

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO

BANKS IN INDIA

WITH AN

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council

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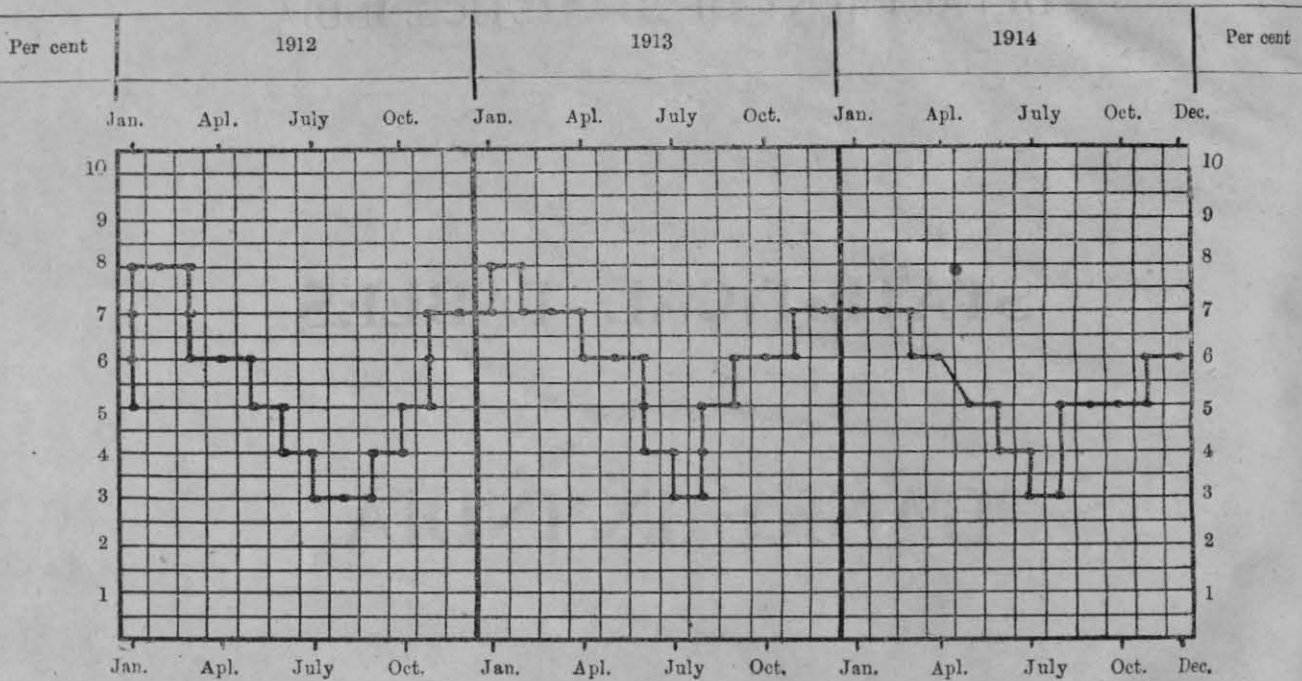
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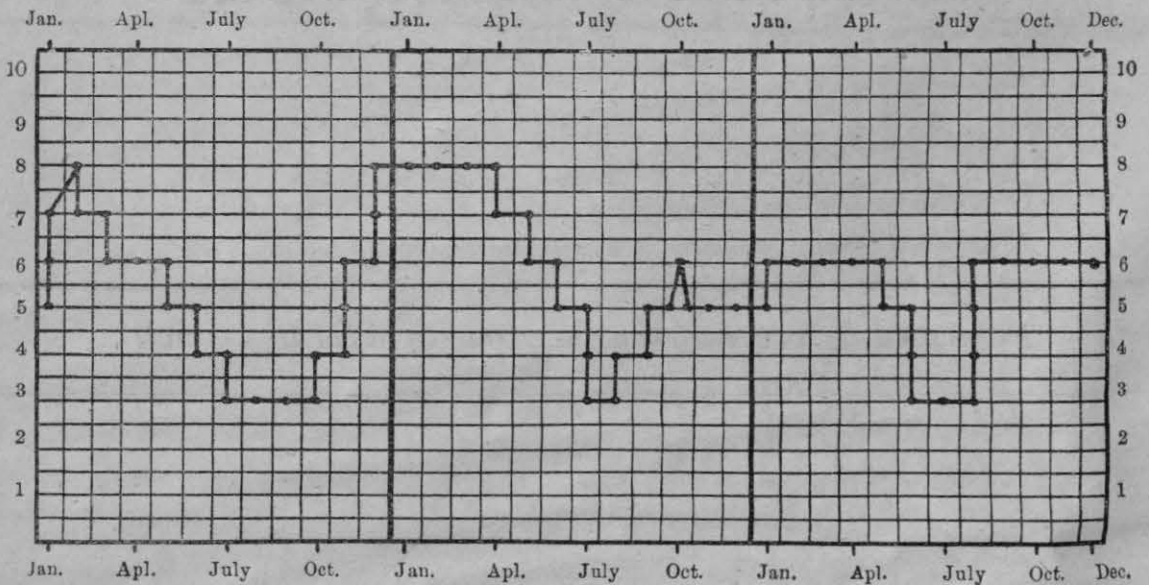
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Presidency Bank rates in each month of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914

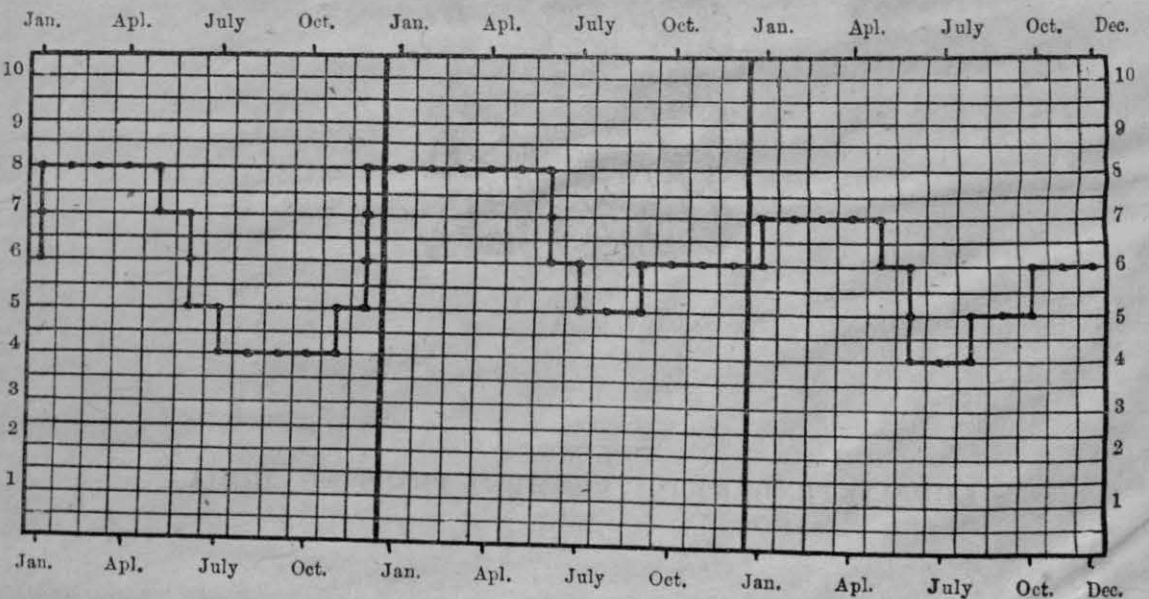
BANK OF BENGAL



BANK OF BOMBAY



BANK OF MADRAS



SECOND ISSUE]

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INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM

Scope of the Statistical Tables

The object of the statistical tables appended to this memorandum is to show in detail and in summary form the available statistics relating to banking in India.

