

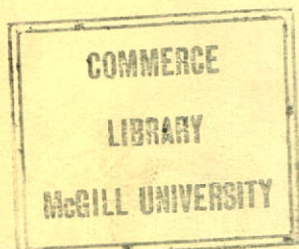
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# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

PROCEEDINGS AT THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING



MONTREAL, JANUARY 13th, 1938

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# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED - - - - - \$50,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP - - - - - \$35,000,000  
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - \$22,325,176

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1937

## DIRECTORS

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT,  
Chairman of the Board

MORRIS W. WILSON,  
President and Managing Director

HON. A. J. BROWN, K.C.,  
Vice-President

G. H. DUGGAN,  
Vice-President

C. S. WILCOX	Hamilton, Ont.	P. F. SISE	Montreal, Que.
A. E. DYMENT	Toronto, Ont.	J. McG. STEWART, K.C.	Halifax, N.S.
JOHN T. ROSS	Quebec, Que.	JOHN S. NORRIS	Montreal, Que.
W. H. McWILLIAMS	Winnipeg, Man.	G. W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.	Montreal, Que.
A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	Winnipeg, Man.	ARTHUR B. WOOD	Montreal, Que.
G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL	Halifax, N.S.	HOWARD P. ROBINSON	Saint John, N.B.
STEPHEN HAAS	Toronto, Ont.	RAY LAWSON	London, Ont.
W. H. MALKIN	Vancouver, B.C.	N. L. LEACH	Winnipeg, Man.
JULIAN C. SMITH	Montreal, Que.	GRAY MILLER	Montreal, Que.
G. HARRISON SMITH	Toronto, Ont.	CONRAD S. RILEY	Winnipeg, Man.
W. F. ANGUS	Montreal, Que.	JOHN BURNS	Calgary, Alta.



# Sixty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

JANUARY 13th, 1938

The Sixty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the bank, in Montreal, on Thursday, January 13th, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Among those present were: A. A. Aitken, W. A. Allingham, C. E. Amy, W. F. Angus, T. H. Atkinson, H. L. Austin, C. C. Balfour, H. H. Black, W. B. Blackader, R. M. Boyd, John Burns, A. McTavish Campbell, T. Clarke, Fred Connell, S. L. Cork, R. E. Cox, I. Dibblee, S. G. Dobson, F. G. Donaldson, A. R. Duffield, G. H. Duggan, S. A. Duke, A. Dupuis, C. A. Findlay, Andrew Fleming, A. S. Fraser, P. R. Gault, K. F. Gilmour, A. B. Gordon, C. A. Gray, N. G. Hart, G. F. Heckman, H. G. Hesler, A. W. Hodgson, J. A. Hodgson, F. H. Hopkins, W. H. Howard, K.C., Peter Jack, A. B. Jamieson, C. R. Johnson, J. T. Keay, F. J. Knox, J. N. Laing, J. A. Langdon, J. L. Lawson, Ray Lawson, N. L. Leach, Sir Chas. Lindsay, A. T. Lowe, L. W. Lowe, J. M. MacCallum, J. W. MacDonald, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., H. MacKay, C. E. Mackenzie, G. W. MacKimmie, G. F. MacLure, W. H. Malkin, D. G. Marble, Dr. D. M. Marvin, A. F. McAlpine, C. H. McFarlane, C. H. McLean, J. E. McLurg, Gray Miller, J. B. Miller, B. L. Mitchell, G. MacG. Mitchell, F. S. Moffitt, B. O. Moxon, J. Muir, D. J. Munn, A. J. Nesbitt, S. R. Noble, John S. Norris, H. T. O'Neill, F. T. Palfrey, Alex Paterson, J. D. Peters, F. R. Phelan, R. I. C. Picard, R. J. Pinchin, J. A. Raymond, C. S. Riley, R. L. Ritchie, Howard P. Robinson, J. T. Ross, Hon. Gordon Scott, D. B. Seely, R. H. Sims, P. F. Sise, Julian C. Smith, W. L. Smith, H. C. Sootheran, R. W. Steele, W. H. Stevens, Arthur Terroux, G. M. Todd, Guy Tombs, J. E. Trottier, D. J. Tyrer, J. Tyson, N. C. Urquhart, L. O. P. Walsh, M. M. Walter, J. A. Weldon, Fred R. Whittall, Morris W. Wilson, H. K. Wright, Arthur B. Wood, R. M. Woollatt, W. G. Yule.

On the motion of Mr. G. H. Duggan, seconded by Mr. John T. Ross, Mr. Morris W. Wilson took the chair.

The Chairman appointed Mr. H. G. Hesler to act as Secretary of the meeting and the Hon. Gordon W. Scott and Mr. A. A. Aitken to act as Scrutineers.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were confirmed and the Annual Statement, accompanied by the Auditors' Report and Statement of Controlled Companies were taken as read.

The Secretary then read the Directors' Report as follows:

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Sixty-eighth Annual Report for the year ended 30th November, 1937, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and Statements of Controlled Companies.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1936.....	\$1,913,796.49	
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1937, after providing for Dominion and Provincial Government taxes amounting to \$947,839.26 and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made.....	3,711,379.65	\$5,625,176.14
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend No. 198 at 8% per annum.....	\$700,000.00	
Dividend No. 199 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 200 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 201 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
	\$2,800,000.00	
Contribution to the Pension Fund Society.....	300,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	200,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	2,325,176.14	\$5,625,176.14

(Signed) M. W. WILSON,  
President and Managing Director.

(Signed) S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager.

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts.

Five new branches in Canada were opened during the year. Twelve branches in Canada and two abroad were closed, leaving in operation at November 30th a total of 637 in Canada and Newfoundland and 73 in other countries. The Head Office and branches of the bank were inspected as usual during the year.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Robert Adair on March 24th last after many years service as a member of the Board.

We also record with regret the resignation on account of advancing age of Mr. R. T. Riley of Winnipeg, a valued member of the Board for many years. The vacancy thereby created was filled by the appointment of his son, Mr. Conrad S. Riley. Mr. Gray Miller of Montreal and Mr. John Burns of Calgary were also appointed Directors during the year.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director.

# GENERAL STATEMENT

30th November, 1937

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital stock paid up .....	\$ 35,000,000.00	Gold held in Canada .....	\$ 12,280.65
Reserve fund .....	20,000,000.00	Subsidiary coin held in Canada .....	1,280,131.09
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account .....	2,325,176.14	Gold held elsewhere .....	323,188.46
Dividends unclaimed .....	15,378.87	Subsidiary coin held elsewhere .....	2,277,708.65
Dividend No. 201 (at 8% per annum), payable 1st December, 1937 .....	700,000.00	Notes of Bank of Canada .....	10,528,282.75
	<b>\$ 58,040,555.01</b>	Deposits with Bank of Canada .....	58,548,733.36
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government .....	\$ 6,637,546.08	Notes of other chartered banks .....	1,407,589.39
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments .....	10,191,871.80	Government and bank notes other than Canadian .....	\$ 93,410,196.93
Deposits by the public not bearing interest .....	305,179,751.97	Cheques on other banks .....	28,076,674.22
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement .....	420,402,615.88	Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada .....	2,669.35
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada .....	1,082,825.11	Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	47,149,387.68
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries .....	12,595,085.73	Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value .....	95,745,198.13
	756,089,696.57	Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value .....	149,861,176.76
Notes of the bank in circulation .....	28,644,831.14	Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value .....	9,127,673.57
Bills payable .....	414,706.70	Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value .....	25,927,482.06
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding .....	26,055,369.87	Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value .....	35,907,386.75
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads .....	292,953.48	Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	19,392,906.77
	756,089,696.57	Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	10,070,583.59
	<b>\$869,538,112.77</b>		<b>\$514,671,335.81</b>
		Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	185,406,955.62
		Loans to Provincial Governments .....	4,590,097.99
		Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts .....	10,566,673.62
		Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	101,147,198.10
		Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for .....	2,986,428.63
		Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off .....	14,995,187.31
		Real estate other than bank premises .....	2,581,015.64
		Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank .....	788,834.19
		Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra .....	26,055,369.87
		Shares of and loans to controlled companies .....	3,805,482.30
		Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation .....	1,550,000.00
		Other assets not included under the foregoing heads .....	393,533.69
			<b>\$869,538,112.77</b>

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

M. W. WILSON,  
*President and Managing Director*

S. G. DOBSON,  
*General Manager*

### AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 30th November, 1937, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the fiscal year, and at various dates during the year have also checked the cash and investment securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1937, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, Canada.  
December 22, 1937.

W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.  
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. }  
M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A. } *Auditors.*  
of Haskell, Elderkin & Co. }

# GLOBE REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED

and

## ROYAL BUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement as at 30th November, 1937

LIABILITIES	ASSETS
Capital Stock..... \$ 4,032,000.00	Real Estate, at not more than cost..... \$24,959,625.14
Reserve..... \$ 1,843,543.26	Cash in Bank..... 369.92
Profit and Loss Account..... 42.50	Other Assets..... 6,603.87
1,843,585.76	
First Mortgage Bonds..... 9,530,000.00	
Accrued Interest..... 40,687.50	
Due to The Royal Bank of Canada..... 3,805,480.30	
Depreciation Reserve..... 5,711,216.57	
Liabilities not included in above..... 3,628.80	
\$24,966,598.93	\$24,966,598.93

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada owns the entire Capital Stock of the above Corporation. It is carried on the books of the Bank at \$1.00.

### AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of the Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Royal Building Corporation, for the year ended 30th November, 1937, and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that in our opinion the above consolidated balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporations' affairs as at 30th November, 1937, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporations.

MONTREAL,  
December 22, 1937.

(Signed) W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.  
M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A.

# CANADIAN REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED

Statement as at 30th November, 1937

LIABILITIES	ASSETS
Capital Stock..... \$ 919,600.00	Real Estate, at not more than cost..... \$ 4,930,875.22
Reserve..... \$30,043.32	Cash in Bank..... 106,598.71
Profit and Loss Account..... 19.29	
30,062.61	
First Mortgage Serial Bonds..... 2,400,000.00	
Accrued Interest..... 42,875.00	
Depreciation Reserve..... 1,644,936.32	
\$5,037,473.93	\$ 5,037,473.93

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada owns the entire Capital Stock of the above Corporation. It is carried on the books of the Bank at \$1.00.

### AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of the Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, for the year ended 30th November, 1937, and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that in our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 30th November, 1937, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporation.

MONTREAL,  
December 22, 1937.

(Signed) W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.  
M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A.

Mr. S. G. Dobson, General Manager, referring to the Annual Statement, then spoke as follows:

The Sixty-Eighth Annual Report and Balance Sheet presented to-day reflect satisfactory operations during the past year. Gains have been registered under most headings, and while the increases in some cases have not been as marked as during several recent years, they nevertheless indicate steady and sound progress.

Total Assets are now \$869,538,000, an increase during the year of \$14,000,000. Quick Assets amount to \$514,671,000, or 65.53% of Liabilities to the Public. This ratio is practically unchanged from last year. Cash and Cheques on Hand or on Deposit with the Bank of Canada and Other Banks total \$168,639,000. Dominion and Provincial Government bonds aggregate \$245,606,000, of which \$95,745,000 mature within two years.

We have continued the policy of maintaining the bulk of our investments in short-date maturities, only a negligible amount having over ten years to run. Public securities other than Canadian increased \$14,000,000 to \$25,927,000, represented chiefly in United States Government securities.

After an almost unbroken downward trend since 1929, it is pleasing to be able to report an increase in commercial loans in Canada of \$10,000,000, the total now being \$185,407,000. While the increase is modest in comparison with the substantial increase in business activity during the year, it is in sharp contrast with our experience from 1929 to 1936. During the period of recession in business which ended in 1933, bank loans declined rapidly. In the succeeding period, when business was on the up-grade, bank loans continued to decline, though at a somewhat slower rate, due to liquidation of special situations and marketing of the large wheat carry-over. It was not until the past year that bank loans began to reflect business improvement, though it is evident that a large proportion of current requirements has been financed by industries themselves, without recourse to bank borrowings. During slack times inventories and receivables are reduced and converted into cash or liquid investments, which are available and are now being used to handle increased business. Commercial loans abroad show little change and stand at \$101,000,000.

Call Loans in Canada, in line with the recent recession in the market value of securities, declined \$7,000,000 to \$19,392,000. Call Loans Abroad, amounting to \$10,000,000, are also lower by \$4,000,000.

Total deposits reported are \$756,089,000. Notwithstanding the withdrawal, as anticipated, of the special \$20,000,000 deposit referred to at our last Annual Meeting, our deposits show an increase of \$10,000,000 for the year, which we consider a satisfactory showing.

It is interesting to note that during the depression period deposits reached their low point at March 31, 1933, when they were \$566,000,000. It will thus be seen that during a period of slightly over four and one-half years there has been an increase of \$190,000,000.

It is gratifying to be able to report a further increase in profits, the improvement this year being \$207,138, or a total of \$3,711,379, after provision for all taxes. Adding to this sum \$1,913,796 carried forward from the preceding year, we have a total of \$5,625,176 to be dealt with. Dividends paid amounted to \$2,800,000, a contribution of \$300,000 was made

to Officers' Pension Fund Society, and \$200,000 was written off Bank Premises, leaving \$2,325,176 to be carried forward to Profit and Loss Account. Due to the higher average age of the staff, demands upon the Pension Fund have increased. To meet this situation the salary assessment was advanced during the year to 5% annually, and your Directors have authorized an increase of \$100,000 in the bank's annual contribution, as compared with previous years, to match the increased amount paid by the staff. I am sure that this will meet with your approval.

Statements of our controlled companies, Globe Realty Corporation and Canadian Realty Corporation, are before you. These companies, as you know, own properties which are leased to and occupied by the bank. During the year bonds of these companies totalling \$500,000 were retired from earnings. This sum, added to the \$200,000 reserved for Bank Premises Account in the Profit and Loss Statement, again makes a total appropriation of \$700,000 against Real Estate holdings.

As branches are closed, the premises which they occupied are transferred to "Real Estate other than Bank Premises", and sold at the first opportunity. During the year we have been successful in reducing our property accounts approximately \$600,000—in addition to the amounts already referred to.

You will, I think, be interested to hear about the Home Improvement Plan inaugurated over a year ago. It has fully realized the expectations of its sponsors, the National Employment Commission, and justified the assistance granted by the Federal Government. Up to December 15th loans had been made to 32,946 borrowers, totalling \$12,850,380. The percentage of arrears running over sixty days is, in our case, remarkably small, being only .08 per cent. This bank has given strong support to the scheme, as is evidenced by the fact that of all loans reported, we have made 27.24 per cent in number and 26.23 in amount.

The usual review of conditions in Canada and other countries where the bank has branches is being forwarded to shareholders with the report of the proceedings of this meeting. It indicates that conditions in Canada definitely improved during the year, the one dark spot being the drought areas in Western Canada. The year was also one of progress in most countries abroad where we are represented, notably in the West Indies and South America. Last year I made special reference to Barcelona. There is little change to report regarding conditions there. Fortunately Barcelona is not in the area of military activities, and our branch is still operating under restrictions, but the resumption of normal business is naturally dependent upon the outcome of the civil war.

As you are aware, continuous and systematic efforts have been made in Alberta to discredit the banks by misleading, and, in some cases, false propaganda. For a time the banks ignored this campaign, believing that the people of Alberta, recognizing the motives of those responsible, would not be misled. This policy we now realize to have been wrong, as our failure to reply to such attacks was apparently misunderstood, and seemed to encourage the agitators to go to still further extremes in their mis-statements. The banks, as a result, are now answering such attacks wherever they come to their attention. They have recently in radio broadcasts and by pamphlets distributed throughout the province, explained in



clear and concise language the services which they render, the restricted powers conferred on them by the Bank Act, and the unfairness of the criticisms being levelled against them.

In this campaign of misrepresentation, efforts have been made to stir up resentment against the banks by stating that they ruthlessly foreclose and take away from people of the province their farms and homes, a painful picture being drawn of the distress and misery brought about by this alleged policy on the part of the banks. Nothing could be farther from the truth. From a careful check made with all branches of this bank in Alberta, it has been found that during the last five years not in one single instance has any farmer or home owner been deprived of his farm or home by this bank through foreclosure. We do not know the record of other banks, but we have every reason to believe that they have been equally considerate with their borrowing clients who find themselves in financial difficulties. The records are clear, and available to those who wish to know the truth.

The theory that banks should wish to cripple their customers financially or to hinder them in any way from becoming prosperous and successful citizens, is fallacious, for how can banks hope to prosper themselves, if the people with whom they do business are not solvent?

