

ment, the following were the occupations of the depositors at that time, and the several amounts to their credit. The average amounts have been added in this office. Though the figures would be changed, it is not probable that the proportions have since varied to any great extent :—

OCCUPATION.	Number of Depositors.	Amount to the credit of each Class.	Average of each Class.
		\$	\$
Farmers.....	14,000	4,722,000	337
Mechanics.....	7,850	1,422,000	181
Trust accounts and children .....	5,500	170,000	31
Labourers, including sailors .....	4,270	724,000	170
Clerks .....	3,000	522,000	174
Tradesmen .....	1,600	468,000	292
Farm and other male servants.....	1,470	277,000	188
Professional .....	1,572	392,000	249
Miscellaneous .....	1,680	215,000	128
Married women.....	12,000	2,350,000	196
Single " .....	10,500	1,275,000	121
Widows.....	3,240	708,000	219

655. The large number of accounts held in the names of women, particularly married women, Mr. Stewart attributes, to the difficulty farmers and artisans have in leaving their work, and that consequently the accounts are opened in the names of their wives or other female members of their families, but it may well be that, as regards married women more particularly, a more important reason is to be found in the fact that, especially in rural districts, it is the woman who has received the best education, who keeps the accounts, and who consequently attends to the banking of savings; besides the number of cases in which if it was not for the woman's more careful disposition, there would be no savings at all.

656. The balance of deposits is not now required, as formerly, to be invested in Canadian Government securities, but forms part of the unfunded debt of the Dominion.

657. The following table is a complete record of the annual transactions in both Post Office and Government Savings Banks in every Province since Confederation :—

Post Office  
and Government  
Savings  
Banks  
transac-  
tions,  
1867-1886.