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THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869



Proceedings at the Seventy-third
Annual Meeting

MONTREAL
JANUARY 8TH, 1942

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	- - - -	\$50,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	- - - -	\$35,000,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	-	\$23,209,074

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 29, 1941

DIRECTORS

MORRIS W. WILSON,
President and Managing Director:

G. H. DUGGAN, Vice-President	W. F. ANGUS, Vice-President	A. E. DYMENT, Vice-President	S. G. DOBSON, Vice-President
JOHN T. ROSS	Quebec, Que.	RAY LAWSON	London, Ont.
W. H. McWILLIAMS	Winnipeg, Man.	N. L. LEACH	Winnipeg, Man.
A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	Winnipeg, Man.	CONRAD S. RILEY	Winnipeg, Man.
G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL	Halifax, N.S.	JOHN BURNS	Calgary, Alta.
STEPHEN HAAS	Toronto, Ont.	G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.	Montreal, Que.
W. H. MALKIN	Vancouver, B.C.	J. D. JOHNSON	Montreal, Que.
G. HARRISON SMITH	Toronto, Ont.	HON. W. C. WOODWARD	Victoria, B.C.
PAUL F. SISE	Montreal, Que.	Rt. Hon. Viscount	
J. McG. STEWART, K.C.	Halifax, N.S.	BENNETT, P.C.	Mickleham, Eng.
JOHN S. NORRIS	Montreal, Que.	HAROLD CRABTREE	Montreal, Que.
G. W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.	Montreal, Que.	G. A. DOBBIE	Galt, Ont.
ARTHUR B. WOOD	Montreal, Que.	ARTHUR CROSS	Montreal, Que.
HOWARD P. ROBINSON	Saint John, N.B.	NORMAN C. URQUHART	Toronto, Ont.

73rd Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

JANUARY 8TH, 1942

The Seventy-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the bank, in Montreal, on Thursday, January 8th, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Among those present were: C. E. Amy, A. D. Anderson, W. F. Angus, T. H. Atkinson, A. Baird, A. Ballantyne, H. H. Black, W. B. Blackader, R. M. Boyd, N. P. Bryant, John Burns, A. McTavish Campbell, F. D. Chapman, R. E. Cox, H. Crabtree, G. A. Dobbie, S. G. Dobson, F. G. Donaldson, V. D. Drury, G. H. Duggan, S. A. Duke, Albert Dupuis, A. E. Dymont, A. S. Fraser, A. B. Gordon, C. A. Gray, W. S. Greene, N. G. Hart, W. S. Hart, M. O. Haskell, J. R. Heron, H. G. Hesler, A. W. Hodgson, C. J. Hodgson, F. H. Hopkins, F. J. Horning, Gordon Hyde, K.C., A. B. Jamieson, C. R. Johnson, J. D. Johnson, Paul C. Jones, J. T. Keay, J. C. Kelly, J. N. Laing, John Langdon, J. L. Lawson, Ray Lawson, Harold Long, A. T. Lowe, W. J. Lucas, G. A. Macdonald, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., C. H. Macfarlane, Hugh Mackay, C. Russel Mackenzie, K.C., G. W. MacKimmie, G. F. MacLure, D. N. MacRae, J. P. MacRae, W. H. Malkin, A. F. McAlpine, J. E. McLurg, C. T. Medlar, W. D. Melvin, B. L. Mitchell, G. MacGregor Mitchell, W. R. Mitchell, F. S. Moffitt, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., B. O. Moxon, J. Muir, C.B. Neapole, A. J. Nesbitt, J. A. Noonan, H. T. O'Neill, R. Park, C. C. Pineo, John Pritchard, Conrad S. Riley, Howard P. Robinson, A. W. Rogers, Maj. Gen. J. G. Ross, Dr. J. W. Ross, R. H. Sims, P. F. Sise, W. H. Stevens, B. B. Stevenson, J. McG. Stewart, K.C. W. Garth Thomson, H. P. Thornhill, H. W. Thorp, G. M. Todd, L. C. Tombs, C. P. Tomlinson, J. E. Trottier, J. W. Tyson, Norman C. Urquhart, M. M. Walter, E. C. Wilson, James Wilson, M. W. Wilson, Arthur B. Wood.

On the motion of Mr. P. F. Sise, seconded by Mr. John Burns, Mr. Morris W. Wilson took the chair.

The Chairman appointed Mr. H. G. Hesler to act as Secretary of the meeting and Mr. G. M. Todd and Mr. James Wilson to act as Scrutineers.

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

On the motion of Mr. G. MacGregor Mitchell, seconded by Mr. G. A. Dobbie, the Annual Statement, accompanied by the Auditors' Report and Statements of Controlled Companies were taken as read.

The Secretary then read the Directors' Report as follows:

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Seventy-second Annual Report for the year ended 29th November 1941, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1940.....	\$3,198,146.37	
Profits for the year ended 29th November, 1941, after providing for Dominion Government taxes amounting to \$1,892,224.96 and after making appropriations to contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made.....	3,535,928.47	<u>\$6,734,074.84</u>
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend No. 214 at 8% per annum.....	\$700,000.00	
Dividend No. 215 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 216 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
Dividend No. 217 at 8% per annum.....	700,000.00	
	<u>\$2,800,000.00</u>	
Contribution to the Pension Fund Society.....	325,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	<u>3,209,074.84</u>	<u>\$6,734,074.84</u>

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

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

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. The Head Office and branches of the bank were inspected, as is customary, within the fiscal year.

Two new branches were established in Newfoundland and one in Puerto Rico. In Canada, seven branches were closed, six branches were changed to sub-branches and three branches were opened. The total number of branches in operation at November 29th was, therefore, reduced to 677, of which 611 were in Canada and Newfoundland and 66 in other countries.

It is with extreme regret we record the death on September 28, 1941 of Sir Herbert S. Holt, K. B., whose guidance and counsel have been important factors in the progress of the bank since he was first elected a Director on February 8, 1905. He was elected Vice-President February 13, 1907 and President on November 16, 1908. Upon retiring from the Presidency on November 30, 1934, he was elected Chairman of the Board.

At the request of the British Government, and with the approval of the Board, your President and Managing Director, Mr. M. W. Wilson, is devoting most of his time to duties away from the bank as Chairman of the British Supply Council in North America, with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The efficient manner in which the officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties merits the appreciation of your Directors, which is herein recorded.

Under the Bank Act election to the office of Chairman of the Board is optional with the Board of Directors, and it is proposed that no action be taken to fill this position.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. W. WILSON,
President and Managing Director.

General Statement • 29TH NOVEMBER, 1941

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid up.....	\$ 35,000,000.00
Reserve fund.....	20,000,000.00
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account.....	3,209,074.84
Dividends unclaimed.....	47,196.58
Dividend No. 217 (at 8% per annum), payable 1st December, 1941.....	700,000.00
	\$ 58,956,271.42

Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government.....	\$31,385,428.71	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments.....	11,538,097.33	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest.....	484,749,276.16	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	417,403,399.71	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada.....	19,867.10	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	11,008,127.16	
	956,104,196.17	
Notes of the bank in circulation.....	22,325,889.88	
Bills payable.....	6,606.46	
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding.....	35,906,480.01	
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads.....	1,820,317.72	

\$1,075,119,761.66

ASSETS

Gold held in Canada.....	\$ 99.50
Subsidiary coin held in Canada.....	1,789,294.84
Gold held elsewhere.....	31,132.13
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere.....	1,799,412.68
Notes of Bank of Canada.....	23,616,848.50
Deposits with Bank of Canada.....	62,925,378.28
Notes of other chartered banks.....	646,663.70
Government and bank notes other than Canadian.....	23,468,217.28
	\$114,277,046.91

Cheques on other banks.....	46,251,360.34
Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada.....	2,763.16
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	73,547,538.87
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value.....	209,903,172.06
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value.....	161,328,787.09
Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value.....	7,484,368.95
Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	13,849,027.72
Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	31,449,226.57
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	7,340,019.83
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	16,484,997.69
	\$681,918,309.19

Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for.....	241,782,846.36
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	1,036,891.18
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	15,648,081.17
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for.....	75,554,655.52
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for.....	1,574,684.93
Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	14,228,242.27
Real estate other than bank premises.....	1,801,258.39
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....	667,449.30
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra.....	35,906,480.01
Shares of and loans to controlled companies.....	3,182,415.97
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation.....	1,200,000.00
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	618,447.37
	\$1,075,119,761.66

M. W. WILSON,
President and Managing Director.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 29th November, 1941, 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, 1941, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A., of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.	} Auditors.
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MONTREAL, Canada,
December 22, 1941.

GLOBE REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED
AND
ROYAL BUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement as at 29th November, 1941

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 4,032,000.00	Real Estate, at not more than cost.....	\$24,198,695.45
Reserve.....	\$ 1,717,490.38	Cash in Bank.....	913.20
Profit and Loss Account.....	297.90	Other Assets.....	9,380.30
	1,717,788.28		
First Mortgage Bonds.....	8,000,000.00		
Accrued Interest.....	100,000.00		
Due to The Royal Bank of Canada.....	3,182,413.97		
Depreciation Reserve.....	7,173,230.74		
Liabilities not included in above.....	3,555.96		
	\$24,208,988.95		\$24,208,988.95

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 \$1.00. Royal Building Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of Globe Realty Corporation, Limited.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of the Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Royal Building Corporation, for the year ended 29th November, 1941, 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, 1941, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporations.

MONTREAL, December 22, 1941.

(Signed) JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.

CANADIAN REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED

Statement as at 29th November, 1941

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 919,600.00	Real Estate, at not more than cost.....	\$ 4,789,551.91
Reserve.....	\$4,520.80	Cash in Bank.....	88,201.90
Profit and Loss Account.....	5.50		
	4,526.30		
First Mortgage Serial Bonds.....	2,000,000.00		
Accrued Interest.....	37,875.00		
Depreciation Reserve.....	1,915,752.51		
	\$ 4,877,753.81		\$ 4,877,753.81

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

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of the Canadian Realty Corporation, Limited, for the year ended 29th November, 1941, and have obtained all the information and explanations required. We certify that in our opinion the above statement is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs as at 29th November, 1941, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporation.

MONTREAL, December 22, 1941.

(Signed) JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.

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

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet before you to-day are evidence of satisfactory operations during a year of greatly changed conditions in Finance and Industry due to the war, now well into its third year. Conditions which we used to consider normal no longer exist and we are doing our principal business in a country more regimented and restricted by Government regulations than ever experienced by a Democratic state. Notwithstanding these regulations, which at one time would have been considered intolerable, but which we recognize as necessary in the kind of war which has been forced upon us, your bank has continued to expand. While it naturally becomes more and more difficult to make reasonable profits, we have, because of enlarged business and economies effected, been able to show earnings comparable with a year ago.

After providing for taxes, profits were \$3,535,928, an increase of \$9,034 over those of a year ago. This amount, added to \$3,198,146 brought forward, makes available for distribution \$6,734,074. Dividends paid amounted to \$2,800,000. We contributed \$325,000 to the Pension Fund Society, and \$400,000 was written off Bank Premises, leaving \$3,209,074 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

Increased business activity, not only in Canada but in the majority of the countries where we do business, has resulted in substantially larger figures under many of the headings in our Balance Sheet. The following are the principal changes: Total Assets are now \$1,075,119,761, an increase of \$119,549,435. This figure represents an all-time high in the bank's history. Cash on Hand and Balances Due by Banks total \$187,827,349, Dominion and Provincial Bonds total \$371,231,959. Adding to these two items Other Securities, Cheques on Banks, and Call Loans, we have Total Liquid Assets of \$681,918,309 representing 69.56% of our Total Liabilities to the Public.

Our holdings of Dominion Government Securities are up during the year \$55,959,559.

Commercial loans in Canada have continued to expand and during the year increased a further \$12,331,629 to \$241,782,846. Considering the tremendous expansion taking place in our industrial activity, this increase is a very moderate one and its relative smallness is accounted for by the fact that a great deal of the development is being financed by the Government; furthermore, many concerns have built up their cash position to such an extent that they require little banking assistance. The turnover is very great, and while the number and amount of new loans is large, there has on the other hand been very considerable liquidation. Fresh borrowers do appear, but many companies which were regular bank borrowers do not now find it necessary to lean upon the bank for assistance, largely because the character of their business has changed. They are now engaged principally in producing war material for the Government and consequently collect the amounts due them more promptly. The heavy expenditures by the Government for war purposes result in more money being in circulation and long term credits are not required as heretofore. Commercial Loans outside of Canada are down \$3,722,740 and total Call Loans are up \$6,186,835.

On the Liability side of the Balance Sheet, Deposits by the Public show an increase of \$97,546,128, of which \$64,198,458 was in Canada and \$33,347,670 at foreign branches. We generally regard 1929 as the peak period of the boom years and it is interesting to note that our public deposits are now \$152,259,936 higher than on November 30th of that year.

I am pleased to report that more new deposit accounts have been opened this past year than in any similar period in the history of the bank. We welcome these new accounts because we recognize in them an indication that many of our people are being helped by increased employment to find their footing and

save money. We are doing our best to foster this growth, not only because it builds up the bank's clientele, but mainly because saving is an essential development in our war economy.

Following our practice during the last several years, expenditures on Bank Premises have been restricted to extensions and renovations. An appropriation of \$400,000 has been made in Bank Premises Account and \$400,000 in our property holding companies, making a total appropriation of \$800,000 against Real Estate Holdings, the same as last year. During the year the outstanding 4½% bonds of the Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, were refunded on a 3¾% basis.

The business of our branches outside of Canada has continued along healthy and profitable lines throughout the year. Branches in Newfoundland, the British West Indies and British Guiana have participated in the increasing commercial and banking activities which have resulted from the work of construction of bases being established by the United States under the agreement made with Great Britain in September 1940. Similar activities in Puerto Rico have had a like effect. Conditions in Cuba have greatly improved since my remarks of a year ago, due to an unexpected increased demand for sugar by the United States and Great Britain. This resulted in a clearance of all stocks of sugar during the year at improved prices. It is expected that the sugar crop of 1942 will be considerably larger than any produced in recent years, and that prices will be more remunerative. This, joined with an improvement in other lines, gives promise of distinctly better conditions in Cuba in the immediate future.

In South American countries business has fluctuated with the changing conditions in international trade, but the operations of our branches in the several Republics where we are represented have been maintained on a satisfactory basis. The Trade Mission, headed by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was accomplished during the year, and there has been an exchange of Ministers by Canada with Brazil, Argentina and Chile. Commercial and political relations between Canada and Latin American countries have undoubtedly been strengthened by these initial developments. For a more comprehensive review of these relations, I refer you to our Monthly Letter of October last. This gives me the opportunity to remind shareholders that we issue every two months a review of business conditions in Latin America and the West Indies. Upon application, we shall be glad to place additional names on our mailing list for this Review. The report of this meeting to be mailed to shareholders will, as usual, include brief comments on conditions in Canada and the other countries in which we have branches.

The past year has been a difficult one for the staff and too much credit cannot be given to each member for the commendable way in which all, both men and women, have performed their duties. The more experienced members of the staff, particularly, are under great pressure because of extra business and the need to train newcomers in their duties.

Since the outbreak of war, 1,052 officers, including 43 from our foreign branches, have been granted leave of absence to serve in the armed forces. In Canada and Newfoundland 40% of our male employees under 30 years of age enlisted. We have assured all these young men, of whom we are justly proud, and to whose return we are looking forward, that positions will be available to them. To all of these we express our gratitude for their willing response in the country's hour of need.

The posts left vacant by our young men who have donned uniforms and are now serving with the Navy, Army, and Air Force, have been filled to a great extent by girls. Because those who have been granted leave were experienced clerks, it

has been necessary to employ a larger number of inexperienced persons to do the same volume of work. This volume is increasing month by month, keeping pace with rising business activity, so that we have had to increase our staff to 7,672, which is 544 more than at the outbreak of war. The new staff, which has been added on a temporary basis, is fitting into our organization splendidly.

I cannot pass from this subject without referring to the officers and staff of our two branches in London, England. They have continued to serve loyally and efficiently under very trying conditions.

I regret exceedingly to report that eight of our young men have given their lives in the country's service. We extend to their relatives our sincere sympathy.

There has come to industry and business in Canada a new experience, the fixing of prices and the licensing of many of their activities. Some people view with concern the institution of these controls and it seems to me an appropriate time to point out that such licensing and price fixing are commonplace with banks. The much discussed war measures merely bring other commercial concerns into line temporarily with the permanent regulation of the chartered banks.

Our charters, or licenses if you will, are granted to us by virtue of the Bank Act which comes up for revision at ten-year intervals, at which time the chartered banks are subject to close examination by the Banking Committee of Parliament. All of our powers are strictly regulated by law. For instance, the maximum rate of interest we are permitted to charge is fixed by law. There is even a ceiling on the commission we may charge for collecting a bill discounted in one city and payable in another. We are not allowed to charge more than a fixed flat fee for small casual transactions. Arising out of the Bank Act are many restrictions upon the nature of the business we may undertake. For example, we are not permitted to own real estate except for our own use; we must not make loans against real estate security. We are subject to inspection by the Inspector General of Banks, who reports direct to the Minister of Finance. Every month, every quarter and every year we must make detailed and extensive statements to the Finance Department. Another example of the extent to which the business of the banks is controlled is in the

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

A year ago it was our privilege to have our late Chairman, Sir Herbert S. Holt, with us at the Annual Meeting. To-day, it is my sad duty to refer to his death, which, as you know, occurred on September 28th.

Sir Herbert first became associated with the bank in 1905, when he was appointed a Director. He became Vice-President two years later, and President in 1908. At that time, the bank was relatively small, with only 107 branches. When he relinquished the Presidency in 1934, the bank was represented by nearly 800 branches in all parts of the Dominion, and in the West Indies and South America. Total assets increased during his Presidency from under fifty million dollars to over one billion, and the number of shareholders from 800 to 12,000.

