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THE ROYAL BANK  
OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869



Proceedings at the Seventy-seventh  
Annual Meeting

MONTREAL

JANUARY 10TH, 1946

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# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED	- - - -	\$50,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	- - - -	\$35,000,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	-	\$25,246,518

YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1945



## DIRECTORS

MORRIS W. WILSON,  
President

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,  
Executive Vice-President

W. F. ANGUS,  
Vice-President

BURNHAM L. MITCHELL,  
Vice-President

Rt. Hon. Viscount BENNETT, P.C.	Mickleham, Eng.	JOHN S. NORRIS	Montreal, Que.
JOHN BURNS	Calgary, Alta.	Lt.-Col. W. E. PHILLIPS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	Oshawa, Ont.
HAROLD CRABTREE, C.B.E.	Montreal, Que.	CONRAD S. RILEY	Winnipeg, Man.
ARTHUR CROSS	Montreal, Que.	HOWARD P. ROBINSON	Saint John, N.B.
GEORGE A. DOBBIE	Galt, Ont.	JOHN T. ROSS	Quebec, Que.
J. D. JOHNSON	Montreal, Que.	PAUL F. SISE	Montreal, Que.
RAY LAWSON, O.B.E.	London, Ont.	G. HARRISON SMITH	Toronto, Ont.
N. L. LEACH	Winnipeg, Man.	CYRIL W. STAIRS	Halifax, N.S.
G. W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.	Montreal, Que.	J. McG. STEWART, C.B.E., K.C.	Halifax, N.S.
J. W. GRANT MacEWAN	Saskatoon, Sask.	W. TAYLOR-BAILEY	Montreal, Que.
W. H. MALKIN	Vancouver, B.C.	NORMAN C. URQUHART	Toronto, Ont.
G. MacGREGOR MITCHELL	Halifax, N.S.	ARTHUR B. WOOD	Montreal, Que.
G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.	Montreal, Que.	Hon. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD	Victoria, B.C.



# 77th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

## JANUARY 10TH, 1946

The Seventy-seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the bank, in Montreal, on Thursday, January 10th, at eleven o'clock a.m.

Among those present were: P. H. Adams, A. A. Aitken, C. E. Amy, W. F. Angus, T. H. Atkinson, H. G. Auchmuty, H. L. Austin, A. Baird, D. K. Baldwin, A. Ballantyne, R. P. Bell, G. W. Bellevue, R. E. Black, S. R. Black, W. B. Blackader, C. E. Bourne, R. M. Boyd, Hon. Philippe Brais, K.C., I. R. Carlin, F. E. Case, F. D. Chapman, C. B. Clark, F. B. Common, K.C., R. E. Cox, Harold Crabtree, T. Craig, H. B. Cresswell, Arthur Cross, S. G. Davenport, R. H. Dean, George A. Dobbie, Sydney G. Dobson, F. W. Doherty, A. R. Duffield, S. A. Duke, W. Dunn, E. B. Durham, H. C. Flood, G. B. Foster, K.C., A. S. Fraser, H. L. Gagnon, Jas. A. Gairdner, P. R. Gault, A. S. Gillow, H. P. Glencross, A. B. Gordon, P. H. Griffin, S. Grimble, H. M. Grindell, N. G. Hart, J. R. Harris, J. G. Harrison, M. O. Haskell, J. R. Heron, H. G. Hesler, A. T. Hillary, C. J. Hodgson, George Hogg, E. C. Holahan, Guy Hout, W. A. Hyndman, C. H. Ince, John Irwin, A. B. Jamieson, C. R. Johnson, J. D. Johnson, Capt. P. Lawson-Johnston, Joseph C. Joy, R. J. Joy, J. T. Keay, J. C. Kelly, R. J. Hogue, Harold M. Long, E. L. Macdonald, J. W. MacDonald, G. W. MacDougall, K.C., Hugh Mackay, J. C. MacKeen, K. Mackenzie, J. W. MacLaren, G. F. MacLure, E. G. MacMinn, J. P. MacRae, A. F. McAlpine, D. H. McDougall, W. E. McLaughlin, C. H. McFarlane, E. McLean, H. B. McLean, C. Russell McKenzie, K.C., W. H. Malkin, T. C. Marshall, P. F. Martin, C. T. Medlar, W. D. Melvin, B. L. Mitchell, W. R. Mitchell, F. S. Moffitt, G. H. Montgomery, K.C., B. O. Moxon, J. Muir, D. G. Munroe, C. B. Neapole, J. C. Nelson, A. J. Nesbitt, S. R. Noble, H. B. Norris, John S. Norris, J. A. Noonan, C. A. Odel, Major R. F. Ogletree, H. T. O'Neill, R. Park, Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C. R. Phinney, R. I. C. Picard, Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C., W. Reid, W. R. Riddell, Conrad S. Riley, C. Robertson, Howard P. Robinson, B. Rogers, D. L. Ross, Maj.-Gen. J. G. Ross, John T. Ross, D. B. Seeley, R. S. Scott, R. W. Shannon, Paul F. Sise, E. Gerald Smith, Arthur Stairs, Cyril W. Stairs, B. B. Stevenson, J. McG. Stewart, K.C., W. Taylor-Bailey, M. P. Thomas, P. A. Thompson, H. P. Thornhill, O. B. Thornton, N. A. Timmins, G. M. Todd, Guy Tombs, J. E. Trottier, J. W. Tyson, Norman C. Urquhart, M. M. Walter, Morris W. Wilson, Arthur B. Wood.

On the motion of Mr. G. W. MacDougall, K.C., seconded by Mr. C. S. Riley, Mr. Morris W. Wilson took the chair.

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

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

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

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Seventy-sixth Annual Report for the year ended 30th November, 1945, together with the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

#### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended November 30, 1945, before Dominion Government taxes, but after contributions to Staff Pension Fund, and after appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made.....	\$ 6,003,142.89
Less Provision for Dominion Government taxes.....	2,175,000.00
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Less appropriation for Bank Premises.....	\$ 3,828,142.89 729,295.88
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Dividends: No. 230 at 6% per annum.....	\$ 525,000.00
No. 231 at 6% per annum.....	525,000.00
No. 232 at 6% per annum.....	525,000.00
No. 233 at 6% per annum.....	525,000.00
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Amount carried forward.....	\$ 3,098,847.01
Balance Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1944.....	\$ 998,847.01 4,247,671.56
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Balance Profit and Loss Account, November 30, 1945.....	\$ 5,246,518.57

MORRIS W. WILSON,

President.

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,

Executive Vice-President.

JAMES MUIR,

General Manager.

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully re-valued and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts. The Head Office and all of the Canadian branches were inspected during the year in accordance with the usual practice. Owing to transportation difficulties and staff problems several foreign branches were not inspected during the fiscal year but such examinations are contemplated at an early date.

During the year two foreign branches were closed while two new branches and one sub-branch in Canada were opened, leaving the total number of branches and sub-branches in operation at November 30th at 653, of which 592 were in Canada and Newfoundland and 61 in other countries.

With deep regret we record the death of our colleague Mr. R. V. LeSueur on September 6, 1945. Mr. LeSueur had served as a Director of the Bank for only three months before his untimely demise. Last month Mr. Sydney G. Dobson who had been General Manager since 1934 was elected to the newly created position of Executive Vice-President of the Bank. At the same time Mr. B. L. Mitchell, heretofore Assistant General Manager, was appointed a Director and Vice-President of the Bank with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. James Muir was appointed General Manager, succeeding Mr. Dobson.

Your Directors again desire to record their appreciation of the efficient and praiseworthy manner in which the officers of the bank continue to perform their respective duties despite a shortage of experienced personnel.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MORRIS W. WILSON,

President.

# General Statement • 30TH NOVEMBER, 1945

## 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 .....	5,246,518.57
Dividends unclaimed .....	47,660.73
Dividend No. 233 (at 6% per annum), payable 1st December, 1945 .....	525,000.00
	\$ 60,819,179.30
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government .....	\$239,923,672.70
Deposits by and balances due to provincial governments .....	26,022,581.61
Deposits by the public not bearing interest .....	883,798,175.71
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement .....	711,591,119.06
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada .....	3,465.63
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	27,418,059.43
	1,888,757,074.14
Notes of the bank in circulation .....	7,007,429.94
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding .....	49,482,848.75
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads .....	1,480,446.73
	\$2,007,546,978.86

## ASSETS

Gold and subsidiary coin held in Canada .....	\$ 1,946,427.84
Gold and subsidiary coin held elsewhere .....	1,619,010.10
Notes of Bank of Canada .....	36,103,430.75
Deposits with Bank of Canada .....	118,354,914.87
Government and bank notes other than Canadian .....	65,481,342.29
	\$ 223,505,125.85
Notes of and cheques on other banks .....	97,040,916.90
Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada .....	6,363.40
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	97,637,806.94
Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value .....	320,148,213.64
Other Dominion Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value .....	499,261,731.78
Provincial government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value .....	39,689,622.35
Other provincial government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value .....	22,940,299.21
Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value .....	16,833,989.80
Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value .....	102,198,693.49
Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value .....	32,767,405.11
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	79,262,857.19
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures, bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	27,184,060.87
	\$1,558,477,086.53
Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	283,726,567.85
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	88,441,196.18
Loans to provincial governments .....	5,070,535.17
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts .....	4,459,634.54
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for .....	312,124.00
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra .....	49,482,848.75
Real estate other than bank premises .....	421,006.35
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank .....	380,195.05
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off .....	10,848,254.92
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation .....	460,000.00
Shares of and loans to controlled companies .....	4,380,124.83
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads .....	1,087,404.69
	\$2,007,546,978.86

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

MORRIS W. WILSON,  
President

SYDNEY G. DOBSON,  
Executive Vice-President

JAMES MUIR  
General Manager

### AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 30th November, 1945, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the fiscal year, and at various dates during the year have also checked the cash and investment securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1945, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, Canada.  
December 22, 1945.

M. OGDEN HASKELL, C. A.,  
of Haskell, Elderkin & Co. }  
GUY E. HOULT, C. A., } Auditors  
of P. S. Ross & Sons. }

GLOBE REALTY CORPORATION, LIMITED  
AND  
ROYAL BUILDING CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement as at 30th November, 1945

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital Stock .....	\$ 4,032,000.00	Real Estate, at not more than cost .....	\$23,693,506.78
Reserve .....	\$1,688,846.95	Cash in Bank .....	616.12
Profit and Loss Account .....	590.89	Other Assets .....	6,747.66
First Mortgage Bonds .....	1,689,437.84		
Accrued Interest .....	6,800,000.00		
Due to The Royal Bank of Canada .....	85,000.00		
Depreciation Reserve .....	2,766,124.83		
Liabilities not included in above .....	8,314,328.76		
	13,979.13		
	\$23,700,870.56		\$23,700,870.56

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

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the accounts of the Globe Realty Corporation, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Royal Building Corporation, for the year ended 30th November, 1945, 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 30th November, 1945, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and is as shown by the books of the Corporations.

MONTREAL, Canada, December 22, 1945.

M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A.  
GUY E. HOULT, C.A.

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

The Annual Report and relative statements which I have the pleasure to place before you today on behalf of the Directors, will, I am sure, be received by you with satisfaction.

Before dealing with them I should like to make a few personal references. I first wish to record the death in September of our colleague, R. V. LeSueur. Although Mr. LeSueur had served on our Board only a few months, we feel that we have lost a good friend, and we sincerely mourn his passing.

Last month the Directors created the position of Executive Vice-President, and appointed thereto Mr. Sydney G. Dobson, who had served with distinction as General Manager since 1934. At the same time Mr. Burnham L. Mitchell relinquished his position as Assistant General Manager and was elected a Director and Vice-President with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. James Muir, an Assistant General Manager since 1935, succeeded Mr. Dobson as General Manager.

To revert to the Annual Statement, it is, as you will readily see, one of which we can well be proud. Once again your bank is enabled to create a record for Canadian Banking, in that total assets of an individual bank cross the \$2 billion mark for the first time. The liquid position continues strikingly strong, and earnings, I am happy to say, reflect in moderate measure the continued growth of our working assets. The General Manager in his address will deal with the annual report and balance sheet in detail.

This is the first occasion since January 1939 when we have been privileged to hold our Annual Meeting free from the anxieties of war. Those six war years were cruel years for our fighting men and for those who had to live under the bombing raids, and they were exhausting for those of us who could not fight, but did our best on home duty. Canada has had a splendid share in helping the United Nations defeat two unscrupulous enemies, and our country has now turned with thankfulness to the big and vital task of reconstructing peace. In this undertaking it will not do to use as building materials merely the wreckage of war; we must incorporate new ideas and new materials if our structure is to stand firm.

During the late war we created a navy, an army and an airforce; we built ships, tanks, and all the other apparatus of war; we helped to finance the war needs of Great Britain, and we extended mutual aid to those among the United Nations who needed it. Today, we are called upon to apply our planning skill, our executive ability, our determination, and our energy to the establishment of world peace, and the international exchange of goods which all peoples need if they are to raise their standard of living, and if Canada is to benefit from the foreign trade it so much needs.

#### CANADA READY TO MOVE FORWARD

In our own land, the first important task in our post-war reconstruction is the conversion of industry to production of the basic needs of a civilized community, with the minimum of dislocation, unemployment, and friction. For two or three years, since we passed the peak of our war effort, we have been giving thought to the reconstruction period. Now it is no longer a prospect, a time for building theories. Now, we are in it. The problem is no longer speculative, but is gradually being met in a practical manner, more or less satisfactorily. If one or more sections of the masterpiece we desire to produce are not filled in at once, let us not worry too much, but look at the whole picture and its good prospects. Many of our

people, not realizing the nature of the real problems in reconversion and reconstruction, want a quick answer to all questions, and an immediate completion of all plans. There cannot be such an easy way; changes in nature, people, and life are continuous, not abrupt.

Have our people confidence in themselves? If they would pause and reflect upon the historic advance of their country, they would find few reasons for depression and many reasons to justify hope of success. It is not necessary to go back to the very beginning, but just to the first part of this century. The story revealed in these 45 years is one of the progress of men and women who pressed forward to and crossed new frontiers every year, but always realized that the horizon still beckoned them. The record of what was accomplished is marvellous, the advancement of every year being built upon that of preceding years. Some interruption occurred, due to two wars and the depression, for none of which Canadians were directly responsible, but now we are ready again to move forward. A comparison between our material circumstances in 1900 and in 1945 is well worth looking at, because it shows the march forward of Canadians in production of goods which they and the people of the world need, and the continually expanding use in the homes of Canada of better food, aids to work, and means of entertainment, all of which would have seemed the height of luxury to the most imaginative writer of a century ago.

We have heard all this in generalities many times, but generalities seldom carry conviction. On the other hand, statistics are cold things, and not entertaining, yet I believe this is the time to introduce a few facts of real significance. I do not intend to give many figures, but just a sampling to show what we have to our credit since this century opened. These figures represent the enterprise, imagination and effort of Canadian people.

Many of us are inclined to take agriculture and mining and forestry too much for granted, probably because they are so far removed from our centres of population, yet they are the backbone of our economic well-being. Our exports of mineral origin in 1943 totalled more than the value of exports originating from any other primary industry, and there is no indication of exhaustion of our resources. Here are some figures on agriculture and mining, which should be considered alongside the fact that our population has increased just 123 per cent in the 45 years under review. The number of acres occupied for farm purposes increased 176 per cent; the value of farm property, in dollars of the same purchasing power, jumped to 251 per cent of what it was in 1900; the value of agricultural products exported rose 300 per cent, and the number of bushels of wheat we produced grew by 685 per cent. The increase in our production of minerals was: copper 2079 per cent; gold 114; lead 377; nickel 3781; silver 204; asbestos 1115. Our output of wood pulp increased 1892 per cent. Our railways expanded their track mileage 133 per cent, the number of passengers 214 per cent, and tons of freight 302 per cent. The tonnage of sea-borne shipping cleared at Canadian ports rose by 288 per cent. Telephone instruments in use increased by 2585 per cent. Electric incandescent lamps, so numerous today as to be impracticable to count, numbered only 815,000 in 1900. Radios, automobiles and airplanes were not even predicted in the 1900 statistical books. The registrations of radios are not by any means a complete record of instruments in use, but total 1¼ million. Automobiles number 1½ million.

These figures show dramatically the advancement we have made in material well-being. And now, what should



we do to make sure the progress of the past half century is continued and expanded in the next 50 years? Whatever is done will be criticized by those who wish to go faster or slower or just let things take care of themselves. I have no doubt that we have made mistakes and will continue to make mistakes in preparation for and conduct of our economic plans, but if we look ahead carefully, make our plans as prudent individuals, corporations and as a nation, and carry them out energetically, I am very sure the greatest half century in Canada's history lies just ahead.

Some people wish to do everything at once — to cry "Sesame" and have a wonderful cave magically open, filled with money and houses and automobiles for everyone. But things have never been done that way outside of fairy-tales. We must open the door ourselves. We have just looked back to the beginning of the 1900's, and we have seen how the initiative and skill of our people brought them more and more of the material comforts of life. These people did not ruin their chances of progress by jumping at everything fantastically new, nor were they among the last in the world to lay aside old things. They staked their future on making little advances, incorporating these advances into their lives, and then going on to new fields, new techniques, and wider ideas of what life could be. It never was the ambition of Canadian people to resign themselves to being satisfied with what they had at the moment. In old Rome it was a mark of confidence when citizens of the besieged city exchanged for a good price the very land on which the enemy was camped, and it is equally heartening when Canadian citizens of today look not so much at the present, but build for the future, everyone investing his quota of intelligent work.

#### NO FEAR OF FUTURE

When we review the past 45 years, and reflect on these things which have been accomplished, surely we find it evident that Canada and its people, with a record like that, do not need to be fearful of the future just because they cannot pull out of a pigeon-hole the complete answer to every question posed. Our idea in looking back over statistics is just to gather fresh strength and inspiration for the next forward move. Great things have happened in the world, it is true, and changes have occurred in many of our ideas, but the fundamentals which guided our forefathers never change. We must be prepared, while following the basic principles of enterprise and effort, to adjust our thinking to new ways of applying them.

We cannot rest on our achievements; we cannot delude ourselves that because we have had a bright past and deserve a brighter future, these facts will bring an automatic solution of our problems. We need to look frankly at our weaknesses as well as at our strength. Our natural resources and our highly developed industry produce more goods than we can consume. That could be a weakness, but it can be cured by organizing an efficient and effectual method of selling goods to other nations. We need imaginative leadership to ensure that the necessary effort is forthcoming, and is properly directed.

Next to the weakness of the few who would have us be satisfied to drift, we must take note of the danger to our economy of proposals to make ourselves a self-sufficient nation, producing only for our own use. Suppose we cut down our production of food and manufactured articles to the quantity it would be physically possible for our population to consume, it would obviously reduce employment, diminish income, and lower our standard of living. We should not be able to buy as much as we do when a large part of our income is derived from exports, so that there would be a further lowering of production. Consider

a few examples. A longtime average yearly production of wheat is given as 310 million bushels, of which 150 million bushels were consumed in Canada. This left 160 million bushels to be disposed of, and at the long-time average price the value of the surplus was \$140 million. That would be a devastating loss to wheat growers in the unbelievable event of the subsistence economy advocates gaining control. Surpluses of nearly a half billion dollars in the iron and steel products group and a like amount in wood and paper products would be the cause of widespread unemployment and lowering of living standards, if they could not be sold abroad, and the situation would be similar in other businesses. It was not by cutting off markets that our manufacturers increased their pay rolls by more than 900,000 persons, their payments of salaries and wages by 1651 per cent, and the gross value of their products by 1712 per cent, in the past 45 years. Under today's conditions the manufacturers, as well as government agencies, are called upon to exert themselves even more strenuously in developing foreign markets.

#### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

While all countries in the world require goods Canada produces, it seems well to look particularly at a continent where many well-versed persons think Canada is not making the most of her opportunity — South America. The total value of imports to the South American Republics in 1940 was one billion, 11½ million dollars. This indicates the extent of the market in general, and it is particularly interesting to take note of the fact that so many commodities required by these countries are products of Canada, including iron and steel, chemicals, paper, wood and manufactures of wood, vehicles, paints, wheat and other foodstuffs, mining machinery, industrial machinery, electrical apparatus, and many minerals.

For a detailed example of Canada's opportunities in these markets, consider Brazil. Brazil ranks first in South America as an industrial nation, and it has the necessary natural resources to maintain a wide range of industries. Recent expansion in industrialization has increased employment and wage scales, raised the standard of living and purchasing power, and enlarged the value of the Republic as a market for foreign goods. Out of total Canadian exports to 10 South American Republics amounting to \$20 million in 1944, we sent Brazil goods valued at \$7¼ million. There is still a wide field which Canada may cultivate. In 1937-39 89 per cent of Brazil's imports of newsprint were obtained from European countries, but in 1944 Brazil took 77 per cent of its paper imports from Canada, indicating how we may take advantage of opening opportunities. In the pre-war years 70 per cent of Brazil's \$70 millions worth of imports of machinery and hardware were obtained from the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom. Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States supplied 73 per cent of Brazil's imports of chemicals and allied products. In drug imports, Brazil ranked fourth in the world, and it is believed that a right approach would give Canada a share of the \$42 million retail sales of drugs. Brazil, to which I refer as being typical of the South American market, could be highly important to Canada as a customer for manufactured products, industrial equipment, newsprint, and certain foodstuffs. Her imports in 1944 amounted to \$477 million.

It was announced recently that Canada's exports to Latin America in the first 9 months of last year amounted to \$39 million, compared with \$20 million in all of 1939, and our imports from South America were \$67 million compared with only \$16 million. Even allowing for some inflation of imports and exports due to the war conditions,

it seems evident that there is great opportunity for an increase in reciprocal trade over the pre-war figures.

### PROSPERITY NOT LOCAL

If we admit that prosperity in Canada is not just local, then the next step is to consider how we can help ourselves by measures designed to raise the purchasing power of other countries so that they can buy our goods. Two years ago I said at our annual meeting:

"I personally believe that large outright gifts of food, raw material, finished goods and machinery, to backward and devastated countries will in the long run, and even from the most selfish point of view, not only contribute most to human welfare, but both in the short and long run be in the best interests of those nations which can afford to make the gifts. If this is too much to expect of human beings in their present stage of development, the alternative must be loans on a very large scale on long and easy terms or probably a combination of both loans and gifts. I think such loans would have to be to governments, because the management of an international fund presumably under the control of the great powers could hardly expect to decide on the merits of individual applicants, and, even if they did, would doubtless in due course be accused of attempting to influence internal business policies or trends."

The International Monetary Fund and the International Bank of Reconstruction set up under the Bretton Woods agreement are evidence of a good spirit. These will mean a long-term contribution to the well-being of the world, similar in effect to the relatively short-term credits made available by Canada so that other countries may buy our goods.

