THE CHRONICLE

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, MARCH, 1917.

Specic.
Dominion Notes.
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves
Notes of other Banks.
Cheques on other Banks.
Deposit to secure Note issues
Deposits with and balances due
other Banks in Canada.
Due from Banks, ete., in U.K.
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere.
Dom. and Prov. Securities.,
Can. Mun. For. Pub. Securities
Rlwy. \& other Bonds \& Stocks.
Total Securities held.
Call Loans in Canada.
Call Loans outside Canada.
Total Call and Short Loans...
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada.
Current Loans and Discounts outside.
Total Current Loans \& Discounts Loans to Dominion Government. Loans to Provincial Governments Loans to Cities, Towns, ete.
Bank Premises.
Total Assets

## Liabilities.

Notes in Circulation.
Due to Dominion Government.
Due to Provincial Governments.
Deposits in Canada, payable
on demand.
Deposits in Canada, payable after notice.
Total Deposits of Public in Can. Deposits elsewhere than in

> Canada.

Total deposits, other than Govt..
Deposits \& Bal., other Can. Bks.
Due to Bks, \& Correspts. in U.K.
Due to Banks \& Correspts. else-
where..
Total Liabilities. .
Capital, etc.
Capital paid up.
Reserve Fund.
Loans to Directors \& their Firms
Greatest Circulation in Month.
(Compiled by The Chronicle.)

## USES OF THE NEW WAR LOAN.

It is pointed out by Mr H. M. P. Eckhardt in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that proceeds of the new war loan will go in part to liquidate the temporary loans granted by the banks to the Finance Minister at the beginning of the present year. In December, 1916, and February, 1917, the banks took four months' bills of the Minister to the amount of $\$ 50,000,000$. These mature 23rd April and ist June, 1917. In January, February and March, 1917, they advanced to the British Government, in connection with the third munitions loan, $\$ 50,000,000$, on British Treasury bills maturing ${ }^{5}$ th January, 15th February, and 15th March, 1918. In 1916 the banks loaned $\$ 30,000,000$ to the Minister on three months' notes- $\$ 22,060,000$ on August ist, and $\$ 7,940,000$ on September ist. The interest in this case also
was $5^{1 / 2}$ per cent. These two loans were paid off on November ist and December ist respectivelyout of the proceeds of the second war loan. This is new work for the Canadian banks, as prior to the war the Dominion Government was accustomed to placing its short-date Treasury bills in London.

These transactions are, of course, reflected in the banks' holdings of securities. The repayment of these temporary loans could result in a considerable drop in security holdings, but the probalities are they will be quickly replaced by new temporary financing.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is taking powers to transact marine business, but according to English exchanges, no immediate move in developing this class of business is to be made.

