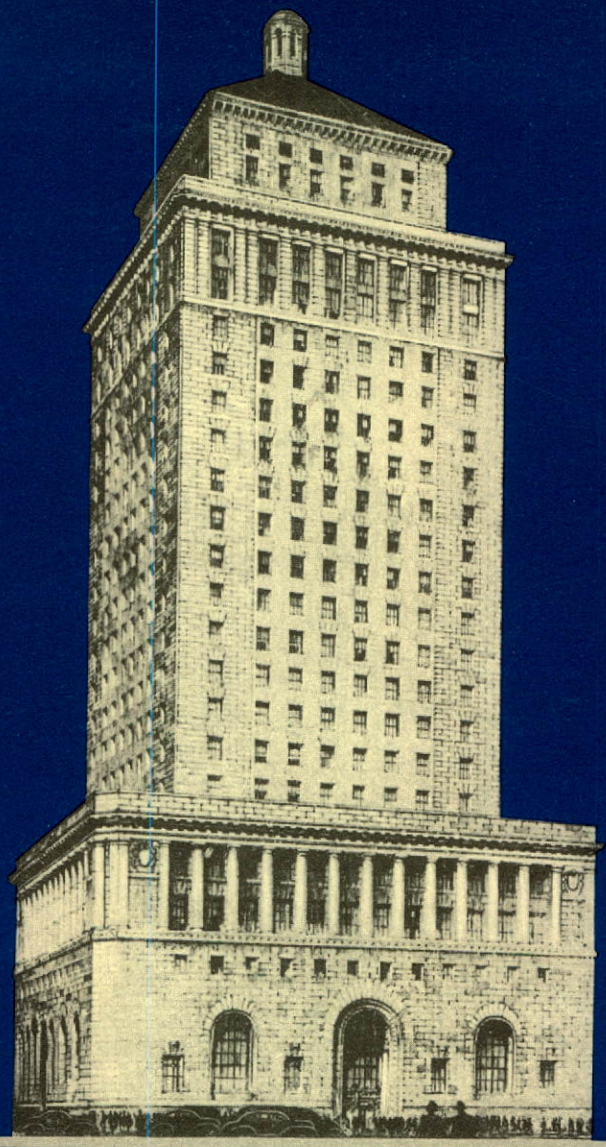


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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE
79TH ANNUAL MEETING

Montreal, January 8th, 1948

T H E R O Y A L B A N K O F C A N A D A

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**PROCEEDINGS AT THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
HELD IN MONTREAL ON
JANUARY 8, 1948**



THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated in Canada in 1869 with limited liability

<i>Capital Authorized</i>	\$50,000,000
<i>Capital Paid Up</i>	\$35,000,000
<i>Reserve and Undivided Profits</i>	\$43,474,246
<i>Total Resources</i>	\$2,093,641,218

YEAR ENDED 29th NOVEMBER, 1947

DIRECTORS

President

SYDNEY G. DOBSON

Vice-Presidents

W. F. ANGUS BURNHAM L. MITCHELL

General Manager

JAMES MUIR

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.*

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.*

Lt.-Col. W. E. PHILLIPS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,
Osbawa, 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.*

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

8th January, 1948

THE Seventy-ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held, pursuant to notice, at the Head Office of the bank, in Montreal, on Thursday, January 8th, at eleven o'clock a.m. Among those present were:

A. D. Anderson, W. F. Angus, W. A. Arbuckle, T. H. Atkinson, H. L. Austin, A. Baird, D. K. Baldwin, A. Ballantyne, G. W. Bellevue, W. B. Blackader, C. E. Bourne, R. M. Boyd, Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C., M. T. Bryant, R. M. Brown, T. B. Campbell, Glen Case, F. D. Chapman, Desmond A. Clarke, Thos. Clarke, W. T. K. Collier, Geo. Constantin, A. H. Cowie, Harold Crabtree, G. H. Crane-Williams, H. A. Cresswell, W. H. Davison, R. H. Dean, N. A. O. Demers, G. A. Dobbie, John Dobson, S. G. Dobson, V. M. Drury, A. R. Duffield, S. A. Duke, Raymond Dupuis, K.C., J. E. L. Duquet, E. B. Durham, W. H. Evans, H. C. Flood, A. S. Fraser, J. A. Gairdner, A. B. Gordon, P. R. Griffin, C. L. Gundy, R. E. Haldenby, D. Harrington, J. Harris, N. G. Hart, M. O. Haskell, D. S. Hawkes, B. W. Henderson, H. G. Hesler, H. H. Hewetson, J. A. Hodgson, E. C. Holahan, R. C. Holbrook, G. A. Holtby, F. H. Hopkins, Guy Hoult, W. H. Howard, K.C., Hon. A. K. Hugessen, K.C., John Irwin, Selwyn Irwin, A. B. Jamieson, C. R. Johnson, J. D. Johnson, Joseph C. Joy, J. T. Keay, J. C. Kelly, J. W. Laliberte, J. L. Lawson, N. L. Leach, H. W. Lofft, Harold M. Long, A. C. MacDonald, J. W. G. MacEwan, Hugh Mackay, E. A. MacNutt, J. P. MacRae, W. Manson, L. P. Marion, A. F. Mayne, A. F. McAlpine, E. C. McDonald, C. H. McFarlane, C. Russell McKenzie, K.C., J. D. McKeown, H. B. McLean, H. R. Milner, K.C., B. L. Mitchell, F. S. Moffitt, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., E. S. Morse, James Muir, D. G. Munroe, C. B. Neapole, A. J. Nesbitt, S. R. Noble, J. A. Noonan, H. B. Norris, C. A. Odell, M. A. O'Hara, H. T. O'Neill, W. J. Oram, F. T. Palfrey, Col. W. E. Phillips, R. I. C. Picard, J. G. Pilon, C. C. Pineo, E. Price, H. W. Riepert, C. S. Riley, H. P. Robinson, D. L. Ross, J. T. Ross, K. M. Sedgewick, M. O. Simpson, R. H. Sims, Paul F. Sise, C. B. Smith, G. M. Smith, E. Gerald Smith, Earl Spafford, W. W. Southam, C. W. Stairs, B. B. Stevenson, Hamilton Stuart, K.C., W. Taylor-Bailey, P. A. Thomson, H. P. Thornhill, O. B. Thornton, G. M. Todd, L. C. Tombs, A. S. Torrey, N. C. Urquhart, M. M. Walter, J. A. Weldon, P. S. White, F. R. Whittall, D. L. Witter, A. B. Wood, J. B. Woodyatt, H. K. Wright.

On the motion of Mr. A. B. Wood, seconded by Col. W. E. Phillips, Mr. Sydney G. Dobson took the chair.

The Chairman appointed Mr. R. I. C. Picard to act as Secretary of the meeting and Mr. G. M. Todd 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-Eighth Annual Financial Report for the year ended 29th November, 1947, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

<i>Profits for the year ended 29th November, 1947, 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>	\$8,724,519.48
<i>Provision for Dominion and provincial government taxes</i>	\$2,850,000.00
<i>Provision for depreciation of Bank Premises.....</i>	892,687.01
	3,742,687.01
	\$4,981,832.47
<i>Dividend No. 238 at 20¢ per share.....</i>	\$700,000.00
<i>Dividend No. 239 at 20¢ per share.....</i>	700,000.00
<i>Dividend No. 240 at 20¢ per share.....</i>	700,000.00
<i>Dividend No. 241 at 25¢ per share.....</i>	875,000.00
	2,975,000.00
<i>Amount carried forward.....</i>	\$2,006,832.47
<i>Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1946.....</i>	1,467,414.08
<i>Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1947</i>	\$3,474,246.55

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 Head Office and all of the Canadian branches were inspected during the fiscal year in accordance with the usual practice. It was not possible, however, to inspect all foreign branches; several which were not examined during the twelve months ended November 30th will be inspected at an early date.

During the year eighteen new branches and four new sub-branches were opened in Canada, and one new branch was opened in Nassau, Bahamas; one sub-branch became a full-time branch. The total number of branches and sub-branches in operation at November 30th was 692, of which 629 were in Canada and Newfoundland, and sixty-three in other countries.

We record with sorrow the death of our colleagues,

The Right Honourable the Viscount Bennett of Calgary and Hopewell, on June 26, 1947, and Mr. Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C. on July 26, 1947. Lord Bennett served as a Director of the Bank from 1924 to 1928, and from 1940 until his recent death. Mr. Gordon MacDougall was appointed to the Board of Directors in 1934 and served without interruption from that date until July of last year.

On April 15, 1947, Mr. James Muir, General Manager of the Bank, was appointed to the Board of Directors.

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>	\$	2,379,443.00
<i>Gold and subsidiary coin held elsewhere</i>		1,895,841.23
<i>Notes of Bank of Canada</i>		37,728,205.00
<i>Deposits with Bank of Canada</i>		124,548,722.93
<i>Government and bank notes other than Canadian</i>		95,050,290.25
<i>Notes of and cheques on other banks</i>		70,779,865.93
<i>Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada</i>		21,160.81
<i>Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada</i>		69,654,347.64
	\$	402,057,876.79
<i>Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value</i>		109,294,489.35
<i>Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value</i>		494,578,015.57
<i>Provincial government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value</i>		29,896,918.34
<i>Other provincial government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value</i>		83,647,654.26
<i>Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value</i>		31,669,384.01
<i>Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value</i>		126,761,007.65
<i>Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value</i>		116,509,788.71
<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>		20,442,553.43
<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>		22,070,238.06
	\$	1,436,927,926.17
<i>Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for</i>		435,654,576.37
<i>Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for</i>		118,658,178.79
<i>Loans to provincial governments</i>		4,331,251.20
<i>Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts</i>		8,117,482.00
<i>Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for</i>		276,849.49
<i>Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra</i>		72,190,306.81
<i>Real estate other than bank premises</i>		248,178.94
<i>Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank</i>		129,104.87
<i>Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off</i>		10,631,002.53
<i>Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation</i>		285,000.00
<i>Shares of and loans to controlled companies</i>		4,386,512.62
<i>Other assets not included under the foregoing heads</i>		1,804,848.82
	\$	2,093,641,218.61

STATEMENT

29th November, 1947

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid up.....	\$	35,000,000.00	
Reserve fund.....		40,000,000.00	
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account.....		3,474,246.55	
Dividends unclaimed.....		59,559.38	
Dividend No. 241 (at 10% per annum), payable 1st December, 1947.....		875,000.00	
	\$	<u>79,408,805.93</u>	
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government.....	\$	65,770,830.54	
Deposits by and balances due to provincial governments.....		23,209,485.62	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest.....		886,721,183.55	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....		902,472,829.81	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada.....		7,088.76	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....		<u>56,004,430.85</u>	
			1,934,185,849.13
Notes of the bank in circulation.....			4,760,709.72
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding.....			72,190,306.81
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads.....			<u>3,095,547.02</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 Liabilities and Assets as at 29th November, 1947, 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 29th November, 1947, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

Montreal,
24th December, 1947.

GUY E. HOULT, C. A.,
of P. S. Ross & Sons.
A. BALLANTYNE, C. A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

} Auditors

\$2,093,641,218.61

GLOBE REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED
and
ROYAL BUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement as at 29th November, 1947

<i>LIABILITIES</i>	<i>ASSETS</i>
<i>Capital stock</i>\$ 4,032,000.00	<i>Real estate, at not more than cost</i>\$23,689,399.92
<i>Reserve</i> 1,721,650.76	<i>Cash in bank</i> 1,362.41
<i>Profit and Loss Account</i> .. 16,745.46	<i>Other assets</i> 5,838.57
<i>First mortgage bonds</i> 6,200,000.00	
<i>Accrued interest</i> 77,500.00	
<i>Due to The Royal Bank of Canada</i> 2,772,512.62	
<i>Depreciation reserve</i> 8,865,936.44	
<i>Liabilities not included in above</i> 10,255.62	
\$23,696,600.90	\$23,696,600.90

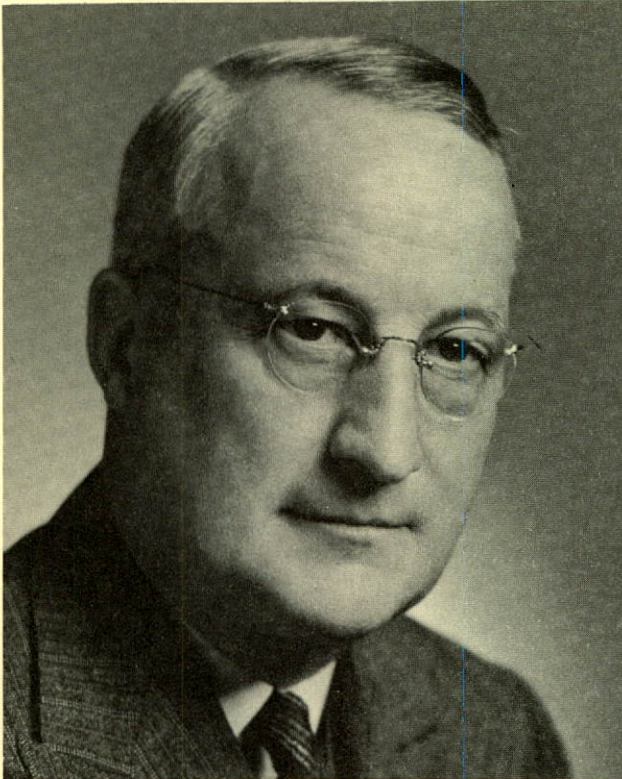
NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada owns the entire capital stock of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited. It is carried on the books of the bank at \$1,614,000. Royal Building Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary, Royal Building Corporation, for the year ended 29th November, 1947, and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that 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 Corporations' affairs as at 29th November, 1947, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporations.

Montreal, 24th December, 1947.

GUY E. HOULT, C.A.,
of P. S. Ross and Sons
A. BALLANTYNE, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. } Auditors



THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

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

Before proceeding further with the business of this meeting, I wish to refer with profound regret to the death during the year of two of our senior directors, the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Bennett and Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C.

Lord Bennett was first elected to the Board 24 years ago. He resigned his directorship during his term as leader of the Conservative party, but upon his retirement from politics he was re-elected to our Board, and since 1940 he served as Chairman of our London Committee. History will acknowledge Lord Bennett as one of Canada's leading statesmen, and as a director of this bank he was a tower of strength.

Mr. MacDougall occupied a seat on the Board for 13 years, up to the time of his death. In addition to being a distinguished lawyer, he served as a director on the Boards of a number of our larger corporations. In his passing the bank has lost a wise counsellor and a staunch friend.

During the year Mr. James Muir, our General Manager, was made a member of the Board.

You have listened to the Directors' Annual Report, and a copy of the bank's balance sheet is in your hands. As is customary at these meetings, the General Manager will review in some detail the important items appearing on the balance sheet. I believe you will receive the reports with satisfaction, as the year just ended has been a most gratifying one. Profits have

improved, enabling your directors to increase the dividend paid to shareholders for the last quarter of the year from 20¢ to 25¢, or, if calculated on an annual basis, from 80¢ to \$1.00 per share.

MARSHALL PLAN HOLDS PROMISE

It would be useless and senseless to shut our eyes to the sorry state of many parts of the world. Europe is in need of reconstruction. Life there is unstable and uncertain, industry is disorganized for lack of materials and fuel, the food supply is inadequate. Unless help is made available we must face the possibility of a collapse which would affect all the world.

This brings Canada into the picture. We have a great country, producing primary and manufactured goods which Europe needs. Our exports to Europe in 1946 amounted to \$932 million. In the past few years we have provided over \$2 billion worth of aid to Europe in the form of loans, credits and gifts.

However, what has been done by Canada and other nations has not been enough. Plans are under way which it is hoped will, in the course of a few years, permanently restore European economic health.

The most encouraging sign of a permanent solution arises out of the Marshall plan. You will recall that United States Secretary of State George C. Marshall intimated in a speech at Harvard University last June that when the European nations decided what they could do for themselves then the United States would be willing to consider helping them.

This suggestion, one of the happiest ever made in international relations, was promptly seized upon. Within a month the European nations met in Paris, and proceeded with all

speed to draw up specifications, agreements and a programme. The earnestness with which this Paris conference worked, and the speed with which facts were assembled, indicate how seriously the Western European nations regard their own situation.

The mutual aid, upon which they agreed, if it is made effective, should be followed by great improvement in each country's condition.

TRADE SHACKLES REMOVED

When, last November, the Geneva agreements were concluded, another step was taken toward world recovery through the removal of shackles from international trade.

