

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE

80TH ANNUAL MEETING

Montreal, January 13th, 1949

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

**PROCEEDINGS AT THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
HELD IN MONTREAL ON
JANUARY 13, 1949**



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated in Canada in 1869 with limited liability

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

<i>Capital Authorized</i>	\$50,000,000
<i>Capital Paid Up</i>	\$35,000,000
<i>Reserve and Undivided Profits</i>	\$45,532,792
<i>Total Resources</i>	\$2,222,487,786

YEAR ENDED 30th NOVEMBER, 1948

DIRECTORS

President

SYDNEY G. DOBSON

Vice-Presidents

W. F. ANGUS, JAMES MUIR, BURNHAM L. MITCHELL, *Toronto, Ont.*

JOHN BURNS, M.B.E., *Calgary, Alta.*

HAROLD CRABTREE, C.B.E., *Montreal, Que.*

ARTHUR CROSS, *Montreal, Que.*

GEORGE A. DOBBIE, *Galt, Ont.*

RAYMOND DUPUIS, K.C., *Montreal, Que.*

H. H. HEWETSON, *Toronto, Ont.*

Rt. Hon. J. L. ILSLEY, P.C., K.C., *Montreal, Que.*

J. D. JOHNSON, *Montreal, Que.*

Hon. RAY LAWSON, O.B.E., *London, Ont.*

N. L. LEACH, *Winnipeg, Man.*

J. W. GRANT MacEWAN, *Winnipeg, Man.*

W. H. MALKIN, O.B.E., *Vancouver, B.C.*

E. C. McDONALD, *New York, N.Y.*

H. R. MILNER, K.C., *Edmonton, Alta.*

G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL, *Halifax, N.S.*

G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C., *Montreal, Que.*

JOHN S. NORRIS, *Montreal, Que.*

W. E. PHILLIPS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Toronto, Ont.*

CONRAD S. RILEY, *Winnipeg, Man.*

HOWARD P. ROBINSON, *Saint John, N.B.*

JOHN T. ROSS, *Quebec, Que.*

PAUL F. SISE, *Montreal, Que.*

G. HARRISON SMITH, *Toronto, Ont.*

CYRIL W. STAIRS, O.B.E., *Halifax, N.S.*

J. McG. STEWART, C.B.E., K.C., *Halifax, N.S.*

W. TAYLOR-BAILEY, *Montreal, Que.*

NORMAN C. URQUHART, C.B.E., *Toronto, Ont.*

ARTHUR B. WOOD, *Montreal, Que.*

Hon. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, *Vancouver, B.C.*

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

13th January, 1949

THE Eightieth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held, pursuant to notice, at the Head Office of the bank, in Montreal, on Thursday, January 13th at eleven o'clock a.m. Among those present were:

Allan A. Aitken, W. F. Angus, W. A. Arbuckle, T. H. Atkinson, H. L. Austin, A. Baird, D. K. Baldwin, A. Ballantyne, W. B. Blackader, G. M. Bourke, H. Braff, Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C., E. G. M. Cape, R. Capstick, Glen Case, F. D. Chapman, Thos. Clarke, Frank B. Common, K.C., Geo. Constantin, C. V. Cook, A. H. Cowie, R. Emmet Cox, Harold Crabtree, N. R. Crawford, H. A. Cresswell, Arthur Cross, R. H. Dean, N. A. O. Demers, G. A. Dobbie, John Dobson, S. G. Dobson, A. R. Duffield, S. A. Duke, Raymond Dupuis, K.C., E. B. Durham, W. F. Flewelling, H. C. Flood, A. S. Fraser, A. E. Grauer, Sidney Grimble, C. L. Gundy, R. E. Haldenby, D. Harrington, N. G. Hart, Wm. S. Hart, M. O. Haskell, H. Ernest Herschorn, H. G. Hesler, J. A. Hodgson, E. C. Holahan, R. C. Holbrook, F. H. Hopkins, Guy Hault, W. H. Howard, K.C., A. J. Humble, A. R. Huestis, W. A. Hyndman, Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., K.C., G. B. Irvine, A. B. Jamieson, C. R. Johnson, Joseph C. Joy, J. T. Keay, J. C. Kelly, J. L. Lawson, N. L. Leach, A. Jacob Livinson, Harold M. Long, J. W. G. MacEwan, Hugh Mackay, David W. MacKeen, K. Mackenzie, J. P. MacRae, P. D. Martin, Graham Mattison, A. F. Mayne, A. F. McAlpine, J. E. McArthur, E. C. McDonald, E. B. McInerney, Jr., E. B. McInerney, C. Russell McKenzie, K.C., J. D. McKeown, H. R. Milner, K.C., B. L. Mitchell, F. S. Moffitt, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., Victor Morin, J. Muir, D. G. Munroe, C. B. Neapole, A. D. Nesbitt, Emerson Nichols, S. R. Noble, J. A. Noonan, C. A. Odell, M. A. O'Hara, V. B. Oland, A. T. O'Leary, G. A. Owen, R. I. C. Picard, R. James Pinchin, J. M. Pritchard, J. A. Raymond, C. S. Riley, L. J. Robichaud, H. P. Robinson, D. L. Ross, J. T. Ross, K. M. Sedgewick, G. Ross Sims, Paul F. Sise, Allan L. Smith, G. Meredith Smith, J. P. A. Smythe, C. W. Stairs, B. B. Stevenson, J. McG. Stewart, C.B.E., K.C., G. M. Strong, Hamilton Stuart, K.C., W. Taylor-Bailey, O. B. Thornton, A. S. Torrey, D. R. Townsend, N. C. Urquhart, J. L. Vickerson, M. M. Walter, D. L. Witter, A. B. Wood, T. K. Young.

On the motion of Mr. P. F. Sise, seconded by Mr. B. L. Mitchell, Mr. Sydney G. Dobson took the chair.

The Chairman appointed Mr. R. I. C. Picard to act as Secretary of the meeting and Mr. A. A. Aitken and Mr. H. M. Long to act as Scrutineers.

The minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were taken as read.

The Secretary then read the Directors' and Auditors' Reports.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

THE Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Seventy-Ninth Annual Report for the year ended 30th November, 1948, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of controlled companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

<i>Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1948, before Dominion and provincial government taxes, but after contributions to Staff Pension Fund, and after appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made.....</i>		\$9,517,432.87
<i>Provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes.....</i>	\$3,150,000.00	
<i>Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises.....</i>	808,887.36	
		<u>3,958,887.36</u>
		\$5,558,545.51
<i>Dividends at the rate of \$1.00 per share.....</i>		<u>3,500,000.00</u>
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>		\$2,058,545.51
<i>Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1947.....</i>		<u>3,474,246.55</u>
		\$5,532,792.06
<i>Transferred to Reserve Fund.....</i>		<u>4,000,000.00</u>
<i>Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1948.....</i>		<u><u>\$1,532,792.06</u></u>

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,
President.

JAMES MUIR,
General Manager.

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued and adequate provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. The sum of \$4,000,000, representing an accumulation in Profit and Loss Account, has been transferred to Reserve Fund, bringing that Fund to \$44,000,000.

The Head Office and all of the Canadian branches were inspected during the fiscal year in accordance with the usual practice. Except in a few cases all foreign branches also were inspected; those which were not examined during the twelve months ended November 30th will be inspected at an early date.

During the year seventeen new branches and one new sub-branch were opened in Canada, and one new branch in Newfoundland; one sub-branch in Canada was closed, as was one branch in Colombia, South America. Two sub-branches in Canada became full-

time branches. The total number of branches and sub-branches in operation at November 30th was 709, of which 647 were in Canada and Newfoundland, and sixty-two in other countries.

We are pleased to report that on September 14, 1948 the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., K.C., was appointed to the Board of Directors; also that on October 19, 1948 Mr. James Muir, General Manager of the bank, was appointed a Vice-President.

Your Directors wish to express once more their appreciation of the efficient and praiseworthy manner in which the officers and staff of the bank continue to perform their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,
President.

GENERAL

ASSETS

<i>Gold and subsidiary coin held in Canada</i>	\$	2,517,187.91
<i>Gold and subsidiary coin held elsewhere</i>		2,012,393.71
<i>Notes of Bank of Canada</i>		45,976,464.50
<i>Deposits with Bank of Canada</i>		131,180,935.56
<i>Government and bank notes other than Canadian</i>		63,490,437.44
<i>Notes of and cheques on other banks</i>		89,509,786.47
<i>Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada</i>		7,835.31
<i>Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada</i>		90,509,024.77
	\$	425,204,065.67
<i>Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value</i>		154,116,700.97
<i>Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value</i>		500,225,353.16
<i>Provincial government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value</i>		29,015,804.03
<i>Other provincial government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value</i>		83,556,561.15
<i>Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value</i>		32,158,797.18
<i>Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value</i>		119,347,305.87
<i>Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value</i>		136,626,725.57
<i>Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover</i>		18,834,515.90
<i>Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover</i>		37,699,691.94
	\$	1,536,785,521.44
<i>Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for</i>		468,845,763.51
<i>Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for</i>		123,024,648.12
<i>Loans to provincial governments</i>		763,954.60
<i>Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts</i>		8,015,331.15
<i>Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for</i>		273,830.27
<i>Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra</i>		65,104,477.12
<i>Real estate other than bank premises</i>		232,201.18
<i>Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank</i>		74,695.03
<i>Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off</i>		11,729,957.83
<i>Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation</i>		240,000.00
<i>Shares of and loans to controlled companies</i>		4,627,612.68
<i>Other assets not included under the foregoing heads</i>		2,769,793.58
	\$	2,222,487,786.51

STATEMENT

30th November, 1948

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital stock paid up</i>	\$	35,000,000.00
<i>Reserve fund</i>		44,000,000.00
<i>Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account</i>		1,532,792.06
<i>Dividends declared and unpaid</i>		952,655.37
	\$	<u>81,485,447.43</u>
<i>Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government</i>	\$	45,511,328.60
<i>Deposits by and balances due to provincial governments</i>		28,810,641.38
<i>Deposits by the public not bearing interest</i>		952,109,238.36
<i>Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement</i>		991,443,412.05
<i>Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada</i>		2,990.66
<i>Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada</i>		49,611,385.76
		<u>2,067,488,996.81</u>
<i>Notes of the bank in circulation</i>		4,320,934.27
<i>Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding</i>		65,104,477.12
<i>Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads</i>		<u>4,087,930.88</u>

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.

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,
President

JAMES MUIR,
General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders, The Royal Bank of Canada:

We have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th November, 1948, 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, 1948, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. BALLANTYNE, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. }
M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A.,
of Haskell, Elderkin & Co. } Auditors

Montreal,
23rd December, 1948.

\$2,222,487,786.51

GLOBE REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED
with its subsidiary company
ROYAL BUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of 30th November, 1948

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>LIABILITIES</i>
<p><i>Cash</i>.....\$ 738.71</p> <p><i>Real estate, at not more than cost</i>...\$23,908,178.20</p> <p><i>Less reserve for deprecia- tion</i> .. 9,156,053.70 14,752,124.50</p> <p><i>Other assets</i>..... 4,460.67</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$14,757,323.88</u></p>	<p><i>Accrued charges</i>.....\$ 82,591.80</p> <p><i>Due to The Royal Bank of Canada</i>..... 3,013,612.68</p> <p><i>First mortgage bonds</i>..... 5,900,000.00</p> <p><i>Capital stock paid up</i>..... 4,032,000.00</p> <p><i>Surplus</i>..... 1,729,119.40</p> <hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>\$14,757,323.88</u></p>

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada owns the entire capital stock of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited. It is carried on the books of the bank at \$1,614,000. Royal Building Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary, Royal Building Corporation, for the year ended 30th November, 1948, and report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the above consolidated statement is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the companies' affairs on a consolidated basis as at 30th November, 1948, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the companies.

Montreal, 23rd December, 1948.

<p>A. BALLANTINE, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.</p> <p>M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A., of Haskell, Elderkin & Co.</p>	<p>} Auditors</p>
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THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. SYDNEY G. DOBSON, in moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, said:

As is customary at these meetings, the General Manager will review with you in some detail the figures appearing in the bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, which have been published. I shall not cover the same ground except to point out that the past year has been the most satisfactory in the history of the bank. Not only are totals under all important headings greater than at any previous time, but the bank's profits show a satisfactory improvement. I feel that you as shareholders have every reason to be gratified with the results.

I am pleased to record that during the year the Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., K.C., was elected

a member of your Board. As Minister of Finance during the trying period of the war Mr. Ilsley rendered distinguished service to the people of Canada, and he has become a valued acquisition to our group of Directors.

In October last, Mr. James Muir, our General Manager, was made a Vice-President.

Before going on to remark on some features of business in Canada, I feel that I should pay a compliment to Canadian business men for their sane and sensible handling of affairs under conditions of great strain.

During the war, industrial leaders increased the production of their plants in spite of difficulty arising from troubled sources of supplies, tightness of the supply of labour, and mounting costs.

Since the war—in a period when they might reasonably have expected an easing of the tension—business has been subjected to ever-increasing tests. Difficulties have arisen each year due to shortages of necessary materials, uncertain or poor qualities of material, labour demands, changing policies of world governments, international confusion, closed and limited markets, and the pressure on prices.

While there are some features of economic development in Canada today which are encouraging, at the same time there are some evidences that changing conditions may demand even greater initiative and closer thought. No intelligent executive ever imagined that we could continue forever to do business at the crest of a boom, particularly a post-war boom, any more than we can live long if we keep ourselves at a peak of exertion or of emotion.

It is interesting to look back over a considerable period at the progress made in the Canadian economy. In the past twenty years we have had a cross-section of all the ups and downs an economy can experience, yet in 1947 the dollar value of production had increased 145% over 1927.

Notwithstanding the increase in prices between these two periods, it is estimated that the real volume of goods and services we produced in 1947 was almost twice the quantity produced in 1927.

I think it is generally agreed that the supply of goods is coming into better balance with demand in an increasing number of lines. The rising cost of living has borne ever more heavily on the consumers' purse, and more

"shopping around" is being done than a few years ago. This is, all things considered, a healthy condition, because it brings competition to the forefront and assures a sound development of enterprise businesses.

Foreign Trade

It should need no emphasis by me to bring home to thinking Canadians the vital importance to our economy of our foreign trade. There are very few countries in the world which depend to the same extent upon foreign markets to maintain their standard of living, but I wonder if we realize it sufficiently well.

There is nothing in our foreign trade picture today about which we can afford to be complacent.

Our present peak of business is being maintained to a large extent by artificial respiration in the form of credits from Canada and the United States. To realize our position we need only imagine what would be the state of our commerce—and therefore of our standard of living—if the Economic Recovery Programme and our own loans to Europe were suddenly cut off.

It is true that we can examine our rising export business of the past few months with certain satisfaction. Last October saw us strike a new high record in domestic exports, both in total and in shipments to the United States. Our total in the first eleven months of 1948 was \$250 million higher than in the corresponding period of 1947.

Exports to the United States are of particular importance. The dollar supply situation has been eased, and in September we had the first favourable trade balance with the United States since August 1945. In the first eleven

months of 1948 our exports to the United States reached an all time high figure of \$1,354 million, with the result that our trading debit balance was only \$285 million, compared with \$884 million in the similar period of 1947.

There has been some objection in certain quarters to the regulations enforced in November 1947 to conserve Canada's supply of United States dollars. It is my opinion that approval is due the government and its agencies for taking the necessary steps to preserve our credit, and for the results obtained. It was simply a matter of necessity. In former days we in Canada had a secure trading position between the United Kingdom and the United States. Sterling and dollars were equally useful to us. We could sell goods in our principal market—Great Britain—for sterling, and buy goods in the United States with that sterling. In recent years this happy system broke down, because the United States required, and still requires, little sterling, and the United Kingdom has had too few dollars for its needs.

To redress the balance, Canada had to undergo a period of doing without certain United States goods which we were accustomed to import. Both this effort, and the attempt to increase our exports to the United States, have combined to make our emergency plan effective.

However, measures taken to reduce imports by prohibiting the purchase abroad of certain goods are only temporary correctives. They give us time, it is true, but our long-run prosperity depends upon how we use that time.

We do not know whether we shall ever return to the nineteenth century days, when a

balance between the income and the outgo of a nation was achieved so nearly automatically, that people came to regard it as a kind of natural law in international trade. It goes without saying that the present state of trade is not the best possible. We have restrictions and apportioned credits, quotas for selling and buying, subsidies and subventions. These may be good enough to tide us over a crisis, but surely we must hope for something better when the critical period has passed.

It would be particularly beneficial if we could absorb more goods from the United Kingdom, but one of our chief difficulties is that many British exporters charge prices which we cannot pay economically.

Latin America offers us no satisfactory solution of our trade problem at the moment, because markets there are closed to all but a few commodities, and there are exchange difficulties which make trading difficult. In all probability it will be years before a market big enough to absorb our surpluses can be built up in the Far East. That leaves, besides the United States, only Europe.

Europe has made some progress toward rehabilitation, but is still a long way from being a self-supporting customer for Canada on anything like the old scale. This is particularly so in view of the fact that we need, most of all, United States dollars if we are to pay our way and maintain our standard of living; while on the other hand Europe also needs United States dollars and the likelihood is that she will use them largely where she gets them—in the United States.

I have no ready-made cure for the disorder in which we find world trade, with all its

adverse effects on Canada's welfare. I only urge the matter as one demanding immediate and most earnest thought.

Prices and Inflation

The effective demand for goods has been so strong as to push prices steadily higher, though there has been a levelling off in the rate of increase. This is evident when we examine the price indexes.

It is with regard to prices that the manufacturer and the business man have their greatest worries. No matter how they balance increased labour costs with technical advance, and other increased costs with prevention of waste, they are driven, in spite of all their ingenuity, to raise prices to their customers.

It seems to me that those who work for wages are ill-advised when they rush into demands which are planned to give them an immediate advantage through increased wages, while losing sight of the fact that there is an important long-term aspect to be considered. How much money a worker makes is far less significant than how much he can buy, and if he is to buy anything at all, his employer must be able to stay in competition with manufacturers in the rest of the world. There are often strong economic and ethical reasons for increasing the prices at which goods are sold, as every business man knows, but I leave with you the thought that perhaps we have not done all we might to inform the public clearly and in advance about the pressures business has to meet.

Profits

It is a remarkable fact that the technological advances of which we boast have not increased the share of the national income paid out to

stockholders at all proportionately to increases in other sectors of the economy. For example, the increase in net cash dividends to stockholders between 1938 and 1947 (the last complete year for which figures are available) was 24%, while labour income (salaries and wages) increased by 149%, and the total net national income increased 175%. While not strictly comparable, it is nevertheless indicative of the substantial increase in earnings that net income from the sale of farm products has climbed 233%.

It takes reasonable profit to make an enterprise worthwhile, and no business is going to continue its contribution to satisfying our needs unless stockholders' earnings are adequate, and are in proportion to earnings of other groups.

