible for coins. In this exchange local prejudice and the interests of the banks favoured French silver. Hence Canada became a haven of rest for all the maimed and wayworn French coins on the continent. Lower Canadian accounts, rents and contracts were chiefly specified in French currency on a silver basis. To alter the value of the French silver, or to adopt a new standard, was therefore a very serious matter for the French Canadians. Hence the radical objection to any such change as that proposed by the British Government.

In Upper Canada the situation was very different. Among the Anglo-American settlers and traders there was no tendency to hoard coin. The few who had money readily invested it. Bank notes, Canadian and American, circulated freely and constituted the greater part of the exchange medium, even fractional currency for change being scarce. Alterations in the values of coins which few possessed could not affect many interests. A change in the currency standard, however, would have been a serious matter, as that would immediately affect economic obligations and contracts.

When, therefore, the proposals of the Home Government with reference to the currency reached Upper Canada, the people heard with gladness of the prospect of receiving a large supply of British silver and copper coins through the channel of Government expenditure. They received with meekness the statement of the British experts that the dollar was over-rated in sterling, and the British silver under-rated in currency, and they were quite willing that this should be remedied. But as to adopting the British monetary standard, that was quite another story, and the idea was quietly ignored in the action taken by the Provincial Legislature.

It was early in January, 1826, when Governor Maitland, in a special message, laid the subject before the Assembly of Upper Canada, together with the documents furnished him from Britain, and before the end of the same month the responding

act was passed. In this act, the Legislature, without in the slightest altering the existing currency system with the five shilling dollar as its basis, simply raised the value of the British silver and copper coins. They made British silver unlimited legal tender at the following rates:—The crown to be 5s. 9d. instead of 5s. 6d. as before, and the shilling to be 1s. 2d. instead of 1s. 1d. as before, with all higher and lower denominations in the same proportion. British copper is also made legal tender in the same proportion to the silver as in Britain, but the amount of legal tender in copper is limited to 1s. currency, and 10d. in British copper is declared equivalent to 1s. currency. Further, to facilitate payments it is enacted that 17s. 4d. in British coins shall be equivalent to 20s. currency. The act had at least the effect of further increasing the differences between the legal regulations of the currency in the two Provinces.

While the British Government got but little assistance from the Canadian Legislatures in carrying out its Imperial currency scheme, it had still the chief instrument of its purpose in its own hands. It entirely controlled the military expenditure in the colonies, and that was then a very considerable factor in the economic life of Canada, being especially influential in the Canadian exchanges. In this field the British Government was free to experiment, so the payment of the troops and the purchase of supplies were regulated accordingly. The command of the exchanges was also employed to the same end.

Some £30,000 sterling in British silver, together with a quantity of British copper coins, were sent out to Canada on Government account. In August, 1825, formal notice was given in the Canadian papers, "That the pay of His Majesty's troops, military departments, out-pensioners and certain other appointments, in this command has been authorized to be issued at the par of 4s. 4d. sterling per Spanish dollar, commencing from the 25th of May last, and that the issue of British silver and copper money (of which a consignment has been received from England) when established to take effect, will be at its nominal value. The same also to apply to all payments to be made into the Military Chest." All tenders sent in to the various commissariat offices, in response to public advertisements for supplies, must be stated in British money. It is to be a condition

of all such contracts that it shall be at the option of the commissariat officer to pay for all future contracts, either in specie at the foregoing rates, or in bills of exchange on His Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days after sight, at the rate of £100 in bills on the Treasury for every £103 due on the contract. With reference to the exchanges, notice is given that British money will be received into the Military Chest, in sums of not less than £103 from one individual, and that bills on the British Treasury will be given in exchange for it at the rate of £100 in exchange for every £103 in British silver of standard quality.

Before tracing the practical effects of these measures we have to note some special circumstances attending their introduction, and connected with payments to be made into the Military Chest.

In 1825, the Home Government, under the influence of Mr. Huskisson, made several important concessions to colonial trade in modifying the old Navigation Laws and permitting a freer trade between the colonies. One phase of this was the permission granted to the East India Company to send its teas directly from China to Canada, instead of through commercial houses in Britain. Messrs Forsyth, Richardson & Co., of Montreal, were appointed agents of the East India Company for the sale of their teas. By an arrangement with the British Treasury, the receipts from the sale of the teas were to be paid into the Military Chest in Canada. This arrangement was notified to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., and, in accordance with the new plans of the British Treasury, they were instructed to make the payments in specie.

On receiving these instructions the agents wrote to Mr. Turquand, in charge of the Military Chest, on March 31st, 1825, stating that very serious difficulties would arise if the payments were to be made wholly in specie. They point out that there is very little specie in circulation in the colony, since the greater part of the currency consists of bank notes, and especially the notes of the Bank of Montreal. Payment for the teas will naturally be received in these notes, which, in turn, will be readily accepted for any payments which the Government has to make in Canada. As the bank is thoroughly reliable, they urge that its notes may be received, in part at

least, in the payments to be made to the Military Chest. If specie alone is demanded it must be brought from the United States, an operation which is both expensive and risky, and in spring and autumn almost impossible. What supply of specie there is in the country is chiefly in the shape of small silver coins. The dollar pieces and gold, being at a premium, have mostly disappeared. They then proceed to expatiate on the credit and stability of the Bank of Montreal and the entire safety to the Government in accepting its notes. Should there be any doubt on this point they are quite willing to furnish additional security. It is proposed that the Military Chest should accept the bank notes to the extent of £25,000.

It is observable that in this appeal the Bank of Montreal alone is referred to, and the anxiety felt is in the interest of the bank, and not of the agents of the Company, who could have required the bank to furnish specie for the notes which they received for the teas. The promise of the bank to redeem its notes on demand is urged as one of the reasons for the security of the notes. The simple fact was that the bank would have found it rather difficult to redeem its notes in any quantity at that period, and the anxiety of Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co. arose from the fact of their being personally very much interested in the bank.

At the same time it was quite true that the Government would have had no difficulty in obtaining its supplies for the bank notes. The merchants were quite willing to take any kind of respectable currency for their wares, and only the hoarding French-Canadian was to be reckoned with.

Turquand, in forwarding this letter to the Treasury, confirms the statement as to the scarcity of specie and the practical universality of bank notes as a medium of exchange. He admits that the Military Chest could readily employ the bank notes, though they are not legal tender, yet the privilege of paying in paper should be strictly confined to the proceeds of the sale of the East India Company's teas.

When the matter was brought up before the Treasury Board they replied that the very argument urged in favour of accepting the bank notes, namely the dearth of specie in the colony, compels them to decline the application in order that

pressure may be applied to bring specie into the country and retain it there. In other words, they see in this an opportunity to promote the special object they have in view, by supplying the want of specie in the colony with British silver.

The following year, 1826, a similar case was presented by the Canada Company which applied to be permitted to pay part at least of its obligations to the Government in Bank of Montreal notes. But the Company is informed that a similar request has been denied to the agents of the East India Co., and cannot, therefore, be granted to it.

A letter from Turquand to Major Hillier, Secretary to Governor Maitland of Upper Canada, dated 21st Feb., 1824, throws considerable light upon the relation of the Bank of Montreal to Government payments about this time. It appears that, in providing funds for military purposes within the colony, Turquand had an arrangement with the Bank of Montreal, whereby he drew bills upon the Treasury in Britain and transferred them to the bank at something of a premium. Upon the bank, in turn, he either drew cheques himself or transferred the right to do so to others, in this case to Governor Maitland who drew upon the bank in payment for his military supplies. These drafts were of course paid by the bank in its own notes. Thus the net result of the transaction was that the Bank of Montreal purchased bills on the British Treasury with its own notes, and then sold its own exchanges on London at a considerable premium to merchants in Canada or the United States.

A letter to the *Kingston Chronicle*, of the same year, declares it to be well known that the specie which comes to Kingston for the payment of the troops, etc., is not put into circulation, but is paid over to the agent of the bank (Montreal) who issues the bank's notes and sends the specie back to Lower Canada in the very cases in which it arrived. Some five years later, Commissary General Routh states that the contractors on the Rideau Canal and elsewhere, instead of receiving cash, take a draft on Montreal, payable in dollars, and they dispose of this at a premium for bank notes, with which they pay their men and obtain supplies.

At the time of inaugurating the new currency scheme it was still one of the anomalies of Canadian public finance that

duties were levied on imports to Canada by both Imperial and Provincial statutes. The Imperial statute was 14, Geo. III., cap. 88 (1774), and the duties exacted under it were required to be paid in sterling, whereas the Provincial duties were collected in Halifax currency. Up to 1825 the sterling rating of the dollar had been 4s. 6d. But, on the basis of the new British coinage, it was accepted at 4s. 9½d. after 1816. Then, in accordance with the last move, it was reduced in 1827 to 4s. 4d. This had the effect of considerably raising the duty for Canadian importers when they paid, as they commonly did, in dollars or other coins rated on that basis. The Canadian merchants considered the action of the Treasury Board as illegal and refused to pay the extra duty. The result was a law suit in which the question was argued with considerable show of reason and not a little subtlety on both sides, but the judges decided in favour of the Treasury.

At first sight it might appear that, in consequence of all the influences brought to bear upon the Canadian currency, the new policy of the British Treasury should have been fairly successful and that a large amount of British silver should have been infused into the circulation, which might in time have led to the adoption of the British standard. Yet such was not at all the result, and for the following reasons:

The specie sent to Canada by the Government was not greater than the requirements of her international exchanges. Indeed, the more the British Government spent in the colony the greater the quantity of goods purchased abroad, and therefore the greater the amount of exchange required to pay for them. Most of those supported by the Imperial payments were not commercial producers, and hence did not furnish additional exports to meet the increased imports. From the very necessities of a poor, though developing country, the imports tended to out-run the exports, including all specie of standard value. Such being the case, the British silver sent to the country always found itself at a premium, and was eagerly bought up by those who had payments to make to the British Treasury, either for duties or in return for bills of exchange.

It had been hoped that, inasmuch as the new silver coinage had, in virtue of its being over-rated, remained steadily in

Britain, it would likewise tend to remain in circulation in the colonies. But the inference was not well founded. The new silver coins remained in circulation in Britain because there was no other country which would receive them at their face value. In the colonies, however, these coins found a country which would receive them at their face value, namely, Britain itself. So that, whether in the purchase of exchanges or in actual shipment, they were as good as gold in their command of the British market. Their intrinsic deficiency counted only with reference to the American exchanges, and that was one chief reason why they were confined to the function of procuring British exchanges. For all purposes of internal trade, the bank notes and the greatly over-rated Spanish pistareens and French coins were still used.

Thus every one of the expedients adopted by the Treasury for insuring the circulation of the British coins in Canada, directly operated to put them out of circulation, for no sooner were they paid out of the Military Chest than they returned to it through the medium of the banks or the importing merchants.

As the currency chiefly employed to buy up the British silver was the bank notes, the consequence was that the chief result of the new policy was to increase the circulation of bank notes, which were all expressed in dollars.

Though at first the British coins steadily returned to the Commissary General for the purchase of exchanges at the fixed premium of three per cent. yet it was afterwards found to be more economic to export the coin. The British coins leaving the country, the Military Chest itself began to depend on dollars for its supply of specie. The Treasury had, therefore, to meet the new situation, and the result was that by the middle of 1828 the premium on Government bills was reduced from three to one and a half per cent., or £101 10s. were accepted for a bill of £100 on the Treasury, and similarly in the case of the Government contracts. This had the effect of checking the further export of British silver, though it had no influence in keeping it in circulation.

British silver being exclusively associated with the British exchanges, the values of the coins themselves fluctuated with the rates of exchange. Thus the British half crowns, which

were legally rated in Upper Canada at 2s. 10½d., and in Lower Canada at 2s. 9d. when exchange was high, passed for 3s., and when it declined for 2s. 11d.

After a few years of unpromising experiences it became apparent to the British Treasury that if any real progress was to be made it must be accomplished by changing the basis of legal tender in Canada, which meant a legislative readjustment of the currency.

It must not be supposed that the ill success of the British authorities in their efforts to introduce the Imperial coins and standard was due to the fact that the Canadians were entirely satisfied with the existing currency system. The business men of both the Canadas were anxious to get rid of a currency condition which both Montreal and Kingston papers agreed in describing as "a disgrace to any civilized nation." The country was at this time a very paradise for the coin collector, since its metallic circulating medium consisted of the odds and ends of the coinage of all the commercial nations. Had it not been that the bank notes formed the greater part of the circulating medium it would have involved much time and patience on the part of the merchants to simply keep account of the money received for their goods. The very difficulty of dealing with such a medley of coins greatly favoured the circulation of the bank notes, and thus reduced the chief practical evils of the metallic currency to the smaller coins used as change.

Gold coins were rarely met with. Now and again a glimpse of a sovereign was to be had while on its way from the pocket of an immigrant to the frontiers of the colony. The copper currency was in a worse condition, being composed chiefly of discarded British half-pence and farthings, various sorts of tokens, native and foreign, and even brass buttons beaten smooth. Still the supply was inadequate to the needs of the country. In Upper Canada the enterprising firm of Edward Leslie & Sons, who had stores at Dundas, York and Kingston, finding constant inconvenience from the want of small change, and especially coppers, determined to import on their own account a considerable quantity of copper tokens. Their first importations were absorbed so rapidly that they felt compelled to continue the operation from year to year. Other merchants

sought supplies from them, but, being doubtful of the legality of their enterprise, they declined to furnish them and confined their issue to the needs of their own business. It was yearly expected that either the Government would meet the want or that one or more of the banks would be authorized to issue tokens. These expectations not being fulfilled Messrs. Leslie & Sons in 1831 formally applied to the Government to either furnish an adequate copper currency or sanction their method of meeting a public want. Governor Colborne, in forwarding this petition to the Home Government, stated that about £50,000 in copper coins would be necessary to adequately supply the Province, and failing that importations such as those mentioned in the petition would be constantly received.

Among the small silver coins used as change the pistareens had become the most numerous, chiefly in consequence of the reform in the American currency. The gravitation of pistareens towards Canada is no mystery when it is known that here they were valued at one shilling, or 20 cents, while in the United States they were accepted at only 17 or 18 cents. The pistareens and their halves were among the most worn and defaced coins in circulation.

But while the people were not at all satisfied with the existing currency, there were few of them disposed to accept the British standard. The fact was, that though still using, as a nominal and illegal standard, the Halifax currency, represented by no coins whatever, the business of the English section of the country was being done on the basis of the American dollar, which was also the basis adopted by the banks, their notes being all expressed in dollars. Hence currency reformers in Canada already strongly favoured the system which has since been worked out, namely, a special silver and copper coinage for British North America, expressed in the American decimal currency of dollars and cents, but coined at a higher value than the bullion in it to prevent its being either melted down or exported.

However, the Home Government was not yet prepared to give up the struggle for a single Imperial currency, and once more turned its attention to the Canadian Legislatures.

In January, 1830, Sir James Kemp, in his speech at the opening of the Legislature of Lower Canada, introduced the

subject of the currency. He intimated that some measure was necessary to prevent the circulation of the pistareens and other small silver coins at a value greatly in excess of their intrinsic worth. He also urged that steps be taken to insure the circulation of British silver at its real value. His Majesty's Government, he says, has sent out a considerable quantity of it with a view to its ultimately becoming the common circulating medium of the colony.

Early in the session the matter was taken up in the Assembly and referred to a committee. The Committee ordered the Receiver General, the Commissary General of the Forces and the cashiers of Quebec and Montreal banks to furnish statements of the numbers of the legally rated coins which they have had in possession on the first of each month, during the years 1828 and 1829, and to give any other information they can on the subject of the currency.

The Commissary General stated that the only coins received into the Military Chest were dollars, half-dollars and English money. French coins were not offered on account of being over-rated in circulation. Of the gold coins only a few sovereigns were received because they were accepted at their face value. The average amount of specie in his possession was about £200,000 in Upper and Lower Canada, of which he estimates £150,000 to be in foreign and £50,000 in British coins. The cashier of the Quebec Bank sends in a list which indicates that the chief coins in the possession of the bank were dollars, half-dollars, quarter dollars, French crowns and half-crowns. Of gold coins he has seldom more than £150 worth, including, however, samples of seventeen different coins, but chiefly sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-eagles and Mexican doubloons. The cashier of the Bank of Montreal makes a very full report, showing that the chief silver coins in the hands of the bank were dollars and half-dollars, Spanish and American, French crowns and half-crowns, with a considerable quantity of pistareens or shillings. The statement of the coins in the Provincial Treasury shows that in quantity they range as follows:—Dollars, half-dollars, crowns, pistareens, half-crowns, quarter-dollars and York shillings or sixpences.

In addition to these statements, the committee was supplied with a great many important facts and some doubtful argument by Commissary General Routh, who presented the case for the British Government in a number of communications from October, 1829, to February, 1830.

While recognizing many of the difficulties in the way of adopting a change of standard, and especially the peculiar interests associated with the French coins in Lower Canada, he still urges the adoption of the sterling system and the breaking connection, as far as possible, with the Americans and their currency.

After discussing the matter at considerable length, to the refuting of many and the convincing of few, he sums up the practical aspect of the situation in the following propositions :

“ It is expedient to fix the corresponding values of the English coins, and to make them a legal tender at those rates.”

“ It is expedient to establish sterling money as the money of account, and exclusively recognizable in courts of law.”

“ It is expedient to restrict the bank notes on the renewal of the several charters, to sums of five pounds sterling and to prevent their issue under that amount.”

“ It is expedient to repeal the provincial Act of Parliament which fixes the rate of the Spanish dollar at 4s. 6d. sterling, establishing it for the purpose of calculation at 4s. 4d. sterling, which is found to be the intrinsic value of that coin, whilst such coins shall remain legally in circulation.”

“ It is expedient to fix the rates at which the old French coins and pistareens are to pass, and to name a period from which that regulation shall commence.”

“ It is expedient to name a period after which foreign coins shall not be considered a legal tender, or otherwise than bullion.”

These propositions sufficiently indicate how radical was Mr. Routh's scheme.

The committee of the Assembly having accumulated a miscellaneous mass of facts, opinions and special pleadings, and having attempted to digest them, framed a bill which was reported

on March 9th, 1830. The bill adopted the sterling rating of the dollar at 4s. 4d., and revised the coinage list. These gold and silver coins and none other to be current at the following rates :

	s. d.
GOLD COINS	
British sovereign of standard weight.....	23 1
Half sovereign.....	11 6½
SILVER COINS	
British crown	5 10
British half-crown	2 11
British shilling.....	1 2
British sixpence	0 7
Spanish milled dollar (weighing 17 dwt. 8 grs. and being in fineness 8 dwt. worse than British standard).....	5 0
Spanish half dollar (weighing 8 dwt. 16 grs. and of the same fineness)	2 6
Spanish quarter dollar	1 3
Spanish eighth dollar.....	0 7½
Dollar of the United States.....	5 0
Half dollar of the United States.....	2 6
French crown (weighing 18 dwt. 18 grs.)	5 6

The quarter and eighth dollar pieces were to be legal tender to the extent of £10 currency, the others to any amount. British copper coins were to circulate freely, but to be legal tender only to the extent of 1s. currency, 10½d., British copper to be equal to 1s. currency.

Provision is made for the calling in by the Receiver-General of the Spanish pistareens and French half-crowns, and the giving of lawful money in return to the extent of their nominal value as previously rated.

In the matter of gold coins the bill is quite radical as it drops the whole of the previous list and adopts the new British sovereign alone. In the silver list the dollar remains at 5s., while the French crown, in deference to the French Canadian element, is still rated at 5s. 6d., though it had fallen to 5s. in the neighbouring States, but the other French pieces and the pistareens are disfranchised. The British silver is rated at its token value in gold.

The bill, however, did not pass, being regarded by the majority as too radical. A rough practical measure, dealing merely with pistareens and bank notes, took its place and was rushed through, apparently under the influence of what was being done in Upper Canada. The new act consisted simply of two clauses. The first reduced the legal rating of the pista-

reen from 1s. to 10d. and its half to 5d., and the second excluded from circulation in Lower Canada any bank notes, or other notes, under five dollars, except those of the incorporated banks of the province.

I have said that this measure was apparently hastened by the action of Upper Canada. In the Upper Province an ill-digested act was passed, March 6th, which was intended to deal with the accumulation of depreciated silver coins which then formed the metallic currency of the province. It was a short act formally excluding from the list of legal tender coins all British coins which were depreciated more than one twenty-fifth of their standard weight, together with all pistareens, French crowns, French pieces of 4l. 10 sols and of 36 sols, and all higher and lower denominations of these coins, and it was declared no longer penal to counterfeit them. The result of this hasty measure was that, while no regular provision had been made to supply the province with an adequate fractional currency, practically the whole of the change then in use was suddenly deprived of the privilege of legal tender, and hence of the benefit of any rating whatever. Thus while, in default of a substitute, the people were compelled to use the disfranchised coins as change, yet their current rating was demoralized, and the evils which formerly existed were multiplied. The people were left to bring order out of chaos as best they could. The Kingston merchants set the example by calling a public meeting in the Court House, at which it was resolved to accept French half-crowns at 2s. 6d., pistareens at 11d., and half-pistareens at 7½d., these being the chief coins used as change.

During the same session the currency question was taken up by the Legislative Council of Lower Canada. A bill was introduced there, under the influence of the Executive, to assimilate the money of the province to that of Great Britain. It was referred to a committee which took a good deal of pains to obtain from various quarters expert information on the subject of currency standards and equivalents. As a result they discovered so much disagreement among the doctors that they were fain to confess themselves rather more in the dark at the close of their investigation than at the beginning of it.

The committee was divided on the question as to how a change from currency to sterling standard would affect contracts

and vested interests. Some contended that it would greatly affect values, others that it would make no appreciable difference. The latter regarded the change as little more than a matter of terms, and held that securities would be worth as much under any other name, but they need not have gone further than those Canadian merchants who were suffering from a change of standard in the case of the customs duties, for vigorous proof that the adoption of the sterling standard was not a mere matter of names.

On certain points, however, the committee were unanimous. They were in favour of calling in all the deteriorated coins in circulation and redeeming them at their nominal value at the public expense. In this they agreed with the committee of the Assembly. It may be interjected that Commissary General Routh had said in his haste that he believed the Home Government would redeem the colonial currency to get rid of it. Safeguards, however, would be needed to prevent such coins from being brought into the province for the profitable purpose of being redeemed.

They further agreed that a supply of proper copper coins should be imported to "supersede the necessity of using the trash at present in circulation."

But, unfortunately, the points on which the committee managed to agree were just those on which the Council could not originate bills as they involved the appropriation of money. As regards those points upon which they had both the power and the will to legislate, they found them under discussion in both Britain and the United States, and therefore considered it inexpedient to do anything at the time.

Before anyone had the courage to take the question up again the political troubles of the country had obscured all minor issues. Much the same is to be said of Upper Canada.

