

Help to teach Canada to become a nation of Bondholders!

NATIONAL WAR-SAVINGS COMMITTEE, OTTAWA

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TRAFFIC RETURNS

Canadian Pacific Railway

	Canadian	acine mailw	ay	
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 31\$	136,321,000 \$	148,937,000 \$	154,024,000	\$5.087,000
Week ending	1917	1918	1919	Increase
Jan. 7	2.238,000	2,343.000	2,856,000	513,000
Jan. 14	2,417,000	2,368,000	2,891,000	523,000
Jan. 21		2,324,000	2,949,000	625,000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Grand T	runk Railway	,	
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
Dec. 31	60,260,630	58,057,913	70,704,132	12,646,219
Week ending	1917	1918	1919	Increase
Jan. 7	1.076,606			********
Jan. 14	1,072,915	654,794	1,029,578	374,784
Jan. 21		565,504	940,925	375,421
	Canadian 1	National Rail	ways	
Year to date	1916	1917 -	1918	Increase
Dec. 31				
Week ending	1917	1918	1919	Increase
Jan. 7		900,157	1,294,039	393,882
Jan: 14		1,056,607	1,420,433	364,825
Jan. 21		1,034,923	1,541,392	506,469



BILLION DOLLARS' WORTH WAR SAVING

STAMPS SOLD IN U.S.

Canada having launched a campaign for the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps, the Canadian public will be interested to learn something of how the campaign in the United States was begun and of the progress made during its initial stages.

The story is told in brief form in a recent issue of the Official United States Bulletin, and a reading of it should teach those interested in the Canadian movement not to despise the day of small things. Since December, 1917, about \$1,-000,000,000 worth of stamps have been sold. Nine-tenths of this was done under the stimulus of the strong war feeling. The highest point in sales was reached in July last, when \$211,417,942 worth of stamps were sold. Up to December, 1918, the redemptions amounted to only \$7,552,-839, or but one percent of the total value of the sales.

In the Bulletin article one reads :----

"At first progress was slow. The gospel of thrift had not as yet been preached in any systematic way. The principle of 'business as usual' was the antithesis of the principle of thrift during the war. The opening of the campaign resulted in much passive and some active opposition. The message of war savings, however, slowly but steadily gathered increasing momentum. The clamour for 'business as usual' was heard less and less until it entirely faded away. The appeal of the war-savings campaign was gradually understood and it exercised a great influence in the readjustment of the economic life of the nation."

THE DOMINION BANK.

The financial statement issued by the Dominion Bank for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1918, shows net profits of \$1,086,498 an increase of \$81,435 over the year 1917. Total deposits amounted to \$96,107,000 a substantial growth of \$12,400,000 during the year. Cash assets are \$28,498,000 showing an increase for the year of \$1,160,000. The immediately available assets amount to \$63,528,850 an increase during the year of \$5,800,000 and a ratio of 53 per cent of the Bank's public liabilities.

Commercial loans in Canada increased by \$18, 500.000 and amounted to \$64,100,000 as at Dec. 31st. The total assets now amount to \$133.500-000 an increase of \$24,000,000 as connared with 1917. Notes in circulation increased \$400.000 in 1918. Out of the profits for the year -250.000 was written 0.. bank premises account. The balpance carried forward in profit and loss account is \$446.500 and is \$53.000 greater than the amount carriel forward the previous year.