I believe we have done well so far in making these arrangements, and, though the plans we evolve may need extension and revision, nevertheless the important thing is that they present an outward and visible sign that nations are conscious of the world outside themselves, and are seeking to make possible a working together rather than a confusion in which every nation would be struggling for itself alone.

Our sensible and co-operative approach to the establishment of international trading is evidenced by the way in which Canada has been careful to avoid demanding trade concessions from the countries to which loans have been extended under the export credit measure. These loans, negotiated or under negotiation with France, Norway, the Netherlands, the Netherlands East Indies, Belgium, Russia and China, are intended to assist in economic reconstruction. By doing so, they will hasten the time when large scale trade can be expected between these countries and Canada.

When we come to treat for exports, it is important that foreign countries should realize the extent of our purchases from them, and spread of this knowledge will be one of the objectives of the newly-organized Import Division of our Department of Trade and Commerce. In the past, many of our imports have come through "middlemen", and not even we, generally, recognized the country of origin, nor did that country realize that Canada was the buyer. Direct importation will gain us recognition among our customers, will be of assistance in supporting our mercantile marine and will be of help to our ports and land transportation services.

### TOURIST TRADE

One of the best ways of becoming better known internationally is through the tourist industry. It is interesting to know that from 1926 to 1940 ten per cent of our total

international receipts came from tourists. The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce has remarked that it appears the tourist business can become our greatest single source of much-needed foreign exchange. There are other benefits in making Canada attractive to tourists; the trade provides jobs; visitors scatter over our country in such a way as to carry trade to practically every hamlet; international goodwill is fostered by the happy way in which tourists and our own people meet and mix and do business. We have not done more than scratch the surface of the tourist industry. We can look for, if we work for, millions more visitors every year. But, as in commodity trade, we cannot just depend upon government advertisements and organizations. Every Canadian can do a share, by inviting friends, and by making the visitors' stay cheerful and interesting, while those concerned directly in the business can see that accommodations are superior, recreation provided, and service of a high type made available at every resort and tourist stopping-place.

It is clearly evident that predominance of primary production, or of subsistence economy as an ideal, is almost invariably associated with low real incomes, and therefore low living standards. We need to export manufactured goods as well as unprocessed natural products. Those of us who look forward to Canada's continued progress will hope that the nations may follow the path of sanity, working out together a basis for the orderly expansion of international trade in which we may participate. All our industry will be very closely affected by government policy on exports, and the more fully and enthusiastically concrete suggestions are offered by business associations and firms the better will the government be able to move judiciously. Wartime experience should be effective in simplifying foreign trade. Mutual aid and lend lease abolished for the time being the tangled knots of currency, tariffs and loans which were strangling international trade in the pre-war years, and made possible a true sharing of economic resources along the lines set forth in the Atlantic Charter.

### CANADA'S IMPORTANT ROLE

If we add to these lessons the world-wide desire for peaceful development, and the technical advances which have brought about a high degree of integration and interdependence in human affairs, we are presented with a situation in which we can see a world family working for the good of all. Canada is so situated as to be of great help, but the more anyone studies Canada's position the more he realizes that we of all nations can least afford to paddle our own canoe. Our geographical position makes us the link connecting the two great industrialized countries, Great Britain and the United States; our membership in the commonwealth of free peoples gives us a world position much higher than would be warranted if we stood alone; our great industrial technical skill helps us meet the requirements of any market; our rich store of natural resources assures supplies of raw materials indefinitely; and our historical capacity for tolerance wins for us respectful attention in the councils of the nations.

Yet, some people persist in saying: "Times are going to be hard." This is no occasion for thoughts of failure. Success in either pioneering or in reorganizing after a great struggle demands psychological quality. We have the things needed — raw materials, skill, organizing ability, and scientific knowledge. We need propulsive force. This is not a matter of speeches and paper ideas. People have the quality in themselves. It is by their own will and effort that advancement is made.

I refuse to believe that after so long-continued slow but sure progress mankind will allow itself to be annihilated by atomic bombs, or to be enfeebled by long drawn out decay, or paralyzed by disputes which ruin international trade and co-operation. This country should have no doubt of itself or of the contribution it can make to the world. With broadening education, swift advances

through research, intelligent application of scientific discoveries to production, and extending world contacts, all we need is faith in Canada and confidence in our own enterprise and energy to make the second half of this century greater and more abundant than the first, which was, in a material sense, as I have shown, great indeed.

Mr. W. F. Angus seconded the motion to adopt the Directors' Report.

Mr. Morris W. Wilson, Chairman, then called upon the General Manager to address the Shareholders.

Mr. James Muir, General Manager, referring to the Annual Statement, then spoke as follows:

My remarks will be confined to a discussion of the 76th Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the bank which has been presented to you today and it seldom happens that a new General Manager, in his second month in office, has the opportunity to discuss such a pleasing and stimulating document.

The Assets amount to \$2,007,546,978, which is an increase of \$217,295,176 over last year, and is the highest total in the history of the bank. It is a matter of pride that the bank has attracted business of such large proportions. At the same time, it will be realized that banking figures are influenced by the heavy war financing that had to be carried out by the Government over the past six years. In any case, size is not the gauge of the bank's ambitions — but rather that, always mindful of its responsibilities to its depositors, it should fill the role of providing all classes of the public with a high order of prompt, efficient and helpful service.

Liquid Assets amounting in all to \$1,558,477,086 comprise no less than 82.14% of the Total Liabilities to the Public and are made up of Cash and Balances due us from Banks \$321,149,296; Dominion and Provincial Securities \$882,039,866 and a further \$355,287,923 in other securities, cheques on Banks and Call Loans.

#### LOANS HELP RECONVERSION

Commercial and Call Loans in Canada are up \$76,079,151 and the over-all total of these items on the books is \$362,989,425. The Commercial Loan total is greater by \$22,702,280, and while this increase is relatively moderate, it indicates that our economy is facing away from wartime influence, and that our clients are directing their business towards a more normal condition of affairs. Your bank is fully equipped to provide the credits necessary to assist them in the reconversion and reconstruction period, and we may say that development of the loaning side of the bank's business continues to engage special attention on the part of Executive Officers and Managers. An increasing number of loans are being made for Capital Expenditure purposes and on more extended terms than used to be customary. Naturally, we endeavour to appraise these risks with care. This policy is not only of benefit to customers in assisting with the expansion and improvement of their operations, but, in addition, is an important factor in the over-all picture of employment and rehabilitation. Many loans of this character have been made at branches across Canada. Other lending activities might be mentioned: For example, during the year the needs of the personal or casual borrower have been met to the extent that in round figures, 127,000 individual loans of \$500 and under have been made. In March of last year the Farm Improvement Loans Act — good for three years — came into

force. In the language of the Government this is: — "An Act to encourage the provision of Intermediate-Term and Short-Term Credit to Farmers for the Improvement and Development of Farms and for the Improvement of Living Conditions thereon". Subject to certain regulations and limitations, the Government agrees to guarantee the banks against loss up to 10% of the aggregate principal amount loaned under the Act. Figures released by the Government disclose that up to the end of last October, all Chartered Banks had made a total of 3,669 loans under the Act for the aggregate sum of \$2,911,224. Believing this to be important legislation, your bank gave the Government unqualified assurance that our branch Managers would co-operate fully in making the Farm Improvement Loans Act a working success. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that our share of this total was the largest — namely, 1,245 in number and \$998,570 in amount. We might say that the immediately foregoing figures were largely exceeded, both as to number and amount, in the loans we made during the same period for exactly similar purposes in the ordinary course of business outside the provisions of the Act.

#### RECORD DEPOSITS

Turning to the other side of the Balance Sheet, Total Deposits are shown as \$1,888,757,074, an increase of \$211,872,377, of which \$174,462,849 took place in Canada and \$37,409,528 at branches abroad. These Deposit Totals constitute a high-water mark.

The number of accounts in operation has again expanded and has now reached the imposing total of over 1,550,000.

During the course of the war, the bank's organization in Canada was thrown solidly and vigorously behind the Government's efforts to make the two War Loans and the nine Victory Loans fully successful. You will be interested to know that from many and varied sources, which helped bear the burden and detail of carrying out these Loan Campaigns, the most laudatory commendation of the assistance and co-operation by the staff of this bank has been received. If you could have the opportunity to read these commendations you would feel most gratified at the staff's performance.

The details I have given you illustrate the policy and aim of the bank to render banking service and assistance not to any narrow section, either in a business or a geographical sense, but to all classes of clients in the different communities served by our branches. We try to render this service and assistance in a spirit of friendly co-operation, and our doors are open to all who need a banking service.

Profits for the year increased \$943,744. After deducting \$2,175,000 to provide for Dominion Government taxes, the

net was \$3,828,142. After payment of dividends \$2,100,000, and providing \$729,295 for Bank Premises, there was left \$998,847 to be carried forward.

At the last Annual Meeting Mr. Dobson forecast that after the war we would be faced with the necessity of extending our building programme considerably. That forecast is proved to have been accurate, and the need is pressing. During recent years when it was not possible to undertake major improvements because of building restrictions, our business has outgrown the premises at many points. This lack of adequate space has brought inconvenience to our clients and staff alike, and we extend our sincere thanks to them for their forbearance and co-operation. Building restrictions were removed a few weeks ago, and we intend to proceed, as rapidly as the supply of labour and materials will permit, with a building and renovation programme, with the emphasis upon providing reasonable space where congestion is most acute. For the greater part this will be accomplished by extensions to existing buildings.

Bank Premises Account was written down by \$729,295 as against \$400,000 last year. This item now includes properties acquired from Canadian Realty Corporation Limited. This company became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank upon the merger of the Union Bank of Canada in 1925. In view of the Bank's acquisition of its assets, this company will no longer be referred to in our accounts.

Following established custom, the printed report of these proceedings will include extensive comment on conditions in the different sections of Canada, as well as in the other countries where we operate.

#### FOREIGN TRADE FOSTERED

Our business abroad has been active during the year and the results have been gratifying. It is nearly half a century since we opened our first foreign branch. At present we have a chain of 61 offices abroad — well located, manned by thoroughly experienced personnel who speak the language of the people and who know the customs and conditions of the countries firsthand. These branches naturally take their part in the national economy of the respective countries and at the same time through the name of The Royal Bank of Canada are doing a good deal towards keeping Canada prominently before the people. We are the only Canadian bank covering such a large field, and during the years we have in this way directly contributed to Canada's steadily increasing international trade and cultural relations. The President in his address has dealt with the importance of foreign trade. The policy of having foreign branches has been well justified in all ways. With our large chain of branches throughout Canada, and operating as we do under our own banner abroad, we are in an unrivalled position to facilitate the trade operations of the Canadian exporter and importer, particularly in Latin America and throughout the Caribbean area.

In addition to our chain of foreign branches, we maintain correspondent relations with important banks throughout the world and are thus able to take care of any international banking business of our clients. We would draw to the attention of the Canadian exporter

that for his service we operate at Head Office a Central Credit Information Department upon a world-wide basis. Since its South American — Cuban and West Indian section is built upon and backed by our direct contacts with our own branch Managers in these areas, the exporter is in a position to obtain firsthand information — a service not available otherwise.

#### PROUD STAFF RECORD

This report would be incomplete without a reference to the staff. They number in excess of 10,000 inclusive of those still in the Armed Forces. Total enlistments during the war were 2,321, of which 2,171 were from Canada. Many obtained high rank, and a generous share of honours and decorations for valour were won. It is my sad duty to place on record that 193 of these splendid young men gave their lives in the great struggle, and I know you will wish me to extend to their families and friends on your behalf and on behalf of their colleagues expressions of our deepest sympathy.

Seven hundred and ninety-eight of the men formerly in the Armed Services have already returned to the bank, and they are being afforded every opportunity to re-acclimatize themselves quickly. Upon reporting to us, each is interviewed by a senior officer familiar with his previous record and service, and everything is done to make him feel at home. Our set policy is to treat these returning men with fairness and understanding, and to see to it that in no case are they worse off materially than if they had never been away. Their response and attitude are most gratifying, and only make us all the more proud of them. Their years of service in the forces are allowed to count as years of service in the bank for pension purposes, and if their service-pay was less than their salary at time of enlistment, they were not required to contribute to the Pension Fund. The bank's Group Insurance plan — plus war risk in their case — was maintained for them, the entire premium being paid by the bank. In addition to these security measures carried on for the staff, hospital and surgical benefits insurance is maintained — a substantial portion of the cost being borne by the bank. Recently a retiring plan was inaugurated whereby women employees and men not members of the Pension Fund are assured of an annual income when the time comes for them to give up their duties. Generally speaking, women employees will retire at 55 years of age. The plan is non-contributory on the part of these employees.

I know the rest of the staff who have done such a splendid job in maintaining service to the public and have upheld the interests of the bank under most trying conditions will not begrudge these special references to the men in uniform. One of the chief reasons why the bank enjoys its prominent position is because so many of the staff have poured so much of themselves into it.

It is my privilege to report that your bank, strongly endowed in the financial sense and rich in human resources, is geared to discharge its full measure of responsibility for providing adequate service to all sections of the public through the rehabilitation and reconstruction period which lies ahead.

The Directors Report was then unanimously adopted.

It was moved by Mr. N. C. Urquhart, seconded by Mr. Harold Crabtree:—

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

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

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Malkin, seconded by Mr. G. A. Dobbie, and resolved:—

That Morris W. Wilson, President, Sydney G. Dobson, Executive Vice-President, and James Muir, General Manager, of The Royal Bank of Canada, be and they are and each of them is hereby appointed the true and lawful attorneys and attorney respectively of The Royal Bank of Canada, with power of substitution, for and in the name of the said The Royal Bank of Canada to attend and vote at any and all meetings of the Shareholders of Globe Realty Corporation Limited, and of any and every other corporation, a majority of whose outstanding shares are for the time being held by the Bank, and at any and all adjournments of such meetings, in respect of the shares held by the said Bank in such corporations respectively, the foregoing to remain in full force and effect until the next annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

It was moved by Hon. Philippe Brais, K.C., seconded by Mr. J. C. MacKeen, 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. Cyril W. Stairs, seconded by Mr. W. Taylor-Bailey, and resolved:—

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

Mr. Sydney G. Dobson, Executive Vice-President and former General Manager, and Mr. James Muir, General Manager, replied on behalf of the management. Mr. H. L. Gagnon replied on behalf of the staff.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, seconded by Mr. Howard P. Robinson, and resolved:—

That a ballot be opened for the election of Directors.

It was moved by Mr. D. G. Munroe, seconded by Mr. J. A. Gairdner:—

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

W. F. Angus  
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bennett, P.C.  
John Burns  
Harold Crabtree, C.B.E.  
Arthur Cross  
George A. Dobbie  
Sydney G. Dobson  
J. D. Johnson  
Ray Lawson, O.B.E.  
N. L. Leach

Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C.  
J. W. Grant MacEwan  
W. H. Malkin  
Burnham L. Mitchell  
G. MacGregor Mitchell  
G. H. Montgomery, K.C.  
John S. Norris  
Lt.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.  
Conrad S. Riley  
Howard P. Robinson

John T. Ross  
Paul F. Sise  
G. Harrison Smith  
Cyril W. Stairs  
J. McG. Stewart, C.B.E., K.C.  
W. Taylor-Bailey  
Norman C. Urquhart  
Morris W. Wilson  
Arthur B. Wood  
Hon. William C. Woodward

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, Sydney G. Dobson, Executive Vice-President, and W. F. Angus and Burnham L. Mitchell, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

# ROLL OF HONOUR

Members of the Staff of The Royal Bank of Canada  
who gave their lives in their Country's Service

SEPTEMBER 10, 1939—DECEMBER 15, 1945

NAME	BRANCH	NAME	BRANCH
ANDERSON, D. M.	Pembroke, Ont.	COOK, R. G.	Climax, Sask.
ANGUS, D. B.	Tillsonburg, Ont.	COTNAM, H. C.	Mount Royal, Que.
ARMSTRONG, G. G.	Weyburn, Sask.	COULTER, R. L.	New Westminster, B.C.
ARMSTRONG, J. D.	Ottawa, Bank & Somerset	CROCKETT, E. G.	Ottawa, Bank & Sparks
AVON, J. L. G.	Montreal, St. Matthew Street	CULLEN, K. E.	Vernon, B.C.
BAKER, W. M.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	CURRIE, R. J.	Bridgewater, N.S.
BARLOW, P.	Montreal, St. Catherine & Bleury	DAUPHIN, W. R.	Ridgetown, Ont.
BARTLE, G. V.	Vancouver, Cambie & Broadway	DAVENPORT, J. J.	Imperial, Sask.
BAYARD, J. W.	Gull Lake, Sask.	DAVIES, W. J. R.	Shubenacadie, N.S.
BEATON, G. E.	Montreal, St. Matthew Street	DAVIS, W. G.	Amherst, N.S.
BEATTIE, G. W.	St. Catharines, Ont.	DeSHANE, W. C.	Guelph, Ont.
BELANGER, J. A. R.	Outremont, Van Horne & Outremont	DesROSIERS, A. L. R.	Montreal, St. Catherine & Jeanne d'Arc
BLAIR, S. W.	Amherst, N.S.	DOWLEN, R.	London, England
BOULTON, R. C. H.	Red Deer, Alta.	DRENNAN, G. M.	Sherbrooke, Que.
BOUTILIER, E. P.	Halifax, N.S.	DRENNAN, J. D.	Lennoxville, Que.
BROSSEAU, L. J.	Montreal, Monkland & Harvard	DURNFORD, R. E.	Toronto, Yonge & Sherwood
BROUILLETTE, S. P. R.	Ottawa, Hintonburgh	EDMONDS, G. B.	Stratford, Ont.
BROWN, A. J.	Vancouver, Davie Street	EMBREE, W. D. M.	Port Hood, N.S.
BUCHAN, J. K.	Port Hope, Ont.	ERICKSON, E. H.	Sault Ste. Marie, Queen & Bruce
CALLANDER, A. D.	Brantford, Ont.	FERRILL, W. B.	Rock Island, Que.
CAMERON, L. E.	Montreal, St. Matthew Street	FETHERSTON, W. H.	Montreal, Laurier Avenue
CAMERON, L. H.	Montreal, St. Matthew Street	FIDDES, J. D.	Vancouver, Davie Street
CAMPBELL, A. P.	Shaunavon, Sask.	FINKLE, W. A.	Calgary, Alta.
CAMPBELL, A. W.	Stratford, Ont.	FINLAYSON, C. G.	Steveston, B.C.
CANN, G. G.	Balcarres, Sask.	FINLAYSON, J. N. G.	Wells, B.C.
CHESTNUT, G. A.	Moosomin, Sask.	FOSTER, T.	Oxbow, Sask.
CLARKE, R. B.	Toronto, Dundas & Chestnut	FOWLOW, N. R.	Wolfville, N.S.
COGGER, P. R.	Moncton, N.B.	FOX, G. G.	Chatham, Ont.
COLTER, J. C.	Melita, Man.	FRAZEE, D. W.	Vancouver, Robson Street

# ROLL OF HONOUR

SEPTEMBER 10, 1939—DECEMBER 15, 1945

NAME	BRANCH	NAME	BRANCH
FRIESEN, V. E.	Lethbridge, Alta.	LAYTON, P. C.	Great Village, N.S.
GAGNON, L. E.	Vancouver, B.C.	LEACH, L. C. R.	Dryden, Ont.
GANONG, R. E.	St. Stephen, N.B.	LEPPERT, S. E.	Wawanesa, Man.
GLAZEBROOK, E. H.	Montreal, Bonaventure	LITTLE, K. W.	Brooks, Alta.
GOVE, W.	Edmonton, Alta.	LLOYD, W. H.	Kentville, N.S.
GREENAN, J. F.	Turner Valley, Alta.	LOVE, R. J.	Winnipeg, Portage & Good
GRIMBLE, H.	Winnipeg, Sargent & Sherbrook	LOWE, E. R.	Barrie, Ont.
HALL, G. S.	Stratford, Ont.	MACALLISTER, H. D. F.	Mount Royal, Que.
HALLIDAY, R. B.	Hamilton, Barton & Ottawa	MCCRACKEN, A. P.	Montreal, Sherbrooke & Guy
HASTINGS, D. K.	Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.	MCDONALD, C. G.	Montreal, Tramways Terminal
HEATH, D. J.	Portland, Ont.	MACDONALD, N. A.	Sydney, N.S.
HEBB, G. M.	Halifax, Spring Garden Road	MACDONALD, W. E.	Office of the Assistant General Manager, Toronto
HEDLEY, L. P.	Aylmer, Ont.	MCDONELL, J. D.	Smithers, B.C.
HENDERSON, A. B.	Chapleau, Ont.	MCDOUGALL, T. R.	Strathroy, Ont.
HILL, R. G.	Ottawa, Glebe	MACKENZIE, E. M.	Supervisor's Department, Vancouver
HOLBROOK, H. E.	Montreal, Monkland & Beaconsfield	MACKENZIE, J. A. H.	Montreal, St. Matthew Street
HUGHES, W. R.	Montreal, St. Catherine & McGill College	McKIGGAN, A. A.	Sault Ste. Marie, Queen & Bruce
HUNT, J.	Cabri, Sask.	McLAUGHLIN, R. L.	Plenty, Sask.
HUNTER, D. J.	London, Eng.	MACLEAN, C. W.	Westville, N.S.
JACKSON, R. J.	Toronto, Queen & Close	MACLEAN, R.	Louisburg, N.S.
JANES, F. P.	Montreal, Laurier Avenue	MACLEOD, A. O.	Brooks, Alta.
JEANNERET, P. W.	Ladner, B.C.	MACLEOD, D.	London, Eng.
JENKINS, F. S.	Roblin, Man.	MACLEOD, J. G.	Fredericton, N.B.
JOHNSON, F. G.	Montreal, Peel & Sherbrooke	McMANUS, S.	Brantford, Ont.
JOHNSON, W. G. W.	Cut Knife, Sask.	McMANUS, W. W. S.	Saint John, N.B.
JOHNSTON, P. H. W.	Winnipeg, Portage Avenue	MANN, E. J.	Carlyle, Sask.
JOHNSTON, W. P.	Brandon, Man.	MARTIN, J. J. B.	Weymouth, N.S.
KENNEDY, J. B.	Chippawa, Ont.	MATHESON, W. H.	Bathurst, N.B.
KENWARD, S. F.	Brandon, Man.	MELROSE, J. A.	Hamilton, Ont.
KERTSON, R. A.	Bathurst, N.B.	MESHEAU, G. L. M.	Saint John, N.B.
KILLIN, R. D.	Kentville, N.S.	MIDDLETON, A. J.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
LAGIMODIERE, D. R.	Brandon, Man.	MONKHOUSE, W. G.	Winnipeg, Selkirk & Salter
LANE, C. T.	Toronto, Bay & Temperance	MORRIS, G.	Bath, Ont.
LARIN, J. L. B.	Montreal, St. Denis & St. Catherine	MUIR, T. J.	Montreal, St. Catherine & McGill College

