

Dominion, which naturally led to the Government banks being of less utility. Their deposits are being absorbed slowly by the Post Office and the chartered banks. A little over a year ago there were twenty-three Government savings banks. Now there are only nineteen. In a few years probably there will be but three or four. Victoria, Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown handle the largest sums. The deposits in St. John Government savings banks, for instance, are \$5,617,600 or more than a third of the total deposits of the Government banks.

A comparison of the annual deposits of the Post Office savings banks with the annual withdrawals show that of late years the latter have exceeded the former:

Year.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
1885	\$7,098,459	\$5,793,032
1895	7,488,028	7,310,292
1902	11,382,035	10,617,071
1903	12,060,825	11,379,757
1904	11,737,940	11,883,128
1905	10,504,430	12,129,101

Much of the money withdrawn from the Government banks doubtless finds its way into the coffers of the chartered banks. They afford the public advantages which the Government institutions do not. The depositor in the former, for instance, may obtain his savings without notice. Then again, the Canadian banks are carrying on a notable campaign of publicity. A Government is a Government the world over. But there are thirty-six chartered banks in the Dominion, each striving for the best business. Where there is competition in business, the public will gain. And these facts will account for transfers of accounts from the Government to the chartered banks. Let us glance at the progress of each:—

Year.	Deposits.	Year.	Deposits.	Change %.
Gov. S. B. 1871	\$4,509,297	1881	\$15,836,672	+ 27.9
Ch. Bks. 1871	57,787,922	1881	83,666,139	+ 44.7
Gov. S. B. 1891	39,400,026	1901	56,048,959	+ 42.2
Ch. Bks. 1891	142,633,216	1901	315,775,426	+ 121.3
Gov. S. B. 1902	58,408,988	1903	60,771,129	+ 3.8
Ch. Bks. 1902	344,949,901	1903	378,937,458	+ 9.8
Gov. S. B. 1904	62,158,449	1905	62,017,455	— .2
Ch. Bks. 1904	423,874,030	1905	468,571,648	+ 10.5

Thus it will be seen that the deposits of the Government banks in the last twelve months declined to the extent of .2 per cent, while those of the chartered banks gained by 10.5 per cent.

While the Government has some 1,000 offices in which to transact the savings bank business, the banks have some 1,700 branches in Canada. Naturally, the latter hold by far the greater part of the country's deposits.

The deposits in Canada, as shown in the last bank statement, are \$567,937,052. It is interesting to know how this sum is distributed, and to see how the deposits have grown. Sixteen banks account for \$500,578,485 of the amount. The figures are given in thousands:—

Bank.	Total deposits, 1897.	March, 1907.	Change %.
Bank of Montreal	\$40,025	\$89,063	+122.5
(1) Bank of New Brunswick	2,288	4,048	+76.8
(2) Quebec Bank	7,523	8,185	+8.8
Bank of Nova Scotia	10,174	20,030	+96.8
(2) St. Stephen's Bank	278	368	+32.3
Bank of B.N.A.	2,310	19,370	+738.5
Bank of Toronto	9,341	23,945	+156.3
Molson's Bank	10,717	22,436	+109.3
East Townships Bank	3,971	13,668	+244.1
(2) Union Bank of Halifax	3,764	7,079	+88.07
(2) Banque Nationale	4,425	8,644	+93.3
Merchants Bank of Canada	12,069	34,526	+186.07
(1) Ban. Prov. du Canada	1,524	3,514	+130.05
(1) People's Bank of N.B.	2,288	449	— 80.3
(2) Union Bank of Canada	6,794	20,580	+202.9
Canadian Bk. of Commerce	19,355	75,896	+292.1
Royal Bank of Canada	6,927	21,064	+204.08
Dominion Bank	10,719	34,662	+222.4
Bank of Hamilton	6,437	13,022	+102.2
Standard Bank of Canada	5,746	14,172	+146.5

