

1933
BANK OF MONTREAL

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD 4TH DECEMBER, 1933

The 116th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 4th December, 1933, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters.

Among those present were: the Hon. Thos. Ahearn, P.C., A. D. Anderson, D. Forbes Angus, S. M. Baylis, W. A. Black, W. B. Blackader, W. A. Bog, W. W. Bruce, Arthur Browning, C. W. Buchanan, the Hon. Patrick Burns, T. C. Carlisle, G. Rutherford Caverhill, J. H. Chaseley, Ross Clarkson, D. M. Cleland, W. S. Clouston, F. W. Collins, J. L. E. Cote, D. E. Crutchlow, A. O. Dawson, Jackson Dodds, H. R. Drummond, C. G. Dunning, W. R. Eakin, R. E. English, William C. Finley, A. B. Foster, A. S. Fraser, A. E. Francis, G. H. Greening, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Thomas E. Guerin, E. Haberer, Samuel Hart, C. A. Hodgson, C.A., H. J. Hague, K.C., A. J. L. Haskell, E. Jones, J. N. Laing, G. F. Laing, F. X. Leduc, Mostyn Lewis, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., C. W. Lindsay, S. B. Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter E. Lyman, P. F. McCaffrey, J. W. McConnell, Ross H. McMaster, Andrew A. MacDougall, A. S. Maxwell, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major-General the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., T. E. Merrett, Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., W. A. Murray, G. H. Napier, Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C., C. A. Neville, Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, W. T. Oliver, Eugene Payette, A. M. Peters, L. H. Pinsonnault, J. R. Pudney, H. E. Rawlings, Col. E. M. Renouf, John W. Ross, C.A., O. R. Sharp, W. H. Sherriff, G. W. Spinney, B. Stead, E. H. Stewart, Sir William Stavert, K.B.E., C. J. Strachan, H. D. Suckling, G. W. Swaisland, W. W. Thompson, W. N. Tilley, K.C., L. W. Townsend, R. S. White, M.P., R. L. Whitman, R. J. Williams, K. C. Winans, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, C. M. Yates.

On the motion of Mr. H. R. Drummond, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Ross H. McMaster moved, seconded by Mr. W. B. Blackader, that Mr. Arthur Browning and Mr. Henry Rawlings be appointed to act as Scrutineers, and that Mr. C. H. Cronyn be the Secretary of the Meeting. This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. W. A. Bog, Joint General Manager, to read the Annual Report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 116th Annual General Meeting, held on Monday, December 4th, 1933.

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, 1933.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1932.....	\$1,248,856.50
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1933.....	4,005,153.59
	<u>\$5,254,010.09</u>
Quarterly Dividend $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paid 1st March, 1933.....	\$ 900,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. paid 1st June, 1933.....	720,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1933.....	720,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1933.....	720,000.00
	<u>\$3,060,000.00</u>
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government.....	508,558.81
Reservation for Bank Premises.....	100,000.00
	<u>3,668,558.81</u>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	<u>\$1,585,451.28</u>

(Signed) CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

(Signed) W. A. BOG,
JACKSON DODDS,
Joint General Managers.

During the financial year, twenty-five offices were closed throughout the Dominion of Canada. One branch in Mexico was also closed.

The Directors have to record, with deep regret, the death of their late valued colleagues, Mr. G. B. Fraser and General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., the former a member of the Board since 1917 and the latter elected a Director in 1920, and of Mr. James Hutchison, shareholders' auditor. In accordance with the terms of the Bank Act, Mr. W. D. Glendinning, C.A., was appointed by the Minister of Finance to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Hutchison.

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

(Signed) CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

Bank of Montreal, 4th December, 1933.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1933, was submitted as follows:

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....		\$ 36,000,000.00
Rest.....	\$ 38,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	1,585,451.28	
	<u>\$ 39,585,451.28</u>	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	11,638.92	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1933.....	720,000.00	
		<u>40,317,090.20</u>
		<u>\$ 76,317,090.20</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 33,819,807.50	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	124,821,612.11	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	509,874,487.68	
Advances under the Finance Act.....	9,000,000.00	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	1,779,153.57	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	4,871,456.76	
Bills Payable.....	258,578.04	
		<u>\$684,425,095.66</u>
Letters of Credit outstanding.....		6,151,280.54
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....		<u>1,642,442.25</u>
		<u>\$768,535,908.65</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current.....	\$ 17,003,400.32	
Dominion notes.....	57,309,053.75	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	4,000,000.00	
United States and other foreign currencies.....	\$ 370,763.81	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	25,446,152.88	
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty day, Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover..	7,607,169.32	
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty day, Loans elsewhere than in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	36,354,280.98	
		69,778,366.99
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....		266,818,770.46
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....		11,185,055.39
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....		39,478,461.17
Notes of other Banks.....		2,614,277.85
Cheques on other Banks.....		24,339,598.97
		<u>\$492,526,984.90</u>
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	209,687,788.67	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	26,486,723.81	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	11,807,865.22	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	3,902,884.91	
		<u>251,885,262.61</u>
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....		14,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....		516,227.57
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....		1,216,523.20
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra.....		6,151,280.54
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....		1,589,618.79
Shares of and loans to controlled companies.....		87,046.78
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....		<u>62,964.26</u>
		<u>\$768,535,908.65</u>

NOTE:—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the names of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

CHARLES B. GORDON,

President.

W. A. EOG,
JACKSON DODDS,

Joint General Managers.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
of the firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson.
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
of the firm of Campbell, Glendinning & Co.

Auditors.

MONTREAL, November 23rd, 1933.

COMPANIA TERRITORIAL MEXICANA, S.A.

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Mexican Pesos.		Mexican Pesos.
Real Estate.....	\$ 392,061.33	Capital Stock:—500 Shares of \$100. each.....	\$ 50,000.00
Mortgages.....	89,664.14	Accounts Payable.....	2,483.84
Bonds and Shares.....	51,136.00	Bank of Montreal Loan Account.....	1,304,238.94
Accounts Receivable.....	24,427.55		
Cash on Hand.....	36,582.05		
Bank of Montreal, Collateral Account, Mortgages.....	514,270.19		
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	248,581.52		
	<u>\$1,356,722.78</u>		<u>\$1,356,722.78</u>

NOTE:—

This Company was formed by the Bank in February, 1911, to assist in the realization of certain assets taken over by the Bank at that time.
The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the Shares appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1; provision has been made by the Bank to cover the impairment, if any, of its loan.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1933.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books, Title Deeds and other documents submitted to us of the Compania Territorial Mexicana, S.A., and we report that it is in accordance therewith.

We are unable to say if the Assets will realize the amounts at which they appear in the Company's Books.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
*The rights of the Company in an emplacement conveyed to Insurance Exchange Corporation Limited, by a 99 years' lease (emphyteutic lease) and in the building thereon constructed by Insurance Exchange Corporation Limited, as at 29th September, 1923.....	\$222,396.95	Capital Stock:—	
Expended on the building to date.....	94,808.19	Authorized and Issued—200 shares of \$100 each.....	\$ 20,000.00
	<u>\$317,205.14</u>	Capital Surplus.....	297,205.14
	<u>\$317,205.14</u>		<u>\$317,205.14</u>

***NOTE:—**

The St. James Land Company's rights in the above described emplacement and building have been hypothecated by The St. James Land Company Limited to the extent of \$440,000 to secure bonds of Insurance Exchange Corporation Limited, for the payment of which amount The St. James Land Company Limited is not personally liable. The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the shares appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1.00.

C. H. CRONYN, Director.
THOMAS CARLISLE, Director.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1933.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The St. James Land Company Limited for the year ended 31st October, 1933, and we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1933, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
Auditors.

HOCHELAGA REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank.....	\$ 371.91	Capital Stock authorized and issued:—100 Shares of \$100. each	\$ 10,000.00
City of New York Revenue Bills at cost with accrued interest to date.....	16,446.00	Debenture Bonds.....	1,220,000.00
Buildings, Real Estate, etc., 64-68 Wall Street, New York, less depreciation.....	1,182,960.28	Accounts Payable.....	1,935.59
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	51,306.68	Bond Interest Accrued.....	8,133.28
		Reserved for Taxes.....	11,016.00
	<u>\$1,251,084.87</u>		<u>\$1,251,084.87</u>

NOTE:—

The Company was granted corporate existence by the State of New York on the 27th May, 1909. The object of its formation was to enable the Bank to hold title to real estate in New York City. The Capital Stock and Bonds are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1.00.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1933.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of Hochelaga Realty and Development Company, and report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1933, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE LAND SECURITIES COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Investments and Advances less Reserves.....	\$109,805.14	Reserves for Commissions, etc.....	\$ 1,238.34
Accrued Interest.....	970.27	Bank Loans.....	230,000.00
Cash in Bank of Montreal.....	2,289.70	Capital Stock authorized and issued:—2000 Shares of \$100. each.....	200,000.00
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	318,173.23		
	<u>\$431,238.34</u>		<u>\$431,238.34</u>

NOTE:—

The Land Securities Company of Canada Limited was formed in 1893 by The Merchants Bank of Canada to facilitate the liquidation of properties falling into its hands from time to time, under mortgages and other securities taken in the course of its business.

The Company is now being liquidated as rapidly as possible consistent with obtaining fair prices for its assets, no further properties being taken into its operations.

The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the shares appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1.00; a specific reserve of \$165,000 is also held for this Company.

O. R. SHARP, Director.
R. P. JELLETT, Director.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1933.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The Land Securities Company of Canada Limited, and report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1933, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
Auditors.

EDIFICIO MONTREAL, S.A.