# ROLL OF HONOUR

SEPTEMBER 10, 1939—DECEMBER 15, 1945

NAME	BRANCH	NAME	BRANCH
MUIR, W. G.	Port Alberni, B.C.	SHERLOCK, H. J.	Office of the Assistant General Manager, Toronto, Ont.
MURRAY, A. I.	Toronto, Woodbine & Danforth	SHERMAN, L. G.	Calgary, Third Street West
MURRAY, J. L.	Halifax, Almon & Agricola	SIMPSON, E. L.	Wallaceburg, Ont.
MURRAY, L. K.	Montreal, Monkland & Harvard	SINCLAIR, A. I.	Weymouth, N.S.
NORTHMORE, M. P.	Toronto, Coxwell & Gerrard	SINCLAIR, J. T.	Calgary, Alta.
O'REILLY, B. C.	Head Office	SKINNER, J. W. S.	Bridgetown, Barbados
PARKS, W. R.	Prince Albert, Sask.	SKINNER, L. N.	Yarmouth, N.S.
PARRISH, E. D.	Sexsmith, Alta.	SMITH, D. I.	Sydney, Whitney Pier
PATTERSON, R. S.	Calgary, Third Street West	SMITH, H. A. E. G.	Abbotsford, B.C.
PERRIN, K. E.	Medicine Hat, Alta.	SMITH, L. I.	Pakenham, Ont.
PHILPOTT, J. A. M.	Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	SMITH, R. C.	Turner Valley, Alta.
PICKERING, W. C.	Warton, Ont.	SPURR, R. H.	New Westminster, B.C.
POPE, C. C.	Montreal, Mount Royal & St. Lawrence	STANLEY, W. H.	Winnipeg, Carlton & Portage
POPE, W. A.	Toronto, Ont.	STEWART, C. H.	St. John's, Nfld.
POWELL, W.	Toronto, Ont.	STYLES, J. M.	Arnprior, Ont.
PRICE, A. K.	Toronto, Runnymede & Bloor	SUMMERWILL, J. L.	Niagara Falls, Ont.
QUANTRILL, E. S.	Wallaceburg, Ont.	SURGEY, C. K.	Montevideo, Uruguay
RATHWELL, E. E.	Carleton Place, Ont.	TAYLOR, G. G.	Calgary, Alta.
RENTON, A.	Montreal, Beaver Hall	THOMAS, J. E.	Saint John, N.B.
RETTOR, A. J.	Toronto, Keele & St. Clair	TINKESS, D. G.	Ottawa, Market
REYNOLDS, J. W. B.	Pembroke, Ont.	TODD, R. W. A.	Belleville, Ont.
RICHARDSON, J. J.	Brandon, Man.	TREWIN, T. W.	Langruth, Man.
RICHARDSON, R. D.	Norwood, Ont.	TRITES, R. M.	Montreal, Beaver Hall
ROBINSON, V. T.	Kentville, N.S.	TUCKER, G. F.	Guelph, Ont.
RODDY, W. G.	Winnipeg, Carleton & Portage	WAGNER, W. W.	Napance, Ont.
ROE, G. R.	Vancouver, Cambie & Broadway	WALTON, L. H.	Kirkland Lake, Ont.
ROSS, N. W.	Moncton, N.B.	WATERMAN, J. D.	Victoria, Fort Street
RYLANDS, J. E.	Brockville, Ont.	WEBB, A. B. C. C.	London, England
SAUNDERS, F. J. W.	Vernon, B.C.	WELCH, H. W.	Brantford, Ont.
SCHAEFER, K. G.	Toronto, Queen & Close	WELLER, A. L.	Vernon, B.C.
SCOTT, R. L.	Prescott, Ont.	WILSON, J. A.	Toronto, Yonge & Richmond
SCOTT, T. F.	Saskatoon, Sask.	WOODWARD, J. A.	Stratford, Ont.
SENECAL, J. H. G.	Plantagenet, Ont.	WRIGHT, G. A.	Drayton, Ont.
SHEPPARD, R. R.	Toronto, Church & Wellesley		



# A PROUD RECORD

Below in outline is the proud record of the members of the staff of the bank who served their country in its hour of need in Britain, Africa, Italy, Europe, the Philippines, Burma, India and other theatres of war.

(Figures as at December 15, 1945)

## Staff at war's outbreak.

CANADA and NFLD	}	MEN . . . . .	4,112
		WOMEN . . . . .	1,094
		Total . . . . .	5,206
		FOREIGN BRANCHES . . . . .	1,922
		Total . . . . .	7,128

## Total Enlistments

CANADA and NFLD . . . . .	2,171
FOREIGN BRANCHES . . . . .	150
Total . . . . .	2,321

## Proportions enlisted in various services (approximate)

NAVY . . . . .	10%
ARMY . . . . .	44%
AIR FORCE . . . . .	46%

## Proportion of male members of the staff of military age in Canada and Nfld. who enlisted.

(approximate) . . . . . 74%

## Died on Active Service

CANADA and NFLD. . . . .	186
FOREIGN . . . . .	7
Total . . . . .	193

Still absent on Military Service . . . . 1,159

Already reinstated in the bank . . . . 798

\* \* \*

## Benefits enjoyed by members of the staff while on Active Service

### SALARIES

Full salaries were continued for one month from the date of the Officer's release from the bank for military service.

### ALLOWANCES

To every married man on active service the bank paid an amount each month which added to his service pay and all allowances made a total equal to three quarters of his salary at time of enlistment. To every single man on active service the bank paid an amount each month which added to pay and allowances totalled two thirds of his salary at time of enlistment.

### PENSION FUND

The status of every enlisted man in the bank's Pension Fund Society was fully protected during service. His membership was continued, and while absent from the bank he was not required to contribute to the fund unless his service pay and allowances equalled or were in excess of his salary at time of enlistment.

### GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

Annual premiums, including war risk, were paid by the bank for all officers of the bank absent on active service.

# REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

## MARITIME PROVINCES

Business conditions in the Maritime Provinces were varied during 1945. As a result of the predominantly agricultural economy of Prince Edward Island and the relatively small number of war industries in New Brunswick, these provinces were affected by the sudden end of hostilities in a comparatively small degree. Many sections of Nova Scotia, however, were seriously affected by the cancellation of war contracts and a considerable volume of unemployment has resulted. Many of the unemployed are handicapped by lack of a trade and by reluctance or inability to take advantage of the opportunities available in mining, agriculture and the forests.

In all three provinces, the spring was cold and backward, with consequent delays in seeding and germination. Large areas intended for crops were either not seeded or had to be sown a second time. Weather was favourable for growth in the early summer but drought conditions developed later, particularly in Prince Edward Island. The output of mixed grains in that province was above that of 1944, but the yield of wheat, oats and barley was reduced in all three provinces. Hay and clover crops were better than the relatively poor yields of the previous year. The total value of field crops in the three provinces was \$73,553,000, compared with \$78,224,000 in 1944. The wet spring delayed potato planting in Nova Scotia and reduced the acreage. The yield per acre was also below that of the previous year, but in view of reduced demand by dehydrators, the output of slightly more than 2,000,000 cwt. is adequate for all requirements. The total area planted in Prince Edward Island increased to 43,000 acres; of this approximately 25,000 acres were planted to certified seed potatoes and the yield of 3,500,000 bushels represented an increase of 50 per cent over 1944 output. Both acreage and yield of table potatoes were below normal. Weather conditions reduced yields and quality in New Brunswick and the total crop is estimated at 7,017,000 cwt., compared with 10,370,000 cwt. in 1944. Turnips and other root crops were slightly below those of the previous year. Many fields which could not be sown to potatoes in Nova Scotia were planted to cabbage and the disposal of the heavy yield is causing some concern. Dehydration plants are reported to be handling only their contracted acreage.

Due to severe frosts which followed an abnormally hot March, together with adverse weather conditions during the blossoming period, the 1945 apple crop in Nova Scotia is one of the worst in history. As a matter of fact, not since 1890 has the commercial crop been so small. Quality is also below normal. The latest estimate of the tree-run crop is only 332,000 barrels, of which 32 per cent were culls. In other words, approximately 225,000 barrels are available for the fresh fruit and high-grade processing markets. With the increase in the ceiling price, preliminary estimates indicate that last year's crop returned \$1,000,000 to the growers, or slightly more than one-fifth of the returns received in 1944. Although the deficiency clause was not in the contract with the federal government last year, the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association is making representations to Ottawa for assistance to the growers. The deficiency clause, which appeared in the contracts until the last two years, set 1,250,000 barrels as a standard crop and provided that the federal government would pay approximately \$1.00 per barrel on the amount by which actual yields failed to attain this standard. If this clause had appeared in the 1945

contract, government payments of \$918,000 would have been necessary. Weather during the blossoming season was also unfavourable in New Brunswick and the yield of 148,000 bushels is approximately half that in 1944. Yields and quality of strawberries in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were satisfactory, but were below normal in Prince Edward Island. The blueberry crop was disappointing but cranberries were plentiful.

Pasture conditions were exceptionally good until mid-July and, although they deteriorated in later months, were generally superior to those of the preceding year. Milk production and output of dairy products were at satisfactory levels. The quantity of butter manufactured in the three provinces during the eleven months ended November 30th was 18,284,608 pounds, a considerable gain over the output of 17,324,077 pounds in the same months of the preceding year. Cheese production is relatively small but declines were reported from the high level of output in 1944. During the year, slightly more than 100,000 hog carcasses were graded at packing plants, a decline of one-third from grading in 1944. Quality, however, was excellent. Deliveries of cattle, calves and sheep to packing plants were above those in the previous year. The total number of poultry on farms has declined but egg production has been well maintained; while final figures are not yet available, it is reported that the record established in 1944 was equalled. The number of turkeys on farms is approximately 50 per cent greater and a renewed interest in this branch of poultry raising is reported.

The demand for all kinds of lumber continues firm, exceeding the supply. Ceiling prices are being obtained and, in spite of higher costs of production, most operators reported a successful season. On the basis of a recent study of production costs, the price for exports of softwoods to Great Britain was recently increased by \$9.00 per thousand board feet and a smaller increase in hardwood prices is anticipated. The allotment for exports to Great Britain from Eastern Canada has been set at 230 million feet of softwoods and 35 million feet of hardwoods. As at May 31, 1946, producers will be required to establish what further quantities are available for the British market and export shipments will be made on the basis of 50 per cent of domestic sales, i.e. one-third of sales will be sent to Great Britain. The Nova Scotia output of sawn lumber in 1945 is estimated at 325 million feet, compared with 302 million feet in 1944 and a pre-war average of 200/250 million feet. Demand for pulpwood and railway ties continues strong and an increased cut is anticipated this season.

Preliminary statistics indicate a continued increase in the volume and value of fish landings. Weather conditions were favourable, a larger number of boats was in operation and the catch of all varieties except herring was above that of the preceding year. The demand for all fish products was well maintained and there were few variations in the high level of prices realized. Shipments to Europe for UNRRA use in relief have been heavy. In addition to canned and dried fish, Canada is expected to provide UNRRA with a minimum of 60,000 barrels of pickled fish plus 75,000 boxes of herrings and bloaters. The catch of lobsters was large, prices high and demand strong.

Coal production in Nova Scotia during 1945 showed a further decline. Output amounted to 5,232,667 tons valued at \$29,612,484, compared with 5,745,671 tons valued at \$30,728,538 in 1944. There were no work

stoppages during the year, and the decline is attributable to the shortage of skilled labour in the mines. Reports indicate that a slight change in the labour situation was becoming manifest at the end of the year, with a slow gain in the number of men returning to the mines. Production of coal in New Brunswick in 1945 was 367,132 tons valued at \$2,058,717 compared with 345,123 tons valued at \$1,845,277 in 1944. Gold production in Nova Scotia in 1945 declined but the output of barytes, gypsum, clay products and industrial minerals showed gains.

While munitions factories, iron and steel plants and the shipbuilding industry report operations halted or reduced as a result of the end of hostilities, other industries are rapidly converting to peacetime operations. Factories producing consumer goods, including textiles, footwear, and food products, report heavy backlogs of orders and anticipate a high level of operations in 1946. The Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation operated at capacity until the end of the war; since then they have closed their plate mill and operations in the plant as a whole have been 85 per cent of capacity. Production of pulp and paper companies was handicapped by shortages of pulpwood.

Construction continues active, although the building of housing accommodation has been less than in the previous year, as a result of labour and material shortages. All available skilled building labour is steadily employed. In Halifax, Wartime Housing Limited will commence immediately the erection of 250 prefabricated houses. A great deal of repair work will also be necessary in this area as a result of the Bedford Magazine explosion last July. The Dominion Government has agreed to pay compensation to those who suffered damage through the explosion.

Wholesale and retail merchants report the maintenance of business volume in spite of lack of merchandise in many lines, notably certain hardware items, textiles and clothing. Practically all sales are on a cash or short-term basis, with very little credit being requested. Collections are good. No statistics of tourist traffic are available but unofficial reports indicate a slight increase over the previous year. All tourist resorts were crowded. Inquiries are already being received regarding 1946 reservations and a further substantial gain in the number of visitors is anticipated this season.

## QUEBEC

Weather conditions during 1945 were not favourable. Warmth early in the spring encouraged premature growth, but later cold, wet weather interfered with farm operations and with germination and growth of crops. Consequent declines in acreage and yield reduced the output of the principal grain crops. The largest reduction was in oats, from 44,484,000 bushels in 1944 to 38,042,000 bushels in 1945. Smaller declines were reported for wheat, barley and mixed grains. The damp summer, however, was favourable for the growth of fodder crops and the output of hay, clover and alfalfa was substantially above that in 1944. The acreage of fodder corn was increased and the total yield was 827,000 tons, compared with 776,000 tons in 1944 and 690,000 tons in 1943. Higher prices compensated to some extent for generally reduced yields and the total value of field crops was \$161,776,000, compared with \$164,983,000 in 1944.

The acreage planted to potatoes was lower than in the previous year and the yield was only 58 cwt. per acre compared with 89 cwt. in 1944. As a result, the output declined from 15,032,000 cwt. in 1944 to 9,048,000 cwt. in 1945. The yield and quality of other vegetables varied.

Moist, hot weather during the summer adversely affected vegetables grown for canning and the pack of beans, peas, corn and tomatoes was markedly below that of the previous season. Continued wet weather in the autumn delayed harvesting of root crops, but the output was much larger than in 1944. The cabbage crop was twice as large and a considerable proportion was sold to dehydrators. The output of carrots, parsnips and turnips was also considerably larger. Only 2,000 acres were sown to sugar beets, but yields were almost twice as heavy and the total output was 20,000 tons compared with 16,200 tons in 1944.

The apple crop was almost a failure, the harvest of 80,000 bushels being only 9 per cent of the 1944 yield of 900,000 bushels. The early warm weather encouraged blossoming but later rains prevented pollenization. A heavy wind storm on July 10th blew a large amount of fruit off the trees and uprooted 800 trees in the St. Hilaire district alone. Widespread apple scab also reduced the quality of available fruit. The strawberries last season were of excellent quality and the total crop was 3,500,000 quarts, considerably above the 2,044,000 quarts produced in 1944. Hot weather prevented development of raspberries and the yield was estimated at 700,000 quarts, 19 per cent smaller than the previous crop of 866,000 quarts. On the other hand, the commercial blueberry crop established a new record of 21,044,875 pounds, an increase of 215 per cent over the small 1944 crop of 6,665,612 pounds. A favourable growing season, cropping of large areas previously ravaged by forest fires and the high prices paid to the pickers were the contributing factors in the record output. Prices reached an all-time high of 20.8¢ per pound, more than double the prices paid as recently as 1942. The Lake St. John-Chicoutimi district continues to be the most important centre of production, supplying approximately 60 per cent of the total output.

The unfavourable spring weather adversely affected the flow of maple sap. The total value of the output of 1,203,000 gallons of maple syrup and 1,804,000 pounds of maple sugar was \$4,018,000, compared with \$7,335,000 in 1944.

Pastures came through the winter of 1944-45 in good condition and rainfall throughout the season was favourable. Conditions remained good until the first snowfall on November 20th and the winter feed situation is expected to be satisfactory. More labour for dairy farms is now available and a tendency to hold dairy cows on farms is reported. The number on farms in October 1945 showed a substantial increase over the same month of the previous year. Total milk production continued to rise in 1945 with a further noteworthy gain in sales of fluid milk to consumers; the output of butter also increased but use of milk for the manufacture of cheese and concentrated milk products declined. Production of creamery butter in the eleven months ended November 30th was 86 million pounds, a gain of 8.4 per cent over the production of 79 million pounds in the same months of 1944. Cheddar cheese manufactured in the same periods declined 2.2 per cent, from 59.9 million pounds in 1944 to 58.6 million pounds in 1945. The quality of both butter and cheese was high and prices were above those in the preceding year.

Total figures of hog gradings for the year to December 22nd were 786,487, compared with 1,093,910 in the same period of 1944. Shipments of cattle, calves and sheep to packing plants were above those in the preceding year. The market for eggs and poultry was firm through the greater part of 1945. Egg prices weakened at the end of the year but the re-imposition of meat rationing has maintained demand for both live and dressed poultry.

Mineral production during the year just ended was valued at \$88,751,614, compared with \$90,182,553 in 1944. The decline is entirely attributable to the continued reduction in operations at the gold mines. Gold output in 1945 was 664,226 ounces valued at \$25,572,701, compared with 746,784 ounces valued at \$28,751,184 in the previous year. Prospecting and development work continue very active and 1945 established new records in claims staked and in diamond drilling. During the year drilling companies reported that all equipment was in full-time use. The volume and value of zinc and lead production declined, but a smaller volume of copper production brought higher prices, with a larger total value. The output of asbestos increased from 419,265 tons worth \$20,619,516 in 1944 to 460,051 tons valued at \$21,405,391 in 1945. The cessation of hostilities has permitted the return to civilian use of the higher grades of asbestos fibres used in textiles, which had been largely reserved for war purposes. Since the liberation of Europe, shipments of medium-grade asbestos for construction purposes have been going forward to European countries in substantial volume.

Construction activity continued to increase in 1945, limited only by shortages of construction materials and skilled labour. Contracts awarded in the province during the eleven months ended November 30th were valued at \$112,587,800, compared with \$85,656,500 and \$56,949,000 in the same months of 1944 and 1943 respectively. The largest proportionate increase was in permits for residential construction, but the housing situation still continues acute, particularly in the larger centres. The acute housing shortage in Northwestern Quebec is reported to be hindering developments in many gold mines in the district. This shortage will have to be rectified before present producers can secure labour to increase their operations, or new mines can commence production. Operations in the woods during 1945 were at approximately the same level as in 1944. The demand for pulpwood and for all types of lumber continues active and an increase in woods operations during the present winter is planned.

While the sudden end of hostilities brought an equally abrupt end to operations in munitions plants and shipyards, many companies have been able to convert to peacetime operations rapidly. Industries which normally manufactured for the civilian market, notably textiles, boots and shoes and knitted goods, report substantial backlogs of orders and expect to operate at a high level in 1946. Textile and knitting mills still report a shortage of operators. The improved power and pulpwood position enabled pulp and paper mills to operate at higher rates during the year. Production of Canadian mills in the first eleven months of 1945 was 2,982,277 tons, compared with 2,746,812 tons in the same months of 1944.

Wholesale trade has been active during the year, although difficulties in securing merchandise have prevented dealers from fully meeting the demands of retailers. Indexes of retail sales during the first ten months of 1945 were 8.3 per cent above those of the same months in 1944. Gains were general in all lines, with particularly noteworthy increases in sales of jewellery and hardware. Business continues largely on a cash basis, with collections being promptly met.

## ONTARIO

Excessive rainfall in many sections of the province during the planting and harvesting seasons caused the yield of grain crops to show great variation in 1945. Where early sowing was possible good yields of winter wheat were obtained but in other sections the yield was only 50 per cent of normal. The total output for the province, how-

ever, was only slightly below that of 1944. The heavy rains in the early fall delayed harvesting operations by making it difficult to move machinery on the land and they also interfered with fall ploughing. Weather conditions became more favourable later in the season and it is estimated that 80/90 per cent of fall ploughing was completed. The rains delayed seeding of fall wheat and the acreage sown was sharply reduced; for the province as a whole it is estimated at only one-half of the area harvested last season. The yields of the principal grain crops are shown in the following table:

	1944	1945
	Bushels	
Fall wheat .. . . .	20,900,000	20,790,000
Oats .. . . .	66,752,000	53,879,000
Barley .. . . .	11,188,000	9,699,000
Mixed grains .. . . .	40,738,000	33,477,000
Corn .. . . .	11,040,000	10,215,000

The good prices prevailing for agricultural products offset the lower yields in 1945 and the value of field crops is estimated at \$230,264,000, compared with \$219,237,000 in 1944. The financial position of Ontario farmers has shown continuous improvement during the past few years, mortgages are being substantially reduced in many sections and improvements to dwellings, barns and other property are general. More attention is being paid to progressive, scientific methods and there is a definite trend toward the use of more and better machinery on farms.

Pasture conditions were generally good throughout the year and the hay and clover crop was substantially above average, 6,166,000 tons compared with 4,680,000 tons in 1944. The fodder corn crop was below average, however, and while some regions report ample stocks of hay and feed for winter feeding of livestock, in others it will be necessary to bring in substantial quantities of feed grain.

The number of cattle, swine and poultry on farms increased during the year and marketings were well maintained. There was a falling off in hog production in the early spring but this trend was reversed later in the year and in those districts where feed is available a further increase in production and marketings is anticipated. The wet, cold weather in the early autumn reduced the production of dairy products in the latter months of the year, but the excellent pasture conditions throughout the greater part of the season resulted in an increase for the year as a whole. Creamery butter production in the first eleven months of 1945 was 74 million pounds, an increase of 4.4 per cent over the output of 71 million pounds in the same months of the preceding year. The production of cheddar cheese in the same period showed a gain of 5.4 per cent to 109 million pounds. Farmers in many sections of the province are building up dairy herds and the improvement in the farm labour situation should intensify the trend.

Favourable weather conditions during the harvesting season permitted the harvest of practically the entire tobacco crop, but yield per acre was below that in 1944. The total area of flue-cured tobacco increased by 3,000 acres, but production is estimated at 75 million pounds, compared with 84 million pounds in the previous year. Colour and quality were good and the record price of 33¼¢ per pound will offset to a great extent the decline in output. The yield of burley and dark tobaccos was also lower but quality was good.