As the contact of a large number of people with the bank is confined to making a deposit or cashing an occasional cheque, there is probably little conception in the public mind of the large number of transactions which pass through this bank in the period of one year. It may therefore be of interest to give an analysis of certain types of the bank's day-to-day business. For instance, the total of Canadian advances—\$185,000,000—current on November 30th, is represented by well over 200,000 separate notes and drafts discounted for various companies and individuals. Each item has to be recorded—in many cases, a number of times. Frequently the bills require to be forwarded to outside points for presentation and payment.

A partial breakdown of the total indicates that at the end of the year the bank had on its books loans to farmers totalling \$16,000,000, to retail merchants \$21,000,000, to professional men and other private individuals \$51,000,000. As a further

Mr. Morris W. Wilson, Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report said:

Canada is a fortunate country. During the past century there have been more years when business in Canada has been on the up-grade or when prosperity has prevailed, than in any other part of the world. This fact was brought out in a careful study which analyzed the activity of business in each important country. During 1936 the rate of recovery in Canada was phenomenal, and the high level attained in that year was maintained in 1937. In spite of the moderate recession at the end of the year, induced by uncertainty of the business outlook in the United States, the volume of activity in most lines of business compares not unfavourably with the record year 1929, and in many lines, particularly mining, new high records have been established.

It is a pleasure to state that the bank has shared to the full in this recovery. The financial statements submitted to you to-day testify to that. Healthy development has taken place in all departments of our business, and the gain in earnings, while moderate, is encouraging.

example of the extent to which we facilitate the affairs of what might be termed the "smaller client", I may say we had loans outstanding to 61,000 borrowers whose liability to the bank did not exceed \$500 each.

Throughout the Canadian branches during the year no less than 10,500,000 individual deposits were accepted from customers and credited to their accounts. In the same period approximately 40,000,000 cheques of our customers were cashed. These are but a few of the numerous services rendered by the bank to the public and are mentioned as a matter of illustration. The many others include accepting securities and valuables for safe-keeping, selling drafts and money orders payable the world over, transferring money by cable and telegram, issuing Letters of Credit, collecting bills for clients, renting safety-deposit boxes. This enormous volume of work is spread over the many branches of the bank, and considering the mass of transactions handled, and entries made, the number of errors is remarkably small.

Our total staff now numbers 7,015. Practically without exception, they joined the bank in junior positions and they represent a value in experience and efficiency that should not be lost sight of in considering the figures of the Balance Sheet. I should be remiss in my duty to you as shareholders if I did not emphasize that the bank's most valuable asset is its trained personnel. I cannot speak too highly of their efficiency, loyalty, and enthusiasm.

Banking, probably more than any other business, is closely linked with the welfare of trade and industry. For the banker to be able to say that 1937 was a satisfactory year, it is almost necessary that manufacturers, lumbermen, miners, farmers, and fishermen should also have had a profitable year. Broadly speaking, such has been the case in Canada, with the outstanding exception of farmers in the drought area. We are bound in Canada to be affected by conditions existing in the United States, but, assuming that the recession in business which is presently being experienced in that country, is not prolonged into a depression, but proves to be only an interruption in the process of recovery, I look forward to a continuation of reasonably satisfactory business conditions in Canada during 1938.

#### DROUGHT ON THE PRAIRIES

A tragic exception to the general improvement which has taken place in Canada was experienced in the Prairie Provinces; Saskatchewan as a whole and part of Alberta have had the worst crop failure on record. As a result, approximately one-half of the total population of the province of Saskatchewan, about half a million people, find themselves destitute and dependent upon government relief. According to the surveys of the National Employment Commission, 90 per cent of all persons receiving agricultural aid in Canada are in the province of Saskatchewan. Obviously the need which exists is acute, the situation could not be handled by the Province, and the Federal Government is to be commended for having shouldered the greater part of the burden. I am sure this action will be approved by every fair-minded Canadian.

The immediate problems created by the drought require emergency measures; these have been undertaken and are

being carried out most capably; but the drought has also brought to a head a situation which has been unsatisfactory for years and requires treatment on a national basis. Large areas, ordinarily unsuitable for the purpose, have been planted to grain. When the weather is favourable these areas produce large crops. It should not be lost sight of, however, that under favourable weather conditions the crop from an area equal to that planted in recent years would furnish serious marketing problems. The efforts towards self-sufficiency in food supplies on the part of many countries, and particularly Germany, France and Italy, have narrowed the international market for grain and flour to a point where total overseas sales of the four important non-European exporters, namely, Argentina, Australia, Canada and United States have been reduced as follows.

#### EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR

(Crop years—Aug. 1 to July 31)

Millions of Bushels

	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1936-37	1937-38†
Canada . . . . .	346	406	194	195	88
United States . .	130	154	29	nil*	104
Argentina . . . .	173	222	147	162	80
Australia . . . .	86	109	86	102	104
Total					
4 Countries . .	735	891	456	459	376

\* U.S.A. a net importer in 1936-37.

† Broomhall's estimate of Dec. 15, 1937.

While drought in Canada and crop failures in other countries have given us a respite from a burdensome wheat surplus, it is a sad commentary that a large crop in Canada unless accompanied by crop failures in other countries, would bring little more remuneration to farmers as a whole than they have secured in the years of drought which we have just experienced.

There is no single remedy which will bring general improvement. To the extent, for instance, that water can be impounded for irrigation by the construction of small dams, the agricultural production of certain areas can be diversified, but no large scale irrigation project is appropriate or practicable. Sub-marginal land must be withdrawn from wheat and where practical put to more effective use. Full advantage must be taken of the soil and meteorological surveys which have been made and of the advice of the best agricultural experts. Measures such as these just mentioned should be combined with exceptional efforts on the part of the government to open the doors of foreign markets, so that when Canadian farmers again reap a good crop the wheat may be sold to advantage. It is clear that the Prairie Provinces, and particularly Saskatchewan, can not solve this problem alone. The country as a whole must recognize that this is a task which calls for prolonged, consistent and wholehearted co-operation.

The best possible hope of securing outlets for our grain and other agricultural products is through negotiations with countries which are now growing food crops at an exorbitant cost. The fact that their tariffs run as high as \$1 to \$2 a bushel is in itself an indication that they are encouraging uneconomic agricultural activity. At the same time these countries are confronted with the difficult problem of finding remunerative employment for their workers. Is it not a reflection on world

sanity that workers in such countries are unable to exchange those articles which they can produce effectively for the grain, meat and cheese which can be cheaply produced in Canada?

During the Great War many countries were cut off from their ordinary sources of supplies of needed articles. Unsatisfactory substitutes were utilized and new industries created. Out of that experience came the ideal of self-sufficiency, even for countries whose natural resources are totally inadequate. As a result we see policies which are completely lacking in economic common sense. I previously referred to those countries which, in order to provide themselves with wheat, have protected this industry and consequently doubled the price to their consumers; more extreme examples are supplied by the utilization of artificial wool, rubber and leather. These experiments can be conducted only at the expense of the general standard of living. I am, therefore, in favour of the present tendency among democratic countries, slow and faltering though it may be, to break down barriers impeding the natural flow of business. The idea that in trade one party is benefited and the other injured is of course entirely false. When trade is on an equitable basis, each party exchanges that of which he has a surplus for that which he lacks and the position of both parties to the transaction is improved.

I am afraid that the policy of Canada with respect to foreign trade has not always been decided by what is best for the welfare of our whole economy. With the general statement that Canada should admit freely articles not produced within the country there can be little basis for disagreement. But I would go further and say that reduced tariffs should be applied to articles which are made in Canada only on a restricted and uneconomic scale. Even in the more important industries there are needed articles of unusual patterns and sizes which could be readily admitted without harm to the industry concerned; in fact, there are no doubt many instances where greater concentration on the common shapes and sizes might increase efficiency and profits. I realize that there are important industries which can exist only behind the walls of a protective tariff. In such instances where large numbers are employed, it would be disastrous to create wholesale unemployment by taking away adequate protection. The problem is not simple, but studies undertaken by the Tariff Board to determine what concessions should be made to foreign countries in exchange for an important market for our staple commodities, should receive the support and encouragement of experts from the industries directly affected.

A study of our own economy contrasted with that of the countries to which we expect to sell wheat, for example, would reveal that there is one excellent basis for trade. In general, the great Canadian manufacturing industries are those which are turning out machine-made products on a relatively large scale. We have many high-grade mechanics and workers accustomed to the labour incidental to machine production. Many over-populated European countries, on the other hand, have large numbers of artists and high-grade artisans who have served long periods of apprenticeship. These workers have the skill with which to produce hand-made luxury products. The introduction of these products in our markets on a low tariff basis would be helpful both to Canada and Europe. Moreover, I am not unmindful that this would make our shops more attractive to the millions of visitors who come to Canada annually.

Important as is the marketing of our natural products there is an equally important reason why we should take an interest in negotiations designed to restore world trade. Personally, I believe that the hope for world peace depends upon international economic reconstruction. Improvement in economic conditions will go far to right political difficulties. International trade is peculiarly necessary to Canada and for Canada to be one of the countries giving leadership to the restoration of international trade would be both to serve her own interests and to aid in that economic rehabilitation which is the pre-requisite of a constructive peace.

### MINING

Throughout the depression the splendid record of the mining industry was a constant source of encouragement. The increase in the price of gold stimulated active search for gold deposits and production expanded rapidly. With the mines making good earnings, their expenditures for wages, equipment, stores, freight and insurance helped many other lines of business activity in Canada at a time which was otherwise discouraging. In 1934, for instance, their expenditures for the items just mentioned amounted to more than \$160 million. With recovery came increased world demand for base metals and during the past year the production of gold, copper, nickel and zinc, has been between two and two and one-half times the high level of production attained in 1929. It is estimated that in 1937 the expenditures of the mining industry for wages and supplies have been between \$225 and \$250 million. Of \$300 million paid in dividends by Canadian companies in 1937, one-third was paid by the mines.

### MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing industries of Canada continued to operate at high levels during 1937, and in October the volume of production established a new record, exceeding even the highest point attained in 1929. This activity has been most pronounced in the heavy industries. The output of pig iron, steel and automobiles in the first ten months of 1937 exceeded the totals for the entire year 1936. Operations at the Sydney steel plant during certain months of this year were above the rated capacity of the plant, and there are orders on the books which ensure a good volume of production for months to come. Exceptional demand for Canadian newsprint, based to some extent upon anticipation of a rise in prices, led to larger inventories in the United States and the establishment of new production records in Canada. While production in the early part of this year may be decreased until these inventories have been reduced to normal, this temporary loss will be at least partially offset by the rise in price. Boots and shoes, textiles and other consumption goods were manufactured in quantities which indicate a satisfactory level of general Canadian purchasing power.

### BUILDING

Among the important developments of the past year has been the improvement in the volume of building activity in Canada. In 1933 the index of building activity fell to 18 per cent of the level of 1926. Recovery in this activity was particularly slow and total contracts even in 1937 did not amount to more than two-thirds of the amount spent for building in 1926, a year in which volume of building was not exceptionally large. It follows that reasonable measures to stimulate building activity are fully justified. To no small extent the

increase this past year has been the result of projects fostered by the government under the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan. These plans have received the full co-operation of the insurance companies, the mortgage companies and the banks. The amount of loans under these two plans up to the end of the year was about \$25 million and the building activity created has amounted to several times that total. It is a healthy sign that in the past three years the volume of building has been increasing in the face of a pronounced decrease in the number and value of government projects. Residential building in Canada in 1937 amounted to \$56,000,000 as compared with \$43,000,000 in 1936.

### THE RAILWAYS

Notwithstanding the materially better conditions that ruled during the major part of 1937, the railways received only slight benefits. Increased gross revenues were largely absorbed by increased operating expenses, and the year will probably result in only a small reduction in the heavy operating deficit of the National Railways. This is distinctly discouraging and only serves to emphasize the un wisdom of expecting the situation to right itself through increased traffic rather than through a more intelligent handling of existing traffic by the elimination of duplicating and overlapping and uneconomic services. The patience of the Canadian taxpayer in this respect is almost beyond understanding.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The position abroad is complex and difficult. There is war in Spain and war in the Far East. It would seem as though sparks from either of these conflagrations might at any time set the world afire. We have, however, been living in a world dominated by fear for six or seven years and have become accustomed to a dangerous situation in international affairs. We know that world morale is at a low level and that cynical opportunism is all too prevalent. In world news, truth, honesty, fair play and other old fashioned virtues are no longer portrayed as positive forces in the control of human actions,—but I insist that human nature has not changed. Idealism still exists. The world needs leadership which will bring the finer qualities of humanity to the surface. From abroad, one gets but few hints of the tremendous desire for peace which is latent in all parts of Europe. It is true that the people of many countries fear their neighbours, but I know of no European country where the mass of the people are sympathetic with the aggressive expressions of some of their leaders. In many countries, desperate economic conditions have created mass fear. Ruthless, cynical and irresponsible leadership is gambling to keep itself in power. Just as there are constructive psychological factors beneath the surface, so there are favourable economic forces at work. In spite of trade barriers, in spite of artificially self-contained economies, world trade has increased to a larger volume than ever in the past. Will economic reconstruction reach a point where a return to sanity is possible, before European civilization is shattered? Those of us who continue to feel hopeful base our optimism upon the belief that idealism is not dead and that it cannot be long before economic reconstruction gives even those who are most desperate a breathing spell.

### UNITED STATES

Turning again to our own shores, the outlook for Canada cannot be considered satisfactory while conditions remain

unsettled in the United States. In the early part of 1937, business gave promise of a rapid and continued improvement, so much so that the Government felt it necessary to warn against rising prices, to threaten postponement of Government purchasing, and to adopt anti-inflationary monetary policies. Personally, I think the brakes were applied too abruptly.

The present situation offers a rather startling contrast. Since August we have witnessed a major decline in stock market values, an almost complete cessation of new capital financing, and a marked slowing down of industry.

The most important question of the day is whether the United States is merely experiencing an interruption in the long term trend of recovery, or whether the wheel has turned full circle and the country is again facing a major depression. In my opinion, fundamental conditions now and in the period immediately preceding the last depression are not comparable. The year 1929 witnessed the culmination of a period of great industrial activity and expansion, during which a huge speculative position had been built up. Similar conditions do not exist today, therefore one would be tempted to say without hesitation that the present setback is merely a temporary recession, were it not for the unfortunate lack of co-operation that exists between Government and business.

The series of experiments in social reform and monetary control that have been entered upon have been responsible for a wide divergence of opinion and undue bitterness between business leaders and the Administration. In a situation fraught with such perils as exists today, antagonism between business leadership and government is doubly dangerous. Business leadership on the one hand must recognize that government is confronted with problems of unparalleled difficulty,—social and financial, international and internal—and the Administration, on the other hand, must recognize that business is also in difficulties, loaded down as it is with a bewilderment of new and complex taxes and bound about with unaccustomed restrictions. We know that the business men of the United States are realists and it surely cannot be long before a plan for practical co-operation between government, industry and labour will be adopted. Once this has been done, recovery in business activity should not be long delayed.

## CONCLUSION:

In Canada we are fortunate in being confronted with problems much less complex than those in the United States. In general, the relationship between labour and employers has been reasonably harmonious. A high degree of co-operation has been maintained between the government, financial institutions and business. Moreover, where the recent prosperity in the United States has been dependent mainly upon large-scale government deficits, i.e., upon expenditures vastly in excess of revenue, the Canadian recovery took its origin from foreign trade. The record of Canadian exports since 1933 is impressive.

### EXPORTS

1932 —	546	million	dollars
1933 —	596	"	"
1934 —	758	"	"
1935 —	825	"	"
1936 —	1,015	"	"
1937 —	1,115	"	" (estimate)

Without doubt, prosperity based upon world demand for Canadian products is more soundly established than that based upon deficit spending. Sixty per cent of our exports go to countries other than the United States, and even with a substantial decline in exports to that country total Canadian prosperity should be only moderately affected. This statement assumes that exports to other countries will continue to increase or at least be maintained at present levels. With wheat exports as small as they have been in 1937 this assumption is conservative. Against this viewpoint stands the incontrovertible fact that it is difficult for business men in Canada to remain optimistic when conditions are unsettled in the United States.

On the whole, then, I look forward to 1938 as a year in which—barring some upset in international affairs not presently anticipated—I expect to see an improvement from present levels in the United States, and a further orderly economic reconstruction in many foreign countries. If this proves to be an accurate forecast, we can, I believe, look forward to further substantial progress towards full recovery in Canada.

Mr. G. H. Duggan seconded the motion and the Directors' Report was then unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Paul F. Sise, seconded by Mr. Conrad S. Riley:—

That Mr. M. Ogden Haskell, C.A., and Mr. James G. Ross, C.A., be and they are hereby appointed Auditors for the ensuing year under Section 55 of the Bank Act, and that their remuneration be not more than \$30,000; also that one ballot be cast.

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' Report, the Chairman declared the motion carried unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Malkin, seconded by Mr. W. F. Angus, and resolved:—

That Morris W. Wilson, President, and Sydney G. Dobson, General Manager, of The Royal Bank of Canada, be and they are and each of them is hereby appointed the true and lawful attorneys and attorney respectively of The Royal Bank of Canada for and in the name of the said The Royal Bank of Canada to attend and vote at any and all meetings of the shareholders of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and of Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, and at any and all adjournments thereof, in respect of the shares of the said Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, respectively, held by the said bank, the foregoing powers to remain in full force and effect until the next Annual General Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., seconded by Mr. John Burns, and resolved:—

That Edward B. McInerney, Manager of the London, England, Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada and Edouard Groning, Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada (France), be and they are and each of them is hereby appointed the true and lawful attorneys and attorney respectively of The Royal Bank of Canada for and in the name of the said The Royal Bank of Canada to attend and vote at any and all meetings of the shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada (France), and at any and all adjournments thereof, in respect of the shares of the said The Royal Bank of Canada (France), held by the said The Royal Bank of Canada, the foregoing power to remain in full force and effect until the next Annual General Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Norman Urquhart, seconded by Mr. R. W. Steele, and resolved:—

That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the Chairman of the Board, President, Vice-Presidents and Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the bank during the past year.

Mr. Morris W. Wilson replied.

It was moved by Mr. A. B. Wood, seconded by Mr. Howard P. Robinson, and resolved:—

That the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the General Manager and officers of the Bank for the efficient manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

Mr. S. G. Dobson, General Manager, in responding to this Resolution, expressed the appreciation of himself and the Assistant General Managers, and called upon Mr. W. G. Yule, Supervisor of Saskatchewan Branches, to reply on behalf of the Supervisors, Managers and staff.

Mr. W. G. Yule said:—

"Mr. Chairman:—I appreciate the privilege of expressing on behalf of the staff of the bank our thanks for the motion so kindly presented by Mr. A. B. Wood and seconded by Mr. Howard P. Robinson.

"Speaking for all of us, both at home and in places far away, I would like to express our sincere thanks to the Shareholders of the Bank, represented as they are by the Directors, who, I am sure, are always cheered on by the Executive Officers of the bank, for the many things they have done and are doing for us.

"If you look at the statement before you, you will see a debit item in the profit and loss account—"Contribution to the Pension Fund Society, \$300,000"—a tidy sum, gentlemen, which with the contributions made from year to year since long ago add up to a very large figure. This with the payments made by the members of the staff themselves has placed us all in a position whereby we and our families have no fear of the grim spectre of want hovering over our homes.

"In addition to the donations made to the Pension Fund we are also grateful for what has been done for us in numerous other directions. Our Group Insurance is paid for in part by the shareholders, salaries are paid during sickness, and with educational courses where our staff pass the examinations, the bank pays the costs.

"Another thing which I think is deserving of comment is the spirit of camaraderie, which exists in this institution. This starts at the top—from the shareholders who own the bank, from the President and the Directors and from the Executive in Head Office. The staff have, I believe responded in full measure and this, I think, has assisted materially in making the bank the institution it is today.

"May I conclude by saying that the staff have a full recognition of the generous, just and fair policy of the bank in its dealings with them. Loyalty to the institution of which they form a part is deep-rooted and abiding."

It was moved by Mr. Ray Lawson, seconded by Mr. Gray Miller, and resolved:—

That a ballot be opened for the election of Directors.

It was moved by Mr. L. O. P. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Guy Todd:—

That the following be elected Directors for the ensuing year, and that one ballot be cast.

Sir Herbert S. Holt, K.B.  
Morris W. Wilson  
Hon. A. J. Brown, K.C.  
G. H. Duggan  
C. S. Wilcox  
A. E. Dymont  
John T. Ross  
W. H. McWilliams  
A. McTavish Campbell

G. MacGregor Mitchell  
Stephen Haas  
W. H. Malkin  
Julian C. Smith  
G. Harrison Smith  
W. F. Angus  
Paul F. Sise  
James McG. Stewart, K.C.  
John S. Norris

Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C.  
Arthur B. Wood  
Howard P. Robinson  
Ray Lawson  
N. L. Leach  
Gray Miller  
Conrad S. Riley  
John Burns

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' Report, the Chairman declared the motion carried unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Sir Herbert S. Holt was re-elected Chairman of the Board, Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director and the Hon. A. J. Brown, K.C., and G. H. Duggan, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Sir Herbert S. Holt, Morris W. Wilson, Hon. A. J. Brown, K.C., G. H. Duggan and Julian C. Smith.

## MARITIME PROVINCES

Business in the Maritime Provinces showed considerable improvement during the past year. In the fishing industry conditions were better. The Sydney steel plant operated at capacity throughout the year and coal mining was active. Adversely affected by drought, agricultural yields were small but the apple crop in the Annapolis Valley was abundant and of good quality. Largely as a result of increased costs, due to higher freight rates, the demand for lumber declined. Employment increased and the outlook for the coming year is generally favourable.

Agricultural conditions during the past season were disappointing. The yield of hay was good and of excellent quality, but grain and root crops were small. The acreage sown to potatoes was larger in all three provinces, but yields were substantially reduced by the dry weather. The crop of potatoes in the three provinces is estimated at 11,129,000 cwt. as compared with 11,581,000 cwt. in 1936. The total Canadian crop, however, is somewhat larger and with increased supplies, prices have been low and returns to Maritime growers have been unsatisfactory. Substantial shipments of certified seed potatoes have been made to Argentina, Cuba and other southern markets. The value of all field crops is estimated to have declined as compared with the previous year by 27 per cent in Prince Edward Island, 22 per cent in Nova Scotia and 25 per cent in New Brunswick. For all three provinces, the total value to farmers is officially placed at \$32,148,000 in 1937 against \$42,682,000 in 1936 and \$34,851,000 in 1935.

Apple orchards in the Annapolis Valley suffered severe damage from windstorms in September, with losses placed at 500,000 barrels; notwithstanding, the outturn was considerably greater than in the previous year and the fruit was of better quality. The total crop is estimated at 2,400,000 barrels as compared with 1,750,000 barrels in 1936. The demand in British markets has been satisfactory, with prices considerably improved. Overseas shipments to November 30 amounted to 825,000 barrels against 500,000 at the same date in 1936. Supplies still available for export were placed at 500,000 barrels. The balance of the crop will be disposed of in domestic markets and processing plants. While some growers suffered heavy losses from the September storms it is generally considered that on the whole returns will be satisfactory.

Some increase is reported in the number of livestock on farms as compared with previous years and farm animals are in good condition, with feed supplies ample. The output of creamery butter is only slightly higher in all three provinces, but increased interest is reported in the manufacture of factory cheese, particularly in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Prices for dairy products have improved.

Satisfactory conditions continue to prevail in the silver fox industry in Prince Edward Island. It is estimated that 70,000 pelts will be disposed of this season, the total amount realized being placed at \$2,100,000. Prices have declined slightly, but a good demand for available supplies is anticipated. The number of pelts for sale and the total value compare favourably with results in earlier years. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has recently undertaken the promotion of improved methods in fur farming.

Activity in the iron and steel industry has continued unabated, pig iron production in Nova Scotia during the first eleven months of 1937 showing an increase of 64,000 tons, or 28 per cent over the same period in 1936. Output in the first ten months exceeded the total for the whole of the previous year. The output of all kinds of steel products was also substantially greater. The steel plant at Sydney worked steadily during the year, operations at some periods exceeding the rated capacity of the plant. The sharp decline in opera-

tions reported in the United States was not apparent here, with both domestic and export business holding up well. All departments report substantial increases in output and orders on hand assure the continuance of activity well into 1938. Payrolls were materially increased and the average number of men employed was considerably higher than in 1936. Plants in New Glasgow also increased their output. Newsprint plants operated at or near capacity during the greater part of the year, textile plants increased their output and the smaller industries report an increased volume of business.

Coal mining operations reflect the increased activity in the steel industry; the total output for the year is estimated at 6,400,000 tons as compared with 5,830,000 tons in 1936. Shipments to St. Lawrence ports established an all-time record at 2,715,000 tons,—50,000 more than in the previous season. Requirements, however, were not completely filled, so that heavy rail shipments are anticipated during the winter months and operations in the coal mines will be well maintained. The production of salt shows little change, but the output of gypsum was increased to 750,000 tons as compared with 712,296 tons in 1936, as the demand for this product in England and the United States improved. Gold mining showed considerable expansion during the year, with an estimated output of 18,000 ounces as against 11,902 ounces in the previous year.

Conditions in the fishing industry continue to show improvement. The total catch for the Maritime Provinces for the eleven months ended November 30, 1937 was somewhat smaller at 397 million pounds as compared with 408 million at the same date in the previous year, but the landed value was greater—\$7,704,985 in 1937 against \$7,327,893 in 1936. Landings in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were larger but these gains were more than offset by the decrease in the New Brunswick catch. The Lunenburg fleet comprised 28 vessels and secured a catch of 103,000 quintals valued at \$460,000 as compared with landings of 76,000 quintals worth \$345,000 by 25 vessels in 1936. Stocks of dried fish are not burdensome, but export demand has been poor and competition keen. The shore fisheries were distinctly poor. Prices for fresh and frozen fish declined in United States markets, but domestic conditions were much more favourable. The lobster pack amounted to 90,000 cases, a slight increase over the 1936 total of 86,000 cases. In addition, 137,000 cwt. were marketed in the shell as compared with 105,000 cwt. the previous year. Spring supplies commanded remunerative prices, but price concessions were necessary for the disposition of the autumn pack. Sardine canneries were active during the year, the pack was of record size with a good demand for export, although the total absorbed in the domestic market showed some decline.

The lumber cut last season was larger than in the previous year. Demand was good during the first half of 1937, with higher prices prevailing in British markets. As the season progressed a serious scarcity in shipping space developed, with sharp advances in freight rates and demand from overseas declined. Stocks in the hands of local operators are comparatively heavy as a result and woods operations during the coming winter are being curtailed. Stumpage rates, wages and other costs have been higher and this has been a discouraging factor. Sawmills will not be so active this spring, but with reduced new supplies, existing stocks of lumber should be liquidated.

Construction operations were more active, with contracts awarded during the year valued at \$21,557,200 against \$17,908,800 in 1936. Extensive road improvement programmes have been undertaken, particularly in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and considerable progress with this work was made during the past year. Tourists visited the Maritimes in larger numbers than in 1936 and with the increased purchasing power from improved industrial conditions wholesale and

retail sales were substantially greater in volume during the year. The ports of Halifax and Saint John had record seasons. Total cargoes handled at Halifax during 1937 amounted to 2,372,451 tons against 2,140,458 tons in 1936. Saint John handled cargoes of 2,018,412 tons in 1937 compared with 1,724,361 tons in 1936.

## QUEBEC

The major industries of Quebec shared substantially in the general improvement in business conditions during the past year. Farm crops, however, were smaller than in 1936 and while prices for farm products were generally well maintained, total returns to farmers were reduced. Mining was active during the year establishing new records of output, manufacturers increased their operations, employment was more general and wholesale and retail sales were satisfactory. Construction operations were still somewhat curtailed but the total value of contracts awarded during 1937 was greater than for several years. Cargoes handled at the port of Montreal set an all-time record in 1937, with a total of 16,272,490 tons, exceeding the previous record established in 1936 by 733,778 tons.

Agricultural operations were delayed by adverse weather conditions in the spring; seeding was late and crops got off to a poor start. In many sections the weather was hot and dry during the growing season, grains ripened somewhat prematurely and yields were reduced. Hay and fodder crops were also smaller than in 1936. The acreage planted to potatoes was considerably larger than in the previous year and while the average yield per acre was somewhat less, the total output was slightly larger—12,458,000 against 12,336,000 cwt. in 1936. Other roots did not do so well. Prices for all agricultural products were generally higher during the past year and returns to farmers did not fall proportionately to the reduction in the volume harvested. The total value of all field crops is officially placed at \$82,840,000 as compared with \$91,276,000 in 1936, a decline of 9 per cent.

The apple crop amounted to 150,000 barrels, a substantial gain over the total of 91,000 reported for 1936. The size and colour of the fruit was generally good. Small fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries did not do so well, however, as in 1936.

Livestock are in good condition; the number reported on farms showed some increase as compared with 1936. Pasturage in general has been ample, although they suffered from drought during the month of July. The demand from Great Britain for Canadian cheese has continued active and the output of this product has absorbed increasing quantities of milk. The total output of factory cheese during 1937 was 29,135,611 pounds against 24,969,000 in 1936, an increase of 17 per cent, but this did not mean that the output of creamery butter was allowed to fall off; it was slightly larger than in the previous year.

Mineral production during the past year showed continued expansion. Activity in the gold fields in the northwestern section of the province has been widespread, the total quantity of gold recovered during the first eleven months of the year being 642,165 fine ounces as compared with 615,600 in the corresponding months of the previous year. New mills have been put in operation on several properties. Silver production increased from 677,942 to 804,933 ounces. A good demand for asbestos resulted in the establishment of a new high record for this mineral. The total output to November 30 amounted to 380,127 tons in 1937 as compared with 279,643 in 1936. The output of building materials was also greater. Cement produced during the first eleven months of 1937 showed a substantial gain over the corresponding total for 1936—

2,485,532 against 2,027,189 barrels; lime production increased from 120,563 to 142,462 tons, while the value of clay products rose from \$689,926 to \$985,049. These gains are due directly to the increased activity in building operations, as shown by the value of construction contracts awarded. This total was \$71,940,800, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the corresponding total of \$45,749,500 reported in 1936. The total value of all mineral products for 1937 constituted an all-time high and is placed at \$50,000,000. This compares with the previous record of \$46,358,285 established in 1929.

Manufacturing operations showed continued expansion during the year. The improvement in the heavy industries was general, railway equipment in particular being in better demand. Textile plants were generally well employed during the early months of the year, although operations were later slightly reduced. Boot and shoe factories have been busy, the total output up to November 30 amounting to 22,723,399 pairs in 1937 as compared with 20,348,589 in 1936, but retail sales did not keep pace with the increase in production. Since the demand for Canadian flour from overseas markets remains at low levels, flour mill operations have been below capacity. Throughout Canada newsprint mills operated at or near capacity during the greater part of the year, but as stocks in the hands of consumers increased, production was restricted; the total output, however, for the year amounted to 3,645,309 tons,—an all-time record. The corresponding figure for 1936 was 3,189,757 tons. As Quebec produces more than one-third of the total newsprint output of Canada, the increased rate of operations has been of great benefit to the forest industries of the province. The output of central electric stations resumed an upward trend in 1936 and this was continued during the past year, the total for the first eleven months of 1937 being 13,027 million kilowatt hours as compared with 11,778 million in 1936.

The domestic demand for lumber improved with the increase in building operations, but exports were disappointing. As a result, woods operations this season are being curtailed so far as the cut of soft woods is concerned; no reduction in the hard wood cut is anticipated. Pulpwood has been in good demand as newsprint mills have been active during the past year and pulpwood operations are generally being increased in order to replenish stocks and to ensure ample supplies for the coming year.

## ONTARIO

Business conditions in Ontario have shown substantial improvement during the past year. Manufacturing operations were expanded early in the year, with many plants working at capacity, and continued at comparatively high levels despite the reactionary influence of the fall in security and commodity prices and the recession of business in the United States. The heavy industries, for example, have been much more active; the output of pig iron during the first eleven months of the year was 522,000 long tons as compared with 420,000 in the whole of 1936. Steel production was also on a much higher basis, 1,304,000 tons against 1,011,000 in 1936. The revival in the automobile industry was outstanding; the number of units produced up to November 30 was 186,348 against 141,911 at the same date in 1936. Sales of agricultural implements have increased, partly as a result of the good crops harvested in Manitoba and the improved moisture conditions in Western Canada. The output of newsprint, electrical equipment and supplies were all substantially increased. Textile and knitting mills have been steadily employed. Leather manufacturers and boot and shoe factories were busy until the latter part of the year. Flour and other food industries report that domestic demand has been steady, although flour exports have been disappointing. The demand in British markets for Canadian

bacon has been well sustained and shipments from the packing plants were materially higher than in previous years, although the total is still only 70 per cent of the quota allowed for this product. Conditions in the furniture industry show little change and the demand for this product is still poor. Small miscellaneous industries found conditions varied, but the demand for manufactured products generally was much greater during the past year and the industry as a whole has enjoyed greatly improved conditions.

Mineral production in Ontario during 1937 constituted a new record with a total value estimated at \$223,770,000 as compared with the previous high of \$184,670,391 established in 1936. Gold mining operations continued at a high level; the quantity of ore milled during the first eleven months of the year increased from 7,028,385 in 1936 to 7,700,202 tons in 1937. Values recovered amounted to \$79,993,227 as compared with \$73,096,538. Prices for other metals rose substantially early in the year and while the gains were not wholly maintained, averages for the past year were considerably higher than in 1936. Increased activity in base metal production was general throughout the year. The output of nickel was at an all-time high, with a total of 185,354,527 pounds as at October 31 against 136,601,748 at the same date in 1936. The totals for silver, copper and the platinum metals were all higher in 1937 than in the previous year. Structural materials were in better demand as building operations increased and the value of these products is placed at \$2,000,000 against \$1,573,936 in 1936. Substantial increases were also reported for clay products and other non-metallic minerals. The mining industry continues to show considerable expansion and as exploration and development work show no signs of abatement, continued progress may be anticipated.

The yield of grains and other field crops was generally better than in the previous season. The acreage sown to fall wheat was increased 40 per cent, the average yield was satisfactory and the quantity harvested amounted to 18,689,000 bushels as compared with 12,478,000 in 1936. The outturn of oats and other grains was also greater. Root and fodder crops gave abundant yields. Sugar beets were adversely affected by excessive moisture during the planting season, the total produced being only 185,000 tons against 352,000 in 1936 and return to farmers were only half as large. As supplies of potatoes and fodder were generally plentiful, prices for these products declined sharply, with the result that the total value of all field crops fell off to \$150,367,000 as compared with \$166,284,000 in 1936.

Orchards on the whole did well and fruit crops were satisfactory. The yield of apples is estimated at 735,500 barrels against 703,500 in 1936. Peaches and plums were plentiful and were marketed satisfactorily, but the outturn of pears and cherries was smaller. Strawberries and raspberries gave much higher yields than in 1936. The grape crop amounted to 31,378,000 pounds as compared with 21,640,000 in the previous season. In spite of the heavy increase in yield, the demand from wineries was good and supplies were disposed of on a basis remunerative to the growers.

Tobacco production has been increasing in importance in Ontario where 60,000 acres are now devoted to this crop. Conditions were generally satisfactory for the development and curing of the crop which was of record volume—62,500,000 pounds made up of 53,000,000 flue-cured, 7,000,000 burley and 2,500,000 dark tobacco. The outturn was approximately twice as large as in 1936 and substantially exceeded the previous record of 48,500,000 pounds established in 1935. Prices paid to growers declined slightly as compared with 1936, but with the large increase in production the total returns to growers was substantial, being estimated at \$15,000,000 as compared with \$8,000,000 in the previous season.

Pasturage and feed supplies were ample for all requirements and farm animals are in good condition. The demand for cattle from the United States continued strong and the quota under the trade agreement was exhausted in August. Shipments were well maintained during the balance of the year in spite of the return to the higher rate of duty and the total for the year is well above that for 1936. Cattle prices were higher as a result of the sustained demand, although heavy shipments of Western cattle during the summer and early autumn for finishing had a tendency to depress prices. Prices for hogs and sheep were generally satisfactory. The quota allowed Canadian bacon in British markets is still unfilled as packers cannot secure sufficient hogs of the proper type and finish. The output of dairy products has been well maintained, the decline in creamery butter being offset by the increase in the production of factory cheese.

Good progress in fall ploughing is reported, although the area prepared for next year's crops is not so large as in 1936. The acreage sown to fall wheat is also less, 690,000 against 781,000 acres, and the condition of the crop is not so good as a year ago.

Woods operations last winter were hampered by lack of snow, but in spite of this handicap the cut was large and sufficient for all requirements. Lumber prices rose early in the year and these increases were comparatively well maintained. Demand was generally good with the increase in construction operations and the increasing requirements of the northern mines, and supplies moved satisfactorily. Operations this season are being expanded, but no over-supply of lumber next season is anticipated. Pulpwood prices have also been higher, the demand for this product is expanding and increased quantities are being cut this winter.

Construction operations showed considerable expansion during the year, but are still greatly restricted. The value of contracts awarded in 1937 amounted to \$97,777,400 as compared with \$72,393,300 in 1936. The 1937 total is approximately 70 per cent of the value reported for the year 1926. The increase in residential building was noteworthy; to no small extent this gain was the result of the stimulus given under the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan.

The volume of wholesale and retail sales showed substantial improvement during the year. Trade in the mining districts was exceptionally good. The demand for building materials was better than for some years. Purchases of necessities were well maintained throughout the year; sales of luxury goods were reported to be higher than for some years. The number of tourists visiting the province was the largest in years and sales were satisfactory. As a result of the improved employment conditions and increased purchasing power, the public generally is buying more freely and seeking higher-quality merchandise.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Agricultural production in 1937 was again seriously reduced by drought conditions with damage particularly heavy in Saskatchewan where the worst crop failure in the history of the province was experienced. The east-central and south-eastern sections of Alberta were also affected. Conditions in Manitoba, however, were distinctly more favourable, the wheat crop being the largest since 1922. A large proportion of the Manitoba crop however, is Durum wheat, prices for which have fallen sharply as supplies in the United States are relatively abundant this season. Prices for farm products generally have continued at higher levels and in Manitoba and Alberta the value of field crops is substantially greater than for some years; in Saskatchewan values are exceedingly low as the crop failure was widespread and affected practically all



products. The official estimate of these values for the Prairie Provinces is as follows:

	1935	1936	1937
Manitoba.....	\$ 34,944,000	\$ 52,221,000	\$ 97,373,000
Saskatchewan.....	119,643,600	148,233,400	47,404,000
Alberta.....	93,687,000	104,523,000	129,623,000
Total.....	\$248,274,600	\$304,977,400	\$274,409,000

Autumn rains had been deficient and moisture reserves were extremely low. The snowfall during the winter was only moderate, so that farmers laboured under heavy disadvantages from the outset. Spring operations were delayed in many sections by inclement weather, but these rains greatly improved the condition of the soil and provided sufficient moisture for germination. Seed was generally available to farmers, those in drought areas receiving assistance from the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Seeding was completed in fair time in most districts and with abundant spring rains, crops got off to a good start, but with moisture reserves depleted it was recognized that heavy rains during the growing season would be required to provide satisfactory crops. These did not materialize in Saskatchewan and many sections of Alberta and deterioration was rapid and widespread. Early in June conditions in Saskatchewan became serious and the outlook precarious. In Manitoba only a small section was affected by drought but rust appeared and spread rapidly. As extensive areas had been sown to Durum and other rust-resistant wheats the damage was restricted but other varieties were seriously affected. Rains in Alberta in July and August revived crops, especially coarse grains, but were too late for the wheat in districts where the drought had been most severe. Grains in Manitoba matured rapidly as the weather during August was extremely hot and harvesting and threshing operations were completed satisfactorily. In Saskatchewan the short straw and heavy weed growth impeded the work and increased the difficulties of the farmers. Rains and snow delayed operations in Alberta, the quality of the grain being also affected. The total wheat crop in the Prairie Provinces is the smallest since 1918; the yield of coarse grains was greatly reduced in many sections. The following table gives the latest official estimate of the production of the principal grains in the three provinces, with comparative figures showing the final estimate for the previous season.

	(thousands of bushels)					
	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Manitoba.....	28,000	52,000	20,400	45,000	18,990	36,590
Saskatchewan.....	117,000	32,000	65,462	24,100	16,627	5,870
Alberta.....	67,000	75,000	50,000	77,100	17,000	22,900
Total.....	212,000	159,000	135,862	146,200	52,617	65,270

In view of the small crop, the volume of wheat deliveries has declined and up to December 31 amounted to only 96 million bushels as compared with 138 million bushels at the same date in 1936. The quality of the wheat has been lower as a result of the wet weather prevailing during harvesting and the high standard of previous years has not been maintained. Returns to December 31 indicated that 74 per cent of the grain inspected came within the contract grades as compared with 87 per cent for the same period in 1936. Supplies of wheat grading No. 1 and No. 2 Northern are extremely short this year and these grades command substantial premiums. Prices for wheat have been considerably higher than for some years. Overseas demand has been lighter as European crops were fairly large while home supplies are sufficient for the requirements of the United States this season and shipments to these markets have been small. Overseas shipments from Canada from August 1 to December 31, 1937, amounted to 43,001,934 bushels as compared with 84,987,070 bushels in 1936. It is estimated that the total exported this season will fall considerably below 100 million bushels as compared with

200 million in the crop year 1936/37. Canadian exports of wheat and wheat flour have not been less than 100 million bushels since the crop year 1919/20 when 92 million bushels were exported. Visible stocks of wheat had been reduced to 57,377,667 bushels on December 31, 1937, as compared with 113,293,224 bushels on the corresponding date in 1936. The carry-over at the beginning of the season amounted to only 36 million bushels, and with total supplies the smallest in years, stocks on hand on July 31, 1938, should be reduced to still smaller proportions.

Root crops did much better than grains as they benefited from the rains in the late summer and early autumn. The yield in Saskatchewan was smaller than in 1936 but the reductions were not so great as in other field crops. The total potato crop in the three provinces is placed at 6,669,000 cwt. as compared with 4,457,000 cwt. in 1936. Hay and fodder are more plentiful this season in Manitoba and Alberta but a serious shortage in Saskatchewan is reported. The acreage planted to sugar beets in Alberta was further increased, the average yield was higher and the total output 234,000 tons valued at \$1,589,000 against 204,000 tons valued at \$1,336,000 in 1936.

Autumn rain was more plentiful than for several years, greatly improving the moisture situation. Total precipitation for the three provinces as a unit is somewhat above the average although the distribution was very uneven, Manitoba reporting less than normal amounts and Alberta well above the average. In Saskatchewan conditions showed great variation. Good progress was made with fall ploughing in Manitoba as weather conditions were favourable.

Receipts of cattle at the principal stockyards were heavy in 1937 as a result of the feed situation. Hogs showed a small increase while the number of sheep offered fell off slightly. Cattle in Manitoba wintered fairly well, but in other provinces conditions were not so favourable, spring was late and cattle did not get out on the ranges as early as usual. When crop deterioration assumed serious proportions, the scarcity of feeds for the coming winter caused serious concern and further heavy shipments to livestock markets were made. Prices which had been well maintained, fell, particularly for poorly finished animals. Large numbers of cattle and calves were exported to the United States or to Eastern Canada for feeding. The number of animals on farms has been seriously depleted in Saskatchewan while the more favourable conditions prevailing in Manitoba have led farmers to add to their herds. Dairy production, under the circumstances, has been remarkably well maintained. The output of creamery butter is higher in both Manitoba and Alberta while the decrease reported in Saskatchewan amounts to less than 2 per cent.

Mineral production in Manitoba during 1937 established an all-time record with a total value estimated at \$15,000,000. This is a substantial increase over \$11,342,302, the total officially reported for 1936. Expansion has been rapid during recent years and mining has now become a major industry in this province. Higher prices for base metals stimulated activity in this field. The Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company operated steadily at capacity throughout the year. The Sherritt-Gordon Mine, the second largest in the district, resumed production on August 1 after having been closed for several years. Operations started on the basis of 1,000 tons daily but were later increased to 1,500 tons. The San Antonio, God's Lake, Gunnar and Laguna gold mines are all producing steadily. The mill at the Gurney mine came into production in November. On other properties extensive exploratory and development work has been undertaken and the coming year should see further expansion in Manitoba's mining industry.

Coal production in Saskatchewan up to September 30 amounted to 650,000 tons as compared with 594,000 tons at the same date in 1936. The output in Alberta last year, however,

fell off slightly as the short crop in Saskatchewan restricted the demand for coal for both railway and domestic purposes.

Following the discovery of crude oil in quantity in the Turner Valley petroleum field in 1936, drilling operations and development work have been greatly expanded. Production during the first ten months of 1937 amounted to 2,051,291 barrels against 1,310,000 for the whole of the previous year. Pipe-line and refining facilities have proved inadequate to take care of the output. Early in the year, operations were restricted to 65 per cent of the rated capacity of wells; this was later reduced to 45 per cent and in November to 35 per cent. Refining companies are increasing the capacity of their plants and additional pipe-lines are being constructed.

Oil refineries have all operated at or near capacity and additions to plants have been undertaken. Other manufacturing operations have been generally well maintained, some branches of the industry reporting increased activity. Flour mills have been busier during recent months but export demand has been disappointing although domestic sales have held up well. Packing plants have increased their output and were busy throughout the year. Iron and steel plants have been busy on equipment and materials for the oil wells and pipe lines. The demand for building and construction materials continues poor although some improvement is reported. Miscellaneous small industries operated on a moderate basis.

Wholesale and retail sales were somewhat larger in volume than in 1936. In the early part of the year, the outlook was promising, particularly for farm implements and automobiles, but as crop prospects dwindled, country orders fell off. Sales were especially poor in those districts where crops were a complete failure. Stocks in many lines are heavier than a year ago as a result of this decrease. The continued activity in the northern mining areas has been of material benefit since large and varied supplies have been required.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

During the past year, continued progress has been reported in practically all the principal branches of industry in British Columbia. The value of minerals produced in 1937 established a new record; conditions in the fishing industry were generally satisfactory and agricultural production was well maintained. The overseas demand for lumber fell off late in the year but on the whole conditions were favourable. Manufacturing operations generally increased throughout the Province; wholesale and retail sales were greater. Employment conditions throughout the province have continued to improve and the number unemployed and on relief have been substantially reduced.

Agricultural conditions were generally satisfactory. In spite of extreme variations in weather crops did well with yields somewhat larger than in 1936. Since prices for most farm products were well maintained returns to farmers showed some increase. The total value of all field crops is officially estimated at \$16,618,000 as compared with \$16,261,000 in 1936 and \$13,045,300 in 1935. Fruit crops were considerably larger than in the previous season. The apple outturn is placed at 5,220,300 boxes against 4,625,100 in 1936. The quality was good. Other fruits gave equally satisfactory returns, particularly when compared with the short crops of soft fruits last season. The export demand for apples has been strong but domestic markets have been slow. Prices at the opening of the marketing season were better than in the previous year but later declines were reported. Pasturage has been plentiful; with favourable weather cattle remained on the ranges longer than usual. Prices for livestock during 1937 were higher than for several years in spite of the larger number of animals offered for sale. The wool clip was of normal volume but with prices 50 per cent higher, returns will be greatly improved. Dairy production declined considerably

during the year, the output of creamery butter for the year—5,206,253 pounds—being 10 per cent less than in the same months of 1936.

Mining operations were greatly stimulated by the increased prices which prevailed for base metals. While declines from the high levels of March and April have been general, average prices for the year for most metals were considerably higher. It is estimated that the total value of all minerals produced in the Province in 1937 was \$73,176,315. This compares with \$54,266,107 for 1936 and \$48,821,239 for 1935 and a previous high of \$68,000,000 established in 1929. Gold, zinc and lead production established new high records and silver output reached the highest point since 1930. Shipments of ore to the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1937 aggregated 599,781 tons as compared with 539,280 tons for 1936. The total for the twelve months was the largest for some years. The output of coal during 1937 is placed at 1,450,000 tons against 1,335,910 in 1936 and 1,187,968 in 1935. Production of structural materials was well maintained throughout the year.

British Columbia lumber mills were quite active during the early months of the year but later shipping space was scarce, freight rates rose sharply and demand in export markets declined. Operations were therefore curtailed. Loggers had a busy season and the total output is estimated to have increased by 10 per cent over that of 1936. Demand for lumber from the Prairie Provinces has continued dull; shipments to Eastern Canada and the United States also failed to fulfill expectations. Exports were heavy during the first eight months of the year but shipments in later months were smaller than the high totals recorded for the corresponding months of 1936. Shipments to October 31, 1937 amounted to 937 million feet as compared with 972 million on the same date in 1936. Overseas shipments were larger by 21 million feet but this gain was more than offset by the decrease in shipments to the United States and Eastern Canada. Great Britain, the largest consumer of British Columbia lumber, accounted for 548 million feet of the 1937 total against 500 million in 1936. Increased shipments were also made to other European markets, Australia, New Zealand and Central and South America. The decline in Japanese purchases has been arrested, 1937 exports showing a substantial increase as compared with the previous year. Unsettled conditions in China, however, have caused a serious reduction in lumber shipments from British Columbia, the total for 1937 being only half that for 1936. Prices for shingles were higher but demand was poor so that operations were generally curtailed.

