

# BANK OF MONTREAL

1942

Annual General Meeting

Held 7th December, 1942



# BANK OF MONTREAL

(ESTABLISHED OVER 125 YEARS)

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

## HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

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### CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

H. R. DRUMMOND

### PRESIDENT

G. W. SPINNEY

### VICE-PRESIDENTS

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

W. A. BOG

### GENERAL MANAGER

B. C. GARDNER

### DIRECTORS

D. FORBES ANGUS

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

NORMAN J. DAWES

LOUIS L. LANG

H. W. MOLSON

R. G. IVEY, K.C.

THE HON. HENRY COCKSHUTT

ROSS H. McMASTER

W. SANFORD EVANS

L. J. BELNAP

THE HON. CHARLES A. DUNNING, P.C.

S. G. BLAYLOCK

JOHN A. MACAULAY, K.C.

SIR EDWARD BEATTY, G.B.E.

C. F. SISE

W. G. MURRIN

G. BLAIR GORDON

ROBERT A. LAIDLAW

J. V. R. PORTEOUS

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### LONDON COMMITTEE

F. R. S. BALFOUR

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

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

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CAPITAL, <i>paid up</i> - - - - -	\$	36,000,000.00
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS - - - - -		40,236,686.94
TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -		1,175,319,231.00



THE 125th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 7th December, 1942, in the Board Room at the Bank's headquarters.

Among those present were: J. D. Anderson, C. T. Aulph, Arthur Barry, Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., F. G. Belcher, L. J. Belnap, W. B. Blackader, S. G. Blaylock, W. A. Bog, J. S. Bolton, M. W. Bond, T. C. Bowen, A. H. Briden, Arthur Browning, F. Brownlee, W. W. Bruce, T. H. Bryson, C. W. Buchanan, George A. Campbell, K.C., Wm. H. Campbell, C.A., F. D. Chapman, Ross Clarkson, D. M. Cleland, F. W. Collins, A. T. Corner, D. E. Crutchlow, Norman J. Dawes, C. L. M. Douglas, H. R. Drummond, The Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, P.C., C. G. Dunning, James A. Eccles, R. E. English, W. Sanford Evans, George H. Ewart, W. C. Finley, W. J. Floyd, N. L. Ford, J. G. Fortier, A. B. Foster, Harold B. Fewkes, A. E. Francis, B. C. Gardner, M. H. Gault, G. Blair Gordon, John Graham, G. H. Greening, Samuel Hart, W. T. R. Henderson, C. G. Heward, K.C., F. H. Hopkins, G. B. Howard, Chas. Hudon, Joseph Hurtubise, R. G. Ivey, K.C., J. M. Jackson, R. P. Jellett, A. C. Jensen, R. E. Knight, R. A. Laidlaw, J. N. Laing, Louis L. Lang, G. Lawson, J. A. MacAulay, K.C., W. T. A. MacFadyen, A. Macpherson, Donald A. MacInnes, Donald N. MacRae, George C. McDonald, C.A., W. McDonnell, A. D. McQueen, T. E. Merrett, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., H. W. Molson, C. A. B. Neville, S. C. Norsworthy, Lt.-Col. W. P. O'Brien, Lt.-Col. Gavin L. Ogilvie, H. S. Oliver, Elzear Orchard, John Patterson, G. F. Pearson, The Hon. Joseph E. Perrault, K.C., W. H. Phillips, W. H. Raikes, A. L. Robertson, A. Guy Ross, N. G. Runians, E. E. Rutherford, O. R. Sharp, C. H. Shiels, C. F. Sise, G. W. Spinney, J. T. Stevens, E. H. Stewart, W. E. Stewart, Arthur Terroux, L. W. Townsend, J. H. F. Turner, R. L. Warren, C. C. Welford, Horace D. H. Williams, R. J. Williams, E. P. Winslow.

On motion of Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., Mr. H. R. Drummond was requested to take the chair.

The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C., moved, seconded by Mr. L. J. Belnap, that Lt.-Col. Gavin L. Ogilvie and Mr. Arthur Browning be appointed to act as Scrutineers, and that Mr. C. H. Cronyn be Secretary of the meeting. This was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. G. W. Spinney, General Manager, to read the Annual Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, to present the Annual Statement, and to read the Auditors' Report.

## 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, 1942.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1941.....	\$1,153,668.75
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1942, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion Government Taxes amounting to \$2,539,874.12 (of which \$72,360.97 is refundable under the provisions of The Excess Profits Tax Act).....	3,283,018.19
	<u>4,436,686.94</u>
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. paid 2nd March, 1942 .....	\$ 720,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. paid 1st June, 1942 .....	720,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 2 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1942 .....	720,000.00
Quarterly Dividend 1½ per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1942.....	540,000.00
	<u>2,700,000.00</u>
Appropriation for Bank Premises .....	500,000.00
	<u>3,200,000.00</u>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	<u>\$1,236,686.94</u>

(Signed) HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND,  
*President.*

(Signed) G. W. SPINNEY,  
*General Manager.*

During the financial year, twenty-five offices were closed in the Dominion of Canada.

The Directors have to record with deep regret the death of their late valued colleagues, Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Mr. C. H. Houson, the former a member of the Board since 1929 and the latter elected a Director in 1939.

In December, 1941, the Board accepted with regret the resignation of The Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C.

Mr. R. G. Ivey, K.C., was appointed a member of the Board in December last; in April, Mr. S. G. Blaylock and Mr. J. V. R. Porteous were appointed Directors and in August, Mr. John A. MacAulay, K.C., also became a member of our Board.

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

(Signed) HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, *President.*

Bank of Montreal, 7th December, 1942.