The 1945 fruit crop was the poorest within the memory of most growers. The very small yields were attributed to an early spring, which encouraged blossoming, followed by weeks of cold, wet weather. The apple crop

was only 568,000 bushels, 78 per cent below the 2,620,000 bushels harvested in 1944; the peach crop was more successful and at 833,000 bushels was only 29 per cent below the yield of 1,174,000 bushels in 1944. The yield of other fruits, including pears, cherries and plums, was so low that the pack of canned fruit could be only a small proportion of the output. Some canners have had to import pears and peaches from the United States, and it is not considered probable that rationing of canned fruits can be abolished until the 1946 fruit crop becomes available. The grape crop was spotty but total output was ten per cent above that in 1944. The fruit was of poor quality and low in sugar content, however, and this will adversely affect wine output. The pack of canned vegetables is considerably below normal, as a result of the unfavourable weather. The pack of tomatoes was less than 50 per cent of the average, tomato juice 60 per cent and corn approximately 30 per cent. Quality is reported to be better than usual, with a large percentage of choice and fancy grades.

The excessive rainfall and consequent heavy soil caused great difficulty in digging potatoes and harvesting was delayed. The acreage was smaller and the total yield was 7,865,000 cwt., compared with 8,500,000 cwt. in 1944. Demand has been keen and ceiling prices are being received. In contrast to the situation a year ago, when substantial exports of potatoes were made to the United States, imports of table stock are being permitted from that country, which had one of the largest crops on record. In view of the generally small crop, it is interesting to note that a new record for the yield of potatoes, over 684 bushels to the acre, was established by a farmer in the Rainy River District of Northern Ontario. The planting of sugar beets was delayed by wet weather but the yield was average and the sugar content only slightly below normal. The Ontario beet sugar output is estimated at about 45 million pounds, or approximately 45 per cent of full-scale production.

The year witnessed a considerable change in demand for Canadian metals. Early in the year, with the war still in progress, base metal mines were operating to the limit of production imposed by labour shortages, but the cessation of hostilities resulted in some decline in output later in the year. The total output of copper and nickel for the year as a whole was below that in 1944. Shipments of nickel to the Norwegian smelter of the Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited were resumed in 1945. During the years when Norway was in enemy hands the company's matte was treated at the Copper Cliff refinery of International Nickel Company, Limited. While 1945 exports of nickel were 25 per cent below the wartime peak, they were substantially in excess of the normal pre-war average. While gold production showed a downward trend until August, it was fairly steady in later months with an improved labour situation. Prospecting was active throughout the year. The Steep Rock Iron Mines Limited, after overcoming operating difficulties, had its first year of continuous shipments in 1945. The total output of iron ore in the province was 1,134,808 tons valued at \$3,263,321, compared with 553,252 tons valued at \$1,909,608 in 1944.

The demand for lumber of all kinds continues to be much in excess of supply. The number of operators and of men employed in woods operations is increasing but it is reported that additional labour is still required. Practically every kind of wood is being used for some purpose and there are very few species of trees that are not being cut. It is expected that the total production of lumber and pulpwood in the 1945/46 season will be 50 per cent above that in 1944/45. It is, however, becoming more apparent that there is a limit to the quantity of

lumber that can be cut without jeopardizing the future supply of timber and progressive operators are paying more attention to conservation. The provincial authorities are waging a strenuous campaign against forest pests and extensive experiments in the use of DDT against spruce budworm in Northern Ontario are in progress.

Reports indicate that the sudden cessation of hostilities and the consequent cancellation of contracts resulted in less than the expected disruption, even at points where war work predominated. A substantial proportion of the companies affected were able to revert to peacetime production, hindered to some extent by a shortage of raw materials, particularly lumber. As the result of large backlogs of orders for domestic consumption, operations in many lines should continue at a high level for some time to come. This applies particularly to iron and steel mills, brass foundries and plants manufacturing agricultural implements, rubber, furniture, paint and electrical appliances. The automobile industry has been adversely affected by strikes, both in the industry itself and in those supplying parts for their manufacture.

The prolonged strike at the Ford Motor Company plant and other factories in Windsor was settled before the end of the year and work resumed at the beginning of 1946, pending final settlement of the dispute by arbitration. The cancellation of war contracts resulted in re-conversion unemployment at certain centres but it is expected that a majority of the workers will be re-employed when the plants are changed over to peacetime operations. The lack of housing facilities is, in a number of instances, preventing transfer of such workers to points where jobs are available and workers needed. It is also noticeable that many of the jobs available are not attractive to workers accustomed to high war-time rates of pay. The labour situation in mining and lumbering is improving, but these industries could still absorb thousands of workers.

There was an increase in the number and value of building permits issued at most points in the province compared with the previous year. The shortage of housing accommodation at practically all urban centres is acute and in most cases real estate values are the highest on record. Funds are available for the construction of dwellings, but the shortage of lumber and other building materials is delaying operations. The labour situation in the building industry generally eased during recent months, but skilled workers such as carpenters and bricklayers are still in great demand.

The volume of retail trade was well maintained during the year, with gains of 5 to 25 per cent over 1944 reported in sales. The public demand for goods, even those of inferior quality, continues in excess of supply. It is anticipated that a greater volume of goods will become available in 1946. The registration of new retail firms in 1945 was the largest in many years but lack of suitable accommodation is putting difficulties in the way of actual opening for business. Wholesalers report difficulty in securing many lines of merchandise and are supplying retailers on a quota basis.

## PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Unfavourable spring weather in Alberta delayed seeding by at least ten days in most districts. The reserve of both subsoil and surface moisture was small and this, together with unusually cold weather, retarded germination and early growth. As the season progressed, precipitation was abundant in the central and south-central areas, but lack of moisture adversely affected conditions in the northern and eastern portions. These unfavourable

moisture conditions continued throughout the growing season and it became apparent that average yields of all crops would be below normal and that large areas in the northern and eastern parts of the province would experience a virtual crop failure. Damage from pests was not excessive, but hail loss was heavy in some districts. With the exception of areas in the south and the Peace River area, harvesting was interrupted by wet weather and threshing in some districts will not be completed until the spring of 1946. The early and heavy snowfalls throughout the province are expected to assist in providing more adequate moisture reserves for next year's crops.

Saskatchewan also entered the 1945 sowing season with low moisture supplies, as the result of light rainfall in the preceding autumn and a mild, open winter, with comparatively little snow. Unsettled weather, with rain, snow, sleet and high winds, delayed seeding operations at least two weeks later than normal. There was sufficient moisture in most areas to start growth, but continued low temperatures retarded germination. With the exception of the eastern part of the province, little rain fell in the early part of the growing season, and it was generally cool until the middle of July. Timely rains were received in the north-central section but, although temperatures became higher in July, it was already obvious that the western half of the province would secure only a light crop. General rains in August came too late to be of benefit to those areas. Harvesting was delayed in the good crop areas by cold, wet weather but operations were completed by the end of October. A heavy snowstorm at the end of September provided a good supply of moisture in the south-west and west-central areas and for the province as a whole, moisture reserves are more adequate than at the beginning of the present year.

Heavy autumn rains in 1944 provided practically all sections of the province of Manitoba with ample moisture for spring requirements. Snowfall during the winter was light, but spring snows and rain were heavy and the weather was unseasonably cold until the middle of May. The season was, in fact, the most backward for sowing in forty years. Germination was good and cool cloudy weather was conducive to good stooling and even growth. Satisfactory weather conditions prevailed until the commencement of harvesting but both harvesting and threshing were held up in September by excessive rains and were not finished until the end of October. Losses from hail were local, there was no damage from pests and rust was negligible.

The late spring necessitated a reduction in the area sown to wheat and a slight increase in the acreages sown to coarse grains and other crops. Generally speaking, yields of all grains were considerably below those of the preceding year. The following table gives the latest official estimate of the output of the principal grains in the three provinces, with comparative statistics of the final estimate for the preceding year.

	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	(thousands of bushels)					
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
Manitoba.....	54,900	43,000	61,000	55,000	54,700	53,000
Saskatchewan....	250,000	158,000	198,000	139,000	72,000	53,000
Alberta.....	105,700	83,000	111,800	76,000	51,700	36,000
Total.....	410,600	284,000	370,800	270,000	178,400	142,000

Grain marketing during the year continued to be conducted through the Canadian Wheat Board. The initial payment to farmers for wheat during the 1945/46 crop year remains at \$1.25 per bushel for no. 1 Northern basis in store Fort William/Port Arthur and Vancouver. Participation certificates are issued entitling the farmers to a share in any increase realized on sales. The Wheat

Board's price for export sales of wheat was increased on August 1, 1945 to \$1.55 per bushel, nine cents higher than the rate prevailing before that date. All the 1944 crop has not yet been sold and it is anticipated that it will be some months before additional payments to farmers will be made. Farmers also receive 51½¢ and 63¾¢ per bushel for oats and barley plus immediate equalization payments of 10¢ and 20¢ per bushel respectively and certificates for a final payment to be based upon total selling prices. Sales of Western oats have been delayed by a Wheat Board order issued in August, forbidding shipments to the Head of the Lakes, except of damp grain. This action was due to lack of demand for oats in Eastern Canada and need for storage space in Lakehead elevators for wheat required for European relief. All flaxseed is still being acquired by the Wheat Board at the same price as last year, \$2.75 per bushel. There are no restrictions on the sale of rye and prices have been rising steadily; on November 13th they established a new record of \$2.00 per bushel.

Both acreage and yield of flaxseed were lower in 1945 and output was only 7,177,000 bushels, compared with 9,405,000 bushels in 1944 and 17,600,000 bushels in 1943. A fibre flax plant, a combined research and commercial enterprise, was opened at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on December 22nd by the Dominion Government. It is the first plant of its kind in Canada and the only comprehensive mill for processing fibre flax in the Prairie Provinces. The acreage planted to potatoes was smaller than in 1944 in all three provinces and yields were lower, except in Manitoba. The total output was only 4,408,000 cwt., compared with the small crop of 5,789,000 cwt. in 1944. Fodder crops were light, with the exception of an increased acreage and production of alfalfa in Manitoba. The season for sugar beets was excellent in Alberta and the output was 355,000 tons, compared with 337,000 tons in 1944. The yield of sugar was 1,070,000 cwt., against 1,014,243 cwt. in the previous year. Flooding early in the season reduced sugar beet plantings in Manitoba but weather conditions were favourable and the production was 80,800 tons, approximately the same as in the previous year.

The general decline in yields was reflected in reduced values of field crops in all three provinces. The wheat crop in Saskatchewan was valued at only \$167,480,000, compared with \$265,000,000 in 1944. The official estimates of the gross value of field crops are as follows:

	1943	1944	1945
Manitoba .....	\$140,975,000	\$149,019,000	\$136,814,000
Saskatchewan .....	343,811,000	448,894,000	295,223,000
Alberta .....	218,802,000	237,869,000	177,061,000
Total.....	\$703,588,000	\$835,782,000	\$609,098,000

The livestock raisers of the Prairie Provinces enjoyed a reasonably satisfactory year. Prices have remained relatively steady and marketings of cattle and calves were heavy. In Manitoba and most parts of Saskatchewan winter supplies of feed are adequate, but in Alberta there is a severe shortage in many districts and it is feared that the market may consequently be flooded with unfinished cattle. As we reported last year, the number of feeding and breeding hogs on farms has declined substantially and receipts at packing plants in all three provinces were very much lower in 1945 than in the previous year. The decline is attributed to the high prices received by farmers for their oats and barley and to the shortage of farm labour necessary for hog raising. A further decline in hog marketings in 1946 is anticipated.

Dairying has also been affected by the shortage of farm labour. Milk production has shown a further decline

from the all-time high established in 1943. Production of both creamery and dairy butter declined in all three provinces and the output of cheddar cheese was also lower, except in Alberta where a new record output of 4,000,000 pounds is reported. Although the total number of poultry on farms declined in 1945, sales of poultry and eggs continue to be an important source of revenue for many farmers. Heavy shipments of shell as well as powdered eggs to the United Kingdom have maintained demand, while the resumption of meat rationing has increased domestic sales of poultry.

The preliminary estimate of mineral production in 1945 indicates that the total value was maintained at levels slightly higher than those of the preceding year in all three provinces. The following table shows this preliminary estimate, compared with final figures for the output in 1944:

	1945	1944
Manitoba .....	\$13,609,973	\$13,830,406
Saskatchewan .....	22,477,310	22,291,848
Alberta .....	51,421,626	51,066,662
Total .....	\$87,508,909	\$87,188,916

Operations of the mines of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company at Flin Flon were maintained at approximately 5,000 tons per day, the same as in the last quarter of 1944, and it is reported that the production of copper and zinc was fairly close to that of the preceding year. The contracts arranged with the British Ministry of Supply in 1939 terminated at the beginning of 1945 and during the year all the exportable surplus of copper was purchased by the United States, while it is reported that a substantial proportion of the zinc production was purchased by France. Notwithstanding labour shortages, prospecting and development work at a number of properties in northern Manitoba were carried on.

In spite of a twenty-five day strike at the Alberta coal mines in October, production of coal for the year was maintained at a level slightly above that in 1944. The preliminary estimate of production was 7,829,468 tons valued at \$27,610,876 in 1945, compared with 7,428,708 tons valued at \$26,814,937 in 1944. The Alberta strike, however, reduced supplies for consumption during the early winter and Saskatchewan lignite coal has been in much greater demand locally. Output for the year is estimated at 1,552,016 tons valued at \$2,316,930, compared with 1,372,766 tons valued at \$2,034,914 in 1944.

There was a small decline in the number of wells producing petroleum in Alberta during 1945 and total production in 1945 is estimated at 8,039,000 barrels, compared with 8,727,366 barrels in 1944. The decline in producing wells was entirely in the Turner Valley oilfield. This field has been producing since 1914 and expert opinion is that, while production will continue to decline in the future, the field will produce substantial quantities of oil for a number of years to come. The output from the Vermilion field remained stable, but noteworthy gains in producing wells and in output were reported from the Taber, Conrad and Princess-Steveville areas.

Manufacturing plants generally continued to operate at satisfactory levels, limited principally by shortages of labour and materials. Very few manufacturing plants in the three provinces were wartime creations and other factories are reconverting rapidly to normal peacetime production of consumer goods. As we reported last year, a programme of co-operative industrial development has been undertaken in Saskatchewan. Operations have already commenced at some plants and plans for other factories and mills have been completed.

Wholesale and retail trade report continued activity on a high level, with the total volume of sales equal to or above that of 1944. Inventories continue low and spotty, with many products, notably building materials and household equipment, in very short supply. In some lines, such as wearing apparel, many retailers have found it necessary to assign priority to returning service men and women, in order to meet their requirements. Sales continue largely on a cash basis and collections are reported to be exceptionally good.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

The winter of 1944/45 was mild throughout the province, followed by a cool, wet spring. The summer was generally hot and dry but a long winter in 1945/46 is indicated by early snowfalls in all sections. The apple crop is estimated at 5,495,000 boxes, some 3,000,000 boxes less than the record output of 1944. The output was, however, above the average of the past five years. Failure of the crop in Eastern Canada resulted in a substantial demand for all grades; even 150 cars of culls were shipped to Northern Ontario and Quebec under Government permission. Yields of other tree fruits, with the exception of plums and apricots, were well above those in 1944 and market conditions have been satisfactory. Small fruits showed a further substantial gain in output and sales, both fresh and for canning, were brisk at satisfactory prices. The yield of grain and fodder crops was slightly lower than in 1944 and prices were unchanged. The acreage and yield of potatoes were both reduced and the latest official estimate of the crop is 1,650,000 cwt., compared with 1,904,000 cwt. in 1944. Other vegetables showed little change in area or yield and the mild fall permitted a substantial gain in the pack of canned tomatoes. The 1945 output of vegetable seed is reported equal to that of the previous year which was valued at \$1,250,000, but contracts for 1946 would indicate a reduction in demand and output. A decline in the infestation of grasshoppers and the favourable weather improved pasture conditions, with resultant higher quality of livestock. The early winter, however, has necessitated winter feeding earlier than usual and this, with the smaller crops, may result in a lack of fodder later in the season. In spite of a continued shortage of labour in the dairy industry, fluid milk production showed a substantial increase and butter production in the eleven months ended November 30th was 5,891,095 pounds, nearly 9 per cent above that in the same months of 1944. The total value of agricultural production in the province in 1945 is estimated at \$96,600,000, compared with \$98,403,000 in 1944.

British Columbia has maintained its position as the leading province in the value of fishery products. The total in 1944 was \$34,900,000, against \$32,478,000 in 1943 and the all-time record of \$38,000,000 in 1942. Early returns indicate that the 1945 salmon pack will be large; to the end of October, the pack was 1,712,483 cases of 48 pounds, compared with 1,087,665 cases to the same date in the previous year. A good run of sockeye has been a favourable feature and the run of pinks has been unusually large, nearly 50 per cent of the total catch. The allocation to the Canadian market has been increased from 250,000 cases to 300,000 cases and all the remainder will be shipped to the British Ministry of Food. In order to offset rising costs of production the price ceiling on British Columbia canned salmon has been increased. The canners will receive \$1.40 more for each case of the 1945 pack than they received in 1944. The increase is general and applies to all grades. The canned herring

pack up to the end of October was 245,687 cases, 45,000 cases above that to the corresponding date in 1944; the entire pack will be shipped to Great Britain at the prices which have prevailed since 1942. Early results of the pilchard fishery were poor but later reports indicated that the final output would not be much below the 85,000 case pack of 1944, which was one of the largest on record. The Canadian market will be allocated 10,000 cases and the remainder will go to Europe under a contract with UNRRA. The output of herring and pilchard meal and oil from the reduction plants was below that of the previous year. High potency vitamin oils are all shipped to Great Britain; 15 per cent of the low potency oils are sold on the domestic market and the remainder exported, principally to the United States. Total landings of halibut at Prince Rupert were 16,975,200 pounds, compared with 13,607,300 pounds in 1944; the Canadian catch was 11,831,600 pounds, against 8,433,900 pounds in the preceding year.

A slight increase in output was reported by the logging industry, 2,135 million board feet in the first nine months of 1945 compared with 2,125 million board feet in the same months of the previous year. The labour situation in the woods has improved to a limited extent. On Vancouver Island the problem of labour shortage is reported to have been overcome, but in many sections of the mainland more men are needed for woods operations. In November the price ceiling on all grades of logs was removed, with the proviso that no unreasonable increases would be allowed. The new scale of prices approved by the Timber Controller allows only moderate increases on lower grades, with more substantial increases for higher grades. Sawmill production was maintained at the same level as in 1944, or approximately 25 per cent below normal. Shipments to the Prairie Provinces and Eastern Canada were below those in the previous year but exports, both to the United States and abroad, were greater and total shipments showed a slight increase. Effective January 1, 1946, quotas for lumber exports have been abolished, but 35 per cent of production must be held for domestic use. Previously only 15 per cent of the output could be exported to the United States, but it is expected that the removal of the quota will result in substantially increased shipments in order to take advantage of the high prices obtainable in that country. A new development in the British Columbia lumber industry is the shipment of pitprops from the northern districts to Great Britain. Production in 1945, the first year, amounted to 2,635,329 linear feet. Production of shingles continued at the 1944 level and demand is still far ahead of supply.

Preliminary estimates of mineral production in the province for 1945 are \$63,695,000, compared with \$57,246,071 in 1944. Labour conditions at the gold mines showed improvement in the latter months of 1945, but the increase is principally due to a gain in the production and value of lead and zinc. The total value of metal production was \$49,890,000, compared with \$42,100,000 in 1944 and \$55,295,000 in 1943. Coal output amounted to 1,711,182 tons valued at \$7,255,226, compared with 2,134,231 tons valued at \$9,009,560 in 1944. The value of the output of other non-metallic minerals and structural materials was slightly above that in the previous year.

With the end of hostilities, much of the industrial activity of the past five years came to an end. Shipbuilding yards, engineering trades and aircraft manufacturing plants have either closed down or drastically curtailed their output. While the engineering companies can largely be converted to peacetime operations, the future of

shipbuilding and aircraft manufacture is indefinite. The demand for consumer goods is still far ahead of production and most plants are operating to the limit of available materials.

The acute housing shortage reported in 1944 showed no improvement during the year. Some dwellings are being erected by the Government for returning service men and a considerable gain is reported in the construction of apartment houses. Building permits issued in the principal urban centres in the first ten months of 1945 were 10,343 valued at \$23,074,647, compared with 9,257 valued at \$18,420,885 in the same months of 1944. Office buildings are fully occupied and the return of service men has increased the demand for small business establishments. The construction industry is hampered by shortages of materials and men. The active demand for small farm properties in the Fraser and Okanagan Valleys shows no sign of abating.

The labour situation presents a curious anomaly. While unemployment in the cities has increased, the logging, construction and mining industries, dairy farmers and other branches of agriculture report a serious need for workers. An active publicity campaign to attract men into logging and lumbering is reported to have been moderately successful. Retail and wholesale trade have been maintained at high levels, with retail sales 10 per cent above those in 1944. Following the abolition of gasoline rationing, there was a noteworthy increase in the number of tourists visiting the province, both on the mainland and on Vancouver Island.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

The end of hostilities and the resultant reduction in wartime activities has emphasized the importance of the fisheries to the Newfoundland economy. During the 1945 season, approximately 24,000 men were engaged in cod fishing at the peak of seasonal activity, compared with only 17,645 in 1942 and 30,000 in pre-war years. Although final figures are not yet available the catch of salted cod is estimated at 749,502 quintals (of 112 pounds), compared with 940,748 quintals in 1944. Average prices realized by fishermen this season have been slightly higher than in 1944 and marketing has again been carried on under arrangements with the Combined Food Board. The outlook for postwar sales is not yet defined, although small shipments to former markets in Mediterranean Europe have been made during the past year. Greater emphasis will probably be given shipments of fresh frozen cod. The 1945 output of fresh cod fillets is unofficially but conservatively estimated at 25,000,000 pounds, the equivalent of 519,000 quintals of round fish, compared with 374,000 quintals in the previous year. It is not anticipated that the British market will continue to absorb as large a quantity as in the war years, but possibilities are being investigated elsewhere, especially in the United States. Fourteen refrigeration plants are now in operation and full government support is assured, some \$4,000,000 for capital loans having been allocated. Stocks of common cod oil continue well below demand and prices have advanced sharply. By pushing production to the utmost, the output of cod liver oil is expected to exceed 300,000 gallons, an increase of 20,000 gallons over last year's output. Local prices are above those of the previous year.