The total pack of canned salmon in 1937 amounted to 1,493,956 cases. While this total is 387,000 cases less than in 1936, it is only slightly smaller than the corresponding figures for 1935 and 1934 and is regarded as satisfactory. The pack of all the principal varieties, except pinks, was lower as compared with 1936 as a result of the short run of fish. Prices have been well maintained with shipments going forward in good volume. Domestic demand has improved and while orders from Great Britain show some decline, available stocks are not burdensome—supplies of Sockeye in fact being somewhat short. Landings of halibut at Prince Rupert during the season reached 14,754,400 pounds as compared with 13,172,900 pounds in 1936. The Canadian catch was substantially larger than for some years, average prices were slightly higher so that returns to fishermen were considerably greater and the season was generally profitable. The pack of dry salt salmon was reduced as the Japanese market was uncertain. Owing to the difficulty in disposing of supplies from the previous season, the herring pack was only two-thirds as large as the record established in 1936. Surplus supplies of herring were absorbed by the fish reduction plants; it is reported that the extra output of both oil and meal has been disposed of at fair prices. Costs

were materially higher this year so that profits were small in spite of the expansion in operations.

The pulp and paper industry, during the greater part of the year, operated at full capacity. Other branches of the manufacturing industry were also active although operations were curtailed during the later months. The year on the whole, however, was generally satisfactory.

The volume of wholesale and retail sales during the year continued to show improvement as industrial activity throughout the Province increased. The number of tourists visiting British Columbia in 1937 was the largest ever recorded. The number of automobiles entered during the first ten months of the year was well above the total for 1936. Cars from other parts of Canada were more numerous than ever before. Tourists are reported to have spent more freely and to have made longer stops. Wheat shipments through British Columbia ports have fallen off drastically and with high freight rates and shipping space scarce, the total volume of exports moving through Vancouver and New Westminster has declined. Incoming cargoes, however, have held up well.

### NEWFOUNDLAND

Conditions in Newfoundland show some improvement, although the situation of the codfisheries is still discouraging. Landings were small, but prices were higher in spite of the poor export demand resulting from the disturbed conditions in many important consuming countries. Total landings were about the same size as last year, below 1,000,000 quintals, as compared with 1,250,000 quintals in 1935. Larger catches were secured by the Bank and Labrador fisheries, but the returns from the Shore fishery were very poor. As a result of the decrease in supplies, prices were considerably higher and returns to fishermen were somewhat greater. Market conditions have improved and present prospects indicate that the catch will be disposed of at fair prices. Shipments to Brazil, Puerto Rico, Portugal and Greece have gone forward in good volume, with prices in these markets steady. Sales to Italy and Spain have been more difficult, but Newfoundland's quota in the Italian market for 1938 will be based on 1937 shipments. The government, therefore, is encouraging exports to this market by an insurance project; for a premium of 2 per cent, exporters are guaranteed prompt payment of 80 per cent of the invoice value of all shipments, regardless of risks of war, exchange restrictions and lira fluctuations. The Fishery Commission appointed in 1935 recently published its final report which constitutes the most exhaustive survey ever made of the Newfoundland codfishing industry. The lobster pack was about 2,000 cases less than in 1936, when the total output reached 19,543 cases. The salmon catch was larger, prices were higher and shipments have been going forward in good volume. This year's seal fleet comprised only seven vessels against eight in 1936; the total number of seals taken fell from 183,689 to 113,340, but as prices were approximately 30 per cent higher, the total value of the catch—\$205,022—was only \$19,473 less than in 1936. Market conditions have been good and supplies of seal skins and seal oil readily absorbed.

The pulp and paper industry operated at full capacity during the greater part of the year. Shipments from both plants were substantially greater than in 1936. Considerable work is being undertaken in connection with the mill at Grand Falls, including the increase in the capacity of the hydro-electric plant to 27,000 horse power, the re-conditioning of paper-making machines and the construction of a sulphite pulp drying machine which will permit the annual export of 15,000 tons of sulphite pulp. It is estimated that the total cost of this work will be about \$2,500,000. The total pulpwood cut for the coming year is being increased to the record total of 700,000 cords, of which 200,000 cords are for export. The

export of pulpwood and pitprops is gradually developing into an important industry. Other branches of manufacturing producing largely for the local market have been active, with operations at or near capacity of the plants.

Shipments from the Bell Island iron mines during 1937 were more than double the total in the previous year. Exports to Germany were particularly heavy, although substantial increases were shown by all important purchasing countries. The total for the year is estimated at 1,819,000 long tons valued at \$4,850,000 as compared with 761,817 tons and \$2,100,000 in 1936. It is anticipated that operations will continue on a satisfactory basis for some months. The situation at Buchans Mine was also satisfactory, with the plant operating at full capacity. Prices for base metals were substantially higher during 1937 than for some years and demand strong. Exploration work in promising areas is being continued, but no definite results have been reported.

In spite of the poor returns of the codfishery, wholesale and retail sales were well maintained as a result of the increased activity in other industries. Tourists are visiting the Dominion in increasing numbers, providing an additional stimulus to trade. The employment situation shows some improvement, but is still a matter of concern. The prosperity of the island depends so largely on the codfisheries that improvement in this industry is of vital importance.

### WEST INDIES

Although gains were not spectacular nor large, steady progress was reported in the West Indies in 1937; this was particularly true in the British West Indies. Short crops of some staple products, due to drought and other adverse weather conditions, and continued low prices for many exports, were unfavourable factors. On the other hand, the West Indies were favoured by higher prices for cocoa, satisfactory sugar harvests and continued expansion in banana cultivation. Public work projects were undertaken on an extensive scale in many of the islands; these materially relieved the unemployment problem and stimulated wholesale and retail trade. The number of tourists visiting the West Indies has continued to increase and the provision of more adequate accommodation and facilities for their entertainment has been undertaken.

Weather conditions for the 1937 sugar crops in the British West Indies were generally favourable and outturns satisfactory. The records established in the 1935/36 season in Trinidad and Barbados were not reached, but new highs were established in Jamaica and St. Kitts. The output in Antigua was the largest since 1932. Export shipments have been going forward in good volume and stocks carried over are negligible. Prices secured by growers have been rather disappointing. Expansion in sugar cultivation has been general throughout the islands in recent years. Some concern was expressed by growers as to the quotas established by the International Sugar Agreement concluded in London during the year, as it was felt in some quarters that the limitation of exports may hinder further development. On the whole, however, the quotas fixed have proved generally satisfactory. In Barbados molasses stocks, including current production and the carry-over from the previous season, have been practically all marketed. Weather conditions have been variable but prospects for the growing cane throughout the sugar-producing colonies are considered satisfactory and the outlook for the 1938 crop is reasonably promising.

Cocoa prices were generally high during 1937, although poor export demand caused some decline late in the year. The Trinidad crop was one of the poorest ever harvested as a result of floods and disease, particularly "witchbroom" and thrips. The outturn was about 40 per cent less than in 1936. Jamaican growers fared better, but in Grenada production does not as

yet reflect the increased care and attention to cultivation which has been made possible by the higher prices prevailing. Export shipments have been going forward in good volume, the total shipped being substantially greater than in 1936, and stocks carried over are comparatively small. Prospects for the new crop are satisfactory.

The Jamaican banana industry continues to show remarkable recovery after the setbacks experienced in recent years. Cutting in large volume extended over a much longer period in 1937 than is usual and the hurricane season passed without damage to plantations. Exports for the year amounted to approximately 27,000,000 stems,—an all-time record. The first year of the new marketing arrangement following the report of the Royal Commission, which investigated the Jamaican banana industry, has been concluded with satisfactory results to all concerned. Leaf-spot disease has reappeared in some districts as rains were heavy; the growers affected are greatly concerned and various control measures have been undertaken. Exports of bananas from Grenada and Dominica were heavier than in 1936. Arrangements have been concluded under which United Fruit Company ships call fortnightly at Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent to load bananas for discharge at Boston. Progress in the cultivation of bananas in the eastern islands has continued, and this industry is providing a valuable secondary crop. In Grenada, however, the high cocoa prices have caused interest in banana cultivation to decline.

Continued growth in the citrus fruit industry is reported. Grapefruit operations in Trinidad were generally satisfactory, with export shipments somewhat above those in 1936. A large part of the crop was of poor quality and the proportion used for canning was increased. The Jamaican crop of citrus fruits was disappointing, the quantities harvested were average and prices poor. Lime production in Dominica is slowly recovering from the hurricane of 1933; shipments are increasing and 1937 crops were marketed on a remunerative basis. Lime groves in Montserrat have suffered heavy damage from root disease and pests and it has become necessary to replant considerable areas with disease-resistant stock.

Sea Island cotton production in Montserrat showed some improvement over 1936, but was still considerably below the record established in 1935. Weather conditions were unfavourable and damage from insect pests heavy. A large part of the crop is still held in warehouses in England unsold. The crop in Antigua suffered from heavy rains and returns were disappointing. Planting operations for the 1938 crop have been completed, with germination quite satisfactory. Some increase in the total acreage sown is reported. Coconut shipments from Jamaica and Trinidad were larger in 1937 than in 1936. The demand for copra has been strong, with shipments substantially higher than for some years. The petroleum industry in Trinidad has been operated at capacity and the output in 1937 constituted a new record. Extensive exploration and development work has been undertaken by the larger companies. The production of gold in British Guiana is up slightly but the progress of this industry has been somewhat disappointing in recent years. The export of diamonds has continued to decline. The bauxite industry was active during the year; shipments during 1937 were more than 75 per cent greater than in 1936, establishing an all-time high.

The financial position of the British West Indian governments has continued generally satisfactory. The Jamaican government recently called for local subscriptions to the second issue of £500,000 of the £2,000,000 loan authorized in 1936. The bonds were issued at par with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent and mature 1957/62. Applications amounted to £160,000 and the balance is to be raised in London. The Public Works Department in Jamaica has been authorized to

spend approximately £500,000 on new projects. The largest item is road work which calls for a total expenditure of £150,000; new bridges and repairs to existing structures call for an additional £47,000. In the hope of stimulating tourist traffic road improvement is being considered in Trinidad. The complete programme as outlined by the Committee studying the matter would entail an outlay of \$3,121,000.

In the French West Indies sugar crops were satisfactory, the outturn in Guadeloupe constituting a record at 58,500 tons. The sugar beet crop in France was short, demand for colonial supplies was good and stocks were disposed of at top prices. Prices for rum, however, remained low with demand poor. The cultivation of bananas has continued to expand and shipments to France have gone forward in good volume. The import tax of 15 centimes per kilo levied in France and which formed the fund from which export premiums to local producers were paid, was reduced to 5 centimes and later abolished. This industry is now an important factor in the economic welfare of the colonies. Prospects for the 1938 crop are considered good but supplies may exceed French requirements.

Business conditions in Cuba during 1937 showed a continuation of the improvement initiated in 1934. Government revenues were considerably larger than in 1936; foreign trade continued to expand, both exports and imports showing substantial gains. The tourist season was most successful and during the summer, visitors were more numerous than usual. Public and private construction operations increased and greater activity was reported in the mining industry. Sugar production in 1937 was placed at 2,970,999 Spanish tons of 2209 pounds as compared with 2,555,935 in 1936. The quota allotted Cuba for sugar shipments to the United States under the Sugar Control Act was finally fixed at 2,148,951 short tons of 2000 pounds against 2,012,607 for the previous season. Shipments were the largest in five years. Total exports in 1937 were 2,593,828 tons against 2,499,720 in 1936. Shipments to the United States increased to 1,889,365 tons last year from 1,592,159 in the previous season; other countries took less—704,463 in 1937 and 907,569 in 1936, as the extension of time granted for shipments under export permits lessened the pressure for the sale of sugar to countries other than the United States. Stocks in Cuba are somewhat higher as a result. The 1937 tobacco crop was larger than in the previous season and returns to growers were higher in both the Vuelta Arriba and Vuelta Abajo districts. The loss of the Spanish market, which in past years absorbed nearly 20 per cent of the total crop—mostly in low grades—has been offset by larger sales in other countries as well as by increased domestic consumption so that available supplies have been disposed of without difficulty. Prospects for the 1938 crop are considered satisfactory. The coffee situation shows some improvement, with the reconstituted Coffee Institute definitely in control. Although last year's outturn was larger than in 1936, no great difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the crop. Livestock have been in good demand with prices generally higher. Jerked beef factories have been active, with a ready market for their output. Dairying has continued to increase in importance; production has expanded to the point where Cuba is now practically independent of outside supplies.

The Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration has continued to expend substantial sums for public works projects. Funds allocated by the United States Federal Government for the year ending June 30, 1938 aggregate \$13,000,000. This is somewhat less than in previous years but has been sufficient to maintain activity. It has also been announced that \$3,000,000 will be spent on roads jointly by the Insular and Federal Governments. Private construction operations have been active. The demand for building materials as a result has been brisk and heavy imports have been required. Weather

conditions were favourable for sugar production; the output for the 1937/38 season is expected to reach 1,000,000 tons; this compares with 996,342 tons in 1936/37. The quota for Puerto Rican shipments to the United States has been adjusted at 883,303 tons, somewhat higher than was expected earlier in the season. The coffee crop was reduced by drought; the output will be considerably below ordinary domestic requirements and imports will be required to make up the deficiency. Tobacco was also a short crop, with quality poor; plantings for the new crop are being extended. An extensive campaign to attract tourists and to provide additional facilities for their entertainment is being undertaken by the Insular Government. It is hoped that the tourist trade can be developed into a substantial source of income and employment.

Exports from the Dominican Republic have continued to expand, the value of shipments during the first nine months of 1937 being greater than for the whole of 1936. Sugar production constituted a new record and shipments have been heavy. A Sugar Institute has been established for the regulation of the industry and to give effect to the London Sugar Convention under which the export quota for the Dominican Republic was fixed at 400,000 metric tons. Cocoa supplies were larger in 1937 but were all disposed of at remunerative prices. The coffee outturn this season shows an increase, with quality excellent but prices are low and returns to growers poor. The tobacco crop was about the same size as in the previous season; export demand has been poor and shipments declined. Prices have recently been rising, so the outlook for the coming year is considered more favourable. Rice production in 1937 was equal to requirements but weather conditions have been unfavourable for unirrigated fields and the crop in 1938 is expected to be somewhat smaller.

In Haiti government revenues for the fiscal year 1936/37 were well maintained, increased receipts from import duties largely offsetting the decline in export duties due to smaller coffee shipments. The new coffee crop is much larger than last season and there is some concern prevalent amongst exporters regarding its disposition. The provisional trade agreement with France expired on August 31 and not having been renewed, no coffee quota has been accorded to Haiti by France. Efforts are being made to secure purchasers in other European markets and in the United States. The government has sponsored a campaign to improve the quality of Haitian coffee and has built a considerable number of cement-drying platforms throughout the country. Cocoa exports in 1936/37 were smaller as supplies were short; as a result of the high prices prevailing, however, the value was nearly double the total reported for the fiscal year 1935/36. The cotton crop suffered considerable boll-weevil damage but the outturn was only slightly reduced. Prices were higher. Banana cultivation has continued to expand throughout the Republic; shipments have more than doubled in both quantity and value.

## SOUTH AMERICA

The improvement in economic conditions in Latin America continued well into 1937 and most indices of production and distribution reflected the favourable trend. Wholesale and retail trade, collections, bank clearings, railway receipts and government finance made substantial gains during the year. International trade increased in volume in many countries as a result of the renewed demand and higher prices for the foodstuffs and raw materials produced in these countries and the increase in exports made possible a corresponding rise in imports. Agricultural crops were of good size, petroleum production was expanded and domestic manufacturers operated on a satisfactory basis. Political changes in Brazil in November and the reversal of her traditional coffee policy caused wide repercussions in all coffee-producing areas, but the new

policy may finally place the whole coffee industry on a more stable basis.

The increase in South American foreign trade continued during 1937. Increased crops of wheat and other grains in Argentina permitted exports on a more normal scale. For the first eleven months of the year shipments were the largest in volume in any year since 1930. Prices for exported commodities were higher and values were 45 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1936. Animal products were also in good demand; shipments showed only a moderate increase in volume but returns were substantially greater. Coffee shipments from Brazil were considerably smaller than for some years, but this decrease was more than offset by larger shipments of other products such as meats, fruits, minerals and timber, with the result that exports during the first nine months of the year for which returns are available were larger both in volume and value than in the same months of the previous two years. Petroleum-producing countries reported active operations, with shipments going forward in increasing volume. The general expansion in foreign trade throughout South America was substantial and greatly assisted by the continued policy of concluding trade agreements with European and other American countries.

The Anglo-Argentine trade treaty (Roca-Runciman agreement) was renewed late in 1936 for a period of three years expiring November 20, 1939 and trade relations under the new arrangement continued satisfactory. The Argentine trade agreement with Germany, which expired on December 31, 1936, was extended for one year with Germany agreeing to increase her importation of Argentine meats. In February, Argentina and Peru concluded an arrangement whereby Peru exempts imports of Argentine wheat to a total of 10,000 tons from tariff charges in exchange for the reduction by Argentina of customs duties on Peruvian crude petroleum. A most-favoured-nation agreement was concluded between Italy and Argentina in March, and later an agreement with the Netherlands under which duty concessions on Dutch products were made in return for increased import quotas on Argentine meat and packing house products, poultry and fruits. A most-favoured-nation agreement between Argentina and Czechoslovakia was also arranged; this included a provision to facilitate transfer of funds. The whole tariff system in the Argentine is now under study by a departmental Commission appointed by the Minister of Finance in October.

