

1931
BANK OF MONTREAL

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

HELD 7TH DECEMBER, 1931

The 114th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 7th December, 1931, 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, Geo. E. Armstrong, M.D., G. F. Aylmer, Arthur Barry, W. A. Black, W. A. Bog, Arthur Browning, G. Rutherford Caverhill, W. S. Clouston, The Hon. Henry Cockshutt, F. W. Collins, D. E. Crutchlow, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Randall Davidson, Norman J. Dawes, A. O. Dawson, Jackson Dodds, H. R. Drummond, W. C. Finley, C. Fairall Fisher, A. B. Foster, A. E. Francis, G. B. Fraser, Alastair A. Gowan, C.A., J. Garrow, G. H. Greening, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Samuel Hart, C. A. Hodgson, C.A., James Hutchison, C.A., Henri Jonas, L. Julien, Harold Kennedy, J. M. Kilbourn, R. E. Knight, J. N. Laing, F. X. Leduc, D. A. Lewis, The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., S. B. Lindsay, J. W. McConnell, Ross H. McMaster, C. H. McFarlane, 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., D. J. Munn, W. A. Murray, Major S. C. Norsworthy, D.S.O., M.C., Lt.-Col. G. L. Ogilvie, Eugene Payette, L. H. Pinsonnault, W. A. Ralston, Kenneth G. Rea, A. G. Ross, Henry E. Rawlings, O. R. Rowley, James Rodger, L. E. Schlemm, O. R. Sharp, G. Ross, H. Sims, H. W. Soper, Chris. Spencer, G. W. Spinney, W. W. Thompson, J. S. Watt, G. S. Westgate, R. S. White, M.P.

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

The Honourable Thomas Ahearn, P.C., moved, seconded by Mr. Henry Rawlings, that Messrs. Arthur Browning and Norman J. Dawes 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 114th Annual General Meeting, held on Monday, December 7th, 1931.

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, 1931.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1930	\$ 947,047.38
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1931	5,386,379.57
	<u>\$6,333,426.95</u>
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 2nd March, 1931	\$1,080,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1931	1,080,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1931	1,080,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st December, 1931	1,080,000.00
	<u>\$4,320,000.00</u>
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	610,000.00
Reservation for Bank Premises	300,000.00
	<u>5,230,000.00</u>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	<u>\$1,103,426.95</u>

(Signed) CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

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

Since the last Annual Meeting, five offices have been opened throughout the Dominion of Canada and thirty offices have been closed. Our branches at Tampico, Mexico, and Veracruz, Mexico, have also been closed during the year.

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

(Signed) CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

Bank of Montreal, 7th December, 1931.

THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1931, was submitted as follows:

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		\$ 36,000,000.00
Rest	\$ 38,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,103,426.95	
	\$ 39,103,426.95	
Unclaimed Dividends	9,177.89	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1931	1,080,000.00	
		40,192,604.84
		\$ 76,192,604.84
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 38,028,370.50	
Deposits not bearing interest	116,940,464.90	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	539,922,593.86	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	1,739,226.56	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	10,444,966.06	
Bills Payable	220,119.43	
		707,295,741.31
Letters of Credit outstanding		8,943,524.05
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		2,091,463.76
		\$794,523,333.96

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	\$ 27,750,309.66	
Dominion notes	47,875,605.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	8,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	\$ 200.00	
United States and other foreign currencies	281,667.41	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	22,270,111.79	
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty days, Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	9,243,921.73	
Call and Short, not exceeding thirty days, Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	28,252,802.06	
	60,048,702.99	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	169,089,426.40	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	11,095,421.34	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	58,034,199.02	
Notes of other Banks	3,418,407.26	
Cheques on other Banks	32,094,436.53	
		\$ 417,406,508.45
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$ 291,111,569.27	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	31,320,743.20	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada, less rebate of interest, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	23,002,009.49	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	3,090,826.52	
		348,525,148.48
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		14,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		390,886.92
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		1,344,579.40
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per Contra		8,943,524.05
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		1,692,109.08
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		1,573,505.53
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		147,072.05
		\$794,523,333.96

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. BOG,
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.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
of the firm of George A. Touche & Co.

} Auditors.

MONTREAL, November 25th, 1931.

COMPANIA TERRITORIAL MEXICANA, S. A. EN LIQUIDACION

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Mexican Pesos		Mexican Pesos
Real Estate.....	\$ 707,131.65	Capital Stock.....	\$ 50,000.00
Mortgages.....	170,242.04	Accounts Payable.....	1,044.38
Bonds and Shares.....	18,765.00	Bank of Montreal, Loan Account.....	2,247,420.68
Accounts Receivable.....	4,388.13	Interest Suspense.....	609.85
Cash on Hand.....	221.96		
Bank of Montreal, Collateral Account, Mortgages.....	1,310,406.36		
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	87,919.77		
	<u>\$2,299,074.91</u>		<u>\$2,299,074.91</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 Company is in course of liquidation.

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, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

Auditors' Report

The Company's authorized period of operations has expired and at a Meeting held on June 10th, 1924, the Shareholders resolved to voluntarily liquidate the Company.

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. (in liquidation) 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

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, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The St. James Land Company Limited for the year ended 31st October, 1931, 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, 1931, 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE MONTREAL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank.....	\$ 317,460.81	Bank of Montreal Loan.....	\$1,025,000.00
Investments.....	943,615.00	Due to Sundry Clients, including Reserve for State Taxes. . .	73,954.46
Accrued Interest on Investments.....	16,639.73	Capital:	
Accounts Receivable.....	16,664.75	Authorized and issued 1000 shares of \$100 each fully paid up.....	\$100,000.00
		Reserve Account.....	90,000.00
		Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	5,425.83
	<u>\$1,294,380.29</u>		<u>\$ 195,425.83</u>
			<u>\$1,294,380.29</u>

NOTE:—

This Company was granted corporate existence by the State of New York in December, 1926. It was formed for the purpose of engaging in the underwriting and distribution of investment securities. The Capital Stock is entirely owned by the Bank.

MONTREAL, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of The Montreal Company of New York, Inc., 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, 1931, 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

HOCHELAGA REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank.....	\$ 37,917.99	Capital Stock.....	\$ 10,000.00
Accounts Receivable.....	799.80	Debenture Bonds.....	1,220,000.00
Buildings, Real Estate, etc., 64-68 Wall Street, New York, less depreciation.....	1,190,895.95	Accounts Payable.....	1,936.48
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	72,856.05	Bond Interest Payable and Accrued.....	56,933.31
		Reserved for Taxes.....	13,600.00
	<u>\$1,302,469.79</u>		<u>\$1,302,469.79</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, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the 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, 1931, 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE LAND SECURITIES COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Investments and Advances less Reserves.....	\$136,006.08	Reserves for Commissions, etc.....	\$ 2,170.69
Accrued Interest considered good.....	1,350.92	Bank Loans.....	239,000.00
Cash in Bank of Montreal.....	987.31	Capital Stock.....	200,000.00
Profit and Loss Account Balance.....	302,826.38		
	<u>\$441,170.69</u>		<u>\$441,170.69</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, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

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, 1931, 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

EDIFICIO MONTREAL, S.A.

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1931

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.....	285,319.69
	<u>\$997,506.88</u>		
Furniture and Fixtures.....	37,812.81		
	<u>\$1,035,319.69</u>		<u>\$1,035,319.69</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 main 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, 24th NOVEMBER, 1931.

Auditors' Report

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the 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, 1931, 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)

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A.,
ALASTAIR A. GOWAN, C.A.,
Auditors.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen,—You have heard the report just read, and your Directors trust that the result of the year's operations as disclosed by the balance sheet of the Bank and statement of profits already published will be deemed satisfactory. The profits for the year have proved sufficient to provide payment of the customary dividends. Making due allowance for the difficulties which have beset all business during the year, and from which banking has certainly not been free, this result, I venture to think, is a matter for congratulation. The bonus of 2%, paid for several years past, the Directors have deemed it advisable to omit, believing that this will meet with your approval as a manifestation of the traditional conservative policy of the Institution.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Business throughout the Dominion has experienced a general recession more severe than recorded in our last report, and the basic industries of the country have suffered correspondingly. This has been particularly apparent in lumbering and mining, although as regards the latter an offsetting advantage has been a stimulus to the production of gold. The manufacturing of newsprint, another basic industry of Canada, has in recent years suffered a large decline in value and a lesser one in volume. The industry's difficulties have arisen in the main from the erection of mills and development of capacity in excess of market requirements, and, unfortunately, shareholders have sustained losses from over-capitalization. There is reason to believe that a better condition is being ushered in, by the profit arising from the premium on New York funds—most of Canada's newsprint being exported to the United States—and from the consolidation of companies for the purpose of reducing overhead expense and effecting more economical distribution of the product.