The spring herring catch on the Labrador coast was below that in 1944. In other sections, operations began in November and every effort is being made to fulfill contracts. UNRRA has agreed to purchase 200,000 barrels of split herring at \$3,500,000 and 25,000 barrels of



Scotch cure have been sold to United States buyers. A similar quantity of this cure was sold to the United States last year and shipments to UNRRA were 129,000 barrels. Prices are unchanged. Three reduction plants are in operation, providing an outlet for inferior fish. Landings of lobsters were slightly ahead of those of the previous year, but shipments of live lobsters to the United States were only 1,595,598 pounds compared with 1,623,667 pounds in 1944. The pack of canned lobster was larger, 4,300 cases against 2,897 cases last year. Prices of both live and canned lobster advanced. The salmon fishery was disappointing and shipments to Canadian and American markets were only 1,511,526 pounds compared with 2,013,960 pounds last year. About 6,000 cases were packed in each of the last two years, but prices have declined. The total value of all fishery products exported in the fiscal year 1944/45 was \$21,869,343, compared with \$18,486,226 in 1943/44.

War-time conditions which created an overwhelming demand for all types of lumber products and pushed prices to three times normal have abated to some extent. Outstanding orders, however, should maintain production for some time to come and prices continue high. Grading laws for lumber were recently introduced and they are expected to establish a greater uniformity of output. The pitprop industry, which was destroyed by lack of shipping space, is being revived and cutting for export is now in progress. Newsprint mills operated at 100 per cent of capacity during the first ten months of 1945 and woodpulp operations were also at a higher rate. The cut of pulpwood in 1945/46 is estimated at 640,000 cords, compared with 465,000 in 1944/45. Operations in manufacturing plants at St. John's, which produce consumer goods for the local market, have fluctuated from capacity operations to short periods of suspension, depending upon availability of raw materials. Consumer demand has remained strong.

Activity at the Bell Island iron mines was consistently greater this year than in 1944, with more working days per week and more men employed. Exports in the ten months ended October 31st were 855,408 gross tons, of which 281,505 tons went to Great Britain, compared with 512,712 tons in the same months of 1944, all of which went to the Sydney smelter. Shipments of base metals from Buchans Mining Company in the fiscal year 1944/45 amounted to 131,948 tons valued at \$4,090,898, compared with 176,709 tons valued at \$4,189,186 in 1943/44.

Defence construction has entirely ceased, but private building has continued very active in St. John's, even though hampered by short supplies of certain building materials. The St. John's Housing Corporation is now actively engaged in the construction of the first hundred of the one thousand houses to be erected in the new city extension. Building permits issued in St. John's in 1945 were valued at \$2,053,380 compared with \$1,089,230 in 1944. The most noteworthy gains were in permits for new dwellings and alterations and extensions to existing houses.

The unusually strong employment situation which existed during the war years has weakened and the outlook is not as promising as a year ago. Only 5,000 workers are now employed in the base areas, chiefly on maintenance work. The activity in lumbering, fishing and mining has maintained employment outside St. John's and in the city unemployment is so far mainly confined to unskilled labour. Tradesmen and other skilled workers are still in good demand. Living costs continue abnormally high, the index for October 1945 being 158.2 compared with 100 in October 1938. Retail sales

have been below those of the boom days of construction, but have been remarkably well maintained in the face of shortages of supply and reduced purchasing power. Wholesale trade has also been affected by lack of goods and import restrictions.

Estimated revenues and expenditures of the Newfoundland Government for 1945/46 are both above those in the preceding year and actual returns for the first even months indicate a further gain in receipts. Budgeted expenditures include some \$5,626,000 for reconstruction expenditures. The ending in the near future of the present commission government was foreshadowed by a statement made by the Dominions Secretary in the British House of Commons on December 10, 1945. He said that elections to a National Convention would be held in the early summer of 1946, probably in the first half of June. The Convention would meet as soon as possible after the elections to review and make recommendations on all the alternative forms of future government open to the Island. Such recommendations would be submitted to the Newfoundland people for their decision by referendum.

## ARGENTINA

The total value of foreign trade in 1945 showed a continuation of the rising trend of recent years. The volume of exports increased by nearly five per cent but the value showed a slight decrease. This larger volume accompanied by a decreased value is accounted for by a gain in shipments of grain and grain products, oil-bearing seeds and forest products, and a decline in shipments of meats, hides and manufactured goods. Since these latter products have a higher unit value, the total value of exports declined. On the other hand, while the volume of imports showed a very slight reduction, generally higher prices resulted in an increase of six per cent in value. A three-year commercial agreement between Argentina and France was signed at Buenos Aires on October 22, 1945 and became effective ten days later. This agreement provides credits for French purchases of Argentine products pending the time when trade will again be in balance. Settlement between the two countries is to be on a franc basis and the balance against France may reach an equivalent of 150 million pesos without demand for payment by Argentina. Balances in excess of this amount are payable in minimum quotas of 10 million francs in gold or in dollars by mutual agreement. The Argentine Government gave formal six-months' notice on August 21, 1945 of termination of the trade agreement concluded with Great Britain on September 1, 1936. The agreement, therefore, is due to expire on February 21, 1946.

Business activity continued at a high level during the year in spite of the shortage of imported raw materials and manufactured goods. Domestic production of manufactured goods has consequently expanded as rapidly as the shortage of raw materials permitted. The official cost of living index which covers only the most essential goods in the city of Buenos Aires, has shown an increase of one-third since the outbreak of the war. During the first nine months of 1945 total government revenues from all sources were 1,149 million pesos, of which 905 million appertained to the national government, compared with 949 million pesos of which 716 million pesos were national in the same months of 1944. Revenue from all sources except the land tax showed increases, but the major gains were in receipts from income taxes and from the excess profits tax. This latter tax was not in effect in 1944. The revised budget for 1945 submitted on August 21st provided for an outlay of 2,439 million

pesos. This was substantially below the original estimate but was still the highest on record.

Drought during the planting and early growing season considerably reduced the area sown to wheat and all coarse grains except barley for the 1945/46 crop. Weather conditions improved later in the season but the yield of wheat, while above the very low levels of the preceding year, was considerably below average. The first official estimate of the wheat crop is 165,750,000 bushels, compared with 150,108,000 bushels in 1944/45 and a five-year average of 256,568,000 bushels. The barley crop is the largest on record and oats and rye among the largest. It is reported that swarms of locusts in the northern provinces make the final outcome of the 1945/46 crops uncertain. On November 10th the Government established a basic price for wheat of 15 pesos par 100 kilos (\$1.22 U.S. a bushel). This is the highest minimum price set since the policy of basic prices was adopted in 1933. The new price compares with a 1944/45 rate equivalent to 72¢ a bushel and the highest previous record of 81¢ a bushel for the 1935/36 crop. The decree also provided that wheat for export must continue to be purchased from the Grain Regulating Board. In order to maintain local prices for bread, wheat for local consumption as flour will be made available to millers at 10 pesos per 100 kilos (81¢ a bushel). Adverse weather at the time of sowing also effected the acreage planted to linseed but the first official estimate of production was 1,401,000 metric tons, almost double the exceedingly small crop of 1944/45.

Heavy rainfall in October improved planting conditions for the 1945/46 corn crop. Unofficial estimates indicate an increase in area from the very small acreage sown for the 1944/45 crop. As a result of the severe drought, the output in 1944/45 was only 116,745,000 bushels, compared with 340,000,000 bushels in the preceding year. A recent improvement in receipts of imported fuel oil and coal has sharply reduced demand for corn as fuel and part of the existing stocks has been released for export.

The abundant rains in the latter months of the year also improved cattle and pasture conditions in the main cattle-raising areas but exports of meat and meat products during the first nine months of 1945 were only 375,000 tons valued at 348,692,000 pesos, compared with the exceedingly high shipments of 568,000 tons values at 528,885,000 pesos in the same months of 1944. Labour disputes in the packing plants and a shortage of animals of suitable quality as a result of the drought, were responsible for the decline in meat exports during the year. According to the Ministry of Agriculture the hog population on July 1, 1945 was 8,010,000 hogs, compared with an official estimate of 5,707,000 hogs on July 1, 1942. The marked increase in hog production during the war years is attributable largely to the favourable hog-corn ratio that existed as a result of the low prices for corn. The present trend of hog production is downward as the hog-corn ratio has recently become unfavourable, reflecting the higher prices for grain because of the strong demand for export feed and fuel. Marketings of hogs during the first seven months of 1945 were only 1,842,000 head, compared with 2,041,000 in the same period of 1944 and it was expected that total slaughterings for the year would be at least 15 per cent below the record established in 1944.

The drought and consequent poor pasture conditions during the year ended August 31st resulted in a substantial reduction in milk flow, and production and export of dairy products were below the records established in 1944. Citrus fruit production continued to be adversely affected by the unfavourable weather conditions and the

yield for the crop year 1944/45 was only slightly more than 10 million boxes, i.e. 10 per cent less than the small yield of the previous year. The output of grapefruit and lemons in particular was substantially reduced and it is estimated that tangerines made up one-third of the total citrus fruit crop last year. Production of other fruit for the 1945/46 season is reported to be larger than in 1944/45. While the apple crop of 7,597,000 barrels is two per cent less than that of the preceding year, it is the second largest crop on record. The pear crop of 5 million bushels is 11 per cent above that of the preceding year, while the output of peaches will be the highest on record, nearly 50 per cent more than that of 1944/45. The grape crop is 26 per cent larger. The cultivation of olives is a relatively new agricultural development but it is growing rapidly. The estimated output in 1944/45 was approximately 10 million kilos, an increase of 35 per cent over the production of the previous season. The second estimate of the sugar cane crop indicated a slight gain over that of the preceding year and if the sucrose content is normal, the production of sugar should be 520,000 short tons. This will be the largest yield since 1940, when a total yield of 605,000 tons was produced. The prospective increase, however, will not be sufficient to meet local demand and a decree of October 5th authorized an importation of foreign sugar up to 50,000 metric tons, these imports to be free of customs duties and domestic taxes.

The 1945/46 wool clip is unofficially estimated at 230,000 metric tons, approximately the same as that of the 1944/45 season. Exports during the year ended September 30th were 142,000 metric tons, compared with 128,500 tons in the previous season. The United States purchased approximately 70 per cent of the total shipments, the remainder going to Europe. Exports of cattle hides during 1945 were considerably below those of the preceding year largely, of course, as a result of the decreased deliveries of cattle. Exports of sheepskins, however, were high and firm demand continues with prices showing a rising tendency. The final estimate of the 1944/45 cotton crop indicates a yield of 72,600 metric tons. This estimate is 35.9 per cent below the previous year's output of 119,921 tons, which was the highest on record.

## BRAZIL

General business conditions continued at satisfactory levels during 1945. In spite of high prices and shortages of both domestic and imported goods retail and wholesale trade reported an excellent year. There was further indication that consumer demand was still in excess of supply of materials and goods. Building activity was well sustained although the emphasis was on commercial construction rather than on housing accommodation which is badly needed throughout the country. Industrial development during the year included the inauguration of Brazil's first aluminum plant at Saramenha in the State of Minas Geraes, with a reported productive capacity of 2,500 tons a year. Substantial progress toward completion of the Volta Redonda steel plant was reported. Shipments of iron ore from the Itabira deposits declined as a result of expiration in June of the contract for shipments to Great Britain. Coal production continued to be disappointing but improved imports relieved the situation to some extent.

Manufacturing industries continued to operate at high levels. Production in the textile industry was maintained during 1945 at the high levels of the preceding year. Imports of textiles of all kinds were negligible and

Brazilian factories not only met internal demand but also established a record for exports, particularly to other Latin American countries and South Africa. Brazil has agreed to supply UNRRA with 90 million metres of cotton textiles and the French Council of Supplies with 60 million metres. The Textile Executive Commission has, therefore, resolved to suspend export of cotton goods to the United States, Canada and certain European countries until August 1, 1946. It is reported that much of the textile machinery in Brazilian factories is obsolete and suffering from continuous use in war years and the Textile Executive Commission is emphasizing the necessity for replacement with new modern machinery if the Brazilian industry is to compete in foreign markets. Imports of textile machinery during the war years were negligible but it is expected that fairly large supplies will shortly be received.

Transportation facilities of all kinds were inadequate during 1945. Shortages of equipment and of both petroleum and coal for fuel, affected motor and railway transport. Activity in coastal shipping also declined and labour difficulties, particularly at the port of Santos, resulted in a congestion of supplies in port warehouses which had not been relieved at the end of the year.

Foreign trade in the first six months of 1945 was valued at Cr\$ 9,204,000,000 as compared with Cr\$ 8,454,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1944. The volume of imports increased by almost 15 per cent while higher prices in foreign markets caused an increase in value of more than 19 per cent. The volume of exports during the period increased by 12 per cent but the valuation was slightly less. The excess of exports over imports during the period was also considerably less than in 1944.

There was no change in the government's foreign exchange policy during the year and the Bank of Brazil continued to negotiate most foreign exchange transactions. All legitimate demands for foreign exchange were reported met although strict control on the export of capital was continued. Total gold holdings by the National Treasury on June 30, 1945 were Cr\$ 6,833,000,000, approximately equivalent to \$344,000,000 U.S. On June 19th the obligatory sale to the Bank of Brazil of all locally-mined gold was suspended. The import and export of gold, however, continued to be subject to prior license by the Bank of Brazil. The bank announced that it would sell gold to processors and manufacturers at the equivalent of the gold import price. Paper currency in circulation at October 31, 1945 was Cr\$ 16,909,000,000. Bank clearings continued at high levels. The 1945 federal budget estimated revenues at Cr\$ 8,232,000,000 and expenditures at Cr\$ 8,205,000,000. These estimates are considerably above revenues and expenditures in the preceding year.

The coffee market was unsettled during 1945 as Brazilian growers anticipated an increase in the United States' ceiling price. The United States announced on November 17th a subsidy of 3¢ per pound for coffee leaving ports of export between November 19, 1945 and March 31, 1946, up to a maximum of 6,000,000 bags from all sources. While this increase was less than had been hoped for, it is anticipated that exports during that period will be substantial in order to take advantage of the subsidy. The 1945/46 coffee crop was estimated at 6 million bags compared with 9 million bags during the preceding year. There was abundant and general rainfall in the coffee-producing states in September greatly improving prospects for the 1946/47 crop. Production in Sao Paulo is unofficially estimated at 10,000,000 bags.

The entire agricultural picture was coloured by the near-drought conditions which prevailed during the latter

part of 1944 and the early months of 1945 but which were later reversed in some areas by an overabundance of rainfall. Production of cereals, particularly in Southern Brazil, was adversely affected by the drought. Good yields were secured in the central part of the country. This general picture applied to rice, corn and beans and it is generally indicated that while the crops would suffice for domestic requirements, exports would not be possible. The 1944/45 corn crop was 10 per cent below that of the previous year. The 1945/46 rice acreage in Rio Grande do Sul is larger than that of the previous year and moisture was sufficient for planting and germination.

The 1945 Brazilian orange crop was only 22 million boxes, 41 per cent less than the peak output of 1940 and the smallest since 1931. Since 1940, production has steadily declined as a result of shortage of labour in the plantations and destruction of groves by root disease. Exports during the last four years have averaged little more than 1 million boxes annually, compared with nearly 6 million boxes before the war. Argentina is now the principal market. Sugar production in the 1945 crop season was 18 million bags, or 1,200,000 bags less than in the previous season.

As a result of the unfavourable weather conditions the cotton crop in Southern Brazil in 1944/45 was approximately 225,000 metric tons, less than half the record yield of 470,000 metric tons in 1943/44. Output and quality in the northern states were also reduced by heavy rains. The carryover was fairly large. Allowing for the new crop stocks available for export were estimated in the neighbourhood of 400,000 tons. Sales to Great Britain have been reported but not confirmed. Recent reports of the 1945/46 silk output in Sao Paulo indicate a reduction of about 40 per cent from that of the preceding year. The decline is attributed to lower prices. This production had expanded during the war years, with output in 1943/44 estimated at 660,000 pounds of silk yarn.

The tobacco crop in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina for 1945/46 is estimated at 110,000,000 pounds, almost double the 1944/45 crop of 57,000,000 pounds. Because of the previous small crop, tobacco suitable for cigarette manufacture was under export control from March to September 1945 in order to ensure sufficient supplies for domestic manufacturers. The prospect of an almost record crop in the coming season caused the rescinding of this control.

The resignation of President Getulio Vargas, who had been in office since 1930, was announced on October 30th and Chief Justice Jose Linhares of the Supreme Court became president for the unexpired portion of his term of office. On December 2nd, General Enrico Gaspar Dutra was elected president for the ensuing term.

## COLOMBIA

Generally speaking conditions during the year 1945 were favourable although hesitation in business developed following the sudden cessation of hostilities. Retail and wholesale trade were active with stocks of domestic merchandise at normal levels throughout the year. Imported goods were comparatively scarce but reports indicate that when foreign products were not available a domestic substitute could generally be secured. Textile mills reported satisfactory conditions with stocks of raw materials sufficient for requirements and, during the greater part of the year, goods sold as they came off the loom. At the end of the year, however, it was reported that sales were slackening off. Cement factories are reported to have produced 300,000 tons during 1945 compared with 280,000

tons in 1944. In spite of the increased production, imports are still necessary. A decline was reported in building construction during the year as a result of shortages of certain types of supplies. Activity in highway construction continued at the high level of the previous year.

Foreign trade during the six months ended June 30, 1945 was valued at 239,157,896 pesos, a considerable increase from trade valued at 199,067,000 pesos in the same months of 1944. As a result of the steady movement of coffee, petroleum and other export products the value of exports was 50 per cent above that in the preceding year. During the war years Colombia has established a considerable reserve of foreign resources as a result of the excess of commodity exports over imports and the importation of new capital, largely for the oil industry. A decree was issued in May 1945 to regulate the use of this exchange by classifying imports into five groups or categories. Imports such as industrial equipment, agricultural machinery and other materials necessary for the national economy were placed in the first group. Luxury goods and non-essentials are in a low category.

Revenue receipts during the nine months ended September 30th were 93,731,000 pesos, compared with 56,918,000 pesos in the same months of 1944, a gain of approximately 65 per cent. In spite of this substantial increase in revenue, expenditures were still larger and the deficit on September 30, 1945 was reported to be 16,500,000 pesos. The budget for the year 1946 calls for a further substantial increase in expenditures which are estimated at 173,891,377 pesos.

Exports of coffee in the quota year ended September 30, 1945 were 5,185,517 bags of 60 kilos, compared with 4,987,641 bags in the preceding quota year. Total Colombian production is approximately 5,500,000 bags and internal consumption is estimated at 350,000 bags. The Inter-American Coffee Board decided to abrogate the system of quotas during the current year. The Russian Government has recently purchased 100,000 bags of coffee. Early in 1945 local purchases of coffee were made at levels above the United States ceiling in anticipation of higher prices. The United States announced on November 17th a subsidy of 3¢ per pound for coffee leaving ports of export between November 19, 1945 and March 31, 1946, up to a maximum of 6,000,000 bags from all sources. While this increase was less than had been hoped for, it is anticipated that exports during that period will be substantial in order to take advantage of the subsidy.

Field crops generally produced satisfactory yields during 1945. It is reported that rice production was equal to normal consumption of 120,000,000 kilos. Output of potatoes was 400,000 tons and this is also reported equal to domestic consumption. Total production of sugar in 1945 is estimated at 88,000 short tons or slightly above the 1944 output. Imports during the first six months of 1945 were 18,121 short tons all of which came from Cuba. Preliminary estimates of the output in 1946 indicate a further slight increase, possibly sufficient to meet local requirements. Weather conditions were favourable for the 1945/46 cotton crop and Atlantic Coast production is estimated at 700,000 arrobas, approximately the same as during the past five years. Colombia still imports 70 per cent of its requirements of raw cotton. Conditions in the cattle market were good during 1945 with demand and prices high.

Petroleum output in the nine months ended September 30th was 16,816,000 barrels, compared with 22,648,000 barrels in the year 1944. On June 6th petroleum from the newly-opened Casabe field started moving through a privately-owned pipeline 10 kilometres long to the Andean National Pipeline which in turn conveys the petroleum

to tidewater. The Casabe field is the third Colombian field to reach commercial production and brings normal Colombian output up to 63/65,000 barrels a day. Gold production in the nine months ended September 30th was 401,473 fine ounces, compared with 585,946 in the year 1944. The Banco de la Republica has been acquiring the total output of gold in recent years and lately exports have been small.

Dr. Lopez, President of the Republic, resigned on August 7th and the First Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Lleras Camargo, took office as president for the unexpired portion of Dr. Lopez' term, i.e. one year. A presidential election will be held in May 1946.

## PERU

The level of business activity in almost all lines was well maintained during the year, although both importers and exporters were affected by the exchange restrictions imposed on January 24, 1945. Under these regulations, exporters must deliver all foreign exchange received either to the Central Reserve Bank or to the commercial banks. Importers are required to secure an import license and sales of foreign exchange are subject to prior approval. Foreign exchange is not allocated for the importation of luxuries and other non-essentials. Imports in the nine months ended September 30th were less in volume but considerably higher in value than in the same months of the preceding year. As a result of better shipping facilities, exports in 1945 were above those of 1944 in both volume and value.

In the general elections held on June 10th, Dr. Jose Luis Bustamante was elected president for a six-year term and he took office on July 28th. The budget for 1946 was brought down on November 10th and provided for revenues and expenditures of 648,703,447 soles, an increase of 102,156,780 soles over the budget for 1945. The increase is general and affects all departments of government.

Water supplies in the cotton valleys were inadequate early in the year, but very favourable weather conditions later in the season offset this to some extent. The latest estimate of the 1945 crop is 1,400,000 quintals or 60,000 quintals less than the output in 1944. A small increase in the supplies of guano for fertilizer is reported, but the supply is still inadequate and distribution among farmers is controlled. Sales of cotton during the nine months ended September 30th were 1,068,405 quintals, compared with 899,432 quintals in the same months of 1944. Prices were generally favourable and the improvement in shipping facilities permitted export of 848,798 quintals in the first nine months of 1945, compared with 423,369 quintals in the same months of the preceding year. Total shipments of 574,094 quintals in 1944 were the lowest in any year since 1918. The 20 per cent reduction in cotton acreage decreed in 1942, and effective for the 1943 and subsequent crops, has been extended through 1946. This land must be used for the raising of food crops.

Flax production, which commenced on a commercial scale in 1939, is now becoming stabilized. This cultivation is not suitable for the coastal areas and is now confined to the Sierra regions where a good quality flax can be grown. During the past season, 800 tons of fibre and 1,850 tons of tow were produced from 6,500 hectares. The greater part of the output to date has been sold to the United States but it is not anticipated that the marketing agreement will be renewed. Flax spinning mills have been established in Peru and they are producing substantial quantities of linen yarn, which has been in demand both locally and in the United States. Latest estimates indicate

a 1945 wool production of 7,600 metric tons, and alpaca and llama hair output of 3,400 tons. Prices and demand continue firm. In recent years the United States has been the principal market, but it is reported that Great Britain is now taking the bulk of the alpaca clip.

The 1945 sugar crop was larger than that of the preceding year and, in spite of late rains and some scarcity of water this season, a further small increase is anticipated in 1946. The market has been active with substantial sales at prices above the world level. With the exception of a small shipment to the Canary Islands, all exports have been to other Latin American countries.