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1933

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Mexican Pesos.		Mexican Pesos.
Real Estate and Building.....	\$750,000.00	Capital Stock—100 Shares of \$7,500 each.....	\$ 750,000.00
Expended on Building to date.....	247,506.88	Bank of Montreal Loan Account.....	250,000.00
	<u>\$ 997,506.88</u>		
Furniture and Fixtures, less written off.....	2,493.12		
	<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>		<u>\$1,000,000.00</u>

NOTE:—

The Company was formed in July, 1930, in conformity with Mexican legal requirements for the purpose of holding and administering the property in which the Bank's Mexico City Branch is housed. The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank and the shares appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1.00.

MONTREAL, 15th NOVEMBER, 1933.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of Edificio Montreal, S.A., and report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st October, 1933, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Company. We have obtained all the information and explanations required.

(Signed)

CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A.,
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen,—Since our last annual meeting, two of our Directors, Mr. G. B. Fraser and Sir Arthur Currie, have been removed by death.

Mr. Fraser was a man of outstanding integrity and a citizen of whom we were all proud. He represented on our Board of Directors the views of a large class of our fellow-citizens—I might say the most conservative element—and I feel that the Board has lost one whose opinions were always welcomed and invariably well-founded.

Sir Arthur Currie was outstanding in the service of his country. The breadth of his experience brought to our meetings a rare judgment in many matters and his loss will be felt not only by his confreres at the meetings of your Bank but in the many other fields of activity in which he was engaged.

You have before you the report of your Directors for the year ended October 31st, as well as the statement of profits in that period, together with the statement of assets and liabilities, all of which I trust you will find satisfactory having in view the exceptional conditions which have prevailed.

The year has been a difficult one, but in the later months business in general has shown evidences of a return to more normal conditions, and I am glad to say that this has been reflected in the affairs of your Bank.

During the year your Board of Directors have supervised the Bank's affairs with the greatest of care, and I have no hesitation in assuring you that in our opinion the provision made for bad and doubtful debts is ample to cover all losses for which the strictest prudence would make allowance.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION

During the year strange and startling events have occurred in the field of finance and economics, particularly in the United States. Beginning with a run on banks in the State of Michigan which necessitated the closing of these institutions, the panic rapidly became country-wide, causing in the month of March the unprecedented and until then unbelievable situation of every bank in the United States temporarily suspending payment. To this alarming condition, combined with severe trade depression and large unemployment, may be attributed the measures of the Congress and the drastic plans for reconstruction launched by President Roosevelt, and presently in process of execution. The United States went off the gold standard at a time when the country held upwards of \$4,000,000,000 of the metal, and repudiated contractual obligations of bonds issued in terms of gold. A deliberate policy designed to depreciate the value of the American dollar has been pursued to the point of depreciation in terms of gold of nearly 40%, in expectation that commodity prices would rise in the domestic market in close proportion to the drop in the dollar, an expectation not yet realized.

Other measures wide in scope, involving an immense expenditure of public money, have been taken to revive business and put men back to work, among them bonusing of farm products in compensation for reduced production, loans for building construction, loans to railways to provide equipment, loans to assist in mortgage payments, and all-embracing codes to regulate the conduct of industry and trade, hours of labour, scale of wages and rate of profits.

Strange to say, although some of the most far-seeing men in the United States have pointed out that there must be a resumption of trade with other countries if prosperity is to be restored to the United States, this seems to have been entirely lost sight of. Although it was expected that the United States would join

with other countries at the World Monetary and Economic Conference to discuss the stabilization of exchange and the modification of tariffs, it was considered by President Roosevelt that any discussions along these lines would interfere with his policy for domestic recovery. It would be unbecoming in me to comment upon this policy, novel in part and not lacking in courage. We can, however, wish it successful fruition because prosperity in so vast, so largely populated and so highly developed a country as the United States must radiate to Canada and could not fail to be helpful to the world at large. Meanwhile, it may be said that many of the problems which are now confronting the United States, such as unemployment relief, old age pensions, allowances to those who served in the war and many other social problems, have already been faced by Great Britain and are working out there in a satisfactory manner.

In Europe the situation has been rendered obscure by a rapid succession of events. The disappointing results of the World Conference, Germany's abrupt termination of the Conference on Disarmament and notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, the War Debts dilemma and uncertainty concerning possible consequences of the experiments of the United States, have all combined to retard economic and financial reconstruction.

France strives to balance her budget and cling to gold; Germany struggles to adjust herself to a new form of government, with the attitude of both countries further complicating settlement of the grave political and economic problem of disarmament. Standing out clearly, however, is the definite improvement which steadily continues in Great Britain. That country's faith in simple, well-proved methods has once more been justified. Britain's credit stands as high as ever and London has regained her position as the financial centre of the world. Once more, at great sacrifice on the part of the British taxpayer, the budget was balanced. Government funding operations have effected important economies which, with a decided improvement in revenue and decreased expenditure, have given rise to legitimate expectations of a surplus for the current fiscal year and of some lightening of the onerous burden of taxation. With industries reviving under tariff protection, steadily decreasing unemployment and rising exports, Great Britain carries on while doing her best to aid in solving the grave international problems of the day.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

In the affairs of Canadian banking during the year the outstanding feature has been the investigation conducted by a Royal Commission on Banking and Currency under the chairmanship of Lord Macmillan, the purpose being to prepare a report and recommendations to assist Parliament in anticipation of the decennial revision of the Bank Act.

I will not take up your time by going into the question of a Central Bank very fully, but I would say that in considering the advantages or disadvantages it is of first importance that the banking system in operation should be taken into account, and in this connection it is well to remember that two of the members of the Royal Commission were Canadians thoroughly versed in the banking and economic conditions of this country. These two members are not in accord with the rest of the Commission in their findings. Their intimate knowledge of the affairs of the country and of the present system no doubt influenced them in their conclusions.

Two matters which must be taken into consideration are—first, the cost of setting up and operating such an institution, which cost could not but be passed on to the public; and second, the probability that the bank would always be under the control of a political party and that its cost of operation and the control

of credit would therefore be subject to political influences. We have before us the example of the Canadian National Railways, the cost and operation of which have got out of control largely because of political influences. In the United States they have a Central Bank, the Federal Reserve. It was expected when this was established that it would be operated without political influences being exercised upon it, but one has only to look at the huge expenditures which have been sanctioned by Washington and which must be carried out by the Central Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is virtually a subsidiary of the Central Bank, to see how little the elimination of political influence is to be relied upon. There seems to be only one conclusion which can be arrived at with regard to the situation at Washington and that is, that the national debt of the United States, which three years ago stood at sixteen billions of dollars and now stands at about twenty-two billions, will reach a colossal sum before the present programme is carried to fulfilment. The same thing might happen in Canada.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY IN CANADA

Turning to the field of trade and industry, it is not a matter of opinion but of statistical fact that during the past year in practically every country of importance there has been a revival of business—in some countries a remarkable revival. Canada has shared in that revival, trade, both internal and external, having progressively improved since February, when the low point in recent years was reached. Complete returns for seven consecutive months since that time are available, and they show that these seven months have been months of recovery. As indicating the extent of this recovery I cannot do better than refer to figures which were issued in October by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, these being the latest available. They show in seven months a gain in business of 35.5% and a gain in manufacturing of 65.2%.

I will not go into detail with regard to the various industries, but I would like to mention three problems which are prominent, namely, our wheat situation, the condition of the engineering and building construction industry and the problem of our railways.

A most serious situation has developed in our western provinces, owing to the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars have been spent on railways, branch lines and other means of transportation, also upon elevators for the handling of the western grain crops, these expenditures all being based on the assumption that the full surplus of the crop of wheat would always be readily marketable abroad at a fair price. Not only have these expenditures been entered into, but legislative buildings, educational establishments and widespread programmes involving public commitments have also been embarked upon on the same assumption. Owing to the gradual closing of markets in those countries which took the large surplus of wheat that Canada had available for sale abroad, Canada now finds itself with heavy stocks of wheat which have been increasing from year to year, until at November 10th they stood at something in excess of 250,000,000 bushels. As it becomes more and more clear that it would be unwise to depend so largely upon wheat in the future, it is of the utmost importance that concerted efforts be undertaken to diversify production and broaden the development in the western provinces.

Engineering and building construction has been hard hit by the depression. The rapid pace of this industry before 1930 resulted in over-building, and an extensive revival cannot be expected until new demand is created. Governments are not in a financial position to undertake erection of public works, nor to proceed with important engineering projects. The industries wholly or partly dependent on construction are many, and the number of skilled artisans large.

Our railways continue to struggle against adverse conditions. The National line has been from its inception a drain upon the public treasury. Its debt is upwards of two and a quarter billion dollars. Interest on the National Railways bonds in the hands of the public, plus interest on moneys representing outlays by the Dominion Government on behalf of the National Railways, together with the operating deficit of the railway, amount to approximately the sum of \$100,000,000 annually. The pioneer transcontinental line, the Canadian Pacific, an enterprise in which Canadians have pride by reason of the sagacity, efficiency and ability of the management since its inception, an enterprise which has contributed more to the development and progress of Canada than any other agency, has been confronted with the unfair competition of the State-owned road to the disadvantage of both without compensating public benefit. In this circumstance amalgamation would seem to be the course of commonsense. Parliament has deemed otherwise. The legislation of last Session sought a compromise between competition and amalgamation by means of enforced co-operation, and some measure of economy has thereby been effected. The entity of each system, however, remains, with dual services, dual executives, dual operating staffs, where one would suffice, and the opportunity to cut cost to bed-rock has not been availed of. One may hope that co-operation will be firmly pressed to its extremest limit in the interest of the taxpayers. There still remains the competition of motor vehicles, which enjoy a free road-bed and light taxation. This problem is engaging the attention of governments and it is to be hoped that means will be found to restrict the competition of trucks and buses in the interest of the railways, an immensely greater utility.