Events during the year have brought into strong relief a situation which in any case would have called sooner or later for drastic remedial measures. I refer to the destructive competition between our two great railway systems, one being a private organization which has done more to develop and advertise Canada than any other single agency, and the other a State system into the ownership of which the Dominion was forced by a combination of unfortunate circumstances and which under unified control has become a giant enterprise. Fortunately, it is now becoming recognized by all concerned that this destructive competition cannot continue, but that some form of co-operation must be worked out by which needless duplication of services will be avoided. In addition, our railways have had to contend with lessened traffic and growing and practically uncontrolled truck and automobile competition. As a Royal Commission is to study the whole subject of transportation, and recommend measures for the guidance of the authorities in dealing with this matter, I will not dwell upon the subject further than to say that a definite settlement of the railway situation on a satisfactory and permanent basis is an absolute necessity for the future well-being of this country.

AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING

In Canada the crops of the past season, taken as a whole, have been bountiful, the only exception being in certain portions of the Prairies where there was failure due to drought. With remarkably favourable weather, crops generally were harvested in excellent condition, and costs of harvesting were lower than for some years past, but a much reduced export demand, with a consequent price level far below that of many years past, has materially reduced returns to the farmers.

The dairy industry, which dominates agricultural activity in Eastern Canada, has not escaped the effects of reduced industrial

activity, butter prices being down from twenty to thirty per cent. below last year, while the price of cheese is even lower. The livestock industry was less remunerative than in 1930.

In considering the various phases of the economic set-back which Canada has received, it is important to remember that they have arisen largely from extraneous and not internal causes. During the post-war period, the expansion of our industries, speaking generally, has been on a modest scale. We have not invested such a large volume of our capital assets in unproductive extensions as has been the case in the United States, and our banks and financial institutions have not had their resources tied up in frozen loans. Fortunately, under our banking system, our banks are prohibited from lending upon real estate.

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE

In Europe all countries are suffering severely from the effects of the world depression, unparalleled alike in its intensity and extent. Political uncertainties, war and non-commercial debts, unbalanced budgets and excessive tariffs are the principal influences contributing to the prevailing economic and financial distress.

The position of Germany is particularly disturbing because of her vast obligations in the form of short-term credits, the payment of which is postponed until the end of February next under the standstill agreement. Unless some relief in respect of reparations is forthcoming, the suspension of external payments by Germany seems inevitable, and the outcome of the conferences arranged to discuss reparations and German short-term indebtedness will be awaited with anxiety.

The most momentous event of the year was the forced abandonment by Great Britain of the gold standard on September 21st. The pound sterling has been for so long the universally recognized medium for the settlement of international trade and other obligations that its eclipse, temporary it is hoped, has produced universal disorganization. Commerce requires a standard of value and a medium of exchange. That standard must be as inflexible a measure as a yard-stick, and of universal acceptance in settlement of international balances. The price of gold is fixed, and it is in relation to this that prices of commodities fluctuate. Not by whim or accident did gold become the standard of value among civilized nations, but by the process of experience and the elimination of other standards tried through the centuries and found wanting. I am convinced that Great Britain will win back to a stabilized gold standard, to which end the policies of her Government and the efforts of her people are being directed. Foreign opinion has been most favourably impressed by the action of Great Britain in adopting measures to balance her budget and, what is of greater significance, in electing a National Government with a vast majority armed with a mandate to enforce the measures necessary to restore the economic stability of the country.

In considering the future of Great Britain, one must take into account the many difficulties of a social and economic character with which successive post-war Governments have already dealt—such questions as wages, socialistic tendencies and unemployment. It would appear that the country, having abandoned the gold standard and adopted a normal scale of wages, is now in a position to compete on a more than favourable basis with those countries which have not yet faced many of these difficulties.

Relatively, France has withstood the world depression with less serious results than most countries, but there are definite signs that she is now suffering from its effects. Trade and industry have visibly slackened, tourist traffic this year has been negligible compared with recent years, and unemployment, though small, is increasing.

CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

In the United States the year now ended has been one of drastic economic adjustment, and as a result of concerted and determined effort to correct domestic conditions some signs of improvement are now visible in the closing months of the year. Perhaps the most favourable development has been a slight indication of the beginning of a return of confidence and less hesitation in trade. The whole situation, however, may be said to be obscure at the moment. According to news despatches Congress will be called upon to deal with two major questions, namely, the excess of expenditures over revenue, and unemployment. No proposals have yet been put forward as to how a badly unbalanced trade position is to be dealt with, or how it is proposed to re-establish the export trade of the country. It seems apparent that so long as the United States continue to demand settlement in gold for exports and to refuse to accept the products of other nations, as they do by their high tariff walls, it will be impossible for them to return to commercial equilibrium with other countries.

A paradoxical situation has arisen in the case of the Federal Reserve system in that within a few months an increase of one billion dollars occurred in note circulation coincident with a decline in all departments of trade, which suggests hoarding as its cause. Bank failures have been numerous in the United States during the past twelve months, mostly of small units in agricultural sections, and deposits in National Banks have decreased by over two billion dollars, or about 10%, incidents which probably account for the placing of currency in safety deposit boxes or stockings. The banking situation in the United States, from what one can learn, is now showing improvement, and I am informed that what are known as the Member Banks of the Clearing House Associations are in a very strong position, although there may be further failures among small country banks. Banking in Canada has followed the even tenor of its way. The resources of our banks are large, credit supply abundant, note circulation keeps pace with trade movement, time or savings deposits are at a high point, and the superiority of the branch bank system over unit banks has again been demonstrated in this period of business depression.

CANADIAN BORROWINGS

The action of the United Kingdom in departing from the gold standard resulted in Canadian exchange moving simultaneously to a substantial discount in the United States, and at the same time that market became practically closed to foreign borrowers. Undoubtedly our borrowings in New York for several years past had been on too lavish a scale, but I think that the unwillingness there to lend money to Canada is as much the result of conditions in the United States as of uncertainty regarding the future of Canada. The result of the recent National Service Loan must have demonstrated to lenders in the United States that our financial position is a strong one. While this condition in the American market lasts, governments and municipalities in this country will have to lean on domestic borrowings for their needs. The situation gives added emphasis to the necessity of our administrative authorities limiting their borrowings to essentials and keeping their outlays for relief purposes at as low a figure as is compatible with the strict requirements of the occasion. The success of the Dominion Government's National Service Loan has been a splendid testimony to the patriotism and confidence of the Canadian people. I would like to warn provincial and municipal authorities, however, not to presume too largely on the continuance of this spirit, for any extravagance in expenditure, under the excuse of unemployment relief, must call for corresponding appeals for loans which might not be forthcoming with any such readiness as has just been shown.

To fortify the position of Canada in respect of interest payments on public loans, the Dominion Government has prohibited the export of gold save under license and has extended practical aid to some of the provinces in meeting debt obligations in New York. Purchase of all gold mined in Canada is also being made by the Dominion Government, from which source it is not improbable \$60,000,000 will next year be derived.

The country's large foreign obligations are factors which will tend to prevent an early return of our dollar to par, but this is not an unmixed evil as the discount on the Canadian dollar restricts imports. That the Canadian dollar will return to par I have no doubt, just as the discount a few years ago, which at one time reached 19%, disappeared and gave place to an actual premium on Canadian funds in the New York market. Factors are already working to this end. In the twelve months to September 30th last year there was an adverse balance in the foreign trade of Canada of \$100,000,000, while in the twelve months this year to September 30th the adverse balance was reduced to \$35,000,000, which is an improvement of \$65,000,000, and it is a notable fact that in the five months to October 31st last there was each month an excess of domestic exports over imports, so that we appear to have reached the point of an adjusted foreign trade.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The result of the recent election in Great Britain brings once more to the fore the question of the extension of inter-Empire trade through the medium of preferential tariffs. This has been entrusted to an Imperial Economic Conference to meet next summer under more promising auspices than that assembled in London last year. There is scope for extension of Empire trade. Of the total imports of Canada last fiscal year only 22% was drawn from British countries; and of total exports less than 40% was to British countries. Hope may be held that from the Imperial Economic Conference will come such tariff adjustments as will promote commerce between members of the Commonwealth and so strengthen the structure of the British Empire.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

What of the future? There is a wise old saw, whose injunction I intend to follow—"Never prophesy unless you know." Certain features of high import may, however, be alluded to. The clouds have not yet been dispelled. European countries, notably Germany, Britain and Austria, labour under the burden of war debt, and while the moratorium prompted by President Hoover has given a breathing spell, the weight of debt still impends. Few nations have balanced budgets, without which credit is impaired. Taxation is high everywhere. The wheat situation, of almost vital interest to Canada, is clouded by the reappearance of Russia as an exporter, and the disposition of other European countries to grow their own requirements, making imperative the extension of diversified farming in our Prairie Provinces. Then, the pressure of competition in world markets is intense, as in the case of the fisheries (an industry that Japan is actively developing), lumber, copper and other commodities indigenous to Canada.

I would, however, say to those who feel themselves more or less at a loss in estimating the future that we have one advantage in the Bank of Montreal possessed by few business institutions. We have the advantage of an intimate record in our own annals of the course of trade in this country for the past 115 years. Looking into that record we see reflections of periods of great prosperity and reflections of periods when conditions and outlook, not only in Canada but throughout the world, were blacker than any we have experienced during the past two years. I could quote extracts from the addresses of past Presidents at the Annual Meetings of the Bank which would be exactly applicable,

word for word, to present conditions, and others that tell of graver conditions. Yet, even under greater disadvantages than the present, conditions have always righted themselves. Looked at in the large, the history of our country, as reflected in the history of your Bank, has been one of continued progress and advancement, and I have not the slightest hesitation in reiterating the views expressed at our Annual Meetings in years past that just as the country has weathered previous storms, so now there is every reason to look forward with confidence to emerging stronger and more prosperous than ever from the conditions which now prevail. To this I would add that we, as a people, have additional reason for confidence in the fact that our accumulated resources are infinitely greater than at any like period in the past, and that our undeveloped wealth, which once was so largely a matter of speculative interest rather than of proven fact, is now known beyond any doubt whatever to exist to an extent far surpassing the most extravagant estimates of those who have gone before us.

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. President and Gentlemen,—

On behalf of Mr. Bog and myself I have the honour to present to you the one hundred and fourteenth annual Balance Sheet of the Bank. The following are the principal changes:—

Our Total Assets now amount to \$795,000,000 against \$827,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$32,000,000.

Quick Assets comprised of cash, call loans, bank balances and readily realizable securities, aggregate \$417,000,000, or 58.11% of Liabilities to the Public. The Bank's long established policy of maintaining a strong position, subordinating profit to liquidity, has been amply justified over the course of years, especially during periods of deflation.

Reserves in actual cash total \$83,600,000, or 11.64% of Liabilities to the Public. Including Bank balances, foreign currencies and notes and cheques on other Banks, the percentage is 19.73.

Call Loans at \$37,000,000 show a decrease of \$41,000,000. Those in Canada are down \$8,600,000. Others are down \$32,600,000. In part replacement of the decrease in our Call Loans in New York we hold a substantial amount of United States Government short term obligations which are immediately realizable.

Bank Balances \$22,000,000 are lower by \$13,000,000.

Investments amount to \$238,000,000 as compared with \$183,000,000 last year, the increase, \$55,000,000, being almost entirely in Dominion and Provincial Government securities.

Current Loans in Canada (including advances to Municipalities) total \$322,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000. Under this heading come advances to producers of primary products, to manufacturers and to customers engaged in all branches of commerce.

Current Loans elsewhere aggregate \$23,000,000, a decrease of \$19,000,000.

Bank Premises are shown at \$14,500,000, the same figure as in 1930.

Mention was made last year of premises in course of construction at Ottawa and Calgary, which involved carrying on of busi-

ness during demolition of our old offices and construction of the new; in each case we are now in the completed half of the new building, while work on the remainder is proceeding satisfactorily.

In valuing our assets ample provision has been made for all bad and doubtful debts and depreciation of securities.

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

Deposits total \$656,800,000, a decrease of \$32,000,000. Savings Deposits are up \$20,000,000; Dominion and Provincial Government balances are down \$29,000,000; Demand Deposits show a reduction of \$23,000,000, a substantial portion of which occurred in Mexico as a result of business conditions and the new Monetary Law.

Savings deposits have proved a boon to many whose incomes have decreased due to unemployment or other causes. Necessary withdrawals have been more than offset by new deposits; the number of depositors has increased as is usual in a time of depression, when a more wholesome respect for the Savings Account habit is inspired.

Balances due to Banks are \$12,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000.

Profits are shown at \$5,386,000 as compared with \$6,519,000 last year. The decrease of \$1,133,000 is in keeping with the reduced turnover of business generally and the lower rates earned by reserve funds which we are obliged to employ in New York.

Since the last Annual Meeting we have opened 5 branches, and closed 32 which after a fair trial had continued to show operating losses. Business in rural districts is steadily gravitating to the central points, as a result of improved roads and the speed of travel. There is consequently less need for branch banks in hamlets which formerly justified the opening of offices within a few miles of other branches of the same institution or of another bank.

Our routine in regard to registration and transfer of shares in the past has proved adequate, but we have during the past year instituted an additional safeguard in the form of continuous audit of all operations in this Department.

The printed reports 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.

The downward movement of commodity prices which became acute in the autumn of 1929, gained momentum in 1930 and reached record low levels during the present year. Canada, while increasing in importance as a manufacturing country, is dependent primarily on the products of the farm, forest, mine and fisheries, and being one of the largest exporters per capita in the world, has suffered severely from the dislocation of international trade.

We know from recent economic history in the United States something of the impotence of a Central Bank in maintaining a stable price level. An examination of the course of business and banking in that country from 1921, the year of post-war depression, to 1928, the crest of their period of prosperity, and the collapse of the stock market boom in 1929, reveals that while a Central Bank may assist in controlling the amount of money available, its judgment is not infallible, nor can it force individuals or institutions to use money wisely.

The accumulation in the United States and France of over two-thirds of the gold supply had its bearing on the slowing down of the world's economic machinery. Debtor countries having been debarred by tariff barriers from making payments in goods, had no alternative but to remit gold; this loss of metal added

to their financial strain and the latter in turn caused a feeling of insecurity and a consequent flight to the franc and the United States dollar. The vast sums transferred to France and the United States are, therefore, not wholly the property of the French and Americans, but in part represent capital exported from other countries. The United States and France being unable to see clearly the nature of future demands upon them, are holding a certain proportion of their gold virtually in storage.

The gold held by the Bank of France, on the basis of United States dollars, was \$2,650,000,000 on the 20th November, against a note circulation of \$3,200,000,000, a gold cover of approximately 83%; but notwithstanding this immensely strong position and the fact that France is comparatively favourably placed, the country has been disturbed by banking difficulties involving the failure of institutions of lesser importance and the hoarding of note currency.

The budget of France like that of many other countries shows a heavy deficit necessitating substantial economies in an effort to avoid higher taxation. There is also a substantial adverse trade balance against France.

In the United States the Federal Reserve Banks reported gold reserves on 2nd December of \$1,817,000,000, held exclusively against note circulation of \$2,478,000,000, the percentage of cover being 73.3 as compared with the legal requirement of 40%. The total monetary gold stock of the United States, including holdings by the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to \$4,292,000,000, on October 31st.

Interest rates on all classes of short term funds declined to the lowest level in more than a decade. Call money was in plentiful supply throughout the year, the average rate being 1.66%. Rates have since stiffened.

The excessive flow of gold into the United States, piled on top of her tariff wall, shut out trade, slowed down manufacturing and has resulted in unemployment. The domestic banking situation and related questions affecting banking liquidity have been the most disturbing feature in recent months; suspension of payment during the past year by approximately 2,000 banks, 80% of which were small institutions, resulted in hoarding of note currency. The formation of the National Credit Corporation was designed by the Government to help relieve the situation, and the announcement of the plan had a beneficial effect, both economically and psychologically. It is also sought by the establishment of a system of home loan discount banks to relieve in some measure the unsatisfactory condition that prevails in respect to real estate loans.

The monetary disequilibrium from which the world is suffering reacted most severely on London, and notwithstanding support rendered by American and French credits for \$250,000,000 and \$400,000,000, Great Britain was obliged to suspend the gold standard on the 21st September; Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and several other countries followed suit. Our interest naturally rests mainly with Great Britain, and it is our hope that the stabilization of the pound sterling may not be long delayed, making available again to the world the valuable financial machinery in London which has made that market pre-eminent as a world monetary centre.