These agreements should have very far-reaching and beneficial results. They look to the future, and hopefully point the way to freer commerce. In normal times, half the world's trade would be affected by the Geneva concessions. But we must not expect immediate and full results, because several countries are not in condition to contribute or take their full share. The hard fact at the moment is the widespread shortage of United States dollars.

The dollar shortage afflicts not only Europe, but Canada and the rest of the Americas. Countries on this side of the world came out of the war with big United States dollar balances as the result of that country's war purchases, but these balances were soon depleted by greatly increased buying of United States goods. The rise in United States prices increased the speed with which these sums were used up. The result has been a serious imbalance for over a year, resulting in the somewhat severe steps taken in November to bring about a correction.

Everyone will admit that something had to

be done to redress the critical situation brought about by our dwindling resources of United States dollars. Whether the plan of prohibiting some imports, restricting others by quotas, reducing others by excise taxes, and conserving dollars by limiting tourist expenditures, will prove effective remains to be seen. Drastic measures seem to have become essential, but it is sincerely hoped by Canadians, businessmen and consumers alike, that these controls are only temporary.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE AFFECTS U.S.A.

As a permanent policy which will be of mutual benefit, we wish to narrow the gap in trading accounts with dollar countries by selling them more of our goods.

In this connection it should be more widely recognized that the present Canadian dollar problem contains also an element of danger to the stability of the United States. An intelligent programme of North American participation in the Marshall Plan will be of service to both countries. Use of Canada's resources will relieve the strain on United States resources, and buying here by the United States would help relieve the Canadian shortage of United States funds.

I believe that practically any good purpose can be achieved if people and countries will act together. No one country can do the things that need to be done in order to build a secure and prosperous world, and no country can be secure and prosperous very long unless the world as a whole is secure and prosperous.

World trade is not only the device through which useful goods produced in Canada are made available to consumers in other countries: it is also the means by which the needs of

people in other countries are translated into orders and therefore jobs in Canada.

CANADA'S TRADE AT PEAK

Canada's foreign trade reached a new high total in the first ten months of 1947 (\$4,435,600,000). This was made up of all kinds of goods, raw and processed.

Seventy-five years ago we exported goods to the money value of \$18 per capita; in 1946 we exported goods worth \$184 per capita—an increase of ten times. In other words, we had ten times the amount of dollars available for things we wanted from other countries or from our own producers and workmen. Imports increased from \$23 per capita 75 years ago to \$153 per capita in 1946, so that while we bought more goods abroad we did not use for the purchase of those goods all of the increased revenue from exports.

Everyone knows how important Canada's foreign trade is if we are to maintain our high standards of living, and every movement made toward freeing and stabilizing world trade is a hopeful sign for us.

I believe that much can usefully be done by international agreement toward reduction of trade barriers. Where restrictions on trade become necessary, tariffs may prove to be the lesser evil, but tariff barriers such as have existed up to now between two such similar and friendly countries as the United States and Canada are illogical, especially when these tariff regulations can be and are frequently interpreted in a manner causing irritation and annoyance not conducive to good relations.

We must not lose sight of the inevitable connection between Canada and the United States, in trade as well as in defence and

culture. We must be realistic and foresighted about our trade relations. The opinion that rationalization of our trade is needed is not a selfish Canadian viewpoint. If there is any country in the world with which it is necessary for the United States to maintain good trading relations, that country is Canada. We have been by far the most important trade source of the United States, buying there twice as much as we sell there. We have many natural resources not to be found in the United States, and many resources which are becoming scarce in that country. Canada is first in the world in production of nickel, asbestos, platinum, radium and uranium, all of which are minerals of the greatest economic and strategic importance. We are second in the production of gold and zinc, third in copper and fourth in silver and lead.

In addition, of course, there is a very close geographical and financial relationship between Canadian and American industry. United States businessmen have invested \$5,000 million in Canada, a great deal of it in branch plants and subsidiaries.

Let us consider more closely conditions in our own country. Canada is much blessed by providence. We have great wealth in natural resources, and while we are deficient in some things such as oil and coal, and have no raw cotton, we do have other resources of inestimable value.

EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD LEVEL

One of the first things we look at when we begin an appraisal of a country's welfare is employment. Canada's record is high in this respect. Employment exceeded five million for the first time on record in August last. In the

past twelve years the index has not dropped below 103, based on 1926 as 100. For the past seven years it has been over 150.

Productivity, too, is high, because of our up-to-date methods. This in turn means a high national income. Canada's national income, which measures the aggregate earnings of Canadian residents from the current production of goods and services, increased from \$3,972 million in 1938 to \$9,464 million in 1946. When translated into dollars of the same value, we find the increase to be 97 per cent, equal to an addition of \$379 per person per year.

I find that (in dollars of the same value) the personal income of Canadians has increased from \$361 per capita in 1938 to \$603 in 1946. The total personal expenditure on consumer goods and services amounted to \$3,714 million in 1938 and \$5,926 million in 1946, an increase of 60 per cent compared with our population increase of 10 per cent. This increase in the sum spent on personal consumption goods suggests a significant rise in the standard of living.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the money supply in Canada has increased from \$230 per capita in the year war started to \$563 per person last October.

Another feature in our economy is the great increase in what are called by the statisticians "Government transfers to persons". These are payments such as family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, old age pensions, mothers' allowances, pensions to government employees, war service gratuities, etc.—a total of 17 items. While there may be some difference of opinion as to the wisdom and justification for some of these expenditures, the fact

remains that in 1938 the sum disbursed was \$263 million, and in 1946 it was \$1,103 million, an increase of 319 per cent.

RECIPE FOR PROSPERITY

Here I must insert a word of caution. The figures I have given to show our progress are gratifying and encouraging; but there are two dangers facing us, one national and the other international, that must be met if we are to maintain our present prosperity.

First, there is the danger of inflation. Price rises make it more necessary than ever for us to measure our real advance in dollars of constant value. The rest of the rise in money value is for the most part the empty air of inflation. When money incomes are excessive relative to the available supply of goods, as they are now, the logical way to reduce the pressure on prices is to increase the supply of goods. We have the physical equipment to do this but the human factor is needed; a competent workman seeking to get out of his machine the whole production of which it is capable. I believe that what I said a year ago still holds true. There are still too many people who make high wages and plentiful leisure the greatest aims of their lives; still too many who believe that less production and more pay per worker is a solid base for prosperity. This is, of course, a fallacy. An honest day's work for an honest day's pay is still a good recipe for prosperity, perhaps the only formula that will insure lower prices, a higher standard of living, and lasting good times for all.

Part of our current output, of course, is devoted to enlargement and replacement of plant and equipment. Necessary replacements of plant must be made, and at times expansion is essential; but a strenuous effort must be

made to limit non-economic expansion of construction. Much construction is going forward now at costs so high that only continuous prosperity at present levels can make it pay. In the general market for goods and services it is inevitable that prices which in some lines have already risen to unreasonable heights, cannot continue indefinitely to go up, and those who load the traffic with everything that it will carry, hasten the day when there must be a corrective.

EUROPEAN RECOVERY VITAL

The second danger is the possibility of economic collapse in Europe. Should the American continent fail to provide what is necessary to save Europe, the effect on our economy would be serious. I mention this because it is not generally enough realized that Canada depends to the extent of 30 per cent of her national income upon export trade. In addition, it should be noted that Canada's exports to the Western European countries in the last pre-war year composed 47 per cent of her total exports, a fact which emphasizes the importance of European recovery to the maintenance of Canada's economic health.

The present prosperity, for surely we must call it that, which is spread so widely in our nation, is based upon development of Canada's natural resources.

You may follow the chain of cause and effect link by link from any point in our economy, and it will bring you to the primary industries: agriculture, forestry, and mining. Canada is wealthy in all of these, although we have no exact accounting of them.

Agriculture, because it supplies the basic

need of men for food, is of highest importance, and it is, in these days, of particular interest in Canada because our resources enable us to supply food to needy nations.

The net money income of agriculture increased from \$371 million in 1938 to \$1,244 million in 1946. In dollars of equal value, based upon the cost of living index, this is an increase of \$795 million, or 177 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

CONSERVATION NEEDED

This source of livelihood for farmers and of revenue for the country is worth preserving. It is becoming recognized that the fertility of our soil is not everlasting. Fortunately Canada has an opportunity to apply measures of conservation rather than of reclamation. We must not wait for "dust bowls" to form, or for prairie farms to be buried in sand.

The same need for conservation is found in our forest resources. Canada has 813,000 square miles of productive forest, of which an area of 435,000 square miles is accessible under present conditions. About 165,000 square miles have been leased for industrial use, chiefly for pulp and paper. More than 27 per cent of the value of our exports stems from our forests.

Better protection and improved cutting practices have contributed in recent years toward preservation of our forest wealth, but there is still a very heavy annual loss from fire and insects which should be substantially reduced. This loss in wood is estimated to amount to half as much again as the total consumed by all the Canadian pulp and paper mills.

Forest conservation is something more than planting a few trees. In Quebec and other provinces it has been required for some years

that people holding timber limits work them according to an approved Lands and Forests Department plan. One important condition is that the annual growth must be set down in the plan according to a forestry formula, and the cut confined to the amount of that growth. Conservation of this constructive kind is not yet 100 per cent effective, but a good deal of progress has been made.

The industrial use of forests can be controlled by wise legislation, but there is still left the depredation caused by nature and by carelessness. If depletion is being caused by insects and fires in spite of measures presently in force for protection, then more drastic steps will have to be taken.

Provincial governments are now becoming alive to the responsibility which rests upon them. They are doing good work in rounding out policies which have the benefit of the forests at heart, but much yet remains to be done. So important is this question in our economy that I feel it cannot be too often referred to. Conservation of our forests is a "must".

There can be no better example of newly created wealth than that of our mining industry.

NEW WEALTH FROM MINES

Look at the wealth, in raw materials and the commodities into which minerals can be made, that has been added to Canada's economy in the past two or three generations. Forty years ago the total dollar value of our mine production in a year was \$42 million; in ten years it had become \$108 million; in the peak year 1941, it had reached \$395 million. The mines have added to Canada's wealth

some \$12 billion since mining statistics were first kept.

The situation in the gold mining industry has been far from satisfactory. The Canadian gold producers have had only one purchaser, the Canadian government; only one price, \$35 an ounce. They have had the same difficulties as all other producers in the way of advancing costs and lack of skilled labour. The situation has been so difficult that many marginal mines have had a hard time to make ends meet. Our production of gold dropped from \$205 million in 1941 to \$104 million in 1946; employment fell from 30,000 in 1939 to 18,000 in 1946. The new bonus plan announced in December, it is hoped, should have a beneficial effect.

Not much is heard in Canada about our fisheries, although they give employment to 85,000 persons in the primary and processing branches, and the investment in them amounts to \$75 million. The value of the products of our fisheries has increased from \$40 million in 1939 to \$113½ million in 1945.

This is an important industry to Canada and in a hungry world it should be possible to expand our fisheries, thus giving a larger number of people this food which is rich in protein.

Intermediate between the raw material resources and the consumer comes one of our greatest natural gifts, hydro electric power. Development in the last forty years has been rising sharply and consistently. Our present installations, producing 10¼ million horse power, place us second only to the United States in development of water power, and as yet only 20 per cent of our potential power has been developed. Much of the difference in

living standards between countries can be explained, I believe, by this one factor; the use of electricity. Our per capita production of electric power in 1946 was 282 kilowatt hours, compared with 75 in the United Kingdom and 47 in France.

WORLD LOOKS TO FREE COUNTRIES

It is only right to say at this point that the greatest advances in well-being for their people have been made in countries like our own where freedom of enterprise has been allied to natural resources. The restrictive trade practices of so-called "planned" economies deprive the world of that freedom of development, and expansion of business, and free interchange of goods which alone can bring decent living conditions on a wide scale.

It is significant that in all the world the only countries to which Europe can turn for effective help are these two democracies of America, free-enterprise countries. It is obviously not we who are unstable, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are depressed, but the totalitarian countries. It is not we who are short of production of the things people need to live, but the totalitarian countries.

The European problem is unquestionably the most important factor in our economic life this year. It is certain that whatever salvation appears for the European economy will be based upon a North American plan, and I know that Canada will play her full and fair share in it.

In this turbulent world we in Canada are singularly fortunate in that we are free of the great political shadows which darken such a large portion of the earth; free to administer our own affairs, free to help others in distress.

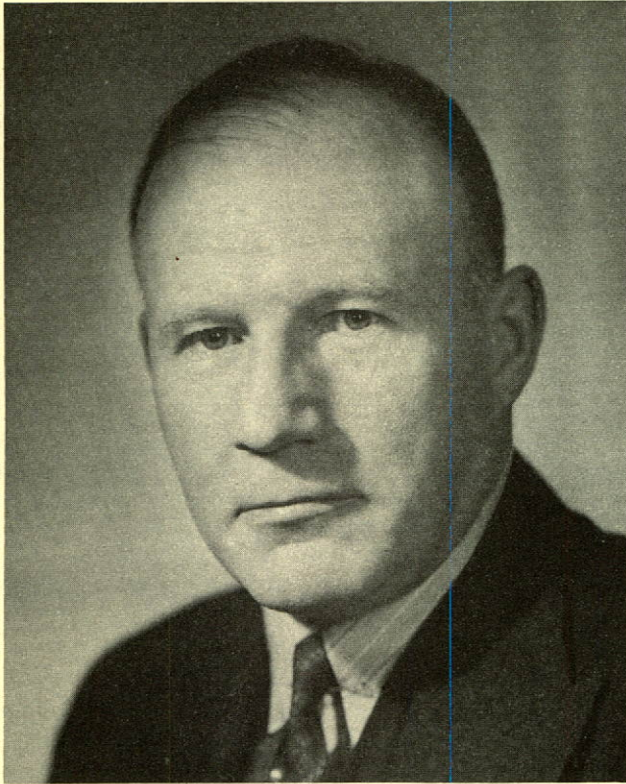
It would, however, be very wrong to be complacent. Progress depends upon our keeping our freedom, and how much freedom business shall keep, and how long it will last, depend upon our ability to recognize, understand and meet our obligations to the nation as a whole. I believe in the normal play of competitive forces, but free enterprise must be set within such a frame that it will be demonstrated to be a better answer than any other system to our national requirements of both production and welfare.

I urge sincerely that we in business stir ourselves to make known by every means in

our power the advantages and benefits of freedom—not only the advantages of free enterprise but of free speech and free elections and free association with our neighbours and with other nations.

It should be our objective to show that free enterprise is the only economic system in the history of the world flexible enough to change in keeping with the needs of its people. At the same time it is the only economic system in the history of the world that has ever brought about great stability, and advancement of the standard of living of the people living under it.

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 Bank's 78th Annual Report and Balance Sheet have already been placed before you, and at this juncture it is my purpose to discuss with you the more important features of these financial statements.

While there are some important changes in the nature of the Bank's assets to which I shall refer later, there is no material difference in the aggregate as you will notice from the fact that total assets stand at \$2,093,641,218.61 as compared with \$2,131,974,316.57 last year. It is hardly necessary to mention that in transacting business upon a scale such as the Bank does, comparatively wide fluctuations

take place in balance sheet figures from time to time—for example the difference between the total assets of a year ago and those of November 30th last is more than accounted for by the drop of over sixty-two million dollars in Dominion and Provincial Government balances on deposit.

What we term the liquid assets of the bank amount to \$1,436,927,926.17. The breakdown of this total includes \$332,382,368.34 represented by cash and cheques on other banks and \$69,675,508.45 on deposit with other banks. Call loans, investments in the shape of Dominion and Provincial Government bonds, which are for the most part short and medium term, and other securities, account for the balance of the liquid assets. These

assets constitute 74% of the bank's total liabilities to the public.

I have already said that there have been some important changes in the nature of the Bank's assets, and one feature of this year's balance sheet which will not have escaped your attention is the marked increase in commercial loans in Canada. This item is \$126,138,687.47 larger than a year ago, reflecting an experience common to all banks. The reason for it is the very high level of business activity, the expansion of production facilities, the increased volume of goods on hand, and of course, the influence of higher prices. It takes more dollars than it did a year ago to conduct a comparable amount of business. As a consequence, the amount of commercial borrowings represents a substantial sum, and I think I may say in passing that I do not view a rapid and large increase in bank loans with equanimity.

Call loans in Canada are down by \$14,523,242.94.

The number of personal loans made during the year continues large. These are principally in the \$500 and under category, where, in fact, the number of new loans totalled one hundred and fifty-five thousand. When one considers the high volume of these personal loans from banks, plus the substantial business of personal loan and allied companies, all at a time when there is full employment and high wages, the thought occurs that perhaps a living-beyond-one's-means policy is abroad. If so, it is unhealthy.