Sir Herbert's career was linked with the most picturesque period in the history of Canada, and he was unquestionably one of the outstanding figures of his time. He left the mark of his energy, foresight, and courage on many of the leading enterprises of the country. To us in the bank he was always a wise counsellor, and in his passing we feel we have lost a tried and true friend.

The seventy-second Annual Report and Balance Sheet just presented to you by the General Manager will, I am sure, be received by you with satisfaction. It discloses a strong position, despite the difficulties occasioned by the war, and it indicates continued ability to play our full part in financing

matter of Foreign Exchange. Since the outbreak of the war we are required to be licensed by the Foreign Exchange Control Board before we can buy or sell foreign exchange and the regulations lay down the commission we may charge on such transactions.

I do not point to these things in any critical way, but merely to show that what is revolutionary control of other businesses in the interests of wartime stability, is part of the every-day experience of banks. Price ceilings are not a novelty with us.

Business in Canada has reached a momentum never before experienced in our history and indications are that 1942 will see all records broken in business expansion. Unemployment is practically non-existent. This business development has, of course, placed increased burdens upon your bank. The work involved in handling War Loans and War Savings applications and deliveries is very considerable and the tremendous additional number of cheques issued by the Government and the various war plants adds further to the amount of routine work in the branches. This all means increased staff. Furthermore, higher living costs have brought about higher salaries and war bonuses. Lower yields on Government securities and increased costs make for lower earnings. On the other hand, such operating economies as are possible are being effected and if the volume of business continues to rise, as I anticipate it will, we can look forward to reasonably satisfactory results during 1942.

You will, I know, agree with me that the outstanding thing at the moment, and the one to which we must subordinate all else, is the winning of the war. Those of us who cannot don uniform must fight in other ways; we must all work with a new and greater urge—in the mill, the mine, the forest, the factory, the business house, the bank. To help marshal this nation's utmost resource, those who cannot fight in other ways must ever be ready to pay, to give, to lend to the limit of our country's need. And in all this massing for the struggle in which survival itself is the stake, The Royal Bank of Canada will be found loyally doing its full part—the patriotic part that a strong bank in a strong system can contribute to the nation's strength for the victory that must, and will, eventually be won.

the war-time requirements of our customers and the Government.

INDUSTRY IN WAR-TIME

To-day our thoughts are still preoccupied by war. In the nature of things, the war must be uppermost in our minds because it affects us so intimately in our private lives and in our every-day activities. In recent weeks it has drawn very close to our shores.

This emergency has called to the surface the ability and the determination of our people. One of the revelations of this war has been the capacity of Canadian industry to expand, build and reorganize, without disruption, into a heavy hitting weapon of war.

Two years ago we were incapable of outfitting an infantry division; to-day our industries can equip a new division every six weeks. We are making tanks, guns, planes, ammunition, ships and mechanical transport. Canadian equipment is being used in every area of war.

Up to September 30th last year there had been placed in Canada war orders totalling two billion, five hundred and seventy-eight million dollars. In the first two years of war we provided Great Britain with food valued at \$443 million, and in this third year we have scheduled shipments worth \$310 million. The steel industry is producing at a rate 65 per cent

higher than the 1935-38 average. The aluminum industry has expanded to the point where it can supply the needs of Canada's war production, and Great Britain's, and then undertake to furnish 750 million pounds during the next two years to the United States.

It is significant that our extraordinary industrial expansion should have taken place with so great co-operation between Capital and Labour. In the first six months of 1941 there was a time loss per thousand workers of only 54 working days, compared with 41 in Britain and 381 in the United States.

In addition to its good production record, industry has been setting up plant schools to train women and youths to take the places vacated by men joining the forces, and to provide for further expansion. The 40,000 thus trained have been added to 41,500 trained in technical schools, to provide an industrial army which is bearing an important load in Canada's prosecution of the war.

The index of industrial production has risen from 109 in August 1939 to 157 in October 1941, against an average of only 56 in 1919.

The point of full employment has, for all practical purposes, been reached, and now we must face those problems of reallocation of manpower which I forecast last year as a then-coming necessity.

Our ability to fight and win this war depends not only upon the mass of our resources, but also upon the way these resources are used.

Credit must be given to the Government for the way in which it approached industry, and persuaded manufacturers to go into production of the strange and complicated apparatus of war. Not only did the Government show initiative by organizing on a scale that would have appalled people in ordinary times, but it made available advances of money to build new plants and to expand production. It spread its contracts throughout the country, wherever firms or individuals could be found who were in a position to fill them.

To all of these achievements we are glad to pay tribute, and we are proud of the part your bank has had in working with industry and government to accomplish such results.

INFLATION MUST BE AVOIDED

You cannot divert half a million men into the armed services to engage in the most extravagant kind of destruction and consumption of goods, and expect business at home to proceed as usual, or prices to remain as usual. Between the rising purchasing power of men and women steadily employed in producing goods for the armed forces, and the declining volume of consumers' goods and services, prices are caught in an economic pincers movement.

Failure of the public to realize the urgent nature of the need for economy in spending has led to the imposition of drastic governmental price and wage controls to head off the inflation spiral whose advent would be so disastrous.

With the tragic memory of the inflation of the first World War in mind, thinking people believe that almost any measure would be justified to prevent a repetition. But even the present controls cannot be effective unless the public is persuaded of their necessity.

The recent government measures were promulgated at a time when increases in the cost of living, amounting to 14.6 per cent since the outbreak of war, seemed to indicate that the appropriate time had arrived to impose regulation. This was initiated through the fixing of wages and salaries, and the freezing of prices for goods, services and rents. The experiment, the first of its magnitude in any democratic country, is too recent for us to pass judgment upon. In fact, the nature of the measures is such that no final judgment can be given until the need for the restraint has passed, and the whole structure and the experience of other countries are before us for comparison and study.

However, if anyone is inclined to be critical, let him think of how dangerously our present position parallels that of the first Great War. The spiral which started at outbreak of that war resulted in a rise of 100 points in the wholesale price index, from 64 in July 1914 to the high of 164 in May 1920. The increase in the first 25 months of that war was 20 points; in the first 25 months of this war, the index has climbed 21 points. In the face of these facts, it would be difficult to argue that an effort should not be made to control the situation before it gets out of hand.

It would be absurd to expect that in the midst of this colossal diversion of material and man-power we should expect to live as we lived in peace-time. There are not enough idle resources in Canada, and not enough extra man-hours, to enable us to carry the war load and at the same time maintain peace standards of living and pleasure.

We have reached the point where we must cut down unnecessary consumption, in order to make available for the war effort all the resources possible. Our only limitation must be the health, efficiency and morale of our people.

We must keep constantly before us the realization that our war effort consists, in a material sense, in things and services: that is, food, raw materials and manufactured products on the one hand, and man-power on the other. To the extent that we use food, raw materials and manufactured products unnecessarily for our personal pleasure, or to maintain a needlessly high standard of living, to that extent do we definitely weaken the war effort. Similarly, as we allow people to minister to our personal pleasure needlessly, we bring about the same results. To express it another way: what you and I demand in the way of material things and personal services cannot at the same time be available for the war effort.

IMPORTANCE OF WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

As an aid in mobilizing all our resources, the War Savings Certificate plan seems to hold great promise. Investment in these certificates at this time postpones purchases of luxury goods until after the war.

We may find it difficult, as businessmen, to understand why it should be necessary for the government to spend so much money, effort, and persuasive powers to obtain investment in War Savings Certificates. With most of the new spending money concentrated in the lower income groups, it would seem the course of wisdom for these groups to restrain their spending. By doing so they would keep down the demand for the dwindling supply of consumer goods, and thereby hold prices down to their own advantage. Anyone who is now earning high wages as a result of the war should be able to look ahead 7 years, to anticipate a return of \$10 a month for every \$8 he saves and invests now.

In this connection I suggest that there is a channel of distribution which might well be invited into the most whole-hearted co-operation. Our Canadian Labour Unions are among our greatest realists. For that reason, and because of the great appeal to the instinct of self-preservation which these certificates hold, it seems to me that an earnest approach to the unions would have good results. Our government could say: "This is your problem before anyone else's. It is your people who will benefit most by taking advantage of the certificate sale. You, as an organization, will be doing your members a good turn by urging them to invest, and you will be making for yourselves and for them a cushion for post-war years or for old age."

CANADA'S SUPPORT OF BRITAIN

It should be a source of great satisfaction to Canadians that they have been in a position to give such direct and important war support to Great Britain.

We are at war beside Britain for the sake of the liberties which are regarded as vital by all sections of our population.

Under these liberties, the privileges of minorities are protected within the framework of democratic government.

Canada is in this war as a comrade-in-arms with Great Britain, sharing the toil and the price. We pay the whole cost of raising, arming and maintaining the Canadian forces serving in Canada, Great Britain, Gibraltar, the Far East, the West Indies and Newfoundland. We supply Great Britain with food, textiles, lumber and finished apparatus of war, and we do not demand "cash on the barrel head". Not one dollar of the \$250 millions of gold sent to Canada by Great Britain has been used to pay for goods of Canadian origin — it has all been expended in the United States, with much more of our own gold, to cover a part of the cost of raw materials and machinery brought to Canada to produce war goods for British account. From the beginning of the war until March 31st, 1941, we extended credit to Great Britain for war purposes to the extent of \$795 million and by March 31st, 1942, \$900 million more will have been added. This contribution to the war effort has been made gladly by Canada, bravely and without fanfare.

BIG WAR PROFITS IMPOSSIBLE

The Canadian Government acts as purchasing agent for many commodities desired by Great Britain, and rigidly guards against speculative price increases. The price paid for bacon, for instance, is below that prevailing at the beginning of the war, production being subsidized by the Canadian Government, and we are shipping more than three times the highest quantity ever shipped in pre-war years. Our sales of base metals and timber to Great Britain are at prices prevailing before the war, and far below current world market prices. Profit margins on war manufactures are no higher on goods for the United Kingdom than on goods for Canadian account, and you all know how carefully the latter have been regulated by the Government. There has been neither opportunity nor disposition for our producers to make big profits out of this war.

We are aiding in other ways, too. We have 6,000 British children in our homes, and only the decision of the British Government not to risk others in submarine-infested seas prevented 100,000 from entering our wide-open doors. We are housing and guarding thousands of prisoners of war and internees, whose presence in Great Britain was considered a menace.

Within three months of the outbreak of war we started sending troops to help guard the British Isles, and the flow has continued until we now have 110,000 men there, highly mechanized. Our soldiers were in Hong Kong before the Far Eastern storm broke, and helped to hold up the Japanese there for two weeks before they were overwhelmed. Our sailors and airmen have been fighting in all parts of the world these two years, and the Empire air training scheme in Canada is turning out many thousands of air and ground crews a year.

We were first among the nations to declare war on Japan when that misguided country attacked the United States outposts, and we mustered our home troops at once to stand beside our neighbour's men in defence of this continent.

We are not yet satisfied; we are not boastful of our work in the cause of democracy. We are going on to give still more of our effort and substance in this freemen's cause.

OUR NEW PARTNER — THE UNITED STATES

Events of the past few weeks have brought the United States into a new relationship with us, of which Mr. Churchill's visit to these two countries is dramatic evidence. They are now full-fledged allies in the gigantic conflict raging throughout the world.

I have been intimately associated with United States leaders in Government and industry since their defence effort began in the spring of 1940. This, with my Canadian contacts,

has given me a unique opportunity to observe the close collaboration between our two countries, and between them and Great Britain.

Since the insane action of the Japanese brought the United States into the firing line, that cooperation has intensified. There is a new friendship and sympathy between our countries. Our status has risen steadily as United States Government officials and industrialists realize in their own experience the problems we have been quietly meeting and calmly solving these two years.

Neither country wanted war. We recognize war as a scourge which can bring no good, an economic waste, and an impediment to that steady progress we wish to pursue in the interests of all our people.

In years of peace these two countries have achieved a standard of living which is the highest in the world. When war was forced upon us, however, we accepted the challenge of it, and we are buckling down to it with the same intensity and ability we formerly applied to the business of peace time.

Let me tell you briefly some of the things I have observed which give encouragement because they indicate the weight these two countries can throw against their common foe. They show, too, the determination to spare no effort, to dodge no responsibility, and to sacrifice personal wants to the war needs of the freedom-loving world.

Even Germany, with all its vaunted efficiency, and with forced labour, cannot match the production possibilities of North America added to those developed with such extraordinary efficiency by Great Britain under the impact of war.

There has been some criticism of the slowness in starting war production on this continent. People say: with all our skill and initiative, why have we not produced guns and tanks and airplanes in such quantity as to achieve immediate superiority?

These impatient people should remember that our plants had to be re-tooled from the making of automobiles and refrigerators and radios to the fabrication of engines of war. The tools to make the tools had to be designed and made. Machines had to be specially built, and the plans for them could not be drawn until specifications were available for the job they were to do.

In Canada, the production of machine tools jumped 800% in 1940 over 1939. In one quarter of 1941, we purchased \$23 million worth of machinery and tools to manufacture the implements of war. United States production of machine tools last autumn was 400% above the pre-war high of 1929.

Planning and preparation are now largely complete. Apparatus of war is pouring in a steady stream from Canadian and United States workshops. In a few weeks the stream will have become a torrent, and in a few months that torrent will be a flood.

We have raised our sights in both countries, and every month we are bringing new production batteries into action. Canada's war expenditure in this fiscal year alone is estimated at two billion, 820 million dollars, which is more than twice as much as our total expenditure in all of the last war. The United States has already doubled its entire expenditure during the first Great War. In October it had a \$66 billion program: today the aim reaches still more astronomical figures.

Canada's first new war explosive plant was authorized in February 1940, and only nine months later its first shipment was on its way overseas — in time to be used in meeting that winter's blitz on the United Kingdom. Now we have 20 great plants producing explosives and other chemicals.

Big figures are impressive. But I think the real picture of the war effort in both Canada and the United States is seen best in individual achievements. Some of these stories are striking; others are interesting because they show how versatile are our people.

The radio industry has turned from making sets for homes to building communication systems into planes, tanks and ships. It is producing the radio locators with which our forces detect enemy planes.

The electrical companies have turned their facilities to the making of searchlights, bomb sights, guns, and parts for planes and tanks. In the United States, machine guns are being produced by soap makers; pistols and airplane landing gears by sewing machine manufacturers; a linoleum company makes shells; a shoe plant is working on artillery, and a piccolo manufacturer is now using his skill and equipment to bore gun barrels.

Not only is there a changeover to war production, but there is also a speed-up in efficiency. In one Canadian plant an operation specified to be done in 24 hours is being done in 12, and a new machine is being built to do it in 3 hours. In another plant it cost \$26 to produce a cast steel part with a life of one thousand miles of service; now a better quality part is being produced at \$6 with a guaranteed life of five thousand miles. Canadian workmen developed the machine which punches shell cases, doing away with the old costly boring process. In the United States, an airplane propeller is being bored, by newly-designed machine tools, in 20 minutes instead of the 8 hours it used to take. Engineering improvements have added 175 horse power to the Allison airplane engine.

Spare machine shop and maintenance workshop capacity is being used in both countries to make parts of war weapons. One of the great successes in Canada, Great Britain and the United States is this experiment in sub-contracting, or, as it is called here, the "Bits and Pieces Program." The early war contracts naturally went to the big plants, where there were men and equipment of known capacity. But that was not enough for volume production of thousands of separate items, all needed at once. A census of both countries revealed plants of all kinds and sizes which had machines and men that could be turned to war work. An artillery piece which is assembled near Montreal draws its parts from 63 different workshops. One of these shops is a two-car garage, in which the owner, with two helpers and \$4,000 worth of machinery, makes two precision parts.

Canada's arsenals are self-multiplying; the yearly production of the plants is now 30 to 50 times what it was in pre-war years, and twice what it was in the summer of 1941.

We cannot keep statistics up to date, because every day shows an acceleration. In October, United States airplane production was nearly halfway to the President's aim of 50,000 a year: now the target is 65,000 or 100,000. Records are being broken by workmen and executives, by planners and scientists.

Airplane production was one of our great weaknesses when war started. It was hard to get going, because of the technical difficulties. It was a real triumph, therefore, when United States manufacturers sent to Great Britain in the first seven months of 1941 nearly twice as many combat planes as were lost defending the British Isles during the whole of 1940. In Canada, starting from scratch, we are producing 40 or more planes a week, of which 15 to 25 are Hurricane fighters. We have 3½ million square feet of plane factories, and the United States has 40 million, with much more to follow.

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

It was moved by Mr. H. P. Robinson, seconded by Mr. J. D. Johnson:—

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

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

Ship production is just as spectacular. Before the war we had not produced a warship or a large ocean freighter in Canada. We have already launched 80 corvettes and 60 minesweepers. We plan to launch a corvette every three days in 1942. We have launched seven freighters of 10,000 tons, and will slide another into the water every 5 days this year. In the United States, the first 9 months of 1941 saw 10 destroyers launched, 12 others placed in service, and 57 keels laid. Freighters are being produced at the rate of three a week, and the pace will accelerate quarter by quarter this year to an expected maximum by December of 60 a month.

THE OUTSTANDING WORK OF GREAT BRITAIN

Before concluding this address I feel it is a privilege to pay particular tribute to the magnificent achievements of the people of Great Britain.

We in Canada are likely to think of the United Kingdom as a place of dense population and great reserves of manpower. It is true that it is more densely populated than our own country—they have 486 persons per square mile to our 3,—but the total population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is only about four times that of Canada. What a colossal task they have performed with only four persons to our one. For more than two years the people of Great Britain have been holding off the Germans; for more than a year and a half they have been fighting Italy also; and for a month they have been engaged against Japan. The people have stood up to the worst that Hitler's airforce can do. British industry has responded as Britons always have done in emergencies.

But that is not all. While work-men and women have been turning out the guns and planes and tanks and ships, those islands of only forty-six million population have sent soldiers to the ends of the earth, seamen to sweep the oceans to their farthest horizons, and airmen to comb the skies over three continents.

At the beginning of the last World War, Sir Edward Grey turned from his window and said: "The lights are going out all over Europe."