For the greater part of the year low money rates prevailed in the London money market. The Bank of England rate was $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ when the pound was taken off a metallic basis. A 6% minimum was then imposed and still stands. Call money is around 5%. Discount rates have followed fairly closely the course of money. It is encouraging to record that the money market in London has accepted the recent crisis with calm and that business has functioned normally except that stock exchange transactions were limited to a cash basis until 16th November

when the normal fortnightly settlement was reinstated. Restrictions against the exportation of capital from Great Britain remain in force.

We are still in the shadow of the Great War, in which over a score of nations engaged for four years in the destruction of life and capital on a scale without precedent in history. During that period colossal international debts were incurred, followed by reckless post-war financing to stimulate prosperity, which resulted the world over in burdensome taxation, loss of confidence, dislocation of industry, trade and finance, and in the creation of social and political problems, many of which yet remain to be solved.

Meanwhile, with the world out of balance and trade generally in a disorganized state, we should be thankful that we in Canada are as well off as we are. There is no gainsaying it, however, that business has been at an extremely low ebb during the past year—lower perhaps than it has ever been within the memory of anyone engaged in it to-day.

The situation can only be aggravated by continuing to pile up more and more federal, provincial and municipal debts. Individuals who appreciate the need for economy in their own expenditures and are striving to get out of debt are too prone, paradoxically, to condone and encourage public outlays of borrowed money, ignoring the fact that it must in the end be repaid by themselves. There is a definite limit beyond which public expenditure cannot proceed with safety, even when the object is to create temporary employment. In this country that limit is now in sight. A halt must be called to mounting expenditures—indeed has been called in some cases. The burden of taxation eats up capital resources, saps energy and enterprise, and creates still further unemployment.

It is essential that in Canada we should draw a lesson from costly experiments that have been made elsewhere and, while taking care of those in immediate distress, work in the direction of rendering as many as possible of the unemployed self-supporting. Assisting people to establish themselves on the land is the natural procedure in an agricultural country, and it is encouraging to know that practical steps in this direction are already being taken.

Agriculture is Canada's mainstay, and over the course of years diversified farming has proved the most dependable source of livelihood. In this machine age it is not surprising that industrialized farming should have its advocates, but it should not be overlooked that a farm is primarily a home, not a mine or a factory. We should strive for a better balance of our rural and urban population; obviously we have at present too large a proportion of the latter.

The establishment in Canada during the past year of many new industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, is a favourable feature since it provides employment and use for available power. These manufactories are coming chiefly from the United States in order to supply the Canadian market and to export under the preferential tariff to other countries within the Empire. Our profitable tourist business is also providing employment, and with 23 million automobiles south of the line we may confidently look for its continued growth.

It would be rash indeed to speak with assurance of the prospects of the coming year, but it is surely permissible to say that when international confidence and co-operation are restored, and commerce in consequence improves, Canada will be among the first to benefit. Situated as it is midway between the Old World and the awakening Orient, Canada with its courageous, virile people, its invigorating climate, abundance of natural resources, its water power, and unexcelled means of transportation by rail and water, is destined to play an important part in

this twentieth century. Our principal lack at present is sufficient rural population; this will correct itself in less time than many expect. We should profit by our neighbour's mistakes and our own and exact betimes a high standard. This of itself would exert a strong drawing power, and attract ambitious and industrious people rather than the class that has not been successful in its native country.

During the past two years I have visited all the Provinces in Canada and Newfoundland and have met every one of our Managers and the members of the staff at central points. I have also visited our three offices in the United States. It is a pleasure to testify to the high order of training which our staff is receiving under capable Branch Managers, and to their continued loyalty and efficiency.

QUEBEC

Crops generally were above average. The production of maple syrup and maple sugar was much below normal. Hay was abundant and of good average quality. Cereal and root crops were good, although potatoes in some sections were affected by rot. Tomatoes and other vegetables were abundant. Tobacco was above average. Pastures were generally good. Prices of all farm produce have been low and returns to the farmer have been small.

Conditions in the softwood lumber industry continue unsatisfactory. Large stocks in the hands of producers and dealers are moving slowly. Despite concessions granted by the Provincial Government in respect to stumpage dues, indications point to a restricted cut this winter. Hardwood lumber has been moving slowly and at lower prices.

The market for pulpwood has been weak; domestic mills are well supplied and with a lessened demand from the United States the cut this winter promises to be small. There has been little change in the market for the various grades of pulp. Exports have been on a reduced scale. Unfavourable conditions still prevail in the newsprint industry and the majority of mills are operating at only about 50% of capacity; several mills were shut down during the year. The main features of the year were a further reduction in the price of newsprint and the reorganization of the Canada Power & Paper Corporation.

Reduced railway earnings and the depression in the pulp and paper and other industries have adversely affected the operations of heavy machinery and equipment shops. The textile industry has benefited through increased tariff protection and lower cost of raw materials. Woollen mills have been moderately busy. Several British firms have established here to obtain the benefit of the tariff. Cotton manufacturers have been on short time and are operating at about 40% of capacity. Real and artificial silk factories have been fairly busy. Clothing factories have been fairly well employed throughout the year, but competition is keen and profits small. Wholesale and retail stocks are low and purchases have been on a hand-to-mouth basis. Rubber manufacturers report fair business. Competition, especially in footwear, has been keen; export trade has again declined. The boot and shoe industry has been moderately active. Prices of hides and leather have declined steadily and now approach the low record. The flour milling business has been adversely affected by the large surplus of Russian wheat sold on European markets and by the grinding of substantial amounts of Canadian wheat in bond at Buffalo. Conditions in the fur trade have continued unsatisfactory, with declining prices.

The demand for asbestos continues weak and operations at the mines have been much reduced. The production of copper was on a smaller scale but the output of gold increased substantially.

Wholesale trade has been restricted, with buyers purchasing for immediate needs. Retail trade has been maintained in fair volume but at generally lower prices. Collections on the whole have been slow.

Production of power at Chats Falls, on the Ottawa River, has commenced. Good progress has been made on the Beauharnois Power development and on a 100,000 h.p. plant on the Lièvre River south of Buckingham. The Chute-à-Caron dam and power house on the Saguenay River have been completed.

Work on the new C.N.R. terminal at Montreal has been progressing throughout the year but is now being confined to the completion of work in hand. The construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway of a tunnel in Quebec City from the new dock at Wolfe's Cove to St. Malo has been completed and the tunnel is now in use.

Substantial expenditures by the Federal and Provincial Governments and by Municipalities have been made to relieve unemployment. The Provincial Government continues its ordinary expenditures on roads and bridges.

Urban real estate values have declined and there is little or no demand for farm properties. While a substantial amount of building has been done by public bodies for churches, schools, et cetera, construction in general has slowed down.

Tourist traffic was well maintained but the individual tourist generally spent less than in previous years.

To sum up, the two principal industries of the Province, lumber and paper, continue under unfavourable conditions. Crops have been bountiful but, owing to the low prices prevailing for all farm produce, the purchasing power of the farming community has been curtailed. Wages and salaries have been reduced in many lines and unemployment is prevalent in the larger centres. Federal, provincial and municipal authorities are co-operating in relief works to alleviate hardship during the coming winter.

The business community generally is facing the present situation courageously by economizing and adopting more efficient methods. The future depends to a large extent on world conditions; when these improve, our manufacturers and others should be in a favourable position to benefit.

ONTARIO

All crops in Ontario were harvested under favourable conditions and, with few exceptions, were particularly heavy. Hay was a good crop. Wheat was a better than average crop, but the yield and quality of oats and barley were adversely affected by extremely hot weather early in July. Corn acreage again increased and the crop was outstanding. Canning peas were poor; tomatoes were abundant. There was a largely-increased acreage of potatoes and all roots were a heavy crop. Small fruits were average, peaches slightly better than last year and grapes heavy and of high quality. Apples were a good crop, well sized and coloured, and are finding a fair market. Crop prices generally are extremely low and marketing conditions difficult. Tobacco acreage increased approximately one-third and yielded a very heavy crop of excellent quality, estimated to exceed 40,000,000 pounds, but prices are considerably lower than last year.

Pastures in Western and Central Ontario were uniformly good throughout the season, but in the Eastern section suffered from lack of moisture. The flow of milk was normal, but prices received for milk, butter and cheese were substantially below those of a year ago. Prices of cattle have been much lower than those obtained last year, and while there is an abundance of fodder, farmers hesitate to buy feeder cattle because of losses

sustained in the past. A limited export trade to Great Britain developed during the year. Hog prices have ruled under last year's figures and the marked increase in the numbers marketed is reflected in low prices, which, however, have enabled packers to place bacon on the British market after a lapse of two years.

