

TRAFFIC RETURNS

Canadian Pacific Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	\$124,032,000	\$136,010,000	\$138,420,000	\$2,410,000
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 7.....	3,139,000	3,289,000	3,480,000	191,000
Dec. 14.....	3,106,000	2,908,000	3,780,000	872,000
Dec. 21.....	.....	3,051,000	3,731,000	680,000
Dec. 31.....	.....	3,679,000	4,613,000	934,000
Grand Trunk Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	54,980,385	53,960,414	64,578,318	10,617,904
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 7.....	1,151,306	861,442	1,379,502	518,060
Dec. 14.....	.....	728,653	1,385,902	657,249
Dec. 21.....	.....	996,109	1,494,406	498,297
Dec. 31.....	.....	1,511,295	1,866,004	354,709
Canadian Northern Railway				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Nov. 30.....	34,219,500	38,204,800	42,169,900	3,965,100
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 7.....	17,900	916,000	1,133,100	217,100
Dec. 14.....	892,600	753,800	1,067,000	313,200
Dec. 21.....	.....	738,300	1,277,000	53,870
Dec. 31.....	.....	865,100	1,566,200	701,100

PROSPERITY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Year 1918 has been a year of general prosperity in New Brunswick. Increased production and activity in shipbuilding were two outstanding features. With regard to the lumber industry, "The Maritime Merchant" says:—The operators are literally beginning to see their way out of the woods. They went on manufacturing and piling up stock and now there is a prospect of getting some of it shipped. A steamer is taking full cargo of lumber at St. John, some of the regular liners take part cargoes and a number of the large fleet of sailing vessels launched in the last two or three years are also taking lumber cargoes from time to time. This will relieve the congestion to some extent before spring when a much larger tonnage should be available. There is a feeling that the demand for lumber will be very large. Of the stocks now in hand large quantities have been sold on government account, and the Imperial authorities are being urged to move it as quickly as possible. Turning to other industries, it may be said that manufacturing plants generally were fairly busy throughout the year and munition works added greatly to the wage list. These will be idle after the end of the year, but other activities will absorb the labour then set free. The demobilization of military units at St. John merely sends men back to their former tasks, and the return of men from overseas will be so gradual as to cause very little difficulty in placing them after they have had a rest from their arduous duties at the front. Hon. J. A. Calder conferred recently with the New Brunswick government on the subject of placing soldiers on farms in this province, and the government stands ready to provide the land when required. It is doubtful if the demand will be very general, or anything like as large in proportion to the number of returned men as in the western provinces.

shall be able to reverse the process of inflation directly after the war. We have got to face the fact that the most urgent problem will be to find employment for the men and women who have been in the Army or providing munitions, and to get our industries on to a peace basis once more, and for this purpose credit must be liberally provided.

THE NOVEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

At a period when many of the chartered banks make up individual annual statements, particular interest attaches to the November bank statement, representing as it does the state of the finances of all the chartered banks. The increase in demand deposits of \$22,145,000 for the month and of \$127,500,000 for the year, is accompanied by a substantial growth of \$79,116,000 in current loans for the month and \$213,700,000 for the year indicating a marked expansion in Canadian business.

The banks have been more liberal in call loans in Canada, as is evidenced from the fact that there was an increase over October of practically \$12,000,000. Call loans outside Canada stood at \$171,035,732 an increase of nearly \$14,000,000, during the month. Total assets stand at \$2,783,641,297 an increase for the month of \$144,801,565 and of \$463,370,312 for the year. Liabilities have increased by \$154,709,000 for the month, standing at \$2,549,798,723.

The Home Bank of Canada

Original Charter 1854

Branches and Connections throughout Canada

MONTREAL OFFICES:
Transportation Bldg., St. James Street

Hochelaga Branch:
Cor. Davidson and Ontario Streets

Verdun Branch:
1318 Wellington Street

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	\$19,524,300.00
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	14,750,000.00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	-	-	-	19,524,300.00
				\$53,978,600.00
Aggregate Assets 31st March, 1918				\$305,984,997.00

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.

335 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua (New Guinea), and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged.

Head Office:
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

**Agents: Bank of Montreal
Royal Bank of Canada
Bank of British North America**

London Office:
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.