

the losses to which the noteholders of insolvent banks were still subjected through being unable to turn their notes into cash. It was provided that bank notes should bear interest from the day of suspension of the bank until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. If this was not done within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem them out of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund. Such expenditure, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be provided by contributions from the other banks *pro rata* to circulation.¹

At the third regular revision of the Bank Act, in 1901, the Canadian Bankers' Association was given authority to appoint an inspector to supervise the bank note circulation and see that no bank issued circulation in excess of its paid-up capital. In 1908 provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop-moving season from October to January, during which banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund, this emergency circulation to be taxed at the rate of 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912 the period during which emergency circulation might be issued was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision, which took place in 1913, the Bank Act was amended by providing for the establishment of central gold reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes, issuing additional notes of their own against such deposit. A shareholders' audit was also provided for. As a consequence of the war, the provision for emergency circulation was extended to cover the whole year in 1914, while banks were authorized to make payments in their notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32) has resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors are re-defined in sec. 11, while provision is made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and special statements are given further attention and more complete returns are required from the banks, particularly in cases where other operations than banking are carried on (sec. 54). Detailed provisions are added regarding a shareholders' audit of the banks' affairs (sec. 56), while the personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits is fixed by sec. 59. Regulations regarding loans are amended (sec. 76), and annual returns to the Minister regarding real and immovable property are required (sec. 79). Registration of security for loans is provided for (sec. 88a); monthly and special returns are to be made when called for by the Minister (sec. 112); certain loans are prohibited (sec. 146); and the punishment of directors and other bank officials who knowingly make false statements of a bank's position is stipulated in sec. 153.

Banking Statistics.—In Table 46 is given a historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clearer view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, the latter group only being considered when determining the ordinary financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the proportionate development of capital and reserve funds may be pointed out, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets.