

8.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867—concluded

Purchasing Bank	Bank Absorbed	Date ¹
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Company.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
	Standard Bank of Canada.....	Nov. 3, 1928
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	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.....	Apr. 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'Hochelaga ²	Banque Nationale.....	Apr. 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick ³	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada ³	Merchants' Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax ³	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank ³	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada ³	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada ³	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	Apr. 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada ³	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924

¹ Dates later than 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions. ² The Banque d'Hochelaga, after absorbing the Banque Nationale, adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale. ³ No longer in business.

Subsection 2.—Combined Statistics of Chartered Banks

In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada bank liabilities have been classified in Table 9 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. 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 chart at p. 814 showing the division of ownership of 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 War of 1914-18.