It is always possible to find companies which make big profits, but it is also easy to find companies which incur losses. There are undoubtedly cases where an unjustified profit is being made by business firms which charge all the traffic will bear. The number of such cases is small, but unfortunately it is these unethical instances which come most often to public attention.

Banking

We as bankers have been keenly conscious of the problems of business and industry, the danger inherent in inflation, and the implications to agriculture, mining, forestry and industry of the unsettled condition of the world. Besides our services to business, we have expanded our facilities greatly in response to the requirements of many thousands of people who find use for our services for personal deposit accounts and in other ways.

Bankers will continue to meet the requirements of the public in every way possible.

Because of this bank's long association with that country, this is an appropriate occasion for me to say welcome to Newfoundland as its union with Canada approaches. The Royal Bank of Canada established its first Newfoundland branch in St. John's in 1895, and that is our oldest branch outside of Canada now in operation. Soon it will, together with our eight other Newfoundland branches, become one of our big Canadian family.

Hydro-Electric Power

The unusually low rainfall in Eastern Canada during the late summer and early fall of last year focused attention to a greater degree than ever on the importance of hydro-electric energy to our national economy. It is the backbone of our industrial development, the one thing that enables us to manufacture competitively.

In respect of water-power Canada is greatly blessed by Providence. Our wide and favourable distribution of resources, and the quantity of low-cost hydro-electric power developed from these resources, have been vital factors in the rapid industrialization of our country, and in the attainment of a high standard of living by our people.

Each installed hydraulic horse-power, if operated continuously throughout the year, would be the equivalent of the power obtained from 4 tons of coal. On this basis, the present total hydraulic installation in Canada might be said to represent the annual use of about 44 million tons of coal.

There are still large reserves available for development. A government tabulation shows

40 million horse-power available, and a little less than eleven million developed by turbine installation. Water-power development in Canada has grown from 143,000 horse-power in 1900, to eleven million horse-power at the end of 1948.

There are many industries which just would not exist in Canada if it were not for hydro-electric power. Take the pulp and paper industry as an example. This industry ranks highest in Canada as a consumer of hydraulic power, with a directly absorbed capacity of 659,000 horse-power, slightly more than six per cent of the total for Canada. I am told that a mechanical power installation of about 100 horse-power is required to produce a ton of newsprint paper per day, a fact which makes apparent the need for an abundance of low-cost power.

The manufacture of aluminum, one of our greatest industries, was attracted to Canada by easily-developed hydro-power. The mining industry, too, uses large blocks of power in all operations from preliminary development to the final processes in the production of metals. In fact, in some instances, the large scale operations required for profitable mineral production are made possible only by abundant supplies of low-cost hydraulic power. Factories of all sizes use hydro-electric power exclusively.

Oil Development

A favourable development during the year has been the discovery of additional oil in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Canadian production of crude petroleum set a new high record in August last and in October it passed the million barrel mark

for the fifth successive month. It is officially estimated that production for the year 1948 was more than 50% greater than in 1947.

It has become evident that Western Canada, and particularly Alberta, has become one of the brightest prospects for our future supply. Since Imperial Oil Limited brought into production its discovery well in February, 1947, Leduc has turned into a major oil reserve, and this has been extended by more recent finds in the Redwater area. It is forecast that by 1950 the oil requirements of our Prairies will be satisfied out of home production and there may be a surplus available for other markets. This is important because every barrel of oil produced and consumed in Canada conserves from three to five dollars of United States dollar exchange.

Enterprise

Our successful development of natural resources confirms our belief in private enterprise as the best motivating force in an economic system. All the natural resources imaginable are useless until they are brought out where they can be turned into serviceable goods, and the primary seeker, the most successful finder, and the greatest manufacturer, has been private enterprise.

Under this system people think hard and work hard because there are reasonable rewards. The need of incentives is recognized in every country where men are free to choose whether they shall work or not work, and how hard they shall work.

In all collectivist economies—communistic or socialistic—the idea prevails that dictators or bureaucrats can arrange the lives of people better than people can do it for themselves.

Capitalism, on the other hand, believes that individuals should be free to express their abilities and thereby bring about a better standard of living and a better social order. On the evidence before the world today, capitalism works. It works so well that the lowest paid workers in these North American democracies are better fed, better clothed, better housed, and better supplied with the comforts of life, than are the great mass of the population of collectivist countries. And they enjoy freedom.

Our system hinges on initiative, the courage to invest capital, the right to take a reasonable profit from such enterprises as are successful, and the obligation to stand such losses as may be incurred in enterprises which fail.

Socialism

Socialism and Communism do not seek to make the best of people's minds and enterprise. On the contrary, their process is to level all people by dragging down those who might have superior attainments. They need a strong centralized government with control over all sections of the economy. They are not systems of freedom, but of rationed democracy, in which liberty is doled out like social security benefits. Incentives are lost, and individual initiative is smothered. Standards of work and product remain unimproved, because jobs are assured without regard for efficiency or performance. The ambition of men declines to doing just as much as has to be done and no more. Progress is sacrificed to a worship of averages—and they are averages somehow arrived at so as to be well within the reach of the least progressive. Promotion on merit is abandoned in favour of promotion in turn.

Skilled workers receive very little more than unskilled workers. It is only natural that such a state of affairs should drive the best brains out of a country.

I believe in equality, so long as it is equality of opportunity in education, careers and public life. Socialism is a force which holds back, while enterprise is a force which propels us forward and gives men and women a chance to display their talent and their worth.

Foreign Affairs

Enterprise is needed more than ever in view of the precarious state of foreign affairs. The situation changes quickly, and is no less complicated than it was a year ago.

One item of great interest at this time is the proposed North Atlantic Pact, under which the United States and Canada would join in a reciprocal undertaking with the Brussels Pact countries, and possibly other nations, to support one another in case any one of them becomes the object of an armed attack.

There have been encouraging signs of late months that the need for co-operation has been realized. The Benelux customs union and the West-European union are indications of the trend, but these movements cannot make the most of themselves and give the greatest good to the world, without the active support as well as the greatest goodwill of nations on this side of the Atlantic. Of one thing we can be sure, unless Western Europe's descent into bankruptcy is stopped, and unless Western Europe is made reasonably safe, the receiver will be Communist Russia. We all know or can imagine by looking at certain other countries of Europe, what would be the result on world peace and world trade.

We of the Anglo-Saxon world, the British, the Americans and the people of the Commonwealth, have a most important place in contemporary world affairs. We represent the majority of politically mature people in the world. We speak with the same voice, because we have vital objectives in common, and we are drawn together by our political, social and religious traditions. We have moved off, it is true, on our different roads to self-government, but we have never ceased to live in close and friendly relations. We should, I believe, put ourselves on record before the world that we will jointly defend our mutual interests. If we did so, we should be joined by nations which have similar hopes to ours, of world peace and trade and advancement.

Conclusion

I believe that more attention needs to be paid to the education of our people in the responsibilities as well as the advantages of democratic citizenship. Too much stress is being placed, these days, on human rights and not enough on human obligations. If it is reasonable for a man to expect to be taken care of when disaster threatens or strikes him, he should be educated to know that he needs to contribute his share to the welfare of the nation. I deplore the increasing trend among a portion of the younger generation today to think too much of security and not enough about going out and really accomplishing something for themselves.

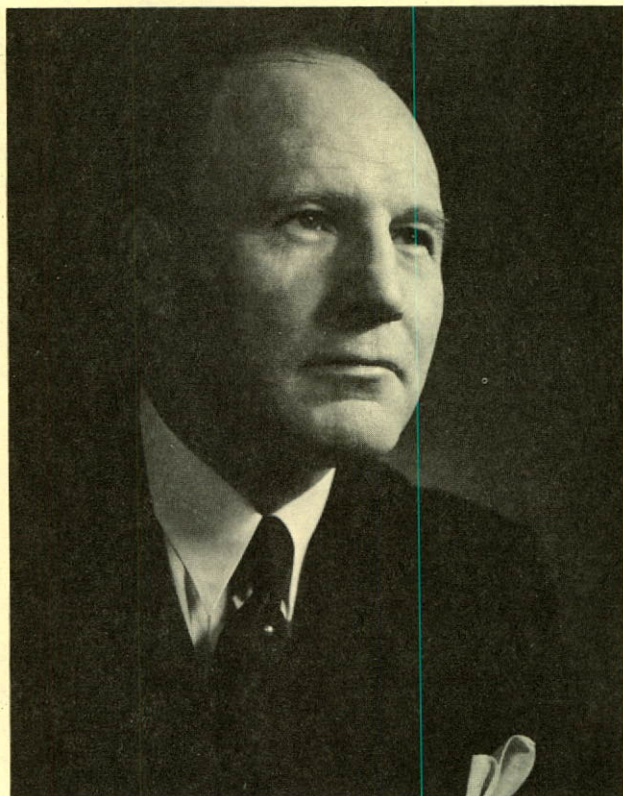
We live in a world where we should not expect to receive something for nothing. This is an old, old law recognized in economics, and no discovery by any political party or reform faction has ever found a permanent

substitute. Queer creeds based on ease and leisure may rise and flourish for a time, but they always run into difficulty which can be overcome only by work.

That is our great need today: work by brain and hand to produce the goods we need in the best way we can. We have had several years

of prosperity, but it would be unwise to count upon its going on smoothly indefinitely. The foresight we use now and the work we do now will be far more valuable than any impulsive policy that might, if we ignore foresight and work, be forced upon us by circumstances.

Mr. W. F. Angus seconded the motion to adopt the Directors' Report. Mr. Sydney G. Dobson, Chairman, then called upon the General Manager to address the Shareholders.



THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

MR. JAMES MUIR, General Manager, referring to the Annual Statement, then spoke as follows:

The seventy-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the bank have been placed before you today, and study of these financial statements will reveal several new high-water marks in the history of the bank's progress. For example, total assets of \$2,222,487,000 have never before been reached. This figure is an increase of \$128,846,000 over the total reported last year.

I shall now deal in some detail with other features of the Balance Sheet. Cash and the equivalent—the latter represented by cheques on other banks and money on deposit with

other banks—totals \$425,204,000. Call loans, Dominion and provincial government bonds owned and holdings of other securities, all added to the cash on hand, make a grand total of \$1,536,785,000. This vast sum represents the readily realizable or what is usually called the liquid assets of the bank. It equals 74% of all of the bank's liabilities to the public. Commercial loans in Canada amounted to \$468,845,000, an increase of \$33,191,000 over the same item a year ago.

This increase in borrowing denotes an expansion of connections and clients as well as the fulfilment of the additional needs of old customers. Let us not be misled, however, and let us realize that influencing the increase in

figures in Balance Sheets generally is the degree of inflation prevalent in our economy. Without being gloomy, it might be suggested that perhaps it would be profitable to instil a certain amount of conservatism into the thinking of business with regard to the future.

Commercial loans abroad remain substantially unchanged from a year ago.

Deposits \$2,067,488,000

In keeping with the business of the bank as a whole, there has been a further substantial expansion in the number of our depositing clients. I would also point out that the deposits of the bank have reached \$2,067,488,000—another of the high-water marks already referred to—and reflect an increase of \$133,303,000 over the deposits of a year ago, notwithstanding that balances of the Dominion Government are less by \$20,000,000 than as at the end of November, 1947.

Earnings

It will be gratifying for you to note that the year's profits were higher by \$793,000 of which \$525,000 were paid out in increased dividends to shareholders.

After providing for all the customary deductions including Government taxes of \$3,150,000, the amount of earnings which remained for disposal was \$6,367,000. Dividends amounting to \$3,500,000 were charged against this total along with depreciation on bank premises amounting to \$808,000. The residual profits, after taking care of all of the foregoing charges, amounted to \$2,058,000 which, added to the carry-forward of \$3,474,000 a year ago, brings the amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account up to \$5,532,000. That it should be possible to transfer from this account the sum of

\$4,000,000 to the bank's published Reserve Account, bringing the latter up to a total of \$44,000,000, and still leave a carry-forward in Profit and Loss Account of \$1,532,000 will, I am sure, be regarded as a satisfactory outcome of the bank's operations for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1948.

Bank Premises

Our programme relative to bank premises continues on all fours with what has existed and has been commented upon each year since the close of the war. In this period of excessively high costs not only of construction but of the numerous items of equipment required in a branch bank, we have restricted new construction, enlargement or modification of premises to cases, where, in the interests of service to the public and development of the bank's business, definite action had to be taken. Frankly, the expansion of the bank's business establishes the fact that beyond question a great deal more remains to be done, but as we have already said, we think the policy which is being followed is desirable and prudent. Branches in operation on November 30th last totalled 709 of which 31 were sub-branches. During the year 1 sub-branch and 18 branches were opened. Our representation of banking offices in Canada and Newfoundland stood at 647 and we had 62 in other countries.

Shareholders

I am pleased to report a further expansion in the number of the bank's shareholders. At the end of the last fiscal year these numbered 14,877, an increase of almost 700 within the past year. It is perhaps not out of place for me to remind these many thousands of shareholders that this is their bank and that to the extent that they assist in the development of

its prestige and volume of business they will be working directly in their own best interests.

Foreign Operations

What I shall now have to say regarding the bank's foreign organization and activities, will, I feel, constitute a fitting supplement to what you have already heard from the President about the importance of Canada's foreign trade. Your bank has operated its own chain of branches abroad over a long period. In fact, we have had a half-century's experience in this regard. Our oldest branch outside of Canada and Newfoundland, and still in operation, is that in Havana, Cuba, opened fifty years ago this Spring. Apart from those in Newfoundland, we have at present 62 branches outside Canada, and, in addition to this direct representation which covers New York, London, Paris and most South American countries as well as the Caribbean area, we have unusually extensive correspondent relations with banks throughout the world. It will be seen from what I have said that your bank is in a preferred, if not unique, position to facilitate, as it has for many years facilitated, Canada's foreign trade activities. Our foreign representation being what it is, it naturally offers great advantage for the obtaining of first-hand knowledge regarding conditions in so many different parts of the world. In addition, however, and in accordance with long established policy for the maintaining of close personal contacts, Head Office officials since the close of World War Two have travelled extensively abroad, renewing contacts and making surveys of conditions on the ground wherever we have interests. I might mention in passing that the most recent of these on-the-ground surveys has just been concluded. It covered the Colony of Hong Kong and other points in the Orient.

Speaking more directly concerning our external business, it is well known that the transition from war to peace time operating conditions has disrupted the economy of many countries and that restrictive regulations impeding free trade, coupled with unstable currencies, lack of gold or hard currency supplies, common in so many countries today, handicap normal trading. To operate a chain of widespread branches under such conditions is a complex task; but our men, trained on the ground and with many years' experience in the various countries, are resourceful and well equipped to cope with these conditions as they arise. We have maintained our policy of wide distribution of risks, confining our selection of business to definite limits, avoiding long term commitments, and our position today in the foreign field is indeed most satisfactory from the standpoint of liquidity.

When the record of today's proceedings is printed, it will, as in the past, include a review of business conditions wherever we are represented, at home in Canada, or abroad.

Need for Enterprise

There are thought-provoking undertones in business life today. But whatever the outlook for Canadian business in the short run, our long-run position should be secure. For our economic fortunes as a nation depend, not on disturbing short-run ups and downs, but on our tremendous wealth in natural resources. Of course natural resources are of little use unless they are developed. And I agree heartily, therefore, with what the President has just said about the need for ambition and enterprise.

For my part, I would go so far as to say that we Canadians might appraise ourselves and our possibilities a little higher than we are

inclined to do. No country on earth has a future that promises to surpass or even to equal ours. Whenever we forget that fact some Canadian voice must speak out, reminding us both of the greatness of our resources and the responsibility that rests upon us to take a mature and an ardent view of Canada's capacity for economic development. Then, surely, a breed of courageous, clear-sighted and Canada-conscious men will arise who will become acutely seized of the fact that we are only the temporary trustees and custodians of our vast resources and endowments—that we are in duty bound to develop these resources and endowments and deal with them in our day for the greater good of generations of Canadians yet to come. They and we could cause this country to be developed to its maximum extent from within itself by the application of our own enterprise and ingenuity, and by the investment of our own monetary and human resources.

Do not misunderstand me—I am not preaching narrow nationalism or formulating a policy to lead to the creation of special fields of exploitation for a few. What I am after is a greater Canada, always completely master in its own household and following plans and procedures which must have for their goal first and last the advancement of the well-being and up-building of the prosperity of all Canadians.

Staff

On this occasion each year we try to tell the staff in different words the essential story of the great part they play in the affairs of the bank. It is no secret that public opinion of the bank is formed by and large through dealings with the staff, and so the Royal Bank's prestige is largely dependent on personnel—for it is through them that the bank is known to the

The Directors' Report was then adopted unanimously.

world for what is—good, bad, or indifferent. In all modesty, I feel I can properly say that the bank is held in the highest esteem, not only in Canada but in the many countries where we have branches.

We have a large organization, 10,567 men and women, and if there is sometimes a tendency for members of the staff to feel that they are but very small cogs in a vast machine, I ask them to dismiss the thought, for every single job in the bank is important—every single job must be well done. That our staff, both men and women, are discharging these important duties with untiring efficiency and in good spirit is properly exemplified in the fact that the success embodied in this year's Annual Report is in no small measure due to their efforts. The Executive are fully aware of this—and acknowledge it gratefully.

Banking is important work. In many respects the efficiency of every other business is dependent upon the efficiency of its bank. Our staff, by bringing their personalities into their work, by showing warmth and friendliness in dealing with the public, give the bank a wealth of goodwill no amount of cold efficiency could bring. We know that everything is not always plain sailing, that there are periods of stress and difficulties, but always the staff seem able to do all that the work demands—and then that little bit more—which proves their mettle. The Royal Bank has never suffered from lack of lustre in its personnel and the present staff of the bank are worthily upholding the record.

We have reason to be proud of our staff, and on their behalf I can tell the shareholders, the public, and our clients, that they can all rely on the knowledge that the members of the staff will endeavour to continue to serve them well—with efficiency—with accuracy—and with friendliness.

It was moved by Mr. G. A. Dobbie, seconded by Mr. N. L. Leach:-

That Mr. Alex. Ballantyne, C.A., and Mr. M. Ogden Haskell, 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 \$40,000.

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

It was moved by Mr. E. C. McDonald, seconded by Mr. W. Taylor-Bailey, and resolved:-

That Sydney G. Dobson, President, and James Muir, Vice-President and 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, with power of substitution, 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 any and every other corporation, a majority of whose outstanding shares are for the time being held by the Bank, and at any and all adjournments of such meetings, in respect of the shares held by the said bank and in such corporations respectively, the foregoing to remain in full force and effect until the next annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Hamilton J. Stuart, K.C., seconded by Mr. F. D. Chapman, and resolved:-

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

Mr. Sydney G. Dobson replied.