Commercial loans at branches outside of Canada are up \$13,593,267.51.

1,750,000 DEPOSITORS

I have already referred to a reduction of \$62,573,092.10 in Dominion and Provincial

Government balances. On the other hand there has been an increase of \$33,654,989.31 in deposits other than government. You will have seen from the balance sheet that total deposits of the bank amount to \$1,934,185,849.13. The number of our depositors continues to expand, and they now total one and three quarter million.

It will have been satisfactory for you to learn that the profits were \$1,818,132.96 higher than in the preceding year. The increase in commercial loans to which I have already referred has had an important bearing upon this result.

The amount required for government taxes was \$2,850,000, after deduction of which there remained \$5,874,519.48 from the year's operations. Dividends required a disbursement of \$2,975,000 and depreciation on bank premises amounted to \$892,687.01. After providing for all of the foregoing charges, there is a residue of \$2,006,832.47 in Profit and Loss Account, leaving a carry-forward of \$3,474,246.55.

It is gratifying to find a moderate but steady increase in the Bank's shareholders. They numbered 14,182 at the end of last November—and incidentally this is nearly 2,000 more than was the case three years ago. Scrutiny of the shareholders' list will show that the proprietorship of the Bank rests upon a broad base composed of people with wide interests drawn from different walks of life and business activities. This is as it should be.

Whatever it has been found possible to do in the year towards the enlargement, replacement and improvement in premises, where urgently required, has been undertaken. Performance is, however, considerably behind

schedule because shortages both of material and labour have been even more acute than in the previous year.

I should like to emphasize that we have refrained from launching upon any extensive programme of bank premises development—not that there is not room for activity along such lines, but in view of the high cost of building operations, and the scarcity of material urgently required for other purposes, we have decided to await a more propitious time.

At the end of November the bank had 659 branches and 33 sub branches in operation. Of these, 621 were in Canada. During the year 23 branches and sub branches were opened.

There is one phase of your Bank's activities and services which has attracted unusual attention, and therefore I feel that I should make mention of it today. I refer to the Bank's monthly letter. Until a few years ago the subject matter of this letter followed the more or less ordinary or routine pattern of economic discussion, statistical survey and so forth. We were impressed that it would be more of a service to the public if we told month by month about important features of our social and economic life. I think you will agree that the result has been rather startling in its proof that our appreciation was correct when I tell you that circulation of the edition in English has expanded nearly 5 times over, and the French-language edition nearly 8 times. The large number of letters we receive commending our efforts convinces us that our Canadian people are intensely interested in public affairs and in policies which affect their lives today and in future. There is no doubt but that this monthly letter has excellent public relations value.

BRANCHES ABROAD FOSTER TRADE

During the past year senior representatives of your bank have travelled extensively in Western Hemisphere countries, and in Europe, Africa and the Antipodes, visiting branches, correspondents and industrialists to renew acquaintances and form new contacts.

For myself it was a privilege and a pleasure last fall to visit our branches in London and Paris—the first time a Head Office representative has had an opportunity to meet our staff in those parts since before the war.

Over a long period of years our activity in foreign countries has been an outstanding feature of our service to Canadian business. We have expanded in keeping with the progress of the foreign country and the development of Canada's external trade. The result is that The Royal Bank of Canada is very much integrated with the commercial life of many nations and has become for their businessmen a real and attractive symbol of Canada.

Last year I made reference to the unique position we occupy regarding our branches abroad and I believe it bears repeating, because it is our belief that there is no adequate substitute for direct representation by our own trained organization, experienced in Canadian ways and fully informed by close liaison of the needs and offerings of Canadian businessmen.

Apart from world-wide relations with banking houses, we have seventy-one branches outside of Canada. We have a large chain of Royal Bank offices in the important centres of the Caribbean area and in the principal Central and South American countries.

There is a constant flow of information regarding market and general conditions

from these branches to a central department at our Head Office in Montreal, and similar information reaches us from correspondents throughout the world where we do not operate branches of our own. This, you will appreciate, enables us to furnish a highly efficient, unmatched and valuable service to exporting and importing clients which is vitally important at present with continually changing regulations affecting the movement of trade.

We are constantly impressed by the keenness which the people of the Central and South American countries display in their desire to trade with Canadians. This is evidenced by the substantial increase in our trade figures. We are glad to say that the quality of Canadian merchandise and the straightforward dealing of Canadian traders have contributed greatly towards building an enviable reputation in Western Hemisphere countries.

Taking the long view, we believe it is safe to expect that the volume of trade with other American countries will grow in importance. It is in this area where we have our greatest chain of important branches concentrated. Therefore, we expect to continue our worthwhile service to our clients and to Canada at large as we have done for many years.

I shall mention but one more feature attendant upon our foreign business, and while I refer to it last it is by no means of minor importance. These days one hears much of the dollar shortage, and we in Canada are more conscious of this phenomenon than we were some weeks ago. It is a satisfaction to know that your Bank in its own way, that is through the earnings of overseas branches converted at the source to United States dollars, makes available a supply of this most

The Directors' Report was then adopted unanimously.

useful form of exchange in the Canadian picture today.

As usual the record of today's proceedings will include a review of conditions wherever we do business, at home in Canada or abroad.

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

I have reason to hope that our personnel know of the high regard in which they are held. It becomes difficult to find new words in each succeeding year with which adequately and genuinely to commend them for their splendid co-operation and service, but they may be assured that the thoughts and feelings behind the words continue on a high plane.

I have never come across in all my years of contact with other business institutions, a staff more earnest, more devoted to the welfare of the business with which they were associated, or more conscious of their important place in the economy of the nation. A good banker must be part accountant, financier, diplomat, lawyer and economist, and above all he must be a human being with the ability to understand his fellow men. I am proud to say that the staff of this bank, with all these necessary qualities, has also the spirit of teamwork which is so essential to happy relations, and which counts so much in the fine results of the year's activity.

The staff of the bank numbers in excess of 10,400—more than half of whom are women. They have done a splendid job throughout the year. We are grateful to them and commend them highly to you. What the coming year may hold in store we do not know, but one thing we are sure of is that it will call for a high order of performance and concentration by the staff, and I am equally sure they will produce it for you.

It was moved by Mr. H. H. Hewetson, seconded by Mr. C. W. Stairs:-

That Mr. A. Ballantyne, C.A., and Mr. M. O. 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 \$35,000.

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

It was moved by Mr. C. S. Riley, seconded by Mr. F. D. Chapman, and resolved:-

That Sydney G. Dobson, President, and James Muir, 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 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 Hon. A. K. Hugessen, K.C., seconded by Mr. Charles B. Smith, K.C., 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. Raymond Dupuis, K.C., seconded by Mr. H. R. Milner, K.C., 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, General Manager, replied on behalf of the management and Mr. S. A. Duke replied on behalf of the staff.

Hon. F. Philippe Brais, K.C. 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
J. D. Johnson	James Muir	Norman C. Urquhart, C.B.E.
Hon. Ray Lawson, O.B.E.	John S. Norris	Arthur B. Wood
	Lt-Col. W. E. Phillips,	Hon. William C. Woodward
	C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	

Mr. W. W. Southam 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 and Burnham L. Mitchell Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES



Maritime Provinces

Business conditions in the Maritime Provinces were generally satisfactory throughout the year. The two major industries in Nova Scotia, mining and fishing, suffered setbacks as a result of labour difficulties, but in the larger centres industrial plants were operating at capacity. The level of employment in all three provinces was high, with a continuing demand for skilled labour, particularly in the building trades.

Favourable growing conditions in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the early part of the summer resulted in an increase in

the hay and clover crops over the previous year. Drought reduced the yield in Prince Edward Island, but an excellent supply of fodder corn helped offset the feed shortage. First estimates showed the total value of field crops for the Maritime Provinces in 1947 to be \$79,124,000 compared with \$70,028,000 in 1946.

The 1947 Prince Edward Island potato crop was 5,873,000 cwt., with an average yield of 135 cwt. per acre. The quality of the crop was considered by agricultural authorities to be the best in the history of potato growing in

the province, and prices for both table stock and seed were approximately 20¢ per bushel higher than in 1946. Statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics set the potato crops of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia at 9,547,000 cwt. and 1,828,000 cwt. respectively. Reductions in the crops produced both in United States and in South America brought about a heavy demand for Canadian potatoes and prices were reported to be rising steadily. Smaller quantities of other root crops were produced in all three provinces than in the previous year. In Prince Edward Island a new agricultural development was reported, namely the growing of cucumbers on a large scale, over five million pounds being purchased by an Ontario firm for pickling purposes.

The apple crop in Nova Scotia dropped considerably below the ten-year average of 1,630,474 barrels for the Annapolis Valley, with estimates of production for 1947 varying from 1,100,000 barrels to 1,250,000 barrels. However, the fruit was considered to be of good quality, despite damage caused by heavy frosts and wet weather early in the growing season. A depreciation in the annual revenue from the sale of the crop was anticipated, due not only to reduced harvests but also to lower prices and the temporary loss of the British market, which absorbed 639,988 barrels in 1946. The Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board, which is responsible for the marketing of all apples, has endeavoured to increase the domestic demand, and has also been exploring United States markets. Assistance was again given the industry by the Federal Government which guaranteed growers a minimum average return of \$2.12½ to \$2.25 per barrel. In addition, the Agricultural Prices Board was authorized to purchase 200,000 barrels of apples, or the processed equivalent at a maximum price of \$5 per barrel, if the need arose. About 75% of the New Brunswick crop, estimated at 120,000 barrels with a value of \$450,000, was absorbed by markets within the

province. Comparison with the previous year's crop of 110,406 barrels, valued at \$358,819, showed a satisfactory increase.

Farmers in all three provinces reduced their holdings of milch cows, due to increased feed and labour costs which had to be met. As a result, dairy production was at a lower level than in the preceding year.

The following table gives statistics of creamery butter production for the first eleven months of 1946 and 1947:

CREAMERY BUTTER PRODUCTION

January to November

	1946 (Pounds)	1947 (Pounds)	Decrease
Prince Edward Island.....	3,732,000	3,389,000	9.2%
Nova Scotia.....	6,601,000	6,246,000	5.4%
New Brunswick.....	6,687,000	6,639,000	0.7%

A decline of approximately 17% in the amount of cheddar cheese produced during the period ending November 30, 1947 was indicated, compared with production for the same period in 1946.

Livestock on farms in the Maritime Provinces were fewer in number in 1947 than in the previous year, with the exception of the hog population, which increased in each province. Sales of eggs and poultry were maintained at a satisfactory level throughout the area, although higher prices had to be paid for feed.

The situation regarding the fox ranching industry in Prince Edward Island continues to be grave. The demand for pelts was very small and prices received were so low that it is felt that many ranchers would be forced to discontinue operations. It is reported that some ranchers have changed to raising mink because of better returns for short-haired furs.

The fishermen's strike in Nova Scotia which extended from January to March cut down the total catch for the year considerably. In that province landed value of fish for the first nine

months of 1947 was \$10,667,191, as against \$16,940,274, for the corresponding period of the previous year. The lobster catch in Prince Edward Island was poor, with an estimated reduction of 44% in landed weight and 50% in value. Export markets for salt fish continued firm, although shipments to the West Indies were somewhat curtailed as a result of the sterling exchange situation and good stocks which were reported to have been accumulated by the buyers. In July it was announced that \$8,000,000 would be set aside by the Federal Government for the purchase of fish in Canada for European relief. Of this amount, \$3,400,000 was allocated to the Maritime Provinces.

The lumbering industry in the Maritime Provinces had another successful year of operations. Some uneasiness was felt with regard to the United Kingdom market for the 1948 season, as a result of measures taken by the British Government to alleviate the shortage of dollars. In New Brunswick forest products were estimated to have a total value of \$94,500,000 in 1947, showing an increase of \$11,500,000 over the 1946 total. It was expected that the production of sawn lumber in New Brunswick would at least equal the estimated 260,000,000 feet produced in 1946, and that in Nova Scotia there would be an increase of 70,000,000 feet of sawn lumber over the 1946 output of 361,000,000 feet. Prices for pulpwood were at approximately the same level as in the previous year, with a generally steady demand for the product.

Coal mines in operation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick produced 2,069,986 tons of bituminous coal in the eight months ending August 31, 1947, while in the corresponding period of 1946, production reached 3,787,849 tons. The decrease in tonnage was attributable to a period of inactivity when miners were out on strike for seventeen weeks. Full production was resumed in September after summer vacations were over; wages were increased by \$1

per day and miners were granted an additional 40¢ per day from December 1, 1947.

The majority of manufacturing industries in the Maritime Provinces maintained a satisfactory volume of production throughout the year. Payrolls were approximately the same size as in the previous year. Activity in the shipbuilding industry was confined largely to repairing and refitting work, while in the iron and steel plants orders were being filled for both the domestic and foreign markets. The continuing demand for consumer goods kept textile mills, shoe factories and food processing plants operating at capacity, with good prospects for future business.

Shortages of many essential materials hampered building contractors throughout the Maritime Provinces. Nevertheless, activity in the industry was kept at a high level. The total value of contracts awarded in the three provinces for the first ten months of 1947 was \$54,052,700, compared with \$30,410,200 for the same period of 1946. Housing shortages were prevalent in the area, and prices paid for all types of real estate were considerably above normal.

Wholesale and retail merchants reported an over-all increase in the volume of sales during the year. Shortages of some lines of merchandise still existed, but in general the supply situation showed improvement with goods of a better quality being more readily available. Higher prices for essential commodities reduced the demand for luxury items to some extent, and consumer resistance was already in evidence. Collections were generally good, but more requests for credit were reported.

A successful year was experienced by all three of the Maritime Provinces with regard to the tourist trade. In Nova Scotia it was estimated that the number of tourists entering the province exceeded the previous year's total by about 15%. Improved ferry facilities between Prince Edward Island and the mainland aided

the heavy tourist traffic and it was estimated that the Island would receive \$3,340,000 as revenue from the trade. The past season was considered to be one of the best on record

for New Brunswick, where steps are being taken to improve tourist accommodation in anticipation of increasing travel in the province.

Quebec

Field crops suffered considerably from the drought which prevailed throughout the province, especially in the western sections during the month of August. The yield per acre of all grains was lower than in the preceding year, resulting from the forced maturing of the crops, brought about by the lack of moisture. A decline in the oat crop was again shown, with 30,683,000 bushels being produced in 1947, as compared with 34,756,000 bushels in 1946 and 37,877,000 bushels in 1945. The spring wheat crop was somewhat smaller than in 1946. The quantity of hay and clover produced amounted to 6,099,000 tons, as against 5,437,000 tons grown in the previous year. Although there was an increase in the acreage planted to fodder corn, the output for the year, estimated at 711,000 tons, was below the 1946 crop by 60,000 tons. Average prices received were generally at a higher level than in the preceding year, with a resulting increase in the total value of field crops. The figure for 1947 was set at \$158,652,000, compared with \$138,980,000 in 1946.

Potato plantings in the province were slightly reduced, which, together with a lower yield per acre, resulted in a smaller crop. Total output for the year was 10,067,000 cwt., compared with 11,400,000 cwt. in 1946. Smaller quantities of turnips and other root crops were produced than in the preceding year, although the area sown to these crops was somewhat larger. The harvest of sugar beets was 10,500 tons, as against 18,200 tons in 1946, the decline in production being

attributable both to reduced acreage and a lower yield per acre.

Estimates set the 1947 apple crop at 1,230,000 bushels, some 230,000 bushels more than the previous year. Production of early varieties was somewhat smaller than usual, but this was offset by an increase in the quantity of later varieties. Hot, dry weather reduced the expected crop of raspberries by 43% and the total crop reached only 400,000 quarts, compared with 490,000 quarts in 1946. However the strawberry crop was more than double that for the previous year—6,000,000 quarts picked in 1947 as against 2,600,000 quarts in 1946. Prices received for blueberries were generally low, and the total revenue from the sale of this crop was considerably reduced. Maple products continued to be a good source of income to farmers. The 1947 season was twice as long as normal, although the flow of sap was irregular. Total production of syrup was 2,831,000 gallons in 1947, compared with 1,638,000 gallons in 1946; the amount of sugar made in 1947 was 3,260,000 pounds, showing an increase of 812,000 pounds over the previous year's production. While the area planted to all types of tobacco was about equal to that in the preceding year, total production was below the 1946 level.

