9.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.1

Purchasing Bank, Bank of Montreal	Ontario Bank People's Bank of New Brunswick Bank of British North America Merchants' Bank of Canada	Date.2		
		Aug. June Oct. April Oct. Mar. Jan.	27, 13, 15, 12, 20,	1905 1906 1907 1918 1922
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Gore Bank Bank of British Columbia. Halifax Banking Company Merchants' Bank of P.E.I. Eastern Townships' Bank Bank of Hamilton. Standard Bank of Canada	May Feb. Dec.	31, 30, 31, 29,	1900 1903 1906 1912 1923
Bank of Nova Scotia	Union Bank of P.E.I. Bank of New Brunswick. The Metropolitan Bank The Bank of Ottawa.	Nov.	15, 14,	1914
Royal Bank of Canada	Union Bank of Halifax. Traders' Bank of Canada. Quebee Bank. Northern Crown Bank. Union Bank of Canada.	Sept. Jan. July	3, 2, 2,	1910 1912 1917 1918 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada	Niagara District Bank	June May	21, 1,	1875 1931
Banque d'Hochelaga³	Banque Nationale	April	30,	1924
Bank of New Brunswick	Summerside Bank	Sept.	12,	1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada	Merchants' Bank	Feb. June		
Union Bank of Halifax	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Oct.	31,	1902
Northern Crown Bank	The Northern Bank Crown Bank of Canada			1908 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 CanadaSterling Bank of Canada	Feb. Dec.	13. 31,	1909 1924

The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.
Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.

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

(Footnotes to Table 8 continued.)-

3 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. Windingup proceedings terminated in January, 1918.

⁴ 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 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 Benk, 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

(Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 897.)