I was reminded of this in Washington. From my hotel window I was able, up to a few weeks ago, to look over the brilliantly lighted United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial and Arlington Cemetery.

These symbols of free government, of free people, and of the sacrifice that must be made to maintain freedom, are now dark, because of war.

The dimming of the lights is only temporary. We must feel we are in process of rebuilding a society in which the lights of the world may safely burn again. But we must be prepared to exert every effort to bring it about.

As Mr. Churchill said last week on that historic occasion when he spoke to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in joint session:

"Let us then address ourselves to our task, not in any way under-rating its tremendous difficulties and perils, but in good heart and sober confidence, resolved that whatever the cost, whatever the suffering, we shall stand by one another, true and faithful comrades, and do our duty, God helping us, to the end."

It was moved by Mr. A. B. Wood, seconded by Mr. C. S. Riley, and resolved:—

That Morris W. Wilson, President, and Sydney G. Dobson, General Manager, of The Royal Bank of Canada, be and they are and each of them is hereby appointed the true and lawful attorneys and attorney respectively of The Royal Bank of Canada, 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, Canadian Realty Corporation Limited, and every other corporation controlled by the said Bank, and at any and all adjournments of such meetings in respect to the shares held by the said Bank in every such corporation respectively, the foregoing to remain in full force and effect until the next annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

It was moved by Mr. Hugh Mackay, seconded by Mr. Albert Dupuis, 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. Morris W. Wilson replied.

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

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

Mr. S. G. Dobson, General Manager, in responding to this Resolution, expressed the appreciation of himself and the Assistant General Managers. Mr. A. F. McAlpine, Supervisor of Manitoba Branches, replied on behalf of the Supervisors, Managers and staff.

In calling for a motion that a ballot be opened for the election of Directors, the Chairman stated that under paragraph (c) of Shareholders' By-Law No. 4 the Directors have resolved that the number of Directors shall be increased from 29 to 30.

It was moved by Mr. Ray Lawson, seconded by Mr. Harold Crabtree, and resolved:—

That a ballot be opened for the election of Directors.

It was moved by Mr. F. D. Chapman, seconded by Mr. A. B. Gordon:—

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

Morris W. Wilson
G. H. Duggan
W. F. Angus
A. E. Dymont
John T. Ross
W. H. McWilliams
A. McTavish Campbell
G. MacGregor Mitchell
Stephen Haas
W. H. Malkin

G. Harrison Smith
Paul F. Sise
James McG. Stewart, K.C.
John S. Norris
Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C.
Arthur B. Wood
Howard P. Robinson
Ray Lawson
N. L. Leach
Conrad S. Riley

John Burns
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.
J. D. Johnson
Hon. W. C. Woodward
S. G. Dobson
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bennett, P.C.
Harold Crabtree
G. A. Dobbie
Arthur Cross
Norman C. Urquhart

Upon receiving the Scrutineers' Report, the Chairman declared those named elected unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Morris W. Wilson, was re-elected President and Managing Director and G. H. Duggan, W. F. Angus, A. E. Dymont and S. G. Dobson, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Morris W. Wilson, G. H. Duggan, W. F. Angus, A. E. Dymont and S. G. Dobson.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Industrial activity in the Maritime Provinces expanded during 1941. The steel industry operated at capacity and a further extension of facilities is planned for 1942. Coal output was unfortunately reduced due to the slowdown strike in the Cape Breton collieries. Last year's apple crop was smaller than anticipated, and even with the absence of wind and frost damage, did not materially exceed that of 1940. Fox farming improved substantially as a result of a recovery in prices. Manufacturing activity was at the highest level on record; lumbering and mining, however, showed moderate declines as compared with 1940. Fishing was on the whole successful, as a reduction in landings was more than offset by higher prices.

Agriculture was fairly successful in 1941, reduced yields for practically all crops being balanced by substantially higher prices. The area sown to wheat, barley and mixed grains was slightly larger than in 1940, but due to unfavourable growing conditions quantities harvested were considerably lower. Spring planting was delayed and an extremely heavy rainfall extending over several months caused deterioration in the quality of all grain and root crops. The oat crop was considerably smaller in 1941, 13,020,000 bushels compared with 14,770,000 bushels in 1940. Buckwheat production also showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. The combined hay and clover crop was approximately as large as in 1940, with quality somewhat lower. The price for hay, however, has risen considerably and the 1941 crop was valued at \$24,562,000 compared with \$21,657,000 in 1940. The quality of the potato crop was extremely poor as a result of excessive moisture accompanied by rot and blight. Acreage was moderately reduced and total yield is placed at 10,667,000 cwt., compared with 13,788,000 cwt. in the previous year. Demand for potatoes, however, has been good and prices averaged substantially higher than in 1940. The yield of turnips totalled 7,722,000 tons as against 9,400,000 in the previous year. Prices have improved considerably. The value of all field crops increased in all three provinces, Prince Edward Island by \$620,000, Nova Scotia by \$1,272,000 and New Brunswick by \$2,998,000. The total for the Maritime Provinces is estimated at \$48,878,000 compared with \$43,988,000 in 1940 and \$44,584,000 in 1939.

Cold weather at blossom time resulted in an extremely small apple crop, the total yield being in the neighbourhood of one million barrels. Lack of proper fertilizer and spraying facilitated the development of spot. Growers, however, are protected by the agreement consummated in 1940 with the Dominion Government, guaranteeing a price of approximately \$2 per barrel for a minimum of 1,250,000 barrels. Returns are, therefore, expected to exceed those of 1940. There has been a good demand for the fruit in local and Newfoundland markets, although lack of shipping facilities made delivery difficult.

Livestock on farms continued to decrease in number during 1941. On June 1st combined holdings of cattle, sheep and horses in the Maritime Provinces were slightly lower than a year before, but the decrease in hogs, from 203,100 to 178,400, was quite substantial. Demand for beef and pork products has been good at slightly higher prices. Production of creamery butter in 1941 was 13,712,400 pounds compared with 11,780,500 in 1940. Output of factory cheese, was 1,454,283 pounds and 1,299,175 pounds respectively. Prices were somewhat better.

Returns from silver fox farming showed a substantial recovery from the low levels of 1940. Prices for individual pelts at approximately \$30 averaged some 50 per cent higher than in the previous year. During recent years a drastic decline in values led to the elimination of inferior animals. The industry is accordingly in a healthy condition at the present time, and fairly satisfactory profits have accrued to producers. There has been a tendency to build up holdings in order to take advantage of improved demand. The number

of animals pelted in 1941 was about 60,000, approximately the same as the previous year. Government licenses for fur exports are no longer required.

Manufacturing industries have, in general shown substantial improvement as compared with 1940. Most plants are operating at or near capacity and are engaged either directly or indirectly in production for military purposes. Production of pig iron in the first ten months of 1941 totalled 304,000 long tons compared with 327,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1940. The steel plant at Sydney has been running at capacity during the year, with three blast furnaces in operation. Output of steel ingots in 1941 is estimated at 568,000 long tons compared with 556,000 tons in the previous year. Demand for related products continued strong. Textile production was at a satisfactory level; output of oil refineries increased, while operations of sugar refineries remained nearly unchanged. Manufacturing concerns supplying local needs were busy during the year, although hampered in some cases by scarcity of raw materials.

Production of coal in Nova Scotia declined from 6,535,000 tons in the first ten months of 1940 to 5,920,000 in 1941, largely as a result of the slowdown strike in the Cape Breton collieries which hampered operations from April to September. In other producing districts output was virtually unchanged from 1940. Production in New Brunswick amounting to 440,000 tons was approximately the same as in the preceding year. Shipments of gypsum were considerably reduced as compared with 1940 due to labour trouble in plants making use of this product. Output of gold in Nova Scotia was lower for the second consecutive year.

Due mainly to reduced demand from Great Britain, the output of lumber in the Maritime Provinces was considerably lower than in 1940. Shipping space was at a premium with the result that large stocks of lumber, the property of the British Timber Control Board, accumulated. Great Britain apparently has fair supplies of lumber on hand, supplemented to some extent from Russian sources. Under these circumstances it appears doubtful if contracts as large as those of 1940 and 1941 will be granted in the coming year. Despite strong demand for practically all types of lumber in local and United States markets, operators are proceeding on a conservative basis until the situation is clarified. Prices have been in the neighbourhood of \$30 per thousand, permitting fairly profitable operations. Orders for pitprops were on a smaller scale during the year. Demand for pulpwood was good, but prices were unattractive.

The fishing season was on the whole highly successful. Smaller catches of cod and haddock reduced total landings but prices were substantially higher for practically all varieties. Per capita returns were much more satisfactory than in 1940 as many fishermen were drawn into other occupations. Strong demand for dried and pickled fish caused price gains of approximately 100 per cent compared with the close of 1940, and resulted in a serious shortage of fresh fish. Stocks of cured fish were largely depleted by early summer. Exports in fair volume are still being made to Spain and Portugal, as well as to the West Indies and Brazil.

Despite unfavourable weather during most of the season the lobster catch at 234,100 cwt. was nearly 17,000 cwt. larger than in 1940. Demand has been strong and prices have shown substantial gains. Production of chilled lobster is tending to reduce the canned output. Total landings of fish in the Maritime Provinces during the first nine months of 1941 were 395 million pounds valued at \$8,160,100, compared with 370 million pounds and \$6,493,200 in the 1940 period.

The value of construction contracts awarded was sharply higher, \$36,736,400 in 1941 as compared with \$21,142,100 in 1940. Residential building was active and construction of industrial plants, barracks and airfields in connection with the war effort was greatly stimulated. Tourist traffic was 15/20 per cent higher than in 1940. Retail trade showed some improvement over the previous year as a result of higher

purchasing power. The volume of wholesale trade was also substantially larger, although many firms had difficulty in maintaining inventories at adequate levels. Exact statistics on tonnage using the port of Halifax are, of course, unavailable but there are indications that traffic exceeded the high point attained in 1914-18. Business handled at Sydney declined to some extent as a result of the slowdown strike in the coal mines.

QUEBEC

In the Province of Quebec, business activity showed some improvement during 1941. Returns from agriculture were satisfactory, yields of most crops being slightly higher while prices showed substantial gains. Mineral output established a new record. Manufacturing plants in general operated at capacity. Wholesale and retail trade was exceptionally good during the year. Although war-time censorship prevents the release of detailed information, it is understood that activity in the Port of Montreal during 1941 compared quite favourably with that of the previous year. Total waterborne tonnage was some 14 per cent lower than in 1940, due to a decline in the movement to and from other Canadian points. Foreign tonnages were almost identical with those of the previous year.

Spring was early last year and seeding was completed in good time. Early development of crops was good but extremely dry weather soon set in, causing marked deterioration.

The hay crop was very much smaller than in the previous year, 3,555,000 tons as compared with 5,223,000 tons in 1940. Quality was below average. Acreages sown to wheat, oats and most other crops were slightly higher than the year before, but declines were reported for potatoes, barley and buckwheat. Prices for farm products were much better, and the official estimate of the value of all field crops in 1941 was \$114,855,000 compared with \$95,071,000 in 1940.

The area sown to tobacco was reduced from 13,980 acres in 1940 to 12,470 acres, a slight increase in flue-cured tobacco being more than offset by declines in the area devoted to cigar leaf and pipe tobaccos of various grades. Although conditions improved towards the end of the season, average yields were low, the total outturn amounting to 10,060,700 pounds, nearly 24 per cent lower than in 1940.

The yield of fruit declined materially from that of the previous year. The apple crop totalled 252,700 barrels compared with 323,500 barrels. Damage resulting from wind storms in September was less serious than anticipated. The quality of the fruit was fairly good. Due to the short crop and increased purchasing power prices have risen very substantially. The output of small fruits was lower, declines of 24 per cent and 50 per cent being shown for strawberries and raspberries respectively. Pasturage was poor throughout the year, making necessary a certain amount of supplementary feeding. On the whole, however, livestock was in fair condition. The number of cattle and sheep on farms remained practically unchanged as compared with 1940, but a decline of nearly 15 per cent to 798,000 was reported for hogs. Dairy production was somewhat higher in 1941. The output of creamery butter rose 3.2 per cent from 74,085,000 pounds to 76,460,770 pounds. During the same period production of factory cheese also increased from 34,988,760 pounds to 36,769,050 pounds.

The total value of mineral production in Quebec during 1941 was approximately 10 per cent greater than in the preceding year, or slightly more than \$80,000,000. This constitutes an all-time record. The north-western section of the province still remains the sole mining area of any importance. Twenty-eight mines are now in production, five of which are predominantly base-metal producers, with gold and silver as by-products. Since shortly after the outbreak of war these mines have been shipping the bulk of their output to Great Britain under the terms of the long-term contract with the British Ministry of Supply. Every effort has been made to increase the production of these vitally needed war materials.

The output of gold during the first eleven months of the year amounted to 991,700 ounces, compared with 928,914 ounces in the 1940 period. Silver production also gained substantially, from 1,201,159 ounces to 1,524,772 ounces. While figures covering the output of asbestos are no longer available, mines in Quebec are reported to have operated at capacity throughout the year. Manganese, an essential wartime commodity, has been discovered in the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Development work to determine the exact extent of the deposits is under way. Increases were reported for building materials with the output of clay products up to November 30th at \$1,933,746 as compared with \$1,466,151 in 1940; production of lime was 274,296 tons against 210,318 tons and of cement 3,846,607 barrels compared with 3,700,442 in 1940.

Manufacturing activity in Quebec, stimulated by war-time requirements, showed a further gain during 1941. Cotton and woollen textile mills operated at capacity, and the output of rayon was also increased during the year. Leather boot and shoe factories worked full time, with production at record levels. Further recovery in exports and domestic consumption of flour was of benefit to the milling industry. Ship-building has shown a substantial increase. Output of munitions and military equipment of all kinds has been greatly expanded. The capacity of plants manufacturing chemicals and allied products was increased and production during the year attained record proportions. War-time demands for aluminium are still far in excess of potential supplies, but existing facilities of Arvida have been greatly expanded. Production of newsprint in 1941 was maintained at, or very close to, effective demand in every market, both on this continent and overseas. Preliminary returns for the full year indicate shipments of 3,455,000 tons, or slightly more than the 3,436,000 tons shipped in 1940. Mill stocks are lower than for some years past. Demand for the Canadian product in the United States will probably continue strong, while overseas shipments depend on shipping space available. An advance of \$3 per ton in the basic export price of Canadian newsprint has been announced, effective the second quarter of 1942. The output of central electric stations during the first eleven months of 1941 was 16,040 million kilowatt hours against 14,663 million in the corresponding period of 1940.

Lumber operators had a satisfactory season with demand strong throughout the year. Shipments to United States markets were in good volume but little was sent overseas. The British Ministry of Supply made substantial purchases of Quebec lumber during the year but actual shipment was postponed until the coming season. Stocks are comparatively low and woods operations of normal proportions this winter are anticipated. The pulpwood cut is expected to be large both for the use of Canadian mills and for shipment to the United States. Prices are firm with some tendency to advance.

Construction activity increased enormously during 1941, Quebec surpassing all other provinces in the value of contracts awarded. These aggregated \$154,541,200 or 39.2 per cent of the Dominion total, as compared with \$96,326,300 in 1940. The bulk of the increase is accounted for by the Shipshaw power development in the Saguenay region, involving approximately \$50,000,000. Business and residential contracts increased in volume while industrial showed a moderate decline.

ONTARIO

Industrial activity in Ontario recorded substantial gains in 1941. While the increase is attributable in the main to the production of war supplies, output of consumers' goods is thought to have reached an all-time high level. Manufacturing capacity is in general being fully utilized, and important additions in the way of new plant and extensions to existing facilities were made during the year. In numerous cases plants are now working beyond their rated capacities, further expansion being checked only by shortages of raw materials and

supplies. Operations in certain industries have been adversely affected by war-time regulations, but the majority have been greatly stimulated by the war. Practically all branches of the iron and steel industry are engaged, either directly or indirectly, on war orders. Remarkable gains have been shown in production and number of persons employed. Several new plants erected during the year are already in production, with others to follow. Construction of naval and cargo vessels and the manufacture of aircraft have expanded enormously. The output of the automotive industry, consisting in the main of military vehicles, was the highest on record. During the first ten months 228,573 units were produced compared with 175,999 units in the corresponding period of 1940. The newsprint industry showed substantial improvement over the previous year and most firms at present have substantial backlogs of orders. Manufacturers of machinery, machine tools, electrical apparatus, rubber goods and chemicals are operating at capacity. Production and sales of cotton textiles increased, but the action of the Government in taking over raw silk inventories curtailed output and rendered necessary a switch to rayon and artificial silk production. Output of leather boots and shoes was at a record level. The value of furniture sold increased by some 40 per cent, about one-fourth of the gain being accounted for by higher prices. With increased industrial operations power consumption in Ontario during the first eleven months of the year amounted to 8,870 million kilowatt hours, compared with 8,096 million kilowatt hours in the corresponding 1940 period.

As a result of the increase in industrial activity unemployment was practically eliminated during the year. With certain exceptions those still in receipt of relief may be classed as unemployables. Shortages of skilled labour, which threatened to become serious early in the year, were largely averted by technical training in Government, private and industrial trade schools. The farm labour situation, however, has been extremely unsatisfactory, as many workers have transferred to the better-paying manufacturing industries. Smaller firms are also experiencing difficulty in retaining their staffs. On October 1, 1941 the official index of employment stood at 172.4 (1926=100), compared with 140.9 on the same date in 1940.

