

amount of American capital is being invested in Canada, in the West, in lumber and real estate among other things and in the East in factories. But indications point to the fact that the largest supply of new capital to Canada continues to come from Europe and particularly from Great Britain, and in this respect 1910 has certainly been a notable year. To some extent, no doubt, this movement of capital to Canada has been hastened by the extension of the income tax and other legislation in Great Britain, but in any event, the movement was bound to increase with advancing knowledge of the opportunities which Canada affords to the investor. The transactions by which capital is thus being poured into Canada are largely of a private character, and for that reason it is impossible to give with accuracy the amount of capital thus imported into the country. Public issues on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland this year in the London market have aggregated upwards of \$180,000,000 and offerings, also, have been made in Paris, where it appears possible that an important market for Canadian securities may develop.

Practically, the shortage in the Western wheat crop is the only drawback which has been encountered in 1910, and that was a shortage only in comparison with the record crops of last year. It has not, at all events, succeeded in damping the enthusiasm or allaying the optimism of the western folk, while incidentally, the fact has been proved that the area under cultivation in the West is now so extensive that parts of it are differently affected by weather conditions. Canadians generally can share the hopefulness and confidence of Westerners with regard to the outlook for 1911.

A BANK AMALGAMATION.

Announcement is made that arrangements have been completed for the amalgamation of the United Empire Bank, of Toronto, with the Union Bank of Canada. It is proposed that the Union Bank, whose head office is in Quebec, shall establish in Toronto a Board of Directors for Ontario, of which the Chairman shall be Mr. George P. Reid, at present the General Manager of the United Empire Bank, with the President and other directors of the United Empire Bank as members of the new Board.

The Union Bank will take over the assets and liabilities of the United Empire Bank, with its branches, all of which will be maintained, with the staffs of each of them as at present. In short, the whole business of the United Empire Bank will be continued under the new conditions as stated and under the immediate direction of the Toronto board.

This amalgamation is in line with the general tendency towards the consolidation of the Dominion's banking resources. In establishing a local board at Toronto, the Union Bank is following a precedent previously made by itself in that it has already a similar local board at Winnipeg to look after its Western business. With the present proposal *un fait accompli*, the

Union Bank will be strongly established in three important centres of the Dominion, and the number of its branches will be brought up to 224. In our last week's issue, we drew attention to the active policy of this Bank. No fewer than 37 branches were opened in the year, which ended with the 30th November, the dividend has been raised this year from 7 p. c. to 8 p. c. per annum, and during 1910 the amount of capital paid up has been raised to \$4,000,000, the full amount at present authorized, while the necessary steps are being taken to double the Bank's authorized capital, making it \$8,000,000 in all. The Bank's assets, as at the 30th November, are \$47,455,827 of which \$14,985,269 come under the heading of readily available assets. Deposits aggregate \$37,409,681, \$14,762,232 being non-interest bearing deposits and \$22,647,449 interest bearing deposits. Call and short loans on stocks and bonds aggregate \$5,147,552, and current loans and discounts, \$30,415,915. That the directors and officers intend that the Union Bank shall take its full share in the commercial development of the Dominion, is shown by the step, which has now been taken.

The United Empire Bank was established in 1906. Its assets at the 30th November were \$3,881,695, and liabilities \$3,321,571. With its merging in the Union, the number of chartered banks actively carrying on business is reduced to 26, but a new bank at Weyburn, Sask., is shortly to start business.

Appended are the figures as at the 30th November last of the Union of Canada and United Empire banks:—

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital subscribed	\$4,000,000
Capital paid up	4,000,000
Rest	2,400,000
Dividend	8 p. c.

LIABILITIES—

Circulation	\$3,203,387
Due to Dominion Government	71,523
Due to Provincial Governments	2,839,410
Demand deposits	14,762,232
Notice deposits	19,736,515
Due to other Banks	73,639
Balances due in United Kingdom	49,947
Balances due elsewhere	21,999
Total Liabilities	40,758,655

ASSETS—

Specie	\$ 599,217
Dominion Notes	48,649,820
Circulation Deposit	151,831
Notes and cheques on other Banks	2,080,814
Due from other Banks	237,427
Balances due from United Kingdom	164,764
Balances due from elsewhere	428,919
Dom. and Prov. Govt. Securities	620,707
Other Public Securities	430,533
Railway and other bonds, etc.	473,682
Call loans in Canada	1,247,552
Call loans elsewhere	3,900,000
Current loans in Canada	28,147,758
Current loans elsewhere	2,005,148
Loans to Provincial Governments	263,009
Overdue debts	41,874
Real Estate	257,644
Mortgages	62,375
Bank premises	1,614,973
Other Assets	77,774
Total Assets	47,455,827

Loans to Directors, etc.	135,486
Average of specie held	586,718
Average of Dominion notes held	2,412,652

UNITED EMPIRE BANK.

Capital subscribed	\$ 683,900
Capital paid up	559,523
Dividend	5 p. c.