ESTIMATE OF EFFECT ON DOMINION GOVERNMENT COSTS ARISING FROM FORMATION OF BANK OF CANADA

Made in response to a question from Mr. Tucker (Minutes of Proceedin New cost to Government	\$3,450,409
Deduct: Old Government cost transferred to Bank of Canada Estimated year's cost printing and distributing Domin- ion notes including cost of operating Currency	1,074,954 380,000
	229,000 135,740 30,214
	\$2,375,455 550,046 140,000 2,410,046
Reduction in net Government costs	\$ 34,591

(c) Effect of Security Purchases by the Bank of Canada

(Submitted by Mr. Towers in reply to Mr. Cleaver)

(Volume 24, page 829)

Suppose the Bank of Canada decides upon a policy of expanding the chartered banks' cash by, say, \$10,000. Suppose also that its gold ratio is already at the legal minimum of 25 per cent. The Bank will therefore have to buy \$2,500 of gold from, say, the Gold Mining Company. Suppose also that it buys \$7,500 of, say, Dominion of Canada 3's of 1955 from John Smith at par. In each case it pays in Bank of Canada notes. The Bank of Canada's balance sheet (which as given here is purely hypothetical as to figures and condensed in form) will change as follows:—

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Gold	Liabilities \$ 6,000 Chartered Bank Deposits
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Assets	Liabilities
Gold	Chartered Bank Deposits\$ 6,000 Notes—in Hands of Banks in Hands of Public 16,000 (Previous 6,000+10,000 issued to Gold Mining Company and John Smith)
Other Assets 1,000	Capital and Other Liabilities 3,000

There are now \$10,000 new Bank of Canada notes in existence. To the extent that some of the notes are needed for the purpose of making hand to hand payments, or to the extent that the Gold Mining Company or John Smith decide for other reasons not to deposit, the \$10,000 worth of notes will not come back to the chartered banks. They will be in active circulation or hoards. Let us assume, however, that John Smith does deposit his \$7,500 in a savings

\$25,000

\$25,000