It was moved by Mr. J. W. Grant MacEwan, seconded by Mr. C. W. Stairs, and resolved:-

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

Mr. James Muir, Vice-President and General Manager, replied on behalf of the management and Mr. E. B. McInerney replied on behalf of the staff.

Mr. R. N. Watt nominated the following as Directors for the ensuing year:-

W. F. Angus	N. L. Leach	Conrad S. Riley
John Burns, M.B.E.	J. W. Grant MacEwan	Howard P. Robinson
Harold Crabtree, C.B.E.	W. H. Malkin, O.B.E.	John T. Ross
Arthur Cross	E. C. McDonald	Paul F. Sise

George A. Dobbie	H. R. Milner, K.C.	G. Harrison Smith
Sydney G. Dobson	Burnham L. Mitchell	Cyril W. Stairs, O.B.E.
Raymond Dupuis, K. C.	G. MacGregor Mitchell	J. McG. Stewart, C.B.E., K.C.
H. H. Hewetson	G. H. Montgomery, K.C.	W. Taylor-Bailey
Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, P.C., K.C.	James Muir	Norman C. Urquhart, C.B.E.
J. D. Johnson	John S. Norris	Arthur B. Wood
Hon. Ray Lawson, O.B.E.	W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Hon. William C. Woodward

Mr. W. S. Hart seconded the nomination.

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' Report of the balloting, the Chairman declared those nominated elected unanimously.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Sydney G. Dobson was re-elected President, and W. F. Angus, Burnham L. Mitchell and James Muir Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES



Maritime Provinces

Business in general was well maintained in the Maritime Provinces during the year. Although a poor apple crop was harvested in Nova Scotia, the province's two main industries, mining and fishing, were successfully prosecuted, with operations unhampered by labour strikes. Employment levels were high in all three provinces, with shortages of skilled labour still existing.

As a result of favourable growing conditions, production of field crops in each of the three provinces was greater than in 1947. The increase in the cut of hay was particularly

helpful to farmers, since it effected a considerable reduction in purchases of high-cost feeding stuffs necessary for the maintenance of livestock.

Despite increased acreage planted to potatoes in Prince Edward Island, the 1948 crop was considerably smaller than anticipated, but nevertheless its total of 6,314,000 cwt. was in excess of the previous year's crop by 441,000 cwt. Early blight was detrimental to the crop, and growers received prices which were approximately 25¢ per bushel lower than those paid in 1947 for both table stock

and seed variety. The potato crops in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were estimated at 10,389,000 cwt. and 2,772,000 cwt. respectively, an increase in the yield in both provinces being indicated. With regard to the marketing of potatoes in the United States, agreement was reached between the governments of the two countries whereby any flooding of the American market by large shipments of Canadian potatoes, with a consequent upset to the price support programme in effect there, would be avoided. Commencing December 1, 1948, permits were required for all exports of potatoes from Canada, these being freely granted for shipments to all countries except the United States. Shipments of table stock to American buyers were banned, and permits for the export of seed potatoes to the United States were issued only if the purchaser was a *bona fide* seed buyer and if the shipment was within the time and area limits set by the Government. Guarantee had to be made by the importer that seed potatoes would not be used as table stock. Compensation was made to growers in the concentrated carlot shipping sections of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island by the establishment of a price support programme under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Prices Support Board. Arrangements were made whereby growers in the designated areas would receive \$1.15 per cwt. of Canada No. 1 grade potatoes, basis in the bin on the farm, the quantity to be purchased to be determined by Government inspectors after April 1, 1949, and excluding amounts required for planting, together with sales made after inspection.

The 1948 season was a disappointing one for fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley. The apple crop was estimated at between 600,000 and 700,000 barrels, as compared with the 1,200,000 barrels picked in 1947, and was well below the ten-year average of some 1,500,000 barrels. The decline in

production was attributable largely to a late spring, followed by cool, wet weather at the beginning of the growing period, and also to early autumn frosts. On the whole, the quality of the fruit was considered to be below average. The indefinite loss of the British market, which was of such importance to the industry, still continued to be felt, but the Federal Government has undertaken to provide assistance again this year. The agreement covers 70% of the crop, and assures the growers of a return of \$3.90 per barrel for apples sold as fresh fruit, and \$2.50 per barrel for fruit to be processed. In addition to the financial aid given by the Government, a tree removal and grafting programme, designed to encourage the growing of popular varieties and to improve the general quality of the fruit, was inaugurated. Production of apples in New Brunswick was at about the same level in 1948 as in the previous year, the crop being set at approximately 100,000 barrels.

Increased operating costs, together with good prices paid for dairy cattle shipped to the United States, caused farmers in the Maritimes to reduce the size of their herds; the total number of milch cows on farms in the three provinces at June 1, 1948 was 240,700 head as against 252,400 head accounted for one year earlier. Nevertheless, dairy production was maintained at a level which compared favourably with that for the previous year. Statistics of creamery butter production in the first ten months of 1948, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1947, are shown in the following table:

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION			
January to October			
	1947	1948	% Change
	(Pounds)		
Prince Edward Island.....	3,291,000	3,791,000	+15.2
Nova Scotia.....	5,935,000	5,491,000	- 7.5
New Brunswick.....	6,366,000	6,430,000	+ 1.0

The make of cheddar cheese in Prince Edward Island for the ten months ended

October 31, 1948 was 711,000 pounds, showing an increase of 11.6% over the total for the same ten months of 1947, but production in New Brunswick from January to October 1948 dropped 8.4% below that for the corresponding period of the preceding year. Total holdings of livestock in the area were somewhat below those reported in 1947. Markets for eggs and poultry continued to be good, although producers were obliged to pay high prices for feed.

There continued to be little demand for long-haired furs, and as a result fox ranching in Prince Edward Island declined to a point where it was considered to be a negligible factor in the economy of the Province.

Nova Scotia fisheries enjoyed a prosperous season in 1948. The total catch for the first nine months of the year was estimated at 294,482,000 pounds, with a landed value of \$14,458,000, compared with 239,300,000 pounds caught in the same period of 1947, and valued at \$10,534,000. As a result of the fishermen's strike during the early part of 1947, prices for fresh fish showed a gradual increase. The high cost of meat and shipments under the European Recovery Programme also tended to raise prices, which in some cases reached record levels. Although the market for salt fish in Great Britain was practically non-existent, demand for these products in the United States and elsewhere kept prices from falling. It was generally anticipated that while current stocks would be readily disposed of, increased production in such countries as Norway, Iceland and Portugal would bring about a greater proximity between supply and demand, with a resulting adjustment in prices. Local markets in Prince Edward Island absorbed the bulk of fresh fish caught. Lobster fishing continued to bring the greatest returns to the Island fishermen, the 1948 catch being valued at \$1,403,418 as against \$1,002,135 received in the preceding year.

Lumbering in the Maritime Provinces was carried on successfully during the year, with production at approximately the same level as in the 1947 season. The output of sawmills in operation in New Brunswick for the nine months ended September 30, 1948 was 205,572,000 board feet, compared with 260,392,000 board feet sawn in the corresponding period of 1947. Sawn lumber production in Nova Scotia for the period January-September 1948 was about 20.89% lower than for the same months of the preceding year, when 300,066,000 board feet were produced. A steadying in pulpwood prices was reported, with good stocks on hand. Operators were exercising considerable caution in making plans for the future, in view of the continuing uncertainty of the British market.

Coal production in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick continued steadily throughout the year, unhampered by work stoppages which disrupted the industry to such an extent in 1947. Statistics showed that 5,712,992 tons of coal were mined in the first ten months of 1948, as against 3,309,412 tons produced in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Production of consumer and durable goods was sustained at satisfactory levels, with the majority of manufacturing industries operating at capacity during the year. Demand for all products continued strong, with good prospects for future industrial activity.

Construction contracts awarded in the three provinces during the first ten months of 1948 reached a total value of \$60,615,100, compared with the ten-month total for 1947 of \$54,052,700, and confirmed reports of continuing activity in the building industry. A marked increase in the volume of commercial and industrial construction was shown in many centres. Higher costs for both labour and materials had to be met, and shortages of certain builders' supplies, chiefly steel prod-

ucts, plumbing and cement, still existed. There was still insufficient housing accommodation in the area, and real estate prices continued to be abnormally high.

Wholesale and retail merchants enjoyed a successful year of business. The dollar volume of sales was higher than in the previous year, but was due in large measure to the general rise in prices. A better selection of merchandise was available to consumers, but reports indicated that there was an upward trend in credit sales.

The tourist trade in the Maritime Provinces again proved to be a good source of revenue. It was estimated that about 360,000 tourists entered Nova Scotia, a number which was 20% above that for 1947, while the holiday trade brought an estimated revenue of \$3,500,000 to Prince Edward Island. The 1948 season was a successful one for New Brunswick; with increasing numbers of inquiries coming from the United States and the progress being made in the development of a national park area, the outlook for the future was promising.

Quebec

Lack of rainfall during the latter part of August affected the condition of field crops to some degree, but the season was far enough advanced to prevent any great damage. Estimates of production showed the yield of oats to be 39,359,000 bushels, compared with 26,639,000 bushels harvested in the previous year. Acreage sown to this crop was somewhat less than in 1947, but the yield per acre was much greater. Increases in the crops of spring wheat, barley and mixed grains were also reported. Tonnage of hay and clover was reduced from 5,935,000 tons in 1947 to 5,604,000 tons in 1948, but the output of fodder corn reached 983,000 tons as against 713,000 tons produced in the preceding year. Preliminary estimates of the value of field crops indicated an over-all increase in average prices paid to farmers, the total for 1948 being \$185,897,000 in comparison with \$161,336,000 for the previous year's crop.

Satisfactory yields of all root crops were reported for the year, with substantial increases over the 1947 production. The potato crop for 1948 amounted to 15,190,000 cwt., which, when compared with that for the

preceding year, represented a gain of 4,632,000 cwt. The harvest of sugar beets more than doubled the 10,500 tons produced in 1947, reaching a total of 27,000 tons. This marked increase in production was attributable both to increased acreage and a higher yield per acre. Production of Quebec orchards was slightly lower than in the previous year, the estimate of the 1948 apple crop being set at 1,200,000 bushels as against 1,230,000 bushels harvested in 1947. Reports indicated that the strawberry crop was smaller in size than in 1947, being 800,000 quarts less than the 6,000,000 quarts picked in that year. However, more raspberries were grown, the total crop being set at 220,000 quarts, compared with 200,000 quarts in 1947. Revenue from the sale of blueberries was considerably higher in 1948 than in the preceding year. A poor season for maple products brought about a sharp decline in the income received by farmers from this source. Statistics of production for 1947 and 1948 are shown in the following table:

	1947		1948
Maple syrup.....	2,831,000	gallons	1,750,000
Maple sugar.....	3,260,000	pounds	2,187,000

The area planted to all types of tobacco was approximately the same as in 1947, but total production for 1948 was at a higher level.

Pastures were in poor condition at the end of the summer as a result of the drought. Consequently, statistics showed an over-all decline in the output of dairy products. A drop of 4% was recorded in the amount of creamery butter produced in the first ten months of 1948 from that for the corresponding period of 1947, the total in the first instance being 86,013,000 pounds and 89,604,000 pounds in the second. Once again, Quebec took the lead over all other provinces in the production of this commodity. The make of cheddar cheese during the ten months ending October 31, 1948 amounted to 12,704,000 pounds, as compared with 23,051,000 pounds manufactured in the same ten months of the previous year, and representing a 44.9% decline in production. Milch cows on farms at June 1, 1948 numbered 1,129,400 head, approximately the same as reported in the survey made one year earlier.

Mineral production in the province showed a general increase over the 1947 figure. From the ore treated at Quebec mines during the first nine months of the year 559,451 ounces of gold were recovered, with a value of \$19,580,785, whereas in the period ending September 30, 1947, only 457,152 ounces were produced, the value being approximately \$15,976,170. Substantial increases in the output of copper and zinc were also noted, 72,499,372 pounds of copper and 69,179,996 pounds of zinc being produced in the period January-September, 1948, while in the same nine months of 1947, the totals were 61,810,723 pounds and 52,315,005 pounds respectively. There continued to be a heavy demand for all grades of asbestos, and reliable sources indicated that the tonnage for 1948 was expected to reach a record level. Statistics for the first nine months of the year showed that 523,082 tons of fibre had been produced,

representing an increase of 44,483 tons over the amount produced in the corresponding period of 1947.

Sawn lumber production in the province was slightly below that for 1947, the cut for the first nine months of 1948 being estimated at 924,581,000 board feet, as against 977,552,000 board feet sawn between January and September 1947. Prices remained at satisfactory levels and dealers experienced no difficulty in disposing of their products. The pulpwood cut for the season was large and newsprint mills continued to operate at capacity. Price increases were offset to some degree by increased production costs. In many cases mill inventories were reported as being higher than in the previous year.

Comparison of statistics of the number of construction contracts awarded in the first ten months of 1947 and 1948 indicated that there continued to be activity in the building industry in all areas of the province. The figure for the period ending October 31, 1948 was set at a value of \$281,619,000, whereas the number awarded during the first ten months of 1947 was valued at \$221,216,600. Housing shortages were still evident, with rentals at generally high levels in all centres.

Business activity was maintained at a satisfactory rate throughout the year. The dollar volume of both retail and wholesale sales increased, but it must be taken into consideration that this increase was attributable in some measure to the generally higher level of prices.

The province of Quebec experienced another successful tourist season in 1948. In the first ten months of the year, 307,442 traveller's vehicle permits were issued at various ports of entry, representing an increase of approximately 10% over the total for the same ten months of the previous year. Hotels and rooming houses were reported filled to capacity.

Ontario

Despite heavy rains during the early part of the year, which delayed seeding of spring grains, crop production in Ontario for the year was exceptionally good. Estimates of total grain production were set at 180,630,000 bushels, as against 106,000,000 bushels in 1947, and a ten-year average of 156,000,000 bushels. Yields of the principal grain crops for the years 1947 and 1948 are shown in the following table:

	1947	1948
	(Bushels)	
Fall Wheat.....	17,736,000	26,013,000
Oats.....	41,490,000	76,728,000
Barley.....	6,133,000	7,778,000
Mixed Grains.....	25,312,000	47,672,000

The acreage planted to hay and clover was approximately 300,000 acres less than in 1947, with a corresponding decline in production of 404,000 tons from the previous year's crop of 6,154,000 tons. The yields of corn and alfalfa, however, showed considerable increase over those for the preceding year, bringing the total output of fodder crops for ensilage to a total of 11,570,000 tons. As a result, adequate supplies of winter forage for cattle were ensured, although the drought which was prevalent throughout the province during the month of September necessitated stable feeding of dairy herds.

There was very little change in the number of livestock on Ontario farms during the year, the hog population showing the largest decline. This was attributed largely to the high cost of feed grains. The demand for beef cattle for domestic and foreign markets continued steady. Prices were maintained at a satisfactory level as a result of the lifting of the embargo on export of these animals to the United States and large numbers were shipped across the border. A fairly large number of dairy cattle were also exported to the United States and butchered.

Dairy production in the province was adversely affected by the drought which commenced in the middle of August and continued throughout September. Creamery butter production for the first nine months of 1948 totalled 60,692,900 pounds, showing a drop of 2,171,800 pounds from the amount produced during the corresponding period of the preceding year, while the make of cheddar cheese was 16,260,000 pounds less than the 74,577,300 pounds manufactured in the nine months ending September 30, 1947. The cumulative output of processed milk products, however, was 13.7% higher in this period of 1948 than in the same nine months of 1947.

Tobacco production in Ontario was expected to reach a total of 95,954,300 pounds of the flue-cured variety, 12,100,000 pounds of burley and 1,687,500 pounds of dark tobacco. The quality of the flue-cured tobacco varied, being only fair in areas where drought conditions prevailed. The minimum average price set by the Ontario Flue-cured Marketing Association was 41¼¢ per pound. The bulk of this crop was purchased during the first week of November, when one of the fastest markets since the establishment of the Association was experienced. The burley crop was generally of better quality than in 1947, although some portions were affected by a severe infestation of aphids. Prices for this variety were expected to be at least as high as those paid in the previous year.

Increased acreage seeded to potatoes resulted in a crop of 12,222,000 cwt. compared with 9,100,000 cwt. produced in 1947, the quality of the crop reported as being exceptionally good.

The 18,400 acres planted to sugar beets were expected to yield over 180,000 tons. The sugar content averaged 17.3%, and estimates

of sugar production were set at approximately 50,000,000 pounds, with a value of \$2,300,000.

Adverse weather conditions seriously affected the production of Ontario orchards. Growth was retarded by the drought during August and the quality of the fruit harvested was below average, the only exception being in the case of strawberries and small fruits picked before this time. The following table shows the estimated production of principal fruits for 1948, together with comparative figures for 1947:

	1947	(Bushels)	1948
Apples.....	2,762,000		2,248,000
Pears.....	393,000		217,000
Plums and Prunes.....	324,000		291,000
Peaches.....	923,000		833,000
Grapes.....	71,490,000	(Pounds)	57,600,000

The pack of canned fruit was somewhat smaller than in the previous year, but the quantity of vegetables delivered to canning factories for processing was reported to be greater than in 1947, the tomato crop showing the most increase.

While statistics indicated that the output of Ontario gold mines for the first nine months of 1948 was in excess of that for the corresponding period of the previous year in both volume and value—6,184,844 tons of ore with a value of \$52,960,943 as against 5,779,718 tons valued at \$50,629,997—increased operating costs and a shortage of experienced miners affected profits. Older mines did not benefit as much from the Emergency Gold Mining Act as did new producers, although operations were maintained steadily throughout the year. Shipments of ore from Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited were reported to have dropped considerably during the year from those made during 1947, this reduction being due in large measure to the amount of time spent in the removal of the overburden. Consideration was being given to increasing capital or arranging for government assistance

to enable the opening up of a second ore body, with a resulting increase in production. Discovery of a rich seam of uranium-bearing pitchblende at Alona Bay in the Sault Ste. Marie district in October 1948 aroused considerable interest. The magnitude and real value of the field have yet to be determined.

Satisfactory conditions in the lumbering industry prevailed throughout the year. Labour supply was sufficient to meet requirements, and although increased operating costs had to be met, the demand for lumber continued strong, with higher market prices being paid. A reported surplus in the United States and shipments of British Columbia lumber into Ontario have caused some operators to view the future with caution, particularly with regard to export markets.

Difficulty was still experienced in obtaining housing, especially in urban centres, despite the fact that the volume and value of building contracts awarded throughout the province in the ten-month period ending October 31, 1948 showed a substantial increase over that for the corresponding ten months of 1947. Real estate prices reached high levels, owing to increased costs of labour and materials. Certain materials, particularly cement, continued to be in short supply, causing delay in a number of construction projects. It was reported that many firms were carrying out plans to expand plant and office space.