Exact statistics covering production of base metals are not available at present, and in consequence it is impossible to estimate closely the total value of minerals produced in 1941. A further gain over the 1940 record of approximately \$300 million is probable, as the output of copper, lead, zinc and nickel has been considerably expanded. Ontario is the principal mineral producing province of the Dominion, accounting for well over 50 per cent of the Canadian total. Production of gold was maintained at approximately the same level as in 1940. During the latter part of the year, however, output was reduced as a result of curtailed operations at several of the larger mines, and the lower grades of ore treated. The strike in the Kirkland Lake area has also reduced output considerably. During the first eleven months of 1941 Ontario's sixty-eight producing mines milled 11,231,176 tons, recovering gold to the value of \$111,032,777, compared with 10,690,147 tons and \$111,721,012 in the corresponding period in 1940. The nickel-copper mines operated at record levels during 1941; both International Nickel Company and Falconbridge Nickel have been enlarging their plants and increasing their mining operations. Such expansion was hampered to some extent by scarcity of structural steel. Shipments of nickel to the United States were considerably higher than last year. Great Britain has continued to purchase the bulk of Ontario's non-ferrous metals output under long-term sales contracts. Iron mining, stimulated by the war-time needs of industry, is becoming of increased importance. Algoma Steel Corporation produced a record quantity of iron ore from its Helen Mine in the Michipicoten district this year and capacity operations are indicated for 1942. Development of the Steep Rock iron deposits is proceeding, but actual production is still distant. War-time

uncertainties led to a reduction in prospecting during the past year and no important discoveries were reported.

Production of field crops for the province as a whole was somewhat lower than in 1940, with output unevenly distributed over the various areas. Favourable growing conditions were experienced in the spring, but dry weather in July and August caused deterioration. Harvesting conditions, however, were good, and the quality of crops above average. The area sown to fall wheat was 629,000 acres, a decrease of 19 per cent from the previous season. With yields slightly lower, the crop totalled 16,731,000 bushels as against 22,099,000 bushels in 1940. Despite a slight increase in acreage, the oat crop amounted to 76,032,000 bushels compared with 86,554,000 bushels harvested in 1940. Production of barley was also lower, 13,202,000 bushels against 15,519,000. The yield of potatoes improved considerably as compared with the poor crops of the previous three years. The average per acre was high, with total production amounting to 8,694,000 cwt. as against 6,753,000 cwt. in 1940 and 7,247,000 cwt. in 1939. A reduction in the area planted to sugar beets in 1941, 30,100 acres against 40,100 in the previous year, resulted in a corresponding decline in the crop, 300,000 tons as compared with 394,000 tons in 1940. Production of turnips and mangels declined from 43,056,000 bushels in 1940 to 36,186,000 bushels; hay and fodder crops, at 5,338,000 tons, were also substantially lower. Prices received for most products were moderately better, the value of field crops amounting to \$173,499,000, an increase of \$24,020,000 over 1940. Costs of operation, particularly labour, were higher and largely offset this increase in value.

Returns to fruit growers were reasonably satisfactory, low yields in many cases being balanced by sharply higher prices. A severe windstorm caused considerable damage to the apple and pear crops and reduced total yields. Production of apples amounted to 553,500 barrels compared with 783,200 barrels in 1940. Damage to fruit resulted in the processing of a large portion of the crop. Injury to trees was also serious. The peach crop was inclined to be small, but the yield of cherries was substantial. Berries were injured by dry weather, causing prices for available supplies to reach the highest levels in several years.

An increase in the acreage planted to tobacco and favourable growing conditions resulted in a very substantial improvement over the poor crop harvested in 1940, the totals being 69,268,600 and 47,484,100 pounds respectively. The flue-cured variety accounted for the increase, production in 1941 amounting to 59,700,000 pounds compared with only 34,200,000 pounds in the preceding year, an average yield of 1,220 pounds from 48,930 acres, compared with 602 pounds and 42,640 acres in 1940. Quality was reported the best for several years past. Burley production at 8,200,000 pounds showed a decrease of 31 per cent; the average yield per acre was slightly lower, but quality was greatly improved. Practically the whole of the 1941 tobacco crop has been absorbed by the market, although stocks from the 1939 and 1940 crops are still on hand. The average price paid for the 1941 tobacco crop was 22¾ cents per pound compared with 20.5 cents in 1940. Returns per acre are estimated to have been the highest on record. Export demand is low due to Great Britain's import restrictions.

According to the latest livestock census, holdings were maintained at approximately the same level as in 1940. Cattle on farms at June 1, 1941 totalled 2,570,800 compared with 2,518,400 on June 1, 1940. Prices are now at a more profitable level, but dry weather and poor pasture conditions during the summer months made a certain amount of supplementary feeding necessary. Mild weather during the autumn, however, permitted late grazing and helped to conserve supplies of grain and feed. Demand for both beef and dairy cattle has continued good, with large shipments being made to the United States. Holdings of hogs in Ontario declined slightly to 1,936,000 on June 1st, from 1,997,900 the year before. Prices received by farmers were considerably higher than in 1940.

Under the 1941 agreement, Canada undertook to supply Great Britain with 600 million pounds of bacon during the year, and shipments to this market have been heavy.

Production of creamery butter in 1941 totalled 86,345,060 pounds compared with 87,278,150 in the preceding year. The output of factory cheese was 97,672,000, practically unchanged from 1940. Shipments of 112 million pounds of Canadian cheese to Great Britain were contracted for compared with 90 million pounds in 1940.

As a result of unfavourable logging conditions and a shortage of labour, the 1940/41 cut was only slightly larger than that of the previous season. Efforts to stimulate output are now being made by the Dominion Government. Demand for all types of lumber, particularly softwoods, was abnormally high. Increased industrial activity, together with the ban on imports, have improved the market for hardwoods. Serious losses from forest fires were sustained in 1941.

An acute housing shortage developed during the year at numerous centres. This was partially relieved by an expansion in private residential construction and by the erection of small partially pre-fabricated houses by Wartime Housing Limited. A large number of industrial plants were erected or enlarged in 1941. Construction contracts awarded during the year amounted to \$145,598,600, slightly lower than in 1940. Moderate declines in the value of business, industrial and engineering contracts were largely offset by the increase in residential building from \$32,985,200 to \$44,299,900.

Retail trade was at a high level in 1941. Imported articles have, of course, been scarce but supplies of all important lines were adequate. Due to increased purchasing power and restriction of instalment sales, a larger proportion of purchases were made for cash. Demand for jewelry, furniture, shoes and clothing was particularly strong. Year end buying was extremely heavy. Despite occasional slackening due to uncertainty regarding Government regulations the volume of wholesale sales increased during the year. Shortages in certain lines have recently made themselves felt, and a tendency to build up stocks has been reported.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Returns to agriculturalists in the Prairie Provinces during 1941 were on the whole somewhat less satisfactory than in the previous year. Reduced yields of wheat and continued low prices for this crop were to some extent offset by increased production of livestock and dairy products, and by various bonus payments made by the Dominion Government totalling approximately \$60,000,000. The net result, however, was not particularly encouraging. As a result of the Dominion Government's 1941 programme, the area sown to wheat was reduced by an average of 22.3 per cent to 21,551,000 acres. Unfavourable weather and damage from insect pests further reduced yields. Production was extremely uneven, Government payments being made to growers in numerous areas of declared crop failure. In Manitoba average yield per acre was somewhat higher than in 1940 and total output was not greatly reduced. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, however, production was less than half that of the previous year. At 282 million bushels, the combined wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces was the smallest since 1937, and little more than half the bumper crop of 525 million bushels harvested in 1940. Prices for farm products other than wheat increased considerably during the year. An increase of \$22,163,000 in the total value of field crops in Manitoba was, however, more than offset by decreases of \$57,931,000 and \$46,062,000 in Saskatchewan and Alberta respectively. The official estimate of the value of field crops in the three provinces is as follows:

	1939	1940	1941
Manitoba	\$ 60,283,000	\$ 60,855,000	\$ 83,018,000
Saskatchewan	190,827,000	178,887,000	120,956,000
Alberta	126,947,000	139,659,000	93,597,000
Total	\$378,057,000	\$379,401,000	\$297,571,000

Fall and winter precipitation in Saskatchewan and Manitoba was abundant, but an unusually light snowfall in Alberta did not provide a sufficient reserve of moisture to offset subsequent dry weather. Seeding operations were completed a little later than usual. Germination and early development of the crop were satisfactory as the weather continued fair and warm in practically all areas. During July, however, lack of rain and dry searing winds caused rapid deterioration. Harvesting in August and September was delayed in all three provinces by intermittent rainfall which still further reduced grades of wheat and coarse grains. Damage from hail, rust and grasshoppers was comparatively light in 1941, but the worst infestation of sawfly in years was experienced, losses in Saskatchewan being particularly heavy. Yields of coarse grains were relatively low in Saskatchewan and Alberta and served to offset the substantially larger acreages sown to these crops. Flaxseed production, reflecting the strong demand for linseed oil as a paint and varnish base, was increased 119 per cent to 6.3 million bushels. Average yields per acre were somewhat below those of 1940, indicating the substantial gain in total acreage. The following table gives the latest official estimates of the production of the principal grains in the three provinces, with comparative figures showing the final estimate for the previous season:

	Wheat		Oats (thousands of bushels)		Barley	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Manitoba	66,400	54,500	33,000	51,000	27,500	43,000
Saskatchewan	266,700	136,000	93,000	82,700	23,500	28,000
Alberta	180,700	88,500	103,000	71,000	32,000	27,000
Total	513,800	279,000	229,000	204,700	83,000	98,000

The fixed minimum price of 70c. per bushel for No. 1 Northern at Fort William, guaranteed by the Canadian Wheat Board, was unchanged from 1940 and 1939. Deliveries were sharply reduced as compared with the previous year, due to the smaller crop harvested and to the necessity of conserving storage space. A quota system for deliveries, similar to that employed in 1940, was in force until early in December, when all restrictions covering the movement of wheat were removed. In some areas, elevators are congested and handling facilities taxed. Total receipts at country elevators from August 1st to December 31st were 150 million bushels compared with 285 million in the same period in 1940. The quality of the wheat crop was only fair, official returns indicating that 84 per cent of the grain inspected came within the contract grades as compared with 90 per cent last season. World wheat supplies are at record levels for the fourth consecutive year, the increase being mainly accounted for by the larger carry-over. Overseas shipments from Canada from August 1st to December 31st were higher than in the previous season, 61.5 million as compared with 38.7 million bushels. An order by the British Government in May for 120 million bushels was largely responsible for this increase. A similar order, placed during the closing months of the year, will swell exports still further. Visible supplies, despite this heavier outward movement, exceeded 500 million bushels for the first time in history. At December 31st they amounted to 502.4 million bushels, compared with 494.1 million bushels at the same date the year before.

The Saskatchewan potato crop, at 2,585,000 cwt., was approximately as large as in 1940. The Alberta crop, however, was smaller by 334,000 cwt. Due to a tremendous increase in yield per acre, output in Manitoba amounted to 3,276,000 cwt. as against 1,784,000 cwt. in 1940. The combined yield totalling 7,389,000 cwt. showed an increase of 19 per cent. Reduced turnip crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan were more than offset by a 100 per cent increase in Manitoba production. The output of hay, fodder and alfalfa was relatively unchanged in Alberta, moderately better in Saskatchewan, and at record levels in Manitoba. Acreages were higher due to the Dominion Government wheat programme. The sugar beet crop in Manitoba was a partial failure due to unfavourable

weather at harvesting time. Yields and prices, however, were higher than last year. A total of 113,000 cwt. was harvested as against 95,000 cwt. in 1940. Acreage planted to this crop in Alberta was unchanged, but with reduced yields production declined from 336,000 cwt. to 297,000 cwt.

Fall precipitation in Manitoba was more than adequate for the first time in many years. Fall ploughing was retarded, however, due to wet fields. Moisture conditions in Saskatchewan were only fair at the end of the year, with fall ploughing roughly the same as in 1940. In Alberta fall ploughing was reduced as compared with the previous year, as it is planned to leave a larger area in summer fallow.

Livestock raisers in all three provinces experienced a very satisfactory year. Mild weather during the winter of 1940/41 and plentiful supplies of feed permitted stock to winter well. Pasturage conditions were good during the summer and autumn months and stock entered the present winter in good shape. Demand continued strong at somewhat higher prices and margins of profit have been very satisfactory. Farm holdings were higher in all three provinces, the number of hogs alone showing an increase of 13 per cent as compared with 1940. Under the terms of the 1941 agreement huge quantities of Canadian bacon and pork products were purchased by the British Government, large quantities being shipped from the Prairie Provinces. Demand for cattle from the United States was good, although Canada's import quota of 193,950 head at the reduced duty rate was not fully shipped. There was a marked increase in dairy operations during the year. Production of creamery butter totalled 103,530,000 pounds compared with 85,393,060 pounds in 1940, while that of factory cheese was moderately lower, 7,204,200 pounds as against 7,642,550 pounds in the previous year.

Manitoba's mining industry continued to operate at capacity during the year, but due to present uncertainty regarding the status of gold-mining, prospecting activity was at a low level, and new discoveries were unimportant. The Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting Company, the most important mining development in the Prairie Provinces, operated at capacity in 1941 and while restrictions have been placed on the release of exact statistics, it is known that both tonnage milled and production were at record levels. The entire output of copper and zinc was sold to the British Government under long-term contract. Prices paid were adjusted to cover increased cost of operation. Tonnage milled at the Sherritt-Gordon Mines in the first nine months of the year totalled 521,000 tons compared with 471,000 tons in the 1940 period. Recovery is understood to be slightly higher. Active development work is continuing. The output of gold in Manitoba and Saskatchewan during the first nine months of the year totalled 205,892 ounces compared with 188,533 ounces in the corresponding period of 1940.

Coal production in Saskatchewan in the first ten months of 1941 amounted to 928,342 tons, as against 744,679 tons at the same date the previous year. In Alberta, output was also substantially higher during the same period, 5,529,852 tons compared with 4,708,705 tons. The outlook for the Alberta industry remains uncertain due to increasing competition from natural gas and oil.

Development work in Turner Valley declined during the spring of 1941, but has since shown substantial recovery. Twenty-two wells are now being drilled and it is expected that this number will be increased in the near future. Results in the northern area of Turner Valley have been particularly good. Due to the general oil shortage which existed during the year together with increased demand for military purposes production was increased from 6,893,419 barrels in the first ten months of 1940 to 8,238,252 barrels in the 1941 period. Forty-seven new wells were brought into production during the year. Refining capacity was increased and aviation gasoline was produced in quantity for the first time. Prices paid producers for crude petroleum advanced materially during the year. A recent development which appears to offer future possibilities

is the extraction of commercial petroleum from Athabaska bituminous sands.

Manufacturing operations were further expanded in 1941. Most plants, particularly those engaged either directly or indirectly on war orders, maintained capacity output during the year. Some difficulty was experienced latterly in securing adequate supplies of raw materials. Sub-contracting under the "Bits and Pieces" programme has enabled many small firms to participate more fully in the national war effort. Flour mills operated at or near capacity throughout 1941 due to an improved demand for their product. Heavy exports of pork products under the bacon agreement with the British Government enabled packing plants to operate at a very satisfactory level. Miscellaneous industries supplying local requirements were also more active in 1941.

Retail trade was moderately better than in 1940. Sales, however, declined during the latter part of the year as a result of the reduced wheat crop and restrictions on instalment purchases. Moderate to substantial losses were shown in such lines as farm machinery, automobiles and trucks and gasoline. Wholesale business was also somewhat larger than in 1940. Difficulty in restocking certain articles, however, has begun to be felt. Prospects for 1942 are obscure, due to uncertainty regarding government control measures.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The major industries of British Columbia in general enjoyed a profitable year, reflecting the continued stimulus of war-time requirements. Agriculture was fairly satisfactory, mining operations were maintained at capacity, with important additions being made to facilities. Logging was at an extremely high level and exports of lumber to Great Britain were relatively satisfactory. Fishing was profitable, the salmon pack being the largest ever recorded. Manufacturing activity increased during the year with a parallel gain in employment and payrolls. Retail and wholesale trade volume was also better as a result of higher purchasing power.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather conditions which existed in most districts, agriculture was carried on with fairly satisfactory results. The area sown to field crops was about as large as in 1940, but yields for most products were somewhat lower. Prices have averaged considerably higher, however, and net returns were good. The wheat harvest is estimated at 1,695,000 bushels, compared with 1,999,000 bushels in 1940. The oat crop at 5,614,000 bushels was slightly lower than in the previous year. Production of barley, potatoes and hay declined, while that of rye and flaxseed was higher. The total value of all field crops was \$14,255,000 compared with \$14,427,000 in 1940.

Fruit growers experienced a fairly successful season although unfavourable weather caused distress in certain areas. The production of apples totalled 1,415,100 barrels as compared with 1,981,000 barrels in the preceding year. The output of pears, plums, prunes, peaches, apricots, and strawberries increased as compared with 1940, while lower yields were reported for cherries, grapes and other small fruits. Domestic shipments of apples were moderately lower, but the recent purchase of 400,000 barrels by the British Food Ministry eased the situation considerably. No difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the entire crop within a reasonable length of time. At November 8, 1941, the unsold balance stood at 418,400 barrels compared with 963,800 barrels a year before. Under the terms of the subsidy arrangement with the Dominion Government growers were paid 40c. per box on the difference between 4,600,000 boxes and the amount actually harvested, which was somewhat less.

Spring was early in the ranching districts, but the exceptionally dry weather which ensued during the summer resulted in poor grazing conditions. Heavy rainfall during the latter part of the year, however, caused a marked improvement and livestock came off the ranges in fair condition. Ranchers again experienced a satisfactory year with demand for both

cattle and sheep steady at slightly higher prices. Advantage is being taken of present favourable conditions to increase holdings. Output of creamery butter in 1941 was 6,061,320 pounds compared with 6,189,040 pounds in 1940. Factory cheese production showed a decline of 4 per cent to 721,220 pounds.

While war-time regulations do not permit the release of exact statistics covering the output of non-ferrous metals, it is understood that all mines have been operating at capacity and that the value of all mineral products should be somewhat greater than that of the previous year, \$71,500,000. During 1941 additions were made to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's plant at Trail and operations are at a high level. The production of coal in 1941 to October 31st amounted to 1,410,786 tons compared with 1,359,092 tons in the 1940 period.