Having once more failed to accomplish anything of any consequence the British Treasury seems to have given up the struggle, though the commissariat regulations were not withdrawn till 1838.

We must now return to deal more particularly with the part played by the banks during this period.

ADAM SHORTT

THE TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS IN ONTARIO

AN Act was passed in 1899* by the Legislature of Ontario which effected a very serious change in the principle of taxation of financial corporations, and of other joint-stock companies rendering public services. Prior to the passing of this Act the taxation of companies was practically altogether in the hands of the municipalities, and no special taxes, with one exception, were levied upon corporations. This exception was the case of banks, which were charged one per cent. upon their average circulation from 1841 till 1867 by the Province of Canada, and from 1867 till 1870 the same amount by the Dominion of Canada.† The municipalities were permitted‡ to levy taxes upon the income derived by individual shareholders from bank and other stock, but were not permitted to levy taxes upon the capital stock of any bank or similar company. The new Act imposes on behalf of the Province a new special tax upon Banks, Loan Companies, Insurance Companies, Railways, Telegraph, Telephone and Gas Companies. These taxes are assessable upon a different basis in each case. In the case of banks the tax is imposed (a) upon the capital stock of the bank, chargeable whether the head office is situated in the Province or not; and (b) upon each office or branch of the bank within the Province. In the case of insurance companies§ the tax is levied upon the gross premium income of the company within the Province, with the proviso that in case of re-insurance the tax is payable only once. Where an insurance company,

*62 Vict. (2) c. 8, Stat. of Ontario.

†B. E. Walker "A History of Banking in Canada" Toronto, 1899, pp. 38 &c. The revenue from this tax amounted to £10,277 in 1842, and to £22,142 in 1856. "Canada Directory" (Statistics by Hon. W. Cayley).

‡R. S. O. 1887, Chap. 193 s. 7, c. 1 17.

§Mutual Fire and Life Companies, Mutual Live Stock Companies and Friendly Societies transacting insurance business are exempted.

foreign to the Province, has a small premium income within the Province, and where such a company has \$100,000 or more invested in the Province the tax is levied partly upon the gross premiums and partly upon the income from investments. Loan companies are taxed upon their paid-up capital. British companies doing business in Canada are, however, taxed only upon funds employed in Canada. Trust companies are taxed partly upon their paid-up capital and partly upon their profits. Railways are taxed at a rate per mile of line. Electric railways and tramways (excepting street railways) are excluded. Street railways pay for lines within the city only. Telegraph, telephone, gas and electric lighting companies pay upon their paid-up capital. Companies exploiting natural gas in Ontario must pay a tax (practically a license fee) of \$1,500 whether they produce or transmit the gas, and in addition a percentage upon their gross receipts.* Express companies pay a tax on each 400 miles of line over which their business extends. Sleeping car and parlour car companies pay upon the amount of capital invested in rolling stock employed in Ontario during the preceding year.

Certain provisos are added. For example: The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may reduce the amount of tax upon banks whose head office is not in Ontario, provided the business done by the bank in the Province is small. Insurance companies and loan companies are relieved of municipal taxation except as regards the individual shareholders within the municipal jurisdiction. Premiums are not assessable by a municipality.

Under the British North America Act, while the Dominion Parliament may raise money by "any mode or system of taxation,"† the Provincial Legislatures may impose "Direct taxation within the Provinces in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial purposes." The right of the province therefore to impose direct taxation does not admit of doubt; but the expediency of imposing it in certain cases may fittingly afford matter for inquiry.

*Excepting small domestic companies which are exempt under sec. 4.
†30 and 31 Vict. c. 3 (B.N.A. Act), sec. 91, c. 1, 3.

The special taxation of corporations has arisen naturally out of the special privileges which corporations enjoy. Apart from the privilege of monopoly or quasi-monopoly with which many corporations, especially those rendering public services are necessarily endowed, the mere limitation of liability may be regarded as a benefit conferred by law upon corporations for which they should be called upon to pay. The tax system of Great Britain has barely recognized this. Excepting in the cases of stage coaches and later of railways, which were subject to a passenger tax, and of banking corporations which have been subject to a license duty for each branch, and more recently in the case of the stamp duty which each company on registration as a joint-stock concern has to pay upon its nominal capital, there has been in Great Britain practically no development of the special taxation of corporations. Companies, with these exceptions, are on the same basis as private individuals. They are charged income tax upon their net earnings as disclosed in the dividends they pay. The principle of special taxation of corporations has, however, been carried very far in the United States, so far indeed that in some States the revenue from these special taxes forms a large part of the total revenue.* It might even fairly be held that the dominant influence of corporations in the United States is largely due to the fact that the State has become a partner in the enterprises they control. In certain of the States the system of special taxation has become exceedingly complex. In Pennsylvania, for example, corporations are taxed both upon the dividends declared and upon the gross receipts. Where no dividend is declared the tax is levied upon the capital of the company. In Maryland corporations pay taxes not only upon their paid-up capital, but also upon their bonds.† The method adopted in the Ontario Act of 1899 is evidently suggested by the experience of the United States. The systems of special taxes like the general tax systems of the United States cannot be said to be the outcome of any definite theory of taxation. Any one of them exhibits too great incon-

*In Pennsylvania and Massachusetts the yield of corporation taxes in proportion to that of taxes on personal property is as 3-1.

† Cf. R. T. Ely, "Taxation in American States and Cities," New York (1888) p. 328.

sistency for any supposition of that kind. They may be regarded rather as the outcome of a congeries of suggestions and compromises. This is also true of the Ontario Act. We find that while banks, loan companies, trust companies, etc. are taxed upon their paid-up capital—upon the only instrument of their business, and while railways are taxed upon their mileage, that is, upon one of the instruments of their business, insurance companies are taxed upon a portion of their receipts—not upon the interest earned by their invested funds which is supposed to be reached otherwise, but upon their premium income—upon the amount which they annually absorb from the Province as it were. Again the sleeping-car companies are taxed upon the whole of the instruments of their business, while the express companies are indirectly taxed, since they do not own the lines by means of which the tax imposed upon them is measured. On the other hand industrial corporations are not subject to a special tax at all. In all cases where capital is taxed bonds are not included, so that it would appear on the face of it to be advantageous, so far as liability to taxation is concerned, for joint-stock companies to carry on their business with a small paid-up capital and a large bonded indebtedness. It is small wonder that there should be lacking any consistent principle in the imposition of these special taxes on corporations. The conditions which have given rise to them are almost altogether new. They are the outcome of a new phase of associative effort in which it becomes apparent, not that such effort needs encouragement, as was of old thought to be the case, by limited liability acts and the like, but that the privilege of limited liability and still more the privilege of quasi-monopoly where that follows are valuable considerations delivered by society, for which society is entitled to be paid. In the transparent novelty of the situation there is, however, the possibility of the perpetuation of an illusion—that in taxing corporations we are not taxing individuals. In the popular mind while some corporations are associated with certain prominent personalities who may or may not really own any considerable part of the stock, corporations are in general supposed to possess an entity apart from the persons who compose them, and that taxes paid by them are therefore not taken from the pockets of individuals, but

are taken from an abstraction whose character is open to suspicion. This illusion is similar in kind to that which is prevalent about the taxation of land, the idea in both cases being that a tax may be paid by a thing and not by a person. From the point of view of the taxpayer the important question is whether the tax is paid by that person in accordance with any definite principle whether of service rendered to him or ability on his part to pay. If the tax is not based on some principle which will make it equitable in its incidence, *force majeure* may collect the tax but cannot justify it. From the point of view of the economic interest of society the problem is what effect has a special tax upon the particular enterprise or class of enterprises upon which it is imposed? An important part of this problem is as to the ultimate incidence of the tax. A small tax upon a large enterprise may have no appreciable effect. It may not be possible or worth while even if possible to endeavour to shift it, but in certain cases to which well known theoretical considerations apply the tax will tend to be shifted upon the shoulders of the public. In such cases the advantage of setting in motion the economic impulses which are inevitably costly is not apparent. Even in a case where the price of a service, street transportation for example, is fixed by law, a tax may have the effect of retarding the reduction of the price or of militating against the efficiency of the service.

If a special tax amounts, as in some cases in the United States, to three, four or five per cent. upon the capital invested, there can be little doubt that this form of discrimination against the investment of capital in particular forms must lead to the diminution of competition of capitals in such forms. Moreover the risk of increasing taxation in such cases is a very real one and the remoter effects of these movements may ere long be seen in the depreciation of the character of the capitalists who are attracted by investments which offer little prospect of legitimate gain, but which may to them seem to afford the means of large adventitious gains to offset the risk of overwhelming taxation. This depreciation of character may be held without much straining of the argument to have been an important feature in the growth of the huge corporations that appear by

all accounts to be a threatening factor in American finance. It may not be that special taxation is the best way of "dismantling the trusts."

There is unfortunately a rather scanty literature upon the taxation of corporations.* The reason of this has already been suggested; but while the conditions are new and the effects of special taxation well worth studying, there is little reason to suppose that any new economic forces have been brought into existence by the imposition of special taxes. The fairly well understood processes of shifting may perhaps meanwhile be regarded as going on under the new conditions very much as they have always done. In cases of absolute monopoly where a rack price is obtained the tax is *ex hypothesi* unshiftable; where the atmosphere is one of perfect competition the tax may be shifted. Even in the case of a monopoly where the price is fixed by law or by contract with the public authority, as street railways, gas, etc., the tax may in effect be shifted upon the public in the manner already indicated.†

It may be useful to take the Ontario Act of 1899, and to examine briefly the methods adopted for the taxation of corporations.

One may premise that to some extent the economic situation in this Province is analogous to the situation in the border states of the Union. We may therefore in some cases compare the systems of tax legislation in vogue in these states with those adopted in Ontario.

RAILROADS.—In the case of railroads the general custom in the United States is to "assess only so much of the capital as is represented by the proportion which the mileage in the state bears to the total mileage."‡ In Ontario every railway pays a

*Professor Seligman says that there is only one book upon the subject, viz., Dietzel's "Die Besteuerung der Aktiengesellschaften in Verbindung mit der Gemeinde-Besteuerung, 1859," and that this book is out of date. E. R. A. Seligman, "Essays in Taxation." New York, 1895.

†The best treatment of the subject is without doubt Professor Seligman's own in the volume quoted. It is treated incidentally by several writers upon taxation. A bibliography up till 1895 is given by Professor Seligman in his "Essays on Taxation." There is much useful information in R. T. Ely's "Taxation in American States and Cities" quoted above.

‡Seligman *op. cit.* p. 226.

tax of \$5 per mile, the measurement not including switches, etc. nor double measurement in case of double track. Electric railways are exempt. The principle of charging an arbitrary mileage rate has the merits of simplicity and constancy, but it has the disadvantage of inflexibility because it does not afford any increasing return automatically, and if the rate were increased it might at once become quite unfair. Development lines run into scantily populated places would be overtaxed, while main lines of traffic would be undertaxed proportionately. The arbitrary amount as at present imposed is small, but if it were desired to derive an increased revenue from railways it would be necessary to adopt some other principle, preferably perhaps the principle of gross receipts—a better basis than net receipts for the practical reason that it is hard to prevent additions to capital account being made out of annual revenue. The exemption of electric railways is probably only temporary. As these increase their mileage and come more and more into competition with steam railways discrimination in their favour will become impossible.* No doubt the extraction of the gross receipts arising from the traffic within the Province might be a matter of some difficulty in the case of inter-provincial railways, but the principle is probably the soundest of all.

STREET RAILWAYS.—The mileage principle is adopted also in the case of street railways, but the rate is much higher, being \$20 per mile for a track not exceeding twenty miles; \$35 per mile when the track exceeds twenty miles, but does not exceed thirty miles; \$45 per mile when the line exceeds thirty miles, but does not exceed fifty miles, and \$60 per mile when the line exceeds fifty miles. Double track counts as two miles of single track. This principle is based obviously upon the principle generally adopted in granting franchises to street railways. It has the merit of simplicity and certainty, but it has the disadvantage of tending to check extension of lines unless

*Some of the considerations referred to below in connection with the expediency of placing the chartering or enfranchising power in the hands of the Dominion Parliament, and the taxing power in the hands of the Provincial Legislature apply to the case of those railways which work under these conditions.

they can be depended upon to pay the tax as well as the rent. The tax as it stands at present is a tax of almost ten per cent. of the rent per mile. It is possible that a percentage of the gross receipts in this case usually readily obtainable would be at once more equitable and elastic, and would moreover be less likely to prevent extension of the lines as need arose.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—The owners of a telegraph line within the Province and the company which operates the line are each jointly and severally liable for one-tenth of one per cent. upon their paid-up capital. So that the telegraph line as a whole pays a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. upon their paid-up capital. Thus a company paying a dividend of five per cent. upon its paid-up capital would pay one twenty-fifth of that or four cents on each dollar.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—Express companies pay a tax of \$800 for the first four hundred miles over which they operate, and an additional \$125 for every additional four hundred miles or fraction. This is practically a license duty. The expedient of estimating the amount of the tax by mileage is a rough and ready one, intended apparently to indicate in a general way whether the company is in a large way of business or not.

SLEEPING AND PARLOUR CAR COMPANIES.—Sleeping car companies pay a tax of one-third of one per cent. upon the capital invested in rolling stock used in Ontario during the preceding year.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.—Telephone companies pay one-eighth upon the paid-up capital of the company.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES.—Gas and electric lighting companies pay one-tenth of one per cent. on their paid-up capital. Municipal works are excluded. Companies exploiting natural gas pay a license fee as above described.

TRUST COMPANIES.—Trust companies* pay \$250 where the capital is \$100,000 or less, and \$65 on every additional \$100,000; and where the gross profits are \$25,000 per annum or over an additional sum of \$500 per annum, but the interest upon paid-up capital is not reckoned.

*Property company acting as trustee.

LOAN COMPANIES.—Loan companies having fixed capital pay \$65 for each \$100,000 or fraction. Loan companies having withdrawable capital pay a similar amount. In the case of loan companies having their head office in Great Britain, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may cause the tax to be calculated upon the funds of the company employed in Canada.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Life insurance companies which transact business in Ontario pay a tax of one per cent. and other insurance companies pay a tax of two-thirds of one per cent. calculated on the gross premiums received in respect of business transacted in the Province. Insurance companies which already pay under the provisions of the Ontario Insurance Act (sec. 181) are entitled to deduct the amount of this tax from the amount payable under the new Act.

In the case of an insurance company, foreign to the Province, there is a proviso which has already been noticed.

BANKS.—The clauses of the Act which deal with banks are as follows:—

Sec. 2. 1. (a). "Every bank shall pay a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on the paid-up capital stock thereof when such paid-up capital stock thereof is \$2,000,000 or less, and \$25 for every \$100,000 or fraction thereof of the paid-up capital stock in excess of the sum of \$2,000,000, and not exceeding \$6,000,000. (b). Every bank shall pay an additional tax of \$100 for each principal office or place of business in the Province, and \$25 for each additional office, branch or agency in the Province, but no such tax shall be levied upon more than one office, branch or agency in any one city, town or village."

5. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council when the head office or principal place of business of any bank is in any Province of the Dominion, other than Ontario, and it employs within this Province only a part of its paid-up capital, and has not more than five agencies or branch offices within the Province, to reduce the amount of the capital or other moneys of such bank at any time in use in this Province; but the tax exacted shall not in any case be less than one-tenth of one per cent. upon one-half of the paid-up capital of such bank.

6. Banks, street or electric railway companies in cities, telegraph companies, telephone companies, gas and electric lighting companies, natural gas companies, companies transmitting natural gas, express companies, and sleeping or parlour car

companies which pay the taxes by this Act imposed thereon, shall continue to be assessable and taxable for municipal purposes as heretofore.

Insurance companies and trust and loan companies are relieved from municipal assessment in respect to their income. Railways are not liable to municipal assessment in respect to their tracks and roadways along any street or highway.

The first point to be noticed in connection with special Provincial taxation of banks, is that while in the present state of the law it is undoubtedly within the power of the Province to impose a tax upon the banks, it is also the case since they owe their charter not to the Province but to the Dominion there is strong ground for the suggestion that taxation should be imposed by the legislative body that is the source of the charter. This question has been much contested in the United States. With regard to banks and to other corporations the practice has greatly varied. It is obvious that the taxation of personality is inevitably a difficult problem; should it be taxed where it is situated or employed or should it be taxed in the place at which the owner is domiciled? In the case of a bank whose capital is necessarily merged in its general assets, these general assets are in the nature of the case highly mobile, not merely as regards states in the same country, but as regards different countries. It is therefore very difficult indeed to avoid several taxations on the same property if the taxation is based upon the gross amount of it. It is perhaps too much to say as Professor Seligman does* "that the obvious result, of course, is double taxation of a nature which cannot possibly be justified." Double taxation of this kind may be very inexpedient, but it may be justified, as it is by Professor Westlake for example† who points out that the double taxation paid by the same man or set of men in two separate states would never equal the taxation which a double set of men would pay if one set resided in one country with the total means of the absentee owner and the other in the other country with the means there possessed by that owner." Whether, however,

*Seligman, "Essays in Taxation" p. 224.

†Prof. Westlake, "The Theory of Taxation with Reference to Nationality, Residence and Property." *The Economic Journal*, London, vol. 9, 372.

this applies to the case of banks is an open question, and at least in this case, is really perhaps not "insoluble and irrelevant," an expression which Professor Westlake apparently applies to the case of absentee ownership pure and simple. It is quite true that the capital of a bank and the total assets of it are important factors in its business at each individual branch, since people trust it or do not trust it according to its general standing and according, let us say, to the amount of its capital, but it would be straining this point to suggest that therefore its total capital was employed at each individual branch and was therefore liable to be taxed no matter where this branch might be situated. If there is anything in this argument at all it would mean, for example, that a bank might be taxed upon its capital as at the head office, not merely in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, but it might also be taxed upon the whole of its capital in each individual branch in these different Provinces. It might be fair no doubt to tax a bank upon the amount of its capital which was employed during any particular period within the Province, on the principle that it was fair that a bank doing business in the Province should, to the extent of that business, contribute to the expense of the Government establishment. It might even be regarded as arguable that a bank having its domicile in Ontario should be taxed upon the whole of its capital there and should again be taxed upon that portion of its capital which it employed in Manitoba, for example, on the ground that so far as it was in the power of the bank to do so its action in establishing a branch in Manitoba necessitated the duplication of Governmental function,* and therefore rendered it liable to submit to double taxation in respect at any rate to that portion of its capital which was employed in the institution; but it is difficult to see any question of fairness which could justify as the present law undoubtedly does justify each separate Province, imposing a tax upon the whole of the capital of a bank whether its head office was in the Province or not. That is to say, suppose the capital of a bank were five millions of dollars and the head office were in the Province of Quebec, if it did business in all the Provinces it

*As in the case considered by Professor Westlake, *e.g.*

would have to pay as if its capital were seven times that amount. The fact that the tax is small in amount does not affect the principle; a small tax of that kind may be increased gradually under the pressure of political exigency and one of the results inevitably would be that the banks would, as the railroads have already done, throw themselves into Provincial politics in mere self-protection. It would appear as though the natural outcome of this situation were that the tax should be a uniform tax over the whole Dominion, settled by the central authority and the revenue, if necessary, distributed *pro rata* among the Provinces. Even if the same amount were collected under one system as under the other the basis of collection would be more obviously fair, the tax would be less expensive to collect since it would be made in one payment instead of in several payments, and the total amount of it would be seen at once. There could then arise no question of double taxation and no difficulty as to the discrimination of the amount of the capital employed in one Province or another.

Apart from the question of the expediency of Provincial taxation of banks is the question of direct taxation of banks by any authority. Prior to the establishment of the present system of banking in Canada a tax of one per cent. was imposed on the note issue, but when the new banking law came into operation in 1870 this was done away with, and although there was, of course, no pledge that taxation should not be imposed, it is only fair to notice that in submitting to the new banking regulations the banks had to give up a part of their note issue. There is therefore some justification in regarding the dropping of the direct tax as part of the bargain by means of which the new banking system was inaugurated. I am not aware, however, that this point has been pressed on the part of the banks.

If the principle of special taxation be admitted the question is, upon what will that special taxation be based? Should it be based upon the property of the bank or upon the earnings of it? In any case it comes out of the earnings if there are any for it to come out of; if not, then it must come out of the resources of the bank. If it is based upon the capital the tax has of course the advantage of certainty, but it has the disadvantage of inflexi-

bility. The bank must pay the tax whatever it is, not in proportion to its power to pay, but solely in proportion to its property.

The experience in the United States is as follows: direct taxation of banks really began there in 1813 by a duty on notes or alternatively by a tax upon dividends imposed by the Federal Government. The State of Georgia had, however, imposed a tax in 1805 of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital of the banks, and one-half of one per cent. on their circulation. Massachusetts imposed in 1812 a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of the capital stock. Pennsylvania in 1814 adopted an entirely different principle. Banks were taxed at the rate of six per cent. upon their dividends, in the case of banks liable to pay the Federal Tax, and eight per cent. in the case of those banks not so liable. In 1824 the rate became eight per cent., and then afterwards the principle of gradual taxation was introduced by which the rate varied according to the rate of dividend. Ohio and Virginia also at this time taxed banks on their dividends, and Vermont explicitly provided in its bank charters the reservation of a portion of the dividends. In Ohio in 1816 the general banking law determined the amount of taxation. After a number of changes in 1850 the taxation of dividends was abolished, and banks came to be taxed on the amount of their capital stock and contingent fund. In Virginia the tax on dividends began in 1846 with a rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the civil war this rate reached 17 per cent. on dividends. The Massachusetts tax of 1812 was in addition to that levied on the individual stock-holder, but it applied only to charter and not to free banks. In Louisiana in 1813 the "stock in trade" of all banks was charged. In Connecticut in 1830 a special tax was levied on all absentee owners of bank stock. Special provision was devised by North Carolina, where the taxation of capital stock varied with the rate of dividend. Since the National Banking System came into force many changes have been made. In 1862 the National Government exempted from State taxation all stocks and bonds of the United States. The question whether this applied only to those stocks issued after the date of the Federal Act was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States against State taxation of

such stock. The State Legislature of New York then imposed a tax upon banks on the valuation equal to the amount of their capital stock which as regards the National Banks of course included the stock of the United States. The State Court of Appeals sustained this law on the ground that the tax was on capital stock and not on property, but the Supreme Court of the United States reversed this decision. In 1864 the National Bank Act permitted the taxation of individuals in respect to their National Bank shares, and the New York Legislature in 1865 enacted that shares in National Banks should be included in the valuation of the personal property of individuals. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the principle on the ground that a tax on shares in the hands of individuals was not a tax on the capital of the bank, but since the capital of State banks invested in National securities was exempt a tax on their capital was not a tax on the shareholders, and therefore to tax the shareholders of the National Banks on the whole of their stock was a discrimination against the National Banks. The New York Legislature then in 1866 provided for the taxation of shareholders both in State and National Banks by taxing them on the value of the shares, deducting the capital invested in real estate. The banks were no longer taxed on their capital, but had to deduct the tax from the dividends or retain the dividends until the tax was paid. The Supreme Court sustained this. In the question arising as to whether the shareholder could deduct from the assessed value of his shares the value of his debts as he could in case of taxation of other personal property the Supreme Court decided, after 13 years had elapsed since the decision of the State Court of Appeals in the negative, "that the prohibition against the taxation of National Bank shares at a greater rate than that of other moneyed capital could not be rated by the assessment of equal rates of taxation upon unequal valuations." From 1880 it would appear that owing to a decision of the Supreme Court the words "moneyed capital" "are practically confined to banks and the imposition of a lower rate of taxation on other corporations does not invalidate the bank tax." The bulk of the taxation on personal property in some towns is paid by the bank shareholders because "They alone are unable to evade the otherwise so laxly

executed tax on personalty." The tax system in the other States of the Union is similar to that which has been developed in this way in the State of New York.

