

less to pursue to a comparison, which would be interesting were the conditions alike, the question of what analogy may exist, in point of number, between depositors in Canadian centres of population and towns of like size in the United Kingdom.

In any attempt to measure the progress of the Post Office Savings Bank in Canada by that of its prototype, the different conditions of the two peoples, the old nation and the young, must be borne in mind.

In the older country not only are social and class lines strongly marked, but trades and callings are pursued in such fixed grooves as to narrow the outlet for individual energy, and to limit the choice of investments where small surplus earnings may be placed. In the new Dominion on the other hand (and the same thing is doubtless true of all countries and colonies in their youth) the very desires which brought men or their parents across the sea, and the sense of boundlessness of their country which possesses the people of the American continent, beget and keep alive an unrest and a movement which are destructive of all artificial barriers. There are fields of enterprise which cannot but attract the energetic and ambitious, and to every man are there possibilities in the acquisition of real property, sufficient to absorb all surplus wages, or income.

Materials are not to be had for illustrating this in respect to Canada itself, but it may be permitted to borrow an example from the Antipodes. Three-fourths of the mechanics in the city of Melbourne own the houses they live in.—(Enc. Br. 9th Ed.)

From the commonly accepted point of view that savings banks are for the storing of the small sums which would otherwise find their way into the traditional "stocking" or "teapot," the wonder, on examination, is that the Canadian Postal Savings Banks have attained measurable success at all.

It must be remembered that the \$13,000,000, in the Post Office Savings Bank, by no means represent the entire savings deposits of