

1921

BANK OF MONTREAL

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD 5TH DECEMBER, 1921

(From THE GAZETTE, December 6th, 1921.)

The 104th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held yesterday in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters.

Amongst those present were: A. D. Anderson, D. Forbes Angus, R. B. Angus, J. W. Banning, S. M. Bayles, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; H. W. Beauchlerk, H. H. Black, George Caverhill, D. R. Clarke, F. J. Cockburn, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; J. H. David, H. R. Drummond, J. J. Fiske, A. B. Foster, Hon. G. G. Foster, K.C.; G. B. Fraser, William Gardner, M.D.; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; J. Maxtone Graham, C.A.; Samuel Hart, W. H. Hogg, C. R. Hosmer, J. A. Hutchison, C.A.; L. Julien, Harold Kennedy, H. B. MacDougall, H. B. Mackenzie, Andrew A. McDougall, Charles Meredith, F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.; W. R. Miller, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; D. J. Munn, W. A. Murray, William Mussell, A. Nissenon, G. L. Ogilvie, Dr. C. J. Patton, John Patterson, M. A. Phelan, K.C.; Alfred Piddington, H. E. Rawlings, K. G. Rea, James Rodger, A. G. Ross, The Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; C. E. Spragge, R. S. White.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was requested to take the chair.

Mr. George Caverhill moved, seconded by Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., that Messrs. Hartland B. MacDougall and G. L. Ogilvie be appointed to act as Scrutineers, and that Mr. C. H. Cronyn be the Secretary of this meeting.

This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called upon the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, to read the Annual Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 104th Annual General Meeting, held on Monday, December 5th, 1921.

THE ANNUAL REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1921.

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th October, 1920	\$1,251,850.03
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1921, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	3,949,796.58
	<u>\$5,201,646.61</u>
Quarterly Dividend 3 % paid 1st March, 1921	\$ 660,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 % paid 1st June, 1921	660,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 % paid 1st September, 1921	660,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 % payable 1st December, 1921	660,000.00
Bonus 2 % payable 1st December, 1921	440,000.00
	<u>\$3,080,000.00</u>
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 31st October, 1921	220,000.00
Reservation for Bank Premises	400,000.00
	<u>3,700,000.00</u>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	<u>\$1,501,646.61</u>

Since the last Annual Meeting Branches have been opened in the following Provinces, viz.:

Ontario—Walker Road and Ottawa Street (Walkerville).

Nova Scotia—Willow Tree (Halifax).

British Columbia—Keremeos.

The Branch at Yonge and Wellington Streets, Toronto, was closed and the business transferred to our Main Office.

M. le Sénateur Gaston Menier, a holder of large interests in Canada and a Director of a number of French companies, was appointed Comité Consultatif to the Bank of Montreal (France), your Paris subsidiary.

Your Directors learned with deep regret, as we know you have also, of the death of their former valued colleague, The Right Honourable Lord Mount Stephen. His services to the Bank as Vice-President from 1873 to 1876, and as President from 1876 to 1881, were greatly valued, and during a long life-time his interest in the affairs of the Bank was uninterrupted.

All offices of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

(Signed) VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

Bank of Montreal, 5th December, 1921.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1921, was read as follows:—

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....		\$ 22,000,000.00
Rest.....	\$22,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	1,501,646.61	
	<u>\$23,501,646.61</u>	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	15,600.99	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1921.....	660,000.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st Dec., 1921.....	440,000.00	
	<u>24,617,247.60</u>	
		<u>\$ 46,617,247.60</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$31,624,820.00	
Balance due to Dominion Government.....	22,840,543.27	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	88,618,100.57	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	317,935,871.38	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,511,954.59	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	2,217,754.34	
Bills Payable.....	2,336,827.89	
	<u>467,085,872.04</u>	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	2,554,904.79	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	1,145,138.26	
		<u>\$ 517,403,162.69</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current.....	\$25,622,287.14	
Dominion Notes.....	62,627,391.50	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	11,200,000.00	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	\$11,357,957.05	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	1,820,951.48	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States.....	96,959,413.55	
	<u>110,138,322.08</u>	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value.....	26,584,002.21	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value.....	3,010,402.11	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian.....	21,207,206.59	
Notes of other Banks.....	2,755,232.00	
Cheques on other Banks.....	27,751,452.88	
	<u>\$ 290,896,296.51</u>	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	184,670,289.10	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	16,754,821.22	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	15,129,202.46	
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	581,482.02	
	<u>217,135,794.80</u>	
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off).....	5,500,000.00	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra).....	2,554,904.79	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,090,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	226,166.59	
		<u>\$ 517,403,162.69</u>

VINCENT MEREDITH,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have checked the cash and verified the Securities of the Bank at the Chief Office on the 31st October, 1921, and also at another time as required by the Bank Act, and we have found them to be in accord with the books of the Bank. We have also checked the cash and verified the Securities at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at various times during the year. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions that have come under our notice have been, in our opinion, within the powers of the Bank. We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and Accounts at the Chief Office of the Bank, and with the certified Returns received from its Branches, and we certify that in our opinion it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A.
JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A. } Auditors.
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

MONTREAL, 18th November, 1921

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Our banking year just closed has witnessed a further readjustment of prices and slackening trade. It has been a year of unrelenting anxiety, entailing constant vigilance in order to avoid serious losses.

I need not remind you that the proverbial policy of your Bank has been, as it still is, to maintain a strong position by means of abundant liquid resources, so that in times of stress we may be in a position to meet the legitimate demands of our customers, as well as such exceptional calls in the general interest as may be made upon us.

While our profits have naturally fallen off in comparison with the previous year, they have been sufficiently large to warrant your Directors in paying a bonus of 2 per cent. in addition to the quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. A substantial sum has, as well, been carried forward to credit of Profit and Loss.