# THE GENERAL STATEMENT

The General Statement of the position of the Bank on 31st October, 1942, was submitted as follows:

LIABILITIES		
Capital paid up .....		\$ 36,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....	\$ 39,000,000.00	
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account .....	1,236,686.94	
	40,236,686.94	
Unclaimed Dividends .....	16,327.26	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1942 .....	540,000.00	
		40,793,014.20
		76,793,014.20
Notes of the Bank in circulation .....	\$ 15,354,907.00	
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government .....	55,326,231.55	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments .....	31,282,119.53	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest .....	426,402,581.96	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement .....	527,633,833.39	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada .....	4,062,365.61	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries .....	19,938,307.67	
		1,080,000,346.71
Acceptances and Letters of Credit outstanding .....		16,184,995.02
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads .....		2,340,875.07
		\$1,175,319,231.00
ASSETS		
Gold held in Canada .....	\$ 35.00	
Subsidiary coin held in Canada .....	1,282,117.43	
Gold held elsewhere .....	3,092.17	
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere .....	41,189.73	
Notes of Bank of Canada .....	24,464,916.50	
Deposits with Bank of Canada .....	86,239,107.76	
Notes of other chartered banks .....	\$ 694,040.00	
Cheques on other banks .....	44,359,194.05	
Government and bank notes other than Canadian .....	679,777.02	
Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada .....	3,173.63	
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	38,811,631.48	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	1,920,538.28	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover .....	14,289,715.53	
		100,758,069.99
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value .....	440,940,001.64	
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value .....	166,915,914.33	
Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value .....	15,260,671.80	
Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value .....	40,478,044.07	
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value .....	20,552,068.17	
		\$ 896,935,228.59
Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	204,723,288.89	
Loans to Provincial Governments .....	955,946.71	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts .....	22,613,747.94	
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for .....	16,121,869.59	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for .....	509,078.28	
		244,923,931.41
Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off .....		13,900,000.00
Real estate other than bank premises .....		358,471.21
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank .....		449,859.17
Liabilities of customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra .....		16,184,995.02
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation .....		905,058.15
Shares of and loans to controlled companies .....		1,532,107.54
Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads (but including refundable portion of Dominion Government taxes) .....		129,579.91
		\$1,175,319,231.00

NOTE—The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND,  
President.

G. W. SPINNEY,  
General Manager.

## 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 have 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 which 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 is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.,  
of the firm of McDonald, Currie & Co.  
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,  
of the firm of Campbell, Glendinning & Co.

Auditors.

Montreal, 19th November, 1942.



**BANK OF MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY**  
(New York)

**Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1942**

ASSETS	U.S. Currency	LIABILITIES	U.S. Currency
Cash.....	\$ 20,000.00	Deposits:	
Due from Banks:		Trust Funds.....	\$ 3,484.66
Approved Reserve Depositories.....	\$ 172,249.07	Demand.....	56,239.47
Other Banks and Bankers (Foreign)....	24,836.34	Time.....	40,759.80
	197,085.41	Due to Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies.....	6.94
Investments:			\$ 100,490.87
*United States Government Securities...	\$1,530,379.85	Reserve for Taxes.....	18,211.84
Accrued Interest.....	9,189.22	Other Liabilities.....	632.68
(Quoted Market Value, 31st October, 1942—\$1,523,000.00)	1,539,569.07	Capital and Surplus:	
*These include \$100,000 United States of America Treasury Bonds which, in accordance with New York State Banking Law, are deposited with and registered in the name of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.		Capital Stock—	
Other Assets.....	16,545.15	Authorized, Issued and Fully Paid—	
	<u>\$1,773,199.63</u>	10,000 Shares of \$100.00 each..	\$1,000,000.00
		Surplus.....	542,000.00
		Undivided Profits.....	111,864.24
			1,653,864.24
			<u>\$1,773,199.63</u>

**NOTE:—**

The Charter was acquired in March, 1937, for the purpose of more satisfactorily performing certain functions in New York on behalf of the Bank's clients. The Capital Stock, with the exception of the Directors' qualifying shares, is entirely owned by the Bank.

**Auditors' Report to the Shareholders**

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Bank of Montreal Trust Company as at 31st October, 1942, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Trust Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Trust Company.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.,  
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,

Auditors.

MONTREAL, 19th November, 1942.

**HOCHELAGA REALTY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**

**Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1942**

ASSETS	U.S. Currency	LIABILITIES	U.S. Currency
Real Estate, Buildings and Equipment (64-68 Wall Street, New York), less Reserves for Depreciation.....	\$1,136,792.32	Capital Stock:	
Prepaid Taxes, Insurance, etc.....	24,053.62	Authorized, Issued and Fully Paid—	
Cash.....	13,236.03	100 Shares of \$100.00 each.....	\$ 10,000.00
	\$1,174,081.97	Twenty-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Debentures—	
Deficit.....	112,364.60	Due 1st March, 1950.....	\$1,000,000.00
		Twelve-Year Four Per Cent. Debenture Bonds—	
		Due 1st March, 1950.....	250,000.00
			1,250,000.00
		(Interest on the Debentures for the period 1st March, 1942, to 1st March, 1943, was reduced to three per cent.)	
		Accrued Debenture Interest.....	6,250.00
		Accounts Payable.....	4,196.57
		Bank Loan.....	16,000.00
			<u>\$1,286,446.57</u>
	<u>\$1,286,446.57</u>		<u>\$1,286,446.57</u>

**NOTE:—**

The Company was granted corporate existence by the State of New York on 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 Debentures are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on its books at a nominal value of \$1.00.

**Auditors' Report to the Shareholders**

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Hochelaga Realty and Development Company as at 31st October, 1942, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.,  
W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,

Auditors.

MONTREAL, 19th November, 1942.



# THE ST. JAMES LAND COMPANY LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1942

## ASSETS

\*The rights of the Company in an emplacement conveyed to Insurance Exchange Corporation Limited, by a 99-year lease (emphyteutic lease) and in the building thereon constructed by Insurance Exchange Corporation Limited, as at 23rd January, 1923..... \$200,000.00  
Expended on the building to date..... 117,205.14  
\$317,205.14  
Less Reserve for Depreciation..... 111,058.54

\$206,146.60

\$206,146.60

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:  
Authorized, Issued and Fully Paid—  
200 Shares of \$100.00 each..... \$ 20,000.00  
Capital Surplus..... 186,146.60

\$206,146.60

### \*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 \$289,024.80 to secure bonds and mortgage 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.