Logging operations attained a record level in 1941 despite difficulty in obtaining necessary supplies. Stocks on hand are low and although no serious shortage is anticipated operations will be required to continue at capacity for some time. Demand for pulpwood is also strong. Production and shipments of lumber were in general maintained at satisfactory levels throughout the year. Due to lack of tonnage in the earlier months of the year shipments to Great Britain were sharply curtailed. With subsequent improvement in the Atlantic shipping situation, however, the movement by rail for trans-shipment from East Coast ports increased considerably. The rate of exports fell off again in September and October, but a recent order from the British Government for railroad ties totalling 75 million board feet will undoubtedly stimulate shipments to this market. Waterborne shipments from British Columbian ports have been greatly reduced, although a fairly constant movement to Australia and the British West Indies is still being maintained. Trade with South Africa has been unsatisfactory due to lack of adequate shipping facilities. Sales in the domestic market and in the United States have been stimulated by huge defence building programmes, expansion of war industries and increased private construction. Facilities of mills are being taxed to the limit to keep pace with demand. Priority ratings, established several months ago by the Canadian Timber Control, and the enforcement of the log embargo emphasize the importance of lumber in the war economy and indicate that an even greater demand is likely. It is thought that orders now on hand and in prospect will enable mills to operate at capacity for a considerable time to come. Shipments of shingles in the first nine months of 1941 amounted to 3,250,000 squares, compared with 3,428,000 squares in the whole of 1940. The United States quota of 2,371,544 squares was filled by the end of August, subsequent exports being automatically subject to a duty of 25 cents per square. Prices are substantially higher than a year ago.

The 1941 salmon pack was the largest in the history of the industry, amounting to 2,236,900 cases compared with 1,439,400 cases in the previous year. All varieties of salmon showed gains. Two-thirds of the total pack has been sold to Great Britain, the balance being divided between the domestic and other export markets. The herring canning industry which has greatly expanded during the past two years, reported a pack of 600,648 cases to November 22nd, compared with a final total for 1940 of 643,725 cases. The British Government recently placed orders totalling 2,600,000 cases for future delivery. Halibut landings at Prince Rupert were reduced to 16,740,000 pounds as compared with 18,589,194 pounds in 1940, as many United States boats disposed of their catch in Seattle. The Canadian catch, at 6,586,600 pounds, was also moderately lower. Average prices, however, were higher and total values were slightly higher. Owing to the situation in the Orient and the prohibition of exports by the Dominion Government, there was no production of dry salt salmon or herring in 1941. Output of oil and meal by fish reduction plants was considerably higher than in

the past two years. Practically the entire pilchard catch was used for reduction purposes.

Pulp and paper mills operated at capacity in 1941, with output substantially larger than in the previous year. Demand from the United States was particularly strong. General manufacturing industries showed marked gains compared with 1940. The outstanding industrial developments of the year, were, however, the expansion of shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture. The latter is expected to reach capacity operation early in 1942.

Retail trade volume was maintained at a high level until the latter part of the year when a moderate decline occurred. Wholesale trade was substantially higher than in 1940, but difficulty has recently been experienced in maintaining stocks at a satisfactory level. The tourist trade recovered most of the ground it had lost in 1940. Automobile entries from the United States increased from 109,982 to 126,822 in 1941. The number of visitors from other provinces was also higher. Although figures relating to the shipping tonnage making use of Pacific Coast ports are not made public, a decline, as compared with 1940, is probable. Grain shipments from Vancouver in the 1940/41 crop year were only 3,841,000 bushels compared with 9,650,000 in the previous year and 41,445,000 bushels in 1938/39. Flour shipments to the Orient were fairly substantial during the early part of the year, but subsequently declined and have now entirely ceased. Residential construction in and around Vancouver and war-time plant construction continued active. Contracts awarded in 1941 totalled \$18,716,000, an increase of nearly \$1,500,000, as compared with the previous year.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Landings of codfish in Newfoundland during 1941 amounted to 904,000 quintals, the smallest catch in several years. In 1940, the total was 920,000 quintals. Due to an extreme scarcity of bait, Bank and Labrador results in 1941 were sharply lower, but these decreases were largely offset by the increase from Inshore fisheries. During the past year 57,000 quintals of the Inshore catch were shipped fresh frozen to Great Britain, as compared with 50,000 quintals in 1940 and 10,000 quintals in 1939 when such shipments were inaugurated as a result of the withdrawal of the British trawler fleet for mine-sweeping purposes.

Prices received during 1941 averaged almost double those of the previous year. Per capita returns were substantially higher as large numbers of fishermen have been drawn into other occupations. Since market quotations have advanced far beyond the Government guaranteed minima, a surplus of some \$400,000 has accrued from the export tax of 50c. per quintal. In 1940 and 1939 Government subsidies amounted to \$100,000 and \$600,000 respectively. Newfoundland is at present the only important exporter of dried codfish, but European outlets are greatly restricted. Sales to Portugal in 1941, however, totalled 300,000 quintals, 70,000 quintals more than in 1940; shipments to Spain were moderately lower at 88,000 quintals. Due to exchange restrictions, shipments to Brazil declined 50 per cent as compared with 1940 to 100,000 quintals. Sales to the West Indies have been of increasing importance during the last two years; exports of dried codfish in 1941 amounting to 947,549 quintals valued at \$6,052,937 as compared with 966,421 quintals and \$4,764,222 in 1940.

The spring catch of herring was a failure in 1941, but the fall season was fairly successful. New York buyers, as in the past two years, purchased a quota of 25,000 barrels of the Scotch-cure herring pack. Despite unfavourable weather in early spring the total catch of lobsters was approximately equal to that of 1940; market prices remained virtually unchanged, but canning was restricted due to the active demand for live fish. Salmon landings and exports were far below those in 1940 due to the classification of salmon as a luxury by British authorities. Exports to Canada improved, but the general outlook is not promising. Fewer vessels were engaged

in seal-fishing in 1941, and results were disappointing. The total catch amounted to 42,666, valued at \$67,179, compared with 159,687 with a value of \$205,000 in 1940.

Stocks of pulpwood and pitprops cut for export are now at a high level due to shortage of shipping facilities. Local demand for lumber for use in numerous government projects has been very strong. Newsprint mills continued to operate at capacity during the year, shipments to September 30th amounting to 260,562 tons, as compared with 278,319 in 1940. Newsprint is Newfoundland's most important export, its value being twice that of all fish exported. Some reduction in the cut of pulpwood is forecast for this winter. Miscellaneous manufacturing plants, producing for the home market, operated at a higher rate than in 1940.

Bell Island iron mines have, since early in 1941, been operating on a three-day week basis, due to lack of shipping to Great Britain as well as to a heavy accumulation of surplus ore. Surface operations were on a full-time basis during the summer months, employing some 2,000 men. Shipments during 1941 are estimated at 1,180,000 gross tons valued at \$3,510,000 compared with 1,409,000 tons and \$4,200,000 in 1940. Smelters in Sydney, N.S., absorbed the bulk of ore exported, taking 815,000 tons in 1941 and 675,000 tons in 1940. British purchases declined from 710,000 tons to only 300,000 tons in 1941. Buchans Mine, producing base metal concentrates, operated at capacity throughout the year.

Retail sales expanded as a result of increased purchasing power. Wholesale trade was seasonally slack during the early part of the year, but volume later improved substantially. Building activity was well maintained, but the demands of defence construction have created a shortage of skilled labour. Residential construction in St. John's was increased, but lack of housing facilities is still serious. War-time activity has solved what has hitherto been Newfoundland's major problem — unemployment. Approximately 22,000 men are working on projects of a military nature with payrolls in the neighbourhood of \$30,000,000 per annum. Exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941 were valued at \$37,277,000 compared with \$33,394,000 in 1940. The value of imports was also higher than the total of \$28,422,000 in the previous year.

WEST INDIES

Trade during 1941 was substantially above the levels of 1940 in all of the British West Indian colonies except British Honduras; the advance was particularly marked, however, in the colonies in which United States air and naval bases are being constructed. The cost of living has increased rapidly in those districts and a scarcity of labour is reported. In Trinidad the labour situation was somewhat relieved toward the end of the year by immigration, particularly from Barbados.

Imports into all the colonies have shown a substantial advance, due to higher prices rather than to a larger volume of goods, and there has been a greater dependence on Canada as a source of supply. During the latter months of the year, ordinances were issued in all the colonies prohibiting the importation of non-essentials and making all imports subject to license. It is anticipated that these measures will result in a substantial decline in imports during the coming year. Exports from the British West Indies and British Guiana have been well maintained as a result of the assured demand for such staple products as sugar, cocoa and cotton through British Government purchases, the unlimited market for petroleum, bauxite and gold and a heavy inter-colonial trade in local products.

The shipping situation, foreign exchange control and the recent measures restricting imports have all had stimulating effect on local production, especially of foodstuffs. Encouragement for small vegetable growers continues to be given throughout the area; in Jamaica the output of maize has reached a point equal to the island's normal requirements. Increased consumption of bananas and ground provisions,

however, has reduced demand for maize and a government ordinance was issued in June, requiring the admixture of 10 per cent of cornmeal with wheatflour in bread-making. Factories manufacturing lard substitutes and edible oils in Trinidad and Jamaica have been working at full capacity, to meet not only local requirements but also those of neighbouring islands; shortages of copra have caused more or less temporary prohibition of coconut exports in both islands. The Trinidad plant making paper pulp from bamboo operated at capacity during the year.

The 1940/41 tourist season was one of the most successful on record in the Bahama Islands but transportation difficulties and the involvement of the United States in the war are expected to reduce the number of visitors this winter. In other islands the outlook is more promising than in 1940/41; Barbados reports an increase in visitors from the nearby colonies and a recently-established airline has brought holiday visitors from Aruba and Curacao to Jamaica.

The financial statements of the governments indicate moderate deficits in all the colonies except Trinidad. In view of the restriction on imports and in anticipation of a drastic decline in customs revenue, most of the colonial governments have increased local taxation, including income, use, occupancy and corporation taxes. Proclamations were issued on July 1st making the government currency notes of Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana legal tender in all three colonies.

A British Mission spent the greater part of 1941 in the West Indian Islands and British Guiana; studying agriculture, especially alternative crops, housing and medical conditions. On the recommendation of this mission will depend the allocation and expenditure of the colonial development grants recommended by the Moyne commission in 1940 and accepted in principle by the British Government. Also as a result of the recommendations of the Moyne Commission, changes were made in the constitutional and legislative organization of some colonies.

The 1941 sugar crop was above that of 1940 in all producing areas but no new records were established. With the exception of the relatively small amounts required for local consumption, the entire output was purchased by the British Ministry of Food. By arrangement with the Canadian Sugar Administrator, normal shipments went forward to Canada. Weather conditions have been generally favourable and a further increase in yield is anticipated for 1942. The entire crop has already been purchased by the British Government at the price paid in 1941.

Cocoa prices rose rapidly during the first half of 1941 and remained steady at those higher levels during the rest of the year. Shipments from Jamaica increased, and those from Grenada were large with returns profitable. A severe drought early in the year in Trinidad not only reduced the yield to meagre proportions, but also caused the loss of trees in some areas. The greater part of the West Indian crops were purchased by the British Ministry of Food and it is anticipated that the 1941/42 crop will also be purchased by Great Britain. The yields are expected to be at least equal to those of last year. Prices and demand for both Trinidad and Jamaican coffee have been good; shipments from the former island were well above those of 1940, but poor yields in Jamaica reduced shipments.

Production and shipments of bananas from Jamaica in 1941 were larger than in the previous year. Shortage of shipping facilities, however, prevented export of all available supplies and the British Government agreed to pay growers three shillings per count bunch for all exportable bananas delivered up to a limit of 12,000,000 stems, which was later raised to 14,500,000 stems. The British Government has announced that they will renew this plan for 1942, up to 12,000,000 stems, and have increased the price to three shillings and sixpence per count bunch for all high-grade exportable fruit. It has been stipulated as a condition of the offer that three-

pence per bunch be set aside for a fund to combat leaf-spot disease.

The Trinidad grapefruit industry had a more satisfactory season than was at first anticipated, but prices received by the growers were extremely low. Sales of canned fruit and juice, both locally and in Canada, were good and all available stocks were disposed of by the end of the year. Almost all the 1941/42 Jamaican crop of sweet and bitter oranges and grapefruit is being made into marmalade pulp, orange juice and orange oil, and will be marketed in Great Britain. The September hurricane in British Honduras destroyed approximately 45 per cent of the 1941/42 citrus fruit crop. The demand for West Indian limes, lime juice and other products was good during the year, with advancing prices.

Although the acreage planted was increased in the cotton-producing islands—Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua and St. Vincent—only Antigua reported an increased output in 1941. Unfavourable weather and insect pests reduced yields very substantially in the other islands. There have been no marketing problems, however, as the British Ministry of Supply has contracted for all cotton produced during the war or planted prior to the cessation of hostilities.

The market for West Indian spices in Great Britain, the United States and Canada was satisfactory during the year, with prices at higher levels. Drought reduced the yield of the Jamaican pimento crop and stocks on hand are small, while there are no stocks of ginger remaining in the island. Exports of nutmegs and mace from Grenada were large in the crop year ended September 30, 1941. The yield of rice in British Guiana in 1940/41 was seriously reduced by drought conditions and exports in 1941 declined even from the low figures of 1940. The 1941 autumn crop was a bumper one but no difficulty is anticipated in marketing it locally and in the West Indian islands.

All branches of Cuban business showed improvement in 1941; these gains are attributed to the increased demand and higher prices for Cuban sugar, better conditions in the tobacco, coffee and cattle markets and greater activity in mining, notably of chrome and manganese. The value of exports in the first nine months of 1941 was \$156,147,000, 47 per cent greater than those in the same months of 1940. The United States continued to be the principal market, but substantial shipments of sugar were made to Great Britain in the second half of the year. Budgetary revenues were in excess of those in 1940 and also slightly above the reduced expenditures authorized for 1941. An agreement was concluded and approved during the year for a loan of \$25,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C. These funds will be utilized for public works, agricultural and mining development and the general exploitation of Cuban national resources. The sugar market showed substantial gains during the year. At the beginning of the season the outlook was so unsatisfactory that a crop of only 2,000,000 Spanish tons was authorized, but special arrangements were made with the Export-Import Bank for financing an additional 400,000 tons. The final outturn was 2,399,004 tons, compared with 2,753,903 tons in 1940. Improved demand in the United States and shortages in other producing centres, resulted in several increases in the Cuban quota for shipment to the United States, permitting the sale of all the specially financed sugars. Larger sales were also made to Great Britain and Spain at advancing prices and stocks were reduced from 1,184,000 tons at the end of 1940 to 212,000 tons at the end of 1941. Prices in the United States rose so rapidly that a price ceiling on raw sugar was imposed in August and remained in effect for the remainder of the year. The outlook for the 1942 crop is very favourable. The United States Sugar Control Law of 1937 has been renewed for three years to December 31, 1944, and it has been announced that the United States Defence Supplies Corporation has concluded arrangements to purchase the greater part of the 1942 Cuban crop in the form of raw sugar, high test and black strap molasses, at a price above the 1941

United States maximum. It is understood that whatever portion may be required will be set aside for Great Britain. No authorized limit for the 1942 crop has been published, but it is anticipated that all available cane will be ground; unofficial estimates indicate that cane is available for an output of 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons. The marketing outlook for Cuban sugar and other products in 1942 has also been improved by the recent conclusion of a trade agreement between Cuba and the United States which supplements and amends the agreement of 1934. The new agreement which became effective January 5, 1942, establishes a tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds of 96° sugar of Cuban origin. Further concessions were also granted on Cuban tobacco, cigars and fresh chilled or frozen beef and veal. The 1941 tobacco crop was small but of unusually good quality and sold well; stocks on hand at the end of the year were light. Larger plantings are indicated for the 1942 crop. With pastures in good condition, chilled and jerked beef in demand and dairy product factories working to capacity, the livestock industry enjoyed a profitable year. The export quota for the 1941/42 coffee crop was set at 17½ per cent of an estimated output of 600,000 quintals, compared with 10 per cent of a similar crop in 1940/41. The present export quota is approximately equal to the amount allotted for Cuban exports to the United States in 1941/42. The Republic of Cuba declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy in December 1941.

Business conditions in Puerto Rico in 1941 were substantially improved as compared with the preceding year. Staple crops of the Island and various local manufactures were readily disposed of at remunerative prices. Defence construction, together with slum clearance and other government projects, has, however, been the mainstay of the current advance. The stimulus of additional purchasing power has been reflected in more active retail and wholesale trade. Overseas trade has come to consist almost entirely of transactions with the continental United States. Exports in the first nine months of the year were valued at \$80,366,847 compared with \$63,480,357 in the 1940 period. The needlework industry revived to some extent during 1941; lack of competition from Far Eastern producers has been of great benefit to this industry. The quota covering sugar exports to the United States was revised upwards several times during the year, to a final figure of 1,080,226 short tons, compared with 797,982 tons in 1940. Production, at 931,997 tons, was over 100,000 tons less than in 1940, considerable cane being left standing in the fields. In view of the situation in the Philippines all available cane is likely to be ground during 1942. The 1941 tobacco crop amounted to 267,500 cwt., an increase of 50,000 cwt. over the previous year. The crop has been almost entirely disposed of at improved prices. The 1940/41 coffee crop amounted to 155,541 cwt., scarcely larger than local consumption requirements. Prices, however, are higher and with the addition of federal and insular subsidies, net returns to growers were fairly satisfactory. The 1940/41 pineapple crop, at 550,000 crates, was slightly larger than that of the previous season. The bulk of the output was sold fresh on the New York market and net returns were generally satisfactory. Demand for canned fruit was good at higher prices.