Statistics indicated an over-all increase in total milk production during the year, despite the fact that at the end of the summer pastures were in poor condition as a result of the drought, and many farmers were forced to harvest some of their grain crops for use as

green fodder for dairy cattle. There was an increase in the number of milch cows on farms, the total at June 1, 1947 being 1,120,800 head. Production of creamery butter in Quebec continued to be at a higher level than in any other province. During the first eleven months of the year, 94,401,000 pounds were produced, with an increase of 13.7% over the 83,010,000 pounds produced during the same period of 1946. Cheddar cheese production, however, dropped 40.8% from 39,973,000 pounds manufactured in the eleven months ending November 30, 1946 to 23,678,000 pounds in the same months of 1947.

Gold production in the first nine months of 1947 was 456,462 ounces, with a value of \$15,976,170, whereas in the corresponding period of the preceding year 483,027 ounces were recovered from the ore, with a value of \$18,050,627. While base metal prices continued to be satisfactory, it was felt that the outlook for the gold mining industry would depend largely on the action taken by the Federal Government to subsidize production. An increase in copper production was shown, but there was a decline in the output of zinc during the year. The demand for all grades of asbestos continued to exceed the supply, even with all producers operating at capacity. The amount of fibre produced from January to September 1947 was 478,599 tons, showing an increase of 78,196 tons over that produced in the corresponding nine months of 1946.

Sawmills in the province maintained approximately the same level of production as in the previous year. Due to unfavourable weather

conditions in the spring, it was not possible to bring all the wood out of the bush; nevertheless the cut of sawn lumber in the first nine months of 1947 was 943,740,000 feet as against 940,132,000 feet sawn in the same months of 1946. The labour situation was considered satisfactory, but increased operating costs had to be met, as a result of higher wage rates and the rise in prices for supplies. Prices for pulpwood remained firm, and a satisfactory volume of shipments was kept up. Newsprint production and shipments showed an increase over the previous year, and all mills were reported to be operating at capacity.

The construction industry continued active during the year, although hampered by insufficient supplies and high building costs. The number of contracts awarded rose from 10,035 in the first ten months of 1946 to 11,150 in the same period of 1947. Housing shortages were prevalent in all centres of the province, and some industries were having difficulty in providing accommodation for their employees.

Indexes of retail and wholesale trade confirmed reports from merchants that the dollar value of sales had increased during the year. It must not be overlooked, however, that this increase was due in some degree to the general rise in prices.

Another successful tourist season for Quebec was reported, with hotels filled to capacity. Travellers' vehicle permits issued during the first ten months of the year reached a total of 279,605, an increase of 10% over the previous year.

Ontario

Adverse weather conditions in the spring delayed the seeding of grains in Ontario, with a resulting decrease in acreage seeded and in total production of these crops. It was

estimated that the production of all grain crops would show a reduction of approximately 61,703,000 bushels from the 1946 crop of 166,603,000 bushels. Statistics of the

yield of principal grain crops for 1946 and 1947 are given in the following table:

	1946	1947
	(Bushels)	
Fall Wheat.....	16,274,000	17,736,000
Oats.....	71,776,000	41,490,000
Barley.....	10,753,000	6,133,000
Mixed Grains.....	42,286,000	25,312,000

The harvest of fodder crops was generally good, with an increase in the tonnage of hay and clover from 5,196,800 tons in 1946 to 6,154,000 tons in 1947. Heavy frosts during the later part of September lowered the feeding quality of corn, and the yield was slightly below that for the previous year. A considerable saving in winter feed was effected when warm autumn weather allowed livestock to remain out on pasture.

The number of livestock on farms throughout the province was higher than in 1946, but the reduced production of grain and the increased costs of concentrates and feed grains following the removal of government subsidies were generally conceded to have an adverse effect on the situation. Farmers in certain sections were reported to be reducing their holdings, particularly of hogs and poultry.

A satisfactory level of production in the dairy industry was maintained throughout the year. The cumulative output of creamery butter for the first ten months of the year was 69,899,800 pounds, representing an increase of 13.3% over the 61,693,400 pounds manufactured in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The make of cheddar cheese for the period ending October 31, 1947 amounted to 79,145,500 pounds, as against 88,271,000 pounds in the same ten months of 1946, a reduction of 10.3%.

Tobacco growers in Ontario suffered considerable losses to their crops during the year, both from frost and drought, and in some sections from hail. The flue-cured variety of tobacco was of satisfactory quality and colour, although on the average it contained less body than that produced in the previous year. The average price set by the Marketing Board was

36.5¢ per pound, a little more than 1¢ per pound over the 1946 price. It was expected that the market would be very active, due to the low stocks of tobacco on hand, and it was reported that the United Kingdom would import six million dollars' worth of Ontario tobacco, a figure which represented about 75% of last year's purchases.

Acreage seeded to potatoes was somewhat reduced in 1947, with a consequent lowering in production—9,100,000 cwt. as against 10,800,000 cwt. in 1946. However the quality was considerably above average and harvesting conditions were excellent.

From the 18,000 acres planted to sugar beets, it was estimated that 160,000 tons were harvested in 1947, with an average yield of 8.89 tons per acre. The sugar content averaged over 15%. A price of approximately \$13 per ton, including the government subsidy, was expected to be paid to growers.

Tree fruits were produced in greater quantity in 1947 than in the previous year, with the exception of the peach crop, which was seriously damaged by brown rot and oriental peach moth. Production of this fruit was set at 925,000 bushels, a reduction of 551,000 bushels from the 1946 crop. Estimates of production of other tree fruits were as follows:—Apples—2,604,000 bushels; pears—403,000 bushels; plums and prunes—265,000 bushels. The harvest of grapes was carried on under favourable conditions, with the fruit being generally of fair colour and medium size. The total crop was estimated at about 35,730 tons, which was 10% more than in 1946. The year under review was an unfavourable one for the growing of vegetables. Crops were generally below average in quantity and in some cases the quality was affected by adverse weather conditions in the autumn. As a result, activity in the canning industry was curtailed to a considerable degree, and packs of all varieties of vegetables were smaller than in the preceding year.

Mine operators in the province were faced with rising costs of process supplies and machinery of all types, as well as a critical labour situation. The employment of displaced persons from Europe in the mines was expected to offset the labour shortage to a certain extent. Statistics of production for the first nine months of the year indicated that 5,779,718 tons of ore were milled, and 1,441,553 ounces of gold and 214,152 ounces of silver were recovered. The government's proposal to pay \$7.00 per ounce for increased gold production was later rescinded and a new plan put forward to subsidize higher production costs. During the 1947 season Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited shipped 1,206,248 tons of ore, as compared with 830,409 tons in 1946 and 504,772 tons in 1945.

The supply of seasoned lumber continued limited throughout the year, but considerable quantities of green grades were available for purchase in the province. Dealers had no difficulty in disposing of their stocks of the higher grades of lumber, as the demand was strong. Operations in the woods showed an improvement during the year, with more help available and satisfactory weather conditions except during a period in June and July when deliveries were slowed by heavy rains. Higher prices obtained for lumber offset increased operating costs.

Building activity continued strong in most centres, although the volume and value of contracts awarded during the first ten months of 1947 were somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Some delays were caused by difficulties in obtaining labour and supplies. A considerable

amount of commercial construction was carried on during the year, and it was reported that plans have been made by many firms for the erection of new factories and the extension of present premises. It was generally felt that while sales were numerous the prices of real estate were out of proportion to the actual value, and hesitancy on the part of buyers was noted, particularly with regard to dwellings in the higher priced field.

Although many lines of merchandise were not available in sufficient quantities, retailers were able to meet the demands of customers and to build up their stocks on hand. Toward the end of the year there was a noticeable drop in the sales of non-essential articles and an upward trend in instalment and credit purchases, although no appreciable decrease in consumer purchasing power was noted.

Satisfactory labour relations were maintained throughout the province during the year with relatively few stoppages due to strikes. There continued to be a shortage of skilled labour, and supply fell short of the demand. Manufacturing industries operated at capacity and industrial production increased materially during the year. Output of consumer durable goods was high, in response to the cumulated demand. Domestic and export requirements stimulated the production of industrial equipment and agricultural machinery, while during the first six months of the year the number of automobiles produced was 60% higher than for the same period in 1946. Some plants were restricted by shortages of materials, but in this regard conditions showed a general improvement.

Prairie Provinces

Growing conditions for crops in Alberta were affected by adverse weather during the greater part of the 1947 season. Field work was delayed by heavy winter snowfall and by

cold, wet spring weather. Grain seeding was completed by the middle of June and soil moisture continued fair until the end of the month, when lack of rainfall began to show

effects on the crops of the Peace River district. Continuing drought throughout July caused serious deterioration in wide areas, particularly in the southern regions of the province. Rains coming at the beginning of August improved the crop outlook, but arrived too late to help earlier sown grains. Harvesting operations were delayed by rainfall which continued from the latter part of the month. Further reduction, in both yield and grade resulted from hail and frost and adverse harvest weather, although damage from insects was not severe during the year.

Despite a promising start the crop season in Saskatchewan was disappointing. Wheat and coarse grain seeding proceeded normally, but growth was retarded and deterioration caused by low temperatures and continuing rain during the month of June. By the end of July it became evident that the crop would be very poor in at least half of the province, the north-western, north-central and south-western regions being the most seriously affected by the lack of moisture and extreme heat which were prevalent throughout July. Further damage was arrested and prospects were improved in the better crop districts by better weather conditions in August. Harvesting was general by the end of the month and despite a delay in operations due to general rains in the middle of September the greater part of the grain crop was threshed by the end of that month.

While seeding began somewhat behind normal schedule and continued over a longer period than usual, excellent moisture conditions and warm weather permitted good germination of crops in Manitoba. Growth was excellent during the early summer and a bumper crop was anticipated. However, excessive heat and lack of rainfall in the middle of the summer resulted in premature ripening of the grain and a reduction in yield. Deterioration was checked by better weather and harvesting commenced about the middle of

August. Since there were fewer interruptions here than in the other Prairie Provinces, harvesting was considered completed by the middle of October.

Statistics compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the estimated production of the principal grains in the Prairie Provinces for 1947, together with comparative figures for the preceding year:

	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
	(Thousands of Bushels)					
Man.	43,000	58,000	39,000	50,000	34,000	43,000
Sask.	173,000	208,000	80,000	100,000	45,000	43,000
Alta.	103,000	127,000	75,000	97,000	52,000	48,000
Total	319,000	393,000	194,000	247,000	131,000	134,000

The government monopoly on wheat, originally intended to expire on May 15, 1947 was extended until July 31, 1950. Under the terms of the British Wheat Agreement, by which 600 million bushels will be supplied to the United Kingdom for the four-year period ending July 31, 1950, producers continued to receive a guaranteed initial price of \$1.35 per bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William—Port Arthur, but government sources intimated that a higher initial payment retroactive to 1945 might be expected. On October 2nd the government set a price of \$2 per bushel for the third year of the agreement, effective August 1, 1948 for the crop year 1948/49.

The price for wheat for export to all other countries was allowed to rise to world levels, based on the Chicago price plus premium obtainable for Canadian wheat.

Controls on coarse grains were partially lifted on October 21st, and trading in oats and barley on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange open market was resumed. However, permits were still required for exports.

Although trading in flaxseed was still not permitted, the Canadian Wheat Board raised the price from \$3.25 per bushel to \$5.00 per bushel, effective August 1, 1947, in an effort to help offset the current world shortage of fats and oils by encouraging a substantial

increase in acreage devoted to flaxseed, in Canada. Results were quite gratifying, since the total acreage sown to flaxseed in 1947 was 1,438,000 acres as against 839,000 acres in the previous year.

Rye continued to be the only grain on which no trading or export restrictions were placed and prices received were at a high level.

Potato production in the Prairie Provinces showed an over-all increase, with an estimated total of 6,160,000 cwt. Fodder crops in Manitoba increased appreciably but in the other two provinces there was a decrease in the tonnage produced. The sugar beet crop in Alberta amounted to 365,000 tons, slightly lower than that for the previous year, but the sugar content was 17.20% as against 16.65%; in Manitoba the yield was less than in 1946, due to reduced acreage and unfavourable growing conditions.

Generally speaking the livestock industry experienced a difficult year. Deliveries from Saskatchewan and Manitoba for spring marketing were disrupted by a severe winter; feed shortages also contributed to the lowering in quality of the cattle. Conditions in Alberta were generally better than in the other two provinces. The general strike of packing-house workers across Canada coincided with the heavy autumn marketing period, and deliveries across Western Canada were cancelled for a period of approximately two months, at a time when cattle were in their best condition. The loss in quality and weight was offset to a certain degree by the open fall, which allowed cattle to remain on the pastures. It was generally conceded that the return of coarse grains to the open market would affect the livestock industry, as there would be an increase in the cost of feeding stuffs and farmers might reduce their holdings.

Dairy production in Alberta showed a slight increase over the previous year. In Saskatchewan the volume again declined, although

not to such a marked extent as in 1946, while reports indicated that production in Manitoba would be at approximately the same level as in the preceding year. Higher prices raised the value of dairy products in all three provinces, although farmers had to meet increased operating costs. Poultry and egg production continued to be a good source of revenue to farmers, with all surpluses of eggs being absorbed by the British market under government contract.

Extensive development in the Lloydminster oil field was made during the year. Net deliveries for the first ten months of 1947 were 617,638 barrels of oil; the output for the full year was expected to reach about 850,000 barrels. In Alberta, considerable impetus was given the industry by the discovery of oil near Leduc in February 1947. An active drilling campaign ensued, and in the nine months ending September 30th, 122,272 barrels of crude oil were produced.

Despite increased building costs and shortages in some types of supplies, construction activity in the Prairie Provinces continued at a high level, with a considerable increase in the volume of commercial and industrial building.

Satisfactory conditions were maintained in the manufacturing industries of the area. There was a good market for all types of products, with a general increase in prices recorded. Wholesalers in all three provinces reported a successful year of operations. The continuing demand for all lines of merchandise was more easily met as shortages were less acute than in previous years. Retail sales were again at a high level, with the purchasing power of the consumer still continuing strong. Cash sales represented a good proportion of the total trade, but reports indicated that there was a general increase in instalment buying, as a result of the lifting of controls and a lowering of down-payments.

British Columbia

Climatic conditions during 1947 were for the most part satisfactory for horticultural crops in British Columbia. The apple crop, estimated at 7,623,000 bushels, showed a reduction of over 20% from that for 1946 which was the largest on record, but its quality was high. The harvest of other tree fruits was about equal to that of the previous year, with the exception of the peach crop, which showed an estimated increase of approximately 15%. The yield of strawberries and raspberries was higher than in 1946, but due to dry weather at harvesting time the loganberry crop was considerably smaller than anticipated. The domestic market for British Columbia fruits showed a weakening due in some degree to the fact that the Eastern Canadian market was being supplied by Nova Scotia from shipments which would normally have gone to the United Kingdom. The export market, however, was reported to be well maintained, with the exception of the United Kingdom. Vegetable acreages for the year under review showed little change, while reports indicated that the general trend in seed production was toward a reduction in the quantity and value of vegetable and flower seeds and an increase in field crop seeds. Although the acreage planted to grain, forage and root crops was greater than in 1946, the yield for 1947 was reduced, as a result of unfavourable weather conditions in many districts of the province.

Heavy rains, which were detrimental to grain and hay crops, produced good pasture and cattle were maintained in good condition. Moderate temperatures during the autumn permitted dairy herds to remain out, thus effecting a saving to farmers in feed stuffs which were in short supply and higher in price. Total milk production for the first nine months of the year amounted to 484,367,000 lbs., slightly lower than for the corresponding period in 1946.

The fisheries of British Columbia experienced a year which compared favourably with preceding seasons. Estimates of the total value of fish caught indicated that it would at least equal the 1946 figure of \$43,817,417. The pack of canned salmon reached 1,474,497 cases of 48 lbs. at the end of October. Allocation of 20% of the total pack to the British Food Mission was finally agreed upon. Originally the industry had operated on the assumption that 40% would be absorbed by the United Kingdom market, but dollar shortages necessitated the reduction in purchases. Statistics for the first ten months of 1947 showed a marked increase over the corresponding period of 1946 in the canned herring pack—380,334 cases as against 139,733 cases—notwithstanding the fact that a considerable amount of herring was reduced for oil and meal, both of which brought good prices. The Canadian Commercial Corporation has made arrangements to purchase 700,000 cases of canned herring for shipment to devastated countries. Halibut landed at Pacific coast ports during 1947 amounted to 21,653,000 lbs. The virtual failure of the pilchard pack for a second year in succession was believed by fishing authorities to be the result of large schools of the fish having gone elsewhere, lured by better feeding grounds.