J. T. STEVENS, Director.

### Auditors' Report

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The St. James Land Company Limited as at 31st October, 1942, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed)

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.,

W. D. GLENDINNING, C.A.,

Auditors.

MONTREAL, 19th November, 1942.



# The President's Address

GENTLEMEN,—During the year your Board has suffered loss in the death of two of its members, Mr. C. H. Houson and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K.C. Mr. Houson had been a Director of the Bank for but a comparatively short time but in that period we had learned to value his counsel most highly. Mr. Tilley's term of office had extended over a period of thirteen years. He was a leader of the Bar in Canada and brought to our meetings a rare judgment. In December last, The Honourable Louis St. Laurent, K.C., having accepted the portfolio of Minister of Justice in the Dominion Government, felt it necessary in these circumstances to resign his directorship. We regretted losing him but are glad to know that his great abilities are being devoted to the service of his country at this time of national crisis. In the twelve months, four new members have been added to our Board of Directors—Mr. R. G. Ivey, K.C., barrister, of London, Ont.; Mr. S. G. Blaylock, President of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Limited; Mr. J. V. R. Porteous, President of Greenshields - Hodgson - Racine, Limited, of Montreal; and Mr. J. A. MacAulay, K.C., of Winnipeg, who has many interests in Western Canada. At our meeting to-day you will be asked to confirm the addition of these gentlemen to our Board, and I believe you will agree with me that we are fortunate in securing them as members, having in mind not only their proven ability but the variety of interests and sections of our country which they represent. We shall also place before you for election the name of Mr. G. W. Spinney.

## *The Bank's Statement*

The average assets of the Bank during the year were \$1,091 million, compared with \$1,032 million in the preceding year. While our earnings show a small increase, taxes at \$2,540,000 are considerably higher.

This higher taxation came, as you are aware, from the Government's policy of restricting net earnings to 70% of pre-war-standard profits.

The incidence of this increase in the rate of taxes announced by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech was felt only in the last four months of this year; the taxes for the coming twelve months will be sharply higher.

This year an even larger proportion of our assets is represented by investments; these, almost exclusively short term and immediately realizable, place the Bank in a stronger position than ever before.

Our first consideration is the safety of the moneys entrusted to us by our depositors; amounting to \$1,064,645,000, this total is the largest in our history.

Under war conditions, with business now being financed in increasingly large measure by Government funds, our commercial loans have been reduced though they are still higher than at the beginning of the war.

These facts—higher taxes, a greater total of investments, fewer loans, combined with the Government policy of keeping interest rates low, which we commend—have the effect of reducing the earning power of all banks and are reflected in reduction of our dividend.

We believe our shareholders are willing, as are all Canadians, to further our war effort in every way and to make a contribution, as they are doing, to that end.

As the Prime Minister has said, "Nothing matters now but Victory."

Nevertheless, owing to its strong position, the earnings of the Bank remain reasonably satisfactory. We believe that the history of the Bank, which has never failed to pay a dividend for well over a hundred years, is our justification for making safety our first aim.

We have continued our policy of lending men to the Government to help in its war effort and I would like to mention especially the work of Mr. Spinney, our General Manager, to whom the overwhelming success of the Third Victory Loan, as well as the previous Victory Loans, has been in a large measure due.

His organization and the patriotic response of a million nine hundred thousand Canadians made possible this wonderful result.

## *Business in Canada*

The record of business in Canada in these days practically amounts to the history of the Government's efforts in the war and no detailed statement of business conditions will be made by me. Government controls have gone further than we reported last year and now invade practically every section of business and society.

Even with a great increase in our national income, we are spending to-day more than half of the total on war; of this expenditure, approximately one-half is being raised by taxes, which are probably as high here as in any country, if not higher.

The balance must come from loans, and it will! Canadians, realizing the issues at stake, are rising



to the occasion, and their willing response to appeals is a tribute to our national spirit.

Government control of prices and wages has proved a notable success, in fact a pattern to other countries.

Knowing the deadly after-effects of inflation on every citizen—witness the aftermath of the last war—our Government, in its control of prices and in taxing us to the limit, is making a great effort, in which it merits the support of every thinking Canadian.

I may add that to make price control really work the Government will have also strictly to control the supplies of non-essential consumer goods.

### *War Taxation*

Canada's income tax, company and individual combined, is probably the highest in any of the Allied Nations and covers practically every individual.

Necessarily, this has brought hardship to that large and often forgotten class of older and dependent persons who have to live on savings of bread-winners who have passed on. These have been caught between the upper and nether millstones of higher taxation and lower interest on investments. It also affects adversely the ever larger body of office workers and those of the professional classes who have had no increase in earnings to enable them to meet higher taxes. Nevertheless, the cheerful acceptance of hardship by all Canadians has been notable and is an encouraging sign for the future.

We have in our own organization a wonderful example of this spirit. All told, 4,337 members of the Staff subscribed to the last Victory Loan a total of \$929,750 in bonds.

Of these, 3,848 members who earn less than \$3,000 per annum took no less than \$465,900.

To-day we are called on by the leaders of our Government to make sacrifices, and we do so willingly; we call, and we have a right to call, on our Governments to cut as deeply as we do into every expenditure they make which does not further our war effort.

### *The Work of the Banks*

While giving credit to the Government for the conduct of its finances in this war, and its fight against inflation, we must, in justice to the Banks

of the Dominion, tell of the work they have done long before and during this time of war to lay broad and firm the foundation on which the Government's efforts are founded and which, in fact, made them possible.

If the health of the country is sound, in a monetary sense, it is largely due to the wise conduct by the Banks, over many years, of their own affairs, and their help and guidance on the business affairs of all Canadians.

Thus, to-day they are able to support to the full the Government in its stupendous task of financing the war.

We can fairly claim that in Canada our banking system has more than justified its existence and, with irrefutable facts, answer those who talk of the State taking over the Banks.

The splendid way in which the railways have met the sudden demands imposed on them by war is a tribute to those who direct their operations and a source of satisfaction to Canadians.

It is gratifying that the Canadian farmer is sharing with others in the increased prosperity of the country at this time when the production of food is of vital importance not only to Canada but to the whole world.

It is interesting to note that the index numbers of rates of wages in Canada have risen as follows:

1901 . . . . .	40.1
1918 . . . . .	80.7
1938 . . . . .	104.9
1941 . . . . .	119.2

That is to say, the general average of wages has practically tripled since the beginning of this century.

### *Great Britain*

In the United Kingdom we see the inspiring spectacle of a nation without an idle person.

Men, women and children are all working with but one purpose, that of winning the war, with the result that the output of war material per person is higher there than in any other country.

The majority of the workers spend their leisure hours in some of the military duties civilians have to shoulder.

Britain to-day is producing two-thirds of the food she requires, a great achievement which may have repercussions after the war.

Above all else, the spirit of Britain remains the admiration of us all.



## *United States*

One year ago to-day Japan made its treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour. Since then, the United States has been transformed into a nation at war.

Their production of every weapon—tanks, planes, guns, ships—has been a miracle, and the end is not yet; it is constantly rising to new heights.

The President now has the power to stabilize prices and wages, as Canada has done, and this vitally important effort, firmly held to, will be a large factor in the future prosperity of the country.

The United States and the other Allied countries are now producing much more than the Axis; this is telling in the war and will do so increasingly till Victory is won.

## *The Staff*

This year our Joint General Manager, Mr. Jackson Dodds, asked to be relieved of his duties so as to be able to devote more of his time to his many patriotic interests, the Red Cross, Boy Scouts and others, and we acceded to his request with regret after his many years of faithful service.

Here I wish to render a tribute to the *esprit de corps* of all the members of our Staff, shouldering increased work with efficiency and cheerfulness.

## *Canada's Industrial Production*

In the last war Canada made considerable strides in productive industry.

To-day we are witnessing an amazing expansion along these lines in the production of many weapons of war which our manufacturers had never contemplated undertaking but which they are now producing, staggeringly large in quantity and of a quality equal to any.

In a word, Canada has risen in a single bound to the rank of a major industrial nation.

Three years ago no one could have imagined that by to-day industry would have made such strides that Canada could not only equip with all the most modern instruments of war a formidable fighting force of its own on land, sea and in the air, but in addition provide a vast amount of the tools of war to her Allies on all fighting fronts. Yet that is what Canada is now doing, with the fighting equipment she is providing being proven in battle to be equal in quality to the best products of other nations.

While this unparalleled expansion in manufacturing has taken place, with the present income and excess profits taxes no company to-day

can retain large profits. Industry is working, not for profit but for the furtherance of our war effort, and merits our unstinted praise.

Nevertheless, it is vital to the future welfare of the country that industry should be allowed to retain sufficient reserves to enable it to meet the strain of re-converting plants to the production of peace-time goods at the end of the war.

## *Freedom of Enterprise*

The wide expansion in industrial production we have witnessed has been financed by taxation and Government borrowings and has been under Government direction and control. The Government has provided the money, guaranteed the overhead and provided the market for the output. These conditions will not, and cannot, obtain after the war. Then we must look to the initiative and trained experience of private enterprise to reverse the process, in which it has been so successful, and to convert our war factories to the production of peace-time goods.

When I last appeared before you, I used these words: "Democracy gives us great privileges, but every privilege has its corresponding duty; to keep the privileges we must be prepared to sacrifice everything except ultimate freedom itself. When the war is over, it is essential that Government controls and regulation be removed with all possible speed, for if we are to continue in a system of free enterprise for which we are fighting, it is to private enterprise that we must look for resumption of normal activities."

Since these words were spoken, we have gone a long way toward sacrificing everything except liberty itself, and we have witnessed a truly astonishing manifestation of national willingness to do so and national understanding of the necessity therefor. By establishing price and wage control, rigid control of non-essential production, and progressively severe control of the individual activities of our whole man and woman power, we have gone far toward sacrificing "everything except ultimate freedom itself." Overboard has gone liberty in every direction—how much, or how little, men shall produce, or sell or buy; how much, or how little, they shall profit by their work; what occupation shall be open to them and what shall be closed; where they shall work, and when; what they may consume and what they may not consume.

All these things are essential. That is war. That is the price—of what? Of ultimate freedom. Freedom from the control of our individual lives



by just such regimentation as that which is now being imposed. We gladly submit to such temporary sacrifices because the alternative is having them imposed upon us permanently by brutal foreign taskmasters. But never let us lose sight of the end in view, which is freedom itself. Nor let us forget that on the shoulders of free enterprise stand those other freedoms that make up democracy—freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, freedom of labour, and equality before the law.

### *Conclusion*

Our bank opened its doors in 1817 with a capital of \$250,000; in Montreal, a city of 20,000 inhabitants; in a country of 400,000 persons confined to the East; at a time when Europe was forty or fifty days away; when money, as we know it now, did not exist.

Since its beginning, eight sovereigns have reigned in England, and it has survived nine wars.

While the Bank is an old one, it has been in the forefront in all its years in all constructive business developments, and this is well put in an editorial in one of our leading papers:

"Nous voulons qu'ils sachent combien nous sommes heureux de voir leur maison ajouter, sans vieillir, au nombre de ses années et symboliser ainsi de plus en plus l'avenir de notre ville."

In this we may take a legitimate pride, and it will be our endeavour, to the limit of our ability, to live up to the record handed down to us by our forebears.

We have passed through three years of war—a war not between nations, though all are involved—but between Good and Evil, and now are entering the fourth year with hope renewed.

Even greater effort is still before all of us; let us go on resolved, as was so well said by the heroic Padre of Les Fusiliers, to be worthy of those gallant boys who at Dieppe and in other fields of action have made the supreme sacrifice.

## **The General Manager's Address**

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Before presenting for your approval the 125th Balance Sheet of the Bank and commenting briefly upon the important changes shown therein, I would like to mention two matters not directly related to the Annual Statement.