The tables are divided into (1) summary tables and (2) general tables. The summary tables (1 to 3) show the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances of the three Presidency Banks, the Exchange Banks, and the Indian Joint-Stock Banks with a minimum paid-up capital and reserve of Rs 5 lakhs. Table 4 gives the proportion per cent of the cash to the liabilities on deposits of the several classes of banks. Tables 5 and 6 give the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances in the aggregate of the Exchange and the Indian Joint-Stock Banks, classified in groups according to (1) the extent of business in India and (2) according to the amount of capital, respectively. Tables 7 and 8 relate to bank failures and show the number of banks liquidated with their capital in each month and in each province, during the calendar year 1914. The general tables (tables 9 to 11) give in greater detail the capital, reserve, deposits, cash and investments, and dividends of the three Presidency Banks. Tables 12 and 13 have been added this year to show the liabilities and assets of the majority of Exchange Banks* and the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash of some of the Indian Joint-Stock Banks dealt with in this report, so far as published in their balance sheets. Table 14 contains detailed statistics of banks liquidated in the year 1914. An index has been added for easy reference. A chart illustrating the variations in the Presidency Bank rates during the last three years has also been inserted.

The statistics relating to the working of these banks have been furnished direct by the banks in India, except in the case of the Exchange Banks, the returns of which, as in previous years, have been obtained through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The statistics generally refer to the year ended 31st December, 1914. The statistics relating to bank failures in each province have been obtained from local authorities.

General

Banks in India may be classified into (1) the Presidency Banks, *i.e.*, the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras; (2) the European Exchange Banks, whose head offices are located outside India, (these Exchange Banks may be sub-divided into 2 classes, *viz.*, those which do a considerable portion of their business in India, such as the National Bank of India (1863), the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (1853), and several others; and those banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia, such as the International Banking Corporation, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others); (3) the Indian Joint-Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head offices are located in India; and (4) private and unincorporated bankers or money-lenders. Statistics relating to this last class (private and unincorporated bankers) are not generally available.

The total amounts of capital, reserve, deposits, and balances of the different classes of banks dealt with in the appended tables 1 to 3 for the year ending 31st

*The figures for the Exchange Banks shown in table 12 refer to their business both in and outside India.

December, 1914, are compared in the table* below with those for the corresponding period ten years ago :—

Class of Banks	CAPITAL AND RESERVE			DEPOSITS			CASH BALANCES		
	1905 R (lakhs)	1914 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent	1905 R (lakhs)	1914 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent	1905 R (lakhs)	1914 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent
Presidency Banks	6,23	7,64	23	25,38	45,66	80	8,23	20,84	153
Exchange Banks*	33,63	55,46	65	17,04	30,15	77	3,78	8,39	122
Indian Joint-Stock Banks with capital and reserve of R5 lakhs and over.	1,62	3,93	142	11,99	17,11	43	1,74	3,53	103
TOTAL	41,48	67,03	62	54,41	92,92	71	13,75	32,76	140

The total paid-up capital and reserve of all these banks, it will be seen, have risen from R41,48 lakhs to R67,03 lakhs, or by 62 per cent, during the past ten years, the respective shares being as follows:—Presidency Banks R7,64 lakhs or an increase of 23 per cent, Exchange Banks R55,46 lakhs or an increase of 65 per cent, and Indian Joint-Stock Banks R3,93 lakhs or an increase of 142 per cent. The increase in the capital of seventeen principal Indian Joint-Stock Banks was 197 per cent and in their reserves 82 per cent.

The total amount of deposits in these banks increased from R54,41 lakhs to R92,92 lakhs, or by 71 per cent, in the last decade. The total deposits in the Presidency Banks increased in a greater proportion than those in the other classes of banks, the relative proportion being: Presidency Banks 80 per cent, Exchange Banks 77 per cent, and principal Indian Joint-Stock Banks 43 per cent.

The deposits in the Indian Banks (3 Presidency and 17 principal Joint-Stock Banks) increased by 68 per cent in the same period, amounting to R62,77 lakhs at the end of 1914. These figures include "public" or Government deposits in the Presidency Banks. Excluding these, ordinary deposits in the Indian Banks in 1914 amounted to R57,15 lakhs, having increased in the decade at the rate of about 67 per cent. These deposits (excluding Government deposits) are to the capital and reserves of the same banks in the ratio of about 5 to 1. In the case of Exchange Banks the ratio of the deposits in India to the total capital and reserves is 3 to 5, and that of their total deposits (both in and out of India) to the total capital and reserves 5 to 1.

The extent to which bank deposits have increased in the ten years, and the proportions in which they are held in the different classes of banks, are shown in the figures below. These figures exclude Government deposits in the Presidency Banks, and, for the Exchange Banks, are limited to deposits in India only :—

	1905 R(lakhs)	1914 R(lakhs)
Presidency Banks	22,26	40,04
Exchange Banks	17,05	30,15
Joint-Stock Banks (above R5 lakhs)	11,99	17,10
Total	51,30	87,29

It appears, therefore, that the amounts deposited in the banks have increased from R51,30 lakhs to R87,29 lakhs, or by 70 per cent.

From table 4 it will be seen that the proportion per cent of the cash balances to the liabilities on deposits of these three classes of banks dealt with

*In the case of Exchange Banks deposits and cash balances in India only have been taken into account in this statement.

was in 1914 as follows : Presidency Banks 46 per cent, and Indian Joint-Stock Banks with capital and reserve of 5 lakhs and over, 21 per cent. The proportion per cent in the case of the Exchange Banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India was 28 per cent. It should be noted here that in the case of the Exchange Banks deposits and cash balances in India only have been taken into account.

These statistics do not include deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, which amounted to ₹10,98 lakhs at the end of the official year 1913-14 as compared with ₹9,14 lakhs in the previous year.

It may be noted that during the twenty-five years from 1890 the capital and reserves of the three Presidency Banks taken together have increased from ₹4,48 lakhs to ₹7,64 lakhs. Their Government deposits have risen from ₹3,59 lakhs to ₹5,62 lakhs and other deposits from ₹14,76 lakhs to ₹40,04 lakhs. Their cash balances have also risen from ₹12,97 lakhs to ₹20,84 lakhs.