I have taken the liberty of summarizing in the above notes the account of the experience of the United States given by Prof. Seligman in his interesting essay on the taxation of corporations already quoted.* Prof. Seligman sums up the matter as "The separate taxation of real estate plus the taxation of the shares in the hands of individuals whose tax is generally paid to the bank and then withheld from the dividends." Some states do not tax non-residents' stock, others do but at a rate different from that imposed upon residents. In Connecticut the banks pay one per cent. on the market value of non-resident stock. A few states still continue the tax on capital stock. Pennsylvania imposes an alternative tax of eight mills on the par value of their capital stock or alternatively four mills on the market value. In addition to that they are liable for the State Tax on money at interest. In Georgia banks are taxed on their property exclusive of the market value of the shares. The shares are then taxed in the hands of the shareholders, and the bank is taxed upon its surplus and undivided property. In North Carolina and Florida there is in addition to a tax on bank shares—a license tax fixed according to the capital of the business transacted. In New York State there is a special law taxing foreign banks at the rate of one-half of one per cent. on their deposits or moneys used in their business.†

All these varied experiments on the part of the American Commonwealths are the result of empirical treatment of a subject of much intricacy. The forces which are set in motion by taxation of this kind are so difficult to determine beforehand that it is not surprising that unexpected results should follow empirical methods. Apart from this, taxation of banks, like the taxation of everything else, presents a series of practical problems and it is not always the tax that is most sound from a scientific point of view which is most likely to commend itself to the minds of statesmen. An interesting instance of this is to be

*Essays on Taxation, pp. 143 to 148.

†*Ib.* p. 149.

found in the recent changes in direct taxation in Austria, where the new Tax Law has been introduced by the Minister of Finance, Herr Ernst von Plener, who had written on economical questions and had moreover the assistance and great authority of two really scientific experts, Dr. Bohm-Bawerk and Dr. Meyer, the latter two being the principal draughtsmen of the bill. Yet the system as evolved under these favorable circumstances, although against, it is true, an "unruly opposition," is as complicated and inconsistent as if it had been drawn in a wholly empirical way. It is interesting to notice that in this very system the corporation tax occupies an important place. It is in the main a tax upon property, although the net profits are calculated in a different way from the net commercial profits as usually regarded. It is a graduated tax based upon the profits. The interest of preference and debenture stock is included in the tax. In this scheme also mortgages are taxed.*

In all these movements one sees no doubt a current of popular feeling in favour of the taxation of capital. This feeling is of a very much more extensive, serious and practical kind than the furore for the taxation of land values, which seems to a large extent to have spent itself. It would be out of place in a brief sketch of this kind to discuss at any length the theory of taxation, and yet in order to apply any test to these empirical efforts of legislators one must relate these efforts to the current theory of taxation. If, with most of the recent writers upon the subject, we dismiss the theory that taxation should be imposed according to benefit or protection accorded, then probably we are shut up as Prof. Edgeworth suggests to the principle of utilitarianism, the principle that is, which "proposes as the end of action the sum total of happiness"—that is, that the total utility of taxation should be as great as possible, or the total pleasure yielded by it as great as possible and the total pain of disutility as little as possible. If we look at it in this way it follows, as Professor Edgeworth points out, that the disutility or pain which ought to rest upon the taxpayers ought to be equal, that is, it ought to cost as much annoyance and distress to put

*Cf. R. Sieghart, "The Reform of Direct Taxation in Austria." *The Economic Journal*, London, vol. viii., p. 173.

it in that way, to an artisan earning \$5 a week to pay his taxes as it does to Mr. Rockefeller with, say, \$50,000 a week. As a matter of fact there can be no doubt that this is precisely the way the artisan looks upon it, and if his rendering of the theory were taken by itself he would not be satisfied until Mr. Rockefeller's income were reduced by taxation to precisely the same amount as the artisan's net wages. As Prof. Edgeworth hints, there is here undoubtedly a gleam of the extremest socialism, but if we ask whether the "sum-total of happiness" would be increased by an arrangement of that kind the gleam is at once clouded over by "doubts and reservations." In starting for an ideal distribution we may have landed ourselves in a range of production which is anything but ideal; which may be, in fact, so greatly reduced as to diminish the sum total of happiness. As thus briefly stated we may apply the principle to the taxation of corporations. If the associative principle makes, as it appears to make, for increased economy of effort and so for increased production, we must see that we do not unduly hamper its action by exposing it to embargoes which would minimize its powers of effecting this economy of effort.*

As regards the practical aspect of taxation the impulses towards increased taxation of joint-stock companies are no doubt derived from the hold which these great aggregations of capital have upon the public, especially in Democratic States, but it is open to question whether taxing them heavily and so provoking to fuller and fuller exercise of their monopoly, where they have one, in order to sustain the amount of their net income is the best way to control them. Since they are all in one way or another the creatures of special laws it may be that there are other ways in which they may be prevented from preying upon the public. Some of these ways which are customarily adopted—taxation of prices for example—are no doubt readily evaded, but by rendering companies open to inspection and by full publicity of their accounts fresh ways may possibly be devised. In any case taxation for taxation's sake seems a very doubtful principle unless we could be quite sure that the

*On this question see the very ingenious argument of Prof. Edgeworth in "The Pure Theory of Taxation." *The Economic Journal*, London, vol. vii. p. 550.

redistribution of wealth involved in this is going to be quite equitable. The experience of the United States does not show this. It shows indeed that the enormous revenues derived from these very corporations have, so far as appears on the surface at any rate, contributed importantly to the increase of their power, and have at the same time placed a formidable weapon in the hands of the governing classes. If equality of distribution is the ideal it can hardly be said to be sustained in the United States by these means. It must always be remembered that in taxing corporations we are after all taxing individuals and that in the last resort the justification of a company tax is the same as the justification of a directly individual one.

The general objections which may be made against the system of special taxation adopted by Ontario are that it is based upon no definite principle, that it is too complex and that in nearly every case there is no automatic process by means of which an increased yield may be obtained. It may also be objected that no account of earning power is taken—no account that is of ability on the part of the taxpayer to pay.

On the other hand it may be argued that the taxes in most cases are small, that the total yield of the taxes may readily be estimated, that they are easily collected, that they involve the taxation of some income at its sources and that these sources are more or less monopolistic in their nature and are therefore fit subjects for special taxation.

The confusion of Dominion, Provincial and municipal taxation, and the certainty of double taxation under the existing system, suggests a comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject with a view to the remodelling of it.

JAMES MAVOR

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, May, 1900



Howard Crosby

THE LATE MR. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS

WHEN in the year 1870, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas was recommended to the directors of the Molsons Bank for the office of cashier, the bank was a very small affair, and had not grown much since its organization. Its business was wholly confined to Montreal, and during the fifteen years of its existence it had never attempted to enlarge its borders. It had, in fact, been rather dragging on than prospering for several years back, and it was sustained rather by the credit and prestige of the Molson family than in its own inherent strength.

Although it had a paid-up capital of a million dollars its business was so small as to be out of all proportion to the extent of its capital; its deposits being only \$920,000, its circulation \$302,000 and its discounts \$1,100,000. These figures will at once demonstrate the difficulty experienced by the directors of the bank in making sufficient profit, and the necessity of taking other measures in order to utilize what was considered in those days the considerable capital of a million dollars.

Under these circumstances a consultation was had with Mr. King, the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, with a view to his recommending some man of energy and capacity who would be likely to build up the institution. He nominated the manager of the London branch of the bank, Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, then a young man of 35, and only known in one or two Western towns where he had served the Bank of Montreal, and to the bank authorities themselves.

Mr. Thomas' career up to this time had, however, been quite a noticeable one. The son of the Rector of a parish of the Church of England in the old county of Cornwall, he was educated at the Sherbourne Grammar School in Dorsetshire,

one of those fine old public schools that are peculiar to England, and where, if boys do not learn anything else they surely learn to be gentlemen. But in this school they did learn something else; for the drilling in classics and mathematics was efficient, not to say severe. When young Thomas left the school it was a question whether he should enter the church or the army; and there can be little doubt that if he had entered either of these he would have made his mark quite as decidedly as he has in the sphere of banking. In all human probability he would have become either a Bishop or a General, for he was a man of the kind that is "born to rule," and his force of character would have asserted itself in either of those spheres just as it did in the sphere of banking. Of banking, however, in those early days neither he nor his friends ever dreamed. In those days it was far more common for young fellows of good education and gentlemanly manners to seek their fortunes in this part of the world than it is now, and there were many parts of Canada in which numbers of them might be found. These were generally the beautiful and picturesque regions of the country where fishing and shooting could be had; in fact, the fishing and shooting were very generally much more "in evidence" as an attraction than the hum-drum work of settlement and farming. It was to one of these spots that young Thomas betook himself, viz., the neighbourhood of Rice Lake, a lovely sheet of water situated about half way between the towns of Cobourg and Peterboro in Ontario. There he spent some time with a view to learn farming, but like many other young men of the same class, he soon found the drudgery of it perfectly intolerable.

His connections then secured him an introduction to the cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, and he was given a post as Junior in the head office in Toronto. His salary here was so small and his means so straitened, that, as he told me himself, he was sometimes afraid to walk along King st. for fear of meeting his tailor, or others to whom he was indebted. But his foot was upon the ladder, and though it was on the very lowest round it was a place from which he could climb upward. That he did climb upward to some purpose is proven to all the banking and mercantile world of Canada. The first step up was

when he left the Bank of Upper Canada and secured a position in the Bank of Montreal. There his qualities quickly displayed themselves, and in due time attracted the notice of Mr. King. He was first given charge of a branch in one of the smaller towns of Ontario, and after a time was transferred to London.

The policy of the bank at that time was rather to restrict business in Ontario, and in many of its western branches a very small discounting business was done. More than one of the many capable men in the bank's service somewhat fretted at the style of business committed to them at their branches, for no man of ambition to rise in his profession could be content with merely receiving deposits, making collections and selling drafts, which was all that was expected of many managers. It is very possible that Mr. Thomas was one of those that fretted at the restrictions placed upon his energies, and that Mr. King had this in view when he recommended him to the notice of the directors of the Molsons Bank. There he would undoubtedly have ample scope and could make of the Bank whatever it was capable of, considering the time and circumstances. But when the position was offered to Mr. Thomas he accepted it with a good deal of doubt and hesitation. So much was this the case that he did not bring his family to Montreal for more than twelve months after his appointment.

The condition of banking in Canada at that time, however, was rather favourable to the operations of any bank that desired to extend its operations in Ontario. The great controversy respecting bank circulation had been settled on a basis that made it possible to make profit out of branches. Had this not been done it would have been impossible for either the Molsons or any other bank to extend its business to the towns and smaller centres of business in Ontario. In fact many of the branches already existing would probably have been closed. But with the extension of the power to issue circulation came the power to give accommodation to the large number of persons engaged in moving the crops to market, and also to men in the lumber trade, and the various industries dependent upon both. No one knew this better than Mr. Thomas, for his whole experience had been in Ontario. And Mr. King was very willing to let him enter this field, for it was one from which he had

himself deliberately withdrawn. He had a theory, which he carried out with characteristic courage, viz., that the smaller banks should do the business of making advances to the men who gathered the crops together, and that the time for a bank like the Bank of Montreal to intervene was when the crops required to be exported. This left a large field open to Mr. Thomas' energies and he proceeded to occupy it as soon as he felt the ground to be firm under his feet.

The directors of the bank were quite willing to fall in with the new departure, and indeed during the whole of Mr. Thomas' career he had the co-operation in this capacity of some of the ablest men in the community. The names of various members of the Molson family, as well as of Mr. Thomas Workman and Sir David Macpherson will at once occur in this connection.

London was the first branch opened by the bank, the business of that rising city being, of course, perfectly familiar to Mr. Thomas. This was an immense advantage, as all will understand who know of the pitfalls that beset the explorer of new banking fields. This was in 1871. From London he proceeded in the work of opening branches in various directions in Ontario, Owen Sound being the next in order, then St. Thomas (this town, as it then was, being near to London, and the ground, of course, familiar), then Toronto, Morrisburg, Brockville, Meaford, Smith's Falls, Exeter and Windsor. All these places are the centres of good agricultural districts, and all enabled the leading idea of the expansive policy to be carried out, viz., the giving facilities to the primary dealers in the staple crops of the country. For Toronto itself, largely a wholesale centre as it had even then become, was also a large farmers' market, and the same business of primary dealing was carried on in it as has been referred to respecting other places.

Another branch was opened at Sorel, in the province of Quebec, but in this case the influence of the Molson family, always potent in that province, can be clearly traced.

These branches had all been opened between 1870 and 1874. After this there was a considerable pause and nothing was done in the way of extension for four years. This abstinence was wise, for from 1874 onwards a period of difficult times supervened in Canada, which lasted for six years. During these

years it is well known that all the banks made heavy losses, and the Molsons Bank suffered heavily with the rest. I well remember once meeting Mr. Thomas on the train in 1877, when we were both going to a western town where the Molsons Bank and the Merchants had been heavy sufferers. Very naturally, we talked about the troublous times we were passing through. Mr. Thomas was in very low spirits, and pointed out the difference between my position and his. He was responsible for the losses that the bank was suffering, as many of them were the direct consequence of his policy of expansion, while I, though having losses of immensely greater magnitude to deal with, had no responsibility for them whatever. Hence it was that the Molsons Bank absolutely paused in its career of expansion for four years. But it was resumed in 1878, in a spirit of hopefulness which was possessed by some other bankers at the time, but which events unfortunately failed to justify. Mr. Thomas doubtless saw this in time, for only three additional branches were opened in the years between 1878 and 1881. By that time a remarkable change for the better had taken place, and the policy of opening new branches was steadily pursued year after year, and characterized Mr. Thomas' management till his death. The boldness and energy of his character in this respect has been specially manifest of late years, but between the year 1897, when a branch was opened in the city of Quebec, to 1899, no less than fourteen additional offices were opened. The field covered by these embraced almost every part of the Dominion from Quebec to British Columbia, and comprised three in the latter province, six in Ontario, and four in Quebec.

It was doubtless in view of some such responsibilities in the future that Mr. Thomas prevailed upon the board, within about a year of his taking charge, to increase the capital of the bank from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. This measure, when carried out, increased the circulating power of the bank by \$500,000 and thus furthered the policy of expansion. The same idea can be traced in a further increase from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 in the following year, and in the authorization obtained subsequently of an increase to \$2,500,000.

Apart from such increases of capital and circulating power it would have been impossible to carry the policy of establishing

branches as far as it was carried. Time only can show whether it is profitable to extend the opening of branches of chartered banks into such small centres as have recently been exploited. One thing is certain that whether small branches can make profit or not they will undoubtedly give opportunity for making *losses*, and also that every additional branch, no matter how small, gives additional work of supervision to a general manager and his staff.

Mr. Thomas, however, seemed at that time capable of undertaking almost any amount of additional work. Yet it can scarcely be doubted that the enormous expansion of the bank under his management prevented his taking that rest and recreation which are indispensable to a man in his position, and had something to do with the break-down of his health at the last.

Mr. Thomas took a prominent part in the establishment and working of the Bankers' Association; indeed it may be said to have grown out of a suggestion of his at the time of the renewal of the bank charters in 1880. I well remember that on returning from Ottawa, after long conferences with the Finance Minister and with one another, it was suggested by Mr. Thomas that as such casual conferences between us had proved so beneficial to our interest, it might be well to inaugurate a machinery by which such conferences could take place regularly. The remark proved to be one of those which are a seed of future action. The idea was not allowed to sleep. Though nothing was done to give it practical effect for some time, it was taken up seriously at length. The difficult work of framing a constitution was finally completed, and the Association started on a career which has proved to be one of usefulness, and which has now been entrusted by Parliament with most important functions in connection with bank circulation. Mr. Thomas was president of the Association a few years ago, and his address at the annual meeting (held at Niagara Falls in 1897) was distinguished by a breadth, lucidity and philosophic insight which rendered it worthy of a high place amongst banking addresses. The influence of the Association on this occasion was strikingly shown in the attention that was paid by the Chancellor of the

Exchequer in England to our remonstrance against the introduction of silver as a part of the basis on which the circulation of the Bank of England should rest.

While Mr. Thomas' principal energies were given to banking he was a broad-minded citizen of Montreal, and took a very active part some years ago in a movement for placing its financial affairs on a better basis. An era of municipal extravagance had doubled the debt of the city in five years. It was felt to be absolutely necessary to put a check on such possibilities for the future, and an association for promoting the good government of the city was formed in which Mr. Thomas took a very prominent part. By its exertions a provincial law was at length passed which has had a most beneficial influence on the financial affairs of Montreal.

But this was not all. It has been very wisely said that every man in addition to his own professional occupation would find it well to have a *hobby*; some other pursuit to which he can turn as a recreation. This idea was adopted by Mr. Thomas and to his honor be it said that his hobby was *benevolence*. To relieve suffering in its varied forms was almost the passion of his life. Without taking one iota of time from his responsible banking duties, he so measured out the hours of the day as to devote time to the work of the General Hospital of the city, the Hospital for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb institution, Church of England Home for Aged Poor, the Church Immigration Home, and the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Of the two first he was president for many years, and by his exertions and influence an immense amount of money was raised for carrying them on. But for him it is almost certain that the Insane Hospital would not have been in existence, so formidable were the difficulties attending its inauguration; while as to the latter, the entire renovation and enlargement which took place some years ago and the addition of the admirable Nurses' Home attached to it were largely the result of his persistent exertions.

Mr. Thomas possessed the faculty in an eminent degree of concentrating the whole strength of his mind upon whatever he was engaged in at the moment, and of this fine faculty both the

Molsons Bank and the Bankers' Association, and the benevolent institutions just named had the full benefit.

In one respect it might seem as if Mr. Thomas had been cut off in a somewhat untimely manner. But when we consider all the work he has done, of which only the merest suggestion is given in this paper, it must be concluded that his was a fully rounded life, spent in the service of his day and generation, in such a manner that not only the stockholders of the Molsons Bank, but numbers of the sick, the poor, and the blind of Montreal will have reason always to revere his memory.

GEORGE HAGUE

MONTREAL, June 29

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CURRENCY LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES

EARLY in the session of the present Congress, measures for the reform of the Currency Laws were introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. The House Bill, which was the result of the Indianapolis Conventions of 1897 and 1898, was passed by the Lower Chamber in December, and the Bill in the Senate, which had been prepared at a Republican caucus held in the early part of 1899, came up for discussion in January. In February, a Conference composed of members of both Houses met for deliberation, and finally reached an agreement by incorporating many of the special features of the two measures in the present Gold Standard Bill, which became law on the 14th March. For political reasons a rider had to accompany the new law stipulating that international bi-metallism was not to be precluded when made expedient and practicable by the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world.

The parity between gold and silver ever since the resumption of specie payments in January, 1879, has been maintained, but the task, at times, was a difficult one and involved considerable expense. The law upon the subject was not clear, and it moreover left much to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; and while it has been the constant policy of the present administration to meet all its obligations in gold and to demonstrate that gold was in reality the standard of value, it was still possible for the Government to elect to pay its obligations in silver, seeing that the silver as well as the gold dollar was unlimited legal tender. The present action of firmly fixing on the statute book what has, in recent years, been carried out in practice, is very commendable and should receive the approval of all believers in "sound money," whatever may be their views as to the ultimate benefit of the reform measure. Of

course, merely putting the country, however securely, upon a gold basis does not remedy the defects inherent in any rigid currency system, nor do the amendments to the National Banking Law, which will be mentioned later, give elasticity or even convertibility—terms familiar to everyone conversant with the Canadian system—to the bank note circulation.

STANDARD OF VALUE

The Bill then is essentially “an Act to define and fix the “standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money “issued or coined by the United States” It affirms that the standard unit of value shall be the dollar consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, and that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain at all times the parity of all forms of money.

As has been pointed out by several writers, this is the first instance in the currency history of the United States that any particular kind of dollar had been defined as the standard of value, and the emphatic declaration, in section II of the Bill, that all United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act (July, 1890) are henceforth payable in gold, indicates the progress that has been made, since the wide-spread silver agitation of four years ago, in the education of the people on the Currency question.

GOLD RESERVES

For the purpose of maintaining this gold standard, \$150,000,000 is to be taken from the general fund of the Treasury and to be set apart for redemption purposes only. This sum is to be the maximum amount of the fund, which may include the redeemed notes. To replenish the fund with gold, the Secretary is authorized to exchange for gold the notes that have been redeemed in the general fund of the Treasury; or he may pay them out at the Treasury or at any sub-treasury for deposits of gold, or finally, he may use them for the purchase of gold bullion as at present; in other words, the notes that have been redeemed by the gold out of the redemption fund must be held undisturbed

in the Treasury until re-issued for the same coin as that for which they were exchanged. In this way the "endless chain," caused by the greenbacks being redeemed at the Treasury for gold, and then being immediately thrust into circulation and again becoming a charge upon the redemption fund, will be broken.

But if by these means the gold in this fund should fall below \$100,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue and sell for gold, bonds of the United States bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, such bonds being redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after one year from issue. The gold received will be first held in the general fund of the Treasury and then exchanged for the notes in the redemption fund in the manner above described, thus restoring the fund to the maximum amount, viz., \$150,000,000. In this way it is confidently expected that the redemption reserve can always be kept replete with gold.

The notes exchanged and held in the general fund can be used "for any lawful purpose the public interest may require, except that they shall not be used to meet *deficiencies* in the "current revenues."