Early in the year Brazil concluded an arrangement with Italy that payment for Brazilian merchandise exported to Italy would be effected solely by means of Italian exports to Brazil. A most-favoured-nation trade agreement was signed in March by the governments of Brazil and the Netherlands, and at the same time an arrangement was made for the liquidation of Dutch commercial credits in Brazil. Colombia and Germany signed a new agreement in May, effective for eighteen months from June 1, 1937, replacing the aski-mark agreement which expired in November 1936. A commercial agreement was also concluded by Colombia with Czechoslovakia. By an exchange of notes in March, Colombia and Venezuela mutually agreed to continue the elimination of certain imposts on trans-border trade for another year. Peru and France extended the provisional commercial agreement of 1934 in modified form, France granting the minimum tariff on a quota of 1,500 metric tons of Peruvian coffee, while Peru reduced by one-half the import and other duties on French champagne, cognacs and armagnacs. The commercial treaty between Venezuela and France concluded in May, 1935, was renewed for a further period of one year. This agreement provides for the annual importation of 8,400,000 kilos of Venezuelan coffee by France, Venezuela granting concessions on various articles of French manufacture, including medicinal products, perfumes, champagne and cognac.

Exchange control continues an important factor in many countries, but as trade has improved there has been a gradual tendency for the reduction of restrictions. No change is reported in the system of exchange control in Argentina, the official selling rate for importers remaining at 16 pesos and the buying rate at 15 pesos to the pound. The Bank of Brazil still continued to control exchange in Brazil although operations were greatly curtailed by official decree issued late in December. A new exchange decree was issued in Colombia in January under which all operations must be licensed and regulations were tightened in November following the change in the Brazilian coffee policy. In Uruguay exchange control has continued in principle to follow the policy of reciprocal trade, imports from any country being limited to the value of that country's purchases. A preference in securing exchange to those countries which are important purchasers of a country's products is a usual practice where exchange control is in effect.

Great attention was paid by the Argentine government during the year to its United States dollar indebtedness and good progress was made in its programme for the repatriation of its foreign debt and the conversion of the balance outstanding at lower rates of interest. The total outstanding in United States dollar bonds has been reduced from \$236,500,000 U.S. to \$128,500,000 U.S. on bonds carrying 4 per cent coupons as compared with 6 per cent under the old issues. The difference of \$108,000,000 U.S. has been paid off from funds provided by local issues. Following the success of the National Government in its conversion arrangements, several of the provincial governments undertook similar operations by means of which the cost of debt services has been substantially reduced. In Uruguay it was decreed that Public National Internal Bonds bearing interest at 6 and 6½ per cent should be replaced by a new issue at 5 per cent with provisions for regular amortization. The amounts involved comprised 68,471,000 pesos in 6 per cents and 86,332,000 in 6½'s. At the same time it was decreed the 6 per cent State Mortgage Bank bonds amounting to 173,000,000 pesos should be converted to a 5 per cent basis. Municipal authorities in Uruguay also replaced outstanding Internal Debt bonds by a new issue with interest at 5 per cent with amortization provisions.

Higher world prices for many basic commodities stimulated agricultural and mining operations during the year. The output of crude petroleum in the principal producing countries in 1937 was higher than in the previous year. Despite labour difficulties early in the year, the output in Venezuela will substantially exceed the records established in 1935 and 1936. In October 1936 an output of 14,079,198 barrels constituted a new monthly high. This was exceeded in March 1937 and later no less than six other new monthly records were made, culminating in October with an output of 17,499,506 barrels for the month. The total for the first eleven months of 1937 for which returns are available was 167,521,957 barrels against 146,065,092 in the corresponding period of 1936. In Colombia a new monthly record was established in October, with total production for the year to October 31 at 16,675,265 barrels against 15,576,791 at the same date in the previous year. Peruvian operations were maintained at about the same level as in 1936.

The final estimate of the 1937 maize crop in Argentina placed the outturn at 359,645,000 bushels as compared with 392,483,000 bushels in 1936 and a five-year average of 304,861,000 bushels. Shipments during 1937 were heavy, substantially above those in 1936. The acreage sown to wheat and other grains was increased, but growing crops suffered from drought and later severe frosts caused heavy damage. The first official estimate places the wheat crop at 191,966,000

bushels as compared with 248,000,000 in the previous season and a five-year average of 244,000,000 bushels. The production of other grains showed corresponding declines. The yield of linseed is indicated at 62,401,000 bushels against 76,201,000 in 1936/37 and 70,568,000 for the five-year average. Stocks of all grains are comparatively small, with prices well maintained. Satisfactory progress in the elevator construction programme is reported with some contracts let and work under way. The expenditures for the current year have been set at 20,187,000 pesos; the total programme calls for expenditures estimated at 51,980,000 pesos. The livestock industry enjoyed a good year, pasturage was ample and supplies abundant. All entries of cattle brought remunerative prices. Slaughtering of cattle and swine were heavier than in 1936 but a small decline was reported for sheep. Meat exports show a substantial increase in both quantity and value, the decline in shipments of chilled beef being more than offset by the gain in frozen beef exports. The import tax on Argentine meat imposed by Great Britain was met by a subsidy to the local industry, but as a result of the improvement in prices the amount of the subsidy was reduced.

The 1937/38 coffee crop in Brazil was officially estimated at 26 million bags; the Convention of coffee-producing states decided in May to divide the crop into three quotas; (1) a sacrifice quota of 30 per cent to be purchased at 5 milreis per bag of 60 kilos; (2) a second quota of 40 per cent to be held in reserve at a price of 65 milreis per bag, and (3) the balance of 30 per cent to be free for trading and export. A conference of the Pan-American coffee growers was held at Havana in August but no constructive measures to meet the coffee situation resulted. Late in October the Brazilian government announced a definite change in Brazil's long standing coffee valorization plan, whereby the system of control was greatly modified and a policy of open competition adopted. Measures of various kinds for the control of the coffee situation had been in effect for a period of thirty-one years. The export tax on coffee was reduced from 45 milreis per bag to 12 milreis and restrictions on the free shipment of coffee were withdrawn. As a result, coffee prices in all markets declined sharply. The modification in the coffee policy is still too recent for the full effects of the change to be fully appreciated, but in coffee circles a feeling of optimism is reported. Shipments of mild coffee had been heavy but the change in the Brazilian policy had immediate repercussions in Colombia and other coffee-producing countries. The Colombian crop is coming out very slowly as weather conditions have been unfavourable, but considerable concern is reported regarding the disposition of the crop at prices remunerative to the growers.

Political conditions in South America were generally quiet during the greater part of 1937. Colombian national elections for the House of Representatives were held in April without incident. In Argentina Presidential elections for the 1938/44 term were held in September, final returns indicating the success of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, former Minister of Finance. With elections pending, the ordinary session of Congress which came to a close on September 30 attempted little legislation of importance. Early in November, the President of Brazil promulgated a decree suspending the existing constitution, dissolving all legislative bodies and proclaiming a new constitution. This provides for a representative form of government, with wide powers vested in the President whose term of office is increased to six years. There will be an upper and a lower chamber elected by indirect suffrage. Presidents will be elected by an Electoral College whose members will be nominated by municipal authorities in numbers proportional to the population of the respective states. Parliament will sit for four months only in ordinary session and extraordinarily at the instance of the President of the Republic.

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INCORPORATED 1869

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## BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

ALIX.....	W. D. Clarke.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	COCHRANE.....	J. K. Atkinson.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	INNISFAIL.....	R. C. Jamieson.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BARONS.....	J. W. Doran.....	"	CONSORT.....	A. P. Henry.....	"	LACOMBE.....	C. D. Marble.....	"
BASHAW.....	J. A. Hale.....	"	DIDSBURY.....	F. Dunlop.....	"	LETHBRIDGE.....	C. MacMillan.....	"
BASSANO.....	H. W. Harper.....	"	DRUMHELLER.....	D. E. R. Ewer.....	"	MEDICINE HAT.....	E. I. Vickers.....	"
BEISEKER.....	A. Reid.....	"	EDMONTON.....	W. A. Allingham.....	"	MORINVILLE.....	B. L. Robinson.....	"
BELLEVUE.....	W. Innes.....	"		J. L. Adam.....	<i>Asst.</i>	OKOTOKS.....	C. G. M. McBey.....	"
BIG VALLEY.....	J. R. Clark.....	"	JASPER AVE. WEST.....	S. A. Maddocks.....	"	PINCHER CREEK.....	A. E. Ryan.....	"
BLACKIE.....	A. H. O'Keefe.....	"	FAIRVIEW.....	D. Mackie.....	"	RED DEER.....	S. F. D. Roe.....	"
BLAIRMORE.....	J. B. Wilson.....	"	FOREMOST.....	L. Crawshaw.....	"	SEXSMITH.....	S. W. Smith.....	"
BROOKS.....	D. Macadam.....	"	FORT McMURRAY.....	C. A. Thorp.....	"	SOUTH EDMONTON.....	F. N. Lett.....	"
CALGARY.....	E. McLean.....	"	FORT SASKATCHEWAN.....	J. Dewar.....	"	SPIRIT RIVER.....	N. J. Morris.....	"
	J. L. Shelton.....	<i>Asst.</i>	GRANDE PRAIRIE.....	J. H. Hunter.....	"	STANDARD.....	R. C. Hugh.....	"
3RD STREET WEST.....	A. B. McLellan.....	"	HALKIRK.....	P. C. Haymes.....	"	STETTLER.....	A. E. Morrison.....	"
CAMROSE.....	R. Capstick.....	"	HANNA.....	G. C. Siddall.....	"	STRATHMORE.....	C. F. Nicholl.....	"
CARDSTON.....	H. P. Filleul.....	"	HIGH RIVER.....	J. M. Windsor.....	"	THREE HILLS.....	D. Hutcheson.....	"
CEREAL.....	T. A. Horn.....	"	HOLDEN.....	W. J. Fleming.....	"	TURNER VALLEY.....	L. F. Maggs.....	"

## SUB-BRANCH

Sub. to Open for business  
HILLCREST..... Bellevue.... Tues. & Sat.

## BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ABBOTSFORD.....	L. Caldecott.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	KELOWNA.....	F. J. Willis.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	NORTH VANCOUVER.....	H. L. Fraser.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BURNS LAKE.....	R. Commons.....	"	LADNER.....	A. Flaten.....	"	PENTICTON.....	W. Heberton.....	"
CHILLIWACK.....	G. Curwen.....	"	LANGLEY PRAIRIE.....	W. A. Butchart.....	"	PORT ALBERNI.....	G. W. Bett.....	"
COURTENAY.....	H. R. Dove.....	"	MCKAY.....	D. P. Lockhart.....	"	PORT MOODY.....	G. L. Harrison.....	"
CRANBROOK.....	C. A. Sneath.....	"	NANAIMO.....	F. A. McCarthy.....	"	PRINCE GEORGE.....	F. C. Smith.....	"
CUMBERLAND.....	C. Reid.....	"	NELSON.....	A. Baird.....	"	PRINCE RUPERT.....	F. T. E. Robertson.....	"
GRAND FORKS.....	J. Gridale.....	"	NEW WESTMINSTER.....	W. J. McFadyen.....	"	QUESNEL.....	D. B. Maclean.....	"
KAMLOOPS.....	C. R. McLeod.....	"				SMITHERS.....	L. G. Calder.....	"

## BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

STEVESTON ..... K. C. York ..... <i>Mgr.</i> VANCOUVER ..... { J. G. Nickerson ..... " { A. J. Ross ..... <i>Asst.</i> " CAMBIE & BROADWAY ..... O. Moon ..... " CORDOVA ST. .... A. F. S. Tatum ..... " DAVIE ST. .... W. B. Boucher ..... " DUNBAR & 17TH AVE. .... H. A. Stace ..... <i>Actg.</i> " EAST END ..... H. F. Montgomery ..... " FAIRVIEW ..... H. C. Hoppgood ..... "	VANCOUVER—Continued. GEORGIA & DENMAN ..... J. K. H. Currie ..... <i>Mgr.</i> GRANDVIEW ..... J. W. Logan ..... " HASTINGS & HOMER ..... H. C. Samis ..... " HASTINGS ST. & NANAIMO RD. .... G. F. Marsh ..... " KINGSWAY ..... J. Howat ..... " MARPOLE ..... A. D. McLeod ..... " MT. PLEASANT ..... H. F. Bishop ..... "	VANCOUVER—Continued. ROBSON ST. .... R. Egan ..... <i>Mgr.</i> 25TH AVENUE ..... P. E. Bradley ..... " VERNON ..... W. S. Strachan ..... " VICTORIA ..... G. H. Stevens ..... " DOUGLAS ST. .... A. Watson ..... " FORT ST. .... A. L. Putnam ..... " VICTORIA WEST ..... R. H. Mawhinney ..... " WELLS ..... J. O. Lennie ..... " WEST VANCOUVER ..... H. Ostrom ..... "
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### SUB-BRANCHES

Sub. to	Open for business
BRITANNIA BEACH ..... Vancouver, 9th, 10th, 11th, 24th, 25th and 26th of each month.	UNION BAY ..... Courtenay Tues. & Friday

### BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

BALDUR ..... F. H. Bridge ..... <i>Mgr.</i> BEAUSEJOUR ..... W. Craik ..... " BINSKARTH ..... G. Drew ..... " BIRTLE ..... A. W. Seccombe ..... " BOISSEVAIN ..... A. T. Kenward ..... " BRANDON ..... A. J. Courtney ..... " CARMAN ..... G. T. Sewell ..... " CLANWILLIAM ..... T. B. Weekes ..... " CRYSTAL CITY ..... A. P. Thomson ..... " DELORAINE ..... H. A. Lawson ..... " FLIN FLON ..... G. O. Bergman ..... " GLENBORO ..... W. H. Nevill ..... " HAMIOTA ..... C. G. Webb ..... " LAC DU BONNET ..... A. Griffin ..... " LANGRUTH ..... T. M. Willet ..... " LA RIVIERE ..... J. F. McMillan ..... " LUNDAR ..... C. Shewfelt ..... " MANITOU ..... C. P. Old ..... " MCCREARY ..... T. E. Squire ..... " MELITA ..... G. E. W. N. Branston ..... " MINIOTA ..... J. C. Vradenburgh ..... "	MINNEDOSA ..... J. V. Harrison ..... <i>Mgr.</i> MINTO ..... W. L. Leppert ..... " MORDEN ..... M. W. Gordon ..... " NEWDALE ..... W. M. Crosbie ..... " NINGA ..... M. Andrew ..... " PIERSON ..... F. Brown ..... " PINE FALLS ..... E. Dixon ..... " RAPID CITY ..... H. R. McClung ..... " ROBLIN ..... R. Halliday ..... " ROLAND ..... J. W. McLaughlin ..... " RUSSELL ..... D. R. McDougald ..... " ST. BONIFACE ..... W. English ..... " UNION STOCK YARDS ..... S. C. H. Pilling ..... " STE. ROSE DU LAC ..... D. Bourgeois ..... " SHOAL LAKE ..... D. F. Rankine ..... " SOMERSET ..... J. E. Bessette ..... " SOURIS ..... W. R. Bell ..... " STEINBACH ..... M. Kissuk ..... " THE PAS ..... C. C. King ..... " WASKADA ..... E. Sinclair ..... " WAWANESA ..... J. D. Harrower ..... "	WHITEMOUTH ..... E. F. Shewfelt ..... <i>Mgr.</i> WINNIPEG ..... { F. T. Palfrey ..... " { G. A. Holtby ..... <i>Asst.</i> " CARLTON & PORTAGE ..... G. K. Stone ..... " GRAIN EXCHANGE ..... S. E. Rae ..... " LOGAN & SHERBROOK ..... C. G. Barnes ..... " MAIN & LOGAN ..... G. N. Walker ..... " MAIN & MOUNTAIN ..... L. P. P. E. Grondines ..... " MAIN & SELKIRK ..... M. E. Gray ..... " OSBORNE & CORYDON ..... J. H. Stafford ..... " PORTAGE AVE. .... M. A. O'Hara ..... " PORTAGE & ARLINGTON ..... F. K. Wilson ..... " PORTAGE & GOOD ..... J. H. Fraser ..... " ST. JAMES ..... R. E. Emmett ..... " SARGENT & SHERBROOK ..... N. R. Nagle ..... " SELKIRK & SALTER ..... B. R. Kark ..... " SHERBROOK & PORTAGE ..... A. J. Wilson ..... " WEST KILDONAN ..... S. B. O'Connell ..... " WILLIAM & SHERBROOK ..... A. J. Wishart ..... "
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### BRANCHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST ..... F. H. Eaton ..... <i>Mgr.</i> BUCTOUCHE ..... P. Lelievre ..... " CAMPBELLTON ..... A. J. Smith ..... " CANTERBURY ..... A. H. Morell ..... " DALHOUSIE ..... W. R. Fillmore ..... " DORCHESTER ..... J. C. G. Cook ..... " EDMUNDSTON ..... T. J. Scott ..... " FREDERICTON ..... H. S. Murray ..... "	FREDERICTON JUNCTION ..... E. I. Snell ..... <i>Mgr.</i> GRAND FALLS ..... J. C. Demers ..... " HARVEY STATION ..... L. J. Gay ..... " MONCTON ..... S. J. Macleod ..... " NEWCASTLE ..... C. S. Macdonald ..... " PLASTER ROCK ..... O. V. Stevenson ..... " REXTON ..... I. N. McLean ..... "	RICHIBUCTO ..... H. F. Henderson ..... <i>Mgr.</i> SACKVILLE ..... K. Mackenzie ..... " SAINT JOHN ..... A. F. McAlpine ..... " NORTH END ..... H. E. Girvan ..... " ST. STEPHEN ..... R. H. Frazee ..... " SUSSEX ..... W. S. Hay ..... " WOODSTOCK ..... C. M. V. Spence ..... "
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### BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST ..... W. R. Cruikshank ..... <i>Mgr.</i> ANNAPOLIS ROYAL ..... W. C. Delany ..... " ANTIGONISH ..... C. A. Lloyd ..... " ARICHAT ..... R. J. O'Leary ..... " BADDECK ..... H. L. Hall ..... " BARRINGTON PASSAGE ..... F. B. Bagley ..... " BEAR RIVER ..... R. B. Murray ..... " BERWICK ..... K. A. Clarke ..... " BRIDGETOWN ..... G. O. Long ..... " BRIDGEWATER ..... J. W. Douglas ..... " CHETICAMP ..... R. O. Boucher ..... "	CHURCH POINT ..... E. F. LeBlanc ..... <i>Mgr.</i> CLARKE'S HARBOUR ..... E. G. Longley ..... " DARTMOUTH ..... R. S. Gates ..... " DIGBY ..... A. C. Hutchison ..... " GLACE BAY ..... I. C. McLeod ..... " GREAT VILLAGE ..... E. U. Hirtle ..... " GUYSBORO ..... R. G. Hughes ..... " HALIFAX ..... { R. M. Boyd ..... " { A. T. Hillary ..... <i>Asst.</i> " ALMON & AGRICOLA ..... L. G. Fraser ..... " GOTTINGEN ST. .... D. S. Crosby ..... "	HALIFAX—Continued. MORRIS & BARRINGTON ..... S. E. Kyte ..... <i>Mgr.</i> QUINPOOL & OXFORD ..... G. V. Guy ..... " SPRING GARDEN ROAD ..... G. E. Mahon ..... " INVERNESS ..... J. A. MacKenna ..... " KENTVILLE ..... R. Fash ..... " LA HAVE ..... G. J. G. Sinclair ..... " LAWRENCETOWN ..... P. C. R. Harris ..... " LIVERPOOL ..... R. H. Lockward ..... " LOCKEPORT ..... G. L. Capstick ..... " LOUISBURG ..... E. J. Reyno ..... "
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## BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

LUNENBURG.....R. St. C. Hopgood... <i>Mgr.</i>	PARRSBORO.....C. L. Godfrey..... <i>Mgr.</i>	SYDNEY—Continued.
MABOU.....E. A. Cosman..... "	PICTOU.....E. H. Page..... "	WHITNEY PIER.....C. J. Durling..... <i>Mgr.</i>
MAITLAND (Hants Co.)...J. E. Palfrey..... "	PORT HAWKESBURY...G. K. Hammett..... "	SYDNEY MINES.....J. S. Coffey..... "
METEGHAN RIVER.....L. A. Pothier..... "	PORT HOOD.....A. M. Roy..... "	TRURO.....E. B. McDaniel..... "
MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT..R. A. Douglas..... "	ST. PETER'S.....H. V. Stabb..... "	WATERVILLE.....S. G. Reid..... "
MIDDLETON.....J. H. McDaniel..... "	SHERBROOKE.....T. R. Hanington..... "	WESTVILLE.....R. F. Leavitt..... "
MULGRAVE.....H. G. Macdonald..... "	SHUBENACADIE.....G. D. MacMichael..... "	WEYMOUTH.....J. W. Connell..... "
NEW GERMANY.....W. G. Kenney..... "	SPRINGHILL.....R. W. Wright..... "	WHYCOMBAGH.....C. A. De Wolf..... "
NEW GLASGOW.....R. H. Pethick..... "	STEWIACKE.....L. W. Dickie..... "	WINDSOR.....L. McCoy..... "
NEW WATERFORD.....W. K. Bagley..... "	SYDNEY.....E. G. MacMinn..... "	WOLFVILLE.....A. R. Smith..... "
NORTH SYDNEY.....G. F. MacNeill..... "	GEORGE & TOWNSEND..L. J. McCarthy..... "	YARMOUTH.....E. C. Wilson..... "

## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

ALEXANDRIA.....J. P. Mullett..... <i>Mgr.</i>	GRAND VALLEY.....G. H. Hardy..... <i>Mgr.</i>	NIAGARA FALLS.....C. A. R. Warren..... <i>Mgr.</i>
APPIN.....A. N. McLean..... "	GRIMSBY.....W. G. Dulmage..... "	VICTORIA & SIMCOE...T. Smith..... "
ARNPRIOR.....W. E. Moore..... "	GUELPH.....A. S. Wilkinson..... "	NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE..L. A. Murray..... "
ARTHUR.....G. G. Connell..... "	HAGERSVILLE.....M. C. Wigle..... "	NIPIGON.....G. J. Bailey..... "
AYLMER.....G. R. Martin..... "	HAILEYBURY.....A. G. Kirkpatrick..... "	NORTH BAY.....D. H. Morison..... "
AYTON.....L. G. Poole..... "	HAMILTON..... { T. P. Peacock..... " { A. S. McKay Ass't..... "	NORTH GOWER.....H. O. Balkwill..... "
BALA.....L. Porter..... "		BARTON & OTTAWA...L. G. Irons..... "
BARRIE.....R. F. Grant..... "	" & WENTWORTH H. A. Channell..... "	ODESSA.....W. S. Holmes..... "
BATH.....G. W. Cuppage..... "	LOCKE & MAIN.....I. D. Eastman..... "	ORANGEVILLE.....J. M. Scougall..... "
BEETON.....W. A. S. Murduff..... "	MAIN & SHERMAN...G. M. Beley..... "	ORILLIA.....G. C. Temple..... "
BELLEVILLE.....I. G. Hefkey..... "	MARKET BRANCH...J. H. Perrin..... "	OSGOODE STATION.....J. C. Morphy..... "
BLIND RIVER.....D. B. Currie..... "	MOUNT HAMILTON...V. P. Heppler..... "	OSHAWA.....H. C. Lander..... "
BRACEBRIDGE.....G. S. Robinson..... "	TERMINAL BRANCH...J. R. Weekes..... "	OTTAWA..... { C. A. Gray..... " { D. T. Youngson Ass't..... "
BRAMPTON.....C. E. Fairles..... "	HANOVER.....H. L. Reinhardt..... "	BANK & SOMERSET...H. J. Wilson..... "
BRANTFORD.....F. C. Kennedy..... "	HARRISTON.....G. Murison..... "	BANK & SPARKS.....G. A. Campbell..... "
BROCKVILLE.....L. H. Leach..... "	HASTINGS.....J. V. Findly..... "	GLEBE BRANCH.....G. R. D. Watson..... "
BRUCE MINES.....C. S. Campbell..... "	HEPWORTH.....R. E. Green..... "	HINTONBURGH.....J. M. Jackson..... "
BURFORD.....R. S. Patterson..... "	HILLSBURG.....C. E. Hilton..... "	MARKET BRANCH...J. B. Prendergast..... "
BURK'S FALLS.....H. D. Hilton..... "	HUNTSVILLE.....S. H. Gregg..... "	SOMERSET & BOOTH...W. S. Seeber..... "
BURLINGTON.....H. W. Riepert..... "	INGERSOLL.....R. W. Green..... "	OTTERVILLE.....L. A. Carley..... "
CARGILL.....E. A. Dreak..... "	IROQUOIS FALLS...A. J. Kelly..... "	OWEN SOUND.....C. E. Brien..... "
CARLETON PLACE.....W. S. McCauley..... "	ISLINGTON.....W. T. Hodgson..... "	PAISEY.....T. R. McLennan..... "
CHAPLEAU.....A. A. Kinahan..... "	KEEWATIN.....A. Black..... "	PAKENHAM.....R. A. Sutcliffe..... "
CHATHAM.....W. E. Hanley..... "	KEMPTVILLE.....A. C. Thomson..... "	PEMBROKE.....R. L. McCormick..... "
CHIPPAWA.....A. R. MacDonald..... "	KENORA.....H. H. Tate..... "	PERTH.....E. M. Doull..... "
CLIFFORD.....J. O. Spence..... "	KINBURN.....H. L. Blanchard..... "	PETERBOROUGH.....H. C. Sootheran..... "
CLINTON.....E. E. Paterson..... "	KINCARDINE.....B. D. Henry..... "	PLANTAGENET.....J. E. I. Coulombe..... "
COMBER.....A. B. O'Connor..... "	KINGSTON.....R. G. H. Travers..... "	PORT ARTHUR.....A. J. Sheard..... "
COOKSTOWN.....G. T. Gregory..... "	KINGSVILLE.....E. D. Lucas..... "	PORT CREDIT.....I. N. Tompkins..... "
COOKSVILLE.....W. M. Leonard..... "	KIRKLAND LAKE...G. A. Goddard..... "	PORT DOVER.....T. McMillan..... "
CORNWALL.....J. H. Hunt..... "	KITCHENER.....J. R. Dier..... "	PORT HOPE.....C. P. Freeman..... "
CRYSLER.....J. A. E. Besner..... "	LAKEFIELD.....J. Mc Kerchar..... "	PORTLAND.....T. E. Waddell..... "
DRAYTON.....W. N. Spearin..... "	LAMBETH.....G. Dickson..... "	PRESCOTT.....D. C. Davidson..... "
DRYDEN.....A. McIntyre..... "	LEAMINGTON.....W. L. Barker..... "	RENFREW.....N. E. Zimmerman..... "
DUNDAS.....S. H. Neale..... "	LION'S HEAD.....W. K. Graham..... "	RIDGETOWN.....C. R. Davis..... "
DUNNVILLE.....W. M. George..... "	LOCHALSH.....T. H. Gilchrist..... "	RIPLEY.....J. Willocks..... "
DURHAM.....C. W. Zilliox..... "	LONDON..... { C. W. Morris..... " { M. O. Knudsen Ass't..... "	ROCKWOOD.....J. H. Gibb..... "
DUTTON.....C. A. Wright..... "		LONDON EAST.....W. J. Kelley..... "
ELMIRA.....J. A. Rowland..... "	LYNDEN.....I. C. McClean..... "	ROSENATH.....J. Hallett..... "
ELMWOOD.....R. H. Buckingham..... "	MALLORYTOWN.....A. H. T. Votier..... "	ST. CATHARINES.....R. A. East..... "
ELORA.....R. H. Balfour..... "	MANOTICK.....E. S. Theaker..... "	ST. MARY'S.....A. A. Hutchison..... "
EMBRO.....W. L. Simpson..... "	MASSEY.....W. L. Fleming..... "	ST. THOMAS.....J. A. Elliott..... "
EMBRUN.....J. A. Cloutier..... "	MELBOURNE.....H. L. Loughleen..... "	EAST END.....J. D. Henderson..... "
ENGLHART.....J. W. B. Brandreth..... "	MERRICKVILLE...W. E. Soule..... "	SARNIA.....H. R. Tyner..... "
ERIN.....W. A. L. Burchill..... "	METCALFE.....R. K. Runnels..... "	SAULT STE. MARIE...C. B. Young..... "
ESPAÑOLA.....J. F. Freure..... "	MIDLAND.....L. T. Brandon..... "	QUEEN & BRUCE...R. J. Leach..... "
ESSEX.....W. J. Blankstein..... "	MOUNT BRYDGES...J. W. Flett..... "	STEELETON BRANCH...C. A. Reid..... "
FENWICK.....G. D. Hannah..... "	MOUNT FOREST.....H. J. Small..... "	SCHOMBERG.....D. C. V. Morrison..... "
FERGUS.....T. Muir..... "	NAPANEE.....W. J. Wiggins..... "	SCOTLAND.....J. C. Moore..... "
FORT ERIE NORTH.....M. L. Roenigk..... "	NAVAN.....F. H. Nelson..... "	SHELBURNE.....B. M. Butchart..... "
FORT WILLIAM.....H. H. Richards..... "	NEWBORO.....W. C. Weaver..... "	SIMCOE.....H. B. Sutherland..... "
GALT.....A. B. Rowan-Legg..... "	NEW LISKEARD.....J. W. Kearns..... "	SMITHS FALLS.....H. W. W. Allan..... "
GERALDTON.....J. S. Hill..... "		SMITHVILLE.....C. F. Bartle..... "
GODERICH.....A. E. Hockley..... "		

## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO—Continued

SMOOTH ROCK FALLS.....	H. J. Lalonde.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
SOUTH RIVER.....	T. C. Sine.....	"
SPENCERVILLE.....	C. G. Simon.....	"
STITTSVILLE.....	J. W. Morrow.....	"
STONEY CREEK.....	H. G. Parrott.....	"
STRATFORD.....	H. T. O'Neill.....	"
STRATHROY.....	R. A. Fowlie.....	"
STURGEON FALLS.....	W. A. Gosselin.....	"
SUDBURY.....	C. R. Ross.....	"
SUNDRIDGE.....	G. A. Pinel.....	"
SYDENHAM.....	S. W. Alexander.....	"
THAMESFORD.....	G. E. Hessenauer.....	"
THORNTON.....	J. M. Stewart.....	"
THOROLD.....	R. E. Culbert.....	"
TILLSONBURG.....	A. G. Mackenzie.....	"
TORONTO.....	N. G. Hart.....	"
	A. G. Brooks.....	<i>Asst.</i>
	K. M. Sedgewick.....	<i>Asst.</i>
AVENUE ROAD.....	J. G. Brownlee.....	"
BAY & TEMPERANCE.....	H. S. Y. Thurstans.....	"
BLOOR & BATHURST.....	J. S. Heron.....	"
BLOOR & DOVERCOURT.....	T. P. Grubbe.....	"
CHURCH & WELLESLEY.....	F. J. Blanchfield.....	"
COLLEGE & BATHURST.....	A. L. Leslie.....	"

<i>TORONTO—Continued</i>		
COXWELL & GERRARD.....	H. R. Creighton.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
DANFORTH & DAWES.....	J. E. Bell.....	"
DELORAIN & YONGE.....	R. E. Holmes.....	"
DUNDAS & CHESTNUT.....	G. W. Roberts.....	"
GERRARD & GREENWOOD.....	E. C. Maxwell.....	"
HARBORD & SPADINA.....	A. K. Zapfe.....	"
JONES & GERRARD.....	A. E. Brundrett.....	"
KEELE & ST. CLAIR.....	L. H. Woolcott.....	"
KING & CHURCH.....	J. C. Mayne.....	"
KING & SPADINA.....	R. G. Turnbull.....	"
PAPE & DANFORTH.....	R. M. Wilson.....	"
QUEEN & BROADVIEW.....	J. F. Stewart.....	"
QUEEN & CLOSE.....	V. U. Heming.....	"
RUNNYMEDE & BLOOR.....	D. H. Mills.....	"
ST. CLAIR & CRANG.....	R. Abbey.....	"
SHERBOURNE & QUEEN.....	P. H. Fisher.....	"
SPADINA & COLLEGE.....	W. S. Fenwick.....	"
SUNNYSIDE.....	H. B. Robertson.....	"
WOODBINE & DANFORTH.....	H. G. Simpson.....	"
1170 YONGE ST.....	C. I. Lancefield.....	"
YONGE & BLOOR.....	C. J. O'Neill.....	"

<i>TORONTO—Continued</i>		
YONGE & COLLEGE.....	S. B. Martin.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
YONGE & RICHMOND.....	R. G. Allen.....	"
YONGE & SHERWOOD.....	W. R. Phillips.....	"
TOTTENHAM.....	H. C. Kent.....	"
TWEED.....	A. B. Allen.....	"
VARS.....	J. R. Dorval.....	"
WALKERVILLE.....	A. S. Hill.....	"
WALLACEBURG.....	W. P. Spero.....	"
WARKWORTH.....	V. D. Olliver.....	"
WATERDOWN.....	G. B. Brown.....	"
WATERLOO.....	A. C. Hoffman.....	"
WELLAND.....	H. T. Ross, Jr.....	"
WEST FORT WILLIAM.....	H. H. Ingram.....	"
WHEATLEY.....	W. P. Forshee.....	"
WIARTON.....	E. M. Good.....	"
WINCHESTER.....	W. A. Rowat.....	"
WINDSOR.....	E. B. Durham.....	"
OUELLETTE & ELLIS.....	R. A. Pridmore.....	"
PILLETTE & WYANDOTTE.....	T. H. Hammel.....	"
WINONA.....	W. F. Buie.....	"
WOODBIDGE.....	A. E. Kearney.....	"
WOODSTOCK.....	W. J. Kirkpatrick.....	"

### SUB-BRANCHES

	Sub. to	Open for business
BROWNSVILLE.....	Tillsonburg.....	Tues. & Fri.
CALEDON.....	Orangeville.....	Mon. & Thurs.
CURRAN.....	Plantagenet.....	Mon. & Thurs. May-Dec.
		Thurs. only Jan.-Apr.
KEARNEY.....	Burk's Falls.....	Tuesday

	Sub. to	Open for business
KLEINBURG.....	Woodbridge.....	Monday
NEUSTADT.....	Hanover.....	Thursday
PENDLETON.....	Plantagenet.....	Mon. & Thurs. May-Dec.
		Thurs. only Jan.-Apr.