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign trade of Canada has suffered serious diminution this year in terms of value, and there is no doubt that in quantity also there has been a shrinkage. In this respect we do not differ from other nations and, indeed, make favourable comparison with many of them. The Fordney tariff in the United States has hit our farmers hard, the export of animals, agricultural and dairy products to that country in October last amounting to only \$7,329,000, whereas in the corresponding month a year ago, these shipments had a value of \$28,619,000. In the five months elapsed since Congress raised tariff rates, the export of farm products from Canada to the United States has decreased from \$62,166,000 to \$17,399,000. A year ago we were doing an exceptionally large foreign trade, both inward and outward, quite the greatest in the history of Canada. In the seven months to October 31st, 1920, for example, the foreign trade of Canada had a value of \$1,497,000,000, made up of \$818,782,000 of imports and \$678,128,000 of exports; while in the corresponding period this year, aggregate foreign trade amounted to only \$853,868,000. In other words, this branch of commerce fell off 43 per cent. The bright spot in the figures is the closer balance of trade, the excess of imports over exports this year having been \$22,630,000, whereas last year the excess was \$140,654,000. We still remain, however, a debtor to the United States, not only in respect of trade, but for interest payments on loans from that country, and until this condition is righted, I apprehend the premium on New York funds will continue to our detriment.

HARVEST

The year's harvest, taken in the aggregate, was fairly abundant, but in parts of the western provinces, and particularly in central and eastern Canada, prolonged summer drought stunted growth and impaired the yield. The outturn of wheat is probably 50,000,000 bushels larger than last year and coarse grains generally have yielded well. The stimulating effect of a good harvest would have been experienced but for the serious decline in prices, which has cut into farmers' profits, and, in a number of instances, has actually involved loss on the season's operations. Another year, however, may retrieve this situation by reduction in price of articles consumed by agriculturists, including that of labour.

TAXATION

Taxation has everywhere become a serious burden. In our own country it is heavy even to the point of impeding industry and trade, and I know of no other means of redress than economy in public and private expenditure.

There is no greater economic truth than that if you take from the people their accumulated savings by over-taxation, you

stifle all initiative and enterprise and your revenues will fail, for those having surplus funds will probably find means of investing out of reach of the tax-gatherer where they will not contribute to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Taxation can be lessened in two ways only—by reducing public expenditure and by increasing population; and the hope is that both means will be employed.

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ABROAD

The past year in Great Britain has been marked by gradually falling money rates. Inactive trade and renewed inflation through Government borrowings are the chief cause of this monetary ease. Trade has sunk to a very low ebb there, as elsewhere, the improvement noticed in the spring having been checked by the coal strike. Wholesale prices have had a substantial fall, which has not been followed to the same extent by retail prices.

Some progress is being made in the effort to cheapen production, the high cost of coal being one of the chief obstacles to improvement.

In considering world trade, too little stress is placed on the elimination of Russia, whose enormous productive power enabled her to absorb great quantities of foreign goods.

Germany's financial position is regarded as dangerous at the moment, and a further depreciation of the mark might easily bring about a breakdown. The fall in the value of the mark is reacting on German world competition, and it looks very much as though this competition will greatly lessen in the near future.

CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States deflation has proceeded more rapidly than it has with us, and I am inclined to think that country is at the turning towards improving conditions. These, however, I fear, will be spasmodic and slow. It is noteworthy that a tendency to a broader view of international affairs, both monetary and political, is in evidence.

The vast and growing accumulation of gold, now amounting to three and a half billions, or between 43 and 44 per cent. of the total monetary gold holdings of the world, is causing some uneasiness with regard to its disposal. In the past year half a billion more gold has been poured into the United States' reservoir. The granting of loans or credits to foreign countries in order to restore economic conditions abroad would, I believe, be the logical and wise solution of the problem. So far, proposals of this nature have not met with general acceptance. The cancellation of war debts, if such a suggestion be made, would not, I think, be received with favour, nor do I believe there is any disposition on the part of the American people to dispossess themselves of their vast holdings of gold for the purpose of loaning to distressed foreign countries, or to grant long-term credits unless adequate security were provided to secure repayment, and this at present is non-existent. Indeed, there appears to be a feeling to disregard the possible menace of renewed inflation and distribute this wealth in development work in their own country.

The tendency to a broader viewpoint in international affairs, to which I have referred, will, I hope, grow as time goes on, and the one country in the world which is in a position to do so will extend the relief so urgently required by an economically and commercially distressed Europe.

EXCHANGES

The state of the international exchanges continues to be a disturbing element in business.

Conferences have been called for the purpose of devising some feasible plan for establishing and restoring rates, and the

subject has been widely discussed by economists and bankers, but so far no practical proposals have been made to yield the result desired. Meanwhile, the only certain way of bringing about exchange stabilization is by nations promoting larger production, by removing every menace to peace and by the restoration of sound financial budgets. There can be no profitable international commerce until the currencies of European countries acquire greater value, and this cannot be accomplished until the printing press ceases to be the recourse of impoverished countries.

FOREIGN TRADE AND CREDITS

It is only recently that the importance of foreign trade and foreign credits in the restoration of exchange and in bringing about a more prompt return to prosperity, has been generally recognized. Although difficulties of financing have not by any means been cleared up, it is being realized that domestic trade is largely dependent on export business, even though its volume be small.

The British Government, as you are aware, has given the lead in inaugurating a scheme for facilitating exports to impoverished countries through the Export Credit Department of the Board of Trade, which is empowered to advance a large sum of money for this purpose. The United States Government has legislated in the same direction by authorizing banking and credit corporations to engage in foreign trade, and it may be that Canada will find a way to participate in similar schemes.

PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA

The public finances of Canada deserve more than superficial consideration. The net debt of the Dominion stands at almost \$2,350,000,000 or ten times the pre-war figure, in addition to which there are \$256,000,000 railway loans guaranteed by the Government. These figures are exclusive of the bonded obligation of the Government railways not directly guaranteed by the Dominion Government, amounting to \$532,000,000. Regret is neither felt nor expressed at the expenditure of two billions on account of Canada's share in achieving victory in the late war, but the enormity of this debt and the burdensome taxation entailed should be the constant concern of those who direct public affairs; nor can we regard with other than disquiet the large and mounting debt of the national railways and their subsidiary, the Mercantile Marine. It has been my consistent practice to avoid anything savouring of politics, and if I allude to the railway question, it is only because it relates intimately to public finances, to taxation and so to the daily business of the country, already bearing heavy imposts to sustain the public credit.

In Great Britain and in the United States, as is well known, the railways were returned to private ownership because the operation by the Government was resulting in financial chaos.

With our own national system of railways it is well to face the facts. There has to be met an annual fixed charge of about \$66,000,000, plus loss in operation, which last year amounted to \$32,000,000 and will this year be not greatly less. In addition, a sum estimated at \$150,000,000 has to be provided in the next few years for replacements and betterments. I see no reason to change the views I have expressed to you on former occasions, nor do I look for any marked improvement in these conditions so long as the roads continue under public—that is, political—ownership and operation, which all experience condemns.

IMMIGRATION

Only second in importance to our railway problem is that of immigration. As is well known, following upon the cataclysm of a great war there has come in the past a desire for change and an exodus of people from many countries has resulted.

No such movement has yet occurred following the recent upheaval in Europe, but I think Canada has an exceptional opportunity of filling up her waste spaces if a vigorous, sustained immigration policy is set in motion. We need people upon the land—the cities will take care of themselves. Now that the United States has restricted the inflow into that country, now that Great Britain has awakened to the advantage of directing her emigrants to outer parts of the Empire, the time seems opportune for Canadian agencies of all kinds to exhaust every effort to turn the stream to our shores so that our vast uncultivated arable territory may be populated and made productive.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

In the most propitious circumstances of trade, prophecy is rash, and in the complicated conditions that now beset us, I will refrain from the risk of forecast. What we do know is that Canada has withstood the shock of deflation and readjustment in a manner which has afforded gratification to our own people and has caused much favourable comment abroad, but a return to pre-war standards cannot be expected at once and probably not for a considerable time to come.

The position is still full of difficulties and the way to sustained improvement is not yet clear. While there has been a revival in some lines of business, in others deflation has not yet run its course and stocks are being carried which possibly may have to be written down to lower replacement values.

The revival now being experienced, possibly based upon a demand in consequence of depleted stocks, has given a temporary spurt to buying. I look for a period of rises and falls as demand exceeds supply or otherwise.

A return to normality will be hastened if and when labour realizes that war inflation wages cannot be continued, and that the changed economic conditions necessitate more efficiency and greater production if we are to compete successfully in the world's markets. Increased production will, without doubt, be followed by a lowering of prices, larger consumption and fuller employment.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

No survey of the business world, however brief, can omit that matter of supreme importance, the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments, the promising progress of which cannot be viewed with other feeling than that of intense satisfaction. Remembering that current commercial disturbance is the consequence of war, the necessity of averting its recurrence becomes obvious.

Equally apparent is it that the weight of taxation now impeding the employment of capital is largely the direct product of war.

Though the utmost hopes may not be fulfilled, great gain will come from reduction of expenditure on armaments and the lessened taxation thereby made possible. In no small measure the restoration of normal world trade depends upon the outcome of the conference. A happy issue will give that confidence which creates credit and will go far towards abridging the period of liquidation and reconstruction.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his annual address, as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

In presenting the 104th annual balance sheet of the Bank I will explain the chief changes which it discloses, and will refer briefly to the most important events bearing upon our affairs during the past year.

The alterations to our Head Office building, necessitated by our growing requirements, were completed last January, and I think it is universally agreed that the harmonious union of practical utility with artistic impressiveness is beyond criticism.

The banking world is passing through the most troubled period in its history, but it is fortunate that this state of affairs has been unattended by financial panic.

Inevitably, losses brought about through the unprecedented drop in the price of commodities and the heavy decline in the market value of securities have in many instances fallen indirectly upon the banks.

More money has been lost by foreign banking institutions operating in certain directions abroad than ever before in a similar period in any country.

I think it may be asserted that in Canada banks generally have been fortunate when compared with those of other countries, and while doubtless all Canadian banks have lost money in loan accounts that have "gone bad" during the past year, no disaster has developed.

We do not blind our eyes to the fact that 1921 has been an exceptionally hard year for many of our customers, and, therefore, we have considered it prudent to take an even more conservative view than usual of our loan accounts in estimating what might be classed as doubtful.

It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that our own actual losses have been moderate, and, though profits have shrunk, we have come through safely and can report our business as a whole as being in a secure condition, while our position is stronger than ever, with amply liquid assets to meet any contingency.

Our cash and quick assets are 62.27% of our liabilities to the public.

To those not in close touch with commercial affairs it may be enlightening to state that the chief cause of the reduction in our profits is the lower rates of interest that have ruled in the large money centres during the year.

Furthermore, our loans in Canada are less by \$37,000,000 than a year ago, largely because of the general slowing up of business.

No one should count on a reduction of interest rates for commercial loans in Canada at the present time, for during the war years rates did not rise here as they did in other countries, and they are still moderate.

A year ago the inflation in trade was at its height, as is demonstrated by the fact that the aggregate loans in Canada of Canadian Banks was 80.8% of their total deposits within the Dominion. The latest figures available show the ratio as 77.5%.

The present adverse trade conditions in Canada came as no surprise to us, seeing that for many months we had the conviction that a reverse was certain to ensue. We therefore continuously cautioned our borrowers against an inevitable period of falling prices with diminished demand for all commodities. The result has been that the greater number are in a comfortable position and our current loans are in a more satisfactory condition than would otherwise have been the case.