Although Peru grows substantial quantities of wheat in the Sierra regions, most of it is consumed locally and imports are necessary for consumption in the coastal areas. Normally, Argentina was the principal source of supply but recently Australian wheat has also been imported. As a result of the drought in the Southern Hemisphere, supplies have been short and during 1945 shipments were received from Canada. The rice crop was larger than was anticipated early in the season but imports of Chilean rice were necessary to supply the total demand.

The Government is continuing to stimulate local production of foodstuffs. Some development of the extensive Peruvian fishing grounds has been undertaken and further developments are contemplated. Production of canned and cured fish has increased in the last three years and exports to the United States and to other South American countries are reported. Two factories erected in the last two years are now providing the greater part of Peruvian requirements of condensed and evaporated milk. Imports have declined from 5,500 tons in 1939 to less than 1,000 tons. The improvement of dairy herds is also receiving attention and the importation of high grade cattle has increased.

Current statistics of mineral production are still not available, but recently, production figures for the five years 1940 to 1944 were released. The following table shows the effect of wartime conditions on the Peruvian mining industry:

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Copper bars - Tons	33,678	28,289	29,473	28,215	26,888
Copper - Tons.....	10,287	8,533	6,859	5,192	5,508
Gold - Kilos.....	8,798	8,870	8,013	6,209	4,808
Silver - Kilos.....	602,353	470,255	498,745	455,969	492,444
Lead - Tons.....	50,439	50,407	44,881	47,810	52,501
Zinc - Tons.....	29,467	22,053	23,507	30,122	47,529

Substantial developments have recently taken place the production of silverware, largely by small craftsmen. The industry consumes approximately eight tons of silver annually and, in addition to local sales, exports in 1944 were valued at 3,697,445 soles, compared with 887,770 soles in the year 1941.

Activity in the construction industry was maintained at high levels in 1945. Construction of highways and air ports continues, but the country needs further development along these lines, particularly in Trans-Andean highways.

## URUGUAY

Economic conditions during 1945 were only slightly affected by the termination of hostilities. Shortage of shipping facilities continued to reduce the volume and variety of imports and both wholesale and retail trade report small and unbalanced inventories. Local manufacturing plants, although handicapped by lack of machines, parts and raw materials, operated at high levels in an effort to supply as much as possible of the local demand. Prices of domestic and imported commodities continued to

rise and the cost of living has shown a substantial increase. Credit and collections were normal throughout the year.

Drought conditions during the 1944/45 crop year adversely affected grain crops and the yields were poor. In spite of a substantial increase in the area sown to wheat, production was only 176,750 metric tons, compared with 300,000 tons in the previous year. The yield was not sufficient for domestic consumption and substantial imports of Argentine wheat were necessary to supply the demand. The output of oats and barley was also below normal, but a further increase in the acreage and yield of linseed was reported. In view of this heavy yield and the substantial carryover from the 1943/44 season, the market for linseed was weak and further stocks have accumulated. The drought seriously reduced the corn crop, production was only 30 per cent of that in the previous year and imports from Argentina were necessary. The output of minor crops, rice, sunflower seed and groundnuts, was above that of the previous year. In order to retain supplies for local consumption, the exportation of rice was prohibited after August 31, 1945. Abundant rains fell in the later months of 1945 and preparation and sowing of the 1945/46 crop were carried on under favourable conditions. The area sown to wheat, coarse grains and linseed increased substantially but a plague of locusts invaded the country in October and the final yield of the 1945/46 crops is still doubtful. The drought and insect ravages reduced the 1945 potato crop and at times during the year, no potatoes were available. An import quota of 15,000 tons was established on August 24, 1945 and such imports have been exempted from import duties, surcharges and port charges.

Drought conditions in the first half of the year adversely affected pasture conditions. In fact, it was necessary to allocate an import quota of 10,000 tons of hay in order to relieve the fodder situation. Abundant rainfall during the latter months of the year greatly improved pasturage but it is reported that this improvement has caused a decline in sales of cattle as farmers prefer to fatten them before sale. Receipts at the Montevideo stockyards on some days have been the lowest on record. The cattle population was very drastically reduced by the prolonged drought in 1942/43 and restoration to normal numbers will take some years. Local supplies of meat have been scanty and exports to Great Britain have been less than the contract amounts. An increase in hog slaughtering and sales of pork products is reported.

Exports of wool during the year ended September 30, 1945 were 201,022 bales, compared with 108,421 bales during the previous year. The United States was the principal market, but shipments to that country included a considerable volume of 1943/44 wool which had been sold but could not be shipped during that year. Exports were made to the formerly occupied countries of Europe and further shipments to these markets are anticipated during the current year. Although the drought caused substantial losses of new-born lambs, the outlook for the yield and sale of the 1945/46 wool clip is reported to be promising. The demand for hides and sheepskins was active in 1945 and sales were good at firm prices.

Construction, particularly in Montevideo and the principal seaside resorts, continued at a level limited only by lack of skilled labour and shortage of building materials. Tourist facilities were being generally improved and a successful season was in prospect.

## VENEZUELA

Economic conditions during 1945 were characterized by periods of uncertainty resulting from the sudden end of

hostilities and from the overthrow of the Medina government on October 18th. The Revolutionary Junta which assumed power has been recognized by Great Britain, the United States and other powers. The economic programme of the new regime includes the expansion of public welfare services, improved transportation, increased agricultural production and more low-cost housing. The financial position shows the highest treasury reserve on record, 260,000,000 bolivars. The 1944/45 budget anticipated revenues of 339,914,000 bolivars and actual receipts were 613,728,000 bolivars. The 1945/46 budget, including supplementary appropriations, calls for expenditures of 506,311,000 bolivars. Receipts in the elapsed period of the current year have continued to exceed expenditures. Construction, both public and private, is active, up to the limits imposed by the availability of materials.

Retail movement of all types of consumer goods continues active, particularly in the interior, and the easier supply situation has permitted a reduction in prices. The upward movement of prices is reported to have reached its peak in September. Wholesale and retail merchants are displaying some caution in replenishing inventories, in anticipation of price changes and new and better merchandise. A continued shortage of sugar, rice and other food products is reported. Local demand for sugar has been steadily increasing in recent years and, in spite of Government efforts to encourage production, imports of at least 5,600 tons have been necessary. Import duties on wheat, flour and other wheat products were sharply reduced on December 20, 1945, in order to lower the cost of these essential foodstuffs. Normal imports are approximately 2,000,000 bushels per annum, principally in the form of flour. The 1944/45 coffee crop is officially estimated at 950,000 bags of 60 kilos, but trade reports indicate that it may have been larger. This was a normal output, contrasted with the very small crop of 450,000 bags in 1943/44. Exports last season were only 49 per cent of the crop, an unusually low proportion; the small shipments were attributed to hoarding in anticipation of higher prices. The 1945/46 crop is expected to be normal in size. The cocoa market has continued strong, with rising prices.

Petroleum production in the first eight months of 1945 amounted to 205,120,863 barrels, a daily average of 844,120 barrels, and 27.3 per cent greater than the output of 161,124,729 barrels in the same months of 1944. The early 1945 rate was an all-time high, but it increased further to a daily average rate of 989,908 barrels in October and early in November, it was reported that a daily output of 1,000,000 barrels was attained. Exploration and drilling operations were very active during the year, both in Eastern Venezuela and on the western shore of Lake Maracaibo. It is expected that production and exploration will continue at the present or higher levels in the future.

#### **BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA AND BRITISH HONDURAS**

The readjustment in economic conditions which we reported last year continued during 1945. While the sugar crop was generally favourable, weather conditions were not entirely satisfactory for other principal agricultural products. Improved shipping facilities, however, permitted regular shipments. Reports received from those colonies in which base construction and industrial activity absorbed large numbers of labourers during the war years, indicate a reluctance to return to agricultural pursuits. This, in addition to the weather, had its influence in reducing output. In some islands, notably Jamaica and

Trinidad, a considerable volume of unemployment is reported and with the return of labourers to Jamaica, Barbados and the Bahamas from employment in agricultural and war industry in the United States, the volume of unemployment is expected to increase. The financial position of all the colonies is good with surpluses reported by a majority. Throughout the area the development of post-war tourist trade is receiving attention. While no substantial growth can be anticipated until passenger shipping facilities become more readily available the colonies are already taking steps to improve their tourist facilities. The development of this trade on a regional basis has been under discussion during the year.

With the cessation of hostilities the British Government has been able to implement more fully the programme of economic development and welfare in the West Indies. Grants and loans have been approved for essential construction, for improvement of agriculture and for social welfare in many of the colonies. The Jamaican Government made public at the beginning of 1946 its proposals for a ten-year programme of development for the island. The plan anticipates the investment of somewhat more than £20,000,000 during the ten-year period, of which £6,100,000 would be provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the remainder to be provided by the colony. Among the proposals that would be carried out under this programme are irrigation, soil rehabilitation, slum clearance, education, development of airports, social welfare and similar projects.

Sugar production showed an encouraging improvement during 1945. The yield in all producing areas was above the small output of the previous year, but labour difficulties in Barbados and Trinidad prevented grinding of all available cane. The exportable surplus was again sold to the British Ministry of Food at 17s. 3d. per cwt. The arrangement with the Ministry of Food to acquire exportable surpluses, with prices to be arranged, has been extended to include the 1947 crop. Production of fancy molasses in Barbados amounted to 60,000 puncheons and export to Canada was completed by the end of the year. A commission appointed by the Jamaican Government to study the general economy of the sugar industry in that island recently issued its report. This report recommends that the general policy should be toward mechanization in the plantations and greater centralization of manufacture. It also considers that in determining the sugar quota for Jamaica production be taken as 500,000 tons per annum and that an effort be made to secure the sale of the sugar on a long-term basis. Weather conditions for the 1946 crop were generally favourable during the year and a further increase in production is anticipated.

The Grenada cocoa crop was reduced by the storm in August 1944 and exports in the crop year 1944/45 were 31,733 bags, compared with 38,578 bags in the preceding year which, however, included shipments of stocks from previous crops. The island received a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund for the development of agriculture in the island. Agricultural stations are to be established and it is anticipated that this grant will assist in the cocoa rehabilitation scheme put forward by the Director of Agriculture whereby the entire cocoa-producing area will be replanted over a period of twenty-five years to disease-resisting trees of higher yields. The 1945/46 crop is in good condition with evidence of satisfactory yields. The decline in the Trinidad industry continues with little immediate prospect of improvement. The 1945 crop was only 3,000 tons. Response of the planters to the government subsidy scheme for cocoa rehabilitation formulated in 1944 has been disappointing. Excessive rain retarded development of the 1946 crop

and, it is expected that the yield will be below even the small output in 1945. Production in Jamaica remains steady at approximately 1,600 tons per annum. All Jamaican cocoa for export is sold to the Canadian Commodity Prices Stabilization Board.

Production of sea-island cotton was slightly below that of the previous year in Montserrat and Nevis but an increase was reported in Antigua and Barbados. Weather conditions in St. Kitts were very favourable and the yield was in excess of 200,000 pounds, more than four times the very small crop harvested in 1944. The war-time arrangement under which the British Ministry of Supply purchased all West Indian output of sea-island cotton expires with the purchase of this year's crop. It is reported that heavy stocks of this type of cotton are on hand and the marketing outlook for the next few years is obscure. A grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has been authorized for the establishment in Barbados of a plant where experiments can be made into the commercial possibilities of cotton spinning as a secondary industry. In addition to its importance locally, this will have a general bearing on the utilization of sea-island cotton which is not suitable for use with ordinary cotton spinning and weaving machinery.

The Jamaican banana industry during 1945 continued to feel the effects of the hurricane of August 1944 and was further hampered by serious drought in the early months of 1945. As a result of lack of shipping facilities during war years and disease, banana production has decreased steadily. The British Government has purchased all high-grade fruit during these years. Government purchases in the first nine months of 1945 totalled 1,193,282 stems, compared with 4,417,500 stems in the corresponding period of 1944. An improvement in shipping permitted the export in that period of 1,001,264 stems, compared with 922,228 stems in the first nine months of 1944. The first shipment of bananas to Great Britain since the outbreak of the war reached a British port at the end of December. It is hoped that a considerably larger volume of shipments to Great Britain will be possible in 1946, possibly 8,000,000 stems during the year or one-third of the pre-war volume. The British Government has guaranteed the purchase of all high-grade fruit up to the end of 1946.

No coconuts were available for export from Jamaica during 1945 as a result of the destruction caused by the hurricane in August 1944. In fact, the supply was not sufficient to meet the needs of the local coconut factories which provide soap, margarine, lard and coconut oil. The deficit was met by importation of copra and coconut oil from Trinidad and some cotton seed oil from Argentina. It is reported that damaged trees have shown a good recovery and production is expected to be resumed in the spring of 1946. This, together with the fact that a large number of new trees will come into bearing this year, will probably provide an output equivalent to local requirements by the end of the year. The Coconut Industry Board is assisting in the rehabilitation of the industry. Loans are being provided for planters in the devastated areas and a scheme of insurance is also under consideration by the Government. Strict control of all coconut and copra products has continued to be maintained in Trinidad. On March 1st the local prices of copra were increased from 4.75c to 7c per pound and exports to areas in the British Caribbean were permitted. Following a conference of producers in the West Indies held in Barbados in January it was decided that Dominica products would be sold to edible oil producers in Barbados. Barbados and Trinidad, however, are supplying not only local consumption but also other areas in the

West Indies. Under the agreement Trinidad is assured of an annual market for 360,000 gallons of edible oil, 360,000 pounds of margarine and lard and 120,000 boxes of soap. Copra production in Trinidad in 1945 was estimated at 27 million pounds compared with 29¼ million pounds in 1944 and 22½ million in 1943.

Exports of nutmegs from Grenada during the crop year ended September 30, 1945 were 56,737 cwt, compared with 64,269 cwt in 1944 and 37,408 cwt in 1943. The large figures in 1944 include a substantial stock of the 1943 crop. The 1946 crop is in good condition and a satisfactory yield is anticipated. In 1945 the Grenada Legislature passed the Nutmeg Industry Ordinance which has not yet become effective. The object of this ordinance is to create an association to safeguard and promote the interests of the nutmeg industry and in particular to regulate and control marketing and export thereof. It is anticipated that operations will not commence before the beginning of the 1946/47 crop year, i.e. on October 1, 1946. The Jamaican pimento crop last year was only 1,434 tons, very much below average due to the damage done to trees during the 1944 hurricane. The 1945/46 crop is estimated at 2,700 tons all of which has been purchased for the British Ministry of Food. The 1945 ginger crop was reported slightly larger than the output of 3,250,000 pounds in 1944. As a result of high prices and good demand during the war years the vanilla industry in Dominica has advanced rapidly. In 1944 exports of vanilla from the island were 80 per cent in excess of those in the previous year and represented nearly one-third of the total value of the island's exports. A further substantial gain in shipments was reported in the first half of 1945.

The 1945 lime crop in Dominica was somewhat larger than that in the preceding year. Only a few small shipments of green limes were made but it is anticipated that resumption of trade in fresh limes with Bermuda and Canada will take place in 1946. Demand for lime juice and oil was well maintained during the year and shipments went forward regularly. The bulk of the 1945 grapefruit crop in Trinidad was processed and sold in the form of canned juice. The total output was 115,000 cases. Local sales were satisfactory and substantial exports to Canada were reported. The 1946 crop is estimated to be approximately equal to that of the previous year. The 1944/45 citrus fruit crop in Jamaica amounted to only 458,000 boxes, substantially lower than the original estimates. The reduction was due to some extent to weather conditions but also to lack of markets. The 1945/46 crop is estimated at 800,000 boxes, including 450,000 boxes of sweet oranges, 150,000 boxes of bitter oranges and 200,000 boxes of grapefruit. Shipments of fresh fruit to Great Britain were resumed in December and the first shipments to New Zealand left in November. It is anticipated that shipments to New Zealand by the end of March 1946 will total 100,000 boxes.

Shipments of rice from British Guiana in the nine months ended September 30th were 18,630 tons, compared with 16,990 tons and 12,718 tons in the same months of 1944 and 1943 respectively. British Guiana has been an important source of rice for the other West Indian colonies during the war years and with more efficient methods of cultivation it is hoped that the industry will continue to compete in this market with the former Far Eastern suppliers. The Governments of the West Indian colonies continued to give encouragement to the production of food crops including yams, potatoes and other vegetables. In most of the islands an increase was reported during the year and small exports are reported from Antigua. In Barbados, however, a decline in the

area planted to food crops was reported.

With the cessation of hostilities, the heavy withdrawal of military and airforce personnel from the Bahamas has affected business in those islands. On the whole, however, the year was satisfactory. Food supplies have been adequate for essential needs and exports of tomatoes, while less than those in the preceding year, have gone forward steadily. The total crop is estimated at 100/110,000 lugs, compared with 145,000 lugs in 1944/45. An active tourist season began in December.

Weather conditions in British Honduras were not favourable in 1945 and three storms destroyed or damaged food crops and coconut plantations. The adverse weather reduced the amount of chicle produced and storm damage to the trees is expected to reduce production in 1946. The season, however, was favourable for lumbering and mahogany exports continued to increase.

## CUBA

The severe drought during the latter half of 1944 and the first half of 1945 seriously reduced production of Cuba's principal export crops but the higher prices realized for sugar partly compensated for the smaller volume. Bank clearings and government revenues were higher and the volume of business was generally reported to have been larger. Government revenues collected during the first ten months of 1945 were 127,660,000 pesos, compared with 114,988,000 pesos during the corresponding period of 1944. The 1946 budget as submitted to congress estimated 1946 revenues and expenditures at 173,000,000 pesos each. As had been the case in the previous three years, the 1945 sugar crop was sold to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation under an agreement reached in March 1945. The agreement provided for the purchase of the total output, less 250,000 long tons for local consumption and 150,000 long tons for export to other countries, at a basic minimum price of \$3.10 per 100 lb., an increase of 45¢ per 100 lb. over the price realised in 1944. An agreement signed by the Defense Supplies Corporation also provided for purchase by the United States of a minimum of 70,000,000 gallons of molasses and 20,500,000 gallons of industrial alcohol, at the same prices as in the previous year. The starting date of the 1945 crop was set at January 16th and production quotas were based on a minimum output of 4,000,000 long tons. The dry weather delayed grinding and it was not until late in March that all mills were in operation. The full effects of the drought, said to have been the worst in the past eighty-five years, became apparent after grinding became general and the tonnage of cane available was substantially below the preliminary estimate. The sucrose content was somewhat higher than in the previous year but the total output amounted to 3,454,983 long tons, compared with 4,976,243 long tons in the previous year. Production of molasses was estimated at 214,000,000 gallons, compared with 231,000,000 gallons in 1944. Shipping facilities were more readily available during the year and shipments went forward steadily. Stocks in Cuba at the end of 1945 were estimated at 205,000 tons, compared with 697,028 tons on December 31, 1944. Negotiations on the basis of \$3.67½ per 100 lb. for sale of the 1946 crop to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation have not yet been concluded but grinding began on January 2nd. The condition of the cane early in 1945 was not satisfactory but an improvement later in the year resulted from the more favourable weather conditions. A recent official estimate places the probable production at 4,162,000 long tons, approximately 20 per cent above that harvested in 1945. The 1945 tobacco crop of 456,000 bales was approximately

the same size as that of the preceding year. The tobacco was of good quality but the dry weather delayed curing and selection. Buyers did not enter the market until October and prices offered for all grades were below those in the previous year partly due to loss of markets for U.S.A. forces. Weather conditions in the Vuelta Abajo zone have been favourable for the 1946 crop and it is expected to be large, although lack of fertilizer may effect the quality of the leaf. A tornado in October 1945 did damage to barns and seedbeds in the Vuelta Arriba zone and the crop is expected to be small. The dry weather in the first half of the year affected pastures and reduced supplies of fat cattle for the Havana market as well as reducing milk flow. Improvement in pasturage conditions in the latter months of the year also improved the supply of meat and milk products. A census of cattle holdings in the island in 1945 indicated a total population of 3,884,158 head, a decrease of 27 per cent compared with 5,334,813 head in 1940. The smaller flow of milk reduced the output of the factories producing butter, cheese and condensed milk. Butter production was approximately half that of the previous year. With demand in excess of supply it became necessary for the government to authorize duty-free imports of large quantities of evaporated and condensed milk. The 1944/45 coffee crop was only 570,968 quintals, compared with 757,000 quintals in the preceding year. In view of the very short crop, the export quota was abrogated and reverted to national consumption. The 1945/46 crop is estimated at 625,000 quintals which, together with the carryover of 100,000 quintals, should be approximately equal to 1946 consumption. In order to prevent a shortage, the government has authorised duty-free imports of 150,000 quintals of coffee. Purchases to the end of the year were approximately 30,000 quintals from Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The dry weather reduced food crops including corn, beans and vegetables. Imports of corn have been necessary, as the 1945 crop was only 80 per cent of normal.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Continued good demand for Dominican products maintained the volume of exports in 1945 and satisfactory prices were received. Local sales of merchandise were maintained on a dollar basis, but the volume has been below normal as a result of shortages of many commodities. The cost of living has shown a further rise. Credit and collection conditions are reported to be satisfactory. Effective October 1, 1945, the importation, warehousing, distribution and sale of all but a few critical commodities became free of wartime controls. Trade in cotton and rayon textiles and manufactures, motor vehicles and tires is still controlled. The 1944/45 sugar crop amounted to 368,892 metric tons, compared with 510,382 tons in 1943/44. The decline is attributed to drought during the growing season. The new crop is expected to reach 500,000 tons, resulting from the good condition of the growing crop, a carryover of uncut acreage from the previous season and several thousand acres of new plantings just coming into production. The crop has been sold to the British Government, the price to be the same as that at which the Cuban crop is finally sold to the United States. The 1944/45 cocoa crop was very small but realized higher prices for the farmers. The winter crop, now being harvested, is also small but the main crop, to be picked in the spring, is estimated at 20/25,000 tons, or approximately equal to that of 1944. The production of chocolate, both sweetened and unsweetened, is a growing industry; exports in the first ten months of



1945 were valued at \$542,000, compared with only \$66,000 in the entire year 1944. The coffee crop was very large and shipments in the ten months ended October 30th were 14,216 tons; these exports have established a new high level, exceeding those of any previous year on record. The new crop is reported to be small, probably not more than 50 per cent of the previous year's. Production of leaf tobacco during the 1944/45 season was approximately 36.8 million pounds, compared with the extremely small crop of 7.7 million pounds in the previous season. Prices and exports were also higher, with Algeria and Spanish Morocco the principal markets. Weather conditions for the new crop are favourable and a large output is anticipated. The 1945 rice crop was also large, approximately 1,000,000 quintals. This was in excess of local requirements but sales of some 100,000 quintals to Cuba have strengthened prices. Exports of corn to Cuba were made at good prices and, with favourable weather conditions, the 1946 crop is expected to be large. Exports of live cattle have declined, but surpluses are being absorbed by the slaughterhouse at Ciudad Trujillo, which is processing meat and by-products for local consumption and export. Exports of bananas have improved and production of other food crops for local consumption was satisfactory.