Business in the Dominican Republic was generally quiet during 1941, although some increase in activity was noted at the year-end. On April 1st the collection of customs duties and internal revenues was transferred from United States supervision to full control by the Dominican Government, in accordance with the terms of a convention signed in September 1940. On October 4th, the Government acquired the assets of the National City Bank of New York in the Dominican Republic for the purpose of establishing a central bank which might act as fiscal agent for the Republic. The value of exports declined from \$12,883,000 in the first ten months of 1940 to \$7,073,000 in the 1941 period largely as a result of the low price of sugar early in the year. The 1940/41 sugar crop, amounting to approximately 400,000 tons, was disposed of

mainly to Great Britain and Canada; there was no carryover. The coming crop has been sold to Great Britain at a minimum price of \$2.25 per cwt., as compared with \$0.75 last year. Cocoa exports were somewhat lower than in 1940. Prices, however, were much higher and returns were quite satisfactory. Outlook for the 1941/42 crop is excellent. A quota of 133,134 bags of coffee was allotted for export to the United States in the year which commenced October 1st last. As this accounts for only one-half of the crop, disposal of surplus coffee is still a serious problem. The 1941 tobacco crop amounted to 60,000 bales. Banana shipments to the United States were higher during the year. Cattle and local produce were exported in fair quantities to the French and Dutch West Indies.

The value of Haiti's foreign trade in the 1940/41 fiscal year was \$14,088,000, 6 per cent higher than the previous year's total. Due to exceptionally heavy shipments of coffee, bananas and sisal during the latter half of the year, export values increased by nearly 25 per cent as compared with 1939/40. Government revenues were well maintained and there was a fair surplus over expenditures. In collaboration with the United States a government-sponsored corporation was recently organized to develop the economic resources of the country. A loan of \$5,000,000 was made by the Export-Import Bank. Shipments of coffee during the year totalled 377,354 bags compared with 269,792 bags in 1939/40. The United States quota allotted to Haiti for the year which commenced October 1st last is 305,099 bags, compared with a final quota of 287,282 bags for the previous year. The new crop is expected to be considerably larger than the 1940/41 outturn of 330,000 bags and is of good quality. Shipments of sugar during the year were much lower than in the previous season, and prices were generally unsatisfactory. Foreign trade in other staple crops improved considerably. Exports of bananas and sisal were particularly heavy, their combined value being equal to that of coffee which accounts for one-third of total export values.

SOUTH AMERICA

Economic conditions in South America showed considerable improvement during 1941, largely due to the very marked increase in purchases of South American products by the United States of America. With so many former markets closed, the republics of South America were forced to seek new outlets for their surplus products and new sources for their imported commodities. The United States early assumed increasing importance in the latter role and have also been absorbing much greater quantities of the commodities produced in South America. The total volume of all South American business transacted is still below the peak achieved in more normal times but is much better than that reported in the earlier months of the war.

Exchange is still rigorously regulated in most countries but in others, notably Argentina and Venezuela, control has been relaxed. The situation, however, is being carefully watched, importations are restricted largely to necessities so that the favourable position attained so arduously will not be endangered. All possible economies in Government expenditures have been put into effect. As a result, the financial situation of these republics, has, on the whole, been well maintained. Many special enactments imposed in 1939 have been continued in force but these are being relaxed as improved conditions warrant. Easier conditions in the money market have enabled the refinancing of some existing obligations to a more favourable basis with a substantial reduction in the amount required annually for interest and amortization. As a result of the combination of these factors, the immediate outlook for South American business is more promising than it has been for some years.

Imports into South America were generally smaller due to efforts to protect the exchange situation in the various countries and the difficulty in securing supplies and shipping space.

With many former markets closed, the United States has been gaining in importance as the source of many South American imports. Long established outlets for many exports also were lost as a result of the war but larger quantities of South American products are being purchased by the United States so that trade in both directions with that country has shown great expansion. As a result, while total imports were generally smaller in both quantities and values in 1941 than in earlier years, most countries report substantial expansion in the value of commodities exported during the past year. Argentina was a notable exception, perhaps, but here returns for the first eleven months of 1941 show a slight increase for exports with the value of imports down nearly 20 per cent.

Due to the enhanced interest of the United States in South American trade, negotiations for its furtherance have been under way. After conferences extending over many months, Argentina concluded a most-favoured-nation agreement in October. The treaty excepts present and future advantages accorded to neighbouring countries or resulting from future Customs Unions of which either of the two signatories forms part, as well as present and future advantages accorded by the United States to its territories and possessions, and to Panama and Cuba. The agreement, which is the first to be signed between the two countries since 1853, came into effect November 15, 1941, and contains numerous reciprocal reductions in tariff rates. An agreement was also reached by Uruguay with the United States in regard to the acquisition of armaments under the Lend-Lease programme. Provision was made for military, naval and air supplies to a total value of \$17,000,000 U. S., of this amount the United States will make a rebate of \$9,200,000, the balance of \$7,800,000 to be repayable without interest in six annual instalments of \$1,300,000 commencing in 1942.

Canadian exports to South America have shown remarkable expansion; imports are also substantially greater as many war materials are now being purchased in these countries. Every effort is being made by Canada to encourage this trade. During the past year, a trade mission headed by the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce again visited South America. Formal trade agreements were concluded with Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador, an understanding was reached with Peru for an eventual trade agreement and certain difficulties were disposed of with Uruguay with which country Canada has had a trade agreement since 1936. Until the 1941 agreement, trade with Argentina had been regulated under a treaty between the Argentine and Great Britain concluded 116 years ago. The new agreement with Brazil supplants an exchange of notes effected in June, 1937, while those with Chile and Ecuador are the first concluded between Canada and these countries. Earlier in the year, Canada and Venezuela exchanged notes concluding arrangements for reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment of trade matters. Under these arrangements, it may well be that the exchange of commodities between Canada and the republics of South America will be greatly stimulated.

In order to facilitate intra-continental trade, a conference was held at Montevideo in January attended by representatives from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Inter alia, this conference recommended the formation of a regional customs union. Trade agreements were concluded by Argentina with Bolivia and Paraguay in February and later in the year with Brazil. One of the most important of these agreements was a convention regarding the Yacuiba-Santa Cruz railroad under which the Argentine Government will advance approximately 2,000,000 pesos for the construction of the first stage of the railroad to Villa Montes and a further sum of 2,000,000 pesos for Bolivian oil development, Argentina undertaking to construct a pipe line connecting the Bermejo River oil wells with the Argentine. Both advances are to be guaranteed by Bolivian petroleum production. An agreement between Peru and Chile to foster the interchange of trade was also concluded during the year.

Weather conditions during 1941 showed considerable variation. Grain yields in Argentina, for example, were substantially higher than in 1940 but the Brazilian coffee crop was adversely affected by drought and the yield was the smallest in many years. Industrial and mining operations were well maintained, with output at satisfactory levels. An agreement was concluded with the Metals Reserve Company of the United States for the purchase of all of Peru's production of strategic metals not bought by private interests in the United States or other parts of the Western Hemisphere. The products specifically covered were antimony, copper, lead, tungsten, vanadium and zinc. Gold production in Colombia was greater than in 1940. Petroleum operations have been active with output at a satisfactory level. In Venezuela, production in October established an all-time record. Exports have also been moving in greater volume.

The final estimate of the 1940/41 Argentine wheat crop was 271,171,000 bushels, a substantial improvement over the short 1939/40 crop of 119,450,000 bushels and the five-year average of 219,512,000 bushels. The area seeded for the 1941/42 crop showed little change from previous years, 17,770,000 acres against 17,500,000 in 1940 and 17,825,000 in 1939. It was, however, somewhat below the five-year average of 18,570,000 acres. Early development was hampered by adverse weather and although rains have improved conditions it is reported that in some sections damage has been substantial and deterioration serious. The second official estimate places the outturn at 227,788,000 bushels but rains have delayed harvesting operations. The carry over from the previous crop is large and storage of the new grain presents a serious problem as facilities are limited. The yield of linseed in 1940/41 was 57,460,000 bushels against 39,934,000 in 1939/40 and a five-year average of 58,752,000 bushels. The area sown for the new crop was considerably smaller than for some years but yields were better, the total being placed at 65,700,000 bushels. As a result of the poor export demand and the accumulation of heavy stocks, the entire wheat and linseed crops are being purchased by the Government, with prices fixed at last year's basis, 6.75 pesos per 100 kilos (about 54¼ cents per bushel) for wheat and 9.25 pesos per 100 kilos (about 90 cents per bushel) for linseed. The 1941 maize crop was placed at 411,394,000 bushels as compared with 408,433,000 bushels in 1940 and a five-year average of 301,983,000 bushels. In view of the very heavy supplies which have resulted from the harvesting of two such large crops in succession the exportable surplus constitutes an all-time record and the Federal Government has undertaken to purchase the 1941 crop at a price equivalent to 4.75 pesos per 100 kilos (about 38½ cents per bushel) f.a.s. Buenos Aires, shelled, clean, in good condition and fit for export. Shipments have been very small 81,296,000 bushels during the first eleven months of the year against 130,964,000 during the same period in 1940. The total for the whole year 1940 was only 135,318,000 as compared with an average of 218,000,000 bushels during the four years 1935 to 1939. From 1935 to 1937 Continental Europe absorbed 43 and Great Britain and Northern Ireland 40 per cent of the total quantity exported. Much of the old grain on hand is in poor condition and is only fit for fuel. The livestock and allied industries had a fair year. Slaughtering of cattle and swine were considerably larger than in 1940 and a small increase was also reported for sheep. Exports of canned meats were substantially larger, 129,000 tons to November 30th against 77,000 at the same date in 1940, but decreases were reported for other categories of meats. Including all meats and meat extracts, the total shipped during the first eleven months of the year was 587,000 tons valued at 350,826,000 pesos as compared with 529,000 tons and 289,949,000 pesos during the same months of the previous year. The British and United States Governments have continued to make large purchases of Argentine canned meats but shipments to other countries were com-

paratively small. Wool exports from October 1 to December 25, 1941, amounted to 46,491 bales against 81,754 bales at the same date in 1940, practically all destined to the United States. The small quantity exported in 1941 was due largely to the fact that there was little carried over from the previous season. Total exports during the 1940/41 season amounted to 431,187 bales as compared with 301,311 in 1939/40. Hide exports were larger both in quantity and value than in either 1940 or 1939. The British Government also made substantial purchases of meats in Brazil and Uruguay. Sales of Uruguayan wool during 1940/41 were large, the total having only been exceeded twice, in 1929/30 and in 1930/31. The United States was the principal purchaser. Exports of wool from Peru were also considerably in excess of the average over the past few years. Shipments of Peruvian cotton were heavy, Japan being the largest purchaser. Substantial quantities have been sold to British authorities but shipments have been delayed pending the availability of shipping space. The 1941 sugar crop in Peru was approximately the same as in 1940, 460,000 metric tons. Exports of Peruvian sugar during the first nine months of the year amounted to 268,000 tons against 202,300 tons during the corresponding period in 1940. United States was the largest buyer taking 41 per cent of the total and Chile second at 35 per cent.

The 1941/42 coffee crop in Brazil is officially estimated at 12,787,000 bags of 60 kilos each, of which Sao Paulo accounted for about 45 per cent. The current crop is the smallest since 1922/23, drought having caused heavy damage. In 1940/41 the outturn was 20,850,000 and in 1939/40, 21,863,300 bags. The carryover was 8,730,000 bags bringing the total to 21,430,000 bags. The sacrifice quota amounts to approximately 6,000,000 bags in all, leaving 15,430,000 bags available for the season's requirements. Exports of coffee from Brazil during the 1940/41 season ended June 30th last comprised 12,879,000 bags as compared with 15,553,000 in 1939/40 and the record of 16,840,000 bags established in 1938/39. Destruction has continued comparatively heavy despite the short crop this season. Exports from Colombia amounted to 4,404,000 bags, 17 per cent more than in the preceding season. The new crop is reported to be of substantial volume and better than average in quality.

The coffee quota for importation into the United States from all countries during the 1941/42 season was reduced from a tentative total of 19,875,000 bags to 17,640,287 bags. This compares with the final quota of 16,610,094 bags in 1940/41. The quota as revised is equivalent to 110 per cent of the basic total of 15,900,000 bags set for 1940/41. Brazil's share in the new 1941/42 total has been fixed at 10,323,000 bags and that of Colombia at 3,496,500 bags. The comparative figures for the previous season were 9,455,000 and 3,290,700 bags respectively. The National Coffee Association's report showed that coffee consumption in the United States established a new high during the first nine months of 1941 in spite of increased prices. During this period per capita consumption averaged 17.89 pounds against 15.63 pounds in 1940, an all-time record at that date.

The events of the past year have brought forth fresh official reaffirmation of Pan-American solidarity. Nine Latin American republics declared war against the Axis within a few days of the fateful events of December 8th. All of these republics, however, lie north of the South American mainland although many continental countries have taken a friendly stand. A number, including Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Venezuela have frozen Axis funds, while other measures have been taken elsewhere to protect property and other rights. The third conference of the Foreign Ministers of the countries of the Pan-American Union has been summoned to meet at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, 1942, when no doubt the present situation will be canvassed in full and adequate measures taken to protect the rights of the nations subscribing to the Conference.

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Port of Spain, Trinidad. SUPERVISOR: C. W. B. FITZGERALD

COLOMBIA

Bogota, Colombia. SUPERVISOR: T. F. DEVER

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

ALIX.....W. D. Clarke..... <i>Mgr.</i>	COCHRANE.....A. H. O'Keeffe..... <i>Mgr.</i>	INNISFAIL.....H. P. Filleul..... <i>Mgr.</i>
BARONS.....J. W. Doran....."	CONSORT.....A. P. Henry....."	LACOMBE.....C. D. Marble....."
BASHAW.....E. M. H. Wegren....."	DIDSBURY.....F. Dunlop....."	LETHBRIDGE.....C. MacMillan....."
BASSANO.....H. W. Harper....."	EDMONTON.....	MEDICINE HAT.....R. H. A. Lacey....."
BEISEKER.....A. Reid....."	★10023 JASPER AVE.....{ J. G. Nickerson....."	MORINVILLE.....B. L. Robinson....."
BELLEVUE.....W. Innes....."	{ G. A. Owen..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	OKOTOKS.....C. G. M. McBey....."
BIG VALLEY.....J. R. Clark....."	JASPER AVE. WEST.....J. L. Adam..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PINCHER CREEK.....A. E. Ryan....."
BLACKIE.....F. E. Murray....."	FAIRVIEW.....D. Mackie....."	RED DEER.....S. F. D. Roe....."
BLAIRMORE.....J. B. Wilson....."	FOREMOST.....L. Crawshaw....."	SEXSMITH.....S. W. Smith....."
BROOKS.....D. Macadam....."	FORT McMURRAY.....C. A. Thorp....."	SOUTH EDMONTON.....F. N. Lett....."
CALGARY.....	FORT SASKATCHEWAN.....A. B. King....."	SPIRIT RIVER.....N. J. Morris....."
★102-108 EIGHTH AVE. { E. McLean....."	GRANDE PRAIRIE.....J. H. Hunter....."	STANDARD.....R. C. Hugh....."
{ J. L. Shelton..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	HALKIRK.....T. A. Horn....."	STETTLER.....A. E. Morrison....."
3RD STREET WEST.....A. B. McLellan..... <i>Mgr.</i>	HANNA.....G. C. Siddall....."	STRATHMORE.....C. F. Nicholl....."
CAMROSE.....J. K. Campbell....."	HIGH RIVER.....C. H. Crooks....."	THREE HILLS.....D. Hutcheson....."
CARDSTON.....J. Dewar....."	HOLDEN.....W. J. Fleming....."	TURNER VALLEY.....L. F. Maggs....."

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BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ABBOTSFORD.....L. Caldecott..... <i>Mgr.</i>	KELOWNA.....F. J. Willis..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PENTICTON.....W. Heberton..... <i>Mgr.</i>
BURNS LAKE.....L. K. McLeod....."	LADNER.....A. W. Howlett....."	PORT ALBERNI.....G. W. Bett....."
CHILLIWACK.....G. Curwen....."	LANGLEY PRAIRIE.....W. R. Shanks....."	PORT MOODY.....G. L. Harrison....."
COURTENAY.....D. B. Maclean....."	MCKAY.....O. Moon....."	PRINCE GEORGE.....F. C. Smith....."
CRANBROOK.....J. M. Windsor....."	NANAIMO.....F. A. McCarthy....."	PRINCE RUPERT.....A. Flaten....."
CUMBERLAND.....K. C. York....."	NELSON.....S. A. Maddocks....."	QUESNEL.....R. Commons....."
GRAND FORKS.....J. Grisdale....."	NEW WESTMINSTER.....W. J. McFadyen....."	SMITHERS.....A. N. Dando....."
KAMLOOPS.....C. R. McLeod....."	NORTH VANCOUVER.....H. L. Fraser....."	STEVESTON.....W. A. Rennison....."