Presidency Banks

Tables 9 to 11 show in detail the individual position of each of the three Presidency Banks. In addition to the head office, the Bank of Bengal has three branches in Calcutta and 21 offices elsewhere together with an agency in Bombay, the Bank of Bombay 13 branches, and the Bank of Madras 17 branches. The capital of the Bank of Bengal has remained unchanged since 1876, and steady additions have been made to the reserve, which now equals the paid-up capital at ₹2 crores. The abundance of money within the country in the early months of the war may be gauged by the fact that the Bank of Bengal's reserve was about 53·7 per cent* of its liabilities on Government deposits in the beginning of September 1915. A consistently steady growth has occurred in the deposits from ₹8,92 lakhs in 1890 to ₹24,48 lakhs in 1914. The cash amounted to ₹11,70 lakhs. A substantial increase has taken place in the total investments from ₹2,06 lakhs to ₹6,21 lakhs. The paid-up capital of the Bank of Bombay has remained at one crore of rupees and a steady increase has occurred in the reserve fund, which at present also amounts to a crore. The Government deposits amounted to ₹1,83 lakhs and other deposits ₹10,82 lakhs in 1914 as against ₹83 lakhs and ₹6,19 lakhs in 1890. The cash increased from ₹5,73 lakhs to ₹6,47 lakhs and investments rose from ₹78 lakhs to ₹2,01 lakhs. The Bank of Madras raised its paid-up capital to ₹75 lakhs in 1912 and its reserve to ₹79 lakhs in 1914. The deposits amounted to ₹91 lakhs Government, and ₹7,62 lakhs private. The cash and investments also increased to ₹2,67 lakhs and ₹1,34 lakhs respectively. The proportion that the shown net profit for the past year bears to the paid-up capital of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay is 17 per cent, to the capital and reserve combined 8·5 per cent, and to the total working resources 1·1 per cent, as against 14·9 per cent, 7·4 per cent, and 1 per cent, respectively, for the Bank of Madras. The dividends paid by the Banks for 1914 were as follows : Bank of Bengal 16 per cent, Bank of Bombay 14½ per cent, and Bank of Madras 12 per cent. The Banks of Bengal and Madras have experienced difficulty in finding suitable employment for their resources, and this presumably accounts, partially at any rate, for the large increase in the investments.

The year opened with a bank rate of 7 per cent in Calcutta, 5 per cent in Bombay, and 6 per cent in Madras. In April 1914 the rates were 6 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 7 per cent in Madras. These rates were gradually lowered, as is usual at that time of the year, and when the war broke out they stood at 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 4 per cent in Madras. The rate was subsequently raised, as a measure of protection, to 6 per cent for all these banks. There was some demand for accommodation at the outbreak of war, which, however, subsided during the closing months of the year, but confidence was soon restored and it was unnecessary to raise the rate above that figure.

Exchange Banks

Next with regard to the Exchange Banks. Summary table 2 tabulates the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances in and out of India of the

* In the beginning of January 1916 the reserve was about 73 per cent of its liabilities on Government deposits.

Exchange Banks. There are 11 banks, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank being excluded from the statistics for the year under review. The total paid-up capital and reserves amounted to £36,972,000, or as already noted an increase of 65 per cent over the figure ten years ago. The aggregate deposits and cash balances held at the head offices and branches (both in and out of India) are £185,068,000 and £46,289,000, of which the amounts available in India are ₹30,15 lakhs (£20,098,000) and ₹8,39 lakhs (£5,596,000), respectively. Compared with the figures a decade ago, the deposits increased by ₹13,10 lakhs or 77 per cent and the cash balances by ₹4,61 lakhs or 122 per cent. These banks have been classified in two groups according to the extent of business in India (*vide* table 5) namely, (1) six of them are doing a considerable portion of their business in India and (2) five others are merely agencies of large Banking Corporations doing business all over the East. Their aggregate capital and reserves (both in and out of India) and their deposits and cash balances available in India are noted in the margin.

The following table shows the number of branches and agencies in and out of India of some of the Exchange Banks dealt with in this report, together with the proportion of the shown net profits to the paid-up capital, to the capital and reserves combined, and to the total working resources, and also the dividends during the year 1914.

Names of Banks	When founded	NUMBER OF BRANCHES AGENCIES, ETC.		PROPORTION OF NET PROFITS TO			Dividends per cent
		In India	Out of India	Paid-up capital	Capital and Reserves	Total working resources	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	1853	7	28	29	11.6	1.3	14
National Bank of India	1863	13	13	26.9	12.8	1.4	16
Delhi and London Bank	1865	8	...	4.1	3.9	.7	4
Mercantile Bank of India	1892	7	10	18.1	9.5	1.3	8
Eastern Bank	1909	2	2	6.2	5.6	1.3	5
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	1867	3	30	48.6	15.2	1.3	40
International Banking Corporation.	1901	2	14	10.4	5.2	.9	6
Yokohama Specie Bank	1880	2	26	14.6	8.5	1.1	12

The net profits of some of the banks were reduced, owing to the large amount being placed in the year to bad and doubtful account to provide for the larger requirements occasioned by the war. Table 12 shows the liabilities and assets of most of the Exchange Banks dealt with in this report, during the past two years, so far as published in their balance sheets.

Indian Joint-Stock Banks

At the end of 1913 India, as was noted in the previous report, was passing through a banking crisis so far as Indian Joint-Stock Banks were concerned, and this had the effect of shaking confidence in regard to the less strong of these banks. Under the circumstances many banks considered it prudent to keep larger cash balances in hand in case of any sudden demands. In these tables these banks have been divided into two groups, namely:— (1) those with capital of ₹5 lakhs and over and (2) those with capital of less than ₹5 lakhs but more than ₹1 lakh.

Table 3 shows the capital and reserves, the deposits, and the cash balances of those joint-stock banks having each ₹5 lakhs and over of capital and reserves. There are 17 such banks with an aggregate capital of ₹2,51 lakhs and reserves of ₹1,42 lakhs, the total being ₹3,93 lakhs as against ₹3,64 lakhs in the previous year. The deposits were, as anticipated, reduced to ₹17,11 lakhs

from R22,59 lakhs and the cash to R3,53 lakhs from R4,00 lakhs in 1913. In the last decade, the capital and reserves, however, rose by 142 per cent, the deposits by 43 per cent, and the cash by 103 per cent.

Table 6 gives the classes under which Indian Joint-Stock banks have been shown with their capital and reserves, deposits, and cash balances. The total capital of the twenty-five minor banks with capital of less than R5 lakhs but over a lakh included in this table, amounts to R42 lakhs, with reserves of R13 lakhs, and cash and deposits of R28 lakhs and R126 lakhs, respectively. Table 13 shows the capital, reserve, deposits and cash of some of the Indian Joint-Stock Banks dealt with in this report, during the past two years, so far as published in their balance sheets.