The forest industries of the province experienced a successful year of operations. The log scale, unhampered by strikes or major fire closures, showed an appreciable increase over that for the previous year. A more plentiful supply of labour was available, which, together with good logging weather, contributed to the increase in production. The cut of sawn lumber for 1947 was estimated to reach 2,450,000,000 ft. b.m., which represented approximately 45.5% of the estimated output of the entire sawmilling industry of the Dominion. Reports indicated that the pulp and paper industry was operating at full

capacity, with the demand continuing to exceed the supply available from the mills.

Relatively little progress in the gold mining industry was reported. Comparison of production statistics indicated that in the first eight months of 1947 an increase of 31,918 fine ounces was made over the total of 106,961 fine ounces for the corresponding period of the previous year. Coal production from the combined collieries of the province for the first nine months of the year totalled 1,088,270 long tons. A reduction of approximately 10% from the 1946 totals for lead, zinc and silver production was anticipated, attributable largely to the heavy amount of development and restoration work necessary after the war.

Housing shortages continued to present a problem. Accommodation on a rental basis was practically unavailable, while in the larger centres the number of houses for sale in the \$6,000 to \$10,000 price range fell far short of the demand. A falling off in the volume and value of construction contracts awarded in the province for the first ten months of 1947 from that for the same period of the preceding year was noted, due principally to the high costs of labour and materials.

The employment situation in the province was satisfactory with wages at a higher level than anywhere else in Canada. The decline in heavy production which followed the war years was offset by increased industrial activity stimulated by the demands of a peacetime economy. Business in general enjoyed a satisfactory year during 1947. An increase in all lines of retail trade was reported. Raised prices and the continued high level of purchasing power accounted in some degree for the increased dollar value. In the case of wholesale trade, the volume of sales also showed an appreciable increase. British Columbia's tourist trade was particularly successful during 1947. The number of persons entering the province during the nine months ending September 30, 1947 increased 8% over that for the same period of 1946, while the number of American automobiles registered at the twenty-one ports of entry during the same nine months reached 172,064, a figure which broke all previous records. A substantial appreciation in shipping activity at both the ports of Vancouver and New Westminster was again shown.

Newfoundland

Since the prosperity of the Island is largely dependent upon the export trade, it is interesting to note that total trade figures for the fiscal year 1946/47 were the highest on record, reaching \$147,254,901. Of this amount \$69,358,425 represented the return from the export of domestic goods. Products of Newfoundland fisheries accounted for approximately 43% of the total value of domestic exports, being \$31,329,741. In the previous year the amount was smaller, being \$29,697,069. The number of men employed in the fishing industry was believed to be about 25,500, the same as in the preceding

year. Salt codfish production attained a higher level in 1947 than for several years. It was estimated that 1,050,000 quintals of fish were salted, as compared with 987,538 quintals in 1946, and 955,217 quintals in 1945. The Emergency Food Council discontinued its operations in 1947; therefore, in order to maintain some control over the fishing industry, and to ensure its stability as much as possible, the Newfoundland Associated Fish Exporters Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act. This organization is made up of the principal exporters of salt codfish, and now handles all exports. A considerable

falling-off in the production of frozen cod fillets was reported during the year. Approximately 10,000,000 pounds were processed, as against 28,219,556 pounds in 1946. This reduction was due in large measure to the fact that there was no outlet in sight in the United Kingdom, a market which absorbed about 13,000,000 pounds of fillets in 1946. With the production of fresh and frozen fish being the equivalent of 90,000 quintals of salted codfish, the total catch of all codfish was expected to be about 1,140,000 quintals in 1947 as against 1,230,000 quintals landed in the previous year.

With the closing down of UNRRA, the Newfoundland herring industry received the expected setback and was returning to more normal conditions. Last year's contract called for 75,000 barrels, of which 69,548 barrels were shipped with a value of \$938,905, as against 189,000 barrels in 1946 valued at \$3,300,000. The annual contract signed with a New York firm for the Scotch Cure pack was also reduced from 30,000 barrels in 1946 to 18,000 barrels in 1947. The value for all exports of herring was set at \$4,910,267 for 1947. Lobster fisheries again had a successful year. Revenue from all exports of lobster amounted to \$967,593 in 1947, compared with \$493,335 in 1946.

Fresh and frozen salmon shipped to North American markets reached a total of 1,858,536 pounds in the first nine months of the year, with an average of 15¢ per pound paid locally. The canned salmon pack was estimated at 7,500 cases, showing an increase of some 1,300 cases over the previous year's total.

The year 1946 saw an increase in the number of sawmills in operation and a corresponding rise in production. The output of 945 mills was over 63,076,114 feet board measure, while in 1945 about 51,000,000 feet board measure were produced by 756 mills. Domestic markets absorbed all lumber produced, and prices were at a high level. The paper mills at

Grand Falls and Corner Brook continued to hold second place in the Island's export trade.

Production of newsprint for the first nine months of 1947 was 279,616 tons against 272,820 tons in the same period of 1946. Plants manufacturing commodities for home consumption were able to secure enough raw materials to operate at capacity throughout the year, with the exception of the nail foundry, which was forced to remain idle for short periods early in the spring.

The Bell Island mine, operated by the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited, mined 1,224,285 tons of iron ore in the first ten months of 1947, compared with 1,058,664 tons in the same period of 1946. The Buchans Mining Company reported a successful year of operations. While the tonnage of ore shipped dropped from 160,095 tons during the first nine months of 1946, to 148,025 tons in the same period of 1947, its value increased from \$5,575,903 in 1946 to \$7,761,249 in 1947. Further explorations of mineral possibilities in Labrador were made during the year, particularly in connection with iron ore deposits and from the satisfactory results obtained, optimistic views are held for the future.

Further progress was made during the year in the development of the agricultural resources of Newfoundland. Work continued on the Upper Humber Land Development Scheme sponsored by the Civil Re-establishment Division of the Government. When completed this settlement will cover some 32,000 acres. Crops were generally reported to be good, with all production allocated to home consumption.

A reduction in the value of building contracts awarded during the year for private dwellings would indicate that the housing situation was somewhat improved. The St. John's Housing Corporation have 332 units completed or in different stages of completion, but shortages of builders' hardware and electrical supplies as well as a scarcity of skilled labour, delayed progress of the scheme.

The employment situation was generally considered to be good, although it was probable that relief would have to be supplied in certain sections of the country as a result of the failure of the Labrador fishery. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed during the year to examine the high cost of living, which in October 1947 was 76 points above the basic figure set in October 1938, and found that it was a result of high landed costs, high costs of distribution in a thinly populated country and the method of raising revenues by import duties. Ceiling prices were still in effect on certain articles such as sugar, butterine, eggs, meats, soaps and coal, but rationing was no longer in effect.

Argentina

Business continued generally active during 1947 although subject to increasing restrictions. Argentine foreign trade in the eight months ended August 31st was officially valued at 6,186,600,000 pesos, a gain of 40% over that in the same months of the preceding year. For the period as a whole, the value of exports exceeded that of imports, but in the last four months of the period, an adverse balance was reported. This contrasts with the enormous favourable balances during the war years. The resultant decline in foreign exchange reserves caused the government to impose severe restrictions on imports and on foreign remittances. Imports are now limited to articles of prime necessity.

In July important new regulations were issued involving limitation of remittance of earnings on foreign capital employed in the country.

The 1948 budget, as approved by Congress, provides for expenditures of 4,238,000,000 pesos, compared with 4,397,000,000 pesos in 1947 and 3,241,000,000 pesos in 1946. Congress in April authorized expenditures of 6,790,000,000 pesos on the Five-Year Plan,

The deficit of \$3,247,500 anticipated by the Newfoundland Government for the fiscal year 1946/47 did not materialize and instead there was a surplus of \$105,994. Revenue for this period was the highest in the history of the country, reaching a total of \$37,247,132. During the year delegations proceeded to London and Ottawa, and while the results of the London visit were understood to be disappointing, the Ottawa report, dealing with possibilities of union with Canada, was at the time of writing being debated by the Convention. It was anticipated that the recommendations of the Convention would be forwarded to London in time to be presented to the people in a national referendum in the spring of 1948.

of which more than one-half is appropriated for public works and transportation. On July 16th, the National Economic Council was established to co-ordinate and control the execution of laws and rulings which concern the economy and finances of Argentina. In February a contract was signed for the sale of the Argentine assets of the British-owned railways for the sum of £150,000,000, but the contract has not yet been officially ratified in Argentina.

The Argentine Institute for the Promotion of Trade continued to be active in foreign trade, marketing the exportable surpluses of wheat, corn, linseed, butter, eggs, meat and by-products. Cheese and casein were restored to free marketing during the year. The Institute has announced that higher prices will be paid for the 1947/48 grain crops. Wheat prices were set at 20 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$1.62 per bushel) until July 31, 1948 and 17 pesos (\$1.46 per bushel) thereafter. The basic price for the 1946/47 crop was \$1.38 per bushel for the first 11,000 bushels delivered and \$1.22 for excess deliveries. Payments for rye and oats were also increased. Prices

charged by the Institute to foreign buyers have been considerably above those paid to producers.

As a result of dissatisfaction with their returns from grain production, farmers reduced the 1947/48 acreages sown to the principal crops well below those of recent years. Crop prospects were further reduced by drought and locusts but late rains improved the outlook in the southern areas. Early harvested wheat is reported to be of unusually good quality. Satisfactory rains fell during planting of the corn crop, but no increase in acreage was anticipated.

Cattle slaughterings at the frigorifices in the first eight months of 1947 were 28% above those in the corresponding months of 1946, those of sheep were maintained at the level

of the preceding year, but hog slaughterings declined 69%. The decline in hog production is attributed to the increase in corn prices. Exports of hides and skins were under control during the year and stocks accumulated, but these were reported sold before the end of the year.

The demand for wool was active for both domestic and foreign sale, with higher prices. Exports in the crop year ended September 30th were 180,000 metric tons, of which 50% went to the United States. The carryover was estimated at 150,000 tons, slightly larger than that of a year before, and chiefly of coarse grades. The 1946/47 cotton crop was 66,500 tons. Prospects for the 1947/48 crop are good, with yields estimated at 72,000 tons, but drought has delayed picking.

Brazil

General business activity was not maintained at the high level of the preceding year. Weather conditions were not altogether favourable for the principal crops and manufacturing industries reported lower operations. The textile industry was affected by restrictions on exports and, when these were removed, by shortages of foreign exchange and competition from low-cost producers. No statistics of steel output from the Volta Redonda plant are available but operations were well under way in the spring of 1947. Shortages of foodstuffs continued in the larger centres and prices remained high. No new currency was issued during the year and the total in circulation showed a slight decline.

The volume and value of foreign trade continued to increase. Exports in the first eight months of 1947 were valued at Cr\$13,617,945,000, compared with Cr\$11,644,998,000 for the same months of 1946. Imports in those periods were Cr\$15,317,281,000 and Cr\$7,880,342,000 respectively. Thus, for the

first time since early in the war, Brazil had an excess of imports over exports. Much of the increase in imports was in non-essentials and luxuries. In order to amend this situation, the Government established a priority system of allotting exchange for imports, and placed all luxury articles in the second lowest category. The shortage of U.S. dollar exchange delayed payment on foreign dollar collections, but payments in other currencies were prompt. Imports from the latter areas are increasing as a result of the availability of exchange. In order to be eligible for the remittance abroad of interest, dividends and profits, and for transfer out of Brazil, all foreign capital invested in Brazil had to be registered with the Banco do Brasil before December 31, 1947. The federal budget for 1948 estimates revenues and expenditures at Cr\$13,221,631,000 and Cr\$14,572,837,747 respectively, a deficit of Cr\$1,351,206,747.

Exports of coffee in the crop year ended June 30, 1947 were 15,035,000 bags of 60

kilos, compared with 16,505,000 bags in the previous year. Shipments to the United States declined but those to Europe and other destinations increased. Prices were well maintained at levels above those of the previous year. Unfavourable weather and disease have reduced the probable output this season; unofficial estimates indicate a yield of 15,500,000 bags. The 1947/48 cocoa crop is estimated at 1,500,000 bags compared with 2,000,000 bags in the previous season. Demand has been good at high prices.

Cotton is Brazil's second most important crop; in the first six months of 1947 exports of raw cotton were 16% of all exports and those of cotton textiles an additional 7%. Exports in the crop year ended July 31, 1947 were 1,517,000 bales, a new high record. The 1947/48 crop is tentatively estimated at 204,000 long tons, compared with 250,000 tons in the previous year. The carryover

showed further reduction during the last crop year, and if exports are maintained, it is anticipated that it will be reduced to pre-war levels by July 31, 1948.

Sugar production was in excess of local requirements for the first time in some years and, in spite of increased exports, stocks were carried over into the new crop year. The 1947/48 crop is also expected to be large and the Government has authorized the Banco do Brasil to purchase sterling drafts covering exports of sugar, in order to assist the export of surplus sugars. The rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul in 1946/47 was large and was difficult to sell at profitable prices; the new plantings are reported to be 10/20% smaller. In July the price support programme for rice, wheat, corn and oilseeds became effective and minimum prices for direct purchase or crop loans were established.

Colombia

Economic conditions were generally satisfactory, although periods of uncertainty were caused by high prices, depleted dollar reserves and reduced production of local foodstuffs, as a result of the prolonged drought. Foreign trade was maintained at high levels, but the large volume of imports early in the year reversed the favourable balance of trade which had prevailed during the war. Exports in the ten months ended October 31st were valued at U.S. \$169,651,936, compared with U.S. \$156,776,724 in those months of 1946; in the same periods, imports were valued at U.S. \$262,613,658 and U.S. \$175,201,551 respectively. The United States is the principal market and source of imports, with Canada ranking second in both categories. The substantial increase in imports depleted the foreign exchange reserve built up during the war and a system of registration of importers and allocation of import quotas has been established.

Production of coffee, Colombia's principal export, was not seriously affected by the drought, and shipments in the ten months ended October 31st were 4,049,490 bags of 60 kilos, compared with 4,532,000 bags in the same months of the previous year. High prices for Colombian coffee have been received in the United States, the principal market, and the National Coffee Federation has recently been selling, at attractive prices, stocks acquired earlier in the year. Total exports in 1947 are expected to equal those of 1946. Present estimates indicate a 1947/48 yield of 5,800,000 bags, of which only 425,000 bags are required for local consumption. Other crops have suffered from adverse weather conditions—drought early in the year followed by excessive rainfall. Imports of wheat, rice and sugar have been necessary, but the output of potatoes and corn was approximately equal to local consumption.

Colombian textile mills have been operating

at or near capacity and, with new, modern equipment, the quality of the textiles has improved. Domestic demand continues high and, although export quotas are available, little interest is taken in foreign markets. Cement factories are producing about 1,100 tons per day and output is expected to reach 2,400 tons daily by the end of 1948. Construction activity has been reduced by the lack of other essential materials. The Government has announced a programme of port development, particularly of those on the Magdalena River. Congestion at ocean ports continues to delay traffic.

Peru

An adverse balance of trade affecting the foreign exchange situation, reduced yields of the principal crops and a continued rise in wholesale and retail prices made the general economic position difficult during 1947. Exports during the eight months ended August 31st were valued at 635,517,000 soles, slightly higher than the value of 623,651,000 soles in the same months of 1946. Imports in these periods were valued at 721,252,000 soles and 489,146,000 soles respectively. Thus, for the first time, Peru had an unfavourable balance of trade, amounting to 85,735,000 soles. In an effort to conserve exchange, foreign goods were divided into three categories—essentials entitled to official exchange, useful but non-essential articles to be paid for with free exchange, and prohibited goods. The consequent demand for free exchange caused the exchange rate to rise rapidly and after October 4th no licenses for free exchange imports were granted.

The 1948 budget, as presented to Congress, called for expenditures of 1,120,911,301 soles, including 200,000,000 soles for public works, which included railways and irrigation projects as well as increases in capital of two

Petroleum production in the first nine months of 1947 was 18,617,000 barrels, compared with 17,756,000 barrels in the same months of the previous year. A revised Oil Bill has been submitted to Congress, which is designed to assist the industry and to encourage further exploration. Higher operating costs and lack of equipment have handicapped gold mining and output in the nine months ended September 30th was 310,458 fine ounces, compared with 334,857 fine ounces in the same months of 1946. Silver production also declined but that of platinum was maintained at 1946 levels.

nationally-owned banks. Receipts in the six months ended June 30, 1947 were 40.9% of the budgeted expenditures for the year.