As you are aware, in this connection the subject of trade deflation has become a world-wide theme, but the trouble is that many of our merchants and manufacturers simply cannot deflate at present. The demand for their goods has disappeared, while money borrowed from the banks in anticipation of sales cannot be repaid—hence what are termed "frozen credits". Bank loans in many cases have thus become fixed, and the liquid surplus in mercantile balance sheets represented by inventories has, for the time being, lost its true meaning. As usual, the banks have come to the rescue, and, speaking for our own institution, we have maintained to the limit of prudence our acknowledged century-old policy of carrying deserving customers in difficult times.

A sign of the times is revealed in the number of commercial failures. During the twelve months ended 1st October they numbered in Canada and Newfoundland 2022, which is more than those recorded for any previous similar period since 1915, when the number was 3016.

Provincial and Municipal Governments have undertaken capital expenditures and refunding operations on an extensive scale without borrowing other than temporarily from their bankers, favourable conditions having enabled them readily to market their securities. Our customers in this class owe us \$22,791,000.

For the first eleven months of 1921 Canadian provinces, municipalities and railways have borrowed in the American market \$144,000,000, while the two first named have floated loans in Canada aggregating \$165,000,000 in the same period.

The Dominion Government has floated no public loan at home or abroad in the past year.

There has been a decrease in our current deposits in Canada of \$30,400,000 during the year. This is a natural outcome of present business conditions. Our deposits abroad show little change.

A gratifying feature of the situation is that time deposits in Canada have been well maintained, the total for all banks showing a comparatively small reduction of \$20,000,000 during the year. Our own deposits in this class show a slight increase of \$4,000,000 odd.

I am pleased to report that the improvement in the latter department is owing largely to an increased clientele, and I should like to take this opportunity of stating that we cordially welcome small accounts at all our offices.

The note circulation of the country has declined, in keeping with the contraction in trade. The total bank note circulation of Canada to-day is \$193,546,000 compared with \$249,165,000 a year ago. Our own circulation is less by \$10,743,000.

In the United States, money is in more plentiful supply. The average rate for call money in New York for the year under review has been 6.37%, or approximately 2% less than for the previous twelve months.

In London, we have been able to employ profitably the substantial reserves carried at that centre, although our profits have been somewhat diminished by increased taxes and lower money rates.

Exchange rates have prevented the issue of Canadian public loans in London, in normal times a very important feature of our London business. With an improvement in the value of the pound sterling we should hope to be again the medium between borrower and lender and secure British capital for Canada's development.

Other Dominion and Crown Colonies less affected by exchange rates continue to appeal to the English investor, and their public issues meet with a good response from the investing public. For the ten months ending 31st October, India and Ceylon have publicly borrowed in London £19,625,000, other British Possessions £47,029,000, and Foreign Countries £24,346,000. These figures do not indicate that London has lost her position as the world's cheapest international borrowing centre.

The buying of Canadian securities in London, so much in evidence a year ago, has dwindled to small proportions, and there appear to be but few securities left suitable for the Canadian market.

Our Waterloo Place Branch continues to be a great convenience, not only to visitors from abroad but, owing to its location in the West End, to private depositors as well.

The services of our Paris Office have been availed of to an increasing extent by Canadians and others visiting France and it became necessary to acquire permanent and larger quarters. The new office will be in Place Vendôme near the present premises, and we hope to make the transfer in January next, when we

shall have every requisite facility for the conduct of our banking business.

The premium on New York funds is still with us with little prospect of departure in the near future. The rate is 8½% to-day as compared with 15% on the 5th December, 1920. The fact that Canadians have become accustomed to the penalty of doing business abroad with an inferior domestic dollar does not alter the fact that Canada is at a very serious disadvantage indeed in its monetary dealings with the United States of America.

I shall not go into the matter, as it has been dealt with in my previous reports, except to say that the premium on New York funds will not disappear until we buy many millions less of goods and materials abroad or increase our exports.

The premium would have been higher had it not been that Canada, as stated elsewhere, has borrowed in the United States this year \$144,000,000, which sum, so far as exchange is concerned, must be added to our exports or deducted from our imports.

Every Canadian should understand, however, that this is merely alleviation, not cure. Economically, it would be far better that we should borrow within our own borders. By borrowing abroad we add steadily to the already great sum of interest on our foreign obligations annually sent out of the country, the capital amount aggregating nearly \$3,500,000,000.

Canada still maintains its excellent credit position in the New York market, and no difficulty has been experienced in floating such loans as have been offered.

To revert to our own affairs, I think the shareholders have good reason to agree with the Directors in considering the results of the year's business satisfactory.

So much for the year that has passed.

As regards the outlook in Canada and the prospect as affecting Canadian business generally, I have no desire to join the list of oracles who predict the date when normal conditions will be restored. For one thing, values are out of joint. Our main dependence is on our natural resources, and at present the purchasing power of the products thereof is at the lowest level reached for several years past. On the other hand, we still have with us high prices in other directions, while retail prices generally are conspicuously out of line.

HIGH LABOUR COST

The cause of this anomaly is still mainly the cost of labour. Unemployment is a natural corrective, though painful and regretted by everyone.

Apart from this, I cannot see how we can count upon improved conditions concurrently with trade revival in the United States. Conditions are similar in many respects, as everyone knows, but our liabilities and our mistakes are our very own. Aside from the cost of the war, we must pay the penalty of having mortgaged our future in the building of superfluous railways and in other extravagances.

It is all very well to talk about our vast resources, but we as a people have pledged these resources and wasted our substance to an extent only now being realized. Evidence of this is, first, in the great sum of nearly two hundred million dollars annually sent abroad to meet the interest on our debts; and, second, that our dollar is at a serious discount in the United States, with which country we trade so heavily.

The Canadian resources that remain intact are the manhood of the Dominion and the industry and ambition of our citizens. In these respects Canada is still rich, and, having learned our lesson from that inexorable teacher, stern experience, we shall emerge from our difficulties in time a wiser nation and then proceed to the full development of a great inheritance on a sound and sure basis, turning the experience of the past to the advantage of the future.