### HAITI

Economic activity during 1945 was maintained at a satisfactory level by continued demand for Haitian export products at higher prices. Imports, however, were reduced by world shortages of many products and by reduced shipping facilities, and the export balance was the highest recorded since 1918/19, which also reflected abnormal postwar conditions. Exports in the fiscal year ended September 30, 1945 were valued at \$17,112,000, compared with \$16,108,000 in the previous year; imports in the same years were valued at \$13,154,000 and \$16,031,000 respectively. The Government of Haiti has discontinued all wartime controls of imports and exports, and trade was returned to normal channels at the beginning of the new fiscal year. Some domestic controls are still in force, including price control and rationing of a few items in short supply. Shipments of sugar in 1944/45 amounted to 29,276 metric tons, valued at \$1,925,000, compared with 77,384 tons valued at \$4,312,000 in 1943/44. Exports in the latter year included heavy stocks on hand at the beginning of the year and the relatively large 1944 output, which was 20 per cent above that in 1945. The crop was sold to Great Britain and was entirely shipped early in July; the 1945/46 crop has also been sold to Great Britain. It is estimated at 50,000 tons. Coffee exports amounted to 29,968 tons valued at \$7,290,000, compared with 23,116 tons valued at \$5,197,000 in 1943/44. Substantial sales were made during the year to Switzerland and Cuba at prices above the United States' ceiling. The Haitian quota for shipments to the United States was revised on June 1st to 31,569 tons; it is not believed that this quota will be filled. The 1945/46 crop is now being harvested; the drought during the blossoming season is reported to have reduced the yield to 20,000 metric tons. Shipments of cotton up to September 30th were small, less than one-quarter of the exports in the previous year. Substantial sales to Colombia were made in the later months of 1945. The new crop is expected to exceed 10,000 bales, or slightly more than the previous crop. A textile mill is at present under construction in Haiti and is expected to be in operation by April 1946. This mill will absorb a large proportion, some estimates say one-half, of local cotton production. Banana shipments went forward regularly during the year, first at

the rate of 300,000 and later at 400,000 stems per month. Further developments in 1946 are anticipated. The acreage planted to sisal was 21/22,000 acres and the estimate for 1945/46 is 35/37,000 acres. Exports continue to increase. A noteworthy feature of exports during the past year has been the expansion in shipments of handicraft products, including mahogany ware and sisal and straw products, and essential oils. The future prospect for handicraft products is dependent upon competition from former producers, who will shortly be re-entering the market.

### PUERTO RICO

Although business activity continued at a high level in 1945, there were signs of decline from the wartime boom conditions, which reached their peak in 1944. Improvement in shipping facilities during the year increased supplies of consumer goods to some extent and the accumulated purchasing power maintained the existing keen demand for all available products. The bulk purchasing programme instituted when the supply situation was serious, has been wound up and the importation of foodstuffs has reverted to private channels. The surplus of funds in the Insular Treasury at June 30, 1945, the end of the fiscal year, reached the record figure of \$92,231,777. Budgeted expenditures for the fiscal year 1945/46 were \$138,312,077, compared with \$59,518,611 in 1944/45 and \$38,325,545 in 1943/44. The current budget includes \$36,844,000 for war emergency relief projects, including work relief, and \$68,000,000 for implementation of land reform, agricultural and industrial development programmes. It is reported that the coming budget will show a decline of at least 10 per cent. In spite of the delay in sugar grinding caused by a 38-day strike of sugar-workers at the height of the grinding season, the final 1944/45 output of 964,531 short tons was slightly greater than original estimates and substantially above the 1943/44 crop of 723,611 tons, which was the smallest in fifteen years. The 1944/45 sugar output was sold to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation at the ceiling price of \$3.46 per cwt. f.o.b., the same basic rate as in the previous year. The incentive payment was 55¢ per cwt., compared with 20¢ in the preceding year. No official estimate of the 1945/46 crop is yet available, but it is generally expected that it will exceed 1,000,000 tons. The United States Department of Agriculture has announced that the subsidy will be approximately double that of the preceding year, or 87½¢ per cwt. This payment is contingent upon approval by the United States Congress of subsidy payments and upon the terms of the contract for sale of the crop. Exports of rum have declined substantially, 1,057,969 cases being shipped in the first nine months of 1945, compared with 3,299,634 cases in the year 1944. The 1945 tobacco harvest was the largest in many years, 400,000 cwt., compared with 250,000 cwt. in 1944 and 95,000 cwt. in 1943. Due to inadequate drying facilities on the farms, a larger than normal proportion was of low grade. United States purchasers were late in entering the market and up to November, had purchased little more than one-half the output at prices considerably below those of the previous year. For the 1946 crop a reduction in plantings to one-third of the 1945 acreage is advocated and the output is expected to be small. The 1944/45 pineapple crop was 550,000 crates compared with 450,000 crates in 1943/44. Lack of shipping facilities reduced exports of fresh fruit to 30,000 crates and apart from a relatively small number consumed locally, the remainder was canned. The canned fruit and juice met a ready market in the continental United States and shipments went forward regularly at satisfactory prices.

The present crop is estimated to be approximately 10 per cent larger. The demand for canned fruit continues strong and, with better transportation, large quantities of fresh fruit should be exported at good prices. The present coffee crop is very small, only 130,000 cwt. compared with 300,000 cwt. in 1944/45 and a seven-year average of 230,000 cwt. It is reported that 20 per cent of the previous bumper crop was lost because of a shortage of harvest labour, but stocks of approximately 50,000 cwt. are available. Local consumption is 200,000 cwt. per

annum so that the new crop plus these stocks will be 20/30,000 cwt. below local requirements. Exports of products of the needlework industry in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945 were valued at \$15,522,078, and represented more than 13 per cent of total exports. The industry provides employment for 50,000 workers. While there will now be renewed competition from European and Far Eastern countries, it is not anticipated that this will adversely affect the industry during the next two or three years.



# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

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## BRAZIL

Sao Paulo, C. G. HAYES, SUPERVISOR

## BRANCHES IN ALBERTA

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

## BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

ABBOTSFORD.....	L. Caldecott.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	PENTICION.....	W. Heberton.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	VANCOUVER—Continued		
BRITANNIA BEACH.....	(Sub to VANCOUVER)		PORT MOODY.....	G. L. Harrison.....	"	FAIRVIEW.....	H. C. Hopgood.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BURNS LAKE.....	P. H. Hoskins.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	PRINCE GEORGE.....	F. W. Dobson.....	"	GEORGIA & DENMAN.....	J. K. H. Currie.....	"
CHILLIWACK.....	G. Curwen.....	"	PRINCE RUPERT.....	A. Flaten.....	"	GRANDVIEW.....	G. H. Butler.....	"
COURTENAY.....	D. B. Maclean.....	"	QUESNEL.....	R. Commons.....	"	HASTINGS & HOMER.....	F. T. E. Robertson.....	"
CRANBROOK.....	J. L. Shelton.....	"	SMITHERS.....	L. K. McLeod.....	"	HASTINGS ST. &		
CUMBERLAND.....	K. C. York.....	"	STEVESTON.....	J. Grisdale.....	"	NANAIMO RD.....	J. Howat.....	"
KAMLOOPS.....	C. R. McLeod.....	"	UNION BAY.....	(Sub to COURTENAY)		MARPOLE.....	A. D. McLeod.....	"
KELOWNA.....	J. K. Campbell.....	"	VANCOUVER			MT. PLEASANT.....	A. L. Putnam.....	"
LADNER.....	E. S. Tierney.....	"	★HASTINGS &	F. T. Palfrey.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	ROBSON ST.....	R. Egan.....	"
LANGLEY PRAIRIE.....	W. R. Shanks.....	"	GRANVILLE.....	W. H. Sharpe, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>		25TH AVENUE.....	D. P. Lockhart.....	"
McKAY.....	J. O. Lennie.....	"		P. L. Finley, " "		VERNON.....	A. W. Howlett.....	"
NANAIMO.....	R. H. Mawhinney.....	"	CAMBIE & BROADWAY.....	H. R. Dove.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	VICTORIA		
NELSON.....	S. A. Maddocks.....	"	CAMBIE & 23RD AVE.....	J. S. Warnock.....	"	★1106-1108 Gov't St.....	E. G. MacMinn.....	"
NEW WESTMINSTER			DAVIE ST.....	W. S. Strachan.....	"	DOUGLAS ST.....	A. J. Ross.....	"
★615 COLUMBIA ST.....	R. Capstick.....	"	DUNBAR & 17TH AVE.....	H. L. Fraser.....	"	FORT ST.....	L. A. Benson.....	"
SIXTH AVE. & SIXTH ST. J. L. Douglas.....	"		EAST END.....	W. J. McFadyen.....	"	WELLS.....	E. E. McDougall.....	"
NORTH VANCOUVER.....	T. B. Campbell.....	"		E. H. Watchorn, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>		WEST VANCOUVER.....	H. Ostrom.....	"

## BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

BALDUR.....	F. H. Bridge.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	MORDEN.....	M. W. Gordon.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	WHITEMOUTH.....	G. Turner.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BEAUSEJOUR.....	W. Craik.....	"	NEWDALE.....	W. M. Crosbie.....	"	WINNIPEG		
BINSCARTH.....	R. V. Smith.....	"	PIERSON.....	S. G. Kennedy.....	"	★MAIN & WILLIAM.....	M. A. O'Hara.....	"
BIRTLE.....	C. A. Roberts.....	"	PINE FALLS.....	E. Dixon.....	"		C. L. Walker, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	
BOISSEVAIN.....	J. W. McLaughlin.....	"	RAPID CITY.....	J. H. McIntosh.....	"	CARLTON & PORTAGE.....	G. K. Stone.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BRANDON.....	D. E. R. Ewer.....	"	ROBLIN.....	J. W. Fowlie.....	"	GRAIN EXCHANGE.....	S. E. Rae.....	"
CLANWILLIAM.....	T. B. Weekes.....	"	ROLAND.....	G. A. Brown.....	"	MAIN & LOGAN.....	G. N. Walker.....	"
CRYSTAL CITY.....	A. P. Thomson.....	"	RUSSELL.....	E. E. Thompson.....	"	MAIN & SELKIRK.....	M. P. Johnson.....	"
FLIN FLON.....	G. O. Bergman.....	"	ST. BONIFACE.....	W. English.....	"	PORTAGE AVE.....	M. L. Roenigk.....	"
GLENBORO.....	W. H. Nevill.....	"	UNION STOCK YARDS.....	H. E. T. Way.....	"	PORTAGE & ARLINGTON.....	J. H. Stafford.....	"
HAMIOTA.....	C. G. Webb.....	"	STE. ROSE DU LAC.....	D. Bourgeois.....	"	PORTAGE & GOOD.....	N. G. Wallace.....	"
LAC DU BONNET.....	E. F. Shewfelt.....	"	SHOAL LAKE.....	R. Halliday.....	"	ST. JAMES.....	R. E. Emmett.....	"
LANGRUTH.....	T. M. Willet.....	"	SOMERSET.....	J. E. Bessette.....	"	SARGENT & SHERBROOK.....	J. G. Hansen, <i>Rel. Mgr.</i>	
MANITOU.....	D. F. Rankine.....	"	SOURIS.....	W. R. Bell.....	"	SELKIRK & SALTER.....	B. R. Kark.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
McCREARY.....	T. E. Squire.....	"	STEINBACH.....	M. Kissuk.....	"	SHERBROOK & PORTAGE.....	A. J. Wilson.....	"
MELITA.....	G. E. W. N. Branstion.....	"	THE PAS.....	S. C. H. Pilling.....	"	WEST KILDONAN.....	M. Andrew.....	"
MINIOTA.....	J. C. Vradenburgh.....	"	WASKADA.....	E. Sinclair.....	"	WILLIAM &		
MINNEDOSA.....	G. A. Holtby.....	"	WAWANESA.....	J. D. Harrower.....	"	SHERBROOK.....	T. K. Burke.....	"
MINTO.....	W. L. Leppert.....	"						

## BRANCHES IN NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST.....	W. H. Smith.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	FREDERICTON JUNCTION.....	E. I. Snell.....	<i>Mgr.</i>	RICHIBUCTO.....	H. F. Henderson.....	<i>Mgr.</i>
BUCTOUCHE.....	J. P. Lessard.....	"	GRAND FALLS.....	G. Johnston.....	"	SACKVILLE.....	V. B. Hardwick.....	"
CAMPBELLTON.....	S. G. Reid.....	"	HARVEY STATION.....	W. A. Thompson.....	"	SAINT JOHN		
CANTERBURY.....	A. H. Morell.....	"	MONCTON.....	E. H. Page.....	"	★22-26 KING ST.....	G. W. Bellevue.....	"
DALHOUSIE.....	W. R. Fillmore.....	"	NEWCASTLE.....	A. C. Hutchison.....	"	NORTH END.....	W. R. Brown.....	"
DORCHESTER.....	J. C. G. Cook.....	"	PLASTER ROCK.....	J. H. Sargeant.....	"	ST. STEPHEN.....	W. R. Horncastle.....	"
EDMUNDSTON.....	J. B. P. Robertson.....	"	REXTON.....	(Sub to RICHIBUCTO)		SUSSEX.....	L. J. Gay.....	"
FREDERICTON.....	A. J. Smith.....	"				WOODSTOCK.....	C. M. V. Spence.....	"

## BRANCHES IN NOVA SCOTIA

<p>AMHERST.....G. F. MacNeill... <i>Mgr.</i>                  ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.....A. D. Pynn....."                  ANTIGONISH.....S. E. Kyte....."                  ARICHAH.....E. A. Cosman....."                  BADDECK.....H. L. Hall....."                  BARRINGTON PASSAGE.....C. A. DeWolf....."                  BEAR RIVER.....C. V. Snow....."                  BERWICK.....T. W. H. McPherson....."                  BRIDGETOWN.....G. O. Long....."                  BRIDGEWATER.....A. B. Thomson....."                  CHETICAMP.....R. O. Boucher....."                  CHURCH POINT.....E. F. LeBlanc....."                  CLARKE'S HARBOUR.....E. G. Longley....."                  DARTMOUTH.....S. G. Merriam....."                  DEBERT MILITARY CAMP.....D. Fisher....."                  DIGBY.....A. T. MacLellan....."                  GLACE BAY.....I. C. McLeod....."                  GUYSBORO.....E. L. Eagles....."                  HALIFAX                  ★GEORGE &amp; HOLLIS.....                  ALMON &amp; AGRICOLA.....</p>	<p>HALIFAX—Continued                  GOTTINGEN ST.....S. L. Murray..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  MORRIS &amp; BARRINGTON.....F. W. Schaefer....."                  QUINPOOL &amp; OXFORD.....L. A. Murray....."                  SPRING GARDEN ROAD.....R. B. Murray....."                  INVERNESS.....L. A. Pothier....."                  KENTVILLE.....R. Fash....."                  LA HAVE.....W. C. Delany....."                  LAWRENCETOWN.....J. W. Connell....."                  LIVERPOOL.....R. H. Lockward....."                  LOCKEPORT.....F. W. Murphy....."                  LOUISBURG.....W. Stewart....."                  LUNENBURG.....R. St. C. Hopgood....."                  MAITLAND (Hants Co.).....D. C. MacCreedy....."                  METEGHAN RIVER.....J. G. Blinn....."                  MIDDLE MUSQUODOBOIT.....R. A. Douglas....."                  MIDDLETON.....W. K. Bagley....."                  MULGRAVE.....J. A. MacDonald....."                  NEW GERMANY.....W. G. Kenney....."                  NEW GLASGOW.....R. H. Pethick....."                  NEW WATERFORD.....I. N. McLean....."                  NORTH SYDNEY.....K. A. Clarke....."</p>	<p>PARRSBORO.....C. L. Godfrey..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  PICTOU.....A. M. Roy....."                  PORT HAWKESBURY.....G. K. Hammett....."                  PORT HOOD.....C. J. Holder....."                  ST. PETER'S.....R. J. O'Leary....."                  SHERBROOKE.....C. W. Marshall....."                  SHUBENACADIE.....G. D. MacMichael....."                  STEWACACIE.....L. W. Dickie....."                  SYDNEY                  ★CHARLOTTE &amp;                  DORCHESTER.....W. H. Davison....."                  GEORGE &amp; TOWNSEND.....L. J. McCarthy....."                  WHITNEY PIER.....H. G. Macdonald....."                  SYDNEY MINES.....J. S. Coffey....."                  TRURO.....A. R. Smith....."                  WATERVILLE.....E. U. Hirtle....."                  WESTVILLE.....E. A. Capstick....."                  WEYMOUTH.....J. H. Matheson....."                  WHYCOCOMAGH.....G. E. Puddington....."                  WINDSOR.....L. McCoy....."                  WOLFVILLE.....D. S. Crosby....."                  YARMOUTH.....R. G. Hughes....."</p>
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## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO

<p>ALEXANDRIA.....J. P. Mullett..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  APPIN.....A. N. McLean....."                  ARNPRIOR.....W. E. Moore....."                  ARTHUR.....G. G. Connell....."                  AYLMER.....Q. H. Cook....."                  AYTON.....(Sub to HANOVER)                  BARRIE.....P. H. Fisher..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  BATH.....G. W. Cuppage....."                  BETON.....(Sub to TOTTENHAM)                  BELLEVILLE.....I. G. Hefkey..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  BLIND RIVER.....D. B. Currie....."                  BRACEBRIDGE.....W. N. Spearin....."                  BRAMPTON.....J. E. McArthur....."                  BRANTFORD.....F. C. Kennedy....."                  BROCKVILLE.....D. S. McKay....."                  BROWNSVILLE.....(Sub to TILLSONBURG)                  BRUCE MINES.....C. S. Campbell..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  BURK'S FALLS.....H. W. Fraser....."                  BURLINGTON.....E. D. Lucas....."                  CALEDON.....(Sub to ORANGEVILLE)                  CARGILL.....J. V. Findly..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  CARLETON PLACE.....W. S. McCauley....."                  CHAPLEAU.....A. A. Kinahan....."                  CHATHAM.....W. E. Hanley....."                  CHIPPAWA.....C. E. Robertson <i>Rel. Mgr.</i>                  CLIFFORD.....J. O. Spence..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  CLINTON.....J. G. McLay....."                  COMBER.....R. S. Patterson....."                  COOKSTOWN.....G. T. Gregory....."                  COOKSVILLE.....W. M. Leonard....."                  CORNWALL.....J. H. Hunt....."                  CRYSLER.....C. R. Duchesne....."                  CURRAN.....(Sub to PLANTAGENET)                  DRAYTON.....G. Hendry..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  DRYDEN.....A. McIntyre....."                  DUNDAS.....S. H. Neale....."                  DUNNVILLE.....E. M. Jacques....."                  DURHAM.....C. W. Zilliax....."                  DUTTON.....C. A. Wright....."                  ELMIRA.....J. A. Rowland....."                  ELMWOOD.....(Sub to HANOVER)                  EMBRO.....F. C. Spicer..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  EMBRUN.....J. A. Cloutier....."                  ERIN.....(Sub to HILLSBURG)                  ESPANOLA.....J. F. Freure..... <i>Mgr.</i></p>	<p>FENWICK.....G. D. Hannah..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  FERGUS.....R. S. Foster....."                  FORT ERIE NORTH.....S. A. McKenzie....."                  FORT WILLIAM.....W. A. Allingham....."                  GALT.....A. S. McKay....."                  GERALDTON.....J. S. Hill....."                  GODERICH.....W. G. Dulmage....."                  GRAND VALLEY.....G. H. Hardy....."                  GUELPH.....A. S. Wilkinson....."                  Hagersville.....M. C. Wigle....."                  HAMILTON                  ★21-23 KING ST.....H. S. Y. Thurstans....."                  BARTON &amp; OTTAWA.....L. G. Irons....."                  " &amp; WENTWORTH.....H. B. Sutherland....."                  LOCKE &amp; MAIN.....I. D. Eastman....."                  MAIN &amp; SHERMAN.....C. E. Fairles....."                  MARKET BRANCH.....J. H. Perrin....."                  MOUNT HAMILTON.....V. P. Hepler....."                  HANOVER.....H. L. Reinhardt....."                  HARRISTON.....G. Murison....."                  HASTINGS.....C. A. Putnam....."                  HEPWORTH.....T. C. Sine....."                  HILLSBURG.....C. E. Hilton....."                  HUNTSVILLE.....S. H. Gregg....."                  INGERSOLL.....R. W. Green....."                  IROQUOIS FALLS.....J. W. B. Brandreth....."                  ISLINGTON.....W. T. Hodgson....."                  KEEWATIN.....A. Black....."                  KENORA.....G. T. Sewell....."                  KINBURN.....H. L. Blanchard....."                  KINCARDINE.....B. D. Henry....."                  KINGSTON.....L. H. Leach....."                  KINGSVILLE.....W. J. Blankstein....."                  KIRKLAND LAKE.....G. A. Goddard....."                  KITCHENER.....J. R. Dier....."                  LAKEFIELD.....J. Mc Kerchar....."                  LAMBETH.....R. H. Squires....."                  LEAMINGTON.....W. L. Barker....."                  LION'S HEAD.....H. Youngs....."                  LONDON.....                  {A. T. Hillary....."                  {J. E. Nutter..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>                  LONDON EAST.....J. H. Fletcher..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  LYNDEN.....H. E. McNaughton....."                  MALLORYTOWN.....A. H. T. Votier....."                  MANOTICK.....H. O. Balkwill....."</p>	<p>MASSEY.....(Sub to ESPANOLA)                  MELBOURNE.....(Sub to MOUNT BRYDGES)                  MERRICKVILLE.....J. W. Morrow..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  METCALFE.....R. K. Runnels....."                  MIDLAND.....L. T. Brandon....."                  MOUNT BRYDGES.....J. D. Henderson....."                  NAPANEE.....W. J. Wiggins....."                  NAVAN.....E. G. Kinsella....."                  NEUSTADT.....(Sub to HANOVER)                  NEWBORO.....(Sub to PORTLAND)                  NEW LISKEARD.....J. W. Kearns..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  NIAGARA FALLS.....K. McClintock....."                  NIAGARA FALLS CENTRE.....H. Lawrence....."                  NIPIGON.....J. C. Reid....."                  NORTH BAY.....D. H. Morison....."                  NORTH GOWER.....C. F. Nickerson....."                  NORWOOD.....W. P. Forshee....."                  ODESSA.....W. S. Holmes....."                  ORANGEVILLE.....E. C. Maxwell....."                  ORILLIA.....R. F. Grant....."                  OSGOODE STATION.....J. C. Morphy....."                  OSHAWA.....A. R. Huestis....."                  OTTAWA                  ★SPARKS &amp; METCALFE.....                  {J. A. Noonan....."                  {R. F. Garrard..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>                  BANK &amp; SOMERSET.....L. A. G. Robertson..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  BANK &amp; SPARKS.....W. J. Oram....."                  GLEBE BRANCH.....G. R. D. Watson....."                  HINTONBURGH.....F. H. B. Ince....."                  MARKET BRANCH.....D. L. Dashney....."                  SOMERSET &amp; BOOTH.....W. S. Seeber....."                  OTTERTVILLE.....D. C. V. Morrison....."                  OWEN SOUND.....C. E. Brien....."                  PAISLEY.....T. R. McLennan....."                  PAKENHAM.....C. H. Campbell....."                  PEMBROKE.....W. L. Smith....."                  PENDLETON.....(Sub to PLANTAGENET)                  PERTH.....N. Moore..... <i>Mgr.</i>                  PETERBOROUGH.....W. M. Gemmill....."                  PLANTAGENET.....J. A. E. Besner....."                  PORT ARTHUR.....N. H. McLennan....."                  PORT DOVER.....T. McMillan....."                  PORT HOPE.....C. P. Freeman....."                  PORTLAND.....T. E. Waddell....."                  PRESCOTT.....E. A. Hamilton....."</p>
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## BRANCHES IN ONTARIO—Continued