I wish to refer first to the recent retirement from the active service of the Bank of my colleague,

Mr. Jackson Dodds. Mr. Dodds was Joint General Manager of the Bank for upwards of twelve years and for six of these years held the office jointly with myself. During that period we enjoyed the most amicable relationship and I wish to pay tribute not only to his ability as a banker but also to his unfailing consideration for the welfare of the staff, whose best wishes follow him in his retirement.

In the second place, it is fitting that reference should be made to the historic significance of this 125th Annual Report. On November 3rd, 1817, in a house in St. Paul Street, this Bank was first opened for business. Thus our history began only two years after the Battle of Waterloo. In the course of a century and a quarter we have seen booms and depressions, good times and bad, wars and rumours of wars. We were doing business during the troubled times of the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, the American Civil War, the South African War and the First World War. We are now in the throes of the greatest conflict of them all. On every working day in the past 125 years the doors of this Bank have been open for business. We take pardonable pride in marking this Anniversary and were it not for the War the occasion would have been observed with greater emphasis. Those of us who are privileged to serve the institution in these trying days are mindful of the principles and traditions that have enabled this Bank through all the years of its history to steer a course steady and strong, and to provide under all conditions and circumstances the highest type of banking service.

### *Profits*

The net profit for the year amounted to \$3,283,000 after all necessary and proper provisions, and after deducting Dominion Government taxes of \$2,540,000. This compares with net profits of \$3,437,000 in the previous year after Dominion Government taxes of \$2,243,000. In spite of higher operating costs and lower yields on investments, the net earnings position was relatively well maintained, but I should point out that the effect of the increased Dominion Government taxation imposed under the last Federal Budget was felt during only part of the year under review.

### *Balance Sheet*

Important changes in the Balance Sheet are as follows:

Our total assets amounted to \$1,175,319,000 as compared with \$1,046,551,000 at the end of the



previous year. Quick assets aggregated \$896,935,000, or 81.65% of all liabilities to the public.

Notes of and deposits with the Bank of Canada amounted to \$110,704,000, representing approximately 12% of all deposit liabilities in Canadian dollars.

Investments, not exceeding market value, carried at \$684,147,000 show an increase in the year of \$185,223,000. At October 31st, the average maturity of our bond portfolio (exclusive of Treasury Bills and Deposit Certificates) was approximately 2½ years. The increase in investments is mainly under the heading of Dominion of Canada securities and resulted almost wholly from our purchase of Deposit Certificates. These Certificates are a new type of instrument devised to provide flexible short-term financing for the Dominion Government, and are similar to the Treasury Deposit Receipts used in Great Britain during the War of 1914-18 and re-introduced by the British Treasury at the beginning of July, 1940. Dominion of Canada Deposit Certificates carry a rate of ¾% as compared with a rate of 1½% on United Kingdom Treasury Deposit Receipts. Since the date of our statement our holdings of Certificates have been somewhat reduced out of the proceeds of the Third Victory Loan, but this type of Treasury instrument is likely to be represented in our assets to a greater or lesser degree for the duration of the War. While the Certificates are as fully negotiable as other Dominion Government obligations, they are not intended as a trading instrument and in practice their liquidity is a matter for arrangement with the Central Bank.

While our holdings of Dominion Government securities have increased substantially since the beginning of the War, our holdings of Provincial and Municipal securities have been sharply reduced. This is a reflection of the improved revenue position and the lower public borrowing requirements of Provincial and Municipal Governments due to war conditions, and the trend is healthy and commendable. The same trend is indicated in our loans to Municipalities and School Districts, which were reduced during the year by over \$5,000,000.

Current Loans and Discounts at \$244,415,000 showed a contraction of \$59,290,000. Some of the factors involved in the decrease were the growing difficulty of replacing inventories, the reduction in financing of consumer goods resulting in part from governmental restrictions on time and instalment sales, the increased Government financing of war industries, and reduced activity in the financial markets.

Total deposits at \$1,064,645,000 showed an increase during the year of \$136,257,000. These figures reflect the general monetary expansion associated with the enlarged volume of production. Payments by customers for Victory Bonds have resulted in substantial temporary withdrawals, both in notice and demand deposits, by the public. The first effect is a commensurate increase in Dominion Government deposits, but as the moneys are expended by Government, deposits by the public are replenished, although not necessarily under the same headings. The substantial rise in deposits since 1940 has been in the demand category.

The effect of war conditions on our balance sheet position may be seen from the following rough figures showing the movement of the principal items from 1938 to 1942—

	YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31ST.				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	(Millions of Dollars)				
Total Assets.....	874	1,026	961	1,047	1,175
Total Deposits.....	763	915	849	928	1,065
Demand Deposits in Canada (Including Government Deposits).....	235	319	318	409	518
Notice Deposits in Canada.....	450	457	420	406	421
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.....	362	436	401	436	608
Other Investments.....	79	82	61	63	76
Current Loans and Discounts.....	226	256	268	304	245

### *Dominion Government Financing*

During the year ended October 31st, new and refunding issues of the Dominion Government, exclusive of Treasury Bill financing but adjusted to include the approximate total of the Third Victory Loan, which was issued in the latter part of October and the early part of November, aggregated approximately \$3,150,000,000. This figure includes \$645,000,000 of the new Dominion of Canada ¾% Deposit Certificates, sold to the Chartered Banks from July to October, some of which have since been retired. In the light of the Dominion Government's heavy borrowing requirements, I feel that the amount of war financing through the Chartered Banks has so far been kept within reasonable and manageable proportions. The extent to which this type of borrowing can be kept in check will depend largely upon the success of the public distribution from time to time of Government loan flotations.

Some idea of the magnitude of Dominion Government expenditures may be gained from the fact that for the six months ended October 31st the



average monthly rate was \$357,000,000, as contrasted with an average monthly rate of \$45,000,000 in the year 1938. The highest average monthly rate of expenditure in any year of the First World War was about \$55,000,000. A substantial part of the increased expenditure is, of course, provided from increased taxation and it should be remembered that the portion not covered by taxation is being funded at much lower rates than in the First World War. While the mounting debt is increasing the interest burden, the total interest charges are at present less than 10% of Dominion revenues.