Banking and Exchange at the outbreak of War

There were no noteworthy incidents in the first part of the year 1914. In spite of such adverse circumstances as the partial failure of the winter rain in the United Provinces, a glut of piecegoods, and a continuance of bank failures in Northern and Western India, circumstances which were largely a legacy from the previous year, trade was, on the whole, prosperous and the banking position good. Previous to the outbreak of war trade, although prosperous, was somewhat below normal, and the resulting weakness of exchange made the demand for council bills lower than is customary at that time of the year. This was of singular good fortune, since the treasury balances in India, like those of the Presidency Banks, were high, and the financial position in India in the weeks immediately preceding the war was a strong one. At the outbreak of war, however, with the dislocation of the World exchanges, there was some probability of exchange between India and London falling. Immediate steps were taken by Government to sell sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on London up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week, in order to provide a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. The sale of sterling bills (which meant merely a transfer from the Reserve in England to that in India) amounted to £8,707,000 for the months of August 1914 to January 1915 inclusive. Steps were also taken early in August to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by an exchange of £4 millions of silver for an equivalent quantity of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve. This transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve took place entirely in India. Before it was announced that "reverse councils" and transfers would be sold on the Secretary of State, steps were taken first to prevent the issue of gold in India to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000, and finally on the 5th August the issue of gold was refused altogether to private individuals. The stock of gold in India at the end of March was £10 millions, which would be used for the support of exchange should occasion arise. Owing to the withdrawal of deposits from the Post Office Savings Banks, Government placed the Post Offices in possession of adequate funds and issued orders regarding the prompt payment of all claims. In August and September there was a net withdrawal of about R6 crores (£4 millions) from the deposits, which in the previous July had risen to R24½ crores. After September, however, the drain very materially slackened. Every attempt was made to encash notes promptly at district treasuries, whereas they are legally encashable only at a Currency Office. The demand for the encashment of notes shortly after the outbreak of war was chiefly in Bombay, where the bank failures of the previous two years were still fresh in memory. Nearly £3,000,000 was the abnormal encashment, of which nearly £2,000,000 was in the Bombay Presidency. The necessity of strengthening the cash balances in district treasuries, in the Post Office Savings Banks, and in the branches of the Presidency Banks precluded in the early months of the war the economy of concentrating Government balances at important commercial centres. The position of the Presidency Banks and, it is understood, also of the Exchange Banks, was strong at the outbreak of war. The bank rate, as already pointed out, was 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 4 per cent in Madras, in the first few days after the declaration of war. On the 6th August it rose to 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in Calcutta

and Bombay, and in Madras on 20th August to 5 per cent. The rate was increased to 6 per cent on the following dates:—in Bombay on 20th August, in Madras on 12th October, and in Calcutta on 5th November,—the rate at which it also stood on 31st March 1915.

In the year 1914-15, the sale of council bills (including telegraphic transfers) on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was only £7,748,111, as against £31,200,826 in the previous year. It will be seen from the marginal table that the amount sold is much less than in any year of the last decade. Indeed we should have to go back to the year 1870-71, when a similar amount (£8,443,509) was sold. The sale of council bills in the first four months was, as already noted, small. The largest weekly sale before the outbreak of war was in the first week of April 1914, when R85,64,000 was sold. After the outbreak of war the demand for council bills was further restricted. In the cold weather months when bills are chiefly sold, the amounts were small as against the previous year.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1914-15	72	25	41	32	30	29	1,81	2,87
1913-14	1,70	4,09	6,11	4,11	5,90	6,80	4,91	3,41

Against the sale of council bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there has to be set the sale of reverse councils and telegraphic transfers paid on London, which amounted to no less a sum than £8,707,000. On the previous occasion in 1908-09 reverse councils were sold to the extent of £8,058,000.

The net remittance to India by the Secretary of State has been a novel feature in the history of Indian finance. The point arises in this connection as to how the Secretary of State was able to make a net payment on account of the Government of India in addition to meeting his liabilities and those of the Government of India in London, since, as is well known, the Secretary of State does not collect, generally speaking, revenue in London. This was effected (1) by the recovery of £8·7 millions from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of the Home Government, (2) by the transfer of £1 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in London in August 1914, a corresponding transfer taking place from the treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India, and (3) by the Secretary of State's borrowing £10·9 millions in place of £5·9 millions, the amount for which he had budgeted for the year 1914-15.

The course of exchange varied from 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 31st July 1914 to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. on 17th February 1915. The average rate of exchange during the year was only ·065 of a penny lower than in the previous year. The marginal table gives the rate during the last ten years. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates is less than $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny, and the steadiness of exchange is striking. The monthly rates of exchange with the rates in the corresponding months of the previous year are as follows:—

Year	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1914-15	16·049	15·986	15·983	15·977	15·994	15·945	15·967	15·961	15·971	15·973	16·036	15·981
1913-14	16·054	16·060	16·000	15·953	16·012	16·099	16·109	16·082	16·064	16·068	16·100	16·046

Exchange is usually most firm in the busy season, especially in the months of October to May, and weakest in the slack season, notably in the months of June to September.

Bank failures

During the year 1914, 43 banks* failed with an aggregate paid-up capital of ₹1,09,12,000 as against 14 banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of ₹35,27,000 during the year 1913. It may be noted here that of the 6 banks with an aggregate paid-up capital of ₹1,76,000 which failed in 1915,† the only one of any importance was the Amritsar National Banking Company which went into liquidation on the 4th July 1915. This bank had a paid-up capital of ₹1,07,980, and deposits amounting to ₹1,07,658.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,

Calcutta, March 31, 1916.

* Of this number 25 banks failed between January and July 1914, *i.e.*, before the outbreak of war.

† Altogether 63 banks have failed since the banking crisis began with the failure of the People's Bank of India in the Punjab, which went into liquidation on the 17th November 1913. The authorised capital of all these banks aggregated ₹10,13,80,000, the subscribed capital ₹4,12,58,000, or 40·7 per cent of the authorised capital, and the paid-up capital ₹1,46,15,000, or 14·4 per cent of the authorised and 35·4 per cent of the subscribed capital.

BANKING STATISTICS

Summary Tables

No. 1.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE THREE PRESIDENCY BANKS ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	Capital	Reserve and Rest	TOTAL	DEPOSITS		TOTAL	CASH BALANCES
				Public	Private		
	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)	₹(1,000)
1870	3,36,25	25,57	3,61,82	5,43,05	6,39,61	11,82,66	9,96,87
1880	3,50,00	55,27	4,05,27	2,91,15	8,49,28	11,40,43	7,41,45
1890	3,50,00	97,54	4,47,54	3,59,25	14,76,35	18,35,60	12,96,75
1900	3,60,00	1,99,81	5,59,61	2,80,53	12,88,27	15,68,80	5,04,49
1905	3,60,00	2,63,37	6,23,37	3,11,91	22,26,37	25,38,28	8,23,01
1906	3,60,00	2,79,89	6,39,89	3,07,85	27,45,08	30,52,93	10,95,07
1907	3,60,00	2,94,93	6,54,83	3,35,78	28,11,26	31,47,04	9,47,51
1908	3,60,00	3,09,22	6,69,22	3,25,79	28,61,53	31,87,32	10,38,72
1909	3,60,00	3,18,22	6,78,22	3,19,76	32,65,03	35,84,79	11,65,56
1910	3,60,00	3,31,03	6,91,03	4,23,63	32,34,38	36,58,01	11,35,12
1911	3,60,00	3,40,39	7,00,39	4,38,30	34,19,99	38,58,29	13,58,20
1912	3,75,00	3,63,61	7,38,61	4,27,01	35,84,47	40,11,48	11,77,38
1913	3,75,00	3,73,07	7,48,07	5,88,66	36,48,50	42,37,16	15,37,75
1914	3,75,00	3,89,17	7,64,17	5,61,52	40,04,08	45,65,60	20,83,92

No. 2.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	Number of Banks	CAPITAL AND RESERVE			DEPOSITS		CASH BALANCES AT HEAD OFFICES AND BRANCHES	
		Capital	Reserve and Rest	TOTAL	Out of India	In India	Out of India	In India
		£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	₹(1,000)	£(1,000)	₹(1,000)
1870	3	2,004	180	2,184	2,688	52,31	2,611	61,13
1880	4	2,532	541	3,073	7,305	3,39,88	2,046	1,80,09
1890	5	6,384	1,699	8,083	30,734	7,53,60	5,810	3,50,43
1900	8	11,803	3,971	15,774	54,263	10,50,35	11,945	2,89,58
1905	10	15,204	7,219	22,423	94,536	17,04,45	21,504	3,78,13
1906	10	15,866	8,421	24,287	104,457	18,08,73	18,436	5,10,59
1907	10	16,671	9,320	25,991	94,778	19,17,01	14,860	5,60,20
1908	10	16,692	9,149	25,841	103,289	19,51,52	16,665	3,78,63
1909	10	18,952	11,211	30,163	116,024	20,27,42	18,121	4,15,86
1910	11	21,734	12,610	34,344	134,166	24,79,17	17,810	4,38,51
1911	12	22,600	13,001	35,601	157,764	28,16,90	22,136	4,56,91
1912	12	23,657	13,980	37,637	172,028	29,53,62	23,082	6,14,82
1913	12	23,640	14,185	37,825	181,138	31,03,54	25,688	5,88,24
1914	11(a)	22,815	14,157	36,972	164,970	30,14,76	40,694	8,89,37

(a) Excluding the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank for which statistics have not been received

No. 3.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH BALANCES OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

[Capital and reserve Rs. 5 lakhs and over]

	Number of Banks	Capital	Reserve and Rest	TOTAL	Deposits	CASH BALANCES
		R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
1870	2	9,83	1,82	11,65	13,95	5,07
1880	3	18,00	3,11	21,11	63,37	16,63
1890	5	33,50	17,59	51,09	2,70,78	55,79
1900	9	82,12	45,60	1,27,72	8,07,52	1,19,04
1905	9	84,57	77,82	1,62,39	11,98,92	1,73,50
1906	10	1,33,94	56,36	1,90,30	11,55,49	1,49,51
1907	20	2,29,61	63,27	2,92,88	14,00,29	1,94,39
1908	14	2,39,72	69,11	3,08,83	16,26,09	2,45,10
1909	15	2,66,07	87,97	3,54,04	20,49,10	2,79,14
1910	16	2,75,66	1,00,55	3,76,21	25,65,85	2,80,25
1911	18	2,85,60	1,26,54	4,12,14	25,29,11	3,62,05
1912	18	2,91,64	1,34,58	4,26,22	27,25,98	4,00,11
1913	18	2,31,33	1,32,94	3,64,27	22,59,19	4,00,17
1914	17	2,51,40	1,41,88	3,93,28	17,10,58	3,53,18

No. 4.—PROPORTION PER CENT OF THE CASH TO THE LIABILITIES ON DEPOSITS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BANKS ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
I. Presidency Banks	32	36	30	33	33	31	35	29	36	46
II. Exchange Banks*										
(1) Banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India	18	28	25	17	20	16	16	20	19	28
(2) Banks which are merely agencies of large Banking corporations doing business all over Asia	33	30	44	27	23	21	16	24	17	26
III. Indian Joint Stock Banks (Capital and Reserve Rs. 5,00,000 and over)	14	13	14	15	14	11	14	15	18	21
IV. Indian Joint Stock Banks (Capital and Reserve between Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 1,00,000) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	22

* The percentages for the Exchange Banks have been calculated on their deposits and cash balances in India only.

No. 5.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS, CLASSIFIED IN GROUPS ACCORDING TO EXTENT OF BUSINESS IN INDIA, ON 31st DECEMBER 1914

	No. of Banks	Capital	Reserve and Rest	DEPOSITS		CASH BALANCES	
				Out of India	In India	Out of India	In India
				£(1,000)	£(1,000)	£(1,000)	R(1,000)
(1) Banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India	6	4,311	3,709	33,139	24,57,28	8,952	6,93,84
(2) Banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia	5	18,504	10,448	131,831	5,57,48	31,741	1,45,53
TOTAL	11	22,815	14,157	164,970	30,14,76	40,693	8,39,37

No. 6.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH BALANCES OF THE INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS, CLASSIFIED IN GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, ON 31st DECEMBER 1914

	No of Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserve and Rest	Deposits	Cash Balances
		R(,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)
Banks with Capital and Reserve amounting to R20,00,000 and above	5	1,39,14	1,09,56	13,75,66	2,92,00
Banks with Capital and Reserve between R20,00,000 and R10,00,000	9	92,38	27,11	2,72,14	54,18
Banks with Capital and Reserve between R10,00,000 and R5,00,000	3	19,88	5,21	62,78	7,00
Total of Banks above R5,00,000	17	2,51,40	1,41,88	17,10,58	3,53,18
Banks with Capital and Reserve between R5,00,000 and R1,00,000	25	42,22	13,02	1,26,54	27,99
TOTAL	42	2,93,62	1,54,90	18,37,12	3,81,17

No. 7.—NUMBER OF BANKS LIQUIDATED WITH THEIR AUTHORISED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL IN EACH MONTH IN 1914

	Number of Banks	CAPITAL		
		Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up
		R (1,000)	R (1,000)	R (1,000)
January	2	35,00	2,44	1,21
February	3	11,00	6,31	1,58
March	8	3,35,50	1,61,69	77,08
April	3	12,50	2,85	66
May	1	5,00	18	18
June	4	72,50	6,71	2,27
July	4	67,50	21,53	3,55
August	1	1,00	4	4
September	3	60,00	20,50	8,96
October	5	37,50	13,04	11,44
November	1	25,00	4,65	32
December	1	5,00	39	27
Date unspecified	7	43,00	5,28	1,56
TOTAL 1914	43	7,10,50	2,45,61	1,09,12

NOTE.—The term 'authorised capital' means the total value of the shares which the company is authorised to issue by its Memorandum; the term 'subscribed capital' means the total value of the shares actually issued; and the 'paid-up capital' means the amount actually paid up or credited as paid up on the shares issued

No. 8.—NUMBER OF BANKS LIQUIDATED WITH THEIR AUTHORISED, SUBSCRIBED, AND PAID-UP CAPITAL, AND DEPOSITS IN EACH PROVINCE IN BRITISH INDIA IN 1914

	Number of Banks	CAPITAL			Deposits
		Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up	
		R(1,000)	R(1,000)	R(1,000)	
Punjab	22	3,46,00	68,25	18,82	1,06,85
Bombay	7	3,00,00	1,56,58	77,13	...
United Provinces	8	43,20	11,64	10,98	1,85,39
Madras	2	5,50	5,50	52	...
North-West Frontier Province	1	2,50	1,84	52	10
Delhi	2	12,50	1,66	1,05	4,23
Bangalore (Civil and Military Station)	1	80	14	10	...
TOTAL	43	7,10,50	2,45,61	1,09,12	2,96,57