In considering the problem of our railways we should bear continually in mind that they are the largest single employer of labour in Canada, that many allied trades flourish when our railways flourish and that, therefore, if only for selfish reasons, each of us should consider this his individual problem and assist to the extent that he can in its solution.

FOREIGN TRADE

In respect to Canada's foreign trade, significant is the fact that in every month since April exports have been substantially larger in value than in the corresponding month of 1932, and the same can be said of imports since June last. A particularly gratifying feature is the reversal in the balance of foreign trade. Three years ago, in the twelve months ending with October, imports exceeded exports by \$98,466,000, whereas in the twelve months ending with October of this year, exports exceeded imports by \$125,726,000. This reversal in the trade balance of \$224,000,000 in three years has been of incalculable advantage to Canada, a debtor country, in maintaining its credit and the relative stability of its currency. The swing of trade to Empire countries, a movement encouraged and fostered by the compacts made at the Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa last year, has been marked. The percentage of Canada's trade with British countries in the fiscal year 1930 was 34% of the whole, while in 1933 it was 46.9%. The tariff concessions now being given by Great Britain to a number of important Canadian primary products have proved of definite benefit, as has also the rise in sterling. Lastly, in this connection may be mentioned the fact that in the seven months to October last dutiable imports declined \$24,249,000, while free imports increased \$6,826,000 compared with the corresponding period last year, indicating greater industrial activity in Canada, since free goods comprise raw materials for domestic manufacture.

GOVERNMENTS—FINANCE

Taxation, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, continues to press heavily upon all kinds of business and all classes of people. Statistically, the situation is startling, expenditure by these

governments having increased from \$297,129,000 in 1914 to \$1,052,623,000 in 1931, or by 254%, while in the same period the increase in population was 35%. Falling revenues necessitate new levies to meet fixed charges on inordinate debt, and budgets remain unbalanced. Demands upon our various governments do not abate. Care of the unemployed is costly. Yet, some slight improvement may be noted. Governments have cut down controllable expenditure, revenues are rising and cheaper money has enabled debt conversion into lower rate interest bearing bonds to be made. There has been a diminution in the number of unemployed. Rigid economy by all governments must, however, persist until the present oppressive weight of taxation is lifted, if Canadian trade and industry are to flourish. In connection with governmental financing may be mentioned the re-entry of the Dominion Government into the London money market last August with a loan, handled in that centre by your Bank, of £15,000,000 which was largely over-subscribed, and the successful placing of a domestic Dominion loan of \$225,000,000 in October, of which \$170,000,000 was in the nature of a conversion.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

In what I have said, I would not have you think I have struck a depressing note. It is much to know that practically the world over trade is better than a year ago, and that in Canada, for the better part of this year, definite improvement in business has been going on. From personal observation I can say that a number of businesses of which I have an intimate knowledge are showing marked improvement. Canada's external commerce has grown in volume and value; nearly all industries have participated in enlarged production and a better market. Increased consumption of hydro-power has occurred. Textile mills have been well employed. Newsprint output is greater. Notable is the revival in the lumber trade after several years of steady recession—a revival caused by improved foreign markets, particularly the British—and outstanding is the success of the gold mining industry and improved output of other metals. The heavy industries, iron and steel, have not shared noticeably in the upturn because of the dullness in construction, and lack of orders from the railways for rails and rolling stock. Larger car loadings, increased bank clearings and bank debits, rising imports, especially of raw materials, a substantial decrease of unemployment and general confidence that the end of the downward path has been reached, are all encouraging signs. The word of cheer I give you is that business comprehensively is better and that there are some sound reasons to believe that the betterment will expand.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS' ADDRESS

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Jackson Dodds, as Joint General Manager, to read the address of the Joint General Managers, which was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Mr. Bog and myself I have the honour to present to you the one hundred and sixteenth annual Balance Sheet of the Bank.

Following are the principal changes in the Balance Sheet:—

Our Total Assets now amount to \$768,500,000 against \$769,200,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$700,000.

Quick Assets, comprised of cash, call loans, bank balances and high grade securities, aggregate \$492,500,000, or 71.15% of Liabilities to the Public, compared with 63.46% last year.

Reserves in actual cash total \$78,300,000, or 11.31% of Liabilities to the Public. The Bank's traditional policy of maintaining a strong position continues to be followed in the

interest of our depositors and in order that we may at all times be open to take on desirable new borrowing accounts, large or small, without curtailing our ability to meet the legitimate needs of present customers.

Call Loans at \$43,900,000 show an increase of \$18,700,000. Those in Canada are up \$2,500,000. Others are up \$16,200,000.

Our Deposits in Other Banks, \$25,400,000, are lower by \$6,300,000.

Investments, not exceeding market value, amount to \$317,000,000, as compared with \$267,000,000 last year, an increase of \$50,000,000. Dominion and Provincial Government Securities are up \$61,000,000, and Railway and other Bonds and Stocks \$3,000,000. Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian are down \$14,000,000.

Current Loans in Canada (including advances to Municipalities) total \$236,000,000, a decrease of \$45,000,000. Under this heading are advances to producers of primary products, to manufacturers and to customers engaged in all branches of commerce, and the reduction reflects the lessened requirements of borrowers in these classes.

Current Loans elsewhere aggregate \$11,800,000, a decrease of \$6,000,000.

Bank Premises are shown at \$14,500,000, the same figure as in 1932.

In valuing our assets ample reservations have been made for contingencies, bad and doubtful debts and depreciation of securities.

Capital and Rest remain unchanged at \$36,000,000 and \$38,000,000 respectively.

Deposits total \$634,700,000, a decrease of \$1,000,000. Notice Deposits are down \$15,000,000 and Demand Deposits \$2,000,000. Dominion and Provincial Government balances are up \$16,000,000.

The interest rate on Savings Deposits was reduced from 3% to 2½% as from 1st May last by all the Banks.

We have over one million deposit accounts in Canada, which bears testimony to the Bank's long established policy of maintaining a strong position and to the quality of the service rendered. The reduction in total Notice Deposits is evidence that many are obliged to draw on their savings, which have proved a boon to them in these times of reduced income.

Advances under the Finance Act, \$9,000,000, represent our share of the \$35,000,000 special borrowing by all the Banks in November, 1932.

Balances due to Banks are \$6,600,000, a decrease of \$6,400,000.

Profits are shown at \$4,005,000, as compared with \$4,663,000 last year, a decrease of \$658,000. The balance carried forward is \$1,585,000, an increase of \$340,000.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have not opened any new branches but have closed 26 which, after a fair trial, continued to show operating losses. During the same period the total number of branch offices closed in Canada by all the banks was 152; of this total 53 were sub-agencies. As mentioned on a former occasion, business in rural districts is steadily gravitating to the central points as a result of improved roads and the speed of travel.

The printed report of this meeting, which will be mailed to all shareholders, will contain interesting reviews by our Assistant General Managers, of agricultural, industrial and business conditions in the various provinces.

CONDITIONS IN CANADA

When we met twelve months ago we looked back upon a year about which the best that could be said was that it was past; there was little to encourage hope for the year which is now under review. Notwithstanding the apprehensive outlook, it can now be said that improvement has taken place. It would be a greater satisfaction to be able to say that it was shared in by all alike. Unfortunately this is not the case, but if conditions elsewhere do not interfere, we may look forward to a more general improvement. Canada, whose foreign trade is the fifth largest in the world, cannot be expected to return to prosperity until world trade is resumed on normal lines. Every country appears to be striving for an excess of exports over imports, but this will remain a mathematical impossibility. Meanwhile the greatest creditor nation in the world will not accept payment of debts owing her, in the only form that they can be paid, namely, in goods or services, and her money market is practically closed to outside borrowers.

The wheat crop for all Canada is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics at 271,821,000 bushels, as compared with 428,514,000 bushels last year. It has been a disappointing year in agriculture, and until the debt-paying and purchasing power of farmers is restored domestic business generally cannot regain normal activity.

Commodity prices, which declined persistently throughout 1932 and the first two months of 1933, showed some recovery in March and this recovery continued to July, since when there has been a minor recession.

Manufactured goods appear to have held most of their mid-summer gains. Average prices have remained through the depression closer to 1926 levels than have the average prices of raw materials.

Prices of farm products sank to a critically low level at the end of 1932, showed substantial improvement in 1933, but have receded from the peak of July. In September, farm prices were below one-half of the 1926 level.

This disparity in price movements imposes a crushing burden on agriculture, particularly on the grain producer.

Largely as a result of measures arising from the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, prices of animal products not only showed improvement since February last, but have risen fairly substantially since July. This is a welcome development, and it is hoped that Canada's participation in the valuable market for bacon and ham in the United Kingdom may continue to increase. Full advantage of this and other export opportunities offered can be secured only by careful study of British markets with a view to supplying what is desired, in reasonable quantities and at the right time.

Canada's trade within the British Empire increased by \$23,500,000 during the year ended 30th September, while the balance in Canada's favour was over \$30,000,000 greater than during the previous twelve months.

On the other hand, our trade with the United States during the same period decreased by \$105,000,000. For years past our purchases of goods from them have far exceeded their purchases from us, but it is interesting to note that the disparity against Canada narrowed this year to \$50,000,000, as against \$92,000,000 in 1932.

While Canada's world trade decreased by \$110,000,000, her favourable trade balance of \$126,000,000 showed an increase of \$84,000,000.

Tourist expenditures in Canada have been on a reduced scale.

Bank debits since April have been well over last year's figures, reflecting increased business turnover. Manufacturing activity

is fairly satisfactory in the light of prevailing conditions, and particularly in the case of tobacco products and, to a lesser extent, flour milling. Canada is the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire. Whereas formerly England had to compete in this market with foreign countries only, she now has the domestic manufacturer to meet. British firms have been slow in considering the advisability of establishing subsidiaries in Canada, as compared with American corporations which have done so with profit.