(2) Banque de St. Jean	273	438	+ 60.4
(2) Banque d'Hochelaga	6,546	11,864	+ 81.2
(2) Banque de St. Hyacinthe	1,041	945	— 9.2
Bank of Ottawa	5,974	22,480	+276.2
Imperial Bank of Canada	9,783	29,744	+204.3
(2) Western Bank of Canada	1,908	4,417	+131.5
Traders Bank	4,235	22,289	+426.2
(4) Sovereign Bank of Canada	3,253	15,436	+374.5
(3) Metropolitan Bank	186	3,846	+1967.7
(5) Crown Bank of Canada	2,014	3,030	+ 50.4
(6) Home Bank of Canada	3,816	5,225	+ 36.9
(5) Northern Bank	212	3,251	+1433.4
(6) Sterling Bank of Canada	1,676	1,786	+ 6.5
(6) United Emp. Bk. of Canada	574	304	— 47.03
(6) Farmers' Bank of Canada	...	508

(1) 1900. (2) 1901. (3) 1902.
(4) 1903. (5) 1905. (6) 1906.

According to this week's Canada Gazette, the Government savings banks accounts account for \$14,766,828 deposits, while the Post Office savings banks hold \$46,897,724. The March bank statement shows deposits in the chartered banks of \$567,937,052.

To summarize, the savings of the country are held as follows:—

Deposits in	\$
Chartered Banks	567,937,052
Post Office Savings Banks	46,897,721
Government Savings Banks	14,766,828
City and District Savings Banks	19,945,511
Caisse D'Economie	8,414,105
	\$657,961,220

Thrift, then, is a virtue extensively cultivated by the average Canadian. The following table shows that with increase in population the bank deposits do not remain at a standstill. They keep pace with the increasing number of Canadian citizens:—

	1891.	1901.	1905.	March, 1906.
Population (approximate)	4,833,239	5,371,315	5,871,315	6,371,315
Total bank deposits	\$193,015,474	\$90,949,482	\$555,640,068	\$687,961,220
Deposits per capita	\$40	\$73	\$95	\$131

It is impossible with available population statistics to figure the exact deposit per capita. An addition of 500,000 to the population since 1905 is a very high allowance. And the amount, therefore, is well over \$100. Which is a record which compares very well with any country in the world. Against the figures of the United States the Canadian deposits per capita make a good showing:—

	1905.	1906.
Canada	\$95	\$131
United States	\$39	\$41

This is at once a tribute to Canada's prosperity and thrifty habits.

PROBLEM OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The proposed English Bank Clerks' Union, referred to in these columns last week, is one of the many instances of radicalism which occur every now and again in the British Isles. England acted as the cradle of unionism. Probably no other thickly populated industrial country in the Old World enjoyed sufficient political freedom for the growth of unionism. America, for other reasons, was not productive soil until more recently. Compared with older countries, labor throughout America has been so scarce that employers scarcely have been able to afford to fight with it. Generally speaking, the reverse has been the case in countries on the other side of the Atlantic. Not so long ago, to be a union member was, in Canada, to be a more or less suspicious character.

It is curious to think of the immaculate bank clerk becoming a trade unionist. Were his organization to be termed a club, it could embrace all the objects of a union and not arouse possible antipathy. The bank

clerks might make more exclusive it be to join. The the character of worthy, he could organization might the bank coffers exercising judicio provide against thereby somewhat might, without under the name of name of a union officers of the bank in the ranks of the

The proposition union be dissociated a possible broader manner of employment righteous anger than submit to an employee. The pen master to the aut as to whether it reach a still greater ward course. If strength, the position esting. It may ability of the emp

The doctrine in the essence of no fight whatever human race into not employers those engaged in To be occupied burglar may be The wealth of t labor. The non-producer. And tinct. It is difficult are at present.

non-producers as ployers and emp Generally, both a may be included or less damns the minimum wage f idea which insist gives rise to oth unanswerable. that employers the fight is not producers and n always if there is needed. As will keep a great employee would there are hundre retaining sufficien may be found in of employees. E imagine that the if they could only the bread wagge the distributing were almost one destination with would find his sh is for employer the strength of

It is unlike the United States for investment in prosperity in A