

26.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1931-35—concluded.

Clearing-House Centre.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon.....	39,802,614	33,569,832	27,283,657	26,885,135	25,666,690
Calgary.....	647,871,720	513,557,662	557,891,735	526,966,099	616,831,075
Edmonton.....	489,783,798	393,433,460	366,409,278	382,681,968	400,418,426
Lethbridge.....	49,736,330	37,067,143	36,911,296	42,671,124	48,945,714
Medicine Hat.....	26,122,436	21,077,192	21,505,530	25,377,296	27,322,542
Moose Jaw.....	79,343,948	61,064,586	48,696,759	51,316,748	53,874,399
Prince Albert.....	29,802,629	21,124,445	17,844,842	21,106,682	24,434,064
Regina.....	412,701,024	462,876,073	439,593,195	475,031,328	505,052,792
Saskatoon.....	143,056,796	114,981,799	100,029,783	102,963,180	110,058,112
Winnipeg.....	3,279,817,622	3,138,453,543	4,798,187,549	4,682,240,160	4,632,791,950
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank.....	3,173,413 ¹	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	5,201,211,730	4,797,205,735	6,414,353,624	6,337,239,720	6,445,395,764
British Columbia—					
New Westminster.....	67,987,301	51,107,251	47,213,108	52,390,693	59,819,150
Vancouver.....	1,416,428,661	1,190,466,183	1,207,251,145	1,320,856,775	1,349,924,217
Victoria.....	321,383,768	261,265,467	237,125,920	252,720,716	262,718,851
Totals.....	1,805,799,730	1,502,838,901	1,491,590,173	1,625,968,184	1,672,462,218
Grand Totals.....	31,536,468,262	25,844,238,293	29,981,465,494	32,866,672,922	31,546,066,341

¹Three months only, the Weyburn Security Bank having been absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada.

The records of bank debits are also valuable as a contribution to Canada's "equation of exchange." Tables showing the terms of this equation for the post-war period were given in a bulletin published in May 1936; copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Subsection 4.—Government and other Savings Banks.

In a comparatively new country where capital is relatively scarce, it is a natural thing that the banks which finance the business institutions should also absorb the bulk of the people's savings for use in promoting the business of the country. Thus in Canada the great bulk of the current savings of the people is found in the savings or notice deposits of the Canadian chartered banks, the annual average figures of which are given for recent years in Table 10 of this chapter, the 1935 average being \$1,445,281,247. Further, the current savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1934 aggregating \$210,170,891. In comparison with the enormous figures of notice deposits in chartered banks and with total insurance in force, the deposits in the special savings banks are comparatively small, but are none the less significant.

There are three distinct types of savings banks in Canada at the present time, in addition to the savings departments of the chartered banks and of trust and loan companies. First, there is the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are a direct obligation of the Dominion Government. Secondly, there are Provincial Government savings banking institutions in Ontario and in Alberta, where the depositor becomes a direct creditor of the province. Thirdly, there are in the province of Quebec two important savings banks, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, established under Dominion legislation and making monthly reports to the Department of Finance.

Dominion Government Savings Banks.—Prior to 1929 there were two classes of Dominion Government savings banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings