Subsection 3.-Bank of Canada Operations

The expansion of Bank of Canada liabilities and assets has provided for increased Bank of Canada notes in active circulation (as the chartered bank-note issue is limited and is gradually being retired) and has enlarged the cash reserves of the chartered banks. The principal changes in Bank of Canada assets since April, 1938, have been the rise in investments, partly to replace the gold and foreignexchange holdings transferred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board under the terms of the Exchange Fund Order and Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, dated Apr. 30, 1940, and the fluctuations in holdings of sterling exchange through which the Bank has temporarily financed Canadian dollar requirements of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Dec. 31, 1943 \$ 5,000,000 8,041,601 874,395,312
8,041,601
8,041,601
\$4,594,240 \$40,195,800 17,765,580
392, 555, 560
112,500 28,149,704
1,308,254,677
2 Nil 558,336 Nil
558,336*
134,046 Nil
787,578,136
472,797,116
1,260,375,252
1,968,499 45,218,544
1,308,254,677
1,

1.—Liabilities and	Assets of	the Bank of	Canada,	, Mar. 13	, 1935	, and Dec. 3	1, 1941-43
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¹ From the Bank's Annual Statement. ² The Exchange Fund Order, 1940, authorized the transfer of the Bank's gold holdings to the Foreign Exchange Control Board and temporarily suspended the requirement for a minimum gold reserve.

Subsection 4.- The Proposed Industrial Development Bank

Norm.--A Bill for the establishment of this Bank was presented to Parliament in March, 1944. At the time this section of the Year Book was sent to press, the draft legislation had received second reading and had been referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee.

Functions of the proposed Industrial Development Bank were outlined in a statement made in the House of Commons on March 2 by the Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Finance.