QUEBEC

The cut of lumber during the past season was much smaller than a year ago and business has been very quiet, all operators carrying fairly large stocks and devoting their attention to the disposal of lumber on hand. Prices have fallen, with a greatly lessened demand. Operations during the coming season will be reduced to a minimum.

Consequent upon over-production, with a decrease in demand, the pulpwood business has become stagnant and stocks on hand are estimated to be sufficient for some time to come. Prices have fallen considerably as compared with a year ago, with no signs of immediate improvement.

Owing to the general slowing down in business and competition of foreign newsprint in the United States market, the demand for nearly all grades of paper has fallen and prices have decreased considerably. An improvement is looked for with the return to more normal conditions.

The severe drought affected all crops, hay being especially light. Cereals and roots are also below the average. Pasturage was poor, but improved in the early Autumn. Dairy products are expected to be equal to last year's, but prices have decreased. Prices for cattle are low and many districts report prospects of a scarcity of fodder during the coming Winter.

The Fur business continues dull with lower prices. Prices of hides and of practically all grades of leather are now at approximately pre-war levels. The market has been depressed, but recently an improving tendency has been noted.

The demand for Asbestos—practically the only mineral mined in the Province—has fallen off considerably. Large stocks are on hand and mines are operating on a reduced scale.

Manufacturing in nearly all lines has shown a considerable decrease, many factories being closed down for temporary periods or working below their capacity. Labour continues plentiful and wages have decreased to a certain extent.

Wholesale and retail trade has been seriously affected by the universal business depression. Collections are generally slow and the number and volume of failures show a marked increase.

No exceptional expenditures have been made during the year by the Dominion Government. The Provincial Government continues its outlay on permanent roads. Municipal expenditures have been confined to essential and indispensable work.

No new railroad construction of importance has been undertaken.

There has been little movement in Real Estate and values remain virtually unchanged. Rentals are high and the housing problem continues to be acute.

While the whole Province has felt the effect of this year's poor crops and world-wide depression in trade, general conditions are sound.

ONTARIO

Farmers had a lean year, with light crops and a steady decline in prices of all products. Grains were a short crop with the exception of corn. Potatoes were practically a failure and other root crops only fair. The fruit yield was uneven and in total considerably under that of last year. Tobacco acreage was reduced but the crop was of good quality. Sugar beets fell off materially in production and value. Livestock dealers met with heavy losses and in many instances the present prices for cattle are below cost of production. The hog situation is bad, with declining prices, resulting in a falling off in breeding. Cheese makers had a trying season owing to unsettled export conditions and a generally lowered grade of product. Butter markets remained fairly steady. Altogether it has been a season of poor crops with small yields and falling prices, giving the farmer a meagre return in his industry.

Manufacturers felt the decline in business which started in 1920 and continued throughout 1921. Production was curtailed and heavy losses were suffered from writing down of inventories, shrinkage in sales, and heavy taxation. There have been false starts towards prosperity in the last six months, and it is difficult to decide whether or not the present slight recovery will be permanent or followed by another relapse.

The year has been a quiet one in the lumber trade, stocks not moving and values constantly shrinking. Woodpulp had a spectacular decline in value. Wood costs this coming season will be largely lessened through reduced wages and cheaper supplies, but the cut will be on a smaller scale than for some years owing to the present large stocks carried over unsold.

Total production of the whole mineral industry of the Province for 1921 will not greatly exceed in value one-half of that of 1920. Nickel mining has almost reached the point of actual stoppage; copper is depressed, the price falling below the cost of production; the output of silver has been maintained equal to that of last year and the price has improved. Gold production has increased. Non-metallic branches of mining have suffered from lessened demand.

The Great Lakes fisheries have had an unsatisfactory year. Operations have been reduced to small proportions, and declining prices and uncertain markets have been experienced.

Development of hydro-electric power has proceeded extensively throughout the year. Railway construction in Northern Ontario has been fairly active.

Retailers were slow to adjust prices, and the falling value of inventories has gone far towards wiping out earnings. Stocks on the shelves have been lightened and prices are now steadier; but with the diminished purchasing power of the farming and labouring classes, the slowing down of factories, and the curtailment of work, the retail trade may expect a restricted business for some time.

The principal work carried on by the Dominion Government in the Province is on the Welland ship canal. The Provincial Government is extending the highways and has spent a considerable amount of money on good roads construction during the year. Towns and municipalities have been expending larger sums than formerly in local improvements, municipal taxes have been well met.

There is still a serious shortage in dwelling houses and a continued demand for moderately priced buildings; rents continue extremely high; further building operations await the lowering of costs of labour and of material. Farm lands were changing hands freely in 1920, but the situation is now reversed and properties are reverting to former owners. Farm lands show a decrease in value.

In a general way the population has remained stationary. Industrial depression has led to a shifting elsewhere of foreign labour, and the movement of the population from the country to the city has been arrested.

The purchasing power of the classes engaged in productive occupations has been greatly curtailed, and the effect on general business will be readily apparent.

MARITIME PROVINCES

The total catch of fish during the past season was less than for the previous year, and values were much lower. Owing to depressed conditions in the usual foreign markets, the industry has been seriously affected, as pre-war prices for fish now prevail without a corresponding reduction in costs of outfits.

The output of coal has been less than that of last year. Mainly owing to shortage of orders and general depression, the steel plants have been operating on a reduced scale. Labour conditions are more favourable.

The cut of lumber was the smallest for some years. There has been little or no demand, and while prices have fallen, sales have been few. Large unsold stocks are on hand, and indications are that operations for the coming season will be on a very small scale.

The crops suffered from drought. Hay and cereal crops were light and pasturage was poor. Potatoes, however, are an average crop. The Nova Scotian apple crop is estimated to be larger than last year and of good quality.

Manufacturing has been carried on in nearly normal proportions. Wages have declined slightly.

