

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Mar. 31, 1947, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$5,750,000, savings deposits of \$131,779,257, and total liabilities of \$138,687,872. Total assets amounted to \$139,245,393, including over \$118,000,000 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 Vict., c. 7, had on Mar. 31, 1947, savings deposits of \$21,358,288, a paid-up capital and reserve of \$3,000,000, and total assets of \$26,477,814. Under the new charter, effective Sept. 1, 1944, the name of this Bank was changed to La Banque d'Economie de Québec.

Table 23 shows the savings deposits in the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and La Banque d'Economie de Québec for the years ended Mar. 31, 1933-47.

23.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and La Banque d'Economie¹ de Québec, Years Ended Mar. 31, 1933-47

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1868-1926 appear at pp. 833-834 of the 1926 Year Book; for the years 1927-32 at p. 980 of the 1946 edition.

Year	Deposits	Year	Deposits	Year	Deposits
	\$		\$		\$
1933.....	68, 113, 501	1938.....	77, 260, 433	1943.....	84, 023, 772
1934.....	66, 673, 219	1939.....	81, 566, 754	1944.....	103, 276, 757
1935.....	66, 496, 595	1940.....	79, 838, 963	1945.....	122, 574, 607
1936.....	69, 665, 415	1941.....	76, 391, 775	1946.....	140, 584, 525
1937.....	73, 450, 133	1942.....	74, 386, 412	1947.....	153, 137, 545

¹ Formerly the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec.

Credit Unions.*—Provincial credit-union legislation, in each of the Provinces, requires all credit unions to report to Provincial Governments on their annual operations. These reports are consolidated and made available to the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture by the various provincial inspectors. As yet, little analyses of these reports on a national basis is possible because of the variation in the types of reports prepared by the provinces.

The total number of credit unions in Canada in 1945 was 2,219, an increase of 8 p.c. over 1944. Membership increased by 23 p.c. and assets by 58 p.c. Loans to members in 1945 were lower than in 1944 but decrease is considered to be the result of the use of a more uniform basis of reporting. Figures from the Province of Quebec have in the past included a sum which might be termed investment loans made to municipalities, school commissions, churches, etc. No other provincial statistics considered such investments as loans made and, therefore, the Quebec figures have been reduced to make them comparable for 1945. It is estimated that about \$65,000,000 of total assets in 1945 should be considered as investment loans of which \$59,000,000 is held by the Caisses Populaires in Quebec.

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