Lack of water for irrigation in the Piura Valley and disease and pests elsewhere seriously reduced the 1947 cotton crop. The latest estimate is 1,250,000 quintals, 300,000 quintals less than in 1946 and, with the exception of 1943, the smallest since 1930. Prices were steady. Exports in the nine months ended September 30th were 33,227 metric tons, compared with 88,307 tons in those months of 1946, which, however, included large stocks accumulated during the war years. The Government has authorized the importation of insecticides to protect the new crop, but the shortage of guano and other fertilizer is expected to divert a large acreage in central Peru to food crops, for which prices are high. The sugar crop was unofficially estimated at 415,000 long tons, compared with 377,646 tons in 1946. Prices on the world market declined substantially during the year.

Drought reduced the rice crop to 165,000,000 pounds, 32% less than in 1946, but slightly above the pre-war average. With stocks from the 1946 crop, supplies will

be adequate until the spring of 1948, but imports will be needed before the 1948 crop is ready. The wheat crop was slightly larger than in 1946, but imports from Canada, Argentina and the United States were required to meet the demand. The fishing industry progressed normally, with emphasis on the canning of tuna and bonito fish; during the eight months

ended August 31st, 275,740 cases were exported, principally to the United States.

Statistics of mineral production are not currently available but the industry is reported to be operating normally. The output and exports of petroleum were maintained at the levels of the previous year, but local consumption is reported to have set new records.

Uruguay

Uruguayan business in 1947 was affected by the change in the country's balance of trade. A very substantial volume of imports in the early months resulted in an unbalanced inventory position, with surpluses of some commodities and continuing shortages in others. The cost of living remained at high levels and consumer resistance to high prices began to appear, with a decline in retail trade; some downward adjustments in price were reported. Exports in the eight months ended August 31st were valued at U.S. \$101,674,000, compared with U.S. \$99,532,000 in those months of 1946; imports in the same periods were U.S. \$148,626,000 and U.S. \$84,636,000 respectively. As a result of this adverse balance of trade, the Government in April introduced measures of exchange control and classification of imports designed to prevent further excessive imports of non-essentials.

Weather conditions were unfavourable during the early months of the crop year and this, combined with the ravages of locusts, reduced field crops. The wheat crop at 181,826 metric tons was approximately one-half normal size. An agreement was concluded with Argentina to purchase up to 55,000 metric tons but the Government's action in requisitioning wheat stocks and prohibiting exports of flour reduced the anticipated deficit to 16,000 tons. Argentina has reserved the right to buy an equal amount of wheat from the Uruguayan exportable surplus in 1947/48. The severe drought was broken by timely rains in October and the first official

estimate of plantings for the new crop is 1,178,000 acres, 28% above those of 1946/47. Production of coarse grains and linseed was also below normal and the crop of sunflower seeds was the smallest since 1943. The peanut crop was large, however, and the supply of edible oils was sufficient for domestic consumption.

Livestock were in good condition, but herds are still much below normal in size, as a result of several years' droughts. Stockyard receipts of cattle and hogs were below those in 1946, but receipts of sheep were large. A new contract for the sale of meat to Great Britain was signed on July 25th. It will cover a three-year period and is, in general, similar to the agreement concluded with Argentina in 1946. Prices will be higher than those in previous contracts and subject to annual revision. Great Britain will purchase the entire exportable surplus, less specified percentages retained for sale to other countries. Exports of wool in the crop year ended September 30, 1947 were 135,312 bales, compared with 142,861 bales in the previous year. Although lambing was below that of previous years, the 1947/48 wool clip is expected to be of normal size.

President Tomas Barreta died on August 2nd and was succeeded by the Vice-President Senor Luis Battle Berres, who will continue in office until February 28, 1951. Uruguay, which has had consular representation in Canada for some years, will shortly have diplomatic representation through the recent appointment of their first minister to Canada.

Venezuela

Business was generally good during 1947, although a decline in consumer demand was reported and credit became tighter. The large volume of imports in the early months of the year resulted in a substantial increase in inventories and caused traffic congestion at the principal ports, which, however, was relieved later in the year. The advance in prices continued, particularly retail prices of food. Unfavourable weather conditions reduced the yield of most food crops and imports of corn and edible oils were necessary to relieve the shortage. In September, price controls were removed from corn, sugar and some other foodstuffs, but meat remained under control. Exports of coffee were below those in 1946, when stocks from the previous year were included in shipments. The coming crop is expected to be of normal size and prices are at high levels.

Government revenues in the year ended June 30, 1947 were 1,095,286,000 bolivares,

65,000,000 bolivares more than budget estimates, and 31,176,043 bolivares more than expenditures. The Constituent Assembly approved expenditures for 1947/48 of 1,200,000,000 bolivares, but revenues are not expected to reach this figure. The Government is now taking payment of royalties by the petroleum companies in crude petroleum. It has been officially announced that this petroleum will be used as a means of obtaining needed commodities and a number of barter arrangements with foreign countries are being negotiated.

Petroleum production in the nine months ended September 30th was 320,262,375 barrels, a daily average of 1,173,122 barrels and 11% above the output of 286,536,278 barrels in the same months of 1946. Drilling and exploration operations continue in all areas and construction of the refineries on the Paraguana Peninsula is proceeding.

Cuba

The largest sugar crop on record and favourable yields of other crops, the greater part being sold at high prices, maintained business activity at high levels during 1947. Stocks of commodities, including imported foodstuffs, were generally satisfactory and retail price increases were not excessive. Industrial production was well maintained but construction was handicapped by shortages of materials and high labour costs. The 1948 budget, as submitted to Congress, calls for expenditures and revenues of approximately 235,500,000 pesos with a slight surplus anticipated. Government receipts in the nine months ended September 30, 1947 were 264,256,000 pesos. Favourable weather conditions throughout the country and unrestricted grinding permitted

a record output of sugar—5,667,238 long tons, compared with 3,940,728 tons in 1946 and the previous record of 5,189,346 tons in 1925. Less quotas for local consumption and sale elsewhere, the entire crop was sold to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation, under the contract of July 16, 1946, described in our last report. The final price was U.S. \$4.9625 per 100 lb., compared with U.S. \$4.1816 per 100 lb. in 1946. Prices for sale locally and in countries other than the United States were set by the Government at high levels and, as a result an additional 300,000 tons were available for sale to the Commodity Credit Corporation as provided in the contract. The outlook for sale of the entire 1948 crop is uncertain, as the United States has dis-

continued bulk purchasing of sugar and the Sugar Act of 1948 re-established the United States quota system, effective January 1, 1948. It is anticipated that Cuba can market approximately 4,000,000 tons of sugar in 1948 and preliminary estimates indicate a probable yield of 5,000,000 tons. The 1947 tobacco crop was 562,275 bales, compared with 546,971 bales in 1946. Sales were slow at lower price levels, attributed largely to the temporary suspension of exports to Spain, as a result of shortages of dollar exchange. The Government has established reduced quotas for the 1948 crop and heavy rains delayed planting. Pasturage conditions were excellent during the year and prices for cattle and meat were high. Duty-free imports of jerked beef from Uruguay were permitted, and local factories were unable to meet the demand for sausages and canned meat. Production of butter and cheese also increased. The 1946/47 coffee crop was

768,478 quintals, 270,250 quintals above the small 1945/46 crop. The present crop is estimated at 750,000 quintals. In anticipation of a shortage early in the year 206,000 quintals were imported from Brazil; as a result the carryover on October 31, 1947 was large, but it is expected to be reduced to normal by the end of the present crop year. The rice crop is estimated at 600,000 quintals, or slightly more than one month's consumption. Large imports of rice and wheat flour were made in the later months of the year and the Government has established flexible price ceilings, which will reflect world prices and avoid loss to importers. The 1947 pack of canned pineapple was 1,000,000 cases, approximately equal to that of 1946 and double the 1941-45 average. Cuban canned pineapple is meeting with greater direct demand and 25% of the last pack was in small cans, for retail sales.

British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras

Business conditions were reasonably satisfactory during the year, although unfavourable weather conditions reduced the yield of many crops. Imports during the early months of the year were very large, and inventories, particularly of textiles, increased rapidly. In the later months, however, at most points drastic restrictions were imposed on imports; the importation of non-essentials from any source was prohibited and imports of essentials, even from the sterling area, were cut to a minimum. As a result of these restrictions, it is anticipated that existing stocks will be liquidated without loss. The cost of living continued to rise during the year. The financial position of the colonial governments remained satisfactory. An increase in tourist traffic is reported, particularly in the Bahamas, Jamaica and Barbados, but the existing shipping facilities

and hotel accommodation in the other islands are not adequate to meet the demand.

A Conference on Closer Association for the West Indian Colonies was held at Montego Bay, Jamaica, in September. Economic proposals discussed included a Central Committee for inter-colonial trade, a West Indian customs tariff and a unified currency.

As a result of dry weather in most of the producing areas, the 1947 sugar crop was below that of 1946. Except for small amounts for local consumption, the entire output was sold to the British Ministry of Food. Weather conditions have not been entirely favourable but the coming crop for the area as a whole is expected to be larger than that of 1947.

Although production was below estimates as a result of the drought, the output of cocoa

in Trinidad and Grenada was above that of the previous year, and prospects for the coming crop indicate a further small increase in yield. The Jamaica crop was of normal size and was marketed in Canada. Since September 30th, the world market price has been received for Jamaica cocoa. The coffee crop was small, only 58% of that in 1946, but the 1948 crop should be normal. All exports have been purchased by the British Ministry of Food, under a five-year contract, at fixed prices for each grade.

The Jamaica banana industry suffered a further setback from the severe drought and exports in the nine months ended September were only 4,730,000 stems of which the greater part went to Great Britain. The price to the growers was 7s 2d per count bunch. Marketing continued as a pool arrangement, but the present contract expires at the end of 1948. With improved shipping facilities, interest in bananas has revived in the Eastern Islands and small shipments were made during the year from Dominica and Grenada.

The British Ministry of Food has contracted to purchase the current citrus fruit crops in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Honduras. No final prices have been quoted but they are expected to be above those for the last season. The fruit will be shipped largely in the form of juices, but small shipments of fresh fruit will be sent from Jamaica to Great Britain and New Zealand. Demand for limes and lime products has been slow but a large crop was harvested in Montserrat, from the grafted stock cultivated in recent years.

The output of Sea Island cotton in Montserrat was reduced by adverse weather conditions but yields in Antigua and St. Kitts were better than normal. It is anticipated that, with higher prices under the British government guarantee, a larger acreage will be planted for the 1948 crop.

Prices for Grenada nutmegs and mace

fluctuated widely and exports were below those of 1946. The Nutmeg Ordinance became law during the year and from October 1st the Nutmeg Producers' Association became the sole exporter of nutmegs and mace. The Jamaica pimento crop was small, only 1,570 tons, but prices remained steady. Ginger prices declined and the crop was below average in size. Improved yields are anticipated in 1948. The output of vanilla in Dominica was large, but quality was poor and a large part of the crop was still unsold at the end of the year.

Copra production in Jamaica continued to recover from the effects of the 1944 hurricane and, with new trees reaching bearing age, output in 1947 was 40 per cent above that in 1946. A further gain in 1948 is anticipated but the increase in local demand will prevent a resumption of exports. Production in Trinidad also showed an increase and prices remain under Government control at 7¢ per pound. The greater part of the crop is delivered to local factories manufacturing edible oils, margarine and soap. The second Conference on Oils and Fats in the British Caribbean was held in Barbados during the summer, and an agreement was reached not to export coconuts or coconut products outside the West Indies sterling area, as long as they were needed by any of the colonies within the group.

The prolonged spring drought in British Guiana reduced rice yields and output in the crop year ended September 30th was 60,000 tons, compared with 64,472 tons in the previous year. The autumn crop also suffered from unfavourable weather and, in spite of increased acreage, the yield was below expectations. Exports were entirely to the British islands of the Eastern Caribbean, under the contract for 29,123 tons annually during the five years commencing January 1, 1947. The short rice supplies in the early months of the year contributed to the serious shortage of foodstuffs in the Eastern Islands, which was accentuated by the failure of local output of

vegetables and ground provisions, as a result of the dry weather. The 1946/47 tomato crop in the Bahamas was 145,000 lugs, compared with 113,000 lugs in 1945/46, but prices were low. It was feared for a time that Canadian restrictions on imports would prevent marketing of the 1947/48 crop; it was arranged, however, that Canada would purchase the entire crop.

Production of petroleum in Trinidad in the first six months of 1947 was 10,068,829 barrels, slightly larger than in the same months of 1946. Exports of asphalt and asphalt products showed substantial gains. Shipments of bauxite and gold from British Guiana in the

nine months ended September 30th were substantially above those of the preceding year, but the volume and value of diamond exports declined.

The demand for British Guiana hardwood timber continues to be in excess of supply and prices remain high. Exports in the nine months ended September 30th were in excess of those in the full year 1946. Weather conditions in British Honduras were favourable for logging operations and satisfactory water levels in the rivers permitted the logs to be floated out successfully. Prices for mahogany were firm at the levels of recent years and exports were large.

Dominican Republic

Two outstanding developments occurred during the year 1947. The foreign debt of approximately \$9,400,000 was liquidated in July, \$1,200,000 from current revenue and the remainder by sale of bonds to the Banco de Reservas de la Republica Dominicana, these bonds to be redeemed from 1948 income. This repayment removed the last trace of foreign control and intervention in the economy of the country, which had existed in one form or another for many years. In October, the monetary and banking system was completely revised, a Central Bank was established and a national currency was created to replace gradually the United States paper currency which, apart from Dominican metallic coins, had been the sole circulating medium.

Demand and prices for the principal Dominican products continued on a high level during 1947. Exports in the nine months ended September 30th were valued at \$71,000,000, compared with \$51,769,000 in the same months of 1946. The yield of the 1946/47 sugar crop was 465,428 metric tons, compared with 458,919 tons in 1945/46.

Aside from 50,000 tons sold to Chile and 30,000 tons for local consumption, the entire output was sold to the British Ministry of Food, the provisional minimum price being set at U.S. \$4.925 per cwt. A contract for the sale of the 1947/48 crop, less a quantity not exceeding 50,000 tons, to the British Ministry of Food was signed in June, at a price of U.S. \$5.00 per cwt., f.a.s. Rains in October broke the prolonged drought and the 1947/48 output is expected to be within 10% of the previous crop. The drought reduced the coffee and cocoa crops, but sales were large at good prices. The tobacco output was less than one-half the large 1946 crop but large stocks were still unsold at the end of the year. The 1946/47 rice crop was seriously affected by the drought and imports of Ecuadorean rice were necessary to satisfy local requirements, but the 1947/48 crop, now being harvested, is of normal size.

In May, President Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was re-elected for a further term of five years and his inauguration took place in August.

Haiti

Good yields of the principal export crops and high prices maintained the value of foreign trade; exports in the first eleven months of the fiscal year 1946/47 were valued at U.S. \$28,500,000, compared with U.S. \$20,765,000 in those months of 1945/46. Imports in these periods were valued at U.S. \$24,203,000 and U.S. \$14,194,000 respectively. Shipments of coffee were above those of the preceding year in both volume and value. Demand from Europe continues good and sales of the new crop, which is small but of high quality, have been made at high prices. The 1946/47 sugar crop, both for export and local consumption, was above that of the previous year. The cotton crop was small and sales early in the season were slow, but all had been sold by the end of the fiscal year. Summer drought seriously

affected food crops and, at the beginning of October, exports of millet, corn meal, vegetables, poultry and livestock were temporarily prohibited. The large volume of foreign trade increased government receipts from customs and excise taxes very substantially and total revenues in the eleven months ended August 31st were 59,229,000 gourdes, 42% above those of the preceding year and higher than those in any complete fiscal year since 1916, the first year of reliable statistics. Expenditures were also high, but they included the remittance in July of approximately U.S. \$5,000,000 for the redemption of all outstanding bonds of the 1952/53 external series. In the same month, an internal loan of 50,000,000 gourdes was authorized, to be used in liquidating the foreign loan and financing local public works.

Puerto Rico

The general level of business activity was high during 1947, although retail trade was affected by heavy entries of consumer goods in the early months of the year, which resulted in wide fluctuations in prices. Trade is largely with the continental United States; imports in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 were valued at \$302,411,000, and exports at \$170,938,000, compared with \$219,095,000 and \$157,633,000 respectively in 1945/46. The financial position of the Insular Government continues excellent, but estimates of income in 1947/48 reduced the anticipated receipts from excise taxes on rum. Due to lack of demand in the continental United States, exports of rum in 1947 were only a small fraction of those in 1946. The 1947 sugar crop was 1,087,881 short tons, compared with 909,088 tons in 1946. The entire crop was sold to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation and was shipped during the year.