Imports of wool, cotton and crude petroleum have been abnormally high. The export market for lumber has improved appreciably, largely as a result of the Imperial Economic Conference held in Ottawa in 1932. Newsprint exports to the United States have increased latterly, but the volume of trade and the prices will have to show substantial betterment before reasonable levels are restored.

Industrial employment at the beginning of November showed its seventh consecutive monthly increase.

Great activity continues in the mining of precious metals, and producing gold mines are earning high profits.

New construction is at a low ebb as we have an excess of physical equipment over the needs of our present population.

Commercial failures in Canada for the twelve months ending September numbered 2,213, with liabilities of \$47,963,000. This compares with 2,427 failures, with liabilities of \$49,684,000, during the previous twelve months.

IMMIGRATION

During the twelve months ending with August, total immigration was 15,467 including 14,086 returned Canadians, compared with a total of 22,030 the previous twelve months, which included 18,496 returned Canadians. Great Britain has a large surplus population to distribute over the Empire annually and funds are provided from public and private sources to assist in this distribution. It is apparent that Canada is not attracting her share of agricultural families though we are in need of more people and have low-priced farms and free land suitable for mixed farming, where with helpful supervision the right type would soon become self-supporting.

CENTRAL BANK

The postponed decennial revision of the Bank Act, which was due in 1933, will come before the next session of Parliament. In the meantime, Banking and Currency in Canada have been overhauled by a Royal Commission which visited every province of the Dominion and listened to the representations of any and all who wished to appear before them, including the banks.

The distinguished gentlemen who comprised the Commission performed their task with the utmost patience, tact and discretion, and their report contains a great mass of valuable data which will provide an authoritative source of reference.

Our banking system has weathered a world-wide storm unprecedented in history, and it remains to be seen whether or not it is to be allowed to continue to serve the needs of the country as in the past.

The banks in Canada are owned by 48,271 shareholders, and have had entrusted to them the uninvested funds of over four million depositors. It is not unlikely that the views of depositors and shareholders as to the need for drastic changes in our system will be taken into consideration. So far as the institutions themselves are concerned, there are only ten of them, they are national in scope, and it is safe to say that they will accept, in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill, whatever decision may be reached in the general interest.

TAXATION

Governmental bodies, of which we have in Canada besides the Federal and nine Provincial, over four thousand Municipal, do not all welcome advice from taxpayers as to the need for economy in spending. Many elected bodies seem to feel that if they do not spend enough to make themselves popular they will be ousted and replaced by less capable administrators who might spend more. Fortunately this may not be said of all governing bodies, but the growth of the tax burden to the point it has now reached, which is admittedly the limit of endurance, and in some cases beyond it, can mean one thing only, and that is drastic reduction in ordinary and special expenditures. Budgets must be balanced if credit and solvency are to be maintained.

This will involve the discontinuance of many outlays for services which have come to be looked upon as necessities, but which we cannot afford to pay for and must therefore do without. These do not include intelligent and well administered expenditures for relief of the many who, through no fault of their own, are temporarily denied an opportunity to earn a living and must be helped as a matter of ordinary course in times like the present.

There is nothing in what has just been said that is not well known to members of governing bodies, and its purpose is to emphasize to citizens that in paying taxes (direct and indirect) they do not discharge their full obligation; there is still the important duty of insisting that the same care be exercised in the use of public moneys as taxpayers exercise in their own personal expenditures.

UNITED STATES

One of the most potent influences retarding recovery throughout the world has been uncertainty, for without some feeling of assurance as to what lies before them prudent business men avoid making future commitments. Particularly has this been evident in the United States, where, with all the equipment necessary, an abundance of capital, the widest diversification of products, and the largest domestic market of any country in the world, business has been at a low ebb. Various well-intentioned plans of a nature and on a scale never before permitted in a democratic country are being put into effect, accompanied by a promise to try out still others if necessary to goad business up-grade. The undertaking of such a colossal and unprecedented experiment is of course their own affair, and our earnest wish in Canada is, as it may well be, that success may be achieved. Failure would have an incalculable effect on the morale of the people if not liberally discounted in advance. Our proximity to the United States, and our close association in business, cause us to take more than a detached interest in the progress of events there.

A great many in the United States still think that continued patience and perseverance in clearing away the wreckage caused by the bursting of the boom would have been of more enduring benefit than a headlong pursuit of phantom prosperity.

It would be wholly incomprehensible if the United States, in spite of repeated examples, ancient and modern, of the final effects of currency inflation, permitted themselves to be dragged down. The measured doses that have been administered have already created a craving for more, and it will require a high order of courage and stamina to prevent a complete breakdown. So much has been written and said on the subject of currency inflation that it is not proposed to take up your time by repetition.

In March last, banking throughout the United States was summarily suspended. Since that date efforts have been made to resume the service, but there are still locked up in institutions,

closed or operating on a restricted basis, deposits totalling \$2,000,000,000, a sum in excess of the total savings deposits in Canada.

LONDON, ENGLAND

The situation in Great Britain is in refreshing contrast with that of a year ago. The pound had then reached its low of \$3.14½ in terms of United States dollars. To-day it once again enjoys the confidence of the world. Government funding and the low interest cost of the floating debt have resulted in important savings to the Treasury. The exchequer revenue and expenditure position as at 23rd November has improved £46,000,000 over a year ago. The adverse balance of trade for ten months to October 31st at £205,000,000 has been reduced by over £31,000,000. Industry in general is expanding under tariff protection and low interest rates. Unemployment is steadily decreasing and has lessened by over 448,000 in the past year. At the same time, the cost of living has increased little, prices of general commodities having risen some 4% only during the year.

Money has been superabundant in the London market during the past year and low rates of interest continue. The Bank of England rate has held at 2% and the call money rate, which has been as low as ¼ of 1%, is now about ¾ of 1% per annum. The rate for three months treasury bills has fluctuated between ¼ of 1% and the present 1%. Stock exchange securities in general and British funds, industrials and home rails in particular have appreciated considerably during the past few months. The market is held to be in a healthy condition, which, however, might become somewhat impaired should there be any substantial increase in the volume of foreign money seeking employment in London. Purchasers of gold continue willing to pay a substantial premium over the continental parity value of the metal for the privilege of having it in London.

Capital issues for the twelve months ending 31st October at £128,848,000 were some £24,000,000 greater than for the previous year. Restrictions still exist concerning the flotation of capital issues but exceptions continue to be made in favour of some empire requirements.

The extent of the depreciation of the dollar is beginning to be a cause of some concern to British exporters although they hope that continued low prices of raw materials may remain an offset against unfavourable effects on British trade.

FRANCE

Conditions in France are in some respects less satisfactory than a year ago. A large budget deficit, already high taxation, and the difficulty of reducing public expenditure, face the country's fourth government of the year 1933. Owing to the depreciation of foreign currencies in relation to the gold franc, exports have been seriously affected and the visible adverse balance of trade at francs 8,703,000,000 (provisional figures) has increased during the ten months to 31st October by francs 444,000,000 over last year's actual figures. Unemployment has increased somewhat and income from tourists considerably reduced. On the other hand, crops have been good and general industrial production has improved some 15%.

Notwithstanding the large stocks of gold in the Bank of France and the wishes of government and public, doubts are expressed as to whether, in view of foreign withdrawals of gold which have already begun and possible internal drawings, France may not be forced to abandon the gold standard.

CONCLUSION

It is a wholesome and a healthy exercise to think optimistically, and the annals of this Bank, the history of former depressions and present indications fully support the confident

hope that normal times will return. But we must not be unmindful that Canada's prosperity is dependent upon keeping her own house in order and on the ability and the willingness of other countries to purchase her products, for we are not without competition.

Natural correctives are working toward world recovery, but many artificial barriers still impede progress. Economic and financial disruption have been brought about to no small extent by the operations of Central Banks under political influence, by excessive tariffs and quotas, by exaggerated nationalism bordering on ancient tribalism, the stoppage of free migration of peoples, distrust and selfishness, by impatience, a loss of individualism on the part of citizens and their surrender of independence in many former democratic countries.

In contrast, Canada is fortunately circumstanced in that it is a young country, with an abundance of nature's gifts, with a hardy people, self-reliant and free of traditional hatreds, and with an inspiring past and a boundless future.

QUEBEC

Crops generally were slightly below average. Production of maple syrup and sugar was under normal. Hay was light; cereals, though short in straw, were of good quality. Potatoes yielded well. Insufficient moisture resulted in pasturage being only fair. While hog prices show a slight improvement, cattle prices have remained low. The small increase in prices of agricultural products has been of little real benefit to the farmer on account of rising costs of other commodities.

While domestic consumption has been small, substantial shipments of spruce lumber to England have reduced stocks on hand materially. Larger woods operations this season are forecast, as many contracts have been obtained for shipments to Great Britain next year. Hardwood lumber has moved slowly.

Satisfactory reductions in pulpwood inventories necessitate a larger cut this winter than for several seasons.

The decline in newsprint production was arrested in the early summer. Unsettled conditions prevail in the industry and present price levels on restricted tonnage prevent profitable operations.

Due to better demand for various grades of pulp, especially sulphite used in the rayon industry, production was larger than last year.

Flour mills report a betterment in the volume of domestic and export trade. Competition has been keen.

Consumption of refined sugar declined, but operating conditions in the industry remain reasonably satisfactory.

Production of aluminium at Arvida was carried on at about 50% of plant capacity. Lower demand resulted in a portion of the output going into storage.

The amount of asbestos and copper mined was larger than in 1932, but production of gold and silver was slightly less.