Under the former Currency regulations the Treasury Department was tolerably successful in maintaining a reserve fund for redemption purposes of \$100,000,000, but at critical times, it will be remembered, there was always a certain amount of uneasiness owing to the Government's option of meeting its obligations in gold or in silver. Now that the Government is pledged to maintain the gold standard, the tendency to withdraw gold from the Treasury on such occasions should be greatly reduced, and the task of the Secretary should therefore be much easier. Furthermore, the gross holdings of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury during the last fiscal year have been very large, amounting on the 30th September to over \$350,000,000, while the receipts of gold at New York, in 1899, were 74.5 per cent. on the total sum. Not only this, but in the past three years the imports of gold exceeded the exports by over \$180,000,000, and so long as the balance of trade continues in favour of the United States the withdrawing of gold for shipment abroad is greatly minimized. The revenues of the Govern-

ment also bid fair to continue to be more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenditure, but should there be any deficiency in the future, the Bill provides a safeguard against any depletion of the fund on that account. Under these conditions one would naturally conclude that there would at all times be sufficient gold at the disposal of the Department to replenish the redemption fund and to keep it at least above the minimum amount of \$100,000,000.

In brief, the Bill seems to fully provide the Secretary with the necessary means to make tolerably certain that henceforth gold will be the ultimate standard of value.

DIVISION OF ISSUE AND REDEMPTION

To facilitate the work of the Secretary the Bill provides for the separation of the banking from the fiscal Departments in the Treasury, and to this end, a division of Issue and Redemption is to be established, to which shall be transferred all accounts relating

- (1) To reserve fund for the redemption of all United States and Treasury notes,
- (2) To gold to be held against outstanding gold certificates,
- (3) To United States notes held against Currency certificates,
- (4) To silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates.

Before the enactment of the present Bill, encroachments upon these various funds were possible, and with the fear that a deficiency in the revenues might result in a depletion of the reserve, an increased redemption of the Government's demand obligations naturally followed. But by the separation of the banking from fiscal departments the respective reserve funds can be used for no other purpose than that for which they are pledged.

SILVER AND GOLD CERTIFICATES

The new law also provides for a readjustment of the Treasury notes and silver certificates in such a manner as to prevent the demand obligations of the Government to pay silver

being the cause of an undue charge upon the redemption fund. As the large silver certificates are redeemed, they are to be cancelled and the equivalent issued in denominations of \$10 and under, except that 10 per cent. of the total volume may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be issued in \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills. At the same time a like volume of United States notes of denominations of less than \$10 are to be cancelled and re-issued in denominations of \$10 and upwards.

The Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act for the payment of silver, are to ultimately retired, and as fast as the silver is coined into silver dollars, silver certificates are to be issued in place of the Treasury notes, which are then to be cancelled.

The result will be that the United States notes, which are a direct lien upon the redemption fund, will be converted into denominations of \$10 and upwards, while the bulk of the silver certificates will be in the denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10, the silver circulation being allotted the function of settling the small daily transactions of the people. This readjustment will also increase the volume of this "pocket" currency, which will then be more in keeping with the present trade requirements, and owing to the fact that this silver currency will be scattered and will be so essential to trade, no embarrassment to the Treasury is likely to arise from the presenting of any large quantity for interchange with gold. "By this provision," says Mr. Overstreet, "not only will the parity of the silver dollar be absolutely assured, but a place honourable and creditable for the use of the silver circulation will be effected."

The subsidiary coin in the country is also to be increased to \$100,000,000, and the present worn and uncurrent fractional currency is to be recoined.

Formerly the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to receive deposits of gold coin at any of the Treasury offices of the United States and to issue gold certificates therefor, but now this authority is to be suspended whenever and so long as the gold in the Redemption fund is below \$100,000,000. The Secretary may also suspend the issuing of these certificates when the United States and Treasury notes in the general fund of the Treasury exceed \$40,000,000. All gold coin received in

this manner shall be held for the payment of these certificates only, and accordingly they may be counted as part of the lawful reserves of the National banks and may be issued in denominations of \$10,000, payable to order.

REFUNDING PLAN

The provisions of the Bill, which have been outlined so far, deal exclusively with the problems naturally involved in any reform of the Currency in the United States, but the remaining portion relates more to the National banking system.

The Refunding scheme of the Bill is to issue 2 per cent. 30-year gold bonds to refund the present debt, with the exception of the Fours of 1925—a total of \$839,000,000. These new bonds are to be exchanged for an equal amount—face value—of the old bonds, the holders being compensated for the loss of interest by the payment of a bonus which will be computed “on the basis of their present value at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.” The Secretary of the Treasury states that if the whole of the old bonds are refunded the exchange will save the Government, after allowing for the bonus of nearly \$30,000,000 to be paid the holders, some \$23,000,000.

The policy of refunding the debt, in the light of the Government's large prospective surplus in income over expenditure, seems a questionable one. There are, of course, many contingencies which may greatly diminish the anticipated surpluses, and if it is really necessary to lighten the burdens of future generations, supposing that there is no possibility of reducing the debt from revenue account, the present plan, which enables the Government to float a two per cent. loan above par, has much in its favour.

The incorporation of this refunding scheme in the measure involved the altering of the existing National banking laws, for, as in 1863, it could only be by the aid of the National banks that this refunding process could be carried out on such a favourable basis. It therefore became necessary, first, to make it more profitable for banks to issue circulation, and second, to encourage the forming of new National banks.

When the National system was first inaugurated there was a fair profit on circulation, but with the increase in the price of Government securities, and with the natural reduction in the rate of interest paid, the profit has gradually decreased, and many banks now issue little or no circulation of their own. The Bill alters these conditions, in some degree, by allowing banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited instead of 90 per cent. as formerly, and by reducing the tax on circulation from one to one-half per cent. on the amount secured by the deposit of the new twos. The denominations of bank notes are by the Bill restricted to \$10 and upwards, except as to one-third of a bank's total issue. This will reduce the expense of moving this kind of circulation and may slightly increase its convertibility.

To bring about an extension of the National system the law permits banks with a capital of \$25,000 to be organized in places where the population does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants. The minimum heretofore was \$50,000, and it is expected that this provision will enable the smaller towns to have proper banking facilities.

Since the 23rd of February, the date upon which the conferees of the House and Senate finally agreed to the new Currency law, many applications for National charters have been received by the Comptroller of the Currency. It is stated that the bulk of these come from the Western and Southern States, but it remains to be seen how many of them will be actually incorporated. No doubt a large number of the banks having bonds on deposit with the Comptroller will increase their circulation to the amount of the face value of the bonds, and many more may add to their holdings of bonds and increase their note issue under the new regulations. With the readjustment of the various kinds of currency there should certainly be a large field for the bank note, and with a fair profit in view, many look for considerable expansion.

Be this as it may the disadvantages in a bank note circulation secured by the deposit of bonds or of gold, still remain. The present system, at its best, may permit of expansion, and in that regard meet the expectations of its admirers, but with no adequate provision for contraction in the event of an inflated

currency, the system is lacking the essential feature of elasticity. The present legislation has doubtless given a new lease of life to the system, and the Baltimore plan or even that of the Monetary Commission has been shelved for some years to come.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE

NEW YORK, 20th March, 1900

GILBART LECTURES, 1900*

BY J. R. PAGET, ESQ., LL.D., BARRISTER-AT-LAW

COLLECTION OF CROSSED CHEQUES BY BANKER FOR CUSTOMER—PROTECTION
UNDER SECTION 82

IT is a particularly aggravating feature of the law that so much of it is subject to fluctuation and alteration. Short of a decision of the House of Lords, you can never feel sure that what is law to-day will be law to-morrow. A decision of a single Judge, which has long been treated as laying down the correct law on a certain point, may at any moment be overruled in another case by a Divisional Court or the Court of Appeal, and similarly the decision of a Divisional Court may be upset, not only in that particular case, but in another years after, with precisely similar facts, by the Court of Appeal, and a similar fate may befall a decision of the Court of Appeal at the hands of the House of Lords. Add to this that any common law or Equity Court is at perfect liberty to absolutely disregard any opinion, or, what we should ordinarily call, a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and you get a state of affairs which tends to produce confusion, if not chaos. Especially does this last somewhat anomalous position of the Privy Council as a judicial body tend, one would say wantonly, to increase one's perplexities. I shall have to draw your attention to a recent decision of the Privy Council in a banking case, which, if we could solidly depend on it, would solve a difficulty of bankers we have discussed here perhaps more than any other. But can we rely on it? The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the ultimate Court of Appeal from India and all the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen Empress outside the British Isles; it deals with every variety of cause, commercial, civil,

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personal, criminal ; it is practically composed of men of the same judicial standing as sit on the hearing of English, Scotch, and Irish appeals in the House of Lords. You find its decisions referred to in books like Chalmers' in support of propositions of law, and yet no Court in this country, not even, I believe, a County Court Judge, is bound by any decision of the Privy Council. The Courts have frequently so declared. In a recent case in the House of Lords, decisions of the Privy Council were quoted in which every member of the House as then constituted had taken part, but their Lordships, and no doubt in accordance with practice, declined to take the slightest notice of what they had said or assented to in their other capacity.

I believe this apparent anomaly is explained on the ground that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, though called judicial, is not really so. The Queen is the ultimate Court of Appeal from her colonial possessions. The Judicial Committee only sit to advise her what to do. They sit at the Privy Council Office, in the Privy Council Chamber ; they do not wear wigs or gowns ; there is a vacant place left at the head of the table which is supposed to be occupied by the Sovereign, if she were to condescend to be present ; only one opinion is delivered, and it is not allowed to be known whether it is unanimous or that of the majority. It is not etiquette for counsel to take any note of that opinion, and the form of the opinion or judgment is that their Lordships will humbly advise Her Majesty so and so. Of course, that is all very nice and loyal and imposing, but when you find that law, so elaborately laid down, is not binding on any of the ordinary Courts, it certainly tends, to use the well-known phrase, "to make that darker which was dark enough without."

Then, again, when Judges, as they now frequently do, try cases without juries, exercising the functions both of Judge and jury, so that they have to find the questions of fact, they are somewhat apt to take a very broad view of what constitutes a question of fact, and to find as a fact something which is in reality a mixed question of fact and law. In this way they sometimes get round a decision of a Court of co-ordinate, or even superior jurisdiction, without going so far as to openly differ from it.

As we shall see, the Court of Appeal, if the case comes

before them, need not feel themselves much hampered by such a finding, but unless appealed against, decisions of that sort introduce a distinct element of confusion.

Now this fluctuation of legal authority, to call it by a polite name, has particularly affected the question of the collection of crossed cheques, and as that is one of the subjects most important to bankers, we must see what has been done, and where, at any rate for the present, we stand. It is not my fault if we appear to be going, to a certain extent, over old ground.

First, bring your minds to bear on sec. 82, the section affording protection to the collecting banker. It runs thus: "Where a banker in good faith, and without negligence, receives payment for a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself, and the customer has no title, or a defective title, thereto, the banker shall not incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment."

WHO IS A "CUSTOMER" ?

Two conditions must concur in order to entitle the banker to protection under this section; he must receive payment for another person, and that person must be a customer. Let us take the latter question first. Who is a customer? I remember seeing that question on the bills of the *Financial News* the morning after that case of *Matthews v. Williams, Brown & Co.* was heard in 1894, and on looking at the article I found that the writer regarded that case as settling the point, as I certainly did myself. In that case, as you may remember, a man came into the bank with a crossed cheque, and asked them to collect it for him. He was a stranger to them, and had stolen the cheque and forged the endorsement. They communicated with the bank on which the cheque was drawn, found it would be paid, forthwith gave the man the money for it, less one shilling discount or commission, entered the transaction in a "sundry customers' account," and received the money from the paying bank. The Divisional Court (Cave and Wills, J.J.) held that the collecting bank were liable to the true owner of the cheque. Cave, J., said: "This was not the case of a customer of the bank. The word customer involves use and habit. There

“was nothing of the kind here, and this man who presented the cheque could not be described as a customer. One transaction does not make a man a customer.”

ONE WHO HAS ACCOUNT WITH BANKER IS

Now, I understood that case to confine the protection to cases where the banker collects for a customer in the strict sense, a person, that is, who has an account with him. And so it was judicially interpreted. In *Lacave & Co. v. Credit Lyonnais*, in 1896 (1897, 1 Q.B. 154), Collins, J., in his judgment, said as follows: “Now I am clearly of opinion that Ponce was not a customer of the bank. Sir R. Reid contended that sec. 82 could not be taken to limit the protection to the case of the cheque being collected for a customer in the ordinary sense, that is, a person who kept an account at the bank. He says that ‘the customer’ must be used in a larger sense of the word, and, practically, as far as I could see, must be taken to mean anyone. I cannot see any dividing line between a person who has no account and anyone who chooses to come with a cheque and ask the bank to collect it for him. Sir R. Reid called the attention of the Court to a decision which undoubtedly decided that no one but a customer in the proper sense of the word, a person having an account at the bank, would be entitled to the benefit of this section. That is the case of *Matthews v. Brown & Co.*, decided in the year 1894.”

So I think we all regarded that as settled, viz., that in order to claim the benefit of sec. 82, the person you collected for must have been a customer, in the sense of a person who kept an account with you.

But recent cases, if they can be trusted, have extended the protection somewhat. I am not complaining, the larger protection bankers can successfully claim, the better pleased I am, but I have my doubts as to one, at least, of these later cases.

ONE WHOSE ACCOUNT IS OVERDRAWN STILL A CUSTOMER

Now, the first case in order of date, *Clarke v. The London and County Bank*, in 1897 (1897, 1 Q.B. 553), has really more

bearing on the second point, viz., as to what is receiving payment for a customer. But it establishes this, at any rate, that a customer continues to be a customer, although his account is overdrawn. I will deal with the case more fully later. Suffice it to say that so far as the mere question of "customer" goes, I think it is right. I do not see that a man ceases to be your customer because he is overdrawn, it may be only temporarily. I think that the granting of overdrafts, with or without security, is now a recognized part of a banker's usual business. I think a man who borrows from his banker is just as much a customer as he is when he lends his banker money. As long ago as 1868, in the case of *Hardy v. Veasey*, this was recognized. That was an action by a customer against his bankers for disclosing the state of his account without justifiable cause. The banker set up that the plaintiff's account was at the time overdrawn, so that there was no relation of banker and customer existing. But the Court did not adopt this view. Baron Channel distinctly says: "I do not agree with the argument "that, because the plaintiff's account was overdrawn he had "therefore ceased to be a customer."

Then we get an extension, so to speak, at the other end. Granted that a man does not cease to be your customer for the purposes of this section when he gets on what might be called the wrong side of your books, when he changes from creditor to debtor; when, then, does he become a customer?

PERSON OPENING ACCOUNT WITH STOLEN CROSSED CHEQUE MAY THUS
BECOME A CUSTOMER

After what we have heard about habit and usage, one might expect that some continuance of dealing, an account of some standing, even if it had ultimately got on the wrong side, was necessary to constitute a man a customer. But recent decisions appear to suggest an even more liberal view of the commencement of the relationship of banker and customer than of its continuance. I should have had serious doubts myself whether a first transaction, the opening of an account with a stolen crossed cheque, bearing a forged endorsement, and possibly marked not negotiable, would constitute the person who had forged the endorsement and opened the account a customer, so

as to entitle the collecting banker to the protection of this section in regard to that particular cheque as against the true owner. Of course, there must be a beginning of all things, but it is, to my mind, a rather large order to say that such a single transaction, followed by no other dealings, as indeed it was not likely to be, can constitute a man a customer, can bring the banker within the condition of having received payment of the cheque for a customer in good faith and without negligence; in short, entitle the banker to the protection of sec. 82.

But so it would seem to be.

There is a very recent case, called *Tate v. the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Ltd.*, decided about a year ago.* Tate, the plaintiff, on May 25th, 1898, forwarded a crossed cheque for £25 to George Dixon, in part payment for scrap-iron. There was no George Dixon, but a man named Laidman seems to have traded, or pretended to trade, under that name, and he got the cheque. On May 26th he took it to the defendant bank, said he was the payee, and asked them to cash it for him. They knew nothing about him, and naturally said they could not cash it. He then asked them to collect it for him, and said he should probably open an account with the £25. The bank arranged to collect the cheque, and asked the bank on which it was drawn whether it would be paid. Next day the bank got a telegram to say it would be paid; they placed the £25 to Laidman's account, and he at once drew a cheque against it. No scrap-iron was ever delivered to the plaintiff; and it was afterwards discovered that Laidman had already been convicted for obtaining money under false pretenses, and that as a matter of fact he did not carry on any trade, and the whole thing was a fraud from beginning to end. Not unnaturally the plaintiff sought to get his money back from the bank, but he did not get it.

It is noticeable that in this case the defendants ultimately abandoned the contention that Laidman was a customer. Nevertheless, the Court seem to have suggested he was one. The remarks I am about to quote are *obiter dicta*; the Court really decided on other grounds, but the Court must have held the view somewhat strongly, seeing how it is dwelt on after having been given up by counsel.

*Reported at p. 65, vol. VII., JOURNAL.

Darling, J., says: "I do not think the bank were merely agents for Laidman. I think the true effect of what happened was this: Laidman went to them and asked them if they would cash him this cheque. They did not say anything about the cheque, and they said neither 'we will' nor 'we will not,' but they first of all ascertained whether the cheque would be met if presented. They ascertained that it would be met. Then they told Laidman that they would cash it, but cash it in what circumstances?"

"I do not think that they did say that they would cash it merely as his agents, but he was going to open an account with them. *He was not a customer at that moment, but he was going to become a customer if that cheque was collected.* The bank would allow Laidman to open an account if he brought them, say twenty-five sovereigns; they would not allow him to open the account if he brought the cheque, as to which it was problematical whether it would be cashed or not, but having ascertained that the cheque was equivalent to cash, they allowed him to open the account, and thereupon they allowed Laidman to draw against the money which they obtained from the cheque."

Now, that clearly implies that a first and only transaction may be sufficient to constitute the relation of banker and customer for the purposes of this section. And one may remark in passing, that in the opinion of this particular Court the fact of opening such an account for a perfect stranger, in a name other than that of the payee of the cheque, on his bare assurance that one was his trade name, the other his private name, without making any enquiries beyond whether the cheque would be paid, constituted neither negligence nor a breach of good faith, and so the bank were entitled to the protection of the section. That by the way. The main point is the judicial intimation that a man becomes a customer from the moment he opens an account with an uncleared cheque. Here, again, I do not mind; it is a point in favour of the banker, such as I always welcome, only I do not exactly see where the idea of habit, of custom, comes in, and it is somewhat difficult to reconcile this case with the earlier ones of which we have been speaking.

GRATUITOUSLY CASHING SERIES OF CHEQUES FOR PERSON HAVING NO ACCOUNT
DOES NOT MAKE HIM A CUSTOMER—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY V.
L. AND C. BANK DISCUSSED AND DISSENTED FROM

Up to this point, in this series of customer cases, we have anyway had in each an account of some sort ; we have had the "casual customer's account," the overdrawn account, the account opened and closing with the particular cheque in respect of which protection was claimed, but according to another recent decision, even the formality of an account may be dispensed with, and yet the banker may claim and obtain the protection of this sec. 82. The case is that of the *Great Western Railway v. the London and County Bank* decided in the Commercial Court by Bigham, J., without a jury, on July 22nd, 1899, and reported in the Law Reports, 1899, 2 Q.B. 172. I take the facts from Mr. Justice Bigham's own judgment as reported in the law reports quoting his own words: "One Huggins had been for many years " a rate collector in the employment of the Wantage Rural Dis- " trict Council and other similar bodies. In that capacity he had " been in the habit of receiving cheques from various people in " payment of rates. The cheques he received he used frequently " to cash through the defendant's branch bank at Wantage. He " had been in the habit of cashing cheques in this way from " fifteen to twenty years, and a considerable number of such " cheques (fifty or sixty) were cashed by him in the course of " each year. Apparently Huggins, on receipt of the money for " the cheques, distributed it among the local bodies to whom he " had to account. He was well known to the manager and " officials of the bank at Wantage. The bank were the bankers " of the Wantage Rural District Council. Huggins, however, " kept no account with the defendants, nor had he any pass " book ; each of his transactions with the defendants was com- " pletely disposed of as and when he brought the cheque. In " November, 1898, Huggins falsely pretended to the plaintiffs " that a rate had been made, and that the plaintiffs owed in " respect of the same £142 10s. By this means he induced the " plaintiffs to give him their cheque for that amount. The " cheque was drawn on the London Joint Stock Bank, in favour " of Huggins or order ; it was crossed generally, and marked " 'not negotiable.' On November 16th, Huggins, in accordance

“with his usual course of dealing with the defendants, took this cheque to their bank at Wantage to get it cashed. He handed it across the counter to the bank clerk, and the latter filled up a paying-in slip, which Huggins signed. This paying-in slip contained no reference to the cheque itself, but purported to show a payment into the bank of £142 10s. in money, a payment out to Huggins of £117 10s., and a payment to the credit of the District Council’s account, at Huggins’ request, of £25. The business effect of this was that the bank handed to Huggins the amount of the cheque, £142 10s., which he then and there disposed of to his own use.” This last phrase of Mr. Justice Bigham’s is not quite clear.

I should rather gather that Huggins had intercepted some other £25 which ought to have gone to the Council’s credit, and took this method of putting things straight with them, so that though out of this particular transaction he only got £117 10s. in cash for himself, the effect, at any rate, so far as the plaintiffs were concerned, was just the same as if he had received the whole £142 10s. for the cheque and spent £25 of it on clothes or cigars, or anything else. Mr. Justice Bigham continues: “Having thus obtained the cheque, the defendants crossed it to themselves, and sent it up to their head office in London for collection.” Here let me interpose a remark.

The bank crossed this cheque specially to themselves under the power conferred by sec. 77, sub.-sec. 6, which says: “When an uncrossed cheque or a cheque crossed generally is sent to a banker for collection, he may cross it specially to himself.”

Now, apart altogether from the question whether the Wantage branch ever took this cheque for collection in the legal sense, which I very much doubt, it certainly never was sent to them for collection. It was brought to them personally by the payee, the person for whom, if for anyone, it was to be collected. Bringing is not the same as sending. “Whom shall we send, and who will go for us. And I said, here am I, send me.” The Bible is never wrong in its English. Sending implies and requires an intermediary, a go-between, a messenger. I daresay a Court would disregard this distinction, but there is quite enough ambiguity about this sub-section, particularly with

regard to the question whether the crossing to himself by a banker who takes an uncrossed cheque for collection brings him within the protection of sec. 82, to make it a pity that further doubt should arise from the use of a word which grammatically, at any rate, would exclude the case of the payee's bringing the cheque himself, while it includes the case of the payee's clerk bringing it or its coming by post, while there can be no earthly reason for any such distinction.

In the present case, of course, this question could not arise, inasmuch as the cheque was crossed generally when issued, and I only notice it in order that we may bear it in mind if ever the time comes for correcting some of the ambiguous phrases in the Bills of Exchange Act.