★Main branch.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

<p>VANCOUVER ★HASTINGS & GRANVILLE..... CAMBIE & BROADWAY..... CORDOVA ST..... DAVIE ST..... DUNBAR & 17TH AVE..... EAST END..... FAIRVIEW.....</p>	<p>VANCOUVER—Continued GEORGIA & DENMAN..... GRANDVIEW..... HASTINGS & HOMER..... HASTINGS ST. & NANAIMO RD..... KINGSWAY..... MARPOLE..... MT. PLEASANT..... ROBSON ST.....</p>	<p>VANCOUVER—Continued 25TH AVENUE..... VERNON..... VICTORIA ★1106-1108 GOV'T ST..... DOUGLAS ST..... FORT ST..... VICTORIA WEST..... WELLS..... WEST VANCOUVER.....</p>
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SUB BRANCHES

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">Sub. to</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Open for business</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">BRITANNIA BEACH.....</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Vancover, 9th to 13th— 24th to 27th inclusive.</td> </tr> </table>	Sub. to	Open for business	BRITANNIA BEACH.....	Vancover, 9th to 13th— 24th to 27th inclusive.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">Sub. to</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: left;">Open for business</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">UNION BAY.....</td> <td style="text-align: left;">Courtenay.. Tues. & Friday</td> </tr> </table>	Sub. to	Open for business	UNION BAY.....	Courtenay.. Tues. & Friday
Sub. to	Open for business								
BRITANNIA BEACH.....	Vancover, 9th to 13th— 24th to 27th inclusive.								
Sub. to	Open for business								
UNION BAY.....	Courtenay.. Tues. & Friday								

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

<p>BALDUR..... BEAUSEJOUR..... BINS-CARTH..... BIRTLE..... BOISSEVAIN..... BRANDON..... CARMAN..... CLANWILLIAM..... CRYSTAL CITY..... FLIN FLON..... GLENBORO..... HAMIOTA..... LAC DU BONNET..... LANGRUTH..... MANITOBA..... MC-CREARY..... MELITA..... MINIOTA..... MINNEDOSA.....</p>	<p>MINTO..... MORDEN..... NEWDALE..... PIERSON..... PINE FALLS..... RAPID CITY..... ROBLIN..... ROLAND..... RUSSELL..... ST. BONIFACE..... UNION STOCK YARDS..... STE. ROSE DU LAC..... SHOAL LAKE..... SOMERSET..... SOURIS..... STEINBACH..... THE PAS..... WASKADA..... WAWANESA.....</p>	<p>WHITEMOUTH..... WINNIPEG ★MAIN & WILLIAM..... CARLTON & PORTAGE..... GRAIN EXCHANGE..... MAIN & LOGAN..... MAIN & MOUNTAIN..... MAIN & SELKIRK..... OSBORNE & CORYDON..... PORTAGE AVE..... PORTAGE & ARLINGTON..... PORTAGE & GOOD..... ST. JAMES..... SARGENT & SHERBROOK..... SELKIRK & SALTER..... SHERBROOK & PORTAGE..... WEST KILDONAN..... WILLIAM & SHERBROOK.....</p>
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BRANCHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

<p>BATHURST..... BUCTOUCHE..... CAMPBELLTON..... CANTERBURY..... DALHOUSIE..... DORCHESTER..... EDMUNDSTON..... FREDERICTON.....</p>	<p>FREDERICTON JUNCTION..... GRAND FALLS..... HARVEY STATION..... MONCTON..... NEWCASTLE..... PLASTER ROCK..... REXTON.....</p>	<p>RICHIBUCTO..... SACKVILLE..... SAINT JOHN ★22-26 KING ST..... NORTH END..... ST. STEPHEN..... SUSSEX..... WOODSTOCK.....</p>
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BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA

<p>AMHERST..... ANNAPOLIS ROYAL..... ANTIGONISH..... ARCHAT..... BADDECK..... BARRINGTON PASSAGE..... BEAR RIVER..... BERWICK..... BRIDGETOWN..... BRIDGWATER..... CHETICAMP..... CHURCH POINT.....</p>	<p>CLARKE'S HARBOUR..... DARTMOUTH..... DEBERT MILITARY CAMP..... DIGBY..... GLACE BAY..... GUYSBORO..... HALIFAX ★GEORGE & HOLLIS..... ALMON & AGRICOLA..... GOTTINGEN ST..... MORRIS & BARRINGTON.....</p>	<p>HALIFAX—Continued. QUINPOOL & OXFORD..... SPRING GARDEN ROAD..... INVERNESS..... KENTVILLE..... LA HAVRE..... LAWRENCE TOWN..... LIVERPOOL..... LOCKEPORT..... LOUISBURG..... LUNENBURG..... MABOU.....</p>
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BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

MAITLAND (Hants Co.)... R. C. Morrison, <i>Rel. Mgr.</i>	PORT HAWKESBURY..... G. K. Hammett..... <i>Mgr.</i>	SYDNEY—Continued
METEGHAN RIVER..... L. A. Pothier..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PORT HOOD..... G. Johnston..... "	WHITNEY PIER..... C. J. Durling..... <i>Mgr.</i>
MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT... R. A. Douglas..... "	ST. PETER'S..... A. D. Pynn..... "	SYDNEY MINES..... J. S. Coffey..... "
MIDDLETON..... J. H. McDaniel..... "	SHERBROOKE..... T. R. Hanington..... "	TRURO..... K. M. Sedgewick..... "
MULGRAVE..... H. G. Macdonald..... "	SHUBENACADIE..... G. D. MacMichael..... "	WATERVILLE..... E. U. Hirtle..... "
NEW GERMANY..... W. G. Kenney..... "	SPRINGHILL..... I. N. McLean..... "	WESTVILLE..... E. A. Capstick..... "
NEW GLASGOW..... R. H. Pethick..... "	STEWIACKE..... L. W. Dickie..... "	WEYMOUTH..... J. W. Connell..... "
NEW WATERFORD..... W. K. Bagley..... "	SYDNEY	WHYCOCOMAGH..... G. E. Puddington..... "
NORTH SYDNEY..... K. A. Clarke..... "	★CHARLOTTE &	WINDSOR..... L. McCoy..... "
PARRSBORO..... C. L. Godfrey..... "	DORCHESTER..... K. Mackenzie..... "	WOLFVILLE..... A. R. Smith..... "
PICTOU..... R. G. Hughes..... "	GEORGE & TOWNSEND... L. J. McCarthy..... "	YARMOUTH..... E. C. Wilson..... "

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

ALEXANDRIA..... J. P. Mullett..... <i>Mgr.</i>	GRAND VALLEY..... G. H. Hardy..... <i>Mgr.</i>	NIAGARA FALLS
APPIN..... A. N. McLean..... "	GRIMSBY..... W. G. Dulmage..... "	★487 QUEEN ST..... K. McClintock..... <i>Mgr.</i>
ARNPRIOR..... W. E. Moore..... "	GUELPH..... A. S. Wilkinson..... "	VICTORIA & SIMCOE... T. Smith..... "
ARTHUR..... G. G. Connell..... "	HAGERSVILLE..... M. C. Wigle..... "	NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE... H. Lawrence..... "
AYLMER..... Q. H. Cook..... "	HAILEYBURY..... L. Peake..... "	NIPIGON..... G. J. Bailey..... "
AYTON..... L. G. Poole..... "	HAMILTON	NORTH BAY..... D. H. Morison..... "
BALA..... L. Porter..... "	★21-23 KING ST..... { H. S. Y. Thurstans..... "	NORWOOD..... D. B. Cutcliffe..... "
BARRIE..... P. H. Fisher..... "	{ J. W. Powell..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	ODESSA..... W. S. Holmes..... "
BATH..... G. W. Cuppage..... "	BARTON & OTTAWA... L. G. Irons..... <i>Mgr.</i>	ORANGEVILLE..... E. C. Maxwell..... "
BEETON..... W. A. S. Murduff..... "	& WENTWORTH H. B. Sutherland..... "	ORILLIA..... R. F. Grant..... "
BELLEVILLE..... I. G. Hefkey..... "	LOCKE & MAIN..... I. D. Eastman..... "	OSGOODE STATION..... J. C. Morphy..... "
BLIND RIVER..... D. B. Currie..... "	MAIN & SHERMAN... C. E. Fairles..... "	OSHAWA..... J. R. Harris..... "
BRACEBRIDGE..... W. N. Spearin..... "	MARKET BRANCH... J. H. Perrin..... "	OTTAWA
BRAMPTON..... B. Strath..... "	MOUNT HAMILTON... V. P. Heppler..... "	★SPARKS & METCALFE... { J. A. Noonan..... "
BRANTFORD..... F. C. Kennedy..... "	TERMINAL BRANCH... G. M. Beley..... "	{ D. T. Youngson..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
BROCKVILLE..... D. S. McKay..... "	HANOVER..... H. L. Reinhardt..... "	BANK & SOMERSET... D. L. Dashney..... <i>Mgr.</i>
BRUCE MINES..... C. S. Campbell..... "	HARRISTON..... G. Murison..... "	BANK & SPARKS..... W. J. Oram..... "
BURFORD..... J. C. Moore..... "	HASTINGS..... C. A. Putnam..... "	GLEBE BRANCH..... G. R. D. Watson..... "
BURK'S FALLS..... H. J. Small..... "	HEPWORTH..... R. E. Green..... "	HINTONBURGH..... J. M. Jackson..... "
BURLINGTON..... E. D. Lucas..... "	HILLSBURG..... C. E. Hilton..... "	MARKET BRANCH... J. B. Prendergast..... "
CARGILL..... E. A. Dreak..... "	HUNTSVILLE..... S. H. Gregg..... "	SOMERSET & BOOTH... W. S. Seeber..... "
CARLETON PLACE..... W. S. McCauley..... "	INGERSOLL..... R. W. Green..... "	OTTERVILLE..... D. C. V. Morrison..... "
CHAPLEAU..... A. A. Kinahan..... "	IROQUOIS FALLS... A. J. Kelly..... "	OWEN SOUND..... C. E. Brien..... "
CHATHAM..... W. E. Hanley..... "	ISLINGTON..... W. T. Hodgson..... "	PAISLEY..... T. R. McLennan..... "
CHIPPAWA..... A. R. MacDonald..... "	KEEWATIN..... A. Black..... "	PAKENHAM..... C. H. Campbell..... "
CLIFFORD..... J. O. Spence..... "	KENORA..... H. H. Tate..... "	PEMBROKE..... W. L. Smith..... "
CLINTON..... E. E. Paterson..... "	KINBURN..... H. L. Blanchard..... "	PERTH..... E. M. Doull..... "
COMBER..... R. S. Patterson..... "	KINCARDINE..... B. D. Henry..... "	PETERBOROUGH..... H. C. Sootheran..... "
COOKSTOWN..... G. T. Gregory..... "	KINGSTON..... L. H. Leach..... <i>Rel. Mgr.</i>	PLANTAGENET..... J. A. E. Besner..... "
COOKSVILLE..... W. M. Leonard..... "	KINGSVILLE..... J. V. Eagan..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PORT ARTHUR..... A. J. Sheard..... "
CORNWALL..... J. H. Hunt..... "	KIRKLAND LAKE... G. A. Goddard..... "	PORT CREDIT..... I. N. Tompkins..... "
CRYSLER..... J. H. E. Lehoux..... "	KITCHENER..... J. R. Dier..... "	PORT DOVER..... T. McMillan..... "
DRAYTON..... G. Hendry..... "	LAKEFIELD..... J. Mc Kerchar..... "	PORT HOPE..... C. P. Freeman..... "
DRYDEN..... A. McIntyre..... "	LAMBETH..... R. H. Squires..... "	PORTLAND..... T. E. Waddell..... "
DUNDAS..... S. H. Neale..... "	LEAMINGTON..... W. L. Barker..... "	PRESCOTT..... D. C. Davidson..... "
DUNNVILLE..... E. M. Jacques..... "	LION'S HEAD..... H. Youngs..... "	RENFREW..... N. E. Zimmerman..... "
DURHAM..... C. W. Zilliax..... "	LONDON..... { A. T. Hillary..... "	RIDGETOWN..... C. R. Davis..... "
DUTTON..... C. A. Wright..... "	{ A. B. White..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	RIPLEY..... J. Willocks..... "
ELMIRA..... J. A. Rowland..... "	LONDON EAST..... J. H. Fletcher..... <i>Mgr.</i>	ROCKWOOD..... J. H. Gibb..... "
ELMWOOD..... R. H. Buckingham..... "	LYNDEN..... I. C. McClean..... "	RODNEY..... G. S. Robinson..... "
EMBRO..... W. L. Simpson..... "	MALLORYTOWN..... A. H. T. Votier..... "	ST. CATHARINES..... A. G. Mackenzie..... "
EMBRUN..... J. A. Cloutier..... "	MANOTICK..... H. O. Balkwill..... "	ST. MARY'S..... H. A. Channell..... "
ENGLEHART..... J. W. B. Brandreth..... "	MELBOURNE..... H. L. Loughleen..... "	ST. THOMAS..... J. A. Elliott..... "
ERIN..... W. A. L. Burchill..... "	MERRICKVILLE... W. C. Weaver..... "	EAST END..... J. D. Henderson..... "
ESPANOLA..... J. F. Freure..... "	METCALFE..... R. K. Runnels..... "	SARNIA..... H. T. Ross, Jr..... "
ESSEX..... W. J. Blankstein..... "	Midland..... L. T. Brandon..... "	SAULT STE. MARIE
FENWICK..... G. D. Hannah..... "	MOUNT BRYDGES... J. W. Flett..... "	★QUEEN & BROCK... C. B. Young..... "
FERGUS..... R. S. Foster..... "	MOUNT FOREST..... E. M. T. Mason..... "	QUEEN & BRUCE... R. J. Leach..... "
FORT ERIC NORTH..... S. A. McKenzie..... "	NAPANEE..... W. J. Wiggins..... "	STEELTON BRANCH... W. J. Kelley..... "
FORT WILLIAM..... W. A. Allingham..... "	NAVAN..... F. H. Nelson..... "	SCHOMBERG..... J. V. Findly..... "
GALT..... A. S. McKay..... "	NEW LISKEARD..... J. W. Kearns..... "	SHELburne..... B. M. Butchart..... "
GERALDTON..... J. S. Hill..... "		
GODERICH..... A. E. Hockley..... "		

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO—Continued

SIMCOE.....	G. R. Martin.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
SMITHS FALLS.....	H. W. W. Allan.....	"
SMITHVILLE.....	C. F. Bartle.....	"
SMOOTH ROCK FALLS.....	H. J. Lalande.....	"
SPENCERVILLE.....	C. G. Simon.....	"
STITTSVILLE.....	J. W. Morrow.....	"
STONE CREEK.....	W. E. Scott.....	"
STRAITFORD.....	M. L. Roenigk.....	"
STRATHROY.....	R. A. Fowlie.....	"
STURGEON FALLS.....	W. A. Gosselin.....	"
SUDBURY.....	C. R. Ross.....	"
SUNDRIDGE.....	G. A. Pinel.....	"
THAMESFORD.....	G. E. Hessenauer.....	"
THOROLD.....	R. E. Culbert.....	"
TILLSONBURG.....	H. W. Riepert.....	"
TORONTO.....	H. T. O'Neill.....	"
★KING & YONGE.....	W. A. Pope.....	<i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
	R. I. C. Picard.....	"
AVENUE ROAD &		
DAVENPORT.....	J. S. Heron.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BAY & TEMPERANCE.....	R. H. Gale.....	"
BLOOR & BATHURST.....	J. M. Graham.....	"
BLOOR & DOVERCOURT.....	A. P. Murphy.....	"
CHURCH & WELLESLEY.....	F. J. Blanchfield.....	"
COLLEGE & BATHURST.....	A. L. Leslie.....	"

TORONTO—Continued		
COXWELL & GERRARD.....	G. F. Johnston.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
DANFORTH & DAWES.....	J. E. Bell.....	"
DELORAIN & YONGE.....	R. E. Holmes.....	"
DUNDAS & CHESTNUT.....	G. W. Roberts.....	"
GERRARD &		
GREENWOOD.....	W. C. Paton.....	"
HARBOR & SPADINA.....	A. K. Zappe.....	"
JONES & GERRARD.....	J. R. Weekes.....	"
KEELE & ST. CLAIR.....	L. H. Woolcott.....	"
KING & CHURCH.....	J. C. Mayne.....	"
KING & SPADINA.....	W. G. Turnbull.....	"
LEASIDE BRANCH.....	D. H. Mills.....	"
PAPE & DANFORTH.....	A. A. Hutchison.....	"
QUEEN & BROADVIEW.....	J. F. Stewart.....	"
QUEEN & CLOSE.....	R. Abbey.....	"
RUNNYMEDE & BLOOR.....	G. C. Temple.....	"
ST. CLAIR & CRANG.....	H. W. Fraser.....	"
SHERBOURNE & QUEEN.....	R. M. Wilson.....	"
SPADINA & COLLEGE.....	W. S. Fenwick.....	"
SUNNYSIDE.....	H. B. Robertson.....	"
WOODBINE &		
DANFORTH.....	H. G. Simpson.....	"
1170 YONGE ST.....	H. R. Creighton.....	"
YONGE & BLOOR.....	R. A. East.....	"

TORONTO—Continued		
YONGE & COLLEGE.....	F. W. Smith.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
YONGE & RICHMOND.....	R. G. Allen.....	"
YONGE & SHERWOOD.....	W. R. Phillips.....	"
TOTTENHAM.....	A. B. Allen.....	"
TWEED.....	F. W. Clark.....	"
WALKERVILLE.....	A. S. Hill.....	"
WALLACEBURG.....	W. P. Spero.....	"
WARKWORTH.....	A. B. O'Connor.....	"
WATERDOWN.....	G. B. Brown.....	"
WATERLOO.....	A. C. Hoffman.....	"
WELLAND.....	R. A. Pridmore.....	"
WEST FORT WILLIAM.....	H. H. Ingram.....	"
WHEATLEY.....	W. P. Forshee.....	"
WIARTON.....	E. M. Good.....	"
WINCHESTER.....	W. A. Rowat.....	"
WINDSOR.....		
★OUELLETTE & PIIT.....	C. J. O'Neill.....	"
	W. N. McCartney.....	<i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
OUELLETTE & ELLIS.....	J. B. Hawken.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
PILLETTE & WYANDOTTE.....	T. H. Hammel.....	"
WINONA.....	C. C. Tempest.....	"
WOODBRIDGE.....	A. E. Kearney.....	"
WOODSTOCK.....	W. M. George.....	"

SUB BRANCHES

	Sub. to	Open for business
BROWNSVILLE.....	Tillsonburg.....	Tues. & Fri.
CALEDON.....	Orangeville.....	Mon. & Thurs.
CURRAN.....	Plantagenet.....	Mon. & Thurs.
		May-Dec.
		Thurs. only Jan.-Apr.
KEARNEY.....	Burk's Falls.....	Tuesday
		During summer months
KLEINBURG.....	Woodbridge.....	Monday
MASSEY.....	Espanola.....	Mon. & Thurs
NEUSTADT.....	Hanover.....	Wednesday

	Sub. to	Open for business
NEWBORO.....	Portland.....	Mon. Wed. & Fri.
NORTH GOWER.....	Manotick.....	Mon. Wed. & Fri.
PENDLETON.....	Plantagenet.....	Mon. & Thurs.
		May-Dec.
		Thurs. only Jan.-Apr.
ROSENEATH.....	Hastings.....	Friday
SCOTLAND.....	Burford.....	Mon. Wed. & Fri.