Cotton mills have been operating at 75/100% of capacity for some time; sales have steadily increased.

Woollen mills have operated on a larger scale than last year. Artificial and real silk mills have been working at capacity throughout the year.

Prices of raw furs in the primary markets are from 20/30% higher than last year. Retail trade was affected by forced sales early in the year but has improved lately.

In the clothing industry prices have firmed and distress selling in men's wear has declined. Competition by numerous

small manufacturers of women's apparel has had a detrimental effect on this section of the industry.

A distinct upturn in the boot and shoe business commenced in the early spring and manufacturers operated at practically full time during the summer; during the autumn, however, the usual seasonal decrease occurred.

Hides and leather prices increased steadily until the late summer and then turned somewhat weaker.

In the early months of the year the rubber industry operated on a lower scale than for the corresponding period in 1932, but an improvement set in during the summer. In the shoe division Japanese competition has been met with in the export market.

Building construction was less than last year. Property values have declined and sales, except at low prices, are difficult to make. Mortgage money is hard to obtain.

The position of wholesalers and retailers, generally, has shown some improvement during the past year. Hand-to-mouth buying is still in evidence. Collection of old accounts has been difficult.

The business of the country storekeepers continues to suffer from mail order competition and from the tendency of the public to favour shopping in larger stores.

Due largely to economic conditions in the United States, tourist traffic showed a substantial decline from 1932, both in numbers and in expenditures.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company has resumed work on its power development at Rapide Blanc on the St. Maurice River.

Expenditures of the Federal Government were largely for dredging work and unemployment relief. The Provincial Government continued their outlays on roads, bridges and colonization. Construction of the new bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Caughnawaga is well under way. Considerable sums were disbursed in relief works and the burden on municipalities has been heavy.

To sum up, prevailing low prices for primary products, together with reduced wages, are still forcing a large part of the population to confine purchases to necessities. Unemployment in urban centres remains a major problem, but in rural areas will be alleviated by increased operations in the woods. Increasing taxation and the difficulty of meeting debt obligations incurred during the period of higher price levels retard the return to more prosperous conditions, but individuals and business concerns have made some progress towards adjusting themselves to changed conditions.

ONTARIO

While Ontario crops were of good quality, the yield was below average. The season opened under favourable conditions but a long midsummer drought and abnormally high temperatures took their toll. Harvesting operations commenced earlier than usual and all grain crops were garnered in good condition. Root crops were below average and potatoes show the lowest yield since 1916. Peaches and pears were below average and small fruits were light. The grape crop was lighter than last year. Apples are plentiful and of good quality. There is a considerable increase in the acreage sown to fall wheat and the present growth is promising.

A reduced acreage was planted to tobacco and the crop was below that of last year in quantity and quality. The opening top price is the same as last year.

Drought conditions and consequent drying up of pastures forced many farmers to market cattle in an unfinished condition,

with resultant disappointing price returns. While the export of cattle to the United Kingdom has considerably increased, prices have been below those of last year. Stockers and feeders have been slow of sale. Hogs have been in good demand at considerably better prices than a year ago. The average prices this year for cheese and butter have been slightly higher than those for the preceding year.

Lumber mills have continued to operate on a restricted schedule, and with a better demand stocks have been reduced and prices are firmer. The pulp and paper industry has shown improvement during the last six months. Newsprint mills have stepped up production slightly and sulphite pulp and kraft plants are more active. Bush operations are expected to be conducted on a larger scale this winter.

Activity in the production of minerals has been greater, with increased production of nickel, zinc and lead. The demand for gold has stimulated mining activity in Northern Ontario and resulted in the resumption of the operation of several low grade properties. An increasing number of promising new developments are under way and several new producers are expected to commence milling operations next year.

Fishing on the Great Lakes resulted in light catches and prices again were unsatisfactory.

A marked increase in industrial activity commenced during the early summer and increased production in nearly all lines has since been maintained. Textile and knitting mills, tanneries, shoe plants and wearing apparel manufacturers are operating well above the level of a year ago. Production and sales in the automobile industry have shown a moderate increase over the previous year. Farm implement manufacturers' operations have been largely confined to repairs and part replacements. Manufacturers of construction supplies, paints, varnishes, et cetera, continue to experience restriction of output due to stagnation in the building trades. Furniture factories are operating at higher capacity. Flour millers report domestic business normal but export business quiet. Packing companies' export sales have shown a material expansion. The business of heavy industries continues to lag.

Wholesalers in Ontario have experienced an increase in the volume of business transactions as compared with last year, although much of the improvement is associated with the rise in commodity prices and an undetermined amount of buying of both raw and finished products, stimulated by the expectation of higher price levels. Few of the advances in wholesale quotations have as yet been translated into retail prices, although retailers are now beginning to reprice their merchandise. Collections have shown improvement. Tourist traffic was below normal and the spending power of visitors was noticeably less.

Government and municipal expenditures have been curtailed and, apart from maintenance of public highways and unemployment relief, have been in considerably reduced figures. No new public works of importance have been undertaken. The Provincial Government have expended \$5,250,000 on new paved highways and approximately \$3,600,000 for maintenance and upkeep of highways. Relief expenditures have been reduced due to the improvement in the employment situation.

There has been little demand for urban real estate or farm lands, and values have depreciated. Building construction has suffered a further contraction and prospects are not encouraging at this time. There is, however, evidence of a growing demand for moderate-priced houses, and it is generally felt there is room for renewed building operations on a moderate scale when mortgage funds are again available. Taxes are very burdensome.

There has been no railway construction during the past year.

During the year the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, through taking delivery of power previously contracted for, have increased their capacity by 60,000 h.p. on the Niagara System and 6,000 h.p. on the Eastern Ontario System. Approximately 75 miles of new low voltage transmission lines and 300 miles of new rural primary lines were erected this year by the Commission.

The advanced prices for agricultural products have offset to an extent the smaller crop yield and have given a slight measure of relief to the farmer in reducing the spread between the returns received for what he has to sell and the outlay for what he must buy. The Empire Trade Agreements concluded at Ottawa last year have opened an important preferential market and have considerably stimulated the export of cattle, bacon and apples.

Ontario's gold mining industry has made a substantial contribution to Canada's exports during the past three years.

With increased employment arising from renewed industrial activity, the outlook for the coming year appears brighter.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Hay was a good average crop; yields of cereals were slightly below normal. Potato acreage was smaller than usual, but the crop was of good quality and the yield per acre in some districts the best in years; prices so far have been above those of 1932. The Annapolis Valley enjoyed an excellent crop of apples; exports to the English market are realizing satisfactory prices. Notwithstanding some improvement in dairy produce and eggs, prices of farm products generally are still low.

The domestic market for lumber has been dull, but the demand for spruce from Great Britain has increased. Stocks are low; this winter's woods operations for saw logs and pulpwood will be materially in excess of last season.

The dried fish industry continues to dwindle, while the fresh fish business is increasing. The catch of cod was slightly in excess of last year. Prices have been low and conditions in foreign markets unsatisfactory. Herring was abundant. The catch of lobsters on the whole was up to average, with prices showing some improvement.

Coal mines operated on a reduced basis during the first six months of the year; since then they have been more active. Production of gypsum in Nova Scotia declined substantially.

During the early months of the year steel plants were quiet, but latterly have been fairly busy on rail orders. Woollen mills have been active, while cotton factories have been operating on reduced schedules. Sugar refineries report business practically on the same basis as last year.

Wholesale and retail trade continues dull. Groceries and dry goods moved fairly well, but hardware dealers were affected by the lack of building construction and woods operations. Collections have been fair to slow.

Dominion, provincial and municipal expenditures have been confined mainly to necessary work and relief measures. The Canadian National Railways completed the new Union Station at Saint John, N.B., but railway expenditures generally were curtailed.

There has been little activity in either urban or rural property; notwithstanding low costs, construction of new buildings has been negligible.

The population shows little change. Tourist traffic last year again decreased both in number and in the amount of money spent.

To sum up, the Maritime Provinces have again experienced a difficult year. Fishermen, lumbermen and farmers have

suffered from low prices for their products. Some improvement has taken place in recent months and, with better prospects for the sales of lumber and higher prices for potatoes and apples, the outlook may be considered more encouraging than it was a year ago.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The times continue difficult. Grain yields are poor and prices, although better than last year, remain unprofitable. Until grain growing and livestock raising yield a margin over cost, Western purchasing power and debt paying ability will continue to be severely restricted.

The prairie wheat crop is said to approximate 250,000,000 bushels, which compares with 435,000,000 bushels last year and a ten-year average of 385,000,000 bushels. The grade and milling quality are high. Acres seeded totalled 25,177,000, or 4.6% less than last year.

The area sown to oats, barley, rye and flax varied little from 1932, but the yield of 230,000,000 bushels equals only two-thirds of last year's crop.

The yield of all crops per acre is the smallest since 1919.

Early growing conditions were favourable, but drought in June and July inflicted serious damage except in northern areas. Grasshoppers wrought extensive havoc over southern territories. The soil over vast stretches is infested with grasshopper eggs, and although measures to combat the menace are being undertaken, there is risk of damage next year.

The price of No. 1 Northern wheat at Fort William during September and October this year averaged 64 cents per bushel. Last year it averaged 50 cents. Allowing for freight, et cetera, farmers netted on the average 47 cents this year against 33 cents last year. Fluctuations in the pound sterling and in dollars have definitely affected our domestic prices. A sharp increase in grain prices during early summer stimulated general business immediately, but unfortunately the movement was short-lived.

Southern Alberta produced 140,000 tons of sugar beets, nearly equalling the record crop of last year. The industry is well established and is now an integral part of the business life of a large area.