Wholesale and Retail trade has suffered in common with the rest of the Dominion. While sales have fallen off, stocks on hand are being steadily liquidated. Merchants are purchasing cautiously. The numbers and volume of failures show a marked increase over recent years.

Dominion Government expenditures have been largely confined to the dry dock at St. John, while Provincial Government outlays have been limited to the improvement of highways and the development of hydro-electric power.

Municipal expenditures have been largely for school improvements and other essential works.

Business in the Maritime Provinces has been greatly affected by changed conditions in the lumber and fishing industries. Although these Provinces are now passing through a period of readjustment with consequent unemployment, conditions are fundamentally sound.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

In the Prairie Provinces seeding was completed under good conditions, and, favoured by ample precipitation, growth gave promise of an exceedingly large crop. Drought with excessive heat intervened, however, causing complete or partial destruction in most southern and some mid areas; hail, rust and pests took toll, but notwithstanding all this, the yield on the whole is probably the largest, with the exception of 1915, in the history of the West.

Livestock, favoured by the unusually mild winter of 1920-21, came through with trifling loss. Dairy herds have increased and dairying continues to make very satisfactory progress. There is a great shortage of hogs, and the West is drawing from the United States and Ontario for part of its requirements. A shortage of beef cattle is threatened. Sheep are increasing in number.

The lumber industry languishes from general curtailment of expenditures, but an increasing need for houses and other buildings foreshadows revival of activity.

Industrial and financial conditions have retarded development of known mineral areas, and little mining is being done. Oil prospecting continues to engage the activities of responsible and experienced men. Coal mining is inactive, the mines awaiting orders. Consumers have been putting off necessary purchases.

Manufacturers are marking time.

Labour is not fully occupied, and an increase of unemployment is feared.

Trade, both wholesale and retail, has not yet worked out of its difficulties, but good progress has been made in necessary readjustments.

Capital expenditures by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments have been limited, and public opinion is now prepared for further restriction. Railway construction is almost entirely suspended.

Immigration from the United States continues and although not large is 15% in excess of last year. From Great Britain it has shown a proportionate increase to about the same extent.

The city of Winnipeg has added considerably to its hydro-electric power, and Winnipeg Street Railway interests have definite arrangements for developing a large new power of the same nature.

Real Estate is not changing hands except for actual use.

Conditions are trying in the West, chiefly because of the rapid and heavy fall in the price of grain and low price of livestock, but there is no doubt that the energy and determination which are distinguishing characteristics of Westerners will enable them to overcome present difficulties and continue their marked success in developing the Country.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In agriculture the past season has been prosperous and the industry shows better results than normal. The apple crop was exceptionally heavy and small fruits a good harvest; grain was an average crop and hay well above average; cattle are in good condition but prices low.

The depression in the lumber industry which began in 1920 has continued throughout 1921, but there are signs that the bottom has been reached and export demand shows a distinct improvement, although domestic demand continues quiet.

Owing to high cost of labour and low prices, the mining of metals has been confined largely to development work, and until these matters are adjusted to more normal conditions, the industry will be dull.

This has been an off season for salmon canning, and the quantity of fish packed will be approximately one-half of last year's pack. The large stock of low grade salmon carried over from last year has been gradually absorbed, and the markets thereby improved. A large tonnage of halibut has been handled, but at lower prices than last year.

Manufacturing of lumber, pulp and paper and various other industries show increased business.

Wholesalers and retailers have had to face losses in depreciating values of their merchandise.

The Dominion Government has under way extensive harbour improvements at Vancouver and a dry dock at Esquimalt. The Provincial Government is continuing the construction of the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway. Municipal expenditures on capital account have been chiefly confined to new school buildings and extension of water supplies.

There is an increase shown in the population for the past year.

Power development is being extended into the Okanagan Valley.

The entire programme of shipbuilding has been completed, and no orders are on hand for new construction.

Real Estate values have improved somewhat and there is no speculation. Building has been fairly active in respect to dwelling houses.

The past year has shown a marked increase in the number of ocean-going vessels using the port of Vancouver. The influence of the Panama Canal is being felt and new lines of steamships are being established, with regular sailings between Vancouver and Atlantic ports of the United States and Europe. There is hopeful expectation of a large development of trade between British Columbia and the Orient.

NEWFOUNDLAND

While it is too early to make an accurate estimate for this season, indications point to a catch of cod well up to the average. Prices are much below those of last season, though foreign markets have improved slightly of late.

The take of seals numbered 104,000, as against 34,000 in the Spring of 1920, which was the lowest on record. Fair prices were realized.

The iron ore mines at Bell Island were operated below capacity during the Spring and early Summer, and were then shut down altogether, as large quantities of ore had accumulated. Some prospecting has been carried on with a view to developing the coal resources at other points on the Island.

The lumber industry has been practically at a standstill throughout the year. Ample stocks, combined with a diminished demand, have occasioned a fall in prices, without however stimulating sales.

The pulp and paper mills are working to capacity, but the industry was seriously affected for several months by labour troubles, resulting in the closing of one of the largest plants.

Exports from Newfoundland for the fiscal year 1920 were \$34,856,000, against \$36,785,000 for the previous year. Imports increased from \$33,297,000 to \$40,533,000, and for the first time since 1912-13 exceeded the exports.

Manufacturing of clothing, oil clothes, boots and shoes, cordage, etc., has slackened as a result of the sudden cessation in buying during and since the Autumn of 1920.

Wholesale and retail trade has continued poor. Merchants have been overstocked and the public has lacked purchasing power. Both merchants and public are buying from hand to mouth and collections have been slow.

During the year the Government successfully floated in New York \$6,000,000, 15 year 6½% bonds. Funds were required principally for railway purposes and public works.

The sudden decline in the price of fish to approximately pre-war figures, resulting from a partial collapse of the usual market and demoralization of foreign exchanges, created an acute business depression in the Island. There are signs already, however, of a more active demand for fish at better prices, and as the values of imported commodities become lower, conditions may properly be expected to show steady improvement.