### *Crops*

This has been a year of abundance throughout Canada with satisfactory crops in every Province, unusually heavy crops in many districts and a total production of cereals surpassing all previous records. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the 1942 wheat crop at nearly 608,000,000 bushels, which is by a considerable margin the largest wheat crop Canada has produced and is almost double the 312,000,000 bushels harvested in 1941. We more than doubled our production of oats, barley, rye and flax. While bumper crops, added to the substantial carry-overs, will involve storage problems, I cannot but feel that this large and bountiful harvest will ultimately prove of great benefit in a world where the forces of destruction and the absence of production have been so widespread.

### *Closing of Branches*

In accordance with Federal Government policy, as announced through the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, of curtailing all non-essential activities with a view to conserving man-power for the war effort, the Chartered Banks are taking steps to reduce all unnecessary banking services. This entails the closing of branches in areas where overlapping exists.

Care is being exercised to see that no area is left without adequate facilities as it is recognized that banking service is essential for the orderly conduct of general business.

In the year ended October 31st, we closed twenty-five branches, of which sixteen were situated in seven large cities across Canada. We have also reduced three branches to sub-agency status. At the moment the Banks are actively engaged in a programme for the further contraction of the branch system.

With the same end in view of conserving manpower, the Banks in collaboration with the authorities at Ottawa are studying the matter of eliminating non-essential services as well as the simplification of routine and of Government returns.

### *Newfoundland*

In Newfoundland, where we have an important business, large scale defence projects, commenced in 1941, absorbed all available labour during the present year and the country has continued to enjoy a wave of prosperity. Many men formerly employed in the fisheries found more remunerative work in defence construction but a substantial portion of the population continues to follow the fisheries. While the catch of codfish was below average, the high prices obtained for the product largely offset the reduced quantity produced.

Paper mills operated at capacity for a large part of the year but in midsummer difficulty in securing woods labour resulted in a slight reduction in operations. The base-metal mine worked at full time throughout the year and the iron ore mines at Bell Island produced to capacity during the summer and on a slightly curtailed scale for the remainder of the year.

Government revenues for the last fiscal year were the highest on record and resulted in a surplus over expenditures of upwards of \$7,000,000. In addition some \$800,000 was raised from sale of War Savings Certificates.

The sinking, with heavy loss of life, by enemy action of the steamship "Caribou," which regularly plied between Canada and Newfoundland, is deeply deplored.

### *United Kingdom*

Of all the places where the Bank is represented London has, of course, been the most affected by the War. Under most trying and at times dangerous conditions our staff have carried on the day-to-day business in our two London Offices without a break and we owe them a debt of gratitude. Our Branch at Waterloo Place, which was of such invaluable service to our soldiers overseas in the last War, is again extending special services to members of our armed forces, and we are glad to make these facilities available.

### *United States*

In the United States where we have long established and highly useful agencies in New



York, Chicago and San Francisco, the pressure on bank reserves and the large offerings of new Treasury obligations have resulted in a slight hardening in short-term lending rates, but interest rates are not expected to move higher, as statements made by Treasury officials indicate a policy of holding rates around present levels. The dollar amount of bankers' acceptances outstanding at present is the lowest figure in twenty-five years and there is very little demand for call money, which is freely offered at 1%.

The securities markets, since the low point of the spring, have registered substantial appreciation and during the year Dominion of Canada bonds have been firm and in demand by investors.

### *Staff*

I cannot conclude without saying a very special word about the staff and our deep appreciation of their faithful and untiring efforts through this difficult and trying year. Long hours have been the rule rather than the exception and extra duties have been loyally undertaken. In spite of the heavier demands, they have gone about their daily work with cheerfulness and enthusiasm. After hours, many have taken up duties with the Reserve Army and under civilian schemes for furthering the war effort.

At this point I would like to digress for a moment to pay a well-deserved tribute to those on the other side of the counter—the general public. Under conditions as they are to-day, with a greatly augmented inexperienced staff, and with the increased tempo of business, it has not always been possible to extend a service of pre-war standard. But our customers and friends have shown every consideration, in many cases by doing their banking earlier in the day when the rush is not so great, and generally by exercising patience and understanding, and we are grateful for their co-operation.

During the past year additional members of our staff have been loaned to branches of Government to assist in the war effort. In spite of our own difficulties and the fact that some of these loaned officials held key positions in our organization, we have gladly made their services available.

Enlistments out of our ranks in the Navy, Army and Air Force now number 1,043. Those who enter the Armed Forces are granted leave of absence without question or delay and during the time they are on active service we maintain their seniority in the Bank and their standing in the Pension Fund Society. They are assured of a warm

welcome back into our service when the War is over. Nineteen of our gallant men have made the supreme sacrifice. We deeply mourn their loss and shall honour their memory. To those near and dear to them we extend our heartfelt sympathy. Eight members of our staff are listed as prisoners of war and six are reported missing. We realize what a time of anxiety it must be for their relatives and friends and we share with them the hope that in due course these men will be returned home safely to their families and to the service of the Bank.

### *Report Adopted*

The Chairman then moved, seconded by Mr. W. A. Bog, that the Report of the Directors, now read, be adopted and printed for distribution among the Shareholders. The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. G. Blair Gordon moved, seconded by Mr. H. W. Molson, that Messrs. George C. McDonald, C.A., and W. D. Glendinning, C.A., be appointed Auditors for the Bank for the ensuing year, and that the ballot for Auditors be taken at the same time as the ballot for Directors is taken. The motion was carried.

On the motion of Mr. L. J. Belnap, seconded by Mr. Robert A. Laidlaw, the resolutions appointing the necessary proxies for the Bank at meetings of controlled companies were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then said:

"During the year three vacancies have occurred in our Board, while four new Directors have been added and it is proposed to place a further name before you. I shall, with your concurrence, ask Mr. Sise to move the amendment which is necessary to place the number of Directors to be elected at the required number of 23."