Hogs have brought profitable prices following the Ottawa Agreement, and returns from sheep raising have improved, but the livestock industry is depressed, with prices generally below production costs and with foreign tariffs prohibitive. Cattle shipments to Great Britain have increased and returns on the right type of animal, heavy shipping costs notwithstanding, have netted more than would have been obtained on home markets. Movements to improve strains are to be commended in light of the selective requirements of all markets.

Butter production has increased appreciably; lower prices have prevailed. A large shipment was exported recently to bring stocks more into line with domestic needs.

Mineral production in Manitoba is advancing in importance and new gold fields are being actively sought. Producing gold mines, though comparatively small, are being explored and developed. Extraction of other metals keeps pace with last year. The output of Saskatchewan lignite coal has increased but this has been reflected in decreased consumption of Alberta coal. The Turner Valley oil fields in Alberta have shown considerable activity and drilling continues.

Manufacturers feel the pinch of slow business, although in spots, such as provisions and smaller essentials, there is some improvement. Breweries have experienced somewhat sporadic business. Flour mills have operated fairly steadily but not on full time. The heavy industries and others catering to construction work are very quiet.

Wholesale merchandising in certain food and clothing staples has recovered slightly; otherwise last year's low levels have prevailed. Retail trade is generally sluggish. Chain and departmental stores have enjoyed a larger patronage. Much agricultural machinery is wearing out, but the implement business is very dull. There has been some improvement in sales of the cheaper lines of motor cars.

Business has received some fillip in districts where crop yields have been satisfactory.

Credit is given sparingly. Current accounts are being reasonably well paid but collections on old accounts are very slow and large losses are inevitable.

In the grain trade competition has been keen and narrow profits have been general. Storage on a heavy carryover will help to counterbalance diminished revenues from this year's small crop.

Provincial Governments have widened legislation protecting debtors, and creditors' recourse depends largely on the disposition of Boards established by Provincial Governments to administer protective legislation. The mass of debtors have not the need of shelter behind such legislation, as creditors are indulgent and often generous.

Apart from the maintenance of necessary services, expenditures of Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments have been confined to relief. Provincial and Municipal administrations have effected economies and sought further means of taxation, yet deficits will be unavoidable, although in smaller amounts than last year. Many rural municipalities have reduced current indebtedness and improved financial positions by resorting to more energetic tax collection methods and by restricting controllable outlays. Relief will have to be continued in both urban and rural areas; its cost is imposing an extreme burden on many municipalities.

Railway construction and immigration are at a standstill.

From the port of Churchill 2,700,000 bushels of wheat were shipped—the same quantity as last year. A shipment of cattle to England was made. There were some imports but the tonnage was not large.

Despite low costs, building is only a fraction of normal. Sales of real estate are few and at distress prices. Non-revenue producing property is reverting to municipalities due to oppressive taxes. On city mortgages, interest has been well met but arrears on farm mortgages continue to pyramid.

The abnormal carryover of 137,000,000 bushels of wheat in midsummer, 1932, increased to the unprecedented total of 219,000,000 bushels on 31st July this year, and although under the quota agreement Canada will receive her full share of the needs of importing countries, huge holdings again seem inevitable next July.

The welfare of the Prairies depends upon the maintenance of reasonable exchange values of grain, livestock and dairy products for the needs of the farming community, such as labour, building materials, machinery, household requirements, et cetera. Until existing inequalities disappear conditions will remain depressed. A reasonable rise in prices of primary products would greatly improve conditions.

Farmers have cut operating expenses to a minimum but, notwithstanding, prices bring less than cost. Agriculture is suffering largely from external situations such as tariff barriers raised by former importing countries, quotas, substitution of cheaper foods for wheat, lessened buying power, exchange difficulties, et cetera. Until there is amelioration, recovery is challenged. Meantime it is sound practice to maintain and improve, where

possible, the quality of Canada's grain, livestock and dairy products; much has been accomplished but more can be done. Endeavouring to grow wheat on sub-marginal lands has proved unprofitable. Many farmers have so rounded out their activities that when one source of revenue fails others are available, yet this system is not so universal as it might be. The Prairie Provinces are suffering from an overweight of Government indebtedness; further expansion of expensive public services should be stopped and efforts be made to follow a course that will bring about lower taxes. Adherence to practicable and reasonable measures will enable the Prairies year in and year out to cope with conditions to best advantage and should ensure a healthy and sound economy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Spring was backward throughout the Province and crops generally have been below average. Prices of agricultural produce have shown some improvement over last year but are still below normal. Conditions in the dairy industry are unsatisfactory and the farmers and distributors are at present endeavouring to come to some agreement regarding the surplus milk supply, which has been their major problem for some years. The apple crop is estimated at 15% below average and, while the domestic market is uncertain, the export trade to Great Britain should prove satisfactory as a result of the preference now enjoyed in that market and the improvement in sterling exchange. Cattle are in excellent condition, but prices are decidedly unremunerative.

The embargo placed on Russian lumber by Great Britain last spring resulted in British Columbia lumber entering the United Kingdom in sufficient quantities to permit numerous coastal mills to resume operations. This market is now of the utmost importance to the industry and it is hoped that it will be retained under the Imperial Trade Agreement. It is estimated that over 500,000,000 feet B.M. will be exported from British Columbia this year to countries outside the North American Continent, which will constitute a record. Prices have strengthened considerably and operations are now at approximately 50% of capacity. The domestic market is very inactive, and with exports to the United States practically excluded by the high tariff, the industry in the interior of the Province, which relies on these markets, is still in a very depressed condition.

In mining, extensive development work has taken place on many gold properties and the Pioneer and Bralorne mines have become important producers during the year. The value of gold recoveries in British Columbia during 1933 is expected to be considerably in excess of \$5,000,000, and the outlook is encouraging. Operations of the larger base metal mines have been continued on a curtailed basis and prices have not increased sufficiently to enable the smaller properties to resume operations. The coal mining industry continues to be in a depressed condition.

The salmon pack for this season up to date totals 1,147,079 cases and exceeds that for the corresponding period last year by approximately 136,000 cases. The prospects for the packers at the commencement of the season were encouraging, as there were only nominal stocks on hand, but it is now expected that the year's operations will prove unprofitable. This is due to the fact that there was only a light run of the choicer varieties, which resulted in competitive buying of the raw fish by the canneries, and to the fact that a large proportion of the pack is composed of Pinks, a cheap grade of fish which can be sold at only a nominal profit. Prices have shown some improvement over last year and the pack is being marketed readily.

During the 1932-33 grain season, shipments through Vancouver totalled 96,872,772 bushels, which constituted a new record for the port and compares with 84,587,000 bushels for the previous crop year. Exports to the United Kingdom accounted

for 87% of the total and the grain shipments through Vancouver represented 43% of the grain exported from Canada during last season. The elevator storage capacity in Vancouver of 17,970,000 bushels is now the greatest of any seaport in the world.

Manufacturers catering to the lumber and mining industries have experienced a considerable improvement in their business, but production generally is still below normal. Slightly better conditions prevail in the pulp and paper industry.

The increased activity in the basic industries of the Province has stimulated both wholesale and retail trade, and an upward trend in prices has been noticeable. Current transactions are being met promptly but little headway is being made with old accounts. Tourist traffic, while somewhat heavier than last year, was considerably below normal.

The real estate market remains dormant, with values and rentals showing little change during the year. Many stores and residences are vacant and construction has fallen off considerably. Mortgage funds are very difficult to obtain.

While business is still below normal, there is a marked improvement over last year as a result of the increased activity in the lumber and mining industries, which are of primary importance in British Columbia. Current taxes have been met fairly well and with few exceptions the municipalities are in a sound condition. Unemployment, though less extensive, still constitutes a serious problem. While progress will doubtless be slow, a more confident feeling is prevalent in business circles and the general outlook is much more satisfactory than it has been for some years past.

NEWFOUNDLAND

The estimated total catch of codfish this year, approximately 800,000 quintals, is less by 20% than that of last year, yet the value will be greater owing to good curing weather, new Government regulations and the rise in sterling. Both the shore catch and the Labrador catch were off in volume, but returns from the Bank fishery were better. The Government extended the lobster season and the pack will be greater than last year; demand is good and prices firm. The salmon catch was slightly better than in 1932, while the herring pack was about equal that of last year—the worst on record. The seal fishery was very successful, the catch, 176,046 seals, being greater than the total of the two previous years. The preference granted cod liver oil by Britain has opened the market there and resulted in better prices to fishermen.

Agriculture is not an important industry in Newfoundland, but last year local societies were formed to encourage the development of the land and more attention is being given to farming and raising of livestock.

The mining industry has been more active, but the expectation of a large increase in iron ore exports to England as a result of Imperial Conference Agreements has not yet been realized. Lead and zinc mines at Buchans have been in full operation.

The paper mills at Grand Falls continue at capacity, while those at Corner Brook, which curtailed operations during the current year, are again on full time. It is reported that the cut of pulpwood will be double that of last year.

Clothing factories are working on reduced schedules. The boot and shoe industry report improved demand, but low prices. Wholesale and retail trade conditions have been poor, with curtailed sales reported in most lines.

Newfoundland continues to suffer because of world conditions, as many of the countries in which its products find a market are in poor condition economically. The situation in Brazil, one of Newfoundland's largest customers, continues unsatisfactory on account of foreign exchange difficulties.

Government revenue was insufficient to pay the Debt Service. Last December the British and Canadian Governments assisted Newfoundland to meet its obligations in full, and in June an advance was made by the British Government for this purpose. The Royal Commission, which has been investigating Newfoundland's problems, issued its report on the 21st November.