Retail sales showed a general increase during the year, this being due in some measure to higher prices. Dealers were able to supply customers with a greater variety of goods than in previous years, and in some cases inventories were fairly heavy. Demand for all types of merchandise continued steady, but as a result of increased living costs, there was growing evidence that many buyers were forced to purchase products in lower price ranges. An upward trend in instalment buying was also noted.

Labour relations throughout the province were satisfactorily maintained during the year under review, with only two major work stoppages due to strikes. The supply of skilled labour was still inadequate, but there did not appear to be any shortage of unskilled workmen. Displaced persons immigrating from Europe were absorbed in fairly large numbers into the farm labour force, although many farmers preferred to install more machinery rather than pay the high wages demanded. The majority of manufacturing industries operated

at capacity, with a higher volume of production being reported than for 1947. While few industries were hampered by shortages of supplies, and consequently were able to meet the demand for their products, considerable adjustments in working schedules had to be made in some centres in order to comply with measures taken to offset the shortage of electric power. During the year branch plants of several well-known British firms were opened in Ontario and it was expected that others would be established in the future.

Prairie Provinces

The crop season in Alberta was slow in beginning, as a result of an unusually late spring. Snow remained on the ground until well into April and grain seeding did not become general until about the third week in May, with a reduction in acreage sown. Some damage from drought was caused by lack of rainfall in June. Better growing conditions prevailed during July, although in some of the eastern areas of the province the deterioration was not overcome. Threshing was completed under generally satisfactory weather conditions.

Saskatchewan farmers experienced a similar delay in seeding, and also had to contend with a near-drought which continued from May until the early part of July. Prospects of a good crop were poor, and some farmers had begun to plough under their crops, but generous rains which fell from the middle of July until the middle of August brought about a considerable increase in yield. Harvesting was carried on without interruption and under ideal conditions. Crops grown in the eastern half of the province were of good quality, but those in the western half were predominately fair to poor. Insect damage was reported in some districts, but the early drought was the chief cause of poor crops.

Growing conditions in Manitoba were generally favourable throughout the summer, although seeding was somewhat behind schedule, due to a late spring and serious flooding in some regions. Deterioration from drought was averted by timely rainfall, and harvesting commenced about the third week in August. Since no delays were encountered, operations were completed by the end of September.

Estimates of production of principal grains in the Prairie Provinces for 1948, together with comparative figures for the previous year, have been made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and are shown in the following table:

	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY	
	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947
	(Thousands of Bushels)					
Man.	57,000	42,000	60,000	39,000	45,000	34,000
Sask.	191,000	170,000	89,000	80,000	42,000	45,000
Alta.	115,000	103,000	75,000	75,000	55,000	52,000
Total	363,000	315,000	224,000	194,000	142,000	131,000

The Canadian Wheat Board continued to be the sole marketing agent for wheat. The policy of pooling returns from the sale of crops harvested from 1945 to 1949 inclusive has been carried out successfully, and with no loss anticipated. The original price of \$1.35 per

bushel was increased to \$1.55 per bushel effective April 1, 1948; payments on this new basis, retroactive to August 1, 1945, and totalling approximately \$155,000,000, were made to farmers for past deliveries of wheat. Provision was made for shipment during the current crop year of 140,000,000 bushels of wheat to the United Kingdom, under the terms of the British Wheat Agreement, at the price of \$2.00 per bushel. Controls on the price of wheat for sale on the domestic market were still in effect, \$2.00 per bushel plus 5¢ carrying charges, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William-Port Arthur, being paid. To offset the resulting increase in the domestic price of bread and flour, the Government announced a refund of 46½¢ per bushel on sales of western wheat to millers and other processors of wheat for human consumption in Canada. Prices of wheat for export to other countries were set by the Canadian Wheat Board and averaged \$2.40 per bushel.

Trading in all grains except wheat was carried on at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. No restrictions were placed on the export of rye, but permits were still required for oats and barley. Free trading in flaxseed was resumed on August 16, 1948, but the United States Government declared the grain a surplus crop and placed an embargo on imports from Canada. A floor price of \$4.00 per bushel for the 1948/49 flaxseed crop was guaranteed by the Canadian Wheat Board. Production of this crop in the Prairie Provinces was estimated at 16,500,000 bushels in 1948, as against 11,550,000 bushels in the preceding year.

Although the acreage planted to potatoes was somewhat below that in 1947, the total yield for the three provinces in 1948 was set at 6,347,000 cwt., some 187,000 cwt. in excess of the previous year's crop. Sugar beet growers in Manitoba harvested a crop of 80,500 tons, compared with 64,800 tons in 1947; the crop

in Alberta was somewhat smaller than in the preceding year—323,000 tons as against 366,000 tons, but prices paid to growers were at a higher level.

In general, the year under review was a satisfactory one for the livestock industry. Cattle came through the winter in good condition in Alberta and Manitoba, but a particularly severe winter in Saskatchewan lowered the quality of stock. With the lifting of the embargo on the export of beef cattle to the United States, deliveries to American buyers showed an immediate increase, with high prices being received. However, when the initial demand had been met, the market tended to level off. A general decrease was reported in the total holdings of livestock on Prairie farms.

Despite increased prices for dairy products, production in all three provinces fell below the volume attained in 1947. It was believed that many farmers felt the profit from this industry to be not sufficiently large to warrant their having to meet the high costs of feed and labour involved. This would account in some measure for the reduction in numbers of milch cows. Consideration must also be given to the fact that there was a good market for dairy cattle in the United States, and that large numbers of these animals were exported. Poultry products were readily disposed of, and with higher prices prevailing, once again proved to be a good source of income to western farmers.

A successful year of operations in the oil-fields of Alberta and Saskatchewan was reported. Production of wells in the Leduc area totalled 2,853,138 barrels of oil for the first nine months of the year, whereas in the corresponding period of 1947, the year in which drilling activity began, only 122,272 barrels were produced. The output in the Lloydminster region for the period January-

September 1948 amounted to 1,230,511 barrels, compared with 505,949 barrels in the nine months ending September 30, 1947. Total production from all sources in the Prairie Provinces for the first nine months of 1948 was 8,325,291 barrels of oil as against 5,225,326 barrels produced in the same period of the previous year.

Building activity in all three provinces showed no signs of slackening, although in some areas materials were in short supply, cement in particular being difficult to obtain. A large proportion of the contracts awarded were for commercial construction.

British Columbia

Despite the disastrous floods in May and June, which caused extensive damage, and the unusually wet summer which followed, agricultural conditions in British Columbia were on the whole satisfactory. Estimates set the 1948 apple crop at 7,214,000 bushels, which was some 443,000 bushels smaller than that for the preceding year. There was a good demand for apples in the United States, together with some increase in shipments to other foreign countries. A larger proportion than usual of sales to the domestic market were made in Ontario, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. An over-all decline in the harvest of other tree fruits was reported, while small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries and loganberries were produced in quantities which were about equal to those recorded for 1947. Excessive moisture during the growing season had an adverse effect on vegetable crops which were generally reduced in size from those of the previous year. The yield of potatoes was fairly heavy, reaching a total of 2,227,000 cwt., but here again dampness proved detrimental to the crop, which suffered from blight. A decrease in the tonnage of

Manufacturing industries located in the area operated under satisfactory conditions throughout the year, and generally found ready markets for their products. Wholesalers reported an increase in the dollar volume of sales, with some improvement in the supply situation. Consumer purchasing power was still at a high level, and retail merchants enjoyed a successful year of business. Higher prices were responsible in some measure for the increase in the value of sales, and from all indications greater discrimination was being exercised on the part of the customer. Some increase in the amount of instalment buying was also noted.

forage crops was shown, when compared with statistics of production for 1947.

Much of the hay crop was spoiled by floods and heavy rain, but pasturage was good and cattle were maintained in excellent condition. Production of creamery butter and cheddar cheese for the first ten months of 1948 was somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

It was generally conceded that the 1948 season was a successful one for British Columbia fisheries. At the end of October, the pack of canned salmon was set at 1,235,739 cases of 48 pounds, and was expected to reach a total of 1,300,000 cases by the end of the year, a figure which is higher than anticipated, in view of the fact that 1948 was considered to be an off season. Prices paid for this product were considerably higher than in previous years, and little difficulty was experienced in disposing of the pack. Since a fairly large proportion of the 1947 canned herring pack remained unsold, it was thought unlikely that any of this year's catch would be delivered to

canning factories, but would instead be reduced to oil and meal. Some uncertainty, nevertheless, was felt regarding the market for these products. Halibut landings were substantially lower than those for the preceding year, which however, were abnormally high. Once again, no pilchards appeared in British Columbia coastal waters, but a large run of tuna, of a species correctly known as albacore, developed off the north end of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands. The catch was estimated at approximately 1,831,000 pounds, all of which was canned with the exception of a small quantity shipped in frozen form to the United States. Whaling operations on the northern Pacific coast were resumed in May 1948 after about eight years of inactivity. When the season ended at the beginning of October, 185 whales had been caught. As yet, it is too early to judge the measure of financial success achieved in this venture.

In spite of serious disruptions caused by floods, the West Coast lumber industry maintained a high level of production during the year under review. Operations in the woods were unhampered by fire closures and the log scale was much higher than in the preceding year. In the nine months ending September 30, 1948, output of sawmills was estimated at 1,552,000,000 board feet, compared with a nine-month total for 1947 of 1,475,000,000 board feet of sawn lumber. Domestic and American markets continued to absorb large quantities of lumber, which was fortunate in view of the uncertainty of the overseas market. According to reliable sources, the pulp and paper industry operated at capacity throughout the year, with a steady demand for wood-pulp. Prices were reported to have steadied and to have become more competitive.

Some progress in the gold mining industry was made during 1948. Comparison of

statistics for the first eight months of the year indicated an increase in production of 63,830 fine ounces over the 148,879 fine ounces recovered in the same period of the preceding year. Collieries operating in the province produced a slightly smaller amount of anthracite and bituminous coal in the first nine months of 1948 than in the corresponding nine months of 1947, the decline in production being due in some degree to a strike which lasted for three months and also to a shortage of skilled miners.

Notwithstanding the increase in the volume and value of construction contracts awarded during the first ten months of the year over that for the period January-October 1947, building could not keep pace with the demand for housing. Virtually no accommodation was available on a rental basis, and while the real estate business continued to be active, some decrease in turnover was noted, together with a tendency toward a levelling-off in prices.

Indexes of employment and wages remained at high levels during the year. The majority of manufacturing industries reported a successful year of operations, with a steady demand for consumer and durable goods. Here again, rising prices accounted for the increase in the gross value of production. Retail sales in the province for the first nine months of the year were 13% higher in value than those for the same period of 1947, while in the case of wholesale trade, an appreciable increase in dollar value was also reported. The tourist trade again proved to be a good source of revenue to the province. Although the volume of traffic across the border was somewhat reduced in the early summer as a result of flood conditions, it was estimated that the final figures for the year would exceed the record set in 1947. Shipping activity at the ports of Vancouver and New Westminster was satisfactorily maintained.

Newfoundland

As in previous years, Newfoundland's export trade had a marked influence on the economy of the Island. Total trade for the fiscal year 1947/48 reached \$185,522,848, the highest figure on record, and exceeding the previous year's total by some \$38,000,000. Exports of domestic goods showed a return of \$77,838,593, as against \$69,358,425 in 1946/47. This increase was attributed largely to an appreciation in the value of fish, paper products and minerals. Revenue from the sale of fishery products in 1947/48 was slightly below that received in the preceding year, being \$29,517,514 as against \$31,329,741.

Production of salt codfish for the year was expected to be about 250,000 quintals below the 1,156,929 quintals salted in 1947, which was the greatest amount processed during the past five years. Bad weather during the months of June and July, which hindered fishing and caused considerable damage to equipment and property, and a shortage of bait during the latter part of the season, caused this decline. The Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Limited continued to act as co-ordinator for all export marketing of salt codfish. Contracts were made for all stocks on hand, at prices which were higher than those paid last year. An improvement in the market for frozen cod was shown, with some 12,400,000 pounds of fillets being shipped up to September 30, 1948, compared with 8,560,000 pounds in the same period of the preceding year. The demand for cod oil for industrial use was somewhat reduced, and although good prices continued to be paid, it was not likely that a large quantity would be produced. Medicinal cod liver oil continued to sell at approximately \$3.00 per gallon, and it was expected that all the oil extracted would be sold.

Despite early indications of a successful

herring fishery, a partial failure prevented the complete filling of contracts. United States Army purchases for European relief were originally set at 200,000 barrels, of which only 109,600 were delivered, at a value of US. \$1,500,000. A New York company, which contracted for 18,000 barrels of Scotch cure herring only received about half this amount. Total exports of herring for 1947/48 were valued at \$2,170,604.

As a result of conservation measures imposed several years ago, a marked increase in the annual lobster catch has been shown. Statistics for the fiscal year 1947/48 indicated that the revenue from the export of 3,191,744 pounds of fresh and live lobster and 166,127 pounds of preserved lobster amounted to \$856,273. Air freight is being used to a greater extent in delivering the live lobsters to the markets. Shipments of fresh and frozen salmon during the first ten months of 1948 totalled 2,153,766 pounds. The total catch for the year was estimated at 2,500,000 pounds, with prices paid to fishermen ranging from 15¢ to 20¢ per pound. Sealing and whaling operations were carried on successfully during the year, with good markets for the products of these two industries.

Domestic markets absorbed the entire output of about 800 sawmills operating on the Island, and prices paid for lumber were at a high level. Production for 1948 was expected to reach a total of 62,000,000 board feet, whereas in the previous year, with a greater number of mills in operation, 68,314,839 board feet were sawn. Pulp and paper mills at Grand Falls and Corner Brook operated at capacity throughout the year, with an over-all increase in shipments of newsprint. Secondary industries producing consumer goods for the domestic market were in all instances unable to meet the demand for their products.

In the ten months ending October 31, 1948, the Dominion Steel and Coal Company Limited reported that 1,217,032 tons of ore had been mined at its Bell Island property, compared with 1,224,285 tons in the corresponding period of 1947. For the first time since 1939, shipments of ore were made to Germany, a small quantity going to Bremen in the American zone. Figures provided by the Buchans Mining Company indicated another successful year of mining activity. In the fiscal year 1946/47, 148,025 tons of ore, valued at \$7,761,249, were shipped, whereas in 1947/48, with the volume reduced to 121,641 tons, the total value of exports was \$9,265,604. With the discovery in 1948 of a new ore deposit near the Buchans Mine site, it was hoped that this area would be developed, thereby extending the life of the mines. Exploration of mineral resources in Labrador continued during the year, with gratifying results. Plans for extended exploration in the future were announced.

As a result of adverse weather conditions there was a reduction in the size of vegetable crops in most areas of the Island. As usual, sales to the domestic market accounted for all production. Pastures, however, were in good condition and the yield of hay was heavy. Considerable progress was reported in the area being developed under the Government Civil Re-establishment programme. This settlement, formerly known as the Upper Humber, but renamed Cormack, enjoyed better growing conditions during the year than did the rest of the Island, and good crops were harvested.

Judging from the reduction in the value of construction contracts awarded during the year, it would appear that post-war building activity has begun to decline and that the shortage of housing has been alleviated to some extent. The St. John's Housing Corporation suspended operations for a time due to

lack of funds. Their building programme provides for the erection of 240 houses and 92 apartments; of these, 150 houses have been completed, and sold, and the majority of the apartments are occupied. Building materials were not difficult to obtain, with the exception of structural steel, but some improvement in the supply was noted toward the end of the year.

Generally speaking, the employment situation remained satisfactory, although it was anticipated that there would be increased applications for Government relief as a result of reduced fishing operations. Several strikes occurred during the year, the most serious being that of the Longshoremen's Protective Union which lasted for eleven days and caused shipping to come to a virtual standstill, and that of the employees of the Newfoundland Railway. Settlement of the latter strike was reached after thirty-three days, during which time business in general experienced a considerable setback. The cost of living index continued to rise, reflecting the upward trend in commodity prices.

Government revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948 amounted to \$40,556,541, the highest on record. The anticipated deficit for the period was set at \$1,827,200, but actually reached a total of \$463,243.

National referenda were held in June and July, 1948 to determine the future political status of Newfoundland, and popular decision was in favour of union with Canada. Discussions between a delegation appointed by the Governor of Newfoundland and representatives of the Federal Government of Canada terminated in the signing in Ottawa on December 11, 1948 of the terms of agreement whereby the Island would enter Confederation.

Argentina

Internal trade and domestic collections were satisfactory during 1948, but since May there has been a severe limitation on the liquidation of commitments in hard currencies. The cost of living continued to rise and numerous strikes during the year were settled by wage adjustments. The National Economic Council announced on October 21st that, in order to combat inflation, no bank loans for speculative purposes would be permitted, the rediscount rate would be raised and the amount of funds available for rediscount would be progressively decreased one per cent per month by the Central Bank. Loans by the Industrial Credit Bank for the establishment or expansion of industries are to be restricted to those of national interest and the National Mortgage Bank will accept mortgages only for the construction of private dwellings, to relieve the housing shortage.

During the early months of the year a substantial number of European, largely Italian, companies were authorized to establish industries in Argentina, to import their machinery and equipment free of duty and to bring in skilled workers under the government's immigration programme. Other local industries, requiring material or equipment from the hard currency countries, operated at less than capacity. The 1949 budget, presented to Congress on June 28th, provided for total expenditures of 8,821,600,000 pesos; of this total 3,859,700,000 pesos represent general expenditures, to be financed out of general income, which is an increase of 284,000,000 pesos over the anticipated expenditures in 1948. Congress has approved a law, effective January 1, 1949, increasing the sales tax from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 8%. Of the increase $3\frac{3}{4}$ % will be used for increased pensions and cost-of-living bonuses, and 3% for salary increases for teachers, replacing the 2% University tax on total payrolls.

The "Andes Agreement" between Great Britain and Argentina was signed on February 12th and provided that Great Britain would purchase during 1948 Argentine produce, principally meats and grains, to an approximate value of £100,000,000. This, plus an additional £10,000,000 to cover "increased Argentine production costs", was paid in advance and, together with £40,000,000 from the Argentine sterling balances, used to pay for the British railways, which had been purchased by Argentina for £150,000,000. On the other hand, Great Britain agreed to supply goods required by Argentina, principally petroleum products, coal, steel, tinplate and industrial chemicals.

A number of other trade agreements were concluded during the year, in effect barter agreements for the exchange of Argentine agricultural and animal products for industrial machinery, manufactured products, ships, mineral products and chemicals. The countries with which agreements were signed included Bolivia, Venezuela, Holland, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Finland and Sweden. The trade treaty with Brazil, previously denounced by that country was extended to December 31, 1948. Total exports in the first six months of 1948 were valued at 3,607,900,000 pesos, 39% above the same months of 1947, and imports were valued at 3,084,100,000 pesos, a gain of 50%. The favourable balance of trade for the period was 523,800,000 pesos.

