

24.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.¹

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. ²
Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.....	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.....	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Mar. 20, 1922
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Molson's Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925
	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships' Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Standard Bank of Canada.....	Nov. 3, 1928
	Union Bank of P.E.I.....	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick.....	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank.....	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa.....	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders' Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank.....	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank.....	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Niagara District Bank.....	June 21, 1875
	The Weyburn Security Bank.....	May 1, 1931
Banque d'Hochelega ³	Banque Nationale.....	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick.....	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Merchants' Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank.....	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada.....	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada.....	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	April 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924

¹ The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.

² Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.

³ The Banque d'Hochelega after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

(Footnotes to Table 23 concluded.)—

⁴ This bank did not suspend payment, but when difficulties were encountered an arrangement was made whereby all liabilities were taken over by the Bank of Montreal which, with certain other banks, assumed responsibility for any loss which might result after realization of assets and double liability of shareholders. Depositors and other creditors accordingly experienced neither loss nor delay. By winding-up order of Sept. 29, 1908, the bank was placed in liquidation and shareholders proceeded against for double liability, in respect of which \$1,202,510 was collected but \$601,534 of that amount subsequently returned. Winding-up proceedings terminated in January, 1918.

⁵ This bank did not suspend payment. By agreement, certain other banks took over its various branches and assumed all of its liabilities; accordingly depositors and other creditors experienced neither loss nor delay. In 1911, when the assisting banks threatened to place the bank in liquidation for the purpose of enforcing payment of double liability of shareholders, a corporation named International Assets Limited, was formed, which assumed all liabilities to the assisting banks and took over the assets of the Sovereign Bank, upon which bonds were issued to the assisting banks for the amount owing them. Numerous shareholders of the Sovereign Bank subscribed to preference shares in the corporation and to the extent that they did so were released from their double liability on shares of the Sovereign Bank; as a result, in excess of \$2,000,000 was collected and paid over to the assisting banks. On Jan. 27, 1914, after it became apparent that a number of shareholders would not subscribe, or pay their double liability voluntarily, the Sovereign Bank (at a time when International Assets Limited was its sole creditor) was placed in liquidation.

⁶ In addition to realization of general assets, the President of this bank advanced sufficient to permit of all liabilities being paid in full without resort to the double liability of the shareholders.

⁷ A Royal Commission inquired into the failure of this bank in 1912 and its report, together with the evidence adduced at the inquiry, are matters of public record.

⁸ As indicated, the liability to noteholders has been fully provided for. A preferred claim of the Province of British Columbia for approximately \$103,000 was settled for \$65,000, subject to the proviso that the province might rank with ordinary creditors for the balance if or when such creditors had received a dividend of 25 p.c. The assets, however, realized only sufficient to pay a first and final dividend to depositors and other ordinary creditors of 7½ p.c. and after allowing for set-offs, etc., the liquidator estimated the loss to such creditors at \$279,000 plus the loss to the province of British Columbia of \$38,000, or a total of \$317,000.

⁹ Interim dividend of 25 p.c. paid by the liquidator in December, 1923, and he anticipated that by conserving the assets a further distribution of possibly 10 to 12 p.c. might be made eventually. Depressed conditions naturally affected the process of liquidation and the amount of the further dividend, if any, will depend entirely on future developments. The Government of Canada, pursuant to investigation by a Royal Commission into the responsibility for and causes of the failure, granted relief to the extent of 35 p.c. of the claims of certain classes of creditors, namely, all those individuals with claims of less than \$500 as well as those with larger claims who were found upon due inquiry to be in special need or straitened circumstances as a result of the failure. This involved a total outlay of approximately \$3,460,000.