To continue Mr. Justice Bigham's judgment in this case: "The cheque," he says, "was duly presented and paid. The question is whether the defendants are liable to account to the plaintiffs for the money so received." And after dealing with the case from one or two other points of view, which I need not deal with here, he continues; "Only one question then remains, the real question in the case. Was Huggins a customer within the meaning of sec. 82? Now, whether a person is or is not a customer of a bank must be a question of fact to be determined with reference to the circumstances of each case. It is undesirable to attempt to define what constitutes a man a customer of a bank. It is much better to leave the question at large, so that the jury or the Court may deal with each case as it arises. The Act of Parliament has not attempted any definition; banker is defined, but not customer, and I think the Legislature wisely omitted to define the expression. Then was Huggins, in fact, a customer. I think he was. He had been in the habit for many years of using the defendant bank in connection with transactions which undoubtedly constitute part of a banker's business, namely, the collection of cheques, and he was well known to the bank. This is, I think, sufficient to constitute him a customer within the meaning of the section."

And on that basis, Mr. Justice Bigham gave judgment for the defendant bank. I should add that, during the course of the case, he had previously said: "Whether a man is a customer is a question of fact."

QUESTION ONLY OF LAW, NOT ONE OF FACT

Now, this case has aroused a good deal of surprise and adverse criticism, and is not unnaturally under appeal. Speaking for myself, I consider (1) the question whether a man is a customer of a bank within sec. 82 is not a question of fact; (2) if it is, a man whose dealings with a bank are confined to dealings similar to Huggins and the Wantage branch of the London and County Bank is not in fact a customer of that bank.

First.—The question of whether or no a man was at a particular date a customer within the meaning and for the purposes of this section is not the sort of question of fact which it is within the province of a jury, or a judge sitting as a jury, to settle in this summary manner, irrespective of, or in the teeth of, previous decisions. It is not the same sort of question of fact as the boundary line between two estates, or whether the signature on a bill is genuine or a forgery. It is far more like the construction or interpretation of a word or phrase in a statute or a contract which, of course, is a question of law. It was certainly never regarded as a question of fact until Bigham, J., so declared it in this case. In that case against Williams, Brown & Co., the Court did not so treat it, but expressed their own views as to what were the conditions necessary in law to constitute a man a customer, and so again in a minor degree in that case of *Tate v. the Wilts and Dorset Bank*. You may say that everybody knows what a customer is, that it is really only a question of fact whether a certain person does or does not come within a certain recognized absolute description or definition, as if it were a question whether a man was six foot high or not. I do not think so; occurring as the word does in a statute, and expressing one of the factors or incidents essential to the existence of certain legal rights and protections, it is a legal definition, and ought to be dealt with as such, much on the same footing as when the Act describes a holder in due course as one who takes a bill complete on the face of it for value and without any notice of any infirmity of title. Notice and value are as ordinary terms as is customer. But if the question whether a man took for value and without notice were left in those terms to a common jury, they would more likely go wrong than right. They would not know that a past consideration is value, and

natural love and affection is not; that negligence is not notice, but wilful abstention from enquiry is; they would probably interpret the words in a popular sense very different from the construction put upon them by successive decisions of the Courts. As to Mr. Justice Bigham's assumption that the Act defining "banker" and not "customer" indicates the intention of the Legislature that the jury should be left at large to find the question of customer or not as a question of fact, I must say I fail to see the argument. As a matter of fact, the Act does not really define "banker." It says (sec. 2): "'Banker' includes a body of persons, whether incorporated or not, who carry on the business of 'banking,' and that is all. It is really only the usual interpretation clause that 'the singular shall include the 'plural.'" It does not really define "banker" or "banking," and was not meant to. If it was meant to define a banker, it would be exactly like the well-known definition of an archdeacon as "one who performs archidiaconal functions." So no inference can be drawn from this that because customer is not defined it was meant to be a question of fact for a jury.

Even if Mr. Justice Bigham were right in stating that the Act defines banker and not customer, it seems to me that the argument is the other way about. If banker or no banker is a question of legal construction, surely customer or no customer, which is the absolute correlative, must be the same. So that I cannot help thinking Mr. Justice Bigham erred in considering this as a pure question of fact, and treating it as such, and I have little doubt the Court of Appeal will take the same view. The Court of Appeal have full power to deal with the question, whether of fact or of law. Where a case is tried, as this one was, before a judge alone, the Court of Appeal has an absolutely free hand in deciding the question of fact no less than that of law. This is worth your noticing, seeing that the majority of cases are now tried without juries. It has only very recently been settled.

It used to be the opinion that the finding of a judge on a question of fact was precisely equivalent to the finding of a jury, and that the Court of Appeal could not go behind such a finding unless it was palpably and hopelessly wrong. That view is now completely upset. By a decision of the Court of Appeal, and

still more recently by the House of Lords in the case of *Hickman v. Thierry*, it has been finally declared that when a case tried by a judge alone, be he Chancery or Queen's Bench Division, comes into the Court of Appeal, there is not even any presumption that the finding of fact by the judge is right; that the hearing by the Court of Appeal is absolutely a re-hearing of the case on the evidence taken below, and such new evidence as the Court of Appeal may see fit to admit. It is a curious vindication of the British jury, this recognition that the twelve men in the box are so much more likely to be right on the facts than the one man on the bench.

So that the main evils when a judge goes out of his way to find as a question of fact that which is not really one, are first, that he drives the defeated party to the Court of Appeal, and secondly, that when, as Mr. Justice Bigham did, he gives his reasons for arriving at such conclusions of fact, he imports an element of law, he is, as judge, directing or summing up to himself as jury, and if the case does not go to appeal, such remarks may be quoted in later cases as an authority, apart from the actual facts.

But whether you look at it as a question of law or a question of fact, is a man whose only connection and dealings with a bank are such as were those of Huggins with the Wantage branch of the London and County, a customer of that bank within the meaning of sec. 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, or even at all?

CASHING DISTINGUISHED FROM COLLECTING

What had been the dealings between Huggins and the bank? He had for fifteen or twenty years brought to them between fifty and sixty crossed cheques in each year payable to him, for which he had received cash over the counter. Bigham, J., says: "That was using the defendant bank in connection with transactions which undoubtedly constitute part of a "banker's business, namely the collection of cheques." I am not here going into the question of what is legitimately included in the term "collection of cheques." You know my views on that subject by this time. But I think you will admit that from

a business point of view what the bank habitually did for Huggins was a good way off what we understand by "collecting cheques."

I think we all recognize cashing a crossed cheque over the counter as meaning a definite understood operation, and "collecting it," though it may include some varying states of circumstances, as at any rate differing from and not including the operation of cashing it over the counter. Of course, the word "collecting" is not used in the section, the words are "receives payment for a customer," but the phrases are generally understood to mean much the same thing.

What I am taking exception to is that Mr. Justice Bigham is seeking to show that Huggins was a customer because, in getting the bank to cash these cheques over the counter, he was using the bank in connection with that part of a banker's business which consists of collecting cheques. I cannot see this. If the two processes have any connection, it is very remote. Mr. Justice Bigham suggests that the operation was that the bank advanced the money to Huggins on the cheques, collected them for him, and then paid themselves back. This view may be applicable to some cases which I have hitherto declined to look on as collection pure and simple, but I submit this is not the view in which cashing a cheque over the counter has ever yet been regarded. Say you make a charge for cashing it. Then you either purchase the cheque or discount it, though I always fail to see where discount comes in with regard to an instrument payable on demand. Admitting it is discount, though bankers do indisputably discount bills, the discounting of bills is not the sort of banking business contemplated by the Act. Where the Act talks of banker and customer, it means banker and customer in the ordinary course of banking business. The Privy Council in *Gaden v. The Newfoundland Savings Bank*, expressly distinguish between a bank of deposit or an ordinary bank and a discount bank. Anybody can discount or purchase a bill or a cheque if he likes, but then it does not make him a banker. But supposing you make no charge and give the full face value over the counter. This was a feature in Huggins' dealings with the bank, and seems to put them out of all connection, however remote, with banking business of any sort.

We are bound to take the particular transaction which gave rise to this action as typical of all the preceding ones. Now, in this particular transaction, you may have noticed that it was entirely gratuitous on the part of the bank. Huggins brought them this cheque for £142 10s., he got £117 10s. in cash over the counter for it, and by his direction the bank put £25 to the credit of the District Council's account with them. Total £142 10s. So that the bank did not make one penny out of the transaction, nor, we must conclude, out of any of their transactions with Huggins, spread over some fifteen or twenty years. Now, banking business does not consist of the gratuitous cashing or even collection of crossed cheques; it would be a poor business if it did. Of course, you may collect cheques without making any specific charge, where it is in connection with an account, just as you may take charge of a man's plate because he keeps an account with you. But in either case it is the keeping of his account which makes him a customer. A customer implies a business relation, and business implies profit. Because you do gratuitously for A, with whom you have no business relations, what you do gratuitously for B, with whom you have business relations, that does not establish business relations between you and A. That is where Mr. Justice Bigham goes wrong. May I use an undignified illustration. You may recollect an old picture in *Punch*, where a little urchin is represented in a public house, saying to the publican: "Please let father have the evening paper and a clean pipe; he gets drunk here every Saturday night." If the publican complies, he does the gratuitous act for a customer, but it is the business relation with father on Saturday night which constitutes father a customer, not the free pipe and paper.

Then Mr. Justice Bigham says Huggins was "well known to the bank." Well, of course, in previous cases where the protection of the section has been denied to the banker, Courts have said the person posing as a customer was a mere stranger and so on. But that was merely their way of expressing the absurdity of his claiming, or the bank's claiming for him, that he was a customer. It does not establish the proposition that everyone who is not an absolute stranger is a customer. A lawyer may have friends who are not clients, a doctor may have

friends who are not patients. There is a very nice old gentleman from whom I generally get a *Westminster Gazette* on my way home, and whom I always find at one of the entrances to the Law Courts branch of Lloyds Bank. Well, I dare say he is well known to the officials of that branch of Lloyds Bank, but does that constitute him a customer? I opine not.

SUMMARY

Unless a man keeps an account, or unless he otherwise regularly deals with a bank in some recognized banking business relation which is productive of profit to both parties, you may take it from me he is not a customer within sec. 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

WHEREAS the voluntary association now existing under the name of the Canadian Bankers' Association has, by its petition, prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation. 1. There is hereby created and constituted a corporation under the name of "The Canadian Bankers' Association," hereinafter called "the Association."

Association, how composed. Members. 2. The Association shall consist of members and associates; (a) The members hereinafter referred to as members, shall be the banks named in the schedule to this Act, and such new banks hereafter incorporated by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada as become entitled to carry on the business of banking in Canada, and to which *The Bank Act* in force at the time of its incorporation applies. Any bank to which *The Bank Act* applies, carrying on business in Canada, and not named in the schedule to this Act, shall on its own application at any time be admitted as a member of the Association by resolution of the Executive Council hereinafter named;

Associates. (b.) The associates, hereinafter referred to as associates of the voluntary association mentioned in the preamble at the time this Act is passed, and such other officers of the banks which are members of the Association as may be elected at a meeting of the Executive Council hereinafter named or at an annual meeting of the Association. An associate may at any time by written notice to the president of the Association withdraw from the Association.

Effect of bank suspending. 3. Upon the suspension of payment of a bank being a member of the Association, such bank shall cease to be a member. Provided however, that if and when such bank resumes the carrying on of its business in Canada it may again become a member of the Association.

When associate ceases to be such. 4. Upon an associate ceasing to be an officer of a bank carrying on business in Canada, he shall, at the end of the then current calendar year, cease to be an associate.

Objects of Association. 5. The objects and powers of the Association shall be, to promote generally the interests and efficiency of banks and bank officers and the education and training of those contemplating employment in banks, and for such purposes, among other means, to arrange for lectures, discussions, competitive papers and examinations on commercial law and banking, and to acquire, publish and carry on the "Journal of The Canadian Bankers' Association."

Subsections of Association. 6. The Association may from time to time establish in any place in Canada a subsection of the Association under such constitution and with such powers (not exceeding the powers of the Association) as may be thought best.

Clearing houses. 7. The Association may from time to time establish in any place in Canada a clearing house for banks, and make rules and regulations for the operations of such clearing house: Provided always, that no bank shall be or become a member of such clearing house except with its own consent, and a bank may after becoming such member at any time withdraw therefrom.

Regulations. 2. All banks, whether members of the Association or not, shall have an equal voice in making from time to time the rules and regulations for the clearing house; but no such rule or regulation shall have any force or effect until approved of by the Treasury Board.

Voting powers. 8. Members of the Association shall vote and act in all matters relating to the Association through their chief executive officers. For the purposes of this Act the chief executive officer of a member shall be its general manager or cashier, or in his absence the officer designated for the purpose by him, or in default of such designation the officer next in authority. Where the president or vice-president of a member performs the duties of a general manager or cashier he shall be the chief executive officer, and in his absence the officer designated for the purpose by him, and in default of such designation the officer next in authority to him. At all meetings of the Association each member shall have one vote upon each matter submitted for vote. The chairman shall, in addition to any vote he may have as chief executive officer or proxy, have a casting

vote in case of a tie. Associates shall have only such powers of voting and otherwise taking part at meetings as may be provided by by-law.

Officers.

9. There shall be a president and one or more vice-presidents and an executive council of the Association, of which council five shall form a quorum unless the by-laws otherwise provide.

Officers of existing association continued.

10. The persons who are the president, vice-presidents and executive council of the voluntary association mentioned in the preamble at the time this Act is passed shall be the president, vice-presidents and executive council respectively of the Association until the first general meeting of the Association or until their successors are appointed.

General meetings.

11. The first general meeting of the Association shall be held during the present calendar year at such time and place and upon such notice as the executive council may decide. Subsequent general meetings shall be held as the by-laws of the Association may provide at least once in each calendar year.

Election of Officers.

12. At the first general meeting and at each annual meeting thereafter the members of the Association shall elect a president, one or more vice-presidents and an executive council, all of whom shall hold office until the next annual general meeting or until their successors are appointed.

Executive officers.

13. The president, vice-presidents and executive council shall be chosen from among the chief executive officers of members of the Association.

Executive council.

14. Unless the by-laws otherwise provide, the executive council shall consist of the president and vice-presidents of the Association and fourteen chief executive officers, and five shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Dues.

15. Each member and associate shall from time to time pay to the Association for the purposes thereof such dues and assessments as shall from time to time be fixed in that behalf by the Association at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting called for the purpose, by a vote of not less than two-thirds of those present or represented by proxy.

By-laws governing Association.

16. The objects and powers of the Association shall be carried out and exercised by the executive

council, or under by-laws, resolutions, rules and regulations passed by it, but every such by-law, rule and regulation, unless in the meantime confirmed at a general meeting of the Association called for the purpose of considering the same, shall only have force until the next annual meeting, and in default of confirmation thereat shall cease to have force. Provided always, that any by-law, rule or regulation passed by the executive council may be repealed, amended, varied or otherwise dealt with by the Association at any annual general meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose.

Power of executive to pass bylaws. 2. For greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing, it is declared that the executive council shall have power to pass by-laws, resolutions, rules and regulations, not contrary to law or to the provisions of this Act, respecting—

- (a) lectures, discussions, competitive papers, examinations ;
- (b) the journal of the Association ;
- (c) the sub-sections of the Association ;
- (d) clearing houses for banks ;
- (e) general meetings, special and annual, of the Association and of the executive council, and the procedure and quorum thereat, including the part to be taken by associates and their powers of voting ;
- (f) voting by proxy at meetings of the Association and of the executive council ;
- (g) the appointment, functions, duties, remuneration and removal of officers, agents and servants of the Association.

Approval of Treasury Board. 3. No by-law, resolution, rule or regulation respecting clearing houses, and no repeal amendment, or variation of or other dealing with any such by-law, resolution, rule or regulation shall have any force or effect until approved of by the Treasury Board.

R.S.C., c. 118. 17. The provisions of *The Companies Clauses Act*, being chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to the Association.

SCHEDULE.

BANKS BEING MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Bank of Montreal
 The Quebec Bank
 The Molsons Bank
 The Bank of Toronto
 The Ontario Bank

The Eastern Townships Bank
 La Banque Nationale
 La Banque Jacques Cartier
 The Merchants' B'k of Canada
 The Union Bank of Canada

The Canadian B'k of Commerce	The Union Bank of Halifax
The Dominion Bank	The People's Bank of Halifax
The Merchants' B'k of Halifax	La Banque de St. Jean
The Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	The Commercial Bank of Windsor
The Standard Bank of Canada	The Western Bank of Canada
The Bank of Hamilton	The Traders' Bank of Canada
The Halifax Banking Company	The People's Bank of New Brunswick
La Banque d'Hochelaga	The Saint Stephen's Bank
The Imperial Bank of Canada	The Summerside Bank
La Banque de St. Hyacinthe	The Bank of British North America
The Bank of Ottawa	The Bank of British Columbia
The Bank of New Brunswick	
The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	

QUESTIONS ON POINTS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST

THE Editing Committee are prepared to reply through this column to enquiries of Associates or subscribers from time to time on matters of law or banking practice, under the advice of Counsel where the law is not clearly established.

In order to make this service of additional value the Committee will reply direct by letter where an opinion is desired promptly, in which case stamp should be enclosed.

The questions received since the last issue of the JOURNAL are appended, together with the answers of the Committee:

Note payable "on or before" 1st July

QUESTION 335.—Would a promissory note made payable "on or before 1st July" come within the terms of the Bills of Exchange Act?

ANSWER.—We think such a note is "payable at a determinable future time, within the meaning of the Act," and that it therefore comes within its terms. The case of *De Braam v. Ford*, as reported at page 178 of the current volume of the JOURNAL threw some doubt on this, but the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the same case, reported in the April number (page 304), clears the matter up.

Protest of bills

QUESTION 336.—Do the laws on banking customs relating to the protesting of bills of exchange for non-acceptance and non-payment differ as between Canada and the State of New York?

ANSWER.—This is rather too wide a question for us to undertake to answer. There are statutory provisions in New York which differ from ours and we would require to know the exact point in view before answering.

Warehouse receipt security acquired for an overdraft without a "written promise"

QUESTION 337.—A customer's account has been overdrawn for some days, an advance by way of overdraft having been granted without having a written promise to give security. If a note is subsequently discounted, with a warehouse receipt attached for the purpose of covering the overdraft, is the bank's title to the warehouse receipt good?

ANSWER.—On the bare statement of facts here submitted we would think that the warehouse receipt has not been validly acquired. It was not acquired when the loan was made, and there was no "written promise" to validate a transfer after the loan had been made.

Promise to give security under Sec. 73, 74 and 75 of the Bank Act

QUESTION 338.—A grain dealer gives the bank a promise in writing to the following effect: "In consideration of the bank making advances to me from time to time in connection with my grain business, I hereby engage to hand the bank as security therefor, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, or pledges under sections 73, 74 and 75 of the Bank Act."

Would this agreement give the bank a preferred claim in the event of the customer's failure?

ANSWER.—A written promise of this kind, unless followed up by the actual delivery of the security, would have no effect in the event of a customer's failure. We also have some doubts whether a promise in this form is sufficient to support the subsequent transfer to the bank of the securities mentioned. We think something more specific, both as to the loans and as to the security, is necessary.

Security under Sec. 68 of the Bank Act

QUESTION 339.—Would section 68 of the Bank Act permit the taking of a mortgage on a vessel for a loan made simultaneously?

ANSWER.—The section referred to authorizes a bank to take a mortgage "as additional security for a debt contracted to the bank in the course of its business." The latter part of section 64 declares that the bank "shall not either directly or indirectly lend money on the security of any ships." It is clear that the power given in section 68 cannot be used in contravention of section 64, and if the mortgage were given simultaneously with the loan it would require very special circumstances to convince the court that sec. 64 had not been contravened.

Under section 72 the bank may advance money for the building of a vessel, and may take security for such advances on the vessel when completed. We do not understand the question, however, as referring to this kind of transaction.

Security under Sec. 74 of the Bank Act

QUESTION 340.—A bank has made advances for which it holds security, under section 74, on logs on the banks of a certain river within a defined timber limit. The logs have to be moved in the spring. Should the bank at the time of making the loan take a written promise to give security on the logs when they have been moved down the river, or will it be sufficient to have an endorsement on the original security to the effect that the logs therein described are now in a certain boom and held to the order of the bank?

ANSWER.—The bank's right to hold the logs as security is not affected by their removal, and no other or further security is necessary. A statement to the effect that the logs are now stored in a particular boom might be useful as evidence, but other credible evidence would serve as well. We do not think any statement of the kind should be endorsed on the security itself; the less that is interfered with the better. It should be borne in mind that the original description must be of such a nature as to enable the bank to identify the logs, even although their location should be changed, and if any change takes place in the location of the logs the bank should be put in possession of evidence of the change.

Joint Stock Companies—Powers of Officers

QUESTION 341.—The shareholders of a company incorporated in Ontario pass a by-law authorizing the directors to appoint a president and other officers, and declaring that the president is to be the manager of the company, with power "to exercise all such powers of the company as are not required by law to be exercised by the directors or by the company in general meeting." Would this by-law empower the president to sign cheques, acceptances, etc., on behalf of the company?

ANSWER.—We think that the by-law is quite sufficient for the purpose named.

Accepted bill of exchange with bill of lading attached—goods not up to sample

QUESTION 342.—A bank holds a bill of exchange accepted by the drawee, to which is attached a bill of lading for wheat to the order of the bank. Before the bill matures the drawee finds

QUESTIONS ON POINTS OF PRACTICAL INTEREST

FORM FOR QUESTIONS

The Editing Committee

Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Toronto.

Please give your opinion on the following point _____ by mail*
in the next issue of the Journal

Question: _____

If the question does not call for an answer by mail, the enquirer's name need not be given (if he so prefers.

*if answer is desired by mail, stamp should be enclosed.

that the wheat is not up to the sample and refuses payment. Is the acceptor's obligation on the bill affected by the defect in the security?

ANSWER.—Unless the acceptor could raise such a case against the bank as would entitle him to repudiate his acceptance *in toto* on the ground of fraud or misrepresentation, we think that he is liable for the full amount of the bill. Any remedy he has would be against the person responsible to him for the defect in quality of the wheat.

QUESTION 343.—With further reference to the above, the draft in question has stamped across it "documents attached" "to be surrendered only on payment of draft," and written on it by the manager of the bank which holds it, the words: "Bill of Lading attached, 500 bushels wheat, car No. 1,524." These additions to the draft were on it when it was presented for acceptance and the Bill of Lading described was attached. The acceptor claims that the words written and stamped on the draft by the bank entitle him to look to the bank for delivery of the wheat described in the Bill of Lading, and that the bank is in no better position to enforce payment of the draft than the drawer. Is this so, and is the bank in any way responsible?

ANSWER.—We think not. Even if the phrases mentioned were to be taken as representations held out by the bank to induce the drawee to accept, they would be fulfilled by the surrender on payment of the bill, of the Bill of Lading actually attached at the time it was accepted.

Delivery of money parcel tendered after banking hours

QUESTION 344.—The agent of an express company, with which a special contract exists, brings to the bank office at 5 p.m. a parcel of money, and requests the one officer whom he finds there, to take delivery. This is declined as the safe (which has a time lock) is closed. Is the express company relieved from liability because of this tender of delivery?

ANSWER.—When the company makes a tender of delivery at the proper time, in a proper place, to a proper officer of the bank, in accordance with the terms of the special contract, its liability under that contract would probably be no longer in force, and the company would only be liable thereafter for the ordinary care of a bailee. We do not think, however, that a tender of delivery such as that described comes within the above conditions, and we are of opinion the company's liability continues as if the tender had not been made.

Notarial charges

QUESTION 345.—Can you inform me what the legal notarial charges are in connection with the protesting of notes in the various provinces? There seems to be a wide range of difference among them.

ANSWER.—The tariff of notarial charges in the various provinces will be found in Maclaren's "Bills, Notes and Cheques," pp. 426, 427 and 428. They are too voluminous to be quoted here.

Debentures issued without coupons

QUESTION 346.—A trading company makes an issue of debentures, secured by mortgage, over all its property, to which debentures no coupons are attached. Apart from the question of the value of the property of the company would such issue be looked upon as a desirable security for advances by a bank. If not, why not?

ANSWER.—It is not made quite clear whether the question has relation to the fact that the debentures are those of a trading company, or to the fact that no coupons are attached.

As to the former we do not think that the debentures of a trading company are good security for the bank, for the reason that they are usually extremely difficult to sell.

As to the point of their not having coupons for the interest, that might or might not be a serious objection. It would no doubt in any case impair their selling value, for people would in such case have to send the debentures every time they wished to collect the interest, and if they were payable at a distance from the place where the holder resided, this might be quite a serious item. We do not, however, see any other objection from this point of view.

Procedure necessary in connection with goods held as Security under the Bank Act, offered for sale

QUESTION 347.—Is it necessary to conform to sub-section 3, section 78, Bank Act, in every respect, where goods are shipped to the United States? Must the goods be sold by auction there and is it necessary to advertise the sale in two local papers of the place where sale is to be held?

Where the bank takes action under sub-section 1, section 78, Bank Act, has the bank the privilege of holding the goods pledged till such time as in its opinion a most favorable sale can be made for all concerned. If not, what are the bank's duties in such a case?

ANSWER.—Unless an agreement exists making other provisions the bank should conform to sub-sec. 3, of sec. 78. The fact that the goods have been sent to the United States does not alter the obligations of the bank to the customer.

As to the place and time of sale we think the bank may exercise its discretion, if it acts in good faith.

It is customary to take from customers a letter or agreement authorizing the sale of goods without the formalities required by the Bank Act. If such a letter is held the rights of the parties would, of course, be governed thereby, and not by section 78.

Draft with the Amount in figures different from that in the body

QUESTION 348.—The amount of a draft is expressed in words in the body as \$150, the figures in the margin being \$250, and is collected by a Bank from the drawee at the latter amount. Some time afterwards the drawee discovers the mistake. Has he a right to require the Bank to repay the \$100?

Would the position of the parties be different (1) if the draft had been drawn on an agent of the drawee and he had received the \$250, and (2) if the Bank which collected the draft merely held it for collection, and not as the owner?

ANSWER.—The sum denoted by the words would be the amount payable. The payment in excess of \$150 would be a payment made by reason of a mistake in fact, and if the Bank were not a mere agent in the matter, the \$100 would be recoverable from the Bank by the drawee.

If the Bank were an agent, but the agency were not disclosed to the drawee, the same result would appear to follow, unless upon discovering the Bank's principal the drawee chose to pursue the principal, instead of the agent.

If the Bank were an agent acting for a disclosed principal and the money received had been paid over to such principal, then the remedy of the drawee would appear to be against the principal and not against the Bank.

Legal

LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING BANKERS

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK

Rankin v. Colonial Bank*

Plaintiff, a real-estate agent, was given two cheques drawn on defendant bank, and took one to the main office of the bank, where it was certified. He then took the second cheque to a branch office, and the teller, not knowing of the certification of the first cheque, which had made the account too short to meet the second, certified the second cheque.

Held, where the second cheque had not passed out of plaintiff's hands, and no rights of third parties had intervened, that the bank was liable, under the certification thereof, only for the balance the drawer had on hand when the certification was made.

Where a bank erroneously certified a cheque drawn by one of its depositors for rents collected by him for his employer when the depositor had not sufficient funds to meet the same, the bare fact that the employer would have discharged the depositor if the cheque had not been certified, and prevented the collection of further rents by him, whereby further loss might have been prevented, is insufficient, as an element of damages, to render the bank liable to the employer on the certification for more than the amount of the depositor's funds in its hands when the certification was made.

The facts in this case are fully stated in the following judgment of McAdam, J.:

William Lipkin had an account in the branch of the Colonial Bank at 104th street. He was the agent of William Rankin, the plaintiff, for collecting his rents. On Saturday, January 6th, Mr. Rankin had a cheque for \$1,500, drawn on the bank by Lipkin, payable to the former, returned as not good. He thereupon went to the branch at 104th street, and asked about Lipkin's account. Lipkin had just deposited some money, and then Rankin was told that Lipkin had enough in the bank to pay it. He asked the teller if he would certify the cheque if he brought it, and was answered, "Yes." Rankin then went away. It appears that he got another cheque from Lipkin for \$1,617.03, went to the Colonial Bank at 83rd street, and had that cheque certified. This was between 10 and 11 o'clock. He deposited that cheque in his own bank, and then

**New York State Reporter.*

went to the branch of the defendant's bank at 104th street, and, concealing the fact of the certification of the \$1,617.03 cheque at the main office at 83rd street, had the \$1,500 cheque certified at the 104th street branch. This was between 11 and 12 o'clock. The teller at the 104th street branch did not know of the certification at 83rd street, which had made Lipkin's account short. This last certification took place a little before 12 o'clock, January 6th. On Monday morning the cashier of the bank saw Mr. Rankin, and told him of the mistake, and demanded a correction. Rankin refused, and brought this suit to compel the bank to pay the \$1,500 cheque on account of its certification. There were no indorsers to be charged. Lipkin, the drawer, knew that his account was short, and did not need notice to that effect. No loss has occurred on the cheque through the certification. Rankin was notified in time to prevent any possible injury. On Monday morning the notification to him was given.

The question presented is whether Rankin can, under these circumstances, maintain an action against the defendant on the \$1,500 cheque by reason of its certification thereof, and, if so, the extent to which he is entitled to recover. The defendant concedes that the plaintiff is entitled to \$861.51, the balance Lipkin, the drawer of the cheque, had on deposit at the time the defendant certified the cheque in suit. The controversy is as to his right to recover any more than this amount. The rule is correctly laid down by Daniel on Negotiable Instruments (section 1608), as follows:

"If the bank certifies a cheque to be good by mistake, under the erroneous impression that the drawer had funds on deposit when in fact he had none, or has been induced by some fraudulent representation to certify it as good, the certification may be revoked and annulled, provided no change of circumstances has occurred which could render it inequitable for such right to be exercised. If the cheque still remains in the hands of the holder who held it when it was certified, and the mistake is discovered and notified to him so speedily that he has time afforded him to rectify and preserve the liability of indorsers, the bank may retract its certificate. But if another person has become the holder of it, or circumstances have so changed that rights of the holder would be prejudiced, and especially if it has been paid to a bona fide holder without notice, it is absolutely estopped from doing so.

Where a certificate is made without funds by a cashier, either by mistake or in fraud of the rights of the bank, none but a bona fide holder can enforce it. Such a certificate will bind the bank in favor of innocent third persons, upon the principle of estoppel in pais. If the plaintiff's position had been changed to his prejudice by reason of the certification, or the cheque as certified had found its way into the hands of a bona fide holder for value, and the action had been brought by him, different

questions would be presented. The cheque itself did not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the defendant, and if the latter had not certified the cheque no liability whatever would have attached in favor of the plaintiff. The small deposits made by Lipkin subsequent to the certification do not increase the defendant's liability. The defendant might have applied them to the cheque held by the plaintiff, but the plaintiff cannot compel the defendant to make such application, the relation occupied by the bank and its depositor in respect thereto being that of debtor and creditor. The plaintiff claims that if the cheque had not been certified he would have discharged Lipkin from his agency at once, and in that way prevented the collection of further rents by him, whereby loss might have been prevented. But such damages are altogether too remote to be recoverable against the defendant. Embezzlement and felonious breach of trust by an agent is by the Penal Code made larceny and it is difficult to discover any legal principle for holding the bank responsible for felonious acts of dishonesty committed by the plaintiff's chosen agent. The defendant did not contract with reference to any such contingency, for it had the right to assume that the plaintiff had selected an honest agent, such would naturally be within the contemplation of the parties. There is a well-known rule by which the principal is made liable to a third person for the fraud or other misfeasance of his agent perpetrated by the latter in the course of his employment, although the principal did not authorize, justify, or know of his misconduct, but the converse of the rule has never been asserted or applied by any law writer or jurist. In conclusion, the court decides that the certification, at best, simply holds the defendant to the plaintiff for the moneys in the hands of the defendant at the time the certification was made, and for this sum (\$861.51), with interest, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

UNREVISED FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS, CANADA

(ooo omitted)

IMPORTS

<i>Nine months ending March—</i>	1898-9		1899-1900	
Free	\$43,940		\$50,679	
Dutiable.....	64,772		79,016	
	<u>\$108,712</u>		<u>\$129,695</u>	
Bullion and Coin	4,078	\$112,790	5,963	\$135,65
 <i>Month of April—</i>				
Free.....	\$ 4,381		\$ 5,151	
Dutiable.....	8,033		8,456	
	<u>\$12,414</u>		<u>\$13,607</u>	
Bullion and Coin.....	38	\$12,452	330	\$13,938
 <i>Month of May—</i>				
Free.....	\$ 5,280		\$ 6,135	
Dutiable	7,379		8,670	
	<u>\$12,639</u>		<u>\$14,805</u>	
Bullion and Coin.....	387	\$13,026	397	\$15,203
Total for eleven months.....		<u>\$138,268</u>		<u>\$164,800</u>

EXPORTS

<i>Nine months ending March--</i>				
Products of the mine.....	\$10,073		\$ 9,652	
" Fisheries	7,528		8,631	
" Forest	20,908		23,416	
Animals and their produce	38,926		45,986	
Agricultural produce	18,783		21,770	
Manufactures	8,173		9,843	
Miscellaneous	153		268	
	<u>\$104,544</u>		<u>\$119,569</u>	
Bullion and Coin.....	3,519	\$108,063	7,909	\$127,47
 <i>Month of April—</i>				
Products of the mine.....	\$ 700		\$ 1,180	
" Fisheries	355		417	
" Forest	1,093		1,161	
Animals and their produce.....	2,092		2,201	
Agricultural produce	1,202		1,640	
Manufactures	1,063		1,275	
Miscellaneous	11		16	
	<u>\$6,517</u>		<u>\$7,892</u>	
Bullion and Coin.....	226	\$6,743	213	\$8,005

Month of May—

Products of the mine.....	\$ 1,425		\$ 1,578	
" Fisheries	739		882	
" Forest	1,732		1,755	
Animals and their produce	2,078		2,715	
Agricultural produce	1,437		1,636	
Manufactures	1,146		1,286	
Miscellaneous	11		29	
	<u>\$ 8,568</u>		<u>\$ 9,884</u>	
Bullion and Coin.....	127	\$8,695	235	\$10,120
Total for seven months		<u>\$123,501</u>		<u>\$145,604</u>

SUMMARY (in dollars)

<i>For eleven months—</i>	1898-9	1899-1900
Total imports, other than bullion and coin..	\$133,765,000	\$158,200,000
Total exports, other than bullion and coin..	119,629,000	137,400,000
Excess	(Exp.) \$14,136,000	(Imp.) \$20,800,000
Bullion and coin, net.....	(Exp.) 631,000	(Exp.) 1,667,000

MONTHLY TOTALS OF BANK CLEARINGS at the cities of Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Hamilton, Winnipeg, St. John, Vancouver and Victoria.

(000 omitted)

	MONTREAL		TORONTO		HALIFAX		HAMILTON	
	1898-9	1899-00	1898-9	1899-00	1898-9	1899-00	1898-9	1899-00
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June	59,471	63,756	36,960	41,189	4,997	5,461	3,001	3,224
July	60,423	63,209	35,727	40,569	5,851	4,742	3,117	3,304
August ..	55,578	63,115	32,390	37,207	5,551	7,823	2,655	3,138
September	61,856	64,163	33,932	39,842	4,919	5,937	2,773	3,590
October ..	66,354	69,792	38,349	46,979	5,408	6,795	3,103	3,608
November	67,246	71,101	39,125	44,637	5,154	6,645	3,147	3,680
December	69,143	68,979	43,508	47,011	5,838	6,744	3,334	3,730
January ..	64,850	62,853	42,388	45,114	5,913	6,707	3,274	3,742
February	62,432	54,250	40,818	37,864	4,583	5,354	2,807	3,040
March ...	62,043	54,882	39,012	40,581	5,285	5,868	3,021	3,171
April	50,003	55,915	33,035	38,842	4,472	6,004	2,858	3,099
May	56,475	62,332	34,374	43,215	4,798	5,984	2,932	3,493
	735,874	754,347	449,618	503,050	62,769	74,064	36,022	40,819

	WINNIPEG		ST. JOHN		VANCOUVER	VICTORIA
	1898-9	1899-00	1898-9	1899-00	1899-00	1899-00
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June	7,397	8,211	2,592	2,606	3,768	2,509
July	6,316	8,169	2,927	2,753	3,355	3,087
August ..	6,180	7,995	2,059	3,103	4,929	3,039
September	6,414	8,281	2,508	3,004	4,513	3,024
October ..	9,347	12,689	2,498	2,814	4,751	3,059
November	11,553	14,435	2,660	2,903	3,785	2,588
December	10,708	12,966	2,746	2,963	4,090	3,006
January ..	7,683	9,906	2,470	3,033	3,550	3,044
February	6,209	6,702	2,212	2,342	2,881	2,324
March ...	5,968	7,320	2,148	2,509	3,378	2,372
April	6,240	7,091	2,254	2,492	3,543	2,106
May	8,683	9,762	2,513	2,945	3,717	2,704
	92,698	113,527	29,587	33,467	46,260	32,862

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Dominion Government charter for the months of March, April
and May, 1900, and comparison with May, 1899 :

LIABILITIES

	31st March, 1900	30th April, 1900	31st May, 1900	31st May, 1899
Capital authorized	\$79,108,664	\$79,108,664	\$79,108,664	\$76,808,664
Capital paid up	64,245,727	64,434,351	64,589,447	63,617,335
Reserve Fund	30,416,762	30,581,347	31,699,989	28,907,231
Notes in circulation	\$ 43,814,918	\$ 43,908,432	42,856,762	\$ 37,012,914
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits..	6,134,570	5,504,111	6,130,822	6,118,160
Public deposits on demand	91,852,305	94,979,467	99,520,264	92,200,417
Public deposits after notice	172,936,941	174,041,686	176,503,361	164,117,087
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured..	479,347	568,245	479,470	42,000
Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured..	2,371,085	2,226,568	2,622,900	3,157,160
Due other banks in Canada in daily exchanges....	68,335	139,427	66,852	99,708
Due other banks in foreign countries	1,248,503	1,167,813	925,571	542,557
Due other banks in Great Britain.....	4,423,988	5,671,691	6,158,335	6,896,443
Other liabilities.....	553,626	360,726	917,941	966,061
Total liabilities.....	323,883,696	328,568,220	336,182,352	\$311,052,591

ASSETS

Specie.....	\$9,440,138	\$10,040,239	\$10,729,280	\$ 9,312,898
Dominion notes.....	16,655,394	16,973,871	18,494,795	16,335,293
Deposits to secure note circulation.....	2,056,308	2,056,344	2,058,822	1,998,001
Notes and cheques of other banks.....	8,678,073	10,340,636	9,675,405	10,545,635
Loans to other banks secured.....	457,781	546,504	458,185	42,645
Deposits made with other banks.....	3,714,834	3,470,661	3,922,429	3,031,359
Due from other banks in Canada in daily exchanges.....	157,721	170,443	233,171	205,821
Due from other banks in foreign countries.....	16,540,872	19,148,974	21,217,311	22,055,017
Due from other banks in Great Britain.....	7,438,772	5,210,026	5,992,243	10,030,419
Dominion Government debentures or stock.....	4,509,671	4,499,049	4,510,133	5,074,746
Public, municipal and railway securities.....	31,517,174	31,341,084	31,230,696	30,980,200
Call loans on bonds and stocks.....	28,966,114	28,905,593	28,900,129	29,154,398
Current loans and discounts.....	279,023,194	281,615,493	282,876,813	249,159,171
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	1,804,498	2,361,468	2,144,429	3,137,142
Overdue debts.....	1,928,177	1,897,427	1,583,931	1,942,071
Real estate.....	1,080,879	1,037,131	1,034,602	1,815,325
Mortgages on real estate sold.....	672,676	690,866	650,227	612,349
Bank premises.....	6,172,452	6,192,828	6,054,020	5,995,027
Other assets.....	3,127,156	3,209,307	4,282,541	2,250,356
Total assets.....	423,942,107	429,714,067	436,049,338	\$403,678,070
Loans to directors or their firms.....	9,777,107	10,477,190	10,005,081	\$7,072,041
Average amount of specie held during the month.....	9,586,045	9,671,682	10,147,371	9,305,520
Average Dominion notes held during the month ..	16,854,714	16,398,174	17,094,677	15,501,159
Greatest amount of notes in circulation during month	44,280,953	45,620,310	45,853,285	38,412,933

CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

LIST OF ASSOCIATES

Abbott, C. C.....	Bank of Montreal
Abbott, J. H.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Abernethy, A. C.....	Bank of British North America
Acres, J. J.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Adair, John.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Adam, G. C.....	Ontario Bank
Aird, Jas.....	Bank of Montreal
Aird, John.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Aitken, J. M.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Aitken, R. A. E.....	Peoples Bank of Halifax
Allan, Andrew.....	Halifax Banking Company
Allan, J. E.....	Union Bank of Halifax
Allan, W. A.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Alley, J. A. M.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Allison, J. Kaye.....	Bank of British North America
Ambridge, H. A.....	Molsons Bank
Ambrose, H. S.....	Bank of Montreal
Ambrose, J. R.....	Bank of British North America
Anderson, D.....	Union Bank of Canada
Anderson, E. H.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Anderson, F.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Anderson, G. M.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Anderson, J.....	Bank of British North America
Anderson, J.....	Union Bank of Canada
Anderson, J.....	Union Bank of Canada
Anderson, M. A.....	Union Bank of Canada
Anderson, R. H.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
Anderson, S. P.....	Bank of Hamilton
Anderson, W. J.....	Bank of Montreal
Andrews, Ernest.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Andros, E. B.....	Bank of Toronto
Anglin, T. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Angus, A. F.....	Bank of Montreal
Angus, Jas. A.....	Bank of Montreal
Appleton, L. E.....	Molsons Bank
Archibald, H. H.....	Halifax Banking Company
Arkell, P.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Armstrong, C. A.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Armstrong, C. R.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Armstrong, T. E. G.....	Bank of British North America
Arnaud, E. D.....	Union Bank of Halifax

Arnaud, F	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Arnaud, H. M	Union Bank of Canada
Arnold, C. M.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Ashe, F. W	Union Bank of Canada
Atkinson, M	Bank of Toronto
Audet, J. B	Banque Nationale
Austin, Benj	Eastern Townships Bank
Austin, H. L. G	Bank of British North America
Babbitt, D. Lee	People's Bank of New Brunswick
Babbitt, G. W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Bailey, A. W.....	Union Bank of Canada
Bailey, L. W.....	Bank of British North America
Bain, L. R	Imperial Bank of Canada
Baker, F. S	Imperial Bank of Canada
Baker, P. C	Eastern Townships Bank
Balcer, Leon G.....	Quebec Bank
Baldwin, J. M	Union Bank of Canada
Balfour, G. H	Union Bank of Canada
Ball, Wm. Lee	Eastern Townships Bank
Banfield, J. W	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Bangs, John A	Bank of Ottawa
Banks, D. W.....	Union Bank of Canada
Barber, Manfred	Bank of Hamilton
Barchard, E. H	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Barker, D. J	Bank of Montreal
Barnhardt, R.....	Molsons Bank
Barnum, J. L	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Barrow, R. S	Union Bank of Canada
Barry, J. F.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Bartlett, C.....	Bank of Hamilton
Bate, C. F.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Bate, E. N.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Baxter, W. C	Merchants Bank of Canada
Bayly, N	Bank of British North America
Beauchesne, E	Molsons Bank
Beaumier, H.....	Banque d'Hochelega
Begg, E. A.....	Dominion Bank
Begg, H. T	Bank of Nova Scotia
Begg, Wm. M	Bank of Toronto
Belair, L.....	Banque Ville Marie
Bell, C. P	Bank of Ottawa
Bell, F. W.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Bell, G. J. B	Imperial Bank of Canada
Bell, G. S	Ontario Bank
Bell, J. P	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Bell, J. P	Bank of Hamilton
Bell, W	Imperial Bank of Canada
Bellhouse, G. Y	Bank of British North America
Bellhouse, Wm. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
Belt, H. R.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Belt, W. G. H	Bank of British North America
Benedict, C. L	Bank of Montreal

Benson, J. J	Bank of Montreal
Bently, H. L	Union Bank of Halifax
Bergeron, J. D	Banque Ville Marie
Bertrand, E. A	Banque d'Hochelega
Bethune, F. A	Molsons Bank
Bethune, H. J	Dominion Bank
Biette, F.	Western Bank of Canada
Bignell, A. E.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Billett, J. Glanville	Union Bank of Canada
Billett, T. R	Canadian Bank Commerce
Billings, C. C.	Bank of Ottawa
Billings, J. jr.	Bank of Hamilton
Billingsley, F. C	Quebec Bank
Bingay, T. Van B	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth
Bingham, H. P.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Birchall, A. S	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Bird, E. H.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Bird, J. Godfrey	Bank of Toronto
Bird, T. A	Bank of Toronto
Bishop, A. G.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Black, John	Bank of Nova Scotia
Blagdon, J. F	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Blakeney, H.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Blanchard, E. R	Banque de St. Hyacinthe
Bloomfield, F. C	Bank of Montreal
Boddy, W. C.	Standard Bank of Canada
Bogert, C. A	Dominion Bank
Bogert, M. S.	Dominion Bank
Boire, H. N	Banque d'Hochelega
Bonner, G. W. G.	British Bank of North America.
Borbridge, F.	Bank of Ottawa
Borden, F. A.	Peoples Bank of Halifax
Borrowman, J. H.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Botsford, W. M	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Boulais, J. F.	Banque d'Hochelega
Boulton, E. K.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Boulton, F. J.	Union Bank of Canada
Boulton, G. D	Imperial Bank of Canada
Bourdon, F. J	Banque Ville Marie
Bourgoin, J. H	Banque d'Hochelega
Bourinot, E. W.	Union Bank of Canada
Bourne, G. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Bowles, Geo.	Union Bank of Canada
Boyd, B. C. Barclay	Bank of New Brunswick
Boyer, A	Banque Jacques Cartier
Boyle, J. A	Imperial Bank of Canada
Braithwaite, A. D	Bank of Montreal
Bredin, R. S.	Ontario Bank
Breedon H. M	Bank of British North America
Brewer, H. C.	Molsons Bank
Brock, H. B	Bank of British North America
Brock, W. F.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Brock, A. E	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Broderick, A. T	Union Bank of Canada