Although a smaller acreage was sown, the yield of wheat was unusually high, 20 bushels to the acre, and the 1947/48 output amounted to approximately 250,000,000 bushels, compared with 206,314,000 bushels in 1946/47. While export sales were above those of the previous year, some 35,000,000 bushels were still unsold at the beginning of the new crop. Drought during the sowing season reduced

acres for the 1948/49 crop and serious frosts in the middle of November caused losses estimated at 10/25%. Prior to the frost the yield was reported to be 180,000,000 bushels. The National Economic Council recommended higher prices for the new crop —23 pesos per 100 kilograms (U.S. \$1.86 per bushel) for bagged wheat on track at Buenos Aires. This price would be the highest on record, exceeding the 1947/48 price by 24 cents per bushel. Demand and prices for coarse grains have been weak and the National Economic Council has recommended that oatfields be used entirely as pasture, instead of grain, because of the lack of interest in foreign markets. Revised estimates of the 1947/48 maize crop were reduced to 5,600,000 tons, the decline being attributable to unfavourable weather during the growing season. Seed and local consumption are 3,000,000 tons, shipments to Great Britain under the "Andes Agreement" are 1,200,000 tons, 200,000 tons have been sold to the United States Army and the exportable surplus is thus 1,200,000 tons. Basic prices to growers were fixed at rates substantially above those of 1946/47. Frost damage to the new crop was heavy but the plants can recover, granted favourable weather.

The 1947/48 linseed crop was approximately 33,000,000 bushels. Exports in 1948 were much below the high level of 1947 and heavy stocks of linseed and linseed oil are on hand in processing plants. The government announced in June that the price for the 1948/49 crop would be 30 pesos per hundred kilograms (U.S. \$2.27 per bushel), the same as in 1947/48. This, and unfavourable weather conditions, are reported to have reduced the area sown for the new crop, which, moreover, was badly damaged by the November frosts. The government is giving encouragement, through higher prices, to the output of peanuts and sunflower seed, for edible oil production. The acreage for 1948/49 is reported to be substantially higher and both of these can be

used as catch crops, following losses in small grains or maize.

Record local demand and prices for livestock have reduced sales to the frigorificos for export. Dry weather reduced the quality of pasture and cattle were being marketed at light weights. The government has increased prices for meat export shipments. Preliminary statistics of the livestock census of 1947 have been issued. They indicate substantial increases in cattle, sheep and goats and decreases in other livestock in the ten years since the previous census of 1937. Present hog numbers are estimated at less than three million head, the lowest in thirty years and a decline of approximately 25% since 1937. Although the corn-hog ratio was relatively favourable on the basis of 1948 prices, the lack of export markets and increased labour costs, have caused farmers to reduce stocks.

Demand and prices for wool were satisfactory and exports in the year ended September 30, 1948 were 255,000 tons, of which 65% went to the United States. The 1948/49 clip is unofficially estimated at 207,000 tons, 10% below the previous one. Local prices are firm at levels above the world market. By a decree issued October 19th, exports of wool are now subject to prior permits and a quota will be established on the amount of wool available for export.

The first official estimate of the 1947/48 citrus fruit crop was 9,158,000 boxes of oranges, 2,850,000 boxes of tangerines, 1,343,000 boxes of lemons and 128,700 boxes of grapefruit. With the exception of tangerines, these figures represent substantial increases over those of the previous year. The 1947/48 deciduous fruit crops were also above those of the previous season, but losses were heavy to the 1948/49 crop from the November frosts; in the Rio Negro Valley damage to vineyards was as high as 50%.

Brazil

Business activity was generally slower during 1948. Wholesale and retail trade reported a lower volume of orders, reflecting consumer resistance to high prices. The cost of living continued to rise and this was accentuated by a shortage of foodstuffs in the early months of the year, which was partially offset by a temporary export ban. Some domestic manufacturing plants benefitted from the restrictions on imports, but, in general, industrial activity was also affected by the decline in retail sales. The textile industry, which expanded rapidly during the war, suffered from high production costs and obsolete machinery. Exports in the first six months of 1948 were less than half those in the same months of 1947 and local stocks on hand were large at the end of the year.

Total exports in the eight months ended August 31st were valued at Cr. \$13,511,153,000, compared with Cr. \$13,614,159,000 in those months of 1947. Imports in the same periods were valued at Cr. \$14,267,832,000 and Cr. \$15,217,281,000 respectively. The adverse balance of trade was reduced from Cr. \$1,603,122,000 in 1947 to Cr. \$756,679,000 in 1948. The excess of imports continued in spite of the system of exchange licensing and control enacted on February 23, 1948. Export licenses are only refused when it is necessary to protect local consumers, but import licenses are required for all goods except certain foods, chemicals, gasoline and newsprint. Other imports are divided into categories according to their necessity and exchange is allotted to the most essential. The President has asked Congress to extend this law beyond its present expiry date of June 30, 1949.

A trade and payments agreement with Great Britain was signed on May 21, 1948, pro-

viding for reciprocal purchases, estimated at £37,000,000 by Brazil and £31,000,000 by Great Britain. The agreement also provided that accumulated sterling balances at the Banco do Brasil might be used for the repatriation of Brazilian sterling loans, payment by the Brazilian government for the Sao Paulo Railway Limited and other purposes. During the year Brazil made arrangements to use balances accumulated in European countries for the purchase of industrial equipment, and barter agreements for the direct exchange of products were signed with a number of countries, including India and Jugoslavia. A payments agreement was also concluded with Argentina and the 1933 trade treaty with Uruguay was denounced. A joint Brazilian-Uruguayan commission was set up, to study the details of a new treaty.

A law of November 15, 1948, authorized the Treasury to guarantee a loan of \$90,000,000, to be obtained by the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company Limited from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The proceeds of the loan are to be used for an increase in the production of electric power and the development of the telephone, gas and water services in the City of Rio de Janeiro, and the States of Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes.

Exports of coffee in the crop year 1947/48 were 14,830,064 bags of 60 kilos, valued at Cr. \$7,755,099,000 compared with 15,504,581 bags valued at Cr. \$6,441,463,000 in 1946/47. Shipments to the United States, Great Britain and Canada increased, but those to other destinations declined. In spite of the effects of "broca" disease, accentuated by drought, the 1948/49 crop is estimated at 14,932,000 bags, practically the same as the preceding one. The final estimate of the 1947/48 cocoa

crop was 1,650,000 bags, larger than preliminary estimates, but below the output of the previous year.

Cotton is Brazil's second most important crop, but exports during the year ended July 31, 1948 were only 1,041,000 bales, a decline of 31% from the record of 1,517,000 bales established in 1946/47 and slightly below the pre-war average. The decline was heaviest in shipments to Great Britain. Exports in 1947/48, together with domestic consumption, exceeded output by about 800,000 bales. A heavy export volume in the post-war years and four successive small crops reduced stocks on hand from 4,100,000 bales on July 31, 1945 to 1,300,000 bales on July 31, 1948. Reports indicate a substantial increase in plantings for the 1948/49 crop in Southern Brazil but the new crop in Northern Brazil is unofficially estimated to be considerably smaller than in 1947/48.

Growing conditions were excellent for the new sugar crop in Pernambuco, and production is estimated at 8,000,000 bags, of which 3,000,000 bags were already reported sold for export by the middle of October. The 1948 rice crop was reduced by smaller plantings and shipments from Rio Grande do Sul to other States were 303,000,000 pounds in the nine months ended September 30th, compared with 176,000,000 pounds in the same months of 1947. Exports also increased, from 181,000,000 to 327,000,000 pounds. In spite of the reduction in cottonseed output, as a result of the smaller cotton crop, the vegetable-oil situation improved during 1948. The peanut area was greatly expanded and production in Sao Paulo increased from 42,000 tons in 1947 to 215,000 tons in 1948. The output of other vegetable oils was also substantially increased.

Colombia

Industrial activity in Colombia has been maintained at or near capacity and in many lines programmes of expansion have been undertaken where possible. Exports of coffee, from which approximately 80% of Colombia's international purchasing power is derived, have been well maintained at attractive prices and other crops have been more abundant than for some years past.

The confused political situation since the general elections in 1946 culminated in the serious riots which broke out in April when the country's well-merited reputation for stability received a serious setback. There were serious losses to property and commerce particularly in the capital city and the government's fiscal problems have been accentuated

by the measures necessary to restore and preserve order. Efforts to curb inflation and control prices have not met with much success and the restrictions placed on imports have reflected only slight improvement in the foreign exchange situation. The cost of living has advanced rapidly and has brought out considerable pressure in the form of social legislation.

Exports during the ten months ended October 31, 1948 were valued at U.S. \$174,906,000 as compared with U.S. \$169,652,000 for the same period of 1947. Imports for the same ten months' period were U.S. \$227,384,000 as compared with U.S. \$262,614,000 in 1947. Quotas have been established and preference is given to essential imports which include

raw materials and foodstuffs not produced in Colombia and agricultural and industrial machinery.

Government expenditures in 1948 are estimated in excess of 400,000,000 pesos compared with 363,703,543 pesos in 1947. The budget for 1949 calls for expenditures of 362,604,185 pesos. To offset the anticipated decline in customs receipts an increased tax was imposed on foreign exchange transactions but at time of writing this had not been ratified by Congress. A special committee is studying the general revision and modification of the tariff system.

Weather conditions in 1948 were generally favourable for agriculture, and field crops produced satisfactory yields. The output of rice, wheat and other grains was above that of 1947 and the potato and rice crops were large enough to permit small exports. Banana exports in 1948 were more than one-third larger than in 1947. The government have been intensifying their programme for the production and improvement of raw cotton of which Colombia still imports approximately 80% of annual consumption of 25,000 tons.

Colombian textile mills have made impressive progress and the quality and presentation of cotton and rayon fabrics continue to improve. The mills are working at full capacity and production is sold as it comes off the looms. Other industries are operating at or near capacity and the output of cement, tires

and other products showed substantial increases over that of 1947.

Labour difficulties have affected operations in the oil fields, and petroleum produced in the first eight months of 1948 was 14,110,000 barrels compared with 16,528,000 barrels in the same months of the previous year. A new field at El Difical was placed in commercial production on August 26th, making first deliveries in September. During that month petroleum deliveries reached a new all-time record averaging 79,601 barrels per day. The proposed oil legislation is still under consideration by Congress.

High operating costs, obsolete equipment and labour difficulties reduced gold output in the nine months ended September 30th to 249,488 fine ounces compared with 310,458 and 334,857 fine ounces in the same months of 1947 and 1946 respectively. Silver output, all of which is absorbed by local manufacturing industries, showed a similar decline, but the production of platinum has been well maintained.

Coffee, the main export crop, is high-grade mild quality and there is never difficulty in marketing the full crop. Total exports during the crop year ended June 30, 1948 amounted to 5,420,504 bags with a value of U.S. \$211,397,000 as compared with 5,340,310 bags valued at U.S. \$178,703,000 for the year ended June 30, 1947. The United States takes about 90% of Colombia's coffee exports. The value of coffee in foreign markets has more than doubled since 1945, a factor of cardinal importance to this country's economy.

Peru

In spite of an improvement in the adverse trade balance, economic conditions in 1948 were not satisfactory. Lower yields and prices for the principal crops, further rapid increases

in wholesale and retail prices and consequent labour unrest all contributed to this situation. The political situation was unsettled and on October 29th, President Bustamente's govern-

ment was replaced by a Military Council. Exports in the first eight months of 1948 were valued at 677,115,440 soles compared with 635,517,517 soles in the same months of 1947; imports in the same periods were valued at 741,063,516 soles and 721,242,504 soles respectively. The adverse balance was thus slightly smaller than in the previous year, but the adjustment of the foreign exchange position continued to be a problem. Recently, the exchange control system was reorganized, permitting exporters to retain part of the foreign exchange realized by them. The list of articles entitled to official exchange was drastically reduced and the importation of many was prohibited. A new Anglo-Peruvian Payments Agreement became effective on August 1st, which removed Peru from the American area and made Peruvian-owned sterling no longer convertible into dollars.

The original 1948 budget provided for total expenditures of 1,120,911,300 soles, including 200,000,000 soles for a four-year plan of public works, but could not be approved because of a lack of a quorum in Congress. A modified budget, based on that for 1947 and on existing taxes, was made effective by a presidential decree; it provided for current expenditures only and totalled 927,000,000 soles. During the nine months ended September 30th, revenues and expenditures were 668,633,119 and 609,479,502 soles respectively.

For the second year in succession, the cotton crop suffered from pests and, in the Piura Valley, from lack of water. Production is estimated at 1,400,000 quintals, approximately the same as the small 1947/48 crop. The scarcity and high prices of foods have diverted a large acreage to these crops; it is estimated that 50,000 acres formerly planted

to cotton are now producing food. Exports of cotton in the year ended July 31, 1948 were 1,390,000 quintals and local spinning mills used 261,000 quintals. As a result, the downward trend in stocks on hand continued and on July 31, 1948 they were only 553,229 quintals. Production of cottonseed remained steady at 2,300,000 quintals; exports of cottonseed oil is prohibited and it cannot be used in packing Peruvian fish for export. The fish canning industry continues to develop and production during the 1947/48 season amounted to 370,000 cases, largely bonito and tuna. Exports were 330,000 cases, of which 90% went to the United States.

The sugar crop was unofficially estimated at 430,000 long tons, compared with 412,000 tons in 1947. Shipments in the eight months ended August 31, 1948 were 211,807 tons, compared with 163,204 tons in the same months in 1947. The increased volume was largely offset by the lower prices obtained on the world market. The output of milled rice is reported to be 125,000 metric tons, almost equal to the record crop of 1946, but local demand has increased to such an extent that imports may be necessary in 1949. The larger demand is attributed to scarcity of potatoes and other foodstuffs and to low price ceilings on rice. Imports of wheat were also necessary to meet local requirements.

Statistics of mineral production are not currently available, but exports during the first half of 1948 indicated a decline from the output of recent years. Production of petroleum in the first eight months of the year was 9,207,574 barrels of crude petroleum and 722,082 barrels of natural gasoline. Both exports and local consumption increased during these months.

Uruguay

An increase in the value of Uruguayan exports and severe restrictions on imports effected a partial correction of the adverse balance of trade which had developed in 1947. Exports in the eight months ended August 31st were valued at U.S. \$126,652,000, compared with U.S. \$101,674,000 in those months of 1947; imports in the same periods were U.S. \$133,045,000 and U.S. \$148,626,000 respectively. The adverse balance was thus reduced to U.S. \$6,393,000, from U.S. \$46,952,000 in the first eight months of 1947. As a result of the heavy importation in 1947, the inventory position in both wholesale and retail trade was generally satisfactory and local industries, particularly textiles, operated at full capacity in 1948. Prices and cost-of-living indexes continue to show an upward trend. Activity was general in the building industry and, in order to encourage the construction of houses, the government has approved a plan for a 50% rebate of import duties on building materials.

The area sown to wheat for the 1947/48 crop was double that in the previous year and, with favourable weather conditions, the yield was 16,534,000 bushels, compared with 6,681,000 bushels in 1946/47. As a result of this large crop, only a small amount was imported from Argentina under the agreement referred to in our last report. Unusually wet weather in 1948 and the lack of storage facilities had adverse effects on the quality of the grain and the government gave every encouragement to the milling and export of flour, including 30,000 tons to Brazil. The first estimate of area sown for the 1948/49 crop showed only a slight decline and a yield of 14,500,000 bushels is anticipated. A threatened invasion of locusts was brought under control by prompt spraying of insecticides from aeroplanes. Production of maize and coarse grains was larger in 1948 and

prices weakened, as the supply was in excess of demand. A surplus of rice was also available and exports of 5,000 tons were authorized.

A substantial gain in flaxseed production occurred in 1948 and the government had to revise its export policy and authorize the shipment of 10,000 metric tons. During the past few years, exports were discouraged to protect the local oil crushing plants and in February 1948, were prohibited. The reversal of this policy was due to the accumulation of large stocks in the interior, largely in the hands of farmers. Exports of linseed oil and by-products in 1947 were valued at U.S. \$25,000,000. The area sown to sunflower seeds in 1948 was large, yields were high, but demand in the latter part of the season was greater than the supply. The acreage of peanuts was double that in the preceding year, and the output of 13,400 short tons was almost four times as great.

The condition of pastures and livestock was excellent throughout the country. Arrivals at the stockyards were below normal, however, and the meat shortage in Montevideo became so acute that arrangements were made for the importation of chilled meat from Argentina. The eighth annual Anglo-Uruguayan meat agreement, covering the year ending February 1, 1949, was signed on December 1st. It calls for total sales of 34,000 tons of meat, largely beef, of which 18,000 tons had been shipped by the end of November. Prices were increased approximately 30%. The market for hides and sheepskins was firm during the year and shipments were larger. Exports of wool in the year ended September 30, 1948 were 153,267 bales, compared with 135,312 bales in the previous year. Stocks on hand were very small and of poor quality. Demand for wool from the new clip has been active at advancing prices and the preliminary estimate indicates an output slightly in excess of that in 1947/48.

Venezuela

Business conditions were generally good during 1948, but the exchange restrictions in many other Latin American countries caused diversion of merchandise to Venezuela. As a result, inventories of many staple lines are large and traffic congestion was created at La Guaira and other ports. Collections were slower, particularly in the interior. Agricultural production continues to be less than local requirements, due largely to the lack of farm labour. Imports of all varieties of food have been necessary, even corn, the country's basic crop. Production of cocoa is increasing, however, and the exports in the first eight months of 1948 were 50% greater than those in the same months of 1947. Exports of coffee were also slightly larger than in 1947 and prices were higher. The coming crops are expected to be of normal size, but the shortage of labour may prevent complete harvesting.

Petroleum production in the eight months ended August 31st was 322,446,629 barrels, a gain of 11% from that in the same months of 1947. It is now estimated that Venezuelan crude petroleum production is 14.5% of total world output. Exploration and develop-

ment work continues active and construction of the refineries in the Paraguana Peninsula is ahead of schedule. They are expected to start operations late in 1949 or early in 1950. Development work progressed during the year at the iron mines in eastern Venezuela; the iron content of the ore is reported to be high and commercial operations are scheduled to begin in the latter months of 1949.

As a result of increased receipts from petroleum royalties, government revenues in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 were 1,560,000,000 bolivares. Expenditures totalled 1,435,000,000 bolivares, leaving a surplus of 125,000,000 bolivares. The budget for 1948/49, as presented by the Minister of Finance, totalling 1,601,728,600 bolivares, included estimates of 646,926,000 bolivares for capital expenditures for the development of the country. These included expenditures on transportation and communication facilities, the expansion of agriculture and industry and public works construction. It is not yet known to what extent the military junta, which took over control of the government in November, will change these appropriations.