General Tables

No. 9.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS (GOVERNMENT AND OTHER), CASH AND INVESTMENTS AND DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF BENGAL ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	Capital	Reserve	Government deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	Per cent
1880	2,00	25	2,02	5,02	4,84	1,53	8½
1885	2,00	43	1,48	3,83	3,12	1,16	9½
1890	2,00	48	2,26	6,66	6,39	2,06	9½
1895	200	71	1,84	6,77	4,22	1,32	10
1900	2,00	1,06	1,55	5,82	2,44	1,36	11
1905	2,00	1,43	1,67	12,04	3,97	1,81	12
1906	2,00	1,53	1,60	15,05	5,28	1,49	12
1907	2,00	1,60	1,87	15,73	4,60	2,79	12
1908	2,00	1,65	1,78	15,81	5,07	3,49	13
1909	2,00	1,68	1,49	17,28	6,08	4,11	14
1910	2,00	1,75	1,98	16,09	5,14	3,68	14
1911	2,00	1,80	2,71	16,77	7,29	3,21	14
1912	2,00	1,85	2,34	17,11	6,65	3,10	14
1913	2,00	1,91	3,01	18,25	8,41	3,10	14
1914	2,00	2,00	2,87	21,61	11,70	6,21	16

No. 10.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS (GOVERNMENT AND OTHER), CASH AND INVESTMENTS, AND DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF BOMBAY ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	Capital	Reserve	Government deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	Per cent
1880	1,00	22	39	2,65	1,60	79	7½
1885	1,00	25	53	2,76	2,18	33	7½
1890	1,00	33	83	6,19	5,73	78	10
1895	1,00	51	76	3,58	2,28	1,05	11
1900	1,00	70	88	4,33	1,29	89	11
1905	1,00	87	93	6,76	2,59	1,58	12
1906	1,00	92	1,01	8,32	3,54	1,77	12
1907	1,00	96	1,12	8,21	3,24	1,64	13
1908	1,00	1,01	95	8,33	3,77	1,49	13
1909	1,00	1,03	1,21	10,35	4,15	1,63	13
1910	1,00	1,05	1,52	10,58	4,36	1,49	14
1911	1,00	1,06	1,08	11,17	4,63	2,08	14
1912	1,00	1,06	1,17	11,29	3,15	2,10	14
1913	1,00	1,06	2,01	10,18	4,78	2,29	14
1914	1,00	1,10	1,83	10,82	6,47	2,01	14½

No. 11.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS (GOVERNMENT AND OTHER), CASH AND INVESTMENTS, AND DIVIDEND OF THE BANK OF MADRAS ON 31st DECEMBER EACH YEAR

	Capital	Reserve	Government deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	Per cent
1880	50	7	49	80	98	...	...
1885	50	9	28	1,09	65	19	7
1890	50	16	49	1,90	83	45	10½
1895	50	18	72	2,76	1,19	45	10
1900	60	24	37	2,73	1,31	67	8
1905	60	33	51	3,46	1,67	71	10
1906	60	34	46	4,07	2,12	81	10
1907	60	39	35	4,16	1,62	84	10
1908	60	43	52	4,47	1,54	84	11
1909	60	47	49	5,00	1,42	79	12
1910	60	51	72	5,67	1,84	85	12
1911	60	54	59	6,25	1,66	1,04	12
1912	75	72	75	7,43	1,96	1,13	12
1913	75	76	87	8,06	2,19	1,18	12
1914	75	79	91	7,62	2,67	1,34	12

12.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF MOST OF THE EXCHANGE BANKS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, SO FAR AS PUBLISHED IN THEIR BALANCE SHEETS.

[Figures in thousands

Name of Banks	Date and year	LIABILITIES						Total liabilities or assets	ASSETS					
		Capital and Reserves	Notes in circulation	Acceptances, loans, bills payable	Miscellaneous credits	Deposits and current accounts	Profits		Cash in hand at Bankers and bullion	Investments, Govt. and other securities	Bills of exchange, bills receivable	Bills discounted, loans, advances	Buildings and sundries including loans for acceptance	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Red Bank of Australia, China	Dec. 31, 1913	2,900	823	6,017	...	17,128	375	27,243	3,968	2,131	6,722	11,334	3,038	
	Dec. 31, 1914	3,009	912	3,850	...	18,618	396	26,776	5,904	4,243	6,126	8,424	2,079	
London Bank, Limited.	June 30, 1914	359	...	105	92	1,677	14	2,247	226	114	...	1,861	46	
	June 30, 1915	361	...	94	135	1,333	12	1,935	237	363	...	1,261	74	
Bank of India, Limited	Dec. 31, 1913	1,027	91	1,336	...	5,676	57	8,187	1,529	342	2,054	3,762	500	
	Dec. 31, 1914	1,062	132	1,078	...	5,559	70	7,901	1,613	478	2,047	3,173	590	
Bank of China, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1913	2,040	...	2,663	...	14,876	239	19,818	3,531	820	6,400	7,947	1,120	
	Dec. 31, 1914	2,100	...	1,950	...	14,833	288	19,171	4,255	1,030	5,979	6,745	1,102	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1913	415	...	552	...	1,675	...	3,299	394	298	1,053	1,385	169	
	Dec. 31, 1914	654	...	321	...	1,396	...	2,746	566	226	799	983	172	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	Oct. 8, 1913	530	..	82	610	4,061	47	4,673	1,203	752	324	2,214	180	
	Oct. 8, 1914	530	...	288	330	5,479	45	6,297	2,153	904	726	2,326	183	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1913	dollar. 47,450	dollar. 24,839	dollar. 133,675	dollar. ...	dollar. 298,441	dollar. 5,377	dollar. 509,782	dollar. 69,935	dollar. 29,637	dollar. 147,992	dollar. 141,685	dollar. 120,533	
	Dec. 31, 1914	48,000	27,248	156,116	...	329,563	5,894	566,820	97,411	31,176	150,946	141,541	145,746	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	June 30, 1914	6,500	576	12,819	...	20,559	914	41,359	7,665	4,692	...	12,136	16,866	
	June 30, 1915	6,500	466	7,443	...	22,120	1,058	37,590	8,098	4,630	...	11,630	13,222	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1913	fr. 242,606	fr. ...	fr. 174,549	fr. 26,548	fr. 1,414,357	fr. 18,065	fr. 1,876,425	fr. 123,985	fr. 71,913	fr. 1,004,361	fr. 483,248	fr. 190,918	
	Dec. 31, 1914	244,155	...	32,448	18,673	1,041,183	10,726	1,347,185	385,715	66,945	355,126	492,289	47,110	
Bank of Communications, Limited.	June 30, 1913	yen. 49,050	yen. 6,720	yen. 132,661	yen. ...	yen. 205,708	yen. 3,380	yen. 397,519	yen. 38,081	yen. 21,878	yen. 219,834	yen. 113,772	yen. 3,954	
	June 30, 1914	50,323	7,588	145,931	...	187,241	3,465	394,548	45,409	21,647	195,445	128,098	3,949	

No. 13.—CAPITAL, RESERVE, DEPOSITS, AND CASH OF SOME OF THE INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS, SO FAR AS PUBLISHED IN THEIR BALANCE SHEETS