Brodie, F. A	Bank of Toronto
Brodie, J. K	Standard Bank of Canada
Brodrick, A. B	Molsons Bank
Brodrick, P. W. D	Molsons Bank
Brookes, John	Bank of British North America
Brough, John M	Halifax Banking Company
Brough, T. G	Dominion Bank
Brown, G. C	Imperial Bank of Canada
Brown, Vere C	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Browne, W. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Bruneau, A	Banque d'Hochelega
Brunel, E	Banque Jacques Cartier
Brydon, James	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Brymner, R. T	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Buchan, E	Bank of Hamilton
Buchan, H. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Buchan, J. L	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Burchell, John E	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Burn, Geo	Bank of Ottawa
Burns, G. H	Bank of British North America
Burrows, N. R	Union Bank of Halifax
Burrows, W. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
Butler, W. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Butt, H. H	Bank of British North America
Butt, R	Bank of British North America
Butterfield, J	Bank of Hamilton
Byres, G. Martin	Ontario Bank
Caldwell, R. B	Ontario Bank
Caldwell, W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Cameron, A. W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Cameron, Duncan	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Cameron, F. G. D	Union Bank of Halifax
Cameron, D. A	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Campbell, A. J. D	Bank of British North America
Campbell, E. A	Bank of Hamilton
Campbell, J. E	Banque de St. Hyacinthe
Campbell, J. H	Molsons Bank
Campbell, P	Bank of Toronto
Campbell, Robt. J	Bank of Montreal
Cant, Joseph	Bank of British North America
Capreol, A. R	Imperial Bank of Canada
Carlisle, Thos.	Molsons Bank
Carmichael F	Bank of Montreal
Carmichael, J. A. O	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Carr, Arthur J	Bank of British North America
Carreau, G. P	Banque Nationale
Carriere, J	Bank of Ottawa
Carruthers, George	Merchants Bank of Canada
Carter, E. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Carter, J. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cassels, D. S	Bank of Hamilton
Cassels, L. G	Dominion Bank
Cassels, P	Imperial Bank of Canada

Cassels, R.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chadwick, E. A	Imperial Bank of Canada
Chalmers, M. C	Traders Bank of Canada
Chamberlain, A. F	Bank of Ottawa
Champagne, H. A	Banque Jacques Cartier
Chandler, W. M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chapman, J. R.....	Bank of British North America
Charbonneau, A	Banque Jacques Cartier
Charles, D. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chatterton, T. S	Bank of Toronto
Checkley, E. R.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Checkley, F. Y.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chester, A.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Chesterton, C. A	Bank of Ottawa
Chipman, W. W. L.....	Molsons Bank
Chisholm, Geo. R.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Chisholm, T. A.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Chisholm, W. S	Merchants Bank of Canada
Christie, A. E	Union Bank of Canada
Christie, T. N	Union Bank of Canada
Christie, W. J	Bank of Ottawa
Clark, A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Clark, R.....	Bank of Montreal
Clark, R. S	Imperial Bank of Canada
Clarke, C. H. Stanley.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Clawson, J.....	Bank of New Brunswick
Clement, A	Banque Nationale
Clinch, C. W.....	Molsons Bank
Clouston, E. S.....	Bank of Montreal
Clouston, W. S.....	Bank of Montreal
Clowes, F. J.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cochran, E. J	People's Bank of Halifax
Codd, Selby	Bank of Ottawa
Coffin, T. C	Quebec Bank
Cole, Francis.....	Bank of Ottawa
Coleman, H. J	Traders Bank of Canada
Collard, W. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Comte, A	Banque Ville Marie
Connally, W. S.....	Molsons Bank
Conolly, R. G. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Constantineau, O.....	Banque Ville Marie
Cook, C.....	Standard Bank of Canada
Cooke, C. H. S.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Cooke, Wm	Merchants Bank of Canada
Cooke, W. A.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Coombs, E. G	People's Bank of Halifax
Cooper, W. F	Bank of Toronto
Cooper, W. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Copeland, W. A	Bank of Toronto
Cosby, N. W.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Côté, J. E	Banque Nationale
Cotton, F. C	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Couët, A. E	Banque Nationale
Couët, L.....	Banque Nationale

Coulson, D.....	Bank of Toronto
Coulthard, W. B	People's Bank of New Brunswick
Cowan, R. L.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cowdry, E.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cowie, A. G	Bank of British North America
Craig, H. J.....	Western Bank of Canada
Craig, F. L.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Craig, Will.....	Bank of Toronto
Cran, J	Bank of British North America
Crane, John	Ontario Bank
Crawford, F. L	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Creelman, A	Imperial Bank of Canada
Creighton, A. S.....	Union Bank of Halifax
Creighton, J. S.....	People's Bank of Halifax
Crispo, F. W. S.....	Union Bank of Canada
Crombie, A. M.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Crombie, D. B.....	Quebec Bank
Crombie, R. B	Bank of Montreal
Crompton, R. W	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cronyn, Frank E.....	Molsons Bank
Crosbie, C. A.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Cross, F. O	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Cross, Lionel F.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Crossley, F.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Crowdy, W. H.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Cruthers, S.....	Union Bank of Canada
Cumberland, C. R.....	Bank of British North America
Cumberland, D.....	Bank of British North America
Currie, A. E	Bank of British Columbia
Currie, R. S	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Cuthbertson, G. J.....	Bank of Toronto
Daly, Simcoe M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dampier, L. H.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Daniel, G. W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Daniels, Fred	Bank of Montreal
D'Artois, H	Banque Ville Marie
Davidson, H. R.....	Bank of British Columbia
Davidson, R., jr	Imperial Bank of Canada
Davis, R. B	Bank of Hamilton
Davis, R. G	Ontario Bank
Deacon, C. F	Bank of British North America
Deacon, F. B.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Deans, C. D	Merchants Bank of Canada
Deans, H. G. P.....	Bank of British North America
DeGuise, L	Banque Nationale
Delmage, A. C. E.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
DeMille, F. W.....	Halifax Banking Company
Denison, E. S	Imperial Bank of Canada
Dennison, E. O	Union Bank of Canada
De Veber, Boies	Halifax Banking Company
Dewar, D. B.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dewdney, E. E. L	Bank of Montreal
Dick, John M	Bank of New Brunswick

Dick, William	Bank of Montreal
Dickie, M	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Dickins, A. H	Bank of Ottawa
Dickinson, H. S	Bank of Toronto
Dickinson, Wm	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Dimock, R. V	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Dixon, F. J	Bank of British North America
Dodge, L. A.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Dorion, H.....	Banque Jacques Cartier
Dorval, N.....	Banque Ville Marie
Douglas, Geo. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Dowler, C. E. A	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Downie, D. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Draper, W. H	Molsons Bank
Dromgole, E. R	Merchants Bank of Canada
Drouin, L	Banque Nationale
Duff, J. M.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dufresne, J. M.....	Banque Nationale
Dumoulin, P. B.....	Molsons Bank
Duncan, D. H	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Duncan, J. F.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dunlop, Fred	Molsons Bank
Dunn, E. E	Bank of Toronto
Dunnet, A. G	Bank of Ottawa
Dunsford, C. R.....	Union Bank of Canada
Dunsford, W. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Dupuy, H. S.....	Bank of Montreal
Durnford, A. D.....	Molsons Bank
Dusault, J. H	Banque Nationale
Duthie, E	Bank of Montreal
Dykes, P	Merchants Bank of Canada
Earle, Ernest A.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Easson, C. H	Bank of Nova Scotia
Easton, Geo. C.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Eckardt, H. M. P.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Eddis, J. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Edwards, J. B	Bank of Toronto
Eliot, W. L	Bank of Montreal
Elliott, H. C.....	Bank of Ottawa
Elliott, James.....	Molsons Bank
Elliott, John	Standard Bank of Canada
Elliott, R.....	Molsons Bank
Elliot, R. W	Union Bank of Halifax
Ellis, A. E.....	Bank of British North America
Ellis, Robt. L	Bank of British North America
Elmsley, J.....	Bank of British North America
Embury, W.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Ervin, Chas. K.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Evans, H. P. W	Molsons Bank
Falconbridge, J. D	Imperial Bank of Canada
Farwell, Wm.....	Eastern Townships Bank
Faucher, J. D	Quebec Bank

Fauquier, F. B.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Fee, Jas. L.....	Bank of Toronto
Ferguson, B. T.....	Bank of Toronto
Ferguson, D. A.....	Molsons Bank
Ferguson, J. H.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Fewings, E. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Fidler, J. E	Molsons Bank
Finnie, D. M	Bank of Ottawa
Finnis, Chas.....	Bank of British North America
Finucane, F. J.....	Bank of Montreal
Fisher, Guy A	Union Bank of Canada
Fisher, Henry G	Bank of Montreal
Fisher, W. H.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Fitton, H. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Flemming, H. A	Bank of Nova Scotia
Forbes, D. J.....	Halifax Banking Company
Ford, R. O.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Forrest, C	Imperial Bank of Canada
Forrest, H. F	Union Bank of Canada
Forrest, S. L.....	Bank of Ottawa
Forrest, W. W	Bank of Ottawa
Forrester, R. W	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Forsayeth, B.....	Bank of Hamilton
Forster, J. A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Fortier, S	Banque d'Hochelega
Foster, G. C	Imperial Bank of Canada
Foster, R. P	Merchants Bank of Canada
Fothergill, C.....	Bank of Montreal
Fowler, E. B.....	Bank of Toronto
Fox, Chas. J	Western Bank of Canada
Fox, Earnest A.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Francis, B. B. O	Imperial Bank of Canada
Francis, F. B.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Fraser, A. C	Merchants Bank of Canada
Fraser, Hector	Bank of Ottawa
Freeman, C. D.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
Frost, Henry.....	Banque Ville Marie
Fry, A. G	Bank of British North America
Fuller, E. H	Bank of Toronto
Fulton, J. W.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Fulton, R. H.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Fysche, Thos.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Gaboury, W	Banque d'Hochelega
Galbraith, R. L.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Galletly, A. J. C	Bank of Montreal
Galloway, J. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Gardiner, H. J	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Gariepy, R.....	Banque Ville Marie
Garter, B. B	Union Bank of Canada
Gates, R. S	Union Bank of Halifax
Gauthier, J. N	Banque de St. Jean
Geddes, H. M	Molsons Bank
Gerrard, Geo. B	Bank of British North America

Gibb, J. S	Imperial Bank of Canada
Gibbs, G. M.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Gibson, W. L.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Gilbert, M. A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Gill, Robert	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Gillard, J. H.....	Bank of British North America
Gilleland, L. J	Traders Bank of Canada
Gillespie, G	Bank of British Columbia
Giroux, C. A.....	Banque d'Hochelega
Girvan, Samuel.....	Bank of New Brunswick
Glennie, G. G	Bank of Nova Scotia
Godfrey, W	Bank British North America
Godwin, C. B.....	Quebec Bank
Godwin, F. R.....	Bank of Ottawa
Gomery, B. V.....	Molsons Bank
Gordon, J. S.....	Bank of Hamilton
Gordon, T. A. G	Molsons Bank
Gosling, F. J.....	Bank of Hamilton
Gould, R. J	Bank of Toronto
Gowdy, A. B.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Gower, E. P.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Graecen, W. H.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Graham, Percy.....	Peoples Bank of Halifax
Graham, S. R.....	Molsons Bank
Grasett, H. J.....	Ontario Bank
Gray, C. A.....	Union Bank of Halifax
Gray, D. M.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Gray, Fred. H	Standard Bank of Canada
Gray, H. A.....	Bank of Hamilton
Gray, H. M	Bank of Montreal
Gray, J. E.....	Standard Bank of Canada
Gray, V. G.....	Bank of British North America
Gray, W. S.....	Dominion Bank
Greata, J. M.....	Bank of Montreal
Green, A. R	Imperial Bank of Canada
Green, Herbert.....	
Green, J. Bertram	Bank of British Columbia
Greenhill, G. V. J.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Gresley, N. B	Bank of British North America
Griffin, F. F	Bank of Ottawa
Griffin, Geo. H.....	Bank of Montreal
Grindley, H. S	Bank of British North America
Groff, H. H.....	Molsons Bank
Grubbe, E. H	Bank of Montreal
Grubbe, R. W.....	Bank of Toronto
Haberer, Eug	Molsons Bank
Hagerman, A. E	Ontario Bank
Hague, F.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hague, Geo	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hague, Geo. E.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hahn, F. X	Merchants Bank of Canada
Haines, H.....	Bank of British Columbia
Hale, Jeffery.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce

Hall, A. S	Bank of British North America
Hall, H. E.....	Bank of New Brunswick
Hall, P. G.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Hall, T. G.....	Bank of British North America
Halls, F. E.....	People's Bank of Halifax
Halstead, A. G.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hamel, J	Banque d'Hochelaga
Hamilton, A. L.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hamilton, J. W.....	Bank of British North America
Hamilton, R. M	Bank of Montreal
Harcourt, J. L	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hargraft, E. W.....	Bank of Toronto
Hargrave, W. H	Eastern Townships Bank
Harman, G. H	Bank of Montreal
Harper, C. G.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Harper, J. F.....	Bank of Hamilton
Harries, H. A	Molsons Bank
Harris, C. E.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Harris, F. St. C	Union Bank of Halifax
Harris, R. W. D	Bank of British North America
Harrison, R. M.....	Union Bank of Canada
Harrison, S. L. T.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Harrison, T. S	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Harrison, W. H.....	Halifax Banking Company
Harshaw, W. B.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hart, M. C.....	Bank of Hamilton
Hart, W. D	Standard Bank of Canada
Harvey, H. A.	Bank of British North America
Harvey, W. C	Union Bank of Halifax
Harwood, Chas. DeV.....	Quebec Bank
Hatfield, C. E	Molsons Bank
Haun, A. W.....	Bank of Hamilton
Hawkins, G. N. C	People's Bank of Halifax
Hawley, C. W	Eastern Townships Bank
Hay, E	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hazen, A. P	Bank of British North America
Hearn, A. R. B.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hebblewhite, W. A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hebert, J. B	Banque Jacques Cartier
Hedley, J. M.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Helm, W. J.....	Bank of Toronto
Helsby, E. C.....	People's Bank of Halifax
Henderson, G. A.....	Bank of Montreal
Henderson, Joseph	Bank of Toronto
Henderson, W. T.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Henwood, H. B	Bank of Toronto
Heron, V. W. S.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Herring, B. A	Bank of Ottawa
Hespeler, Jacob	Molsons Bank
Hettle, H. W.....	Union Bank of Canada
Heward, E. H	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hilborn, W	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hill, E. W. R	Molsons Bank
Hill, G. N. T.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce

Hill, G. W.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hill, J. F. H.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hill, T. S.....	Dominion Bank
Hillary, Norman.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Hinds, W. G.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hoare, C. S.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hodder, M. S.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Hodgetts, G. W.....	Bank of Toronto
Hodgetts, Thos.....	Bank of Toronto
Hodgins, E. S.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hodson, G. C.....	Union Bank of Halifax
Hogg, W. jr.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hogg, W. J.....	Bank of Montreal
Holden, M. E.....	Dominion Bank
Holland, G. A.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Holland, H. F.....	Bank of Toronto
Hollyer, A. J.....	Bank of Montreal
Holmested, F. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Holt, A. E.....	Bank of Montreal
Holt, Grange V.....	Bank of British Columbia
Hood, John.....	Bank of Ottawa
Hood, J. D.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hope, F.....	Bank of British North America
Hopkins, H., jr.....	Bank of Toronto
Hopkirk, F. B.....	Bank of Ottawa
Horne, G. H.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hornsby, O. A.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Houseman, J. E.....	Molsons Bank
Houston, E. S.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Houston, H. C.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Houston, W. R.....	Dominion Bank
Howard, G. V. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Howard, Geo. W.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Howard, H.....	Ontario Bank
Hubbell, J. L.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hughes, F. S.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Hunt, J. S.....	Molsons Bank
Hunter, E. P.....	Quebec Bank
Hunter, F. J.....	Bank of Montreal
Hurdon, N. D.....	Molsons Bank
Hutcheson, S. M.....	Western Bank of Canada
Hutchinson, F. W.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Hutchison, H. G.....	Western Bank of Canada
Imrie, J.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
Inglis, John.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Inglis, R.....	Bank of British North America
Ireland, A. H.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Irvine, J. H.....	Bank of Ottawa
Irwin, J.....	Bank of British North America
Jackson, A. E. P.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jackson, E. C.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Jaffray, H. T.....	Imperial Bank of Canada

James, Victor C	Merchants Bank of Canada
Jardine, J. Walter	Bank of Nova Scotia
Jarvis, Arthur S	Union Bank of Canada
Jarvis, Edgar R	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jarvis, E. W.....	Bank of Montreal
Jarvis, F. P	Imperial Bank of Canada
Jarvis, F. S	Merchants Bank of Canada
Jarvis, Gerald	Bank of Ottawa
Jarvis, S. J	Bank of Montreal
Jemmett, F	Merchants Bank of Canada
Jemmett, F. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jemmett, H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jennings, B	Imperial Bank of Canada
Jennings, J. B	Western Bank of Canada
Jennings, R. C.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Johnson, F. W. G	Molsons Bank
Johnston, Geo. S.....	Bank of Toronto
Johnston, J. M	Quebec Bank
Johns, T. W	Bank of Yarmouth
Jones, A. F. H.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Jones, E. C	Bank of Montreal
Jones, G. W	Standard Bank of Canada
Jones, H. V. F	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Jones, R. L. Y	Quebec Bank
Jones, Stephen L	Dominion Bank
Jones, T. Roy	Bank of Nova Scotia
Joy, B. H	Merchants Bank of Canada
Jubin, H. W	Union Bank of Halifax
Jukes, A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Kains, A.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kains, J. M	Imperial Bank of Canada
Kane, P. H	Bank of Ottawa
Kavanagh, C. R	Bank of Ottawa
Kay, E. J	Imperial Bank of Canada
Kay, John	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kelly, J	Standard Bank of Canada
Kelly, J. E.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
Kelso, H. M	Ontario Bank
Kemp, Donald	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Kemp, J. A. C	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kemp, J. C.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kennedy, C. A.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
Kenny, C. H.....	Bank of Ottawa
Kenny, L. F	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Kenrich, O. E	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kessen, Blaikie R.....	Bank of Ottawa
Ketchum, C. V.....	Bank of Toronto
Kilgour, W. A	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Killaly, R. H.....	Molsons Bank
Kilvert, F. E., jr	Bank of Hamilton
Kimball, F. E	Bank of Toronto
King, W. C. J	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Kingsford, G. E.....	Dominion Bank

Kirkland, Angus	Bank of Montreal
Kirkpatrick, G. R. F	Imperial Bank of Canada
Kirkpatrick, Wm. R.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Kirkwood, T.....	Bank of British North America
Knight, A. S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
Kohl, E. F.....	Molsons Bank
Kortwright, E. A	Bank of Toronto
Kydd, Geo.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Labadie, P. A	Banque Nationale
Laberge, C. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Lacasse, J. F.....	Banque Jacques Cartier
Laframboise, J	Eastern Townships Bank
Lafrance, P. G	Banque Nationale
Laing, G. F	Bank of British North America
Laing, R. T	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Laird, Alex.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Laird, D. R	Bank of Nova Scotia
Lalby, C. T	Imperial Bank of Canada
Lamb, J. R	Bank of Toronto
Lamont, Malcolm.....	Bank of British Columbia
Lamontaigne, E.....	Quebec Bank
Langmuir, J. A.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Larke, C.....	Standard Bank of Canada
Larose, Maurice	Quebec Bank
Latimer, C. R	Bank of Toronto
Lavoie, C	Banque Nationale
Lavoie, N	Banque Nationale
Lawson, A. E	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Lawson, Reginald	Bank of Nova Scotia
Lawson, Walter	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Lay, Harry M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Lay, J. M	Imperial Bank of Canada
Leach, Hugh.....	
Leavitt, J. D	Union Bank of Halifax
LeDoux, A. O	Eastern Townships Bank
Leduc, F. G	Banque d'Hochelaga
Leduc, L. Z	Banque Jacques Cartier
Lefebvre, J. H	Banque Ville Marie
Lefroy, A. B	Bank of Toronto
Lefroy, A. G.....	Imperial Bank of Canada
Legault, O. W	Banque Ville Marie
Lemaire, A. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Le Mesurier, G. G	Imperial Bank of Canada
Lemieux, J.....	Banque Jacques Cartier
Leslie, A	Bank of British North America
Leslie, N. G	Banque d'Hochelaga
Leslie, J.....	Bank of Montreal
Lessard, C.....	Banque Ville Marie
Lewis, Norman F.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Lewis, C. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
Lewis, J. D	Imperial Bank of Canada
Lindsay, J. K	Bank of British North America
Lister, F. A. W.....	Merchants Bank of Canada

Lithgow, J. C	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Little, A. F.	Union Bank of Halifax
Livingstone, J. S	Merchants Bank of Canada
Lloyd, C. H.	Ontario Bank
Lobb, W. A	Bank of British Columbia
Lockwood, H	Bank of Montreal
Lockwood, H	Molsons Bank
Logan, A. H	Bank of Ottawa
Logan, F. W.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Lombard, J. H.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Loosemore, H. H.	Standard Bank of Canada
Louchs, H. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Lounsborough, H. T.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Love, C. A	Imperial Bank of Canada
Low, A	Union Bank of Canada
Low, H. Ryland	Molsons Bank
Lugsdin, W. H.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Luxton, A. G. H	Bank of Hamilton
Lyde, Geo	Halifax Banking Company
Lyon, R. A	Imperial Bank of Canada
Lytle, H. J.	Ontario Bank
Macbeth, F	Molsons Bank
MacCallum, A	Bank of British North America
Macdonald, Jno	Bank of British North America
Macdonald, R. H.	People's Bank of Halifax
Macdonald, A. J	Ontario Bank
MacGachen, A. F. D	Bank of Montreal
MacGachen, F. L.	Merchants Bank of Canada
MacGillivray, D.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
MacGowan, W. J.	Merchants Bank of Canada
MacHaffie, L. G	Bank of British North America
Machaffie, W. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
MacKenzie, A. H. B	Canadian Bank of Commerce
MacKenzie, C. E.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
MacKenzie, G. H.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
MacKenzie, G. P.	Bank of British North America
MacKenzie, H. B.	Bank of British North America
MacKenzie, J. M	Imperial Bank of Canada
Mackinnon, Jas	Eastern Townships Bank
Mackintosh, A. St. L	Merchants Bank of Canada
Mackintosh, C. D.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
MacMillan, D. A.	Merchants Bank of Canada
MacNamara, D.	Bank of Ottawa
Macnider, A	Bank of Montreal
Macnutt, E. A	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Macpherson, R. C.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McBrine, J. H	Bank of Toronto
McCaffry, Thos. F	Union Bank of Canada
McCarroll, Jas	Halifax Banking Company
McCleneghan, A. B.	Imperial Bank of Canada
McClintock, E. S. V	Bank of Montreal
McCosh, R. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McCurdy, E. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax

