

10.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks, by Province, as at Dec. 31, 1953—concluded

Chartered Banks	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal.....	28	35	51	70	2	534
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	9	24	29	37	—	378
Bank of Toronto ¹	15	25	17	18	—	239
Provincial Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	148
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	37	48	57	80	3	596
Royal Bank of Canada.....	58	75	55	66	2	679
Dominion Bank ¹	14	5	11	11	—	181
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	4	—	—	—	—	248
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	9	25	31	18	1	228
Barclays Bank (Canada).....	—	—	—	1	—	4
Mercantile Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals.....	174	237	251	301	8	3,236

¹ The Bank of Toronto and the Dominion Bank amalgamated Feb. 1, 1955, to become the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

11.—Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks outside Canada, with their Locations, as at Dec. 31, 1952 and 1953

Note.—This table does not include seven sub-agencies operating outside Canada.

Bank and Location	1952	1953	Bank and Location	1952	1953
	No.	No.		No.	No.
Bank of Montreal—			Royal Bank of Canada—		
United Kingdom.....	2	2	United Kingdom.....	2	2
United States.....	2	2	British West Indies.....	12	13
Bank of Nova Scotia—			United States.....	1	1
United Kingdom.....	1	1	Cuba.....	18	18
British West Indies.....	14	14	Puerto Rico.....	3	3
Dominican Republic.....	1	1	Central and South America.....	20	22
United States.....	1	1	Haiti.....	6	6
Cuba.....	7	7	Dominican Republic.....		
Puerto Rico.....	3	3	France.....	1	1
Canadian Bank of Commerce—			Dominion Bank—		
United Kingdom.....	1	1	United Kingdom.....	1	1
British West Indies.....	3	3	United States.....	1	1
United States.....	5	5	Banque Canadienne Nationale—		
			France.....	1	1
			Totals.....	106	109

Combined Financial Statistics of Chartered Banks.—In order to afford a clear account of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in Table 12 into 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. The relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted in the table, 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 declining proportion of chartered bank notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times (see p. 1191).