No.	Name of Banks	Date and year	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash
			Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)
1	Bank of India (Bombay)	Dec. 31, 1913	50,00	6,50	2,22,82	63,07
		----- 1914	...	Not available	...	
2	Allahabad Bank	Dec. 31, 1913	25,00	33,00	6,76,57	1,39,37
		Dec. 31, 1914	30,00	43,00	5,21,64	99,71
3	Alliance Bank of Simla	Dec. 31, 1913	20,00	30,00	5,49,42	95,68
		Dec. 31, 1914	40,00	40,00	5,54,56	1,03,45
4	Bank of Rangoon	Nov. 30, 1913	16,00	3,66	19,78	3,35
		Nov. 30, 1914	16,00	4,00	21,33	9,57
5	Central Bank of India (Bombay)	June 30, 1913	15,00	1,00	1,15,02	12,97
		Dec. 31, 1914	15,00	1,00	30,40	8,29
6	Punjab National Bank	Dec. 31, 1913	10,01	10,45	1,33,00	61,53
		June 30, 1914	11,53	10,98	1,05,74	48,68
7	Bank of Mysore	Dec. 31, 1913	5,97	...	4,38	5,09
		June 30, 1914	9,90	...	15,68	10,60
8	Benares Bank	Dec. 31, 1913	5,00	2,82	68,71	13,06
		June 30, 1914	5,00	2,25	62,43	11,47
9	Bengal National Bank	Dec. 31, 1913	8,06	90	22,62	3,72
		Dec. 31, 1914	8,06	1,75	9,59	1,04
10	Punjab Banking Co.	Dec. 31, 1913	6,00	10,50	1,56,52	14,29
		Dec. 31, 1914	6,00	11,50	1,23,26	15,89
11	Oudh Commercial Bank	— 1913	...	Not available	...	
		Dec. 31, 1914	5,00	4,84	15,42	4,52
12	Gorakhpore Bank	Dec. 31, 1913	3,00	1,24	22,34	5,72
		— 1914	...	Not available	...	
13	National Bank of Upper India	— 1913	...	Not available	...	
		Dec. 31, 1914	1,29	14	5,77	2,33

NOTE.—The figures for the 13 banks given in this table have been taken from the balance sheets so far as published in *Capital*. The other 29 Indian Joint-stock Banks dealt with in this report (Tables 3, 4 and 6), but for which details are not given in this table, are:—Vellore Commercial Bank, Bombay Merchants Bank, Indian Bank (Madras), Poona Bank, Kayestha Trading and Banking Corporation, Pargalore Bank, Bharat National Bank, Punjab and Sind Bank, Bhargava Commercial Bank, Karachi Bank, Co-operative Hindustan Bank, Ajodhia Bank, Darbhanga Bank, Canara Bank, Erode Bank, Tinnevely Bank, Coimbatore Town Bank, South Indian Bank, Worier Commercial Bank, Nedungadi Bank, Byopar Sahayak Bank, Bank of Northern India, Mafassil Bank (Gorakhpore), Bhowanipore Banking Corporation, Amritsar National Banking Co., Poona Mercantile Bank, Kashmiri Bank, Vellore Mercantile Bank, and Bangalore Mercantile Bank

No. 14.—NAMES OF BANKS FAILED OR LIQUIDATED WITH THE DATES OF REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION, AND STATISTICS OF CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS DURING 1914

No.	Date of Registration	Name of Company	CAPITAL			Amount of Deposits	Date of going into liquidation	REMARKS
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up			
		PUNJAB	R	R	R	R		
1	21st July 1906	Hindustan Bank, Multan	10,00,000	2,43,975	1,20,814	10,53,999	19th January 1914	
2	10th October 1906	Industrial Bank of India, Ludhiana	5,00,000	1,80,000	54,208	3,97,317	7th February 1914	
3	20th September 1909	Public Banking and Assurance Co., Multan	10,00,000	17,300	1,964	...	2nd March 1914	
4	5th August 1911	Bank of Peshawar, Multan	5,00,000	4,50,900	1,04,271	2,22,864	14th February 1914	
5	29th August 1911	Coronation Banking and Assurance Co., Lahore	1,00,000	...	...	...	3rd February 1914	
6	31st July 1906	Marwar Bank, Lahore	10,00,000	4,94,100	1,51,891	8,39,466	14th June 1914	
7	14th April 1910	Popular Bank, Rawalpindi	50,00,000	20,00,000	3,24,596	18,62,641	28th July 1914	
8	11th August 1911	Bank of Rajputana and Punjab, Ambala	5,00,000	2,45,475	70,501	8,25,095	3rd March 1914	
9	9th February 1912	Bank of Empire, Lahore	5,00,000	1,15,425	23,875	96,144	6th July 1914	
10	20th September 1912	Derajat Sindh Bank, Multan	5,00,000	84,300	11,110	8,972	22nd April 1914	
11	17th April 1913	Golden Bank of India, Amritsar	5,00,000	16,775	3,042	...	21st April 1914	
12	17th April 1913	Solar Bank, Lahore	1,00,00,000	1,55,000	8,500	...	29th March 1914	
13	5th September 1913	Indian States Bank, Amritsar	10,00,000	26,000	2,335	...	27th March 1914	
14	18th May 1907	Orient Bank of India, Lahore	25,00,000	10,00,000	71,354	4,94,968	4th September 1914	
15	31st October 1904	Punjab Co-operative Bank, Amritsar	25,00,000	10,00,000	8,18,519	45,75,641	September 1914	Suspended business in September 1914, but no resolution regarding winding up has yet been filed
16	23rd June 1911	Capital Bank of India, Lahore	10,00,000	50,065	5,950	7,849	28th September 1914	
17	23rd April 1912	George Bank, Lahore	2,50,000	1,30,700	48,365	1,04,316	19th June 1914	Applied for liquidation
18	31st October 1912	Commercial and Zamindari Bank, Multan	2,50,000	31,950	2,000	...	21st July 1914	Ditto
19	29th May 1913	East India Banking Co., Jagraon	25,00,000	...	...	...	1st January 1914	Business stopped, but regular liquidation has not commenced
20	8th February 1911	Jullundur Bank, Jullundur	5,00,000	1,17,650	26,705	1,18,545	...	
21	5th September 1913	World Bank, Amritsar	5,00,000	...	...	...	...
22	2nd September 1912	Bank of Asia, Lahore	25,00,000	4,65,450	32,099	76,781	29th November 1914	
		<i>Total, Punjab</i>	3,46,00,000	68,25,065	18,82,099			

No. 13.—NAMES OF BANKS FAILED OR LIQUIDATED WITH THE DATES OF REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION, AND STATISTICS OF CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS DURING 1914