Cuba

Another record sugar crop, sold at prices that were reasonably favourable although below the previous year's levels, helped to maintain business activity during 1948. The return from exports was large and imports mounted accordingly. High prices were reported to be meeting with increased consumer resistance, however, and local industries were operating at less than capacity. Inventories increased, credit has been restricted and collections were slower. The new government of President Carlos Prío Socarras took office

on October 10th and has announced its intention of establishing a Central Bank, imposing a special capital gains tax and instituting a labour code. Government revenues are reported to be high but, in the absence of a budget approved by Congress, expenditures are also large. To allow the government time to draw up a new budget, a law establishing a new fiscal year commencing July 1st instead of January 1st has been passed by Congress. Heavy rains during the 1947 growing season greatly increased the tonnage

of cane for the 1948 sugar crop and a new record of 5,876,761 long tons was produced, compared with the previous record of 5,667,238 tons established in 1947. After a number of adjustments for deficits in other producing areas, the basic Cuban quota for exports to the United States was set at 2,549,700 long tons, or 43% of the total crop. Almost one-third of the crop or 1,886,061 tons was sold to other countries and approximately 1,275,000 tons to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation for army and relief purposes. Moreover, an agreement has been reached to make available to the Corporation in the first half of January 1949, not less than 150,000 long tons of 1948 or 1949 crop sugars. The output of blackstrap molasses was 332,335,301 gallons, approximately one-third above that of the previous year; the greater part was sold by the Sugar Institute at satisfactory prices. The 1949 quota for export to the United States has not yet been announced but sales of new crop sugar have been made at lower prices. Production is estimated at approximately 5,000,000 tons, and this estimate may be further reduced when the effects of the hurricanes in September and October can be finally appraised. As a result of smaller quotas, the 1948 tobacco crop was estimated at 317,065 bales, compared with 556,249 bales in 1947. The greater part of the crop was sold by the end of the year, including low-grade tobacco shipped to Spain against payment from the proceeds of Cuban imports from Spain. Local consumption continued at high levels and stocks were reduced. No

official restrictions have been imposed on the 1949 output, but growers are reported to be reducing their plantings and the heavy rains in October delayed seeding, which will also affect the size of the crop. Pasturage conditions continued excellent during the year, but the low official prices for cattle resulted in a lack of fresh meat for the Havana market during the summer. Increased prices at the beginning of September improved the supply. Lack of lower-grade cattle restricted the operations of the local sausage and meat-canning factories and the duty-free importation of Uruguayan jerked beef was extended to the end of the year. Butter and cheese factories had a profitable year. The 1947/48 coffee crop was 718,567 quintals, 50,000 quintals less than the previous crop. No imports were necessary to meet local consumption and satisfactory prices were obtained by the growers. The crop now being harvested is estimated at 700,000 quintals and, with stocks on hand, should meet local requirements for the year. A record rice crop of 3,000,000 bushels is being harvested, three times the pre-war average, but substantial imports are still necessary to fill the demand. The summer corn crop was also large, but the bean crop was small, with resultant high prices. The pineapple crop exceeded 5,000,000 boxes and the value of exports in the first eight months of 1948 was almost equal to that of the entire year 1947. The heavy rains in September and October washed out plantings of early winter vegetables and shipments will be late and below normal in quantity.

British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras

Business conditions were reasonably satisfactory during the year. Agriculture benefitted from increased production of most crops and from higher prices. The adverse trade balance

of most of the colonies has not declined to any great extent, although drastic restrictions on imports from hard currency countries has shifted imports largely to the sterling area.

The cost of living continued to rise during the year and some increase in unemployment was reported. The financial position of the colonial governments remained stable. A further increase in tourist traffic is reported, especially in the Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbados.

The report of the West Indian Migration Commission was published in November. It reported that settlement in British Guiana and British Honduras of approximately 100,000 persons from the crowded island colonies in the next ten years is possible, but only through vigorous development of potential resources. Large scale agricultural, forestry and industrial projects are recommended. The governors of the two mainland colonies have been discussing the report with officials of the British Colonial Office. During the year, further conferences on the possible federation of the British West Indian colonies were held.

Weather conditions were favourable for the 1948 sugar crop in all producing areas except Antigua and Barbados, where severe drought seriously reduced yields. The total output was approximately 615,000 tons, compared with 605,000 tons in 1947. Aside from small amounts for local consumption, the entire crop was sold to the British Ministry of Food. Except in Antigua, weather conditions were favourable for the 1949 crop which is unofficially estimated at 700,000 tons. Long-term development programmes are under way, particularly in Barbados and Jamaica.

As a result of unusually favourable weather conditions and the stimulus of higher prices in the reclamation of plantings abandoned during the war years, the cocoa crops in Trinidad, Dominica and Grenada exceeded preliminary estimates by a wide margin. In Trinidad, the output was 17,897,187 pounds, compared with 9,450,000 pounds in 1947. Weather in 1948 has not been altogether favourable and a reduced output is expected in 1949. Witchbroom disease has been dis-

covered in Grenada and energetic measures will be necessary to control this menace to the island's principal crop. Exports of cocoa from Jamaica in 1948 were smaller in quantity, but substantially higher in value than in 1947. Since September 1, 1947, Jamaica has been receiving the world market price. The 1947/48 Jamaica coffee crop was 2,587,100 pounds and the 1948/49 crop is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds; the first of a series of coffee pulperies is under construction, in which the coffee will be processed under controlled conditions.

Exports of bananas from Jamaica in the first half of 1948 were only slightly larger than in 1947. A series of spring and early summer droughts in the past three years and the continued prevalence of Panama disease have prevented the anticipated post-war recovery in the industry. A variety not affected by Panama disease, the Lacatan, has been declared suitable for shipment to overseas markets and is being extensively cultivated, and the Gros Michel variety is still grown in areas not touched by the disease. An increase in shipments is anticipated within the next few years. All bananas for export are still being sold to the British Ministry of Food, at 7s. 2d. per count bunch for suitable fruit. Interest continues in the banana trade in the Eastern Islands and shipments are being made regularly.

The coming citrus fruit crops of Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras have been purchased by the British Ministry of Food. Shipment will be largely in the form of canned juice, but larger amounts of fresh fruit than in recent years will be going forward to New Zealand and Great Britain from Jamaica. The 1947/48 grapefruit output in Trinidad established a new record, but the 1948/49 yield is expected to be smaller as a result of heavy summer rains. Production in British Honduras continues to rise and plans call for

the diversification of production by growing oranges and lemons as well as grapefruit. Production of limes and lime products in Dominica and Montserrat was larger in 1948 and demand has been steady at favourable prices.

Very dry weather in the spring and a delay in sugar grinding substantially reduced the acreage planted to Sea Island cotton in St. Kitts and the output was only one-quarter that in 1947. The yield in Montserrat and Nevis was more than double the small output of the previous year.

A large nutmeg and mace crop was harvested in Grenada during 1948 but shipments in the crop year ended September 30th were considerably below those in the previous year and prices paid to producers declined. The 1947/48 pimento crop in Jamaica was approximately 2,600 tons, much larger than the small output of 1,570 tons in 1946/47. Sales to North American and European markets were large at steady prices. The new crop is again expected to be small, not more than 1,500 tons. The ginger output was 3,441,300 pounds and the new crop is expected to be approximately the same size, if favourable weather continues. Difficulty has been experienced in marketing the 1947 and 1948 vanilla crops in Dominica. Although the government has imposed a law requiring proper picking, curing and examination of all vanilla shipped, prices have declined substantially.

Copra production in Jamaica is slowly recovering from the serious effects of the 1944 hurricane and new plantations are coming into bearing. It is not expected that output will reach normal figures for some years and it is still considerably below local requirements, necessitating imports of edible oil, margarine and soaps. The drought in Trinidad is reported to have halted the improvement in production and the 1948 crop

was below those of the past three years. Exports have been suspended since the early part of the year and the crop is delivered to local factories at the controlled price of 7¢ per pound. Exports from British Honduras were slightly above those of 1947 and a small but growing soap industry is being developed in the colony.

Unusually rainy weather in British Guiana early in the year resulted in a practical failure of the spring rice crop, but weather conditions have since been more favourable and the autumn crop is estimated at 60,000 tons. The colony's production target is 100,000 tons of rice per annum, to be attained over a period of years through increased mechanization. Exports to the British islands of the Eastern Caribbean for 1948, under the long-term contract, were set at 217,452 bags, of which 123,011 bags had been shipped to October 28th. Crops of vegetables and other ground provisions for local consumption and export in the Eastern Islands were larger than in 1947. Increased interest in tomato production for export is reported in these islands and in Jamaica. As a result of reduced acreage, the 1947/48 tomato crop in the Bahamas was 103,600 lugs of 30 pounds, compared with 145,000 lugs in 1946/47. Prices were good and results satisfactory to the grower. An increase of 25% in the acreage for 1948/49 is reported.

Production of petroleum in Trinidad during the first six months of 1948 was 9,942,211 barrels, compared with 10,068,829 barrels in the same months of 1947. Production and shipments of asphalt showed substantial gains during the year. Exports of bauxite from British Guiana in the nine months ended September 30th were 1,448,654 tons, compared with 1,290,367 tons in the entire year 1947. Production of diamonds was slightly higher, although still well below the pre-war average, but gold output declined, largely as

the result of suspension of milling operations at one mine to permit the installation of new machinery.

The local and export demand for British Guiana hardwoods continued greatly in excess of supply, which was reduced by unfavourable weather conditions. Prices remain high, with a tendency to increase. Further development of British Guiana's forest resources is antici-

pated. The closing of the Guatemala-British Honduras boundary seriously reduced shipments of mahogany from the colony and a further reduction in 1949 is anticipated. The world shortage of lumber resulted in an unprecedented demand for pitch-pine and exports from British Honduras in the eight months ended August 31st were 212,000 cubic feet, compared with 92,000 cubic feet in the same months of 1947.

Dominican Republic

Demand and prices for the principal Dominican products continued at a high level in 1948. Foreign trade in the first nine months of the year was valued at RD \$109,000,000 compared with RD \$103,000,000 in the same months of 1947. As a result of substantially increased imports, however, the favourable trade balance was only RD \$27,315,587, a decline of RD \$11,500,000 from that in the corresponding period of the previous year. The flow of imports increased inventories of consumer goods and in the latter months of the year consumer purchases were reported to be declining. Public and private construction remained at high levels during the year. The government is constructing a chain of hotels at localities in the interior and new water-supply systems have been placed in operation at Puerto Plata and two other cities. Dredging of the entrance channel and of the inner harbour at San Pedro de Macoris was completed in September and construction of wharves and warehouses is in progress.

The 1947/48 sugar crop was affected by drought during the growing season and output was 421,633 metric tons, compared with 465,428 tons in 1946/47. The entire crop, aside from 45,000 tons for local consumption, was sold to the British Ministry of Food at the high price of 5¢ per pound. Rains have been

adequate for the new crop and output is expected to equal that of 1946/47, approximately 465,000 tons. The sale of 425,000 tons to the British Ministry of Food has been arranged and a price of 4¢ per pound, f.a.s., has been established for the first 75,000 tons, to be shipped in January and early February. The price for the remainder is to be fixed from time to time by mutual agreement on the basis of the world market price.

The 1947/48 cocoa crop was larger than average and demand was good at favourable prices. The value of exports in the first nine months of 1948 substantially exceeded the value in the full year 1947. Lack of rain during the flowering season has reduced the size of the current winter crop. The 1947/48 coffee crop was small and sales were slow early in the season but the available supplies were sold before the end of the year. The 1948/49 crop is also small but of superior quality and a large part of the crop has already been sold. The output of tobacco was only slightly larger than the small 1947 crop, but sales were made at fairly good prices.

Favourable weather conditions resulted in large yields of food crops, particularly corn and rice. Production of these grains is in excess of local requirements and lower prices are reported in export markets. The peanut

crop was 10,500 tons, the largest on record; the area sown was considerably less than in

1947 and the large output is attributed to favourable weather and high yields.

Haiti

The year 1948 was marked by a general revision of the tax system. On September 8th, a new income tax law was published, applicable to all residents of Haiti, both native and foreign, and to practically all sources of income. Family deductions are large enough to exempt the lower-salaried workers and business firms may re-invest a portion of their profits without payment of the tax. Special taxes were imposed on motor vehicles and on air- and sea-transportation tickets, real-estate taxes were increased and a "civic contribution" tax was established. Proceeds from these taxes are to be used to finance a "Bi-Centennial Exposition" in December 1949. Improvements to the city of Port-au-Prince and dredging operations in the harbour have already commenced. The government has announced that no export licenses for foodstuffs will be granted until sufficient reserves have been built up to take care of prospective visitors.

While total foreign trade in the first ten months of the fiscal year 1947/48 was 14% above that in the same months of the previous year, the increase was largely in imports. Exports were valued at U.S. \$27,998,000 compared with U.S. \$26,155,000 in 1946/47 and imports at U.S. \$27,504,000 and U.S. \$22,508,000 respectively. The excess

of exports was only U.S. \$494,000, a substantial reduction from the 1946/47 figure of U.S. \$3,643,000. The increase in imports was largely in foods, petroleum fuels and cement. The larger food imports are attributed to the scarcity of local foodstuffs resulting from the prolonged drought early in the year. Extensive plantings of rice and other food crops for 1949 is reported. The 1947/48 coffee crop was small, 280,000 bags of 80 kilos compared with 350,000 bags in 1946/47, but was of good quality and sold at high prices. The 1948/49 output has suffered from the drought and is not expected to exceed the previous small yield. The 1947/48 sugar crop was reduced to 41,628 long tons, by the drought, compared with 44,019 long tons in 1946/47, but the volume and value of exports increased. Shipments of bananas continued to decline. Exports of sisal and sisal products, on the other hand, have shown increases from month to month and the total value of exports in 1947/48 was second only to those of coffee.

A United Nations economic mission arrived in Haiti during October. They will study in detail Haitian agriculture, industry and finance with a view to integrating plans for the economic development of the country.

Puerto Rico

Generally speaking, business conditions were good during the year, but a decline from the war and post-war boom to a more normal level is reported. Collections were slower and instalment sales show an increase. Stevedore strikes, both locally and in the United States,

interfered with normal trade and shipping. High prices for import goods increased the value of imports from the continental United States by 21%, from U.S. \$279,322,773 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947, to U.S. \$337,255,714 in 1947/48; exports increased

only 9%, from U.S. \$171,227,700 to U.S. \$186,592,205. The financial position of the Insular Government continues good. The law waiving all corporate taxes for a twelve-year period for new industries establishing factories in the Island has resulted in many new plants with corresponding effect on local labour. Despite unfavourable weather before and during the grinding season, the 1948 sugar output of 1,108,229 short tons was the third largest on record. The United States' quota of 1,008,261 tons of raw sugar and 126,033 tons raw value of refined sugar was practically all shipped before the end of the year. Weather for the 1949 crop has been favourable and another record yield is anticipated. Production and sales of rum showed further declines from the low level of the previous year. The 1948 tobacco crop was 254,000 quintals,

slightly larger than that of 1947 and was of better than average quality. A large part of the crop was purchased, at high prices, by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation and had not been completely liquidated by the end of the year. With favourable weather, the coming crop is expected to equal that of 1948. An estimated output of 1,100,000 crates of pineapples in 1948 was largely sold to local canneries. The new crop is expected to exceed 1,200,000 crates, but its final sale to the United States fresh-fruit market or to local canneries will depend upon shipping facilities, comparative prices and competition from other sources of supply. Competition from China has reduced the volume of work in the needlework industry, but shipments to the continental United States were only slightly below those of the previous year.

OFFICERS

SYDNEY G. DOBSON

President

JAMES MUIR

Vice-President and General Manager

BURNHAM L. MITCHELL

Vice-President, Toronto

H. G. HESLER, T. H. ATKINSON, F. S. MOFFITT, M. M. WALTER, A. F. MAYNE

Assistant General Managers

C. B. NEAPOLE

General Inspector



Supervisors

NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.....K. MACKENZIE, *Halifax*
ONTARIO.....S. A. DUKE, *Toronto*
MANITOBA.....M. A. O'HARA, *Winnipeg*
SASKATCHEWAN.....A. BAIRD, *Regina*
ALBERTA.....E. B. DURHAM, *Calgary*
BRITISH COLUMBIA.....A. F. McALPINE, *Vancouver*
CUBA.....A. V. BURN, *Havana*
BRITISH WEST INDIES.....J. W. BRADSHAW,
Port of Spain
COLOMBIA.....B. T. O. BRADBURY, *Bogota*
BRAZIL.....C. G. HAYES, *Sao Paulo*



BANKING ARRANGEMENTS.....J. L. LAWSON, *Head Office*
C. B. CLARK, *Assistant*
STAFF.....W. R. MITCHELL, *Head Office*
BANK PREMISES.....J. R. R. GOUGH, *Head Office*



Secretary R. I. C. PICARD

Chief Accountant D. L. WITTER

SUMMARY OF BRANCHES

BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NFLD.