The timber cut during the season 1930-1931 was less than 50% of that for the previous year. Mill stocks are heavy, demand limited and prices weak. Bush operations this winter will be negligible.

There has been a marked expansion in the production of gold and it is estimated the production in Ontario this year will exceed \$41,000,000. Prospecting for gold has been fairly active and several very good showings have been uncovered in the Sudbury district. Production of base metals declined due to weakened demand and prices.

Fishing on the Great Lakes resulted in a further decreased catch, but notwithstanding this, lower and unsatisfactory prices have been obtained.

Generally speaking, manufacturing operations throughout the year were on a much restricted basis as compared with last year. Excessive competition in many lines has resulted in reduction of profits to the minimum. Tariff adjustments have encouraged an increased production in several lines and in the establishing of Canadian branch plants by a number of British and United States manufacturers.

In practically every branch of wholesale trade the volume has been below that of last year. Retail trade also showed contraction, with chain and department stores furnishing increasingly difficult competition for the independent merchant. Tourist buying was restricted. Stocks are at a very low level.

No new large works were begun during the year by the Dominion or Provincial Governments. The Provincial Government constructed 198 miles of paved highway and built 20 bridges, \$15,250,000 being expended for new construction in this connection and \$4,900,000 for maintenance and upkeep. The City of Toronto has expended approximately \$5,000,000 during the year on street widenings and extensions, and \$1,850,000 on the water works extension commenced in 1929. Municipal undertakings, generally speaking, have been confined to relief works for which Government grants are available.

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during the year completed the last section of steel from Moose River to Moose Harbour on the James Bay, a distance of 45 miles. The Government line now extends from North Bay to Moose Harbour, a distance of about 500 miles.

This year the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario have completed a 200-mile transmission line from Chats Falls to Toronto and a 190-mile transmission line to deliver power to the Sudbury mining district from Abitibi Canyon, where the Ontario Power Service Corporation are proceeding with a \$23,000,000 development with an estimated potential capacity of 375,000 h.p., of which 275,000 h.p. will be available by October, 1932. Before the end of the year the Commission will complete about 1,200 miles of rural primary lines. The expenditures of the Commission on capital account this year will be approximately \$18,000,000.

Building activity declined substantially during the year. Real estate transactions have been fewer and confined to non-speculative purchases. Rentals show a tendency to decline. There is little demand for farm property.

While crops were the best in many years, the drop in prices of products of the farm has been relatively greater than in the case of the manufactured articles which the farmer buys. Farm-

ers who have mortgage and other indebtedness to meet are especially hit by the fall in prices. This condition is reflected in the low prices now ruling for farm land. Unemployment is a serious problem, but some relief is being provided by Government-aided civic improvements and Government-financed construction work in Northern Ontario. The public generally are adjusting themselves to existing conditions and are looking hopefully to the future.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Crops on the whole were satisfactory. Hay was above average in yield and generally of good quality. Potatoes were below average in yield. Prices have been unprofitable to the grower. The Nova Scotia apple crop was above the five-year average. Shipments overseas have been in excess of last year. Farmers generally have suffered from the low price of their products.

The lumber cut last season was on a reduced scale; indications point to even less activity this winter. Demand has been poor and prices low. Production and shipments of coal were smaller than last year and well below the average for the last five years. Production of gypsum in Nova Scotia has been fairly well maintained.

Fewer vessels engaged, shortage of bait and scarcity of fish resulted in another disappointing catch of codfish. Uncertain conditions in the usual foreign markets, with lessened demand and lower prices, have resulted in poor returns to the fishermen. On the Miramichi, salmon were fairly plentiful and stocks have moved out satisfactorily. The catch of smelts and lobsters was about average and fair prices were realized.

Manufacturing generally has slowed down. Woollen mills, sugar refineries, cotton mills and boot and shoe factories have averaged only about 50% of capacity. On the other hand, paper mills favourably situated at tide-water have been fully employed.

Wholesale and retail trade has been in smaller volume than last year, with buyers filling immediate needs only. Collections have been fair to slow.

Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities made important outlays on dredging and harbour facilities, highways, paving, water and sewerage construction and hospitals. Following the disastrous fire, large expenditures are being made for the reconstruction of docks and necessary harbour facilities at Saint John, N.B.

The Grand Falls, N.B., power plant has been brought up to a production capacity of 80,000 h.p.

Real estate values have held fairly steady in the larger centres but have declined in the smaller towns.

Tourist traffic was well maintained as to numbers, but less money was spent than usual.

A slowing up of business has been evident with ensuing unemployment for which relief works have been and are being undertaken. Lumbermen, farmers and fishermen have all been adversely affected by low prices, resulting in a diminution of purchasing power. The Maritime Provinces, in common with other sections of the Dominion, are passing through difficult times.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

This year's wheat crop is the smallest since 1924. The yield is estimated at 279,000,000 bushels, which compares with 374,000,000 bushels last year and an average of 407,000,000 bushels for the previous five years. Grain is of good grade with a high protein content. The production of coarse grain was

abnormally low at approximately 247,000,000 bushels, or 141,000,000 bushels under last year. The acreage sown to all grains was 2% less than in 1930. All crops have been safely garnered. In view of low prices the Dominion Government are paying farmers a bonus of 5c. on each bushel of this year's wheat crop at the time of sale.

Alberta will produce approximately one-half of the wheat of the Prairie Provinces. Crops in the northern areas of each Province and Central Alberta were heavy, but yields tapered off in the southern sections where sparse rainfall and soil drifting wrought widespread damage, particularly over a wide area in Central and Southern Saskatchewan, where crops varied from near to complete failure. Fortunately, there is now more soil moisture in the dried-out areas than a year ago.

Livestock raising shows steady growth; low grain prices have contributed. Notwithstanding low wheat prices it augurs well that farmers are increasing and improving their herds; year in, year out, it pays to turn grain into meat. There is much high grade livestock throughout the country. Until recently, Great Britain has been a profitable market for well-finished cattle. Dairying has made substantial headway despite lower prices for butterfat.

The Wheat Pools in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are functioning independently this year; each is selling its own grain through usual export channels without using a central association as formerly. Although members may pool their grain, the great majority are exercising their option of selling outright.

Mining is becoming increasingly important in Northern Manitoba, and even on a restricted basis large tonnages of copper and zinc are being produced. Gold production is growing. An extensive mineral belt with important potentialities has been discovered adjoining Great Bear Lake in the North West Territories. Less coal was mined in Alberta, demand being reduced by diminished industrial activity. Drilling for oil in Alberta has practically ceased. The Calgary refineries have greatly reduced their requirements of naphtha and crude oil.

Manufacturing is slack, plants connected with construction work and motor trades being particularly affected; flour mills have suffered from lack of export demand and the competition of country grist mills. Manufacturing occupies an increasingly important place in business life. Winnipeg with cheap electric power has become a large industrial centre, and in the past few years Calgary, Regina, Edmonton and Saskatoon have attracted manufacturers. Edmonton now produces more manufactured goods than the whole of Alberta did fifteen years ago.

Wholesale and retail merchants have suffered from reduced buying power and inventory losses. For a considerable time the West has been on a cash or short term buying basis. Otherwise, the credit situation would have been more serious. The collection of old accounts is very difficult and heavy losses will be sustained. Grain companies did better last season but net returns on invested capital were small. This year's turnover will be light and many country elevators have been closed.

Poor business has precipitated an unemployment problem and the Dominion and Provincial Governments in conjunction with cities and rural municipalities are expending large sums for relief and public works.

Apart from relief works, the largest Dominion Government operation was the building of the Port of Churchill on Hudson's Bay. Successful trial grain shipments to Europe were made in September. The test of the commercial practicability of the route will commence next summer. Provincial Government expenditures have been mainly on roads. The provinces and

many cities and municipalities have been unable to balance budgets. Taxes are increasing and arrears are mounting, particularly in rural municipalities. The people clamour for public services but are prone to forget that these must be provided from taxes and that governments and municipalities must in the long run live within their income.

Railways have drastically curtailed their former large expenditures. There has been little immigration. Two new hydro-electric plants on the Winnipeg River were brought into operation this year. The consumption of electric current is increasing noticeably in rural districts and power lines are being threaded throughout the country. Construction work is on a much reduced basis. Realty is not in demand and few farms are changing hands. Mortgage money is very scarce.

