

THE JUNE BANK STATEMENT.

Below we give a precis of the principal items in the June bank statement, and a comparison of these items with those corresponding in the statement for May. The June statement shows a considerable advance in its totals upon that of the previous month. In the total of deposits of the public in Canada there is a marked advance upon the May figures of \$781,332,614 of upwards of \$16,500,000, of which increased deposits payable after notice are responsible for nearly \$9,751,075. During June there was an increase in circulation of \$2,587,287 from \$77,194,344 to \$79,781,631.

While the marked increase in deposits is an indication that bank depositors are in a position to make considerable savings out of income at the present time, the increase in the total of call loans and of current loans and discounts in Canada is a mark of increased activity. Call loans in Canada increased during June \$3,439,908 from \$58,159,050 to \$61,598,958, and current loans and discounts in Canada \$5,898,602 from \$643,246,518 to \$649,145,120. There has also, it will be observed, been a marked increase in the amount of call loans outside Canada of \$4,693,636.

ASSETS.	June 30, 1910.	May 31, 1910.
Call Loans in Canada.....	\$ 61,598,958	\$ 58,159,050
Call Loans outside Canada....	130,173,902	125,480,266
Total Call and Short Loans.....	\$191,772,860	\$183,639,316
Cur. Loans & Discs. in Can....	\$649,145,120	\$643,246,518
" " outside....	38,171,443	38,014,462
Total Current Loans & Discs....	\$687,316,563	\$681,260,980
Aggregate of Loans to public....	879,089,423	864,900,296
Total Assets.	\$1,230,825,305	\$1,205,991,218
LIABILITIES.	June 30, 1910.	May 31, 1910.
Notes in Circulation.....	\$ 79,781,631	\$ 77,194,344
Deposits in Can. pble. on demand.	263,417,539	256,651,635
" " after notice.	534,432,054	524,680,979
Total deposits of the pub. in Can..	\$797,649,593	\$781,332,614
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada..	85,017,152	80,489,233
Total deposits other than Govt....	\$882,666,745	\$861,821,847
Total Liabilities.....	\$1,040,321,464	\$1,015,631,89

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been called for Thursday, the 1st September, 1910, at Halifax, N.S., to give sanction to the increase of the authorized capital stock of the bank from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

This interesting announcement is an indication that this banking institution intends to keep pace with the growing demand for banking accommodation that is consequent upon the development of the Dominion. In one respect at least, the Bank of Nova Scotia occupies an enviable position at the present time since its reserve of \$5,500,000 is equal to 183 per cent. of its present capitalization. While the new increase in capital will naturally bring down the proportion of reserve very considerably, the Bank of Nova Scotia will retain a position among the eleven Canadian banks, who

have a reserve equal to or greater than their capital. The extent of the bank's business is seen from the following figures extracted from the June bank statement:—

ASSETS.	
Call and short loans in Canada.....	\$ 6,494,280
Call and short loans elsewhere....	4,892,864
Current loans in Canada.....	17,355,798
Current loans elsewhere.....	5,161,862
Total assets.....	50,556,318
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation.....	\$2,894,973
Deposits payable on demand.....	21,127,441
Deposits payable after notice.....	6,199,222
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada....	9,346,963
Total liabilities.....	41,622,229

The bank has now 88 branches distributed over every province of Canada, in Newfoundland, the West Indies and the United States. Its annual dividend is 12 per cent.

THE ROYAL-UNION OF HALIFAX MERGER.

The conclusion of the agreement for the amalgamation of the Union Bank of Halifax with the Royal Bank of Canada is now officially announced by the former bank in a letter to the shareholders. The letter explains the financial basis of the agreement come to between the two banks in the following terms:—

"The par value of the shares of the Union Bank of Halifax is \$50 each; that of the Royal Bank of Canada is \$100. Under this agreement, for each five shares of the stock of the Union Bank of Halifax, you will receive two shares of stock of the Royal Bank, and cash for fractions of a share of Royal Bank stock at the rate of \$250 per share. If the agreement with the Royal Bank of Canada is adopted the amalgamation will be consummated on the 1st November. On the 31st of October the Union Bank of Halifax will declare the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., and the Royal Bank of Canada undertakes to increase its present dividend of 11 per cent. to 12 per cent. on December 31 next, and the holder of the new shares of the Royal Bank of Canada will receive a dividend of 2 per cent. on December 31 for the two previous months.

"A dividend of 12 per cent., it is assumed, will give a market value of not less than \$250 per share. If so, this price would be equivalent to \$100 for each \$50 share of the Union Bank of Halifax."

By the agreement it is also provided that Mr. William Robertson, president of the Union Bank, shall be elected to the Board of the Royal Bank; and that the present Union directors shall form a local advisory board for the Royal Bank in Nova Scotia.

The meeting of the Union's shareholders to consider the amalgamation proposals has been called for September 7. On the terms set forth the amalgamation would appear to be one upon which all concerned may be congratulated, securing as it does continuity of local organization with the advantages of banking centralisation. That the amalgamated banks will continue to take an increasingly important position among Canadian banks, both at home and abroad, there can be no doubt.