Alberta	53
British Columbia	57
Manitoba	53
New Brunswick	23
Nova Scotia	62
Ontario	226
Prince Edward Island	5
Quebec	86
Saskatchewan	74
Yukon	1
Newfoundland	9
<i>(Includes 33 sub-branches)</i>	649

BRANCHES IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

<i>West Indies</i>	
Cuba	17
Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti ..	9
British West Indies	12
<i>Central and South America</i>	
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay	8
Venezuela, British Guiana	5
British Honduras	1
Colombia and Peru	5
<i>Europe</i>	
London and Paris	3
<i>United States</i>	
New York	1
	61

TOTAL BRANCHES 710

(December 31st, 1948)

LIST OF BRANCHES

ALBERTA

	<i>Manager</i>
ALIX.....	C. A. Thorp
BARONS.....	J. W. Doran
BASHAW.....	J. R. Clark
BASSANO.....	D. Garrick
BEISEKER.....	K. A. Wright
BELLEVUE.....	L. B. Long
BIG VALLEY.....	R. W. Stowell
BLACKIE.....	F. E. Murray
BLAIRMORE.....	M. G. Smith
BROOKS.....	S. W. Smith
CALGARY	
★102-108 Eighth Ave.....	{ E. McLean
	{ F. S. Stevens, <i>Asst.</i>
	{ A. D. Insley, <i>Asst.</i>
Crescent Heights.....	R. R. MacDonald
Hillhurst.....	J. L. Smith
3rd Street West.....	A. B. McLellan
CAMROSE.....	R. C. Hugh
CARDSTON.....	E. McDowell
COCHRANE.....	A. J. Allen
CONSORT.....	J. N. Donaldson
DIDSBURY.....	C. F. Nicholl
EDMONTON	
★10023 Jasper Ave.....	{ W. A. Hyndman
	{ K. S. C. Mulhall, <i>Asst.</i>
Jasper Place.....	D. MacKenzie
105th St.....	B. L. Robinson
124th St.....	G. H. McKie
FAIRVIEW.....	J. S. Menzies

	<i>Manager</i>
FOREMOST.....	M. A. Bernier
FORT McMURRAY.....	C. A. Palmer
FORT SASKATCHEWAN ..	D. Mackie
GRANDE PRAIRIE.....	W. H. Hayne
HALKIRK.....	R. E. J. Hingston
HANNA.....	T. A. Horne
HIGH PRAIRIE.....	L. C. Ferguson
HIGH RIVER.....	C. H. Crooks
HILLCREST.....	(<i>Sub to Bellevue</i>)
HOLDEN.....	H. S. Beveridge
INNISFAIL.....	H. Vickerson
LACOMBE.....	C. D. Marble
LEDUC.....	F. M. Pow
LETHBRIDGE.....	T. B. Campbell
MEDICINE HAT.....	R. H. A. Lacey
MORINVILLE.....	A. Reid
NORTH EDMONTON.....	A. E. Emes
OKOTOKS.....	C. G. M. McBey
PINCHER CREEK.....	F. Dunlop
RED DEER.....	T. Foster
SEXSMITH.....	E. M. H. Wegren
SOUTH EDMONTON.....	W. C. MacGillivray
SPIRIT RIVER.....	N. J. Morris
STANDARD.....	J. E. Macadam
STETTTLER.....	A. E. Morrison
STRATHMORE.....	L. F. Maggs
THREE HILLS.....	L. Crawshaw
TURNER VALLEY.....	J. W. Clark
WATERWAYS.....	(<i>Sub to Fort McMurray</i>)

BRITISH COLUMBIA

	<i>Manager</i>
ABBOTSFORD.....	E. E. McDougall
ALDERGROVE.....	S. N. Raymond
BRIGHOUSE.....	R. G. Drayson
BRITANNIA BEACH.....	(<i>Sub to Vancouver</i>)
BURNS LAKE.....	A. J. Bourque
CHILLIWACK.....	G. Curwen
COURTENAY.....	D. B. Maclean
CRANBROOK.....	J. L. Shelton
CUMBERLAND.....	K. C. York
HANEY.....	D. M. Martin
KAMLOOPS.....	C. R. McLeod
KELOWNA.....	J. K. Campbell
LADNER.....	N. D. Napier
LANGLEY PRAIRIE.....	M. O. Knudsen

★*Main Branch*

	<i>Manager</i>
McKAY.....	C. D. Christie
NANAIMO.....	R. H. Mawhinney
NELSON.....	S. A. Maddocks
NEW WESTMINSTER	
★615 Columbia St.....	{ R. Capstick
	{ H. S. Nelson, <i>Asst.</i>
Sixth and Princess.....	J. L. Douglas
NORTH VANCOUVER	
★51 Lonsdale Ave.....	H. W. D. Thomas
Upper Lonsdale.....	C. T. Collins
OLIVER.....	D. W. Suttie
PENTICTON.....	W. Heberton
PORT ALBERNI.....	E. F. Duncan

Continued on next page

BRITISH COLUMBIA *Continued*

	<i>Manager</i>
PORT COQUITLAM.....	C. W. Akenhead
PORT MOODY.....	L. G. Berry
PRINCE GEORGE.....	L. S. Yates
PRINCE RUPERT.....	D. W. G. Stewart
QUESNEL.....	R. Commons
SMITHERS.....	P. H. Hoskins
STEVESTON.....	W. A. Rennison
TERRACE.....	J. Stevenson
UNION BAY.....	(<i>Sub to Courtenay</i>)
VANCOUVER	
★Hastings & Granville.....	{ F. T. Palfrey
	{ P. L. Finley, <i>Asst.</i>
	{ H. P. Weatherill, <i>Asst.</i>
Cambie & Broadway.....	H. R. Dove
Cambie & 23rd Ave.....	J. S. Warnock
Davie St.....	W. S. Strachan
Dunbar & 17th Ave.....	E. M. Alexander
East End—Main & Hastings	{ W. J. McFadyen
	{ R. K. G. Stursberg,
	<i>Asst.</i>

	<i>Manager</i>
VANCOUVER— <i>Continued</i>	
Fairview.....	E. S. Tierney
Georgia & Denman.....	J. K. H. Currie
Grandview.....	G. H. Butler
Hastings & Homer.....	F. A. R. James
Hastings St. & Nanaimo Rd. .	J. Howat
Kingsway & Slocan.....	J. C. Benmore
Marpole.....	E. A. McLellan
Mt. Pleasant.....	A. L. Putnam
Renfrew & First Aves.....	B. McInnes
Robson St.....	{ R. Egan
	{ W. Moodie, <i>Asst.</i>
25th Avenue.....	D. P. Lockhart
VANCOUVER HEIGHTS....	C. H. Macrae
VERNON.....	A. W. Howlett
VICTORIA	
★1106-1108 Gov't St.....	A. J. Ross
Douglas St.....	A. Flaten
Fort St.....	E. H. Watchorn
WELLS.....	A. B. Armstrong
WEST VANCOUVER.....	H. Ostrom

MANITOBA

	<i>Manager</i>
BALDUR.....	S. P. Starr
BEAUSEJOUR.....	R. V. Smith
BINSCARTH.....	R. D. Brown
BIRTLE.....	W. H. Nevill
BOISSEVAIN.....	J. W. McLaughlin
BRANDON.....	D. E. R. Ewer
CRYSTAL CITY.....	W. L. Leppert
ERICKSON.....	J. J. Resch
FLIN FLON.....	G. O. Bergman
GLENBORO.....	G. E. Bridle
HAMIOTA.....	H. E. T. Way
LAC DU BONNET.....	E. F. Shewfelt
LANGRUTH.....	T. M. Willet
MANITOU.....	D. F. Rankine
McCREARY.....	T. E. Squire
MELITA.....	G. E. W. N. Branston
MINIOTA.....	J. C. Vradenburgh
MINNEDOSA.....	A. Ferguson
MINTO.....	J. A. Matheson
MORDEN.....	G. A. Brown
NEWDALE.....	M. Kissuk
PIERSON.....	S. G. Kennedy
PINE FALLS.....	E. Dixon
RAPID CITY.....	S. W. Taylor
RIVERS.....	K. S. Riley
ROBLIN.....	J. T. H. McConnell
ROLAND.....	W. T. Hart
RUSSELL.....	E. E. Thompson

★*Main Branch*

	<i>Manager</i>
ST. BONIFACE.....	W. English
Union Stock Yards.....	C. G. Barnes
STE. ROSE DU LAC.....	D. Bourgeois
SHOAL LAKE.....	R. Halliday
SOMERSET.....	J. E. Bessette
SOURIS.....	J. W. Fowlie
STEINBACH.....	T. G. Smith
THE PAS.....	S. C. H. Pilling
WASKADA.....	E. Sinclair
WAWANESA.....	H. A. Masson
WHITEMOUTH.....	G. Turner
WINNIPEG	
★Main & William.....	{ G. W. Bellevue
	{ D. S. Anderson, <i>Asst.</i>
Carlton & Portage.....	G. K. Stone
Grain Exchange.....	F. J. C. Caine
Main & Logan.....	G. N. Walker
Main & Selkirk.....	M. P. Johnson
Portage Ave.....	{ M. L. Roenigk
	{ M. C. Old, <i>Asst.</i>
Portage & Arlington.....	J. H. Stafford
Portage & Good.....	N. G. Wallace
St. James.....	R. E. Emmett
Sargent & Sherbrook.....	J. G. Hansen
Selkirk & Salter.....	B. R. Kark
Sherbrook & Portage.....	A. J. Wilson
West Kildonan.....	M. Andrew
William & Sherbrook.....	T. K. Burke

NEW BRUNSWICK

	<i>Manager</i>
BATHURST	W. H. Smith
BUCTOUCHE	R. O. Boucher
CAMPBELLTON	S. G. Reid
CANTERBURY.....	A. H. Morell
DALHOUSIE.....	W. R. Fillmore
DORCHESTER.....	J. C. G. Cook
EDMUNDSTON.....	O. V. Stevenson
FREDERICTON.....	W. L. Flewelling
FREDERICTON JUNCTION.....	E. I. Snell
GRAND FALLS	G. Johnston
HARVEY STATION	W. A. Thompson
MONCTON.....	{ W. J. Oram
	{ W. G. Wilson, <i>Asst.</i>
Mountain Road	R. I. Findlater

	<i>Manager</i>
NEWCASTLE.....	A. C. Hutchison
PLASTER ROCK.....	J. H. Sargeant
REXTON.....	(<i>Sub to Richibucto</i>)
RICHIBUCTO.....	H. F. Henderson
SACKVILLE	V. B. Hardwick
SAINT JOHN	
★22-26 King St.	{ A. J. Smith
	{ J. F. McGillivray, <i>Asst.</i>
North End	R. E. D. Bliss
ST. STEPHEN	W. R. Horncastle
SUSSEX	L. J. Gay
WOODSTOCK	C. M. V. Spence

NOVA SCOTIA

	<i>Manager</i>
AMHERST	G. F. MacNeill
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL	D. C. MacCready
ANTIGONISH	S. E. Kyte
ARICHAT	C. D. Campbell
BADDECK	H. L. Hall
BARRINGTON PASSAGE ..	J. E. Palfrey
BEAR RIVER	C. V. Snow
BERWICK	T. W. H. McPherson
BRIDGETOWN.....	G. O. Long
BRIDGEWATER.....	A. B. Thomson
CHETICAMP	A. McInnis
CHURCH POINT.....	E. F. LeBlanc
CLARKE'S HARBOUR.....	F. S. Chesley
DARTMOUTH	K. A. Clarke
DIGBY	A. T. MacLellan
GLACE BAY.....	I. C. McLeod
GUYSBORO.....	E. L. Eagles
HALIFAX	
★George & Hollis	{ G. A. Owen
	{ A. W. Fowler, <i>Asst.</i>
Almon & Agricola	E. J. Reyno
Armdale	W. H. Pridgeon
Gottingen St.	S. L. Murray
Morris & Barrington.....	G. M. Wamboldt
Quinpool & Oxford.....	L. A. Murray
Spring Garden Road	E. H. Page
INVERNESS	L. A. Pothier
KENTVILLE	D. S. Crosby
LA HAVE	W. C. Delany
LAWRENCETOWN	J. W. Connell
LIVERPOOL	R. H. Lockward
LOCKEPORT	F. W. Murphy
LOUISBURG	W. Stewart
LUNENBURG	R. St. C. Hopgood

	<i>Manager</i>
MAITLAND (Hants Co.)....	J. J. G. McDonald
METEGHAN.....	J. G. Blinn
MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT.	R. A. Douglas
MIDDLETON	W. K. Bagley
MULGRAVE	J. A. MacDonald
NEW GERMANY	E. G. Longley
NEW GLASGOW	C. Ayearst
NEW WATERFORD	I. N. McLean
NORTH SYDNEY	A. E. F. Dauphinee
PARRSBORO.....	C. L. Godfrey
PICTOU	A. M. Roy
PORT HAWKESBURY	A. D. Pynn
PORT HOOD	C. J. Holder
ST. PETER'S	R. J. O'Leary
SHERBROOKE.....	C. W. Marshall
SHUBENACADIE.....	G. D. MacMichael
STEWIACKE	L. W. Dickie
SYDNEY	
★Charlotte & Dorchester....	W. H. Davison
George & Townsend	H. B. Hadley
Whitney Pier	C. N. Earle
SYDNEY MINES.....	J. S. Coffey
TRURO	{ A. R. Smith
	{ G. H. Peck, <i>Asst.</i>
WALTON	J. J. C. Holland
WATERVILLE	E. U. Hirtle
WESTVILLE	E. A. Capstick
WEYMOUTH	J. H. Matheson
WHYCOCOMAGH	G. E. Puddington
WINDSOR	L. McCoy
WOLFVILLE.....	S. G. Merriam
YARMOUTH.....	R. G. Hughes

★*Main Branch*

ONTARIO

<i>Manager</i>		<i>Manager</i>	
ALDRSHOT	(Sub to Hamilton Market)	GERALDTON	R. F. Taylor
ALEXANDRIA	J. P. Mullett	GODERICH	W. G. Dulmage
ALMONTE	W. L. Shaver	GRAND VALLEY	G. H. Hardy
APPIN	V. M. Blake	GUELPH	C. B. Cutten
ARNPRIOR	W. E. Moore	HAGERSVILLE	M. C. Wigle
ARTHUR	G. G. Connell	HAMILTON	
AYLMER	Q. H. Cook	★21-23 King St.	H. S. Y. Thurstans
AYTON	(Sub to Hanover)		J. A. M. Jones, <i>Asst.</i>
BARRIE	P. H. Fisher	Barton & Ottawa	I. D. Eastman
BATH	E. M. Bell	Barton & Wentworth	H. B. Sutherland
BEETON	(Sub to Tottenham)	Locke & Main	C. G. Booth
BELLEVILLE	I. G. Hefkey	Main & Sherman	C. E. Fairies
BLIND RIVER	J. J. W. Bridges	Market Branch	J. H. Perrin
BRACEBRIDGE	W. N. Spearin	Mount Hamilton	K. C. Kitchen
BRAMPTON	J. E. McArthur	HANOVER	C. W. Zilliax
BRANTFORD	J. E. Nutter	HARRISTON	C. G. Patterson
BROCKVILLE	G. M. Beley	HASTINGS	C. A. Putnam
BROWNSVILLE	(Sub to Tillsonburg)	HEPWORTH	T. C. Sine
BRUCE MINES	G. E. Newans	HILLSBURG	H. A. Richardson
BURK'S FALLS	H. E. McNaughton	HUNTSVILLE	S. H. Gregg
BURLINGTON	E. D. Lucas	INGERSOLL	R. S. Foster
BURLINGTON BEACH	(Sub to Burlington)	IROQUOIS FALLS	J. W. B. Brandreth
CALEDON	(Sub to Orangeville)	ISLINGTON	G. Hendry
CARGILL	J. V. Findly	KEEWATIN	A. Black
CARLETON PLACE	W. S. McCauley	KENORA	C. A. Roberts
CHAPLEAU	G. J. Bailey	KINBURN	H. L. Blanchard
CHATHAM	W. E. Hanley	KINCARDINE	B. D. Henry
	G. W. Clark, <i>Asst.</i>	KINGSTON	L. H. Leach
CHIPPAWA	A. R. MacDonald	KINGSVILLE	W. J. Blankstein
CLIFFORD	H. A. Langdon	KIRKLAND LAKE	G. A. Goddard
CLINTON	J. G. McLay	KITCHENER	H. W. Riepert
COMBER	L. D. Stocks	LAKEFIELD	J. L. Browne
COOKSTOWN	J. L. Adair	LAMBETH	R. H. Squires
COOKSVILLE	W. M. Leonard	LEAMINGTON	W. L. Barker
CORNWALL	J. H. Hunt	LION'S HEAD	H. Youngs
CRYSLER	C. R. Duchesne	LONDON	A. T. Hillary
CURRAN	(Sub to Plantagenet)		T. M. Olver, <i>Asst.</i>
DRAYTON	E. S. Highstead	LONDON EAST	F. J. Blanchfield
DRYDEN	R. C. Arbuckle	LONG BRANCH	J. E. Simmons
DUNDAS	S. H. Neale	LYNDEN	A. W. Martin
DUNNVILLE	E. M. Jacques	MALLORYTOWN	A. P. Baird
DURHAM	R. S. Patterson	MANOTICK	A. C. Ross
DUTTON	C. K. Buckrell	MASSEY	(Sub to Espanola)
ELMIRA	J. A. Rowland	MELBOURNE	(Sub to Mount Brydges)
ELMWOOD	(Sub to Hanover)	MERRICKVILLE	J. W. Morrow
EMBRO	F. C. Spicer	METCALFE	R. K. Runnels
EMBRUN	J. R. Dorval	MIDLAND	J. B. Hawken
ERIN	A. E. Douglas	MOUNT BRYDGES	J. D. Henderson
ESPANOLA	J. F. Freure	NAPANEE	E. Zeran
FENWICK	O. L. Englestad	NAVAN	E. G. Kinsella
FERGUS	A. D. McLennan	NEUSTADT	(Sub to Hanover)
FORT ERIE	S. A. McKenzie	NEWBORO	L. J. R. Henwood
FORT WILLIAM	W. A. Allingham	NEW LISKEARD	J. S. Hill
FREEMAN	(Sub to Burlington)	NIAGARA FALLS	K. McClintock
GALT	A. S. McKay	NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE	G. E. Carrothers
GEORGETOWN	F. P. Benner	NIPIGON	L. J. Lettner

★ Main Branch

Continued on next page

	<i>Manager</i>
NORTH BAY.....	H. E. Abbott
NORTH GOWER	C. F. Nickerson
NORWOOD	W. P. Forshee
ODESSA	F. W. Prudhomme
ORANGEVILLE.....	E. C. Maxwell
ORILLIA	H. Lawrence
OSGOODE STATION	J. C. Morphy
OSHAWA	A. R. Huestis
OTTAWA	
★Sparks & Metcalfe	J. A. Noonan
	J. W. Powell, <i>Asst.</i>
Bank & Somerset	L. A. G. Robertson
Bank & Sparks	W. E. Loken
Glebe Branch.....	G. R. D. Watson
Hintonburgh	F. H. B. Ince
Dalhousie & York (Market Branch).....	D. L. Dashney
Somerset & Booth	W. S. Seeber
Wellington & Caroline	R. J. Crowe
OTTERVILLE	D. C. V. Morrison
OWEN SOUND.....	W. M. Morphet
PAISLEY.....	D. B. Currie
PAKENHAM.....	C. H. Campbell
PEMBROKE	W. L. Smith
PENDLETON	(<i>Sub to Plantagenet</i>)
PERTH	N. Moore
PETERBOROUGH.....	W. M. Gemmill
Peterborough South.....	N. Bingeman
PINE PORTAGE	(<i>Sub to Nipigon</i>)
PLANTAGENET	J. A. E. Besner
PORT ARTHUR.....	C. E. P. Rooke
PORT DOVER	T. McMillan
PORT HOPE	C. P. Freeman
PORTLAND	T. E. Waddell
PRESCOTT	E. A. Hamilton
RENFREW	N. E. Zimmerman
RIDGETOWN	C. R. Davis
RIPLEY.....	J. Willocks
ROCKWOOD.....	(<i>Sub to Guelph</i>)
RODNEY	G. S. Robinson
ROSENEATH	(<i>Sub to Hastings</i>)
ST. CATHARINES	A. G. Mackenzie
ST. MARYS	J. V. Eagan
ST. THOMAS.....	J. H. Fletcher
SARNIA	H. T. Ross, Jr.
	W. L. Pullen, <i>Asst.</i>
SAULT STE. MARIE	
★Queen & Brock.....	A. B. White
Queen & Bruce	R. J. Leach
Steelton Branch.....	F. L. Redden
SCOTLAND	(<i>Sub to Brantford</i>)
SHARBOT LAKE	(<i>Sub to Perth</i>)
SHELBURNE.....	T. H. Gilchrist
SIMCOE	G. R. Martin
SMITHS FALLS	H. W. W. Allan
SMITHVILLE	C. F. Bartle

