

8.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867—concluded.

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. <sup>1</sup>
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.....	Apr. 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924

<sup>1</sup> Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.

Subsection 2.—Combined Statistics of Chartered Banks.

In Table 9 are given summary statistics of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear 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. Only the latter group is ordinarily considered when determining the 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 relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, 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. The accompanying chart of ownership division of total assets is of interest in this connection. The declining proportion of notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities were relatively insignificant prior to the Great War.

