

5.—Money-Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, Fiscal Years 1940-44  
—concluded

Item and Province	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<b>Money Orders Paid in—</b>						
Saskatchewan.....	1,671,153	1,892,320	1,989,283	2,126,868	2,253,451	
Alberta.....	806,803	846,146	914,275	1,011,955	1,048,646	
British Columbia.....	869,442	939,523	1,035,268	1,143,802	1,273,078	
Yukon.....	899	1,012	1,359	2,195	3,687	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>14,554,168</b>	<b>15,733,392</b>	<b>17,187,473</b>	<b>18,566,711</b>	<b>19,367,531</b>	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>Value of Money Orders Paid in—</b>						
Prince Edward Island.....	641,342	743,750	949,263	1,176,393	1,211,019	
Nova Scotia.....	7,053,664	8,483,214	10,404,462	11,858,340	13,453,928	
New Brunswick.....	7,422,410	8,090,474	9,584,587	11,063,140	11,851,233	
Quebec.....	23,097,684	26,848,955	32,413,399	39,771,766	43,104,432	
Ontario.....	46,636,500	53,341,007	63,996,409	72,889,309	75,799,038	
Manitoba.....	26,690,904	28,068,466	32,232,162	38,347,744	42,975,351	
Saskatchewan.....	19,085,090	22,201,890	24,750,052	30,032,893	34,787,969	
Alberta.....	12,520,321	13,540,511	15,431,905	18,454,368	20,157,066	
British Columbia.....	10,809,889	12,053,949	14,440,206	17,370,568	20,787,460	
Yukon.....	15,246	19,947	33,969	60,845	101,765	
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>153,973,050</b>	<b>173,402,163</b>	<b>204,245,414</b>	<b>241,025,366</b>	<b>264,229,261</b>	
<b>Postal Notes—</b>						
Total notes paid.....	No.	7,464,512	8,252,153	9,592,942	11,062,571	11,178,915
Total value, including postal note scrip affixed.....	\$	12,966,379	14,770,340	18,360,326	22,246,021	25,593,818

## PART IX.—THE PRESS

An article on the development of the press in Canada is given at pp. 737-758 of the 1939 Year Book.

### THE DEMOCRATIC FUNCTIONING OF THE PRESS\*

Much of the vitality of democracy depends upon a free press—this means freedom to comment fairly on all domestic questions and a free exchange of news at the international level. One of the tragic lessons that the War has taught is that the greatest safe-guard to freedom lies in the unfettered ability to report unbiased day-to-day news. For five and one-half years and on many fronts, the Military Forces of the Allies have been, and still are, trading lives for victory. Just what this victory, when achieved, will mean to the peoples of the world will depend upon how it is translated into the post-war policies of the respective nations: in this work the constant task of the press will be to keep the peoples informed and alert and to crystallize public opinion.

The transition from war to peace will be slow and costly. But already the phase of international conferences—on relief, rehabilitation, aviation, and many other subjects affecting the lives and well-being of the nations of the world—is launched. Problems of great magnitude will undoubtedly be encountered in the face of differing ideologies, and with national views inevitably conflicting and cutting across one another, so that the task of uniting the nations for peace offers to be even greater than that of uniting them for war.

Four years ago a great Allied leader described this deadliest of all wars as a fight for four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. He pointed out in those few simple words a goal, attainable

\* Prepared for the Canada Year Book from material supplied by Senator the Hon. W. A. Buchanan, President of the Canadian Press, Lethbridge, Alta.