

**THE BANKING SYSTEM OF CANADA.**

*(Continued from last week.)*

**MONTHLY RETURNS.**

A monthly return is required to be made by each bank to the Minister of Finance under a penalty of \$50 a day for neglect after the 15th day

of each month. Any wilfully false or deceptive statement made by a bank subjects the directors and every officer who prepares, signs, or concurs in such false statement to the penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years. The following shows the headings under which the items in the monthly banks return are classified:—

**LIABILITIES.**

Capital Authorized.	CAPITAL STOCK.		Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared.	Notes in Circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c.	Balance due to Provincial Governments.	Deposits by the Public payable on demand in Canada.
	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.						
Deposits by the Public, payable after notice of a fixed day in Canada.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Loans from other Banks in Canada secured, including bills rediscounted.	Deposits made by and balances due to other Banks in Canada.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.	

**ASSETS.**

Specie.	Dominion Notes.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.	Loans to other Banks in Canada secured, including bills rediscounted.	Deposits made with and balances due from other Banks in Canada.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom.	Balances due from Agencies of other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian Municipal, Provincial or Colonial Public Securities (other than Canadian).	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.	Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.	Call and short loans elsewhere in Canada.	
													Current Loans in Canada.

**POSITION OF THE BANKS.**

There are 35 banks in Canada acting under Charter. In our next issue a Table will be given showing the total of the leading items in their return for October 31, 1902.

There is one bank with a paid-up capital of \$12,000,000, one with \$8,000,000, one, \$5,000,000, one \$4,866,666; 12 have paid-up capitals ranging from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, 10 from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000, the other 8 banks have paid-up capitals of from \$180,000 to \$435,000. With scarcely an exception each chartered bank in Canada has branches. Branch banks are spread all over Canada, the total number being over 600, so that the smallest towns have ample banking accommodation supplied locally, and the poorest districts, in the country are provided with banks of the highest reputation and strength. The larger banks have branches also in New York, London, Newfoundland, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Portland, Ore., Seattle, which institutions are of great convenience in the conduct of the trade and financial operations between Canada and outside cities. They have also agency

and correspondents in the United Kingdom, in Australia, India, China, Japan, West Indies, and principal cities of Europe. The banks are paying dividends at the rate of from 6 to 12 per cent.

**CANADIAN BANKING RECORD.**

The record of the banks in Canada is without parallel for the fewness of failures and the trifling losses they inflicted on the public. Since Confederation, 1868, 17 Canadian banks have suspended payment; but with only 5 or 6 exceptions, the depositors and note-holders were paid in full. Such a wholesale collapse of banks as occurred in England in 1825-6, when several hundred suspended, or, in 1866, when a number of large banks were closed, or, later on when a great Glasgow Bank failed, has never been known in Canada. Several times in the last 20 years, when the United States was in the throes of a financial disastrous panic, the banks in Canada enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of the public. Judging then by results, by the absolute satisfaction of the business men with its operations, the system of banking in Canada is entitled to rank as one of the soundest and most efficient ever devised.