McCurdy, D. A.....	Halifax Banking Company
McCurdy, F. B.....	Halifax Banking Company
McDonald, Arthur	Bank of New Brunswick
McDonald, W	Union Bank of Halifax
McDougall, Allan.....	Quebec Bank
McDougall, F	Merchants Bank of Halifax
McDougall, H. H.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
McDougall, Thomas	Quebec Bank
McGill, C	Ontario Bank
McGill, V. C	Ontario Bank
McGillivray, A	Bank of Toronto
McGregor, D.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McGuire, W	Imperial Bank of Canada
McHarrie, R. C	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McInnes, D	Banque d'Hochelega
McIntosh, J. M	Dominion Bank
McIsaac, John A.....	Merchants Bank of Halifax
McKay, G. B.....	Bank of Toronto
McKeand, D. L	Bank of Hamilton
McKee, G. W	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McKeen, John	Bank of Nova Scotia
McLaren, D	Bank of Ottawa
McLaren, H.....	Bank of Hamilton
McLaggan, C. E	Union Bank of Halifax
McLean, A. D	Merchants Bank of Canada
McLellan, W. A.....	Bank of British North America
McLennan, D	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McLeod, J. A.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
McLimont, R.....	Merchants Bank of Canada
McMahon, H. P	Traders Bank of Canada
McMahon, J.....	Molsons Bank
McMaster, T. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
McMichael, H. M.....	Bank of British North America
McMullen, E. W	Merchants Bank of Canada
McMurray, L. S.....	Bank of Toronto
McNeil, R. S.....	Bank of Nova Scotia
McQuaid, J. H.....	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
McRae, A. D	Union Bank of Halifax
McVity, H. H	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Mabon, E. J.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Mabon, S. W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Macoun, F. J.....	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Magee, J. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Magee, T. W	Halifax Banking Company
Mair, Geo.....	Traders Bank of Canada
Malpas, F. C.....	Bank of British Columbia
Manager	Union Bank of Canada
Mann, F. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
Manson, Wm	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Marchand, A.....	Molsons Bank
Margetts, P	Bank of British North America
Marler, W. L	Merchants Bank of Canada
Marquis, H. G	Bank of British North America
Marsh, F. H.....	Imperial Bank of Canada

Marsland, C. B.	Molsons Bank
Martin, James	Bank of Ottawa
Massay, George	Bank of Montreal
Massey, F. V.	Bank of Ottawa
Massey, W. M.	Bank of British North America
Mathewson, F. H.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Mathewson, W. H.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Maybee, A.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Maynard, Wm.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Mayraud, H. W.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Meldrum, W. A.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Mellish, A. E.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Merrett, T. E.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Metzler, R. H.	Halifax Banking Company
Meynell, W. B.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Michie, G. W.	Union Bank of Canada
Middleton, W. E.	Ontario Bank
Miller, D.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Miller, G. A.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Millidge, J. J.	Union Bank of Canada
Minty, F. C. G.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Minty, H. I.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Mitchell, J. H.	Bank of Ottawa
Mitchell, W. F.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Mockridge, James	Bank of Toronto
Moffat, W.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Moles, G. H.	Bank of Ottawa
Molson, A. E.	Union Bank of Canada
Molson, J. D.	Molsons Bank
Monk, John Benning	Bank of Ottawa
Montgomery, R. J.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Montizambert, A.	Bank of Montreal
Mooney, Andrew	Bank of Nova Scotia
Moore, C.	Bank of British North America
Moore, E. A.	Bank of Montreal
Moore, G. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Moorman, J.	Halifax Banking Company
Morden, H. J.	Standard Bank of Canada
More, John C.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Moreau, W. A.	Banque de St. Hyacinthe
Moreault, J. F.	Banque Jacques Cartier
Morehouse, W. E.	Eastern Townships Bank
Morey, S. F.	Eastern Townships Bank
Morgan, C. G.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Morgan, H. H.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Morris, E.	Ontario Bank
Morris, H. H.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Morris, J.	Ontario Bank
Morris, M.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Morris, M.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Morrison, J. H.	Halifax Banking Company
Morrison, J. J.	Bank of British North America
Morrison, P. W.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Morrison, R. P.	Halifax Banking Company

Morson, W. C. T	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Morton, C. E	Merchants Bank of Canada
Morton, W. D	Bank of Toronto
Moseley, Oswald	Bank of British North America
Mosher, H. E	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Moss, G. F	Imperial Bank of Canada
Motherwell, J. A	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Mowat, John	Bank of Nova Scotia
Moyle, J. R	Bank of British North America
Muckleston, A. J	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Munro, A. D	Bank of Nova Scotia
Munro, Geo	Merchants Bank of Canada
Munro, Geo. W	People's Bank of Halifax
Munro, J. S	Bank of British Columbia
Murray, A. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Murray, F. L	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Murray, H. S	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Murray, J. F	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Murray, J. McE	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Murray, William	Bank of British Columbia
Mussen, R. T	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Naftel, F. J	Bank of Montreal
Nash, A. E	Bank of Montreal
Nasmith, H. C	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Nasmith, S. J	Imperial Bank of Canada
Naylor, W. S	Molsons Bank
Neeve, J. H	Bank of Ottawa
Neill, C. E	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Nesbitt, H. W	Merchants Bank of Canada
Niblett, E. R	Bank of Hamilton
Nicoll, J. C	Bank of British North America
Noble, C. J	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Normand, L. J	Banque Ville Marie
Norsworthy, S. C	Bank of Montreal
Nourse, C. G. K	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Nowers, W. H	Merchants Bank of Canada
Nunns, A. L	Imperial Bank of Canada
O'Grady, F. G	Merchants Bank of Canada
O'Grady, G. deC	Canadian Bank of Commerce
O'Grady, J. W. deC	Bank of Montreal
O'Halloran, J. M	Eastern Townships Bank
Oliver, D. B	Union Bank of Canada
Oliver, F. G	Merchants Bank of Canada
Oliver, W. T	Bank of British North America
Olivier, E. P	Eastern Townships Bank
Ord, A. B	Traders Bank of Canada
O'Reilly H. H	Bank of Hamilton
O'Reilly, H. R	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Osborne, A. C	Ontario Bank
Osler, D. F	Imperial Bank of Canada
Owen, L. C	Bank of Ottawa
Owens, C. W	Western Bank of Canada

Paddon, J. A.	Bank of Montreal
Palmer, A. L.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Pangman, H. G.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Paquin, S. Z.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Pardee, G. C.	Bank of Montreal
Parker, A. D.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Parker, E. G.	Bank of Ottawa
Parker, F. A.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Parker, W. D.	Ontario Bank
Parkes, G. E.	Bank of British Columbia
Parkes, T. G. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Parsons, H. B.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Pashby, R.	Bank of Toronto
Pashley, F. W.	Molsons Bank
Paterson, N.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Paterson, T. H.	Bank of British Columbia
Paterson, R. W.	Bank of Ottawa
Patterson, A. B.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Patterson, C. A.	Bank of Hamilton
Patterson, G. M.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Patterson, E. L. Stewart.	Eastern Townships Bank
Patton, F. L.	Dominion Bank
Patton, R. C.	Quebec Bank
Pearce, W. A.	Dominion Bank
Pearce, W. K.	Dominion Bank
Pearson, C. R. W.	Union Bank
Pease, Edson L.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Peden, G. R.	Bank of Ottawa
Pegram, W. H.	Bank of British Columbia
Pemberton, G. C. T.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Pennington, Wm. J. G.	Bank of British North America
Pennock, C. G.	Bank of Ottawa
Pennock, H. C.	Bank of Ottawa
Pepin, A.	Banque Ville Marie
Pepler, A.	Dominion Bank
Percival, W. F.	Bank of Toronto
Peterson, F. J.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Pethick, H. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Phepoe, T. B.	Molsons Bank
Philip, W.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Phillips, E. S.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Philpot, F. V.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Phillpotts, W. E.	Bank of British North America
Phipps, A. E.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Phipps, A. R.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Pidcock, C. S.	Union Bank of Canada
Pinkham, J.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Pitblado, C. B.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Pitblado, J.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Pitt, Edward.	Bank of Montreal
Playter, E. M.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Plummer, J. H.	
Polson, Hugh	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Pool, John.	Traders Bank of Canada

Pope, Frank H.	Ontario Bank
Porter, H. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Porter, Jas. S.	Bank of Toronto
Pottenger, F. W.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Pottenger, John	Merchants Bank of Canada
Pousette, A. C. P.	Bank of Toronto
Powell, Carlos S.	Quebec Bank
Power, E. V.	Bank of Ottawa
Pratt, Edward C.	Molsons Bank
Pratt, W. H.	Molsons Bank
Prendergast, M. J. A.	Banque d'Hochelega
Pringle, A. D.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Pringle, John	Bank of Toronto
Pringle, W.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Proctor, J. R.	Union Bank of Canada
Ptolemy, D. A. P.	Bank of Ottawa
Pugh, Henry J.	Union Bank of Canada
Putnam, Arthur G.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Racey, E. F.	Bank of British North America
Radcliffe, D. A.	Ontario Bank
Rae, H. C.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Ramsden, F. G.	Bank of Toronto
Rapsey, W. J.	Ontario Bank
Ratz, D. D.	Traders Bank of Canada
Raymond, S. D.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Raynes, H. F.	Union Bank of Canada
Read, Chas. N.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Read, H. L.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Read, L. B.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Reade, C. W.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Reesor, J. D.	Standard Bank of Canada
Reeve, R. F.	Bank of Montreal
Reid, B. L.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Reid, E. R.	Commercial Bank of Windsor
Reid, Geo. P.	Standard Bank of Canada
Reid, H. L.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Reikie, K. W.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Reynolds, W. P.	Molsons Bank
Rhodes, W. C.	Molsons Bank
Rice, O. F.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Richardson, J. A.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Richardson, M. A.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Richey, M. S. L.	Bank of Montreal
Ridout, A. H.	Bank of Hamilton
Ridout, A. W.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Ridout, H. E.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Rimington, S. B.	Molsons Bank
Rintoul, R.	Bank of Montreal
Riopel, D. P.	Banque Ville Marie
Robarts, A. W.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Robarts, E. C.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Roberts, J. P.	Bank of British North America
Roberts, Wm.	Canadian Bank of Commerce

Robertson, A.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Robertson, Blair	Bank of Nova Scotia
Robertson, David	Bank of Ottawa
Robertson, F. O	Union Bank of Halifax
Robertson, W. J	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Robinson, Edwd. N.	Eastern Townships Bank
Robinson, F. M	Bank of Hamilton
Robinson, H. B	Bank of Montreal
Robinson, J. A.	
Robinson, P. C.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Robinson, R. A.	Bank of British North America
Robinson, Wm. H	Eastern Townships Bank
Robitaille, G. S. F	Quebec Bank
Ross, C. A.	
Ross, C. G.	Ontario Bank
Ross, F. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Ross, R	Dominion Bank
Ross, W. D	Bank of Nova Scotia
Rothwell, H. L.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Rouleau, H	Banque Ville Marie
Rousseau, J. A	
Rowe, A. C	Bank of British North America
Rowley, A. H	Bank of Nova Scotia
Rowley, C. W	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Rowley, H. H	Bank of British North America
Rowley, O. R.	Bank of British North America
Rudderham, H. E	People's Bank of Halifax
Ruggles, J. W	Bank of Nova Scotia
Rumsey, A.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Rumsey, C. S.	Traders Bank of Canada
Russell, J. A	Halifax Banking Company
Russell, W.	Bank of Hamilton
Rutland, H. G	Bank of Hamilton
Ryan, J. W	Union Bank of Halifax
St. Jean, E. G	Merchants Bank of Canada
Sampson, A. R.	Dominion Bank
Sanson, D. M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Saunders, A. L.	Bank of Ottawa
Saunders, E. M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Savage, W. J.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Scarth, C. G	Bank of Montreal
Scarth, J. F	Imperial Bank of Canada
Schell, H. P	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Schofield, G. A.	Bank of New Brunswick
Schofield, G. P.	Standard Bank of Canada
Scott, A.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Scott, Robert C	Merchants Bank of Canada
Scott, W. B	Merchants Bank of Canada
Secord, H. C.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Secord, H. C.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Sewell, H. F. D	Bank of British Columbia
Shadbolt, E. M	Bank of Montreal
Shannon, E. G.	Halifax Banking Company

Shannon, F. S	Bank of Ottawa
Shannon, W. T	Standard Bank of Canada
Sharpe, E. M	Merchants Bank of Canada
Sharpe, O. H.	Bank of British North America
Sharpe, T. B.	Bank of Ottawa
Shaw, H. B	Union Bank of Canada
Shaw, G. H	Quebec Bank
Shaw, Robert	Merchants Bank of Canada
Shepherd, D.	Molsons Bank
Sherman, F. J.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Short, F. T.	Bank British North America
Short, H. A	Eastern Townships Bank
Shreve, F. J	Merchants Bank of Canada
Shute, F.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Siegel, J.	Union Bank of Canada
Simon, J.	Bank of British Columbia
Simpson, A	Ontario Bank
Simpson, D	Bank of British North America
Sinter, Thos. S.	Bank of British North America
Skeaff, Jno. Stewart	Bank of Toronto
Skelton, Arthur C.	Bank of British North America
Skey, A. H.	Bank of Hamilton
Skey, Wm. Russel	Molsons Bank
Slack, F. W	Eastern Townships Bank
Slack, N. H	Eastern Townships Bank
Sloane, B. O'R	Quebec Bank
Sloane, S. F	Dominion Bank
Sloane, W. P.	Quebec Bank
Slocock, Edmund	Imperial Bank of Canada
Smart, R. H	Traders Bank of Canada
Smith, A. M	Merchants Bank of Canada
Smith, A. M	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Smith, A. V	Halifax Banking Company
Smith, H. Hubner	Molsons Bank
Smith, Chas. C	Quebec Bank
Smith, Chas. Graham	Eastern Townships Bank
Smith, Edward F.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Smith, Fred. W.	Union Bank of Canada
Smith, G. Vernon	Bank of Ottawa
Smith, J. A.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Smith, J. C.	Banque Ville Marie
Smith, Lyndon	Merchants Bank of Canada
Smith, Wm. H.	Ontario Bank
Smith, W. Thompson	Traders Bank of Canada
Smythe, W. H	Merchants Bank of Canada
Somerville, P. H. W	Banque Ville Marie
Spencer, W. A	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Spencer, A. V	Merchants Bank of Canada
Spier, Wm.	Eastern Townships Bank
Spink, G. A	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Spinney, E. G	Bank of British North America
Spragge, G. E	Imperial Bank of Canada
Sproat, Jno	Bank of Hamilton
Spurden, J. W	People's Bank of New Brunswick

Stanger, E.	Bank of British North America
Stavert, E. P.	Summerside Bank
Stavert, W. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Steeves, A. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Stephens, C. A.	Bank of Toronto
Stephens, N. C.	Standard Bank of Canada
Stephens, W. S.	Molsons Bank
Sterns, G. W.	Halifax Banking Company
Sterns, S. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Steven, H. S.	Bank of Hamilton
Steven, J.	Bank of British North America
Stevenson, B. B.	Quebec Bank
Stevenson, H. H.	Molsons Bank
Stewart, C. J.	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.
Stewart, D. M.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Stewart, E. G.	Union Bank of Canada
Stewart, H. Malcolm	Bank of British Columbia
Stewart, J. A.	Standard Bank of Canada
Stewart, J. D.	Banque Ville Marie
Stewart, J. P. L.	Union Bank of Halifax
Stewart, W. J.	Standard Bank of Canada
Stidston, J. H.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Stikeman, H.	Bank of British North America
Stork, C. M.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Strathy, E. K.	Union Bank of Canada
Strathy, Frank W.	Union Bank of Canada
Strathy, H. S.	Traders Bank of Canada
Strathy, Stuart	Traders Bank of Canada
Stratton, W. A.	Bank of Toronto
Strickland, C. N. S.	Union Bank of Halifax
Strickland, P. D. E.	Quebec Bank
Strong, F. W.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Stuart, John H.	Bank of Hamilton
Sutherland, A. H.	Union Bank of Canada
Swaisland, G. W.	Molsons Bank
Sweeny, C.	Bank of Montreal
Swinton, Rigby	Bank of Hamilton
Symons, W. W.	Union Bank of Halifax
Taillon, A. A.	Banque Nationale
Tait, A. Gordon	
Tait, T. J.	Union Bank of Canada
Tapper, W. H.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Tate, L. E.	Molsons Bank
Taylor, Frank W.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Taylor, F. W.	Bank of Montreal
Taylor, Geo. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Taylor, H. P.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Taylor, J.	Bank of British North America
Taylor, J. A.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Taylor, Jas. G.	Halifax Banking Company
Taylor, P. B.	Bank of Ottawa
Taylor, R. F.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Thomas, J. E.	Canadian Bank of Commerce

Thomas, Wm. S	Bank of New Brunswick
Thompson, G. M	Eastern Townships Bank
Thomson, F. R	Imperial Bank of Canada
Thomson, G. A	Halifax Banking Company
Thomson, H. A	Molsons Bank
Thomson, W. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Thomson, R. G. O	Imperial Bank of Canada
Thornton, A. S	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Thornton, C. H	Imperial Bank of Canada
Tibbits, A. R	People's Bank of New Brunswick
Tod, J	Bank of British North America
Tofield, H. A	Merchants Bank of Canada
Torrance, W. B	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Torry, L. E	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Towers, A. S	Bank of Toronto
Townshend, A. S	Halifax Banking Company
Travers, R. G. H	Bank of Montreal
Travers, W. R	Merchants Bank of Canada
Trenholme, H. W	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Trepanier, J	Banque d'Hochelega
Trigge, A. St. L	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Tupper, W. E	Union Bank of Halifax
Turnbull, J	Bank of Hamilton
Turnbull, T. M	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Turner, J. H	Bank of Nova Scotia
Tytler, P. Boyd	Merchants Bank of Canada
Vallee, P	Banque Nationale
Van Felson, A. B	People's Bank of Halifax
Veasey, G	Union Bank of Canada
Verchere, A. G	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Vessey, A. E	Bank of Nova Scotia
Vibert, Philip	Union Bank of Canada
Viets, G. R	Bank of Nova Scotia
Von Atwood, H	Bank of Nova Scotia
Von Cramer, Donald	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Waddell, J. B	Union Bank of Canada
Wadsworth, W. R	Bank of Toronto
Wainwright, C. E	Union Bank of Halifax
Wainwright, G. C	Bank of Ottawa
Wainwright, J. R	Molsons Bank
Walcot, C. W	Merchants Bank of Canada
Walkem, H. C	Bank of British North America
Walker, B. E	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Walker, C	Dominion Bank
Walker, J	Imperial Bank of Canada
Walker, J	Quebec Bank
Wall, W. J. E	Banque Ville Marie
Wallace, James B	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wallace, H. N	Halifax Banking Company
Wallace, R. G	Bank of Nova Scotia
Wallace, R. R	Bank of Montreal
Wallace, W. S	Bank of Hamilton

Wallace, Wm	Molsons Bank
Walsh, Ed.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Walsh, J. W. B.	Dominion Bank
Ward, A. H.	Traders Bank of Canada
Ward, E. E.	Molsons Bank
Warden, W. McC.	Bank of Toronto
Waters, D.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Watson, C. E.	Union Bank of Canada
Watson, H. M.	Bank of Hamilton
Watson, James.	Traders Bank of Canada
Watson, J. B.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Watson, J. W. G.	Bank of Montreal
Watson, W. W.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Waud, B. H.	Molsons Bank
Waud, E. W.	Molsons Bank
Webb, E. E.	Union Bank of Canada
Webbe, R. J. M.	Molsons Bank
Webster, H. C.	Bank of Montreal
Wedd, G. M.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Wedd, John C.	Dominion Bank
Wedd, L. E.	Bank of Hamilton
Weir, W.	Banque Ville Marie
Weir, W. A.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Wemyss, J. M.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Wethey, C. H.	Imperial Bank of Canada
White, Chas.	Imperial Bank of Canada
White, G. A.	People's Bank of Halifax
White, H. R.	People's Bank of Halifax
Wickson, Arthur.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wiggins, C. Malcolm.	Ontario Bank
Wilkie, D. R.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Wilkinson, R. G.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Williams, A. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Williams, Geo.	Bank British Columbia
Williams, H. F.	Eastern Townships Bank
Williams, R. S.	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Williams, S. P.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Williams, Thomas.	Bank of Toronto
Willis, J. M.	Ontario Bank
Willmott, J. S.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Willmot, K. Eardley.	Bank of Montreal
Wilson, Alex.	Bank of Nova Scotia
Wilson, A. E.	Bank of Montreal
Wilson, Geo.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Wilson, G. H.	Bank of Montreal
Wilson, G. M.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wilson, H. B.	Molsons Bank
Wilson, J. H.	Imperial Bank of Canada
Wilson, J. H.	Bank of Montreal
Winans, B. G.	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Winlow, F. J.	Traders Bank of Canada
Winslow, E. P.	Bank of Montreal
Winslow, J. A.	Bank of British North America
Winslow, F. E.	Bank of Montreal

Winter, G. H	Bank of British North America
Woodburn, H. F	Merchants Bank of Halifax
Wonham, H. E. C	Bank of Montreal
Worrell, J. A.	Bank of Montreal
Wrenshall, C. M	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wright, J. E	Bank of Montreal
Wurster, Geo.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wurtele, Carl F	Quebec Bank
Wurtele, D.	Merchants Bank of Canada
Wyld, Ernest A	Bank of British Columbia
Yeats, T. E	Ontario Bank
Young, C. A	People's Bank of Halifax
Young, F. W.	Union Bank of Canada
Young, R. B	Imperial Bank of Canada
Young, W. C.	Merchants Bank of Canada