RENFREW..... N. E. Zimmerman... <i>Mgr.</i>	SUNDRIDGE..... L. Peake..... <i>Mgr.</i>	TORONTO—Continued
RIDGETOWN..... C. R. Davis..... "	SYDENHAM..... (Sub to ODESSA)	SUNNYSIDE..... W. N. McCartney... <i>Mgr.</i>
RIPLEY..... J. Willocks..... "	THAMESFORD..... G. E. Hessenauer... <i>Mgr.</i>	WOODBINE &
ROCKWOOD..... (Sub to GUELPH)	THOROLD..... R. E. Culbert..... "	DANFORTH..... A. L. Leslie..... "
RODNEY..... G. S. Robinson... <i>Mgr.</i>	TILLSONBURG..... H. W. Riepert..... "	YONGE & BLOOR..... R. A. East..... "
ROSENEATH..... (Sub to HASTINGS)	TOLEDO..... (Sub to SMITHS FALLS)	YONGE & COLLEGE... D. B. C. Clarkson... "
ST. CATHARINES... A. G. Mackenzie... <i>Mgr.</i>	TORONTO { H. T. O'Neill... <i>Mgr.</i>	YONGE & RICHMOND... R. G. Allen... "
ST. MARY'S..... J. V. Eagan..... "	★KING & YONGE { A. B. White... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	YONGE & SHERWOOD... R. P. Payne... "
ST. THOMAS..... J. A. Elliott..... "	{ L. J. Vokes... " " }	TOTTENHAM..... J. C. Stewart... "
SARNIA..... H. T. Ross, Jr... "	AVENUE ROAD &	VAR.S..... (Sub to NAVAN)
SAULT STE. MARIE	DAVENPORT..... J. S. Heron... <i>Mgr.</i>	WALKERVILLE..... A. S. Hill... <i>Mgr.</i>
★QUEEN & BROCK... C. B. Young..... "	BAY & TEMPERANCE... R. H. Gale..... "	WALLACEBURG..... W. P. Spero..... "
QUEEN & BRUCE... R. J. Leach..... "	BLOOR & BATHURST... J. M. Graham... "	WARKWORTH..... A. B. O'Connor... "
STEELTON BRANCH... W. J. Kelley..... "	BLOOR & DOVERCOURT... P. Murphy... "	WARSAW..... (Sub to NORWOOD)
SCOTLAND..... (Sub to BRANTFORD)	COLLEGE & BATHURST... R. H. Balfour... "	WATERDOWN..... G. B. Brown... <i>Mgr.</i>
SHELburne..... T. H. Gilchrist... <i>Mgr.</i>	COXWELL & GERRARD... H. R. Tyner... "	WATERLOO..... A. C. Hoffman... "
SIMCOE..... G. R. Martin..... "	DANFORTH & DAWES... J. E. Bell... "	WELLAND..... R. A. Pridmore... "
SMITHS FALLS... H. W. W. Allan... "	DELORAIN & YONGE... R. E. Holmes... "	WEST FORT WILLIAM... V. Kerr... "
SMITHVILLE... C. F. Bartle... "	DUNDAS & CHESTNUT... H. R. Creighton... "	WHEATLEY..... A. C. Finlay... "
SMOOTH ROCK FALLS... J. P. Morgan... "	HARBORD & SPADINA... A. K. Zapfe... "	WIARTON..... E. M. Good... "
SOUTH RIVER..... (Sub to SUNDRIDGE)	JONES & GERRARD... J. R. Weekes... "	WINCHESTER..... O. V. Stevenson... "
SPENCERVILLE... C. G. Simon... <i>Mgr.</i>	KEELE & ST. CLAIR... L. H. Woolcott... "	WINDSOR
SPRINGFIELD... (Sub to AYLMEr)	KING & CHURCH... J. C. Mayne... "	★OUELLETTE & PITT... { C. J. O'Neill... "
STELLA..... (Sub to BATH)	KING & SPADINA... J. V. Corrigan... "	{ J. J. W. Bridges <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
STITTSVILLE... J. D. Smith... <i>Mgr.</i>	LEASIDE BRANCH... D. H. Mills... "	OUELLETTE & ELLIS... J. B. Hawken... <i>Mgr.</i>
STONEy CREEK... W. E. Scott... "	PAPE & DANFORTH... A. A. Hutchison... "	PILLETTE & WYANDOTTE... T. H. Hammel... "
STRATFORD..... H. A. Channell... "	QUEEN & BROADVIEW... J. F. Stewart... "	WINONA..... E. M. Good... "
STRATHROY... R. A. Fowlie... "	ST. CLAIR & OAKWOOD... F. W. Clark... "	WOODBRIDGE... A. E. Kearney... "
STURGEON FALLS... H. J. Lalonde... "	SHERBOURNE & QUEEN... G. F. Johnston... "	WOODSTOCK... W. M. George... "
SUDBURY..... C. R. Ross... "	SPADINA & COLLEGE... W. S. Fenwick... "	

## BRANCHES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN... W. R. Cruikshank... <i>Mgr.</i>	HUNTER RIVER... L. W. Ripley... <i>Mgr.</i>	SUMMERSIDE... A. S. Hopkins... <i>Mgr.</i>
	MOUNT STEWART... R. C. Morrison... "	TYNE VALLEY... G. I. McKay... "

## BRANCHES IN QUEBEC

ARVIDA..... E. A. Bushnell... <i>Mgr.</i>	MONTREAL—Continued	MONTREAL AIRPORT... W. D. Macnaughton <i>Mgr.</i>
CHICOUTIMI... J. N. Menard... "	MT. ROYAL &	MONTREAL EAST... J. M. Bernuy... "
COATICOOK... W. J. Theriault... "	ST. LAWRENCE... T. G. Smith... <i>Mgr.</i>	MONTREAL WEST... J. A. Scriven... "
DALHOUSIE STATION... J. G. Dutil... "	PAPINEAU AVE... R. T. Gagnon... "	MOUNT ROYAL... A. J. B. Clutman... "
DRUMMONDVILLE... W. A. Gosselin... "	PARK & BERNARD... J. M. Carleton... "	NORANDA... J. G. W. Lee... "
FITCH BAY... (Sub to ROCK ISLAND)	PEEL & SHERBROOKE... H. H. Troop... "	OUTREMONT, VAN HORNE
GRANBY... P. G. Jack... <i>Mgr.</i>	PLACE D'ARMES... A. U. Matte... "	& OUTREMONT AVES... W. G. Holmes... "
INVERNESS... J. H. Y. Cruickshank... "	POINT ST. CHARLES... M. A. Hull... "	QUEBEC
JOLIETTE... J. U. Quenneville... "	QUEEN MARY &	★ST. JAMES & ST. PETER... H. L. Austin... "
KENOGAMI... L. J. Tondreau... "	DECARIE... E. G. W. Allwood... "	LIMOULO... J. L. M. Furois... "
LACHINE... C. P. Petrie... "	ST. CATHERINE &	ST. ROCH... J. W. Laliberte... "
LA SALLE... P. E. de Laplante... "	BLEURY... I. R. Carlin... "	ST. SAUVEUR... J. Lavallee... "
LA TUQUE... J. E. R. Babineau... "	ST. CATHERINE &	UPPER TOWN... W. H. F. G. Warmington... "
LEEDS VILLAGE... (Sub to INVERNESS)	JEANNE D'ARC... L. Raby... "	RAWDON... J. A. Cantin... "
LENNOXVILLE... R. G. Ward... <i>Mgr.</i>	ST. CATHERINE &	ROCK ISLAND... G. Petrie... "
MONTMAGNY... J. L. Roberge... "	MCGILL COLLEGE... J. W. MacDonald... "	ST. GEORGE EAST... J. E. Forget... "
MONTREAL { K. M. Sedgewick... "	ST. DENIS &	ST. HYACINTHE... L. E. Vinet... "
★360 ST. JAMES... { C. B. Neapole, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	ST. CATHERINE... N. A. O. Demers... "	ST. JOHNS... L. J. Robichaud... "
{ M. H. Robinson " " }	ST. HUBERT ST... J. V. B. Saint-Cyr... "	ST. LAURENT (MONTREAL)... D. W. McLelland... "
{ G. H. Mercier " " }	ST. LAWRENCE &	ST. PAUL L'ERMIITE... E. O. Lacroix... "
AMHERST &	St. ZOTIQUE... J. A. Lacroix... "	SHAWINIGAN FALLS... J. A. A. Morel... "
ST. CATHERINE... J. A. H. Boulanger... <i>Mgr.</i>	ST. MATTHEW ST... M. P. Hickson... "	SHERBROOKE
ATWATER &	SEIGNEURS ST... H. P. Strong... "	★87 WELLINGTON... H. L. Gagnon... "
NOTRE DAME... A. R. LaFleche... "	SHERBROOKE & BLEURY... P. B. Elwood... "	UPPER TOWN... N. L. Amirault... "
BEAVER HALL... W. R. Riddell... "	SHERBROOKE &	THETFORD MINES... W. A. Connery... "
BONAVENTURE... D. B. McCoubrey... "	DECARIE... D. T. Youngson... "	THREE RIVERS... D. A. Bisson... "
LAURIER AVE... A. R. Kyle... "	SHERBROOKE & GUY... R. R. Herman... "	VERDUN, WELLINGTON
MONKLAND &	SHERBROOKE &	& GALT... H. W. Ferguson... "
BEACONSFIELD... L. T. Reynolds... "	HAMPTON... W. V. G. Neish... "	WESTMOUNT
MONKLAND &	STANLEY ST... { C. T. Medlar... "	GREENE AVE... C. B. Cutten... "
HARVARD... W. Hill... "	{ J. W. Powell, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	VICTORIA AVE... G. T. Brownlee... "
	TRAMWAYS TERMINAL... R. S. Scott... <i>Mgr.</i>	

## BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

ABBEY.....J. J. Dorey..... <i>Mgr.</i>	HARRIS.....E. H. Pringle..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PLENTY.....N. Calvert..... <i>Mgr.</i>
ALSASK.....S. C. Hall....."	IMPERIAL.....D. F. Duke....."	PRINCE ALBERT.....C. H. McIntosh....."
ANEROID.....W. J. Murray....."	INDIAN HEAD.....A. D. Leslie....."	QU'APPELLE.....G. F. Heron....."
ARCOLA.....T. Foster....."	INVERMAY.....J. D. M. Street....."	REGINA..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">}</span> J. L. Vickerson....."
BALCARRES.....S. S. Shaw....."	KERROBERT.....E. Nelson....."	A. W. W. Linton <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
BRUNO.....H. W. Clarke....."	LANIGAN.....R. E. Mundell....."	ROSETOWN.....W. J. Garland..... <i>Mgr.</i>
CABRI.....T. H. Van Wyck....."	LEMBERG.....C. C. Carter....."	SASKATOON
CADILLAC.....H. S. Richardson....."	LIBERTY.....G. B. Hooker....."	★241 SECOND AVE. SOUTH W. Dunn....."
CARLYLE.....E. Arcott....."	LIPTON.....(Sub to BALCARRES)	NUTANA.....E. J. Leicester....."
CLIMAX.....C. G. Botham....."	LUMSDEN.....L. E. Guilbault..... <i>Mgr.</i>	SHAUNAVON.....R. J. Cuthbertson....."
CONQUEST.....P. J. LeMasurier....."	LUSELAND.....J. J. Hand....."	SOUTHEY.....G. A. McArter....."
CRAIK.....E. B. Tatchell....."	MACKLIN.....W. J. Laurie....."	STRASBOURG.....F. P. Smith....."
CUPAR.....C. W. Ketcheson....."	MARYFIELD.....T. D. Holloway....."	SUTHERLAND.....(Sub to SASKATOON)
CUT KNIFE.....F. G. Griffiths....."	MELFORT.....A. F. Fairman....."	SWIFT CURRENT.....F. W. Moore..... <i>Mgr.</i>
DELISLE.....L. J. Walley....."	MELVILLE.....W. G. Hart....."	VANGUARD.....H. B. Fairbairn....."
EATONIA.....O. F. Springer....."	MILDEN.....I. E. Austman....."	VISCOUNT.....W. E. Bowen....."
ELROSE.....W. H. Walker....."	MOOSE JAW.....E. I. Vickers....."	WAPELLA.....W. B. McIntosh....."
ESTERHAZY.....R. A. Roberts....."	MOOSOMIN.....H. C. Allison....."	WATROUS.....F. B. Morfitt....."
EYEBROW.....H. E. Christenson....."	MORSE.....D. Campbell....."	WAWOTA.....R. Callard....."
FILLMORE.....P. Mackie....."	NEUDORF.....A. E. Sharp....."	WEYBURN.....D. R. McDougald....."
FOAM LAKE.....A. G. Baxter....."	NORTH BATTLEFORD.....N. Tamblyn....."	WILKIE.....J. A. Wilton....."
GOVAN.....A. W. Gunn....."	OGEMA.....A. E. H. Whitehouse....."	WINDTHORST.....J. W. Fraser....."
GULL LAKE.....J. Macdonald....."	OXBOW.....A. Kennett....."	YORKTON.....A. A. May....."
HANLEY.....C. N. Shingler....."	PERDUE.....J. Dingwall....."	YOUNG.....R. B. Irons....."

## BRANCHES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

GANDER.....L. H. Goreham <i>Actg. Mgr.</i>	PLACENTIA.....M. F. Channing..... <i>Mgr.</i>	ST. JOHN'S, WEST END.....H. B. Hadley..... <i>Mgr.</i>
GOOSE BAY (Labrador)...R. G. Gillissie....."	ST. JOHN'S	STEPHENVILLE.....J. F. Turner..... <i>Actg. Mgr.</i>
HEART'S CONTENT.....E. B. Rankin..... <i>Mgr.</i>	★226-236 WATER.....J. Baxter....."	TRINITY.....T. G. Greene..... <i>Mgr.</i>

## BRANCHES IN WEST INDIES

### CUBA

BAYAMO.....G. F. Trevejo..... <i>Mgr.</i>	HAVANA—Continued	PUERTO RICO—Continued
CAMAGUEY..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> A. M. Connolly....."	PADRE VARELA 360....P. Godinez..... <i>Mgr.</i>	SAN JUAN..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> E. H. O. Thorne..... <i>Mgr.</i>
P. Rodriguez..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	PASEO DE MARTI 307...E. Juncadella....."	G. R. Conrad..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
CIEGO DE AVILA.....C. E. W. Ward..... <i>Mgr.</i>	HOLGUIN.....F. J. Tobin....."	J. Ferrer de C. ...."
GUANTANAMO.....J. Baro....."	MORON.....L. G. Hairs....."	SANTURCE.....E. P. S. Soler..... <i>Mgr.</i>
HAVANA	PINAR DEL RIO.....M. Garcia....."	
★COR. OBRAPIA &..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> H. M. Grindell....."	SAGUA LA GRANDE.....G. Robau....."	<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b>
AGUIAR..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> J. A. Ariosa..... <i>Joint Mgr.</i>	SANCTI SPIRITUS.....M. A. Espinosa....."	CIUDAD TRUJILLO..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> T. B. O'Connell..... <i>Mgr.</i>
J. A. Yznaga....."	SANTA CLARA.....J. A. Garcia....."	W. C. Reid..... <i>Joint Mgr.</i>
P. H. Eaton..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	SANTIAGO DE CUBA..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> R. M. A. Ros....."	LA ROMANA.....R. Shaw..... <i>Mgr.</i>
AVENIDA DE..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> J. Fernandez..... <i>Mgr.</i>	C. L. Freeman..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	PUERTO PLATA.....F. Loinaz....."
ITALIA 407..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> H. Berry..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	A. L. Queral....."	SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS...L. Rodriguez....."
LONJA DEL COMERCIO..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> R. T. W. Hill..... <i>Mgr.</i>		SANTIAGO DE LOS
A. H. Suarez..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	CABALLEROS.....L. C. Arzeno....."
MURALLA 374.....C. M. Garcia..... <i>Mgr.</i>	MAYAGUEZ.....F. R. Colon..... <i>Mgr.</i>	<b>HAITI</b>
		PORT-AU-PRINCE.....G. H. Gordon..... <i>Mgr.</i>

## BRITISH WEST INDIES

<b>ANTIGUA</b>	<b>DOMINICA</b>	<b>MONTserrat</b>
ST. JOHN'S.....E. F. Birkett..... <i>Mgr.</i>	ROSEAU.....V. J. Laughlin..... <i>Mgr.</i>	PLYMOUTH.....R. White..... <i>Mgr.</i>
<b>BAHAMAS</b>	<b>GRENADA</b>	<b>ST. KITTS</b>
NASSAU..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> H. C. McLean..... <i>Mgr.</i>	ST. GEORGE'S.....R. H. Johnson..... <i>Mgr.</i>	BASSETERRE.....N. B. H. Watson..... <i>Mgr.</i>
P. S. Potter..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	<b>JAMAICA</b>	<b>TRINIDAD</b>
<b>BARBADOS</b>	KINGSTON..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> H. J. Evennett O.B.E., <i>Mgr.</i>	PORT OF SPAIN..... <span style="font-size: 2em;">{</span> H. P. Urich..... <i>Mgr.</i>
BRIDGETOWN.....C. A. Gilliat..... <i>Mgr.</i>	G. V. S. Sharpe..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>	R. C. Mennell..... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
	D. McIntosh....."	SAN FERNANDO.....H. W. Whittles..... <i>Mgr.</i>
	MONTEGO BAY.....W. A. Jemcott..... <i>Mgr.</i>	

## BRANCHES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARGENTINA</b></p> <p>BUENOS AIRES ★COR. SAN MARTIN &amp; { Ed. G. Groning... <i>Mgr.</i> BARTOLOME MITRE. { C. W. Dewis <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> CALLE CALLAO..... { J.A.W. Birnie, <i>Actg. Mgr.</i> CALLE SANTA FE... { A. Carraro..... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRAZIL</b></p> <p>PERNAMBUCO (Recife)... { R. J. Rogers..... <i>Mgr.</i>                                   { S. McAlister, C.B.E. " RIO DE JANEIRO..... { A. R. Wright, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>                                   { F. G. Langley " " SANTOS..... { J. D. Campbell, <i>Rel. Mgr.</i>                                   { C. G. Hayes..... <i>Mgr.</i> SAO PAULO..... { W. N. Frank, <i>Joint Mgr.</i>                                   { J. I. Melville, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRITISH GUIANA</b></p> <p>GEORGETOWN..... { A. D. Macgillivray, <i>Mgr.</i>                                   { E. A. Lyder... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> NEW AMSTERDAM..... { V. H. Martin..... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>BRITISH HONDURAS</b></p> <p>BELIZE..... { A. F. Masson..... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COLOMBIA</b></p> <p>BARRANQUILLA..... { J. M. Johnson..... <i>Mgr.</i>                                   { F. Lazzari..... " BOGOTA..... { C. H. Sprick... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>                                   { P. Bossio Watts " " CALI..... { E. A. Lough..... <i>Mgr.</i> CARTAGENA..... { R. Glahome..... " MANIZALES..... { A. S. Hamilton..... " MEDELLIN..... { J. Riley..... "</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PERU</b></p> <p>LIMA..... { W. H. Duff..... <i>Mgr.</i>                                   { H. L. Mann... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>URUGUAY</b></p> <p>MONTEVIDEO..... { J. R. Peet..... <i>Mgr.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>VENEZUELA</b></p> <p>CARACAS..... { D. M. Coburn..... <i>Mgr.</i>                                   { A.E.S. Hinde, <i>Asst. Mgr.</i> CIUDAD BOLIVAR..... { A. L. Escoffery... <i>Mgr.</i> MARACAIBO..... { M. W. Newell..... "</p>
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### BRANCHES IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON	{ E. B. McInerney... <i>Mgr.</i>
★6 LOTHBURY, E.C.2...	{ G. B. Irvine... <i>Asst. Mgr.</i>
WEST END	{ F. E. Watson. " "
2 Cockpur St., S.W. 1.	L. R. Newman... <i>Mgr.</i>

### AGENCY IN UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.....	{ N. G. Hart..... <i>Agent</i>
68 WILLIAM ST....	{ E. C. Holahan..... "
	{ T.A.B. Anderson <i>Asst. Agent</i>
	{ J. B. Miller..... " "
	{ J. W. Ganann..... " "

### AUXILIARY IN FRANCE

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (FRANCE) C. H. Hunt *Mgr.*  
PARIS, 3, Rue Scribe

## RECAPITULATION

### BRANCHES IN CANADA AND NFLD:—

Alberta.....	45
British Columbia.....	46
Manitoba.....	52
New Brunswick.....	22
Nova Scotia.....	61
Ontario.....	212
Prince Edward Island.....	5
Quebec.....	71
Saskatchewan.....	70
Newfoundland.....	8
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	592
(Includes 29 sub-branches)	

### OTHER COUNTRIES:—

<b>West Indies</b>	
Cuba.....	17
Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and Haiti...	9
British West Indies.....	11
<b>Central and South America</b>	
Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.....	8
Venezuela and British Guiana.....	5
British Honduras.....	1
Colombia and Peru.....	7
<b>Europe</b>	
London and Paris.....	3
<b>United States</b>	
New York.....	1
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
Branches in other countries.....	62
Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.....	592
<hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
TOTAL BRANCHES (Jan. 31st, 1946).....	654