—continued

No.	Date of Registration	Name of Company	CAPITAL			Amount of Deposits	Date of going into liquidation	REMARKS
			Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up			
			R	R	R	R		
BOMBAY								
1	23rd May 1899	Gujarat Bank	5,00,000	1,75,100	84,025	No information	24th March 1914 4th March 1914 12th October 1914 8th May 1914 7th October 1914 3rd June 1914	
2	17th November 1906	India Specie Bank	2,00,00,000	1,50,00,000	74,88,850			
3	16th October 1909	Ahmednagar Bank	5,00,000	1,38,000	39,110			
4	28th November 1910	Sind Bank	25,00,000	3,26,700	82,295			
5	16th August 1911	Indian Finance Corporation	5,00,000	18,410	18,410			
6	3rd May 1913	All-India Commerce Bank	10,00,000	...	...	
7	13th October 1913	Union Bank of Commerce	50,00,000	...	...	
<i>Total, Bombay</i>			<u>3,00,00,000</u>	<u>1,56,58,210</u>	<u>77,12,690</u>			
UNITED PROVINCES								
1	9th November 1909	United Provinces Co-operative Bank, Allahabad	10,00,000	45,740	27,105	1,62,930	17th June 1914 2nd July 1914 3rd August 1914 12th December 1914	
2	17th January 1913	Commercial Bank of India, Ghazipur	10,00,000	5,775	4,250	18,655		
3	25th January 1911	Sri Kashi Vishwanath Bank, Benares	1,00,000	3,892	3,782	4,299		
4	3rd May 1911	United India Bank, Allahabad	5,00,000	39,104	26,733	...		
5	13th April 1908	People's Industrial Bank, Allahabad	5,00,000	68,570	35,015	...	.....	Resolution for winding up passed at the beginning of the year after which it ceased working
6	7th June 1912	Asiatic Engineering and Banking Corporation	20,000	1,410	1,410	217	.....	Resolution for winding up passed on 20th May, 1914
7	26th May 1913	Central Reciprocal Bank, Allahabad	2,00,000	...	...	...	.....	Resolution for winding up passed on 31st July, 1914
8	27th January 1863	Bank of Upper India, Meerut	10,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000	1,83,53,245	October 1914	Suspended payment in October, 1914, but has been permitted to resume its business and to start work from 1st July, 1915
<i>Total, United Provinces</i>			<u>43,20,000</u>	<u>11,64,491</u>	<u>10,98,295</u>			
MADRAS.								
1	14th August 1869	Madras Deposit and Benefit Society	50,000	50,000	50,000	...	16th March 1914	
2	28th May 1909	Sri Krishna Bank	5,00,000	5,00,000	2,125	...	31st March 1914	
<i>Total, Madras</i>			<u>5,50,000</u>	<u>5,50,000</u>	<u>52,125</u>			

13.—NAMES OF BANKS FAILED OR LIQUIDATED WITH THE DATES OF REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION, AND STATISTICS OF CAPITAL AND DEPOSITS DURING 1914
—concluded

Date of Registration	Name of Company	CAPITAL			Amount of Deposits	Date of going into liquidation	REMARKS
		Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up			
		R	R	R	R		
	N.-W. F. PROVINCE						
10th August 1912	Punjab Trader's Bank, Peshawar	2,50,000	1,84,200	51,962	10,297	5th April 1914	Voluntary liquidation
	DELHI						
20th July 1898	Union Bank of India	2,50,000	1,25,600	96,820	4,19,514	4th October 1914	
5th February 1913	Imperial Bank	10,00,000	40,000	7,970	3,696	15th October 1914	
	<i>Total, Delhi</i>	<i>12,50,000</i>	<i>1,65,600</i>	<i>1,04,790</i>			
	BANGALORE (CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION)						
15th June 1889	Rajadhany Bank	80,000	13,750	10,404	
	GRAND TOTAL	7,10,50,000	2,45,61,316	1,09,12,365			

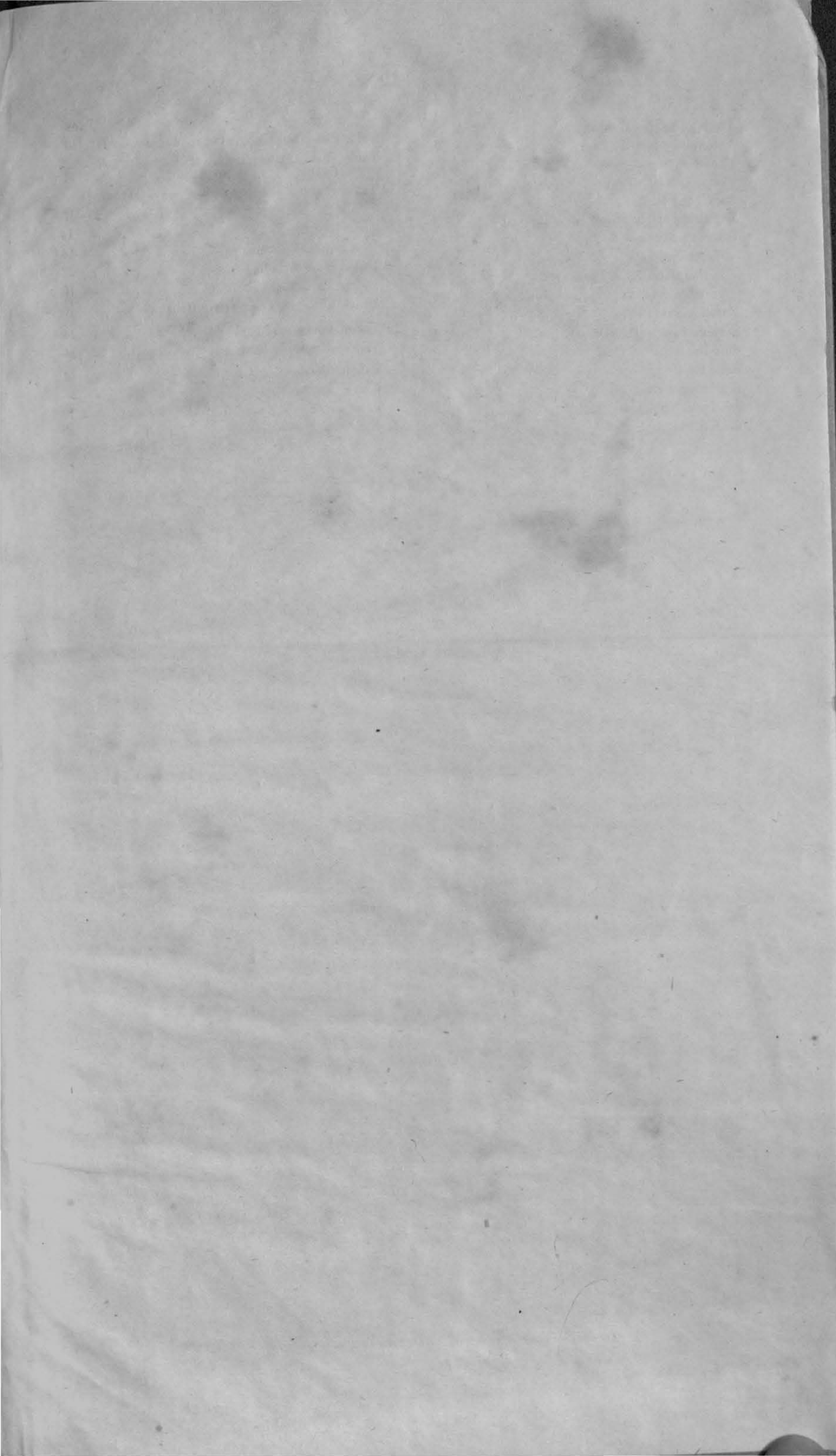


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RELATING TO

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WITH AN

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Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1916

Price As. 4 or 5d.