MEXICO

The problem of the rehabilitation of the Republic's finances is still unsettled. The Obregon Government has not yet been officially recognized by the United States or England, and the vexed questions connected with oil, banking, railways and finance are still awaiting adjustment.

Our business continues to receive the closest supervision.

The Chairman then moved, seconded by Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., that the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

Lord Shaughnessy moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Drummond, that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and J. Maxtone Graham, C. A., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot for the Auditors be taken at the same time as the ballot for the Directors is taken. Carried.

THANKS TO OFFICERS

Mr. James Rodger then moved, seconded by Mr. John Patterson, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the President, the Vice-President and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

In speaking to this resolution Mr. Rodger said—"I feel that this resolution should come before this meeting. I am sure it will be received with approval and pleasure by all of us, because it conveys our appreciation of the services of our Directors and officers during the past year. We all appreciate that when business is on the upward move it is comparatively easy, with prudent management, to attain good results. The fact that an extremely satisfactory report has been presented to-day, in view of conditions during the past year, is ample evidence that extra prudence has been exercised by our Directors during the year, and we owe our thanks to them not only for their active work,

but for the wise judgment they have evidently displayed." (Applause.)

The President—"On behalf of my colleagues and myself I am deeply indebted to you for this proof of your confidence in us, and the Administration of the Bank over which we have the honour to preside.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D., then moved, seconded by Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the General Manager, the Assistants General Manager, the Superintendents, the Managers and other Officers of the Bank for their services during the past year.

In speaking to this motion General Sir Arthur Currie said:—"For the Shareholders I would say in presenting this resolution of thanks that you, Mr. President, and the General Manager, have to-day presented a splendid report of the operations of the Bank during the past year, which shows that this Bank still retains its position as the premier bank of Canada, and one of the leading banks of the world. That is in no small degree due to its upholding of its century old ideals of courtesy, fair dealing with the public, and the assiduity and zeal of the officers of the Bank, which mean so much. We are confident that these high standards will be cherished and jealously guarded by the present staff." (Applause.)

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPLY

In replying to this the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, said:—

I have to thank you Sir Arthur Currie and you Sir Lomer Gouin for your resolution and for the appreciative terms in which it is expressed.

I venture to state that we have never had a better or more ambitious staff in the history of the Bank. In point of ability,

energy, devotion to the service and contentment, there is little to be desired. Furthermore, our organization is entirely satisfactory, though we ever aim at an even higher degree of perfection.

In times like the present the advantage is seen of our Canadian system under which our men are trained from their youth upward for the chief executive positions in the service—positions open to all, for in this bank there is no royal road to promotion.

On behalf of the Assistants General Manager, Superintendents, Inspectors, Managers, indeed of the whole service, I beg to express to you appreciation of your commendations.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

The Scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. James Hutchison, C.A., and J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors: D. Forbes Angus, R. B. Angus, J. H. Ashdown, E. W. Beatty, K.C.; H. W. Beauclerk, His Honour Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.; H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.; Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; C. R. Hosmer, Harold Kennedy, William McMaster, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was re-elected President, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected Vice-President.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President.*

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E., *Vice-President.*

R. B. ANGUS, ESQ.

H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.

LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON C.M.G., M.C.

G. B. FRASER, ESQ.

E. W. BEATTY, ESQ., K.C.

LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

D. FORBES ANGUS, ESQ.

HAROLD KENNEDY, ESQ.

HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT, ESQ.

SIR LOMER GOVIN, K.C.M.G.

C. R. HOSMER, ESQ.

WM. MCMASTER, ESQ.

H. W. BEAUCLERK, ESQ.

J. H. ASHDOWN, ESQ.

GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager.*

F. J. COCKBURN,
*Assistant General Manager and
Superintendent Quebec, Maritime,
Newfoundland and Mexico Branches.*

G. C. CASSELS,
*Assistant General Manager
and Manager London
Branches.*

D. R. CLARKE,
*Assistant General Manager
and Superintendent Ontario
Branches.*

W. A. BOG,
Assistant General Manager.

E. P. WINSLOW,
Superintendent Western Branches.

W. H. HOGG,
Superintendent British Columbia Branches.

CAPITAL <i>paid up</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 22,000,000.00
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,501,646.61
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517,403,162.69

The Bank has 322 Offices in Canada, Newfoundland, United States, Mexico; at London, England, and at Paris, France, with Correspondents in all Countries, offering exceptional facilities in all departments of General and Foreign Banking business.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT - - - - - HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BRANCHES:

IN CANADA:

ALBERTA	MANITOBA	ONTARIO—Continued	ONTARIO—Continued	QUEBEC—Continued
BANFF BOW ISLAND CALGARY " Stock Yards CARDSTON EDMONTON HIGH RIVER KILLAM LETHBRIDGE LOUGHEED MACLEOD MACRATH MEDICINE HAT RAYMOND RED DEER	ALEXANDER ALTONA BELMONT BRANDON DARLINGFORD DAUPHIN ETHELBERT OAK RIVER PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE RESTON SELKIRK WINNIPEG " Fort Rouge " Logan Avenue " McGregor St. & Selkirk Avenue " 438 Main Street " Portage Avenue	CAINSVILLE CAMPBELLFORD CHATHAM COLLINGWOOD CORNWALL DESERONTO EGLINTON FENELTON FALLS FORT WILLIAM GODERICH GUELPH HALIBURTON HAMILTON " Barton-Victoria " Gage Ave. & Barton St. " 12 King Street East " Victoria Ave. " Westinghouse Avenue HAMPTON HOLSTEIN INGERSOLL KING CITY KINGSTON " Ontario Street KINGSVILLE KITCHENER LAKESIDE LEAMINGTON LINDSAY LISTOWEL LONDON " City Hall, Dundas & Wellington Streets " Market Square MIDLAND MOUNT FOREST NEWMARKET OAKWOOD OSHAWA OTTAWA " Bank Street " Sandy Hill " Sparks Street PARIS PERTH PETERBORO PICTON PORT ARTHUR PORT HOPE RENFREW ST. CATHARINES ST. MARYS SARNIA SAULT STE. MARIE " Wellington St. West SCHREIBER STIRLING STRATFORD SUDBURY TAVISTOCK THORNDALE THOROLD TORONTO " Bathurst Street " Bloor St. & Lansdowne Avenue " Bloor St. & Spadina Ave. " Carlton Street " Cherry & Villiers Sts.	TORONTO " Danforth & Carlaw Avenues " Dundas St. and Lansdowne Avenue. " Earlscourt " King & Dufferin Sts. " Parkdale " Queen St. & Beech Ave. " Queen & Portland Sts. " Queen Street East " Royce Avenue " Stock Yards " West Toronto " Yonge Street " Yonge & Bloor Streets TRENTON TWEED WALKERVILLE " Devonshire Road WALLACEBURG WATERFORD WELLAND WESTON WINDSOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CHARLOTTETOWN QUEBEC BUCKINGHAM CHICOUTIMI COOKSHIRE DANVILLE GRANBY GRAND MERE HULL " City Hall Square LACHINE LEVIS LONGUEUIL MAGOG MEGANTIC MONTREAL " Bleury Street " Hochelaga " McGill Street " Maisonneuve " Notre Dame de Grace " Papineau Avenue " 2440 Park Avenue " Peel Street " Point St. Charles " Rosemount " St. Catherine St. East " 365 St. Catherine Street West " St. Henri " 140 St. James Street " St. Lawrence " Seigneurs Street " Sherbrooke & Main Sts. " Sherbrooke Street West " West End " Westmount	QUEBEC " Windsor Street " St. John's Gate " St. Roch " St. Sauveur " Upper Town RIVIERE DU LOUP ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE ST. HYACINTHE ST. LAMBERT SAWYERVILLE SHERBROOKE TEMISKAMING THETFORD MINES THREE RIVERS VERDUN SASKATCHEWAN BALCARRES BANGOR BATTLEFORD BROMHEAD CALDER CEYLON DAVIDSON DOMREMY DUCK LAKE ESTEVAN GIRVIN HUBBARD INDIAN HEAD ITUNA KAMSACK KANDAHAR KELLIHER LAMPMAN LESTOCK MIKADO MOOSE JAW MOZART NORTH BATTLEFORD OUTLOOK PRINCE ALBERT PUNNICHY RAYMORE REGINA RHEIN ROSTERN SALT COATS SASKATOON SEMAN SPRINGSIDE SWIFT CURRENT TATE VERIGIN WAKAW WALDRON WEYBURN WYNVARD YORKTON YUKON DAWSON
BRITISH COLUMBIA	NEW BRUNSWICK	NOVA SCOTIA		
ABBOTSFORD AGASSIZ ARMSTRONG ASHCROFT CHILLIWACK CLINTON CLOVERDALE DUNCAN ENDERBY ESQUIMALT GREENWOOD HEDLEY KAMLOOPS KASLO KELOWNA KEREMEOS KERRISDALE KIMBERLEY LADNER LANGLEY PRAIRIE LILLOET MERRITT NANAIMO NANAMATA NELSON NEW DENVER NEW WESTMINSTER NORTH VANCOUVER 150 MILE HOUSE PENTICTON PORT ALBERNI PORT HANEY PRINCE GEORGE PRINCE RUPERT PRINCETON ROSSLAND STEWART SUMMERLAND TERRACE TRAIL VANCOUVER " Cordova Street East " Granville & Nelson Sts. " Hastings Street " Prior Street. VERNON VICTORIA " Douglas Street " Yates Street WEST SUMMERLAND WILLIAMS LAKE	BATHURST CHATHAM FREDERICTON " 681 Queen Street GRAND FALLS HARTLAND MARYSVILLE MONCTON PERTH ST. JOHN " Dock St. & Market Sq. " Haymarket Square " Union Street ST. STEPHEN SHEDIAC WOODSTOCK AMHERST BRIDGEWATER CANSO GLACE BAY HALIFAX " North End " Willow Tree LUNenburg MAHONE BAY PORT HOOD RIVERPORT SYDNEY " Whitney Pier WOLFVILLE YARMOUTH ALLISTON ALMONTE AURORA BELLEVILLE BLOOMFIELD BOBCAYGEON BOWMANVILLE BRANTFORD BROCKVILLE			

IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

CARBONEAR, CURLING, FERRYLAND, GAULTOIS, GRAND FALLS, GREENSPOND, ST. GEORGE'S, ST. JOHN'S

IN GREAT BRITAIN:

LONDON, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2, - - - G. C. CASSELS, *Manager*.
" 9 Waterloo Place, S.W., 1, Sub-Agency, - J. H. PANGMAN, *Manager*.

IN FRANCE:

PARIS—Bank of Montreal (France) Place Vendome, - - - W. F. BENSON, *Manager*.

IN THE UNITED STATES:

NEW YORK { R. Y. HEBDEN,
AGENCY, { W. T. OLIVER,
S. C. NORSWORTHY,
E. P. HUNGERFORD, } Agents, 64 Wall Street.

CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal, 27-29 South LaSalle Street - - - W. TURNER, *Manager*.
SAN FRANCISCO AUXILIARY—British American Bank, 264 California Street, A. G. FRY, *President*.
SPOKANE—Bank of Montreal, Riverside Avenue & Stevens Street, - - - W. DICK, *Manager*.

IN MEXICO:

CITY OF MEXICO—Bank of Montreal, Avenida Cinco de Mayo No. 2, - H. WELDON, *Manager*.

WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA and WEST AFRICA

The Colonial Bank (in which an interest is owned by the Bank of Montreal).