	Sub. to	Open for business
SOUTH RIVER.....	Sundridge.....	Tues. Thurs. & Sat.
SPRINGFIELD.....	Aylmer.....	Tues. & Fri.
SPRUCEDALE.....	Burk's Falls.....	Thurs.
STELLA.....	Bath.....	Wednesday
SYDENHAM.....	Odessa.....	Mon. Wed. & Fri.
TOLEDO.....	Smiths Falls.....	Thursday.
VARS.....	Navan.....	Tues. & Fri.
WARSAW.....	Norwood.....	Thursday

BRANCHES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN.....	W. R. Cruikshank.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ELDON.....	F. W. Murphy.....	"

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

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

BRANCHES IN QUEBEC

ARNFIELD.....	T. H. Gilchrist.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ARVIDA.....	D. R. Sutherland.....	"
AYLMER.....	J. H. L. Cadieux.....	"
CHICOUTIMI.....	J. N. Menard.....	"
COATICOOK.....	M. B. Ferrill.....	"
DALHOUSIE STATION.....	J. G. Dutil.....	"
DORVAL AIRPORT.....	D. W. McLelland.....	"
DRUMMONDVILLE.....	J. W. Laliberte.....	"
GRANBY.....	P. G. Jack.....	"
INVERNESS.....	E. P. Weary.....	"
JOLIETTE.....	J. U. Quenneville.....	"
KENOGAMI.....	W. J. Theriault.....	"
LACHINE.....	O. C. Weary.....	"
LASALLE.....	L. J. Tondreau.....	"
LA TUQUE.....	J. E. R. Babineau.....	"
LENNOXVILLE.....	R. G. Ward.....	"
MONTMAGNY.....	J. L. Roberge.....	"
MONTREAL.....	M. M. Walter.....	"
★360 ST. JAMES.....	C. B. Neapole.....	<i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
	F. E. Case.....	"
AMHERST &		
ST. CATHERINE.....	J. A. H. Boulanger.....	<i>Mgr.</i>

MONTREAL—Continued		
ATWATER &		
NOTRE DAME.....	A. R. LaFleche.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
ATWATER &		
ST. CATHERINE.....	F. C. McMillan.....	"
BEAVER HALL.....	W. H. Stevens.....	"
BONAVENTURE.....	D. B. McCoubrey.....	"
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS		
& ST. ZOTIQUE.....	J. V. B. Saint-Cyr.....	"
DULUTH & ST. DENIS.....	J. A. Lacaille.....	"
LAURIER AVE.....	J. W. MacDonald.....	"
MONKLAND &		
BEACONSFIELD.....	M. A. Hull.....	"
MONKLAND &		
HARVARD.....	W. Hill.....	"
MT. ROYAL &		
ST. LAWRENCE.....	T. G. Smith.....	"
PAPINEAU AVE.....	R. T. Gagnon.....	"
PARK & BERNARD.....	C. R. Blake.....	"
PEEL & SHERBROOKE.....	H. H. Troop.....	"
PLACE D'ARMES.....	F. W. Doherty.....	"
PLACE VIGER.....	J. A. P. Tessier.....	"

MONTREAL—Continued		
POINT ST. CHARLES.....	J. Thomson.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
QUEEN MARY &		
DECARIE.....	E. G. W. Allwood.....	"
ST. CATHERINE &		
BLEURY.....	I. R. Carlin.....	"
ST. CATHERINE &		
JEANNE D'ARC.....	L. Raby.....	"
ST. CATHERINE &		
MCGILL COLLEGE AV.....	W. R. Riddell.....	"
ST. DENIS &		
BELANGER.....	J. L. Kinsella.....	"
ST. DENIS &		
ST. CATHERINE.....	N. A. O. Demers.....	"
ST. LAWRENCE & CRAIG.....	J. B. P. Robertson.....	"
ST. LAWRENCE &		
ST. ZOTIQUE.....	J. A. Lacroix.....	"
ST. MATTHEW ST.....	M. P. Hickson.....	"
SEIGNEURS ST.....	A. R. Kyle.....	"
SHERBROOKE & BLEURY.....	H. P. Strong.....	"
SHERBROOKE &		
DECARIE.....	P. B. Elwood.....	"

BRANCHES IN QUEBEC—Continued

<p>MONTREAL—Continued</p> <p>SHERBROOKE & GUY... R. R. Herman... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>SHERBROOKE & HAMPTON... W. V. G. Neish... "</p> <p>SHERBROOKE & MONTCLAIR... J. A. Scriven... "</p> <p>SHERBROOKE & ST. DENIS... F. Gingras... "</p> <p>STANLEY ST... { C. T. Medlar... " { C. L. Walker <i>Asst. Mgr.</i></p> <p>TRAMWAYS TERMINAL... A. M. Ramsay... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>MONTREAL EAST... J. M. Bernuy... "</p> <p>MONTREAL WEST... W. T. Turner... "</p> <p>MOUNT ROYAL... A. J. B. Clutsam... "</p>	<p>NORANDA... J. G. W. Lee... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>OUTREMONT, VAN HORNE & OUTREMONT AVES... J. M. Carleton... "</p> <p>QUEBEC</p> <p>★ST. JAMES & ST. PETER... H. L. Austin... "</p> <p>LIMOILLOU... J. L. M. Furois... "</p> <p>ST. JOHN ST... P. E. de Laplante... "</p> <p>ST. ROCH... A. U. Matte... "</p> <p>ST. SAUVEUR... J. Lavallee... "</p> <p>UPPER TOWN... W. H. F. G. Warmington... "</p> <p>RAWDON... J. A. Cantin... "</p> <p>ROCK ISLAND... G. Petrie... "</p> <p>ST. GEORGE EAST... J. E. Forget... "</p>	<p>ST. HYACINTHE... L. E. Vinet... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>ST. JOHNS... L. J. Robichaud... "</p> <p>ST. PAUL L'ERMITE... J. C. Cormier... "</p> <p>SHAWINIGAN FALLS... J. A. A. Morel... "</p> <p>SHERBROOKE</p> <p>★87 WELLINGTON... H. L. Gagnon... "</p> <p>UPPER TOWN... N. L. Amirault... "</p> <p>THETFORD MINES... W. A. Connery... "</p> <p>THREE RIVERS... D. A. Bisson... "</p> <p>VERDUN, WELLINGTON & GALT... H. W. Ferguson... "</p> <p>WESTMOUNT</p> <p>GREENE AVE... C. B. Cutten... "</p> <p>VICTORIA AVE... G. T. Brownlee... "</p>
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SUB BRANCHES

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

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

<p>ABBEY... D. F. Duke... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>ALSASK... S. C. Hall... "</p> <p>ANEROID... H. S. Richardson... "</p> <p>ARCOLA... T. Foster... "</p> <p>BALCARRES... S. S. Shaw... "</p> <p>BRUNO... H. W. Clarke... "</p> <p>CABRI... C. C. Carter... "</p> <p>CADILLAC... I. E. Austman... "</p> <p>CARLYLE... E. Arcscott... "</p> <p>CLIMAX... C. W. Ketcheson... "</p> <p>CONQUEST... R. Jardine... "</p> <p>CRAIK... E. B. Tatchell... "</p> <p>CUPAR... S. G. Renouf... "</p> <p>CUT KNIFE... F. G. Griffiths... "</p> <p>DELISLE... L. J. Walley... "</p> <p>EATONIA... O. F. Springer... "</p> <p>ELROSE... W. H. Walker... "</p> <p>ESTERHAZY... R. A. Roberts... "</p> <p>EYEBROW... H. E. Christenson... "</p> <p>FILLMORE... J. Jack... "</p> <p>FOAM LAKE... A. G. Baxter... "</p> <p>GOVAN... A. W. Gunn... "</p> <p>GULL LAKE... J. Macdonald... "</p> <p>HANLEY... R. L. Jones... "</p> <p>HARRIS... E. H. Pringle... "</p>	<p>HUMBOLDT... P. J. Thompson... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>IMPERIAL... E. F. Dyer... "</p> <p>INDIAN HEAD... J. M. Milroy... "</p> <p>INVERMAY... J. D. M. Street... "</p> <p>KERROBERT... E. Nelson... "</p> <p>LANIGAN... R. E. Mundell... "</p> <p>LEMBERG... F. Kennett... "</p> <p>LIBERTY... G. B. Hooker... "</p> <p>LIPTON... J. H. Allen... "</p> <p>LLOYDMINSTER... J. D. Hamilton... "</p> <p>LUMSDEN... L. E. Guilbault... "</p> <p>LUSELAND... P. J. LeMasurier... "</p> <p>MACKLIN... W. J. Laurie... "</p> <p>MARYFIELD... T. D. Holloway... "</p> <p>MELFORT... A. F. Fairman... "</p> <p>MELVILLE... W. G. Hart... "</p> <p>MILDEN... W. Michie... "</p> <p>MOOSE JAW... E. I. Vickers... "</p> <p>MOOSOMIN... H. C. Allison... "</p> <p>MORSE... T. H. Van Wyck... "</p> <p>NEUDORF... A. E. Sharp... "</p> <p>NORTH BATTLEFORD... N. Tamblын... "</p> <p>OGEMA... A. E. H. Whitehouse... "</p> <p>OXBOW... A. Kennett... "</p> <p>PENSE... J. Cavers... "</p>	<p>PERDUE... J. Dingwall... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>PLENTY... N. Calvert... "</p> <p>PRINCE ALBERT... C. H. McIntosh... "</p> <p>QU'APPELLE... C. H. Duncan... "</p> <p>REGINA... { J. L. Vickerson... " { T. C. Marshall <i>Asst. Mgr.</i></p> <p>ROSETOWN... W. J. Garland... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>SASKATOON</p> <p>★241 SECOND AVE. SOUTH... W. Dunn... "</p> <p>NUTANA... E. J. Leicester... "</p> <p>SHAUNAVON... R. J. Cuthbertson... "</p> <p>SOUTHEY... G. A. McArter... "</p> <p>STRASBOURG... D. Campbell... "</p> <p>SWIFT CURRENT... R. M. Sutherland... "</p> <p>VANGUARD... H. B. Fairbairn... "</p> <p>VICEROY... F. G. Beauchamp... "</p> <p>VISCOUNT... W. E. Bowen... "</p> <p>WAPPELLA... W. B. McIntosh... "</p> <p>WATROUS... F. B. Morfitt... "</p> <p>WAWOTA... R. Callard... "</p> <p>WEYBURN... D. R. McDougald... "</p> <p>WILKIE... J. A. Wilton... "</p> <p>WINDTHORST... F. N. Mundell... "</p> <p>WOLSELEY... K. S. Macleod... "</p> <p>YORKTON... A. A. May... "</p> <p>YOUNG... R. B. Irons... "</p>
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SUB BRANCH

Sub. to	Open for business
SUTHERLAND... Saskatoon... Tues. & Fri.	
	15th, 16th and last day of month.

BRANCHES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

<p>GANDER... G. C. Smith... <i>Act'g Mgr.</i></p> <p>HEART'S CONTENT... C. E. Dawe... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>PLACENTIA... M. F. Channing... "</p>	<p>ST. JOHN'S</p> <p>★226-236 WATER... J. Baxter... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p>WEST END... H. B. Hadley... "</p>	<p>STEPHENVILLE... J. F. Turner... <i>Actg. Mgr.</i></p> <p>TRINITY... E. B. Rankin... <i>Mgr.</i></p>
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SUB BRANCH

Sub. to	Open for business
ARGENTIA... Placentia... Mon. Tues. & Thurs.	

BRANCHES IN WEST INDIES

CUBA

BANES..... R. Shaw..... <i>Mgr.</i> BAYAMO..... A. H. Suarez..... " CAMAGUEY..... { A. M. Connolly..... " P. Rodriguez. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> CIEGO DE AVILA..... C. E. W. Ward..... <i>Mgr.</i> CIENFUEGOS..... L. G. Hairs..... " GUANTANAMO..... J. Baro..... " HAVANA ★COR. OBRAPIA & AGUIAR..... { A. V. Burn..... " J. A. Ariosa. <i>Joint Mgr.</i> R. T. W. Hill. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> AVENIDA DE ITALIA 407..... { J. Fernandez..... <i>Mgr.</i> H. Berry..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> A. Rangel..... <i>Mgr.</i> LONJA DEL COMERCIO { D. S. Robertson <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	HAVANA— <i>Continued</i> MAXIMO GOMEZ 816... G. H. Gordon..... <i>Mgr.</i> MURALLA 374..... J. A. Yznaga..... " PADRE VARELA 360... P. Godinez..... " PASEO DE MARTI 307... E. Juncadella..... " VEDADO..... R. D. Hatch..... " HOLGUIN..... F. J. Tobin..... " MARIANAO..... L. A. P. Rodriguez..... " MORON..... A. L. Queral..... " PINAR DEL RIO..... M. Garcia..... " SAGUA LA GRANDE..... G. Robau..... " SANCTI SPIRITUS..... M. A. Espinosa..... " SANTA CLARA..... J. A. Garcia..... " SANTIAGO DE CUBA... { R. M. A. Ros..... " P. H. Eaton. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	PUERTO RICO MAYAGUEZ..... F. R. Colon..... <i>Mgr.</i> SAN JUAN..... { H. M. Grindell..... " G. R. Conrad. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> J. Ferrer de C. " " SANTURCE..... E. P. S. Soler..... <i>Mgr.</i> DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CIUDAD TRUJILLO... { T. B. O'Connell..... <i>Mgr.</i> W. C. Reid. <i>Joint Mgr.</i> LA ROMANA..... J. M. Johnson..... <i>Mgr.</i> PUERTO PLATA..... W. R. Horncastle... " SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS... L. Rodriguez..... " SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS..... L. C. Arzeno..... " HAITI PORT-AU-PRINCE... J. W. Thomsen... <i>Mgr.</i>
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BRITISH WEST INDIES

ANTIGUA St. JOHN'S..... E. F. Birkett..... <i>Mgr.</i> BAHAMAS NASSAU..... { H. C. McLean..... <i>Mgr.</i> P. S. Potter. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> BARBADOS BRIDGETOWN..... C. A. Gilliat..... <i>Mgr.</i>	DOMINICA ROSEAU..... V. J. Laughlin..... <i>Mgr.</i> GRENADA St. GEORGE'S..... H. W. Whittles..... <i>Mgr.</i> JAMAICA KINGSTON..... { H. J. Evennett..... <i>Mgr.</i> G. V. S. Sharpe. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> D. McIntosh... " " MONTEGO BAY..... W. A. Jemott... <i>Mgr.</i>	MONTserrat PLYMOUTH..... R. White..... <i>Mgr.</i> ST. KITTS BASSETTERRE..... L. M. Evelyn..... <i>Mgr.</i> TRINIDAD PORT OF SPAIN..... { H. P. Urich..... <i>Mgr.</i> F. Lazzari... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> SAN FERNANDO..... J. L. McCarthy... <i>Mgr.</i>
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BRANCHES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

ARGENTINA BUENOS AIRES ★COR. SAN MARTIN & BARTOLOME MITRE { Ed. G. Groning..... <i>Mgr.</i> W. A. Mosher. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> CALLE CALLAO..... J. A. W. Birnie. <i>Actg. Mgr.</i> CALLE SANTA FE..... J. Darre..... <i>Mgr.</i> BRAZIL PERNAMBUCO (Recife)... A. R. Wright..... <i>Mgr.</i> S. McAlister..... " RIO DE JANEIRO..... { A. M. Christie. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> R. J. Rogers... " " SANTOS..... J. I. Melville. <i>Actg. Mgr.</i> SAO PAULO..... { C. G. Hayes..... <i>Mgr.</i> W. N. Frank. <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	BRITISH GUIANA GEORGETOWN..... A. D. Macgillivray. <i>Mgr.</i> NEW AMSTERDAM..... R. H. Johnson..... " BRITISH HONDURAS BELIZE..... A. F. Masson..... <i>Mgr.</i> COLOMBIA BARRANQUILLA..... B. T. O. Bradbury... <i>Mgr.</i> R. S. Scott..... " BOGOTA..... { R. Glahome... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> J. Riley..... <i>Mgr.</i> CALI..... J. Riley..... <i>Mgr.</i> CARTAGENA..... E. A. Lough..... " MANIZALES..... A. S. Hamilton..... " MEDELLIN..... R. J. McDonald..... " PERU LIMA..... { W. H. Duff..... <i>Mgr.</i> H. L. Mann... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> URUGUAY MONTEVIDEO..... J. R. Peet..... <i>Mgr.</i> VENEZUELA CARACAS..... D. M. Coburn..... <i>Mgr.</i> CIUDAD BOLIVAR..... A. L. Escoffery..... " MARACAIBO..... M. W. Newell..... "
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BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON	E. B. McInerrey..... <i>Mgr.</i>
★6 LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.	G. B. Irvine..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
	F. E. Watson..... " "
WEST END	
2 Cockspur St., S.W.1.	J. A. McKillop..... <i>Mgr.</i>

AGENCY IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK,	N. G. Hart..... <i>Agent</i>
68 WILLIAM ST....	E. C. Holahan..... "
	E. H. O. Thorne... <i>Asst. Agent</i>
	N. C. Allingham... " "
	T. A. B. Anderson... " "

RECAPITULATION

BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NFLD:—

Alberta.....	44
British Columbia.....	47
Manitoba.....	55
New Brunswick.....	22
Nova Scotia.....	63
Ontario.....	213
Prince Edward Island.....	6
Quebec.....	78
Saskatchewan.....	74
Newfoundland.....	7
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	<u>609</u>

OTHER COUNTRIES:—

West Indies

Cuba.....	22
Puerto Rico, Dom. Republic and Haiti.....	9
British West Indies.....	11

Central and South America

Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.....	8
Venezuela and British Guiana.....	5
British Honduras.....	1
Colombia and Peru.....	7

Europe

London.....	2
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United States

New York.....	<u>1</u>
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Branches in other countries.....	66
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	<u>609</u>

TOTAL BRANCHES (Feb. 1, 1942).....	<u>675</u>
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