In spite of a prolonged drought last summer, the 1948 output is expected to be approximately 1,000,000 tons, but the marketing outlook is uncertain, as the Corporation has announced that they will not purchase the crop. Unfavourable weather conditions reduced the tobacco crop to 235,000 quintals and demand was not good; the 1948 quota is 248,000 quintals but delayed planting is expected to reduce output. The coffee crop was only 225,000 quintals and imports of 100,000 quintals from Haiti and the Dominican Republic were needed to satisfy local demand. The 1947 pineapple crop was 1,000,000 crates and sold at good prices; the coming crop is estimated to be about the same size and the greater part has been sold. Exports of needlework were large, amounting to 23% of total exports. Prospects for 1948 are reasonably satisfactory.

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Chief Accountant D. L. WITTER

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BARONS
BASHAW
BASSANO
BEISEKER
BELLEVUE
BIG VALLEY
BLACKIE
BLAIRMORE
BROOKS
CALGARY

*102-108 Eighth Ave.

Crescent Heights
Hillhurst
3rd. Street West

CAMROSE
CARDSTON
COCHRANE
CONSORT
DIDSBURY
EDMONTON

*10023 Jasper Ave.

Jasper Ave. West

FAIRVIEW
FOREMOST
FORT McMURRAY
FORT SASKATCHEWAN
GRANDE PRAIRIE
HALKIRK
HANNA
HIGH PRAIRIE
HIGH RIVER
HILLCREST
HOLDEN
INNISFAIL
LACOMBE
LEDUC
LETHBRIDGE
MEDICINE HAT
MORINVILLE
NORTH EDMONTON
OKOTOKS
PINCHER CREEK
RED DEER
SEXSMITH
SOUTH EDMONTON

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J. N. Donaldson
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L. C. Ferguson
C. H. Crooks
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H. Vickerson
C. D. Marble
F. M. Pow
T. B. Campbell
R. H. A. Lacey
A. Reid
A. E. Emes
C. G. M. McBey
F. Dunlop
T. Foster
E. M. H. Wegren
W. C. MacGillivray

Alberta Continued

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STANDARD
STETTNER
STRATHMORE
THREE HILLS
TURNER VALLEY
WATERWAYS

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J. E. Macadam
A. E. Morrison
L. F. Maggs
L. Crawshaw
J. W. Clark
(*Sub to Fort McMurray*)

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S. N. Raymond
(*Sub to Van. Marpole*)
(*Sub to Vancouver*)
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K. C. York
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W. Heberton
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L. S. Yates
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PRINCE RUPERT
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SMITHERS
STEVESTON
TERRACE
UNION BAY
VANCOUVER
*Hastings & Granville

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Continued

VANCOUVER—Continued

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Cambie & 23rd Ave.
Davie St.
Dunbar & 17th Ave.
East End

Fairview
Georgia & Denman
Grandview
Hastings & Homer
Hastings St. & Nanaimo Rd.
Marpole
Mt. Pleasant
Renfrew & First Aves.
Robson St.

25th Avenue

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VERNON

VICTORIA

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Douglas St.

Fort St.

WELLS

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R. Egan
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D. P. Lockhart
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A. J. Ross
F. A. R. James
L. A. Benson
A. B. Armstrong
H. Ostrom

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ST. BONIFACE
Union Stock Yards
STE. ROSE DU LAC
SHOAL LAKE
SOMERSET
SOURIS
STEINBACH
THE PAS
WASKADA
WAWANESA
WHITEMOUTH
WINNIPEG

*Main & William

Carlton & Portage
Grain Exchange
Main & Logan
Main & Selkirk
Portage Ave.

Portage & Arlington
Portage & Good
St. James
Sargent & Sherbrook
Selkirk & Salter
Sherbrook & Portage
West Kildonan
William & Sherbrook

Manager

W. T. Hart
E. E. Thompson
W. English
C. G. Barnes
D. Bourgeois
R. Halliday
J. E. Bessette
J. W. Fowle
T. G. Smith
S. C. H. Pilling
E. Sinclair
H. A. Masson
G. Turner
G. W. Bellevue
D. S. Anderson, *Asst.*
G. K. Stone
F. J. C. Caine
G. N. Walker
M. P. Johnson
M. L. Roenigk
A. D. Insley, *Asst.*
J. H. Stafford
N. G. Wallace
R. E. Emmett
J. G. Hansen
B. R. Kark
A. J. Wilson
M. Andrew
T. K. Burke

MANITOBA

BALDUR
BEAUSEJOUR
BINSCARTH
BIRTLE
BOISSEVAIN
BRANDON
CRYSTAL CITY
ERICKSON
FLIN FLON
GLENBORO
HAMIOTA
LAC DU BONNET
LANGRUTH
MANITOU
McCREARY
MELITA
MINIOTA
MINNEDOSA
MINTO
MORDEN
NEWDALE
PIERSON
PINE FALLS
RAPID CITY
ROBLIN

*Main Branch

Manager

S. P. Starr
W. Craik
R. V. Smith
W. H. Nevill
J. W. McLaughlin
D. E. R. Ewer
W. L. Leppert
J. J. Resch
G. O. Bergman
G. E. Bridle
H. E. T. Way
E. F. Shewfelt
T. M. Willet
D. F. Rankine
T. E. Squire
G. E. W. N. Branston
J. C. Vradenburgh
A. Ferguson
J. A. Matheson
G. A. Brown
M. Kissuk
S. G. Kennedy
E. Dixon
J. H. McIntosh
J. T. H. McConnell

NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST
BUCTOUCHE
CAMPBELLTON
CANTERBURY
DALHOUSIE
DORCHESTER
EDMUNDSTON
FREDERICTON
FREDERICTON JUNCTION
GRAND FALLS
HARVEY STATION
MONCTON

NEWCASTLE
PLASTER ROCK
REXTON
RICHIBUCTO
SACKVILLE
SAINT JOHN
*22-26 King St.

North End
ST. STEPHEN
SUSSEX
WOODSTOCK

Manager

W. H. Smith
R. O. Boucher
S. G. Reid
A. H. Morell
W. R. Fillmore
J. C. G. Cook
J. B. P. Robertson
G. A. Owen
E. I. Snell
G. Johnston
W. A. Thompson
W. J. Oram
W. G. Wilson, *Asst.*
A. C. Hutchison
J. H. Sargeant
(*Sub to Richibucto*)
H. F. Henderson
V. B. Hardwick
A. J. Smith
J. F. McGillivray, *Asst.*
W. R. Brown
W. R. Horncastle
L. J. Gay
C. M. V. Spence

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL
ANTIGONISH
ARICHAT
BADDECK
BARRINGTON PASSAGE
BEAR RIVER
BERWICK
BRIDGETOWN
BRIDGEWATER
CHETICAMP
CHURCH POINT
CLARKE'S HARBOUR
DARTMOUTH
DIGBY
GLACE BAY
GUYBORO
HALIFAX

*George & Hollis

Almon & Agricola
Armdale
Gottingen St.
Morris & Barrington
Quinpool & Oxford
Spring Garden Road

INVERNESS
KENTVILLE
LA HAVE
LAWRENCETOWN
LIVERPOOL
LOCKEPORT
LOUISBURG
LUNENBURG
MAITLAND (Hants Co.)
METEGHAN
MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT
MIDDLETON
MULGRAVE
NEW GERMANY
NEW GLASGOW
NEW WATERFORD
NORTH SYDNEY
PARRSBORO
PICTOU
PORT HAWKESBURY
PORT HOOD
ST. PETER'S
SHERBROOKE
SHUBENACADIE
STEWIACKE
SYDNEY

*Charlotte & Dorchester
George & Townsend
Whitney Pier

SYDNEY MINES
TRURO
WATERVILLE
WESTVILLE
WEYMOUTH

*Main Branch

Manager

G. F. MacNeill
A. D. Pynn
S. E. Kyte
C. D. Campbell
H. L. Hall
J. E. Palfrey
C. V. Snow
T. W. H. McPherson
G. O. Long
A. B. Thomson
A. McInnis
E. F. LeBlanc
E. G. Longley
W. F. Flewelling
A. T. MacLellan
I. C. McLeod
E. L. Eagles

{K. Mackenzie
A. W. Fowler, Asst.

E. J. Reyno
D. C. MacCready
S. L. Murray
E. H. Page
L. A. Murray
R. B. Murray
L. A. Pothier
D. S. Crosby
W. C. Delany
J. W. Connell
R. H. Lockward
F. W. Murphy
W. Stewart
R. St. C. Hopgood
J. J. G. McDonald
J. G. Blinn
R. A. Douglas
W. K. Bagley
J. A. MacDonald
W. G. Kenney
R. H. Pethick
I. N. McLean
K. A. Clarke
C. L. Godfrey
A. M. Roy
G. K. Hammett
C. J. Holder
R. J. O'Leary
C. W. Marshall
G. D. MacMichael
L. W. Dickie

W. H. Davison
H. B. Hadley
J. P. Lawlor
J. S. Coffey
A. R. Smith
E. U. Hirtle
E. A. Capstick
J. H. Matheson

Nova Scotia Continued *Manager*

WHYCOCOMAGH
WINDSOR
WOLFVILLE
YARMOUTH

G. E. Puddington
L. McCoy
S. G. Merriam
R. G. Hughes

ONTARIO

Manager

(Sub to Hamilton Market)

ALDRESHOT
ALEXANDRIA
APPIN
ARNPRIOR
ARTHUR
AYLMER
AYTON
BARRIE
BATH
BEETON
BELLEVILLE
BLIND RIVER
BRACEBRIDGE
BRAMPTON
BRANTFORD
BROCKVILLE
BROWNSVILLE
BRUCE MINES
BURK'S FALLS
BURLINGTON
BURLINGTON BEACH
CALEDON
CARGILL
CARLETON PLACE
CHAPLEAU
CHATHAM

CHIPPAWA
CLIFFORD
CLINTON
COMBER
COOKSTOWN
COOKSVILLE
CORNWALL
CRYSLER
CURRAN
DRAYTON
DRYDEN
DUNDAS
DUNNVILLE
DURHAM
DUTTON
ELMIRA
ELMWOOD
EMBRO
EMBRUN
ERIN
ESPANOLA
FENWICK
FERGUS
FORT ERIE NORTH
FORT WILLIAM
FREEMAN
GALT
GEORGETOWN
GERALDTON

J. P. Mullett

V. M. Blake
W. E. Moore
G. G. Connell
Q. H. Cook
(Sub to Hanover)

P. H. Fisher
E. M. Bell

(Sub to Tottenham)

I. G. Hefkey
J. J. W. Bridges

W. N. Spearin
J. E. McArthur

F. C. Kennedy
G. M. Beley

(Sub to Tillsonburg)

G. E. Newans
H. W. Fraser
E. D. Lucas

(Sub to Burlington)

(Sub to Orangeville)

J. V. Findly
W. S. McCauley

G. J. Bailey
W. E. Hanley

G. W. Clark, Asst.

A. R. MacDonald
H. A. Langdon

J. G. McLay
L. D. Stocks
G. T. Gregory

W. M. Leonard
J. H. Hunt

C. R. Duchesne
(Sub to Plantagenet)

E. S. Highstead
R. C. Arbuckle
S. H. Neale

E. M. Jacques
R. S. Patterson
C. A. Wright

J. A. Rowland
(Sub to Hanover)

F. C. Spicer
J. A. Cloutier

(Sub to Hillsburg)

J. F. Freure
G. D. Hannah
A. D. McLennan

S. A. McKenzie
W. A. Allingham
(Sub to Burlington)

A. S. McKay
F. P. Benner
R. F. Taylor

ONTARIO

Continued

GODERICH
GRAND VALLEY
GUELPH
HAGERSVILLE
HAMILTON

*21-23 King St.

Barton & Ottawa
Barton & Wentworth
Locke & Main
Main & Sherman
Market Branch
Mount Hamilton

HANOVER
HARRISTON
HASTINGS
HEPWORTH
HILLSBURG
HUNTSVILLE
INGERSOLL
IROQUOIS FALLS
ISLINGTON
KEEWATIN
KENORA
KINBURN
KINCARDINE
KINGSTON
KINGSVILLE
KIRKLAND LAKE
KITCHENER
LAKEFIELD
LAMBETH
LEAMINGTON
LION'S HEAD
LONDON

LONDON EAST
LONG BRANCH
LYNDEN
MALLORYTOWN
MANOTICK
MASSEY
MELBOURNE
MERRICKVILLE
METCALFE
MIDLAND
MOUNT BRYDGES
NAPANEE
NAVAN
NEUSTADT
NEWBORO
NEW LISKEARD
NIAGARA FALLS
NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE
NIPIGON
NORTH BAY
NORTH GOWER
NORWOOD
ODESSA
ORANGEVILLE
ORILLIA

*Main Branch

Manager

W. G. Dulmage
G. H. Hardy
C. B. Cutten
M. C. Wigle

{ H. S. Y. Thurstans,
O.B.E.

{ G. S. Dinwoodie, *Asst.*

I. D. Eastman
H. B. Sutherland
G. E. Carrothers
C. E. Fairles
J. H. Perrin
V. P. Heppler
C. W. Zilliax
C. G. Patterson
C. A. Putnam
T. C. Sine
H. A. Richardson
S. H. Gregg
R. S. Foster
J. W. B. Brandreth
G. Hendry
A. Black
C. A. Roberts
H. L. Blanchard
B. D. Henry
L. H. Leach
W. J. Blankstein
G. A. Goddard
H. W. Riepert
C. E. Robertson
R. H. Squires
W. L. Barker
H. Youngs
A. T. Hillary
J. E. Tipler, *Asst.*
F. J. Blanchfield
J. E. Simmons
H. E. McNaughton
A. H. T. Votier
H. O. Balkwill
(*Sub to Espanola*)
(*Sub to Mount Brydges*)
J. W. Morrow
R. K. Runnels
J. B. Hawken
J. D. Henderson
E. Zeran
E. G. Kinsella
(*Sub to Hanover*)
L. J. R. Henwood
J. S. Hill
K. McClintock
J. E. Nutter
J. C. Reid
H. E. Abbott
C. F. Nickerson
W. P. Forshee
F. W. Prudhomme
E. C. Maxwell
H. Lawrence

OSGOODE STATION
OSHAWA
OTTAWA

*Sparks & Metcalfe

Bank & Somerset
Bank & Sparks
Glebe Branch
Hintonburgh
Market Branch
Somerset & Booth
Wellington & Caroline

OTTERVILLE
OWEN SOUND
PAISLEY
PAKENHAM
PEMBROKE
PENDLETON
PERTH
PETERBOROUGH
PLANTAGENET
PORT ARTHUR
PORT DOVER
PORT HOPE
PORTLAND
PRESCOTT
RENFREW
RIDGETOWN
RIPLEY
ROCKWOOD
RODNEY
ROSENEATH
ST. CATHARINES
ST. MARYS
ST. THOMAS
SARNIA

SAULT STE. MARIE

*Queen & Brock
Queen & Bruce
Steelton Branch

SCOTLAND
SHELBURNE
SIMCOE
SMITHS FALLS
SMITHVILLE
SMOOTH ROCK FALLS
SOUTH RIVER
SPENCERVILLE
SPRINGFIELD
STELLA
STITTSVILLE
STONE CREEK
STRATFORD
STRATHROY
STURGEON FALLS
SUDBURY
SUNDRIDGE
SYDENHAM
THAMESFORD
THOROLD
TILLSONBURG
TOLEDO
TORONTO

*King & Yonge

Manager

J. C. Morphy
A. R. Huestis

{ J. A. Noonan
J. W. Powell, *Asst.*
L. A. G. Robertson
C. Ayearst
G. R. D. Watson
F. H. B. Ince
D. L. Dashney
W. S. Seeber
R. J. Crowe

D. C. V. Morrison
W. M. Morphet
D. B. Currie
C. H. Campbell
W. L. Smith
(*Sub to Plantagenet*)
N. Moore
W. M. Gemmell
J. A. E. Besner
C. E. P. Rooke
T. McMillan
C. P. Freeman
T. E. Waddell
E. A. Hamilton
N. E. Zimmerman
C. R. Davis
J. Willocks
ROCKWOOD
(*Sub to Guelph*)
G. S. Robinson
(*Sub to Hastings*)
A. G. Mackenzie
J. V. Eagan
J. H. Fletcher
H. T. Ross, Jr.
{ W. L. Pullen, *Asst.*