World maladjustments have made their impress on the prairies, whose fortunes are wrapped up in grain. The country has suffered not only from a lean crop but also through price declines in farm produce being much sharper than those in the goods farmers have to buy. Consequently, purchasing power is curtailed and the paying of indebtedness is extremely difficult. Equilibrium in price levels would be established in time by the working of economic laws but enlightened effort can hasten the adjustment. Effort has been directed to this purpose; production costs have been lowered; waste and unnecessary services are being eliminated and farmers are recognizing the value of mixed farming. Farming is being regarded more as a means of livelihood than a way of making money. The farm is no place for heavy indebtedness and people are learning that in good years they must prepare for bad years. Business men are recognizing the unwisdom of some practices adopted in time of easy money.

While correctives are at work, business is still at low ebb but there is hope that in the West the tide has turned. World crops are smaller, the international movement of wheat has been fairly heavy in recent months and excessive world surpluses of grain seem likely to be reduced by next summer. There has been a good demand for our high quality wheat and our visible supply is below last year's level. On 30th November spot No. 1 Northern Wheat was sixty-two and a quarter cents compared with the low point for the year of fifty-three and a quarter cents on 5th October, when the price was within 3c. of the lowest quotation for over a quarter of a century.

It will take time to overcome the ill effects of the past two years, but with evidence of a reduction in grain surpluses, with the production cost of primary products lessened and more economical modes of living adopted, the future is less clouded by uncertainties. Meantime the people of the prairies are facing present day problems with exemplary fortitude and courage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Crop conditions on the whole have been good throughout the Province, but prices of agricultural produce have been comparatively low. Fruit crops in the Okanagan have been satisfactory, and while the yield of apples was about 20% below average, the quality of the fruit is excellent and returns should net a small profit to the growers. Pasturage has been plentiful and livestock are in good condition, but prevailing prices are unremunerative.

The downward trend in lumber prices, which commenced in 1930, continued during the first six months of the present year and, notwithstanding drastic reductions in wages, many mills have had to close down, while the remainder have operated either at a very small margin of profit or at a loss. With production and sales fairly well balanced, stocks on hand are not excessive, but in many cases consist chiefly of common grades,

which are not readily saleable. The domestic and United States markets have been very dull, but demand from the United Kingdom has been fairly active. Since the signing of the Canadian-Australian Trade Agreement, British Columbia's share of shipment from the Pacific Coast to Australia has increased from 40% to 75%, and when the demand for timber in the Commonwealth approaches normal, this Province should benefit in a large measure.

Owing to the prevailing low prices for silver and base metals, the smaller mines are practically all closed down but, by exercising economies in operation, the larger companies have been able to continue producing on a reduced basis. Production during the first six months of this year was 16% below the output during the corresponding period in 1930, while the actual value was 37% less. Renewed interest is being displayed in gold mining, which has resulted in the further development of gold properties, and greater production is expected in the future. Coal output has again declined owing to the decrease in railway traffic, lessened marine business and the general slowing down of industry.

The abnormally heavy pack of salmon in 1930, amounting to 2,221,000 cases, resulted in a large carryover of low grade fish, which the market has been unable to absorb and which is reducing very slowly at unremunerative prices. Operations this year have therefore been drastically curtailed and the total pack is estimated at 700,000 cases, of which 42% consists of Sockeye salmon. There is a steady demand for this variety at profitable prices. In addition to the heavy carryover from last year, other factors which have contributed to the difficult situation now existing in the salmon industry are the competition of Russian and Japanese producers and the loss of the French market owing to the preferential tariff in favour of Japanese salmon. It is hoped that the steps taken to adjust the demand and supply will prove effective.

Grain shipments from Vancouver totalled 74,154,053 bushels during the past season, compared with 49,673,308 bushels in the previous season, and water-borne shipments of lumber have been fairly well maintained. Freight rates have been very low and during the last few weeks shipping business has been dull owing to the unsettled exchange situation.

Manufacturers generally have experienced a quiet year, especially those concerned with the requirements of the lumber and mining industries. The output of pulp and paper has been fairly well maintained, and while prices are low, economies have been effected in production and returns are fairly satisfactory.

The depression in the basic industries, together with low commodity prices, is reflected in a greatly reduced turnover, though business in foodstuff and essential merchandise appears to be fairly well maintained. Retail stocks are low. Collections are slow to fair. Tourist traffic has been comparatively quiet and the spending power of visitors greatly reduced.

Extensive programmes of road work have been undertaken by the authorities for the relief of unemployment. The construction of the Burrard Street Bridge, at Vancouver, for which an appropriation of \$2,800,000 was made, should be completed during 1932.

During the year under review several power plants have been installed and, with other large projects approaching completion, British Columbia will have a large supply of cheap power available for industrial purposes.

There has been little movement in real estate; values and rentals show a downward trend. Residential construction has been fairly well maintained.

Owing to the general curtailment in industry, unemployment is prevalent in nearly all districts, but the Government and Municipalities have taken measures to alleviate the situation. Increased taxation was instituted by the Provincial Government in order to balance the budget. Municipalities report tax collections to be satisfactory and business failures have not been abnormally high. Conditions in the Province appear to compare favourably with those prevailing in many other sections of the Continent and any substantial improvement in lumber and metal prices would soon stimulate industry in this Province into greater activity.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Returns from the fishing industry, which is of paramount importance to the Colony, have been much below average, due to a relatively small catch and low prices. Depressed business conditions and depreciated currency in consuming countries, together with competition from European fisheries, resulted in a weakened demand for fish, and there was a considerable increase of inferior grades in the cure due to unfavourable weather conditions. The lobster catch was less than that of last year and prices were also lower, while the salmon pack was small owing to failure to find a profitable market. The number of seals taken was only one-third of last year's figures and the season must be counted a failure.

Paper mills have been well employed throughout the year, producing almost 1,000 tons daily. Sawmills report a slightly larger cut, with sales at lower prices than last year. Iron ore shipments from the Bell Island Mines for the first nine months of the year show a decrease of some 446,000 tons from those made in the corresponding period last year, the figures being 537,391 tons, as compared with 983,832 tons in 1930. More than half of the tonnage shipped represents exports to Germany. The Buchans Mining Company, Limited, have had an addition to their flotation mill in operation since July last, increasing the output of concentrates from 500 tons to 1,000 tons per day.

Manufacturers report sales reduced both in quantity and value. Poor returns from the fishing and sealing industries have reduced the purchasing power of the population and wholesale and retail trades are suffering accordingly. Collections are slow. Agriculture is not important throughout the Island but root crops grown have been above average.

The poor state of business generally has affected the Government revenues, much of which was derived from ad valorem import duties. As a result, the Government is confronted with a difficult financial problem, the solution of which has not yet been found, although an expert loaned by the British Government at the request of the Newfoundland Government is now engaged in a special investigation.

MEXICO

General business conditions in Mexico have shown no improvement during the past year. Crops as a whole are reported fair to good, but prices are low, in some instances less than half those of a year ago. Last year's sugar crop was heavy and will result in a substantial carryover to the next producing season.

Foreign trade has fallen off substantially, the principal cause being the low price for silver, copper and other metals and for oil, which constitute the principal exports. Mining operations have been greatly restricted and oil production has been diminished. All branches of industry have suffered in a greater or less degree. While there is unemployment, it is not so distressing as in northern countries, but the lack of purchasing power has had a serious effect upon business.

The disappearance of gold from circulation following the enactment of a new Monetary Law, and the hoarding of silver coin by the public, who had become nervous through financial developments at home and abroad, have brought about a severe restriction of credit facilities, which is adversely affecting trade.

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.

The Honourable Henry Cockshutt moved, seconded by Mr. Ross H. McMaster, that Messrs James Hutchison, C. A., and Charles A. Hodgson, C. A., be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and that the Ballot for the Auditors be taken at the same time as the Ballot for Directors is taken.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. W. A. Black, seconded by Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., resolutions appointing the necessary proxies for the Bank at Meetings of controlled companies were unanimously adopted.

THANKS TO OFFICERS

The Honourable Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., then moved, seconded by Dr. G. E. Armstrong, 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.

In speaking to this resolution, Mr. Lemieux said:

"I think we are all grateful to the management of the Bank and to the Board of Directors for the excellent Report they have given us in spite of the crucial test the country and the world have been passing through during the past year. Let me say to the President that although some of us—in fact all of us—may be disappointed that the bonus has not been paid, yet all intelligent people will agree with the Board of Directors that this is a year for rigid economy and for retrenchment, and if an example is to come from one institution, that institution is the Bank of Montreal. Now, Sir, that is the A B C of economics, and we can judge for ourselves that the difficulties through which the country has been passing have been aggravated not only by the mistakes of individuals but by the extravagance of all governments, federal, provincial and municipal, and I trust and hope that before long a National Bureau will be established which will have for its proper function the direction of the policies of the municipal, provincial and federal governments in the matter of foreign loans. I shall not dwell any longer on that subject, but I must say that I was proud the other day to see the success of the National Service Loan and to know that this loan, which is a great credit to Canada, was started under the aegis of you, Mr. President, and the Bank of Montreal." (Applause.)