	<i>Manager</i>
SMOOTH ROCK FALLS.....	J. P. Morgan
SOUTH RIVER.....	(<i>Sub to Sundridge</i>)
SPENCERVILLE	C. G. Simon
SPRINGFIELD.....	(<i>Sub to Aylmer</i>)
STELLA	(<i>Sub to Bath</i>)
STITTSVILLE	J. D. Smith
STONEY CREEK	W. E. Scott
STRATFORD	F. W. Clark
STRATHROY.....	J. C. Stewart
STURGEON FALLS	H. J. Lalande
SUDBURY.....	C. R. Ross
SUNDRIDGE	L. Peake
SYDENHAM	(<i>Sub to Odessa</i>)
THAMESFORD	G. E. Hessenauer
THOROLD	W. N. McCartney
TILLSONBURG.....	R. P. Payne
TOLEDO	(<i>Sub to Smiths Falls</i>)
TORONTO	
★King & Yonge	T. F. Whitley
	R. W. Shannon, <i>Asst.</i>
	J. J. C. Evans, <i>Asst.</i>
Avenue Road & Davenport	J. S. Heron
Bay & Temperance.....	F. M. Lonergan
	R. C. Billingsley, <i>Asst.</i>
Bloor & Bathurst	J. M. Graham
Bloor & Dovercourt	A. P. Murphy
College & Bathurst	W. S. Mannell
Coxwell & Gerrard	H. R. Tyner
Danforth & Dawes.....	R. H. Balfour
Danforth & Leyton.....	W. C. Paton
Deloraine & Yonge.....	R. E. Holmes
Dundas & Chestnut	H. R. Creighton
Eglinton & Dufferin.....	C. W. P. Jones
Harbord & Spadina.....	E. M. MacLeod
Jones & Gerrard	L. J. Vokes
Keele & St. Clair.....	L. H. Woolcott
King & Church	J. C. Mayne
King & Spadina	J. V. Corrigan
Leaside Branch	A. E. Hockley
Pape & Danforth	H. B. McLeish
Queen & Broadview	J. F. Stewart
Queensway & Rosemeade ..	L. H. Dunsdon
St. Clair & Oakwood	W. McChesney
Sherbourne & Queen	G. F. Johnston
Spadina & College.....	W. S. Fenwick
	M. J. Foster, <i>Asst.</i>
Sunnyside.....	H. D. Hilton
Woodbine & Danforth.....	A. L. Leslie
Yonge & Bloor	R. A. East
Yonge & College	D. B. C. Clarkson
Yonge & Richmond	A. G. M. Brooks
Yonge & Sherwood	W. H. Giddy
TOTTENHAM	A. D. Elliott
VARS	D. Mercier
WALKERVILLE	A. S. Hill
WALLACEBURG	W. P. Spero

ONTARIO *Continued*

	<i>Manager</i>
WARKWORTH.....	A. B. O'Connor
WARSAW.....	(Sub to Norwood)
WATERDOWN.....	G. B. Brown
WATERLOO.....	D. S. McKay
WELLAND.....	R. A. Pridmore
WEST FORT WILLIAM.....	V. Kerr
WHEATLEY.....	A. C. Finlay
WIARTON.....	H. W. Fraser
WINCHESTER.....	H. O. Balkwill

	<i>Manager</i>
WINDSOR	
★Ouellette & Pitt.....	{ C. J. O'Neill E. K. Culbert, <i>Asst.</i>
Ouellette & Ellis.....	A. A. Kinahan
Pillette & Wyandotte.....	T. H. Hammel
Tecumseh & Albert.....	D. W. Boynton
WINONA.....	C. C. Tempest
WOODBIDGE.....	A. E. Kearney
WOODSTOCK.....	W. M. George

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

	<i>Manager</i>
CHARLOTTETOWN.....	W. R. Cruikshank
HUNTER RIVER.....	L. W. Ripley

	<i>Manager</i>
MOUNT STEWART.....	J. L. B. Anderson
SUMMERSIDE.....	A. S. Hopkins
TYNE VALLEY.....	G. I. McKay

QUEBEC

	<i>Manager</i>
ARVIDA.....	E. A. Bushnell
BEAUHARNOIS.....	J. M. R. Mongeon
CAP DE LA MADELEINE ..	J. G. H. E. Racine
CHICOUTIMI.....	J. P. Lessard
COATICOOK.....	W. J. Theriault
DALHOUSIE STATION	J. G. Dutil
DRUMMONDVILLE.....	W. A. Gosselin
FITCH BAY.....	(Sub to Rock Island)
GRANBY.....	P. G. Jack
HULL.....	J. C. Boucher
INVERNESS.....	J. H. Y. Cruickshank
JOLIETTE.....	J. U. Quenneville
KENOGAMI.....	J. A. A. L. Chevrier
LACHINE.....	C. P. Petrie
LASALLE.....	P. E. de Laplante
LA TRENCHÉ.....	(Sub to La Tuque)
LA TUQUE.....	J. E. R. Babineau
LEEDS VILLAGE.....	(Sub to Inverness)
LENNOXVILLE.....	R. G. Ward
MONTMAGNY.....	J. L. M. Furois
MONTREAL	
★360 St. James.....	{ K. M. Sedgewick W.E. McLaughlin, <i>Asst.</i> C. L. Snyder, <i>Asst.</i> J. N. Menard, <i>Asst.</i>
Amherst & St. Catherine ..	J. V. B. Saint-Cyr
Atwater & Notre Dame	L. E. Vinet
Atwater & St. Catherine ..	G. E. Donaldson
Beaubien St.	J. W. Fredette
Beaver Hall.....	W. R. Riddell
Bonaventure.....	D. B. McCoubrey
Cote des Neiges & Van Horne.....	A. G. Alexander
Jean Talon.....	G. J. Mayo

	<i>Manager</i>
Laurier Ave.	A. R. Kyle
Monkland & Beaconsfield...	L. T. Reynolds
Monkland & Harvard.....	W. Hill
Mt. Royal & St. Lawrence..	{ T. G. Smith E.A. Headmanak, <i>Asst.</i>
Papineau Ave.	L. Raby
Park & Bernard.....	W. G. Holmes
Peel & Sherbrooke.....	M. H. Robinson
Place d'Armes.....	A. U. Matte
Point St. Charles.....	M. A. Hull
Queen Mary & Decarie.....	E. G. W. Allwood
St. Catherine & Bleury.....	{ I. R. Carlin D.L. Macquisten, <i>Asst.</i>
St. Catherine & Jeanne d'Arc.....	L. J. Tondreau
St. Catherine & McGill College.....	{ J. W. MacDonald R. F. Powell, <i>Asst.</i>
St. Denis & St. Catherine ..	{ N. A. O. Demers P. J. Boudreau, <i>Asst.</i>
St. Hubert St.	W. L. Godin
St. Lawrence & St. Zotique..	J. A. Lacroix
St. Matthew St.	D. W. McLelland
Seigneurs St.	H. P. Strong
Sherbrooke & Bleury.....	J. B. P. Robertson
Sherbrooke & Decarie.....	D. T. Youngson
Sherbrooke & Guy.....	R. R. Herman
Sherbrooke & Hampton....	H. J. Clarke
Stanley St.	{ C. T. Medlar H. L. McKee, <i>Asst.</i>
Tramways Terminal.....	P. B. Elwood
Windsor Hotel.....	E. P. Fraser
MONTREAL AIRPORT.....	W. D. Macnaughton
MONTREAL EAST.....	J. M. Bernuy
MONTREAL WEST.....	J. A. Scriven

★ *Main Branch*

Continued on next page

QUEBEC *Continued*

	<i>Manager</i>
MOUNT ROYAL	A. J. B. Clutsam
NORANDA	J. G. W. Lee
OUTREMONT, Van Horne & Outremont ...	G. M. McKeown
QUEBEC	
★St. James & St. Peter	H. L. Austin
Limoilou	E. O. Lacroix
St. Roch	J. W. Laliberte
	J. N. M. Cusack, <i>Asst.</i>
St. Sauveur	J. Lavallee
Upper Town	W. H. F. G. Warmington
RAWDON	J. L. Kinsella
RIMOUSKI	J. E. M. Gariepy
ROCK ISLAND	G. Petrie
ROUYN	J. G. Vachon
ST. GEORGE EAST	J. E. Forget
ST. HYACINTHE	B. U. Bousquet

	<i>Manager</i>
ST. JOHNS	L. J. Robichaud
ST. LAURENT (Montreal) ..	J. J. Callanan
ST. PAUL L'ERMITE	J. H. N. Blanchette
SHAWINIGAN FALLS	J. A. J. M. Lambert
SHERBROOKE	
★87 Wellington	H. L. Gagnon
Upper Town	N. L. Amirault
SOREL	J. A. P. Tessier
THETFORD MINES	J. J. L. Lavoie
THREE RIVERS	D. A. Bisson
VAL D'OR	L. S. Martin
VALLEYFIELD	C. Belliveau
VERDUN	
Wellington & Galt	H. W. Ferguson
Verdun & Woodland	H. Langshaw
WESTMOUNT	
Greene Ave.	J. M. Carleton
Victoria Ave.	R. B. Murray

SASKATCHEWAN

	<i>Manager</i>
ABBEY	J. J. Dorey
ABERNETHY	(<i>Sub to Balcarres</i>)
ALSASK	W. A. Eberman
ANEROID	W. J. Murray
ARCOLA	H. B. Fairbairn
BALCARRES	R. C. Pratt
BRUNO	A. C. Quinn
CABRI	T. H. Van Wyck
CADILLAC	H. N. Hamre
CARLYLE	E. Arcott
CARROT RIVER	P. J. Passler
CLIMAX	C. G. Botham
CONQUEST	H. B. Todd
CRAIK	G. B. Hooker
CUPAR	C. W. Ketcheson
CUT KNIFE	F. G. Griffiths
DELISLE	L. J. Walley
EATONIA	G. A. Prentice
ELROSE	W. H. Walker
ESTERHAZY	S. C. Hall
EYEBROW	H. E. Christenson
FILLMORE	P. Mackie
FOAM LAKE	R. L. Fingarson
GOVAN	P. J. LeMasurier
GULL LAKE	J. Macdonald
HANLEY	C. N. Shingler
HARRIS	C. A. Cyr
IMPERIAL	D. F. Duke
INDIAN HEAD	J. W. Watts
INVERMAY	J. D. M. Street
ITUNA	A. J. Terry
KERROBERT	E. Nelson
LANIGAN	R. E. Mundell

	<i>Manager</i>
LEASK	W. E. Stedman
LEMBERG	C. C. Carter
LIBERTY	D. M. Miller
LIPTON	J. W. Hough
LUMSDEN	L. E. Guilbault
LUSELAND	J. J. Hand
MACKLIN	W. J. Laurie
MARYFIELD	T. D. Holloway
MEADOW LAKE	H. W. Smith
MELFORT	R. K. Armstrong
MELVILLE	D. O. Forsyth
MILDEN	J. W. Dewar
MOOSE JAW	E. I. Vickers
MOOSOMIN	R. A. Roberts
MORSE	H. S. Richardson
NEUDORF	F. W. Kuhn
NORTH BATTLEFORD	N. H. Vicq
OGEMA	P. J. O'Sullivan
OXBOW	A. E. H. Whitehouse
PERDUE	F. P. Smith
PLENTY	J. A. Glendinning
PRINCE ALBERT	R. L. Jones
QU'APPELLE	G. F. Heron
REGINA	J. L. Vickerson E. A. Menzies, <i>Asst.</i>
ROSETOWN	W. J. Garland
SASKATOON	
★241 Second Ave. South	G. A. Holtby
Nutana	V. R. Phillips
SHAUNAVON	I. E. Austman
SOUTHEY	G. A. McArter
STRASBOURG	G. F. Murphy
SWIFT CURRENT	F. W. Moore

SASKATCHEWAN *Continued*

	<i>Manager</i>
VANGUARD.....	A. C. Shattuck
VISCOUNT.....	W. E. Bowen
WAPPELLA.....	W. B. McIntosh
WATROUS.....	F. B. Morfitt
WAWOTA.....	A. E. Sharp

	<i>Manager</i>
WEYBURN.....	D. R. McDougald
WILKIE.....	J. A. Wilton
WINDTHORST.....	J. W. Fraser
YORKTON.....	A. A. May
YOUNG.....	R. B. Irons

YUKON

	<i>Manager</i>
MAYO.....	S. D. S. Vair

NEWFOUNDLAND

	<i>Manager</i>
GANDER.....	J. E. Austen
GOOSE AIRPORT (Labrador).....	G. M. Deakin, <i>Actg.</i>
HEART'S CONTENT.....	E. B. Rankin
PLACENTIA.....	T. G. Greene
ST. JOHN'S	

	<i>Manager</i>
★226-236 Water.....	{ J. Baxter J. B. McInnis, <i>Asst.</i>
Freshwater & LeMarchant ..	M. F. Channing
West End.....	H. G. Macdonald
STEPHENVILLE.....	J. F. Turner
TRINITY.....	J. P. O'Brien

WEST INDIES

Cuba

	<i>Manager</i>
BAYAMO.....	M. J. Pages
CAMAGUEY.....	{ A. M. Connolly P. Rodriguez, <i>Asst.</i>
CIEGO DE AVILA.....	G. F. Trevejo
GUANTANAMO.....	A. L. Queral
HAVANA	
★Cor. Obrapia & Aguiar....	{ H. M. Grindell J. A. Yznaga, <i>Joint</i> P. H. Eaton, <i>Asst.</i> I. Macintosh, <i>Asst.</i> L. G. J. Vianello, <i>Asst.</i>
Avenida de Italia 407.....	{ J. Fernandez R. D. Hatch, <i>Asst.</i>
Lonja del Comercio.....	{ R. T. W. Hill A. H. Suarez, <i>Asst.</i>
Muralla 374.....	C. M. Garcia
Padre Varela 360.....	P. Godinez
Paseo de Marti 307.....	H. Berry
HOLGUIN.....	F. J. Tobin
MORON.....	L. G. Hairs
PINAR DEL RIO.....	{ M. Garcia L. L. Pascual, <i>Asst.</i>
SAGUA LA GRANDE.....	G. Robau
SANCTI SPIRITUS.....	W. Rojas M.
SANTA CLARA.....	J. Baro
SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....	{ R. M. A. Ros P. A. Sutherland, <i>Asst.</i> J. R. D. Reguera, <i>Asst.</i>

Puerto Rico

	<i>Manager</i>
MAYAGUEZ.....	F. R. Colon
SAN JUAN.....	{ E. H. O. Thorne J. S. M. Mitchell, <i>Asst.</i> J. Ferrer de C., <i>Asst.</i>
SANTURCE.....	C. H. Sprick

Dominican Republic

CIUDAD TRUJILLO.....	{ G. R. Conrad A. E. S. Hinde, <i>Joint</i> R. Cott, <i>Asst.</i>
LA ROMANA.....	R. Shaw
PUERTO PLATA.....	F. Loinaz
SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS..	P. C. Hutchison
SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS.....	L. Rodriguez

Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE.....	G. H. Gordon
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Antigua

ST. JOHN'S.....	E. F. Birkett
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Bahamas

NASSAU	
★Bay St.	{ P. S. Potter W. C. Robertson, <i>Asst.</i>
East End.....	B. S. Pritchard (<i>Acting Mgr.</i>)

WEST INDIES *Continued*

Barbados	<i>Manager</i>
BRIDGETOWN	C. A. Gilliatt
Dominica	
ROSEAU	R. H. Johnson
Grenada	
ST. GEORGE'S	E. C. Renwick
Jamaica	
KINGSTON	{ H. J. Evennett D. M. Lundie, <i>Asst.</i>
MONTEGO BAY	W. A. Jemmott

Montserrat	<i>Manager</i>
PLYMOUTH	R. White
St. Kitts	
BASSETERRE	N. B. H. Watson

Trinidad	
PORT OF SPAIN	{ F. Lazzari E. A. Lyder, <i>Asst.</i> S. H. Dalgliesh, <i>Asst.</i>
SAN FERNANDO	H. W. Whittles

CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	<i>Manager</i>
BUENOS AIRES	
★Cor. San Martin & Bartolome Mitre	{ C. W. Dewis R. Glahome, <i>Asst.</i> V. P. H. Alcock, <i>Asst.</i>
Calle Callao	J. A. W. Birnie
Calle Santa Fe	A. Carraro

Brazil	
PERNAMBUCO (Recife)	R. J. Rogers
RIO DE JANEIRO	{ S. McAlister A. R. Wright, <i>Asst.</i> F. G. Langley, <i>Asst.</i>
SANTOS	J. D. Campbell, <i>Rel.</i>
SAO PAULO	{ C. G. Hayes W. N. Frank, <i>Joint</i> J. I. Melville, <i>Asst.</i>

British Guiana	
GEORGETOWN	{ G. V. S. Sharpe V. H. Martin, <i>Asst.</i>
NEW AMSTERDAM	F. A. Watson

British Honduras	<i>Manager</i>
BELIZE	E. D. Bynoe

Colombia	
BARRANQUILLA	A. S. Hamilton
BOGOTA	{ D. Robertson R. K. Menell, <i>Asst.</i> R. L. Hall, <i>Asst.</i>
CARTAGENA	P. Bossio Watts
MEDELLIN	E. A. Lough

Peru	
LIMA	{ W. H. Duff J. S. Milne, <i>Asst.</i>

Uruguay	
MONTEVIDEO	{ J. R. Peet H. E. Davis, <i>Asst.</i>

Venezuela	
CARACAS	M. W. Newell
CIUDAD BOLIVAR	A. L. Escoffery
MARACAIBO	C. Robertson

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON	<i>Manager</i>
★Lothbury, E.C. 2	{ E. B. McInerney B. Strath, <i>Asst.</i> R. P. Elliott, <i>Asst.</i>

WEST END	<i>Manager</i>
2 Cockspur St., S.W.1.	{ L. R. Newman A. P. Harvey, <i>Asst.</i>

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK AGENCY	<i>Agent</i>
68 William St.	{ N. G. Hart E. C. Holahan T.A.B. Anderson, <i>Asst.</i> J. B. Miller, <i>Asst.</i> J. W. Ganann, <i>Asst.</i>

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE)	<i>Manager</i>
Paris, 3 Rue Scribe,	C. H. Hunt

★Main Branch