The Commission considers it impossible for the Island to surmount unaided the unprecedented difficulties confronting it and recommends suspension of the existing form of Government and its replacement by a special Commission of Government subject to supervisory control by the Government of the United Kingdom. It recommends, also, that the Government of the United Kingdom assume general responsibility for the finances of the Island until such time as it may become self-supporting again.

MEXICO

As internal conditions prevented Mexico indulging in post-war speculation and expansion to the same extent as many other countries, it has not been as seriously affected by the depression and, therefore, should respond quickly to improvement in world trade. During the past six months mining and oil companies have increased output and other industries are more active. Crops in general have been fair and prices are higher. The sugar industry appears to be in a better condition, as the surplus over domestic requirements has been exported and production is under control. The volume of foreign trade, which for some months previously had shown substantial increases, dropped sharply in October; the balance continues in favour of Mexico.

The establishment of small local banks is being encouraged and has resulted in the opening of a large number of these institutions. The country has been comparatively free from banking troubles in recent years. The Banco de Mexico has been authorized to regulate foreign exchange and appears to be doing so satisfactorily. The peso has been kept steady for some time at about 3.55 to the United States dollar.

REPORT ADOPTED

The Chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. H. R. Drummond, that the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., moved, seconded by Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., that Messrs. Charles A. Hodgson, C.A., and W. D. Glendinning, C.A., be appointed Auditors of the Bank for the ensuing year, and that the ballot for the Auditors be taken at the same time as the ballot for Directors is taken.

The motion was carried.

[On motion of Mr. A. O. Dawson, seconded by Mr. D. Forbes Angus, resolutions appointing the necessary proxies for the Bank at meetings of controlled companies were unanimously adopted.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS

Sir William Stavert, K.B.E., then moved, seconded by Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, that the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the President, the Vice-Presidents, and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman: "I thank you very much indeed on behalf of myself and fellow Directors for this mark of confidence. We have certainly had a difficult year, but I can say for my part that I

have always had the very generous support of all my Directors in the conduct of the affairs of the Bank." (Applause.)

The Hon. Thomas Ahearn, P.C., moved, seconded by Mr. W. A. Black, "That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the General Managers, the Assistant General Managers, the Superintendents, the Managers and other officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Ahearn, said:

"On this occasion I think we may well emphasize the fact that this motion is more than a formality; that it is a sincere acknowledgment upon the part of the shareholders of the splendid services of a loyal staff under the singularly able command of the General Managers, Mr. Bog and Mr. Dodds, and their assistants. Times such as these are a real test of the quality of the personnel of any business institution, and I am sure you will agree with me that in the high reputation which the Bank maintains, and in the impressive results of the year's operations, as revealed in the statements presented here to-day, we see a marked tribute to the character and the ability of those who, at Head Office, and throughout the Dominion and abroad, so creditably conduct the everyday business of our Bank." (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. Black: "I have much pleasure in seconding the motion."

The motion was passed unanimously.

In reply to the resolution, Mr. Bog said:

"I have to thank you on behalf of Mr. Dodds and myself, the Assistant General Managers, the Superintendents, the Managers, and all members of the staff, for your kind reference to our services during the past year. The remarks with which you have introduced this resolution will be a great inspiration to all of us whose careers are bound up with the great Institution to which we have the honour to belong. It is a source of real gratification that all members of the staff are included in the resolution. This recognition by the shareholders to-day will encourage every man and woman in the Bank's employ." (Applause.)

The Chairman then said: "The remaining business before the meeting is the ballot for the appointment of Auditors and the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The ballot is now open for these purposes."

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. Charles A. Hodgson, C.A., and W. D. Glendinning, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors, and the following gentlemen elected Directors: The Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C., D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. A. Black, The Honourable Patrick Burns, The Honourable Henry Cockshutt, A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, Ross H. McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., C. F. Sise, W. N. Tilley, K.C., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President and Mr. H. R. Drummond and Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Executive Committee of the Board was appointed, consisting of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Mr. H. R. Drummond, Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., and Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

PRESIDENT

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.

MAJ.-GEN. THE HON. S. C. MEWBURN, C.M.G.

GENERAL MANAGERS

W. A. BOG

JACKSON DODDS

DIRECTORS

D. FORBES ANGUS, ESQ.

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

HAROLD KENNEDY, ESQ.

THE HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT

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

F. E. MEREDITH, ESQ., K.C.

THE HON. THOMAS AHEARN, P.C.

J. W. MCCONNELL, ESQ.

W. A. BLACK, ESQ.

A. O. DAWSON, ESQ.

W. N. TILLEY, ESQ., K.C.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

THE HON. PATRICK BURNS

ROSS H. MCMASTER, ESQ.

C. F. SISE, ESQ.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.

H. R. DRUMMOND, ESQ.

MAJ.-GEN. THE HON. S. C. MEWBURN, C.M.G.

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

LONDON COMMITTEE

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G. (*Chairman*)

F. R. S. BALFOUR, ESQ.

SIR HARDMAN LEVER, BART., K.C.B.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

PARIS COMITÉ CONSULTATIF

M. GASTON MENIER

CAPITAL <i>paid up</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 36,000,000.00
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,585,451.28
TOTAL ASSETS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	768,535,908.65

The Bank has 580 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.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT - - - - - HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

BRANCHES IN CANADA

ALBERTA

ACME
ALLIANCE
BANFF (June to Sept.)
BENTLEY
CALGARY
" Elbow Park
" Stock Yards
CAMROSE
CARBON
CARDSTON
CARSTAIRS
CASTOR
CHAUVIN
COUTTS
DAYSLAND
DELBURNE
DRUMHELLER
EDGERTON
EDMONTON
" 97th Street at
103rd A. Avenue
FORESTBURG
GRANDE PRAIRIE
HUGHENDEN
HYTHE
IRMA
ISLAY
KILLAM
LACOMBE
LAKE LOUISE (Chateau
Lake Louise Branch—June
to Sept.)
LEDUC
LETHBRIDGE
MAGRATH
MANNVILLE
MEDICINE HAT
MORRIN
MYRNAM
OKOTOKS
OLDS
PARADISE VALLEY—Sub
to Edgerton
PONOKA
RAYMOND
RED DEER
RIMBEY
SEDGWICK
STETTNER
THORSBY
TOFIELD
TROCHU
TWO HILLS
VEGREVILLE
VIKING
WAINWRIGHT
WESTLOCK
WETASKIWIN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASHCROFT
CHILLIWACK
CLOVERDALE
DUNCAN
ENDERBY
ESQUIMALT
KAMLOOPS
KASLO
KELOWNA
KIMBERLEY
MERRITT
NANAIMO
NELSON
NEW DENVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
NORTH VANCOUVER
OAK BAY
PENTICTON
PORT ALBERNI
PORT HANEY
POWELL RIVER
PRINCE GEORGE
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCETON
REVELSTOKE
ROSSLAND
SIDNEY
STEWART
TERRACE
TRAIL
VANCOUVER
" Broadway & Granville
Street
" Broadway & Main
Street
" Carrall & Hastings
Streets
" Forty-fourth Avenue &
Fraser Street
" Fourth Avenue & Alma
Road
" Granville & Davie
Streets
" Homer & Hastings
Streets

BRITISH COLUMBIA— Continued

VANCOUVER (continued)
" Hotel Vancouver
" Kerrisdale
" Main & Hastings
Streets
" Marine Building
" Pender & Columbia
Streets
" Prior & Main Streets
" Thirty-fourth Avenue &
Victoria Drive
" Vancouver Heights
" West Point Grey
VERNON
VICTORIA
" Government Street
WEST SUMMERLAND
WILLIAMS LAKE

MANITOBA

BELMONT
BOWSMAN RIVER
BRANDON
CARBERY
CHURCHILL
DAUPHIN
GLADSTONE
HARTNEY
MACGREGOR
MINOTONAS
MORRIS
NEEPAWA
OAK LAKE
OAK RIVER
OAKVILLE
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
RESTON
RUSSELL
SELKIRK
SOURIS
THE PAS
WINNIPEG
" Bannerman Avenue &
Main Street
" Corydon Avenue
" Ellice Avenue &
Sherbrook Street
" Fort Rouge
" Hart Avenue & Kelvin
Street
" Higgins Avenue &
Main Street
" Logan Avenue
" Lombard Street
" McGregor Street &
Selkirk Avenue
" Morley Avenue &
Osborne Street
" Portage Avenue
" Portage Avenue &
Goulding Street
" Portage Avenue &
Vaughan Street
" Selkirk Avenue &
Arlington Street

NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST
CHATHAM
FREDERICTON
GRAND FALLS
HARTLAND
MONCTON
PERTH
SAINT JOHN
" Haymarket Square
" Union Street
ST. STEPHEN
SHEDIAK
WOODSTOCK

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST
BRIDGEWATER
CANO
GLACE BAY
HALIFAX
" North End
" Willow Tree
LUNenburg
MAHON BAY
PORT HOOD
RIVERPORT
SYDNEY
WOLFVILLE
YARMOUTH