Dr. Armstrong said: "It is with very great pleasure that I second the motion so eloquently proposed by The Honourable Mr. Lemieux."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman: "I would like to thank The Honourable Senator and Dr. Armstrong for the resolution which has just been passed, and I am sure that my fellow-Directors will join me in these thanks. Mr. Lemieux is a good friend of the Bank and always has been, and I know that he is very much interested in our operations. I am glad that he mentioned the National Service Loan. There is no doubt that it was a great success, and the greatest part of the success is in the fact that 80 per cent. of the loan, and this may not be known to you, was taken by small

investors from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The year, as you know, has been a difficult one, and therefore the remarks of Mr. Lemieux and Dr. Armstrong are all the more appreciated by the Directors."

Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., moved, seconded by Mr. A. O. Dawson, 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, General Mewburn said: "I think from time immemorial it has been the custom and habit of large financial institutions and organizations at their Annual Meetings to move stereotyped resolutions of thanks to Managers and employees for their services during the year under review. In many instances tribute has been paid to the good work of the staff, in some cases in kind and in some cases in words. The staff of the Bank of Montreal now consists of 6,413 members. We have 644 branches. This large organization extends over the whole of Canada and its activities reach to Great Britain, the United States and France. A year ago I had the privilege, in company with some of the Directors, of meeting the majority of our Branch Managers in the four Western Provinces. A few months ago I had the privilege, with your President, of meeting a large number in the Maritime Provinces. Also, during the past year, I have had the pleasure of meeting many in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and I think I may honestly say that in no organization that I know of is there a higher esprit de corps than exists in the Bank of Montreal. We have young men carrying on under difficulties at Branches established in such far separated places as the Peace River country, on the one hand, and Cape Breton on the other. They are doing a splendid work, for, in addition to their business duties, they are taking an active part in the life of pioneer communities, which is a good thing for Canada. They are a body of men imbued with ability, enthusiasm and zeal. Over the members of the staff who are doing their duty in all parts of Canada, whether in outlying districts or in more populated centres, we are fortunate to-day in having two able and brilliant General Managers. These two are a wonderful team, and below them again they are ably assisted by brilliant Assistant General Managers. Together these men make an organization which I think it would be hard to beat anywhere. Above all, we have one who inspires the sincere loyalty of all members of the staff—our able President, Sir Charles Gordon." (Applause.)

Mr. A. O. Dawson, in seconding the resolution, said: "It is a great regret to many of the Directors that time and distance prevent us from getting to know the men, and the women too, of the staff, although, of course, we do meet the General Managers. But as one studies the Bank Bulletin circulated through the offices, and reads the public press, one comes to know of the responsible positions which many of the employees of the Bank are occupying, not only in branch offices but in the life of the community in which they serve. I think we are fortunate in having a group of men who serve not only our interests but those of Canada at large."

In reply to the resolution, Mr. Bog said: "On behalf of Mr. Dodds and myself, and our Assistants and the whole staff, I thank you for the kindly recognition of our services. The past year has been a trying one and the Managers have had to deal with many difficult problems, and your kindly references, therefore, will be the more appreciated. There has been a decrease of 360 odd in our staff during the year, almost entirely accounted for by death, retirements on pension in regular course and voluntary resignations. Owing to the closing during the year of unprofitable branches, we are now slightly over strength, but we hesitate to aggravate the present acute unemployment situation through

requested resignations, trusting that time, with increasing business, will shortly provide the remedy." (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. James Hutchison, C.A., and Charles A. Hodgson, 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, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., A. O. Dawson, H. R. Drummond,

G. B. Fraser, 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., Chris. Spencer, W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President, Mr. H. R. Drummond and Major-General The Honourable S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was appointed a Vice-President, stationed in London, England, with complete supervision of the British and European affairs of the Bank.

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. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

GENERAL MANAGERS

W. A. BOG JACKSON DODDS

DIRECTORS

D. FORBES ANGUS, ESQ.	LT.-COL. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.	HAROLD KENNEDY, ESQ.
G. B. FRASER, ESQ.	THE HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT	E. W. BEATTY, ESQ., K.C.
GEN. SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	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.	THE HON. PATRICK BURNS	CHRIS. SPENCER, ESQ.
	ROSS H. McMASTER, 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.
THE RT. HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.

PARIS COMITÉ CONSULTATIF

M. GASTON MENIER

CAPITAL <i>paid up</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 36,000,000.00
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	-	.	-	-	-	-	-	39,103,426.95
TOTAL ASSETS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	794,523,333.96

The Bank has 645 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 (May to Sept.)
BENTLEY
BROWNVALE
CALGARY
" Eighth Avenue West
" Elbow Park
" Stock Yards
CAMROSE
CARBON
CARDSTON
CARSTAIRS
CASTOR
CHAUVIN
COUTTS
DAYSLAND
DELBURNE
DONALDA
DRUMHELLER
EDGERTON
EDMONTON
" 97th Street at
103rd A. Avenue
" 103rd Avenue &
101st Street
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
NOBLEFORD
OKOTOKS
OLDS
PARADISE VALLEY—Sub
to Edgerton
PONOKA
RAYMOND
RED DEER
RIMBEY
RUMSEY
SEDGWICK
STETTNER
THORBY
THREE HILLS
TOFIELD
TORRINGTON—Sub to Olds
TROCHU
TWO HILLS
VEGREVILLE
VIKING
VULCAN
WAINWRIGHT
WESTLOCK
WETASKIWIN
WHITELAW—Sub to
Brownvale

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGASSIZ
ARMSTRONG
ASHCROFT
CHILLIWACK
CLOVERDALE
DUNCAN
ENDERBY
ESQUIMALT
HEDLEY—Sub to Princeton
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

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued

VANCOUVER (continued)
" Broadway & Main
Street
" Carrall & Hastings
Streets
" Commercial Drive &
Twelfth Avenue
" Forty-fourth Avenue &
Fraser Street
" Fourth Avenue & Alma
Road
" Granville & Davie
Streets
" Homer & Hastings
Streets
" Hotel Vancouver
" Kerrisdale
" Main & Hastings
Streets
" Marine Building
" Pender & Columbia
Streets
" Prior & Main Streets
" Sixteenth Avenue &
Cambie Street
" Thirty-fourth Avenue &
Victoria Drive
" Vancouver Heights
" West Point Grey
VERNON
VICTORIA
" Government Street
WEST SUMMERLAND
WILLIAMS LAKE

MANITOBA

ALEXANDER
BELMONT
BOWSMAN RIVER
BRANDON
CARBERRY
CHURCHILL
DARLINGTON
DAUPHIN
DOMINION CITY
GLADSTONE
HARTNEY
MacGREGOR
MINITONAS
MORRIS
NEEPAWA
OAK LAKE
OAK RIVER
OAKVILLE
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
RESTON
RUSSELL
SELKIRK
SIDNEY—Sub to Carberry
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
MARYSVILLE—Sub to
Fredericton
MONCTON
PERTH
SAINT JOHN
" Haymarket Square
" Union Street
ST. STEPHEN
SHEDAC
WOODSTOCK

NOVA SCOTIA

AMHERST
BRIDGEWATER

NOVA SCOTIA—Continued

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

ONTARIO

ACTON
ALLISTON
ALMONTE
ALVINSTON
AMHERSTBURG
ARNPRIOR
ATHENS
AULTSVILLE
AURORA
AYLMER
AYR
BARRY'S BAY
BEACHVILLE—Sub to
Ingersoll
BELLEVILLE
BLENHEIM
BOBAYGEON
BOTHWELL
BOWMANVILLE
BRAMPTON
BRANTFORD
BRESLAU—Sub to
Kitchener
BRIDGEBURG
BRIDGEPORT—Sub to
Kitchener
BRINTON—Sub to Iroquois
BROCKVILLE
BRONTE
BRUCEFIELD—Sub to
Hensall
CALABOGIE—Sub to
Renfrew
CAMPBELLFORD
CHATHAM
CHATSWORTH
CHESLEY
CHESTERVILLE
CLARKSON
CLINTON
COBLEN
COLLINGWOOD
CORNWALL
" McConnell Avenue &
Montreal Road
COURTLAND
CREMORA
DELHI
DELTA
DESBORO—Sub to Chats-
worth
DESERONTO
DOUGLAS
DRUMBO
DUTTON
EAST WINDSOR
EGANVILLE
ELGIN
ELORA
EXETER
FENELON FALLS
FINCH
FOREST
FORMOSA—Sub to
Teeswater
FORT ERIE
FORT WILLIAM
FRANKFORD
GALT
GANANOQUE
GEORGETOWN
GLENCOE
GODERICH
GORE BAY
GRANTON
GUELPH
HALIBURTON
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
HIGHTATE

ONTARIO—Continued

HOLLAND CENTRE—
Sub to Chatsworth
HOLSTEIN
INGERSOLL
IROQUOIS
KAGAWONG—Sub to Gore
Bay (May to Oct.)
KINCARDINE
KING CITY
KINGSTON
KINGSVILLE
KIRKTON
KITCHENER
KOMOKA—Sub to Market
Square, London, Ont.
LAMBTON MILLS
LANCASTER
LANDSOWNE
LA SALLE
LAWRENCE STATION—
Sub to Dutton
LEAMINGTON
LINDSAY
LISTOWEL
LITTLE CURRENT
LONDESBOURGH—Sub
to Clinton
LONDON
" City Hall
" East
" Market Square
" South
LUCAN
LUCKNOW
MADAWASKA—Sub to
Barry's Bay
MANITOWANING
MARKDALE
MEAFORD
MERLIN
MIDLAND
MILDMAY
MIMICO
MINDEMOYA
MITCHELL
MONKLAND—Sub to Finch
MORRISBURG
MOUNT FOREST
MURKIRK—Sub to
Highgate
NAPANEE
NEWBURY
NEWINGTON
NEWMARKET
NEW TORONTO
NIAGARA FALLS
NORTH BAY
NORWICH
OAKVILLE
OAKWOOD
ORILLIA
OSHAWA
OTTAWA
" Bank Street
" Hintonburg
" Rideau Street
" Sparks Street
OWEN SOUND
PAISLEY
PARIS
PELEE ISLAND—Sub to
Leamington (May to Dec.)
PEMBROKE
PERTH
PETERBOROUGH
" George Street
PICTON
PORT ARTHUR
PORT HOPE
PORT LAMBTON—Sub to
Wallaceburg
PRESCOTT
PRESTON
PROVIDENCE BAY—Sub
to Mindemoya
RENFREW
RIDGETOWN
ST. CATHARINES
ST. EUGENE
ST. GEORGE—Sub to
Brantford
ST. MARYS
ST. THOMAS
" East End
SARNIA
SAULT STE. MARIE
" Wellington Street West
SCHREIBER
SIMCOE
SMITH'S FALLS
STIRLING
STRATFORD
STRATHROY
SUDBURY
TARA
TAVISTOCK
TEESWATER
THAMESVILLE

ONTARIO—Continued

THORNDALE—Sub to Mar-
ket Square, London,
Ont.
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
" Earlscourt
" Grosvenor & Yonge
Streets
" Hounslow Heath Road
& St. Clair Avenue
" King & Dufferin Streets
" King & Yonge Streets
" Mount Pleasant Road
" 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
TUPPERVILLE—Sub to
Wallaceburg
TWEED
VERONA
WALES
WALKERTON
WALKERVILLE
" Walker Road
WALLACEBURG
WATERFORD
WATERLOO
WATFORD
WELLAND
WEST LORNE
WESTON
WESTPORT
WHEATLEY
WILLIAMSBURG
WILLIAMSFORD—Sub to
Chatsworth
WILLIAMSTOWN
" London Street
WOODSTOCK
YARKER
ZURICH
PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND
CHARLOTTETOWN
QUEBEC
AMQUI
ARTHABASKA
ARUNDEL
ARVIDA
ATHELSTAN—Sub to
Huntingdon

BRANCHES

IN CANADA

QUEBEC—Continued
 BEAUHARNOIS
 BEDFORD
 BREAKSVILLE
 BRISTOL—Sub to Shawville
 BUCKINGHAM
 BURY
 CHAPEAU
 CHICOUTIMI
 COOKSHIRE
 COWANSVILLE
 DANVILLE
 DRUMMONDVILLE
 FOSTER—Sub to Knowlton
 GATINEAU
 GRANBY
 GRAND MERE
 HULL
 HUNTINGTON
 KNOWLTON
 LACHINE
 " St. Joseph Street
 LACHUTE
 LENNOXVILLE
 LEVIS
 LONGUEUIL
 MAGOG
 MATANE
 MEGANTIC
 MONT JOLI
 MONTREAL
 " Angus Shops, Davidson
 & Nolan Streets
 " Aylwin & St. Catherine
 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

QUEBEC—Continued
 MONTREAL (continued)
 " Craig Street & Place
 d'Armes Hill
 " 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
 " Marcl Avenue &
 Sherbrooke Street
 " Masson Street & Fifth
 Avenue
 " McGill & St. Paul
 Streets
 " Molson Park
 " Mount Royal Avenue &
 St. Lawrence
 Boulevard
 " Notre Dame & McCord
 Streets
 " 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. Denis Street &
 Mount Royal Avenue
 " St. Henri
 " St. Jean Baptiste Mar-
 ket

QUEBEC—Continued
 MONTREAL (continued)
 " St. Peter & St. James
 Streets
 " St. Zotique & St. Denis
 Streets
 " Seigneurs & Notre Dame
 Streets
 " Sherbrooke & Drum-
 mond Streets
 " Sherbrooke Street & St.
 Lawrence Boulevard
 " Snowdon
 " University & St. Cath-
 erine Streets
 " Ville Emard
 " Villier & St. Denis
 Streets
 " West End
 " Wolfe & St. Catherine
 Streets
 MONTREAL WEST
 NAPIERVILLE
 ORNSTOWN
 OUTREMONT
 QUEBEC
 " Chateau Frontenac
 " Limoulin
 " St. John's Gate
 " St. Roch
 " St. Sauveur
 " Upper Town
 QUYON
 RICHMOND
 RIGAUD
 RIMOUSKI
 RIVIERE DU LOUP
 ROBERVAL
 STE. AGATHE DES
 MONT
 STE. ANNE DE BELLE-
 VUE
 ST. CESAIRE
 ST. GEORGES DE
 BEAUCE
 ST. HYACINTHE
 ST. JEROME
 ST. JOHNS
 ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA
 ST. JOVITE

QUEBEC—Continued
 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. LAURENT
 VILLE ST. PIERRE
 WATERLOO
 WESTMOUNT
 " Claremont Avenue &
 Sherbrooke Street
SASKATCHEWAN
 ANTLER
 ARBORFIELD
 BATTLEFORD
 BROMHEAD
 CALDER
 CARNDUFF
 CEYLON
 DAVIDSON
 DOMREMY
 DUCK LAKE
 EASTEND
 ESTEVAN
 FENWOOD—Sub to
 Melville
 FIFE LAKE
 FLAXCOMBE
 GAINSBOROUGH
 GRENFELL
 GULL LAKE
 KAMSACK

SASKATCHEWAN—Continued
 KELLIHER
 KINISTINO
 KISBEY
 LAKE LENORE
 LAMPMAN
 LIMERICK
 MAPLE CREEK
 MEACHAM
 MELVILLE
 MOOSE JAW
 NIPAWIN
 NORTH BATTLEFORD
 OUTLOOK
 PERDUE
 PRELATE
 PRINCE ALBERT
 PUNNICHY
 REGINA
 " Victoria Avenue &
 Albert Street
 RHEIN
 ROSE VALLEY
 ST. BENEDICT
 SALT COATS
 SASKATOON
 " Twenty-first Street &
 Third Avenue
 " West Side
 SEMANS
 SENLAC
 SHAUNAVON
 SWIFT CURRENT
 TISDALE
 UNITY
 WAKAW
 WALDRON—Sub to
 Melville
 WEYBURN
 WHITEWOOD
 WYNYARD
 YORKTON
YUKON
 DAWSON
 MAYO

IN NEWFOUNDLAND

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

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.
 " " —BANK OF MONTREAL, AVENIDA FRANCISCO I MADERO No. 14.
 GUADALAJARA, JAL.—BANK OF MONTREAL, ESQUINA LOPEZ COTILLA Y COLON
 MONTERREY, N.L.—BANK OF MONTREAL, DOCTOR MIER 116.
 PUEBLA, PUE.—BANK OF MONTREAL, CALLE 2 NORTE, No. 8.

WEST INDIES

Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas) formerly The Colonial Bank
 (in which an interest is owned by the Bank of Montreal).