	Sub. to	Open for business
SPRINGFIELD.....	Aylmer.....	Tues. & Fri.
SPRUCEDALE.....	Burk's Falls.....	Thurs.
STELLA.....	Bath.....	Wednesday
TOLEDO.....	Smiths Falls.....	Thursday
WARSAW.....	Norwood.....	Tues. & Fri.

## BRANCHES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN.....	A. W. Hyndman.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ELDON.....	F. W. Murphy.....	"

HUNTER RIVER.....	L. W. Ripley.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
MOUNT STEWART.....	H. J. Shaw.....	"

SUMMERSIDE.....	S. G. Merriam.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
TYNE VALLEY.....	E. L. Eagles.....	"

## BRANCHES IN QUEBEC

ARNTFIELD.....	H. Lawrence.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ARVIDA.....	D. R. Sutherland.....	"
AYLMER.....	L. Cadieux.....	"
CHICOUTIMI.....	J. A. A. Morel.....	"
COATICOOK.....	M. B. Ferrill.....	"
DALHOUSIE STATION.....	J. G. Dutil.....	"
DRUMMONDVILLE.....	G. Petrie.....	"
GRANBY.....	P. G. Jack.....	"
INVERNESS.....	E. P. Weary.....	"
JOLIETTE.....	J. U. Quenneville.....	"
KENOGAMI.....	W. J. Theriault.....	"
LACHINE.....	O. C. Weary.....	"
LA SALLE.....	J. A. P. Tessier.....	"
LA TUQUE.....	J. E. R. Babineau.....	"
LENNOXVILLE.....	R. G. Ward.....	"
MONTMAGNY.....	J. L. Roberge.....	"
	R. L. Ritchie.....	"
	M. M. Walter.....	<i>Asst.</i>
	G. W. Bellevue.....	<i>Asst.</i>
	T. Clarke.....	<i>Asst.</i>
AMHERST & ST. CATHERINE.....	J. A. H. Boulanger.....	"
ATWATER & NOTRE DAME.....	A. R. LaFleche.....	"

<i>MONTREAL—Continued.</i>		
ATWATER & ST. CATHERINE.....	F. C. McMillan.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BEAVER HALL.....	W. H. Stevens.....	"
BONAVENTURE.....	D. B. McCoubrey.....	"
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS & ST. ZOTIQUE.....	J. W. E. Miron.....	"
DULUTH & ST. DENIS.....	J. A. Lacaille.....	"
LAURIER AVE.....	J. W. MacDonald.....	"
MONKLAND & BEACONFIELD.....	H. Stephenson.....	"
MONKLAND & HARVARD.....	W. Hill.....	"
MT. ROYAL & ST. LAWRENCE.....	E. E. Le Sautour.....	"
PAPINEAU AVE.....	R. T. Gagnon.....	"
PARK & BERNARD.....	C. R. Blake.....	"
PEEL & SHERBROOKE.....	A. W. Allan.....	"
PLACE D'ARMES.....	F. W. Doherty.....	"
PLACE VIGER.....	G. LaMothe.....	"
POINT ST. CHARLES.....	J. Thomson.....	"
QUEEN MARY & DECARIE.....	E. G. W. Allwood.....	"

<i>MONTREAL—Continued</i>		
ST. CATHERINE & BLEURY.....	I. R. Carlin.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ST. CATHERINE & JEANNE D'ARC.....	A. Theriault.....	"
ST. CATHERINE & MCGILL COLLEGE AV.....	W. R. Riddell.....	"
ST. DENIS & BELANGER.....	J. H. E. Lehoux.....	"
ST. DENIS & ST. CATHERINE.....	N. A. O. Demers.....	"
ST. LAWRENCE & CRAIG.....	J. B. P. Robertson.....	"
ST. LAWRENCE & ST. ZOTIQUE.....	J. A. Lacroix.....	"
ST. MATTHEW ST.....	M. P. Hickson.....	"
SEIGNEURS ST.....	A. R. Kyle.....	"
SHERBROOKE & BLEURY.....	H. P. Strong.....	"
SHERBROOKE & DECARIE.....	J. K. McKenzie.....	"
SHERBROOKE & GUY.....	R. R. Herman.....	"
SHERBROOKE & HAMPTON.....	C. B. Cutten.....	"

## BRANCHES IN QUEBEC—Continued

### MONTREAL—Continued

SHERBROOKE & MONTCLAIR.....	W. V. G. Neish .....	<i>Mgr.</i>
SHERBROOKE & ST. DENIS.....	J. V. B. Saint-Cyr..	"
STANLEY ST.....	{ C. T. Medlar .....	"
	{ G. F. Johnston. <i>Asst.</i> ..	"
TRAMWAYS TERMINAL.....	K. F. Gilmour .....	"
MONTREAL EAST.....	J. M. Bernuy .....	"
MONTREAL WEST.....	W. T. Turner .....	"
MOUNT ROYAL.....	A. J. B. Clutsam .....	"
NORANDA.....	G. Hendry .....	"

OUTREMONT, VAN HORNE & OUTREMONT AVES.....	J. M. Carleton .....	<i>Mgr.</i>
QUEBEC.....	{ H. L. Austin.....	"
	{ J. W. Laliberte. <i>Asst.</i> ..	"
LIMOILLOU.....	J. E. Forget .....	"
ST. JOHN ST.....	L. E. Vinet .....	"
ST. ROCH.....	A. U. Matte .....	"
ST. SAUVEUR.....	J. Lavallee .....	"
UPPER TOWN.....	W. A. Connery.....	"
RAWDON.....	J. A. Cantin .....	"
ROCK ISLAND.....	D. L. Dashney.....	"
ST. GEORGE EAST.....	D. Tondreau.....	"

ST. HYACINTHE.....	R. H. Boucher .....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ST. JOHNS.....	L. J. Robichaud .....	"
SHAWINIGAN FALLS.....	W. R. Brown .....	"
SHERBROOKE.....	A. M. Ramsay .....	"
UPPER TOWN.....	N. L. Amirault.....	"
THETFORD MINES.....	J. A. McKendy .....	"
THREE RIVERS.....	D. A. Bisson .....	"
VAL D'OR.....	F. W. Phillips.....	"
VERDUN, WELLINGTON & GALT.....	H. W. Ferguson.....	"
WESTMOUNT, GREENE AVE.....	H. B. Wilson .....	"
VICTORIA AVE.....	W. J. Oram .....	"

## SUB-BRANCHES

Sub. to                      Open for business FITCH BAY.....Rock Island...Thursday Winter months, every second Thursday	Sub. to                      Open for business LEEDS VILLAGE.....Inverness....Wednesday
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## BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

ABBEY.....D. F. Duke..... <i>Mgr.</i> ALSASK.....S. C. Hall....." ANEROID.....H. S. Richardson.." ARCOLA.....L. E. Guilbault .." ASSINIBOIA.....E. B. Tatchell....." BALCARRES.....A. E. Sharp....." BLADWORTH.....W. J. Laurie....." BRUNO.....H. W. Clarke....." CABRI.....C. C. Carter....." CADILLAC.....I. E. Austman .." CARLYLE.....J. A. MacDiarmid.." CLIMAX.....C. W. Ketcheson.." CONQUEST.....R. Jardine....." CRAIK.....E. Nielsen....." CUPAR.....S. G. Renouf....." CUT KNIFE.....F. G. Griffiths....." DELISLE.....L. J. Walley....." EATONIA.....O. F. Springer....." ELROSE.....W. H. Walker....." ESTERHAZY.....R. A. Roberts .." EYEBROW.....S. S. Shaw....." FILLMORE.....J. Jack....." FOAM LAKE.....A. Cumming....." GOVAN.....A. W. Gunn....." GULL LAKE.....J. Macdonald....." HANLEY.....J. A. Wilton....." HARRIS.....E. H. Pringle....."	HUMBOLDT.....P. J. Thompson..... <i>Mgr.</i> IMPERIAL.....E. F. Dyer....." INDIAN HEAD.....J. M. Milroy....." INVERMAY.....J. D. M. Street....." KERROBERT.....A. G. Baxter....." LANG.....E. E. Thompson....." LANIGAN.....R. E. Mundell....." LEASK.....W. Thompson....." LEMBERG.....F. Kennett....." LIBERTY.....A. Kennett....." LIPTON.....J. H. Allen....." LLOYDMINSTER.....J. D. Hamilton....." LUMSDEN.....L. W. Lyons....." LUSELAND.....P. J. LeMasurier....." MACKLIN.....R. L. Jones....." MARYFIELD.....G. T. Harding....." MELFORT.....A. F. Fairman....." MELVILLE.....W. G. Hart....." MILDEN.....W. Michie....." MOOSE JAW.....J. L. Vickerson....." MOOSOMIN.....H. C. Allison....." MORSE.....T. H. Van Wyck....." NEUDORF.....H. B. Fairbairn....." NORTH BATTLEFORD.....E. Bradish....." OGEMA.....P. G. Wood....." OXBOW.....W. R. Shanks....."	PENSE.....J. Cavers..... <i>Mgr.</i> PERDUE.....A. A. May....." PLENTY.....N. Calvert....." PRINCE ALBERT.....C. H. McIntosh....." QU'APPELLE.....A. C. Thompson....." REGINA.....A. W. Cameron....." ROSETOWN.....C. H. Duncan....." SASKATOON.....W. Dunn....." NUTANA.....E. J. Leicester....." SCOTT.....K. V. Bethel....." SHAUNAVON.....R. J. Cuthbertson.." SOUTHEY.....G. A. McArter....." STRASBOURG.....D. Campbell....." SWIFT CURRENT.....O. M. Lancaster....." TOMPKINS.....I. Richardson....." VANGUARD.....J. Dingwall....." VICEROY.....E. Arscott....." VISCOUNT.....W. E. Bowen....." WAPELLA.....W. B. McIntosh....." WATROUS.....F. B. Morfitt....." WAWOTA.....R. Callard....." WEYBURN.....A. E. F. MacLean....." WILKIE.....A. E. Whitehouse....." WINDHORST.....F. N. Mundell....." WOLSELEY.....K. S. Macleod....." YORKTON.....N. Tamblay....." YOUNG.....R. B. Irons....."
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## SUB-BRANCH

Sub. to                      Open for business SUTHERLAND.....Saskatoon, Nutana.....Tuesday & Friday 15th, 16th and last day of month.
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## BRANCHES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

HEART'S CONTENT.....C. E. Dawe..... <i>Mgr.</i> PLACENTIA.....M. F. Channing....."	ST. JOHN'S.....J. Baxter..... <i>Mgr.</i> WEST END.....H. B. Hadley....."	TRINITY.....E. B. Rankin..... <i>Mgr.</i>
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## BRANCHES IN WEST INDIES

### CUBA

BANES.....R. Shaw..... <i>Mgr.</i> BAYAMO.....E. G. Garcia....." CAIBARIEN.....C. M. Garcia....."	CAMAGUEY.....{ A. M. Connolly... <i>Mgr.</i> { P. Rodriguez. <i>Asst.</i> .." CIEGO DE AVILA.....C. E. W. Ward ....."	CIENFUEGOS.....R. Rangel..... <i>Mgr.</i> GUANTANAMO.....J. Baro....."
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**BRANCHES IN WEST INDIES—Continued**

**CUBA—Continued**

HAVANA.....  
 AVENIDA DE ITALIA 93.....  
 BELASCOAIN 38.....  
 LONJA DEL COMERCIO.....  
 MONTE 238.....  
 MURALLA 52.....  
 PRADO 79A.....  
 VEDADO.....  
 HOLGUIN.....  
 MARIANAO.....  
 MORON.....

PINAR DEL RIO.....  
 SAGUA LA GRANDE.....  
 SANTI SPIRITUS.....  
 SANTA CLARA.....  
 SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....  
 MAYAGUEZ.....  
 SAN JUAN.....

**PUERTO RICO**

MAYAGUEZ.....  
 SAN JUAN.....

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

CIUDAD TRUJILLO.....

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Contd.**

LA ROMANA.....  
 PUERTO PLATA.....  
 SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS.....  
 SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.....

**HAITI**

PORT-AU-PRINCE.....

**MARTINIQUE**

FORT DE FRANCE.....

**GUADELOUPE**

BASSE TERRE.....  
 POINTE-A-PITRE.....

**BRITISH WEST INDIES**

**ANTIGUA**

ST. JOHN'S.....

**BAHAMAS**

NASSAU.....

**BARBADOS**

BRIDGETOWN.....

**DOMINICA**

ROSEAU.....

**GRENADA**

ST. GEORGE'S.....

**JAMAICA**

KINGSTON.....  
 MONTEGO BAY.....

**MONTSERRAT**

PLYMOUTH.....

**ST. KITTS**

BASSETERRE.....

**TRINIDAD**

PORT OF SPAIN.....  
 SAN FERNANDO.....

**BRANCHES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA**

**ARGENTINA**

BUENOS AIRES.....  
 CALLE CALLAO.....  
 CALLE SANTA FE.....

**BRAZIL**

PERNAMBUCO (Recife).....  
 RIO DE JANEIRO.....  
 SANTOS.....  
 SAO PAULO.....

**BRITISH GUIANA**

GEORGETOWN.....  
 NEW AMSTERDAM.....

**BRITISH HONDURAS**

BELIZE.....

**COLOMBIA**

BARRANQUILLA.....  
 BOGOTA.....  
 CALI.....  
 CARTAGENA.....  
 MANIZALES.....  
 MEDELLIN.....

**PANAMA**

COLON (also serves CRISTOBAL).....  
 PANAMA.....

**PERU**

LIMA.....

**URUGUAY**

MONTEVIDEO.....

**VENEZUELA**

CARACAS.....  
 CIUDAD BOLIVAR.....  
 MARACAIBO.....

**BRANCH IN SPAIN**

BARCELONA.....  
 PLAZA DE CATALUNA.....

**BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

LONDON.....  
 6 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.....  
 WEST END.....  
 2 COCKSPUR ST., S.W.1.....

**AGENCY IN UNITED STATES**

NEW YORK, 68 WILLIAM ST.....  
 J. A. Beatson.....  
 E. C. Holahan.....  
 N.C. Allingham Asst. "

**AUXILIARY IN FRANCE**

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE).....  
 PARIS, 3, Rue Scribe.....

## RECAPITULATION

### BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NFLD:—

Alberta.....	46
British Columbia.....	47
Manitoba.....	60
New Brunswick.....	22
Nova Scotia.....	63
Ontario.....	224
Prince Edward Island.....	6
Quebec.....	77
Saskatchewan.....	80
Newfoundland.....	5
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	<u>630</u>

### FOREIGN BRANCHES:—

#### West Indies

Cuba.....	23
Puerto Rico, Dom. Republic and Haiti.....	8
British West Indies.....	11
French West Indies.....	3

#### Central and South America

Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.....	8
Venezuela and British Guiana.....	5
British Honduras and Panama.....	3
Colombia and Peru.....	7

#### Europe

London, Paris and Barcelona.....	4
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#### United States

New York.....	1
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Foreign Branches.....	<u>73</u>
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	630

TOTAL BRANCHES (Feb. 1, 1938).....	<u>703</u>
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