ONTARIO

ACTON
ALLSTON
ALMONTE
ALVINGTON
AMHERSTBURG
ARNPRIOR
ATHENS
AULTSVILLE—Sub to Wales
AURORA
AYLMER
BARRY'S BAY
BEACHVILLE—Sub to
Ingersoll
BELLEVILLE
BLENHEIM
BOBAYGEON
BOTHWELL
BOWMANVILLE
BRAMPTON
BRANTFORD
BRESLAU—Sub to
Kitchener
BRIDGEPORT—Sub to
Kitchener
BRINSTON—Sub to Iroquois
BROCKVILLE
BRONTE
BRUCEFIELD—Sub to
Hensall
CALABOGIE—Sub to
Renfrew
CAMPBELLFORD
CHATHAM
CHATSORTH
CHESTERVILLE
CLARKSON
CLINTON
COBLEN
COLLINGWOOD
CORNWALL
" McConnell Avenue &
Montreal Road
COURTLAND
CREEMORE
DELHI
DOUGLAS
DRUMBO
EAST WINDSOR
EGANVILLE
ELGIN
ELORA
EXETER
FENELON FALLS
FINCH
FOREST
FORMOSA—Sub to
Teeswater
FORT ERIE
FORT ERIE NORTH
FORT WILLIAM
FRANKFORD
GALT
GANANOQUE
GEORGETOWN
GLENCOE
CODERICH
GORE BAY
GRANTON—Sub to Lucan
GUELPH
HALBURTON
HAMILTON
" Barton Street &
Victoria Avenue
" Central Market
" Gage Avenue & Barton
Street
" Holton Avenue
" James & Barton Streets
" Main Street East
(Delta)
" Victoria Avenue
" Westinghouse Avenue
HANOVER
HENSALL
HESPELER
HIGHGATE
HOLSTEIN—Sub to
Mount Forest
INGERSOLL
IROQUOIS
KAGAWONG—Sub to Gore
Bay (May to Oct.)
KINCARDINE
KINGSTON
KINGSVILLE
KIRKTON—Sub to Mitchell
KITCHENER
KOMOKA—Sub to Market
Square, London
LAMBTON MILLS
LANCASTER
LANDSOWNE
LA SALLE
LEAMINGTON
LINDSAY
LISTOWEL
LITTLE CURRENT

ONTARIO—Continued

LONDESBOURGH—Sub
to Clinton
LONDON
" City Hall
" East
" Market Square
" South
LUCAN
LUCKNOW
MANITOWANING
MARKDALE
MEAFORD
MERLIN
MIDLAND
MILDMAY
MIMICO
MINDEMOYA
MITCHELL
MONKLAND—Sub to Finch
MORRISBURG
MOUNT FOREST
NAPANEE
NEWINGTON
NEWMARKET
NEW TORONTO
NIAGARA FALLS
NORTH BAY
NORWICH
OAKVILLE
ORILLIA
OSHAWA
OTTAWA
" Bank Street
" Hintonburg
" Rideau Street
" Sparks Street
OWEN SOUND
PAISLEY
PARIS
PELEE ISLAND—Sub to
Leamington (April to Dec.)
PEMBROKE
PERTH
PETERBOROUGH
" George Street
PICTON
PORT ARTHUR
PORT HOPE
PRESCOTT
PRESTON
PROVIDENCE BAY—Sub
to Mindemoya (May to
Nov.)
RENFREW
RIDGETOWN
ST. CATHARINES
ST. EUGENE
ST. GEORGE—Sub to
Brantford
ST. MARYS
ST. THOMAS
" East End
SARNIA
SAULT STE. MARIE
SCHREIBER
SIMCOE
SMITH'S FALLS
STIRLING
STRATFORD
SUDBURY
TARA
TEESWATER
THAMESVILLE
THORNDALE—Sub to Mar-
ket Square, London
THOROLD
TICHBORNE—Sub to
Verona
TILBURY
TILLSONBURG
TIMMINS
TORONTO
" Bathurst & King Streets
" Bay Street
" Bloor & Bay Streets
" Bloor Street &
Lansdowne Avenue
" Bloor Street &
Windermere Avenue
" Brookdale Avenue &
Yonge Street
" College Street
" Danforth & Logan
Avenues
" Danforth Avenue &
Main Street
" Delaware Avenue &
Bloor Street
" Dundas Street &
Lansdowne Avenue
" Dundas Street &
Roncesvalles Avenue
" Dupont Street
" Earls Court
" Grosvenor & Yonge
Streets
" Hounslow Heath Road
& St. Clair Avenue

ONTARIO—Continued

TORONTO (continued)
" King & Dufferin Streets
" King & Yonge Streets
" Oakwood & St. Clair
Avenues
" Parliament Street
" Queen Street East &
Beech Avenue
" Queen Street West &
Beaconsfield Avenue
" Queen Street & Broad-
view Avenue
" Queen Street & O'Hara
Avenue
" Queen & Portland
Streets
" Roselawn Avenue &
Yonge Street
" Royal York Hotel
" Royce Avenue
" St. George & Bloor
Streets
" St. Lawrence Market
" Spadina Avenue &
Adelaide Street
" Stock Yards
" West Toronto
" Yonge & Bloor Streets
" Yonge & Queen Streets
" Yonge Street & St. Clair
Avenue
TRENTON
TWEED
VERONA
WALES
WALKERTON
WALKERVILLE
" Walker Road
WALLACEBURG
WATERFORD
WATERLOO
WATFORD
WELLAND
WEST LORNE
WESTON
WESTPORT
WHEATLEY
WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSTOWN
WINDSOR
" London Street
WOODSTOCK
YARKER—Sub to Verona
ZURICH

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN

QUEBEC

AMQUI
ARTHABASKA
ARUNDEL
ARVIDA
BEAUMARNOIS
BEDFORD
BREAKEYVILLE
BRISTOL—Sub to Shawville
BUCKINGHAM
BURY
CHAPEAU
CHICOUTIMI
COOKSHIRE
COWANSVILLE
DRUMMONDVILLE
GATINEAU
GRANBY
GRAND MERE
HULL
HUNTINGDON
KNOWLTON
LACHINE
LACHUTE
LEVIS
LONGUEUIL
MAGOG
MATANE
MEGANTIC
MONT JOLI

BRANCHES IN CANADA

QUEBEC—Continued	QUEBEC—Continued	QUEBEC—Continued	QUEBEC—Continued	SASKATCHEWAN—Continued
MONTREAL " Angus Shops, Davidson & Nolan Streets " Beaver Hall " Bercy & Ontario Streets " Bleury & St. Catherine Streets " Bordeaux Street & Mount Royal Avenue " Charlevoix & Centre Streets " Christopher Columbus Street & Mount Royal Avenue " City Hall Avenue & St. Catherine Street " Cote des Neiges " Cote St. Paul " Drummond & St. Catherine Streets " Fullum & St. Catherine Streets " Girouard & Monkland Avenues " Guy & Sherbrooke Streets " Hingston Avenue & Sherbrooke Street " Jacques Cartier Square & St. Paul Street " La Salle Avenue & Ontario Street " Laurier Avenue & St. Lawrence Boulevard " Marcell Avenue & Sherbrooke Street " Masson Street & Fifth Avenue " McGill & St. Paul Streets	MONTREAL (continued) " Molson Park " Mount Royal Avenue & St. Lawrence Boulevard " Ontario Street & St. Lawrence Boulevard " Papineau Avenue & St. Catherine Street " Park & Bernard Avenues " Park Avenue Extension " Peel Street " Point St. Charles " St. Antoine & Windsor Streets " St. Clement & St. Catherine Streets " St. Henri " St. Jean Baptiste Market " St. Peter & St. James Streets " St. Zotique & St. Denis Streets " Seigneurs & Notre Dame Streets " Sherbrooke & Drummond Streets " Sherbrooke Street & St. Lawrence Boulevard " Snowdon " University & St. Catherine Streets " Ville Emard " Villier & St. Denis Streets " West End " Wolfe & St. Catherine Streets MONTREAL WEST	NAPIERVILLE ORMSTOWN OUTREMONT QUEBEC " Chateau Frontenac " Limoilou " St. John's Gate " St. Roch " St. Sauveur " Upper Town QUYON RICHMOND RIMOUSKI RIVIERE DU LOUP ROBERVAL STE. AGATHE DES MONTS STE. ANNE DE BELLE-VUE ST. CESAIRE ST. GEORGES DE BEAUCE ST. HYACINTHE ST. JEROME ST. JOHNS ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA ST. JOVITE ST. LAMBERT ST. OURS STE. THERESE SAWYERVILLE SHAWVILLE SHERBROOKE " Belvidere & King Streets SOREL SUTTON TEMISKAMING THREE RIVERS VALLEYFIELD	VERDUN " Beatty & Verdun Avenues " Church Avenue " First Avenue & Wellington Street VICTORIAVILLE VILLE ST. PIERRE WATERLOO WESTMOUNT " Claremont Avenue & Sherbrooke Street SASKATCHEWAN ANTLER BATTLEFORD BROMHEAD CARNDUFF CEYLON DAVIDSON DOMREMY DUCK LAKE EASTEND ESTEVAN FIFE LAKE FLAXCOMBE GAINSBOROUGH KAMSACK KELLIHER KINISTINO KISBEY LAKE LENORE LAMPMAN LIMERICK	MAPLE CREEK MEACHAM MELVILLE MOOSE JAW NIPAWIN NORTH BATTLEFORD OUTLOOK PRELATE PRINCE ALBERT PUNNICHY REGINA " Victoria Avenue & Albert Street RHEIN ROSE VALLEY SALT COATS SASKATOON SEMANS SENLAKE SHAUNAVON SWIFT CURRENT TISDALE UNITY WAKAW WEYBURN WHITEWOOD WYNNARD YORKTON YUKON DAWSON MAYO

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

CORNER BROOK	BUCHAN'S—Sub to Grand Falls	GRAND FALLS
ST. GEORGE'S	CURLING	ST. JOHN'S

IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, ENG.—47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2.
" " 9 WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. 1.

IN FRANCE

PARIS—BANK OF MONTREAL (France)—6 PLACE VENDÔME

IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, N.Y.—AGENCY—BANK OF MONTREAL, 64 WALL STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.—BANK OF MONTREAL—27 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—BANK OF MONTREAL (SAN FRANCISCO)—333 CALIFORNIA STREET

IN MEXICO

MEXICO, D.F.—BANK OF MONTREAL, AVENIDA ISABEL LA CATOLICA No. 54.

WEST INDIES

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)

