

at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on all accounts. The deposits are all repayable on demand. Total deposits on Mar. 31, 1936, were over \$32,000,000 and the number of depositors at that date was over 106,000. Twenty-four branches are in operation throughout the province.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Provincial Treasury receives savings deposits and issues demand savings certificates bearing interest at 3 p.c., or term certificates for one, two or three years, in denominations of \$25 and upwards, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for one year and $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. for two or three years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1935, was \$9,359,777, made up of \$4,878,634 in demand certificates and \$4,481,143 in term certificates.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Dec. 31, 1935, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$4,500,000, savings deposits of \$54,921,401 and total liabilities of \$56,112,670. Total assets amounted to \$60,962,790, including over \$46,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on Dec. 31, 1935, savings deposits of \$12,818,350, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$2,500,000 and total assets of \$15,958,824.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (184 reported to the Provincial Government in 1934) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Thus on Dec. 31, 1934, savings deposits in these banks amounted to \$6,089,713, while the amount on loan was \$7,934,002. Loans granted in 1934 numbered 11,295 amounting to \$2,141,801. Profits realized amounted to \$441,876. (See also pp. 780-781 of this volume.)

29.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, as at June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-35.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At June 30—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.
	\$		\$		\$
1868.....	3,369,799	1910.....	32,239,620	1923.....	59,327,961
1870.....	5,369,103	1911.....	34,770,386	1924.....	64,245,811
1875.....	6,611,416	1912.....	39,526,755	1925.....	65,837,254
1880.....	6,681,025	1913.....	40,133,351	1926.....	67,241,344
1885.....	9,191,895	1914.....	39,110,439	1927.....	69,940,351
1890.....	10,908,987	1915.....	37,817,474	1928.....	72,695,422
1895.....	13,128,483	1916.....	40,405,037	1929.....	70,809,603
1900.....	17,425,472	1917.....	44,139,978	1930.....	68,846,366
1905.....	25,050,966	1918.....	42,000,543	1931.....	69,820,422
1906.....	27,399,194	1919.....	46,799,877	1932.....	68,683,324
1907 ¹	28,359,618	1920.....	53,118,053	1933.....	68,113,501
1908 ¹	28,927,248	1921.....	58,576,775	1934.....	66,673,219
1909 ¹	29,867,973	1922.....	58,292,920	1935.....	66,496,595

¹At Mar. 31.

Section 3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

The Canada Year Book, 1934-35, presented at p. 993 an outline of the development of loan and trust companies in Canada from 1844 to 1913.

The laws relating to trust and loan companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V, cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. The statistics of Tables 31 and 32 refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning in 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the province of Nova Scotia, and brought