C. B. Young
R. J. Leach
W. J. Kelley
(*Sub to Brantford*)
T. H. Gilchrist
G. R. Martin
H. W. W. Allan
C. F. Bartle
J. P. Morgan
(*Sub to Sundridge*)
C. G. Simon
(*Sub to Aylmer*)
(*Sub to Bath*)
J. D. Smith
W. E. Scott
F. W. Clark
J. C. Stewart
H. J. Lalonde
C. R. Ross
L. Peake
(*Sub to Odessa*)
G. E. Hessenauer
W. N. McCartney
R. P. Payne
(*Sub to Smiths Falls*)

{ H. T. O'Neill
A. B. White, *Asst.*
J. J. C. Evans, *Asst.*

ONTARIO

Continued

TORONTO *Continued*

Avenue Road & Davenport
Bay & Temperance

Bloor & Bathurst
Bloor & Dovercourt
College & Bathurst
Coxwell & Gerrard
Danforth & Dawes
Danforth & Leyton
Deloraine & Yonge
Dundas & Chestnut
Harbord & Spadina
Jones & Gerrard
Keele & St. Clair
King & Church
King & Spadina
Leaside Branch
Pape & Danforth
Queen & Broadview
Queensway & Rosemeade
St. Clair & Oakwood
Sherbourne & Queen
Spadina & College
Sunnyside
Woodbine & Danforth
Yonge & Bloor
Yonge & College
Yonge & Richmond
Yonge & Sherwood

TOTTENHAM

VARS

WALKERVILLE
WALLACEBURG
WARKWORTH
WARSAW
WATERDOWN
WATERLOO
WELLAND
WEST FORT WILLIAM
WHEATLEY
WIARTON
WINCHESTER
WINDSOR

*Ouellette & Pitt

Ouellette & Ellis
Pilette & Wyandotte
Tecumseh & Albert

WINONA
WOODBIDGE
WOODSTOCK

Manager

J. S. Heron
R. H. Gale
R. C. Billingsley, *Asst.*
J. M. Graham
A. P. Murphy
H. B. McLeish
H. R. Tyner
R. H. Balfour
W. C. Paton
R. E. Holmes
H. R. Creighton
A. K. Zapfe
L. J. Vokes
L. H. Woolcott
J. C. Mayne
J. V. Corrigan
A. E. Hockley
A. A. Hutchison
J. F. Stewart
L. H. Dunsdon
W. McChesney
G. F. Johnston
W. S. Fenwick
H. D. Hilton
A. L. Leslie
R. A. East
D. B. C. Clarkson
A. G. Brooks
W. H. Giddy
A. D. Elliott
D. Mercier
A. S. Hill
W. P. Spero
A. B. O'Connor
(*Sub to Norwood*)
G. B. Brown
D. S. McKay
R. A. Pridmore
V. Kerr
A. C. Finlay
E. M. Good
O. V. Stevenson

C. J. O'Neill
E. K. Culbert, *Asst.*
A. A. Kinahan
T. H. Hammel
D. W. Boynton
C. C. Tempest
A. E. Kearney
W. M. George

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN
HUNTER RIVER

Manager

W. R. Cruikshank
L. W. Ripley

*Main Branch

Prince Edward Island *Continued*

MOUNT STEWART
SUMMERSIDE
TYNE VALLEY

R. C. Morrison
A. S. Hopkins
G. I. McKay

QUEBEC

Manager

ARVIDA
BEAUHARNOIS
CAP DE LA MADELEINE
CHICOUTIMI
COATICOOK
DALHOUSIE STATION
DRUMMONDVILLE
FITCH BAY
GRANBY
HULL
INVERNESS
JOLIETTE
KENOGAMI
LACHINE
LASALLE
LA TUQUE
LEEDS VILLAGE
LENNOXVILLE
MONTMAGNY
MONTREAL
*360 St. James

E. A. Bushnell
J. M. R. Mongeon
J. G. H. E. Racine
J. P. Lessard
W. J. Theriault
J. G. Dutil
W. A. Gosselin
(*Sub to Rock Island*)
P. G. Jack
J. C. Boucher
J. H. Y. Cruikshank
J. U. Quenneville
J. A. A. L. Chevrier
C. P. Petrie
P. E. de Laplante
J. E. R. Babineau
(*Sub to Inverness*)
R. G. Ward
J. L. M. Furois

K. M. Sedgewick
W. E. McLaughlin, *Asst.*
M. H. Robinson, *Asst.*
J. N. Menard, *Asst.*
J. A. H. Boulanger
A. R. LaFleche
G. E. Donaldson
W. R. Riddell
D. B. McCoubrey
C. J. Mayo
A. R. Kyle
L. T. Reynolds
W. Hill
T. G. Smith
L. Raby
W. G. Holmes
H. H. Troop
A. U. Matte
M. A. Hull
E. G. W. Allwood
I. R. Carlin
D. L. Macquisten, *Asst.*
L. J. Tondreau

Amherst & St. Catherine
Atwater & Notre Dame
Atwater & St. Catherine
Beaver Hall
Bonaventure
Jean Talon
Laurier Ave.
Monkland & Beaconsfield
Monkland & Harvard
Mt. Royal & St. Lawrence
Papineau Ave.
Park & Bernard
Peel & Sherbrooke
Place d'Armes
Point St. Charles
Queen Mary & Decarie
St. Catherine & Bleury

St. Catherine &
Jeanne d'Arc
St. Catherine &
McGill College
St. Denis & St. Catherine

St. Hubert St.
St. Lawrence & St. Zotique
St. Matthew St.
Seigneurs St.
Sherbrooke & Bleury
Sherbrooke & Decarie
Sherbrooke & Guy

J. W. MacDonald
R. F. Powell, *Asst.*
N. A. O. Demers
P. J. Boudreau, *Asst.*
J. V. B. Saint-Cyr
J. A. Lacroix
D. W. McLelland
H. P. Strong
P. B. Elwood
D. T. Youngson
R. R. Herman

QUEBEC

Continued

MONTREAL, *Continued*
Sherbrooke & Hampton
Stanley St.

Tramways Terminal
MONTREAL AIRPORT
MONTREAL EAST
MONTREAL WEST
MOUNT ROYAL
NORANDA
OUTREMONT,
Van Horne & Outremont
QUEBEC

*St. James & St. Peter
Limoilou
St. Roch
St. Sauveur
Upper Town

RAWDON
RIMOUSKI
ROCK ISLAND
ST. GEORGE EAST
ST. HYACINTHE
ST. JOHNS
ST. LAURENT (Montreal)
ST. PAUL L'ERMITE
SHAWINIGAN FALLS
SHERBROOKE

*87 Wellington
Upper Town

SOREL
THETFORD MINES
THREE RIVERS
VAL D'OR
VALLEYFIELD
VERDUN
Wellington & Galt
Verdun & Woodlands
WESTMOUNT
Greene Ave.
Victoria Ave.

Manager

H. J. Clarke
{C. T. Medlar
E. P. Fraser, *Asst.*
R. S. Scott
W. D. Macnaughton
J. M. Bernuy
J. A. Scriven
A. J. B. Clutsam
J. G. W. Lee

G. M. McKeown

H. L. Austin
E. O. Lacroix
J. W. Laliberte
J. Lavallee
W. H. F. G.

Warmington
J. L. Kinsella
J. E. M. Garipey
G. Petrie
J. E. Forget
L. E. Vinet
L. J. Robichaud
J. J. Callanan
J. H. N. Blanchette
J. A. A. Morel

H. L. Gagnon
N. L. Amirault
J. A. P. Tessier
J. J. L. Lavoie
D. A. Bisson
L. S. Martin
B. U. Bousquet

H. W. Ferguson
H. Langshaw

J. M. Carleton
G. T. Brownlee

SASKATCHEWAN

ABBEY
ABERNETHY
ALSASK
ANEROID
ARCOLA
BALCARRES
BRUNO
CABRI
CADILLAC
CARLYLE
CARROT RIVER
CLIMAX
CONQUEST

Manager

J. J. Dorey
(*Sub to Lemberg*)
R. L. Fingarson
W. J. Murray
H. B. Fairbairn
S. S. Shaw
H. W. Clarke
T. H. Van Wyck
H. N. Hamre
E. Arscott
F. P. Smith
C. G. Botham
H. B. Todd

*Main Branch

Saskatchewan Continued

CRAIK
CUPAR
CUT KNIFE
DELISLE
EATONIA
ELROSE
ESTERHAZY
EYEBROW
FILLMORE
FOAM LAKE
GOVAN
GULL LAKE
HANLEY
HARRIS
IMPERIAL
INDIAN HEAD
INVERMAY
ITUNA
KERROBERT
LANIGAN
LEASK
LEMBERG
LIBERTY
LIPTON
LUMSDEN
LUSELAND
MACKLIN
MARYFIELD
MEADOW LAKE
MELFORT
MELVILLE
MILDEN
MOOSE JAW
MOOSOMIN
MORSE
NEUDORF
NORTH BATTLEFORD
OGEMA
OXBOW
PERDUE
PLENTY
PRINCE ALBERT
QU'APPELLE
REGINA

ROSETOWN
SASKATOON
*241 Second Ave. South
Nutana

SHAUNAVON
SOUTHEY
STRASBOURG
SUTHERLAND
SWIFT CURRENT
VANGUARD
VISCOUNT
WAPELLA
WATROUS
WAWOTA
WEYBURN
WILKIE
WINDTHORST
YORKTON
YOUNG

G. B. Hooker
C. W. Ketcheson
F. G. Griffiths
L. J. Walley
G. A. Prentice
W. H. Walker
S. C. Hall
H. E. Christenson
P. Mackie
A. G. Baxter
P. J. LeMasurier
J. Macdonald
C. N. Shingler
C. A. Cyr
D. F. Duke
A. D. Leslie
J. D. M. Street
A. J. Terry
E. Nelson
R. E. Mundell
W. E. Stedman
C. C. Carter
D. M. Miller
P. J. Passler
L. E. Guilbault
J. J. Hand
W. J. Laurie
T. D. Holloway
H. W. Smith
A. F. Fairman
W. G. Hart
I. E. Austman
E. I. Vickers
R. A. Roberts
H. S. Richardson
F. W. Kuhn
N. H. Vicq
P. J. O'Sullivan
A. E. H. Whitehouse
J. Dingwall
N. Calvert
R. L. Jones
G. F. Heron
{J. L. Vickerson
E. A. Menzies, *Asst.*
W. J. Garland

G. A. Holtby
V. R. Phillips
R. J. Cuthbertson
G. A. McArter
G. F. Murphy
(*Sub to Saskatoon*)
F. W. Moore
A. C. Shattuck
W. E. Bowen
W. B. McIntosh
F. B. Morfitt
A. E. Sharp
D. R. McDougald
J. A. Wilton
J. W. Fraser
A. A. May
R. B. Irons

NEWFOUNDLAND

GANDER
GOOSE AIRPORT
(Labrador)
HEART'S CONTENT
PLACENTIA
ST. JOHN'S
*226-236 Water

West End
STEPHENVILLE
TRINITY

Manager
J. E. Austen, *Rel.*

R. G. Gillissie, *Actg.*
E. B. Rankin
M. F. Channing

{ J. Baxter
H. L. McKee, *Asst.*
H. G. Macdonald
J. F. Turner
T. G. Greene

WEST INDIES

Cuba

BAYAMO
CAMAGUEY

CIEGO DE AVILA
GUANTANAMO
HAVANA

*Cor. Obrapia & Aguiar

Avenida de Italia 407

Lonja del Comercio

Muralla 374
Padre Varela 360
Paseo de Marti 307

HOLGUIN
MORON
PINAR DEL RIO
SAGUA LA GRANDE
SANCTI SPIRITUS
SANTA CLARA
SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Manager
M. J. Pages
{ A. M. Connolly
P. Rodriguez, *Asst.*
G. F. Trevejo
A. L. Queral

{ H. M. Grindell
J. A. Yznaga, *Joint*
P. H. Eaton, *Asst.*
I. Macintosh, *Asst.*
L. G. J. Vianello, *Asst.*
J. Fernandez
R. D. Hatch, *Asst.*
R. T. W. Hill
A. H. Suarez, *Asst.*
C. M. Garcia
P. Godinez
E. Juncadella
F. J. Tobin
L. G. Hairs
M. Garcia
G. Robau
W. Rojas M.
J. Baro
R. M. A. Ros
C. L. Freeman, *Asst.*
J. R. D. Reguera, *Asst.*

Puerto Rico

MAYAGUEZ
SAN JUAN

SANTURCE

Dominican Republic

CIUDAD TRUJILLO

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

F. R. Colon
{ E. H. O. Thorne
J. Ferrer de C., *Asst.*
J. S. M. Mitchell, *Asst.*
E. P. S. Soler

{ G. R. Conrad
W. C. Reid, *Joint*
R. Cott, *Asst.*
R. Shaw
F. Loinaz
P. C. Hutchison

L. Rodriguez

*Main Branch

Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE

Manager
G. H. Gordon

Antigua

ST. JOHN'S

E. F. Birkett

Bahamas

NASSAU

*Bay St.

East End

{ H. C. McLean
P. S. Potter, *Asst.*
D. McIntosh

Barbados

BRIDGETOWN

C. A. Gilliat

Dominica

ROSEAU

R. H. Johnson

Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S

E. C. Renwick

Jamaica

KINGSTON

MONTEGO BAY

{ H. J. Evennett, O.B.E.
D. M. Lundie, *Asst.*
W. A. Jemmott

Montserrat

PLYMOUTH

R. White

St. Kitts

BASSETERRE

N. B. H. Watson

Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN

SAN FERNANDO

{ J. W. Bradshaw
E. A. Lyder, *Asst.*
S. H. Dalgliesh, *Asst.*
H. W. Whittles

CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

BUENOS AIRES

*Cor. San Martin &
Bartolome Mitre

Calle Callao
Calle Santa Fe

Manager
{ C. W. Dewis
R. Glahome, *Asst.*
V. P. H. Alcock, *Asst.*
J. A. W. Birnie
A. Carraro

Brazil

PERNAMBUCO (Recife)
RIO DE JANEIRO

SANTOS
SAO PAULO

R. J. Rogers
{ S. McAlister, C.B.E.
A. R. Wright, *Asst.*
F. G. Langley, *Asst.*
J. D. Campbell, *Rel.*
C. G. Hayes
W. N. Frank, *Joint*
J. I. Melville, *Asst.*

Central and South America Continued

British Guiana

GEORGETOWN

NEW AMSTERDAM

Manager
 { G. V. S. Sharpe
 V. H. Martin, *Asst.*
 F. A. Watson

British Honduras

BELIZE

E. D. Bynoe

Colombia

BARRANQUILLA
 BOGOTA

{ J. M. Johnson
 F. Lazzari
 R. K. Mennell, *Asst.*
 R. L. Hall, *Asst.*
 E. A. Lough
 P. Bossio Watts
 A. S. Hamilton
 J. Riley

CALI
 CARTAGENA
 MANIZALES
 MEDELLIN

Peru

LIMA

{ W. H. Duff
 J. S. Milne, *Asst.*

Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO

{ J. R. Peet
 H. E. Davis, *Asst.*

Venezuela

CARACAS

CIUDAD BOLIVAR
 MARACAIBO

{ D. M. Coburn
 A. E. S. Hinde, *Asst.*
 A. L. Escoffery
 M. W. Newell

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON

*6 Lothbury, E.C. 2

WEST END

2 Cockspur St., S.W.1.

Manager
 { E. B. McInerney
 G. B. Irvine, *Asst.*
 F. E. Watson, *Asst.*
 L. R. Newman
 A. P. Harvey, *Asst.*

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK AGENCY

68 William St.

Agent
 { N. G. Hart
 E. C. Holahan
 T.A.B. Anderson, *Asst.*
 J. B. Miller, *Asst.*
 J. W. Ganann, *Asst.*

AUXILIARY IN FRANCE

THE ROYAL BANK
 OF CANADA (FRANCE)

Paris, 3 Rue Scribe,

C. H. Hunt, *Mgr.*

*Main Branch

Recapitulation

BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NFLD.

Alberta	51
British Columbia	55
Manitoba	52
New Brunswick	22
Nova Scotia	61
Ontario	221
Prince Edward Island	5
Quebec	81
Saskatchewan	75
Newfoundland	8

(Includes 33 sub-branches) 631

BRANCHES IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

<i>West Indies</i>	
Cuba	17
Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti	9
British West Indies	12
<i>Central and South America</i>	
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay	8
Venezuela and British Guiana	5
British Honduras	1
Colombia and Peru	7
<i>Europe</i>	
London and Paris	3
<i>United States</i>	
New York	1
	<hr/> 63

Total Branches 694

(Jan. 8th, 1948)