On motion of Mr. C. F. Sise, seconded by Mr. Louis L. Lang, By-law No. 4 of the By-laws enacted by the Shareholders was then amended as follows:

"Resolved that clause (b) of By-law No. 4 of the By-laws enacted by the Shareholders be amended by striking therefrom the figure 21 and substituting the figure 23."

Mr. George A. Campbell, K.C., moved, seconded by Mr. Arthur Terroux:

"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 the motion, Mr. Campbell said:

"These are difficult days in our national life and they are particularly difficult in the realm of



finance, of commerce and of industry. Times such as these put a heavy burden of responsibility upon the shoulders of those who guide and direct our great financial institutions—of which the Bank of Montreal is one of the greatest, as it is, I believe, the oldest of them all. This Bank is making a notable contribution to the very necessary maintenance and promotion of the business life of the community, and thereby to the prosecution of our national war effort, to say nothing of the substantial contribution of upwards of 2½ million dollars to the national exchequer in direct federal taxes, as shown by the Statement just submitted. Notwithstanding diminishing returns, which are now on a modest basis, considering the shareholders' investment and the risks inherent in their position under the Bank Act, the shareholders of this Bank have had much to be grateful for over a long period of years and I am glad of an opportunity to express their gratitude for all the benefits they have enjoyed and for which the Officers and Directors in large measure are entitled to the credit and to our thanks. The shareholders deeply appreciate the continued wisdom and sound judgment which is traditional in the administration of the affairs of this Bank, a tradition which you, Sir, and your fellow Directors have constantly upheld during your terms of office.

"I beg leave to move the resolution which I have read."

Mr. Arthur Terroux, in seconding the motion, said:

"Of the 125 years since the foundation of this great institution in 1817—approximately the time when my grandfather settled in this country—I personally may claim to have had direct dealings with the Bank for the past 65 years. Granted that those early dealings were on behalf of the firm with which I was associated in 1877 and for exactly fifty years thereafter—I refer to the firm of Law, Young & Co., which many here no doubt may remember—I confess that I was deeply impressed with the importance of the Bank, and developed the wish, at my youthful age, of opening a deposit account in my own right as soon as circumstances would permit and to become ultimately, in that happy taxless period, a shareholder of the Bank which I am still proud and fortunate to be. Throughout that long span of years I have seen a succession of Boards come and go, and I can frankly say that the present and retiring Board—as I am sure everyone at this meeting will agree with me—has fully maintained the highest traditions of the Bank in the never failing progress and participation in the national development of our country in the past century and a quarter. In our President we are extra-

ordinarily fortunate in having the worthy son of one of the most distinguished and able presidents—Sir George Drummond. It gives me very great pleasure indeed, Mr. Chairman, to second the resolution presented by Mr. Campbell."

The motion was carried with applause.

Chairman: "On behalf of my co-directors and myself I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your vote of confidence."

Mr. Norman J. Dawes then moved, seconded by Mr. S. G. Blaylock:

"That the thanks of the meeting are hereby tendered to the General Manager, the Assistant General Managers, the Superintendents, the Managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the past year."

In presenting the motion, Mr. Dawes said:

"It is both an honour and a pleasure to present this resolution, recording the sincere appreciation of the directors and shareholders for the loyalty of the entire staff of the Bank and the devotion they've given to the enhanced duties of the memorable year just closing. The results of their work have been placed before us, and we feel that the high tradition of the Bank of Montreal has been exemplified and upheld by the efficiency with which every one of them has carried on the great public service for which the Bank has always been noted. When we review the numbers of the staff serving with the armed forces, the generous subscriptions made to Victory Bonds and other worthy objects, as well as the time and energy given by different officers of the Bank in connection with Victory Bond campaigns and other war and benevolent endeavours, including Mr. Spinney's own efforts in these directions, we can recognize the high standard of service to the public that imbues all departments. They have, in fact, more than carried on the Bank's traditions. In this year of crisis, they have brought to the fore again the spirit that launched the institution one hundred and twenty-five years ago, even before established Canadian currency was in existence, and set it on the course that has made its name synonymous with strength and integrity. The Bank staff have done their work well and we thank them all, both those who are still with us and those engaged in the great conflict whose return we await. And finally, it is with an overshadowing sense of loss that the directors and shareholders take this opportunity of paying tribute to those from among us who will never return. They have made the greatest possible sacrifice and we do them homage."

The motion was carried with applause.



Mr. G. W. Spinney, responding, said:

"On my own behalf and on behalf of my Assistants and all members of the Bank's staff, I wish to express our grateful appreciation of this vote of thanks and for the manner in which it has been received by the shareholders. I have already referred to the faithful and untiring services of the staff through this difficult and trying year. In this connection I would like to add a special word about our women employees, who now number 3,201 as compared with a male staff of 2,488. The manner in which our women employees have measured up to their bank duties is worthy of the highest praise. I know the staff will appreciate your words of commendation, and that the Bank's long established policy of doing all in its power to ensure the welfare and contentment of every employee will have your support. Thank you." (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 was then proceeded with.

The Scrutineers appointed for the purpose reported that Messrs. George C. McDonald, C.A., and W. D. Glendinning, C.A., were duly appointed Auditors and that the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

D. Forbes Angus, Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., L. J. Belnap, S. G. Blaylock, W. A. Bog, The Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Norman J. Dawes, H. R. Drummond, The Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C., W. Sanford Evans, G. Blair Gordon, R. G. Ivey, K.C., Robert A. Laidlaw, Louis L. Lang, John A. MacAulay, K.C., Ross H. McMaster, Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., H. W. Molson, W. G. Murrin, J. V. R. Porteous, C. F. Sise, G. W. Spinney, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Huntly R. Drummond was elected Chairman of the Board; Mr. G. W. Spinney was elected President; and Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., and Mr. W. A. Bog, were elected Vice-Presidents. At the same meeting Mr. B. C. Gardner was appointed General Manager of the bank.



# BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

## EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

### GENERAL MANAGER

B. C. GARDNER

### ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGERS

S. C. NORSWORTHY

O. R. SHARP

W. T. A. MACFADYEN  
(Resident Toronto)

F. G. BELCHER

### SUPERINTENDENTS

ALBERTA DISTRICT.....	C. G. DUNNING, <i>Calgary</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT.....	W. McDONNELL, <i>Vancouver</i>
MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICTS.....	A. MACPHERSON, <i>Winnipeg</i>
MARITIME PROVINCES DISTRICT.....	G. B. HOWARD, <i>Halifax</i>
MONTREAL DISTRICT.....	J. T. STEVENS, <i>Montreal</i>
QUEBEC AND NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.....	D. M. CLELAND, <i>Montreal</i>
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.....	R. E. KNIGHT, <i>Montreal</i>

#### *Secretary*

C. H. CRONYN

#### *Chief Accountant*

E. H. STEWART

#### *Assistant to the General Manager*

E. A. FOX

#### *Chief Inspector*

G. H. GREENING

#### *Manager*

#### *Staff Department*

L. W. TOWNSEND

#### *Manager*

#### *Securities Department*

J. S. BOLTON

#### *Manager*

#### *Business Development Department*

C. O. MCGIRR

LONDON, ENG.—47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.2.....	EDWARD POPE, <i>Manager</i>
“ “ —WATERLOO PLACE BRANCH.....	D. MACGREGOR, <i>Manager</i>
NEW YORK AGENCY—64 WALL STREET.....	A. J. L. HASKELL, <i>First Agent</i>
CHICAGO—27 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET.....	J. H. OTTMANN, <i>Manager</i>
BANK OF MONTREAL (SAN FRANCISCO)—333 CALIFORNIA STREET.....	G. T. EATON, <i>President</i>



# BRANCHES

The Bank has 480 offices in Canada, Newfoundland, United States and at London, England, with correspondents in all countries, offering exceptional facilities in all departments of General and Foreign Banking

## BRANCHES IN CANADA

### ALBERTA

ACME  
 ALLIANCE—Sub to Forestburg  
 BANFF (Tourist Season only)  
 BAWLF—Sub to Daysland  
 BENTLEY  
 CALGARY (Main Office,  
 140 Eighth Avenue West)  
 " Elbow Park  
 " Stock Yards  
 CAMROSE  
 CARBON  
 CARSTAIRS  
 CASTOR  
 CHAUVIN—Sub to Edgerton  
 DAYSLAND  
 DELBURNE  
 DRUMHELLER  
 EDGERTON  
 EDMONTON (Main Office,  
 10089 Jasper Avenue)  
 " 97th Street at 103rd A. Avenue  
 FORESTBURG  
 GRANDE PRAIRIE  
 HUGHENDEN  
 IRMA—Sub to Wainwright  
 LACOMBE  
 LAKE LOUISE (Chateau Lake Louise  
 Branch—Tourist Season only)  
 LEDUC  
 LETHBRIDGE  
 MAGRATH  
 MEDICINE HAT  
 MORRIN  
 MYRNAM  
 OLDS  
 PARADISE VALLEY—Sub to Edgerton  
 RAYMOND  
 RED DEER  
 RIMBEY  
 SEDGEWICK  
 THORSBY  
 TOFIELD  
 TROCHU  
 TWO HILLS—Sub to Myrnam  
 VEGREVILLE  
 VIKING  
 WAINWRIGHT  
 WESTLOCK  
 WETASKIWIN

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASHCROFT  
 BRALORNE  
 CHILLIWACK  
 CLOVERDALE

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued)

DUNCAN  
 ENDERBY  
 ESQUIMALT  
 HANEY  
 KAMLOOPS  
 KASLO—Sub to Nelson  
 KELOWNA  
 KIMBERLEY  
 MERRITT  
 NANAIMO  
 NELSON  
 NEW DENVER—Sub to Nelson  
 NEW WESTMINSTER  
 NORTH VANCOUVER  
 OAK BAY  
 PENTICTON  
 PORT ALBERNI  
 POWELL RIVER  
 PREMIER—Sub to Stewart  
 PRINCE GEORGE  
 PRINCE RUPERT  
 ROSSLAND  
 STEWART  
 TRAIL  
 VANCOUVER (Main Office,  
 500-520 Granville Street)  
 " Broadway & Granville Street  
 " Broadway & Main Street  
 " Carrall & Hastings Streets  
 " Fourth Avenue & Alma Road  
 " Granville & Davie Streets  
 " Homer & Hastings Streets  
 " Hotel Vancouver  
 " Kerrisdale  
 " Main & Hastings Streets  
 " Marine Building  
 " Pender & Columbia Streets  
 " West Point Grey  
 VERNON  
 VICTORIA (Main Office,  
 1225 Douglas Street)  
 " Government Street  
 WEST SUMMERLAND  
 WILLIAMS LAKE

### MANITOBA

BELMONT  
 BISSETT  
 BRANDON  
 CARBERRY  
 DAUPHIN  
 GLADSTONE  
 HARTNEY  
 MacGREGOR

### MANITOBA

(Continued)

MORRIS  
 NEEPAWA  
 OAK RIVER  
 PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE  
 RESTON  
 SELKIRK  
 SOURIS  
 WINNIPEG (Main Office,  
 Cor. Portage Avenue & Main Street)  
 " Bannerman Avenue & Main Street  
 " Fort Rouge  
 " Higgins Avenue & Main Street  
 " Logan Avenue  
 " McGregor Street & Selkirk Avenue  
 " Morley Avenue & Osborne Street  
 " Portage Avenue  
 " Portage Avenue & Goulding Street  
 " Portage Avenue & Vaughan Street

### NEW BRUNSWICK

BATHURST  
 CHATHAM  
 FREDERICTON  
 GRAND FALLS  
 HARTLAND  
 MONCTON  
 PERTH  
 SAINT JOHN (Main Office,  
 2 King Street)  
 " Haymarket Square  
 " Union Street  
 ST. STEPHEN  
 SHEDIAC  
 WOODSTOCK

### NOVA SCOTIA

BRIDGEWATER  
 CANSO  
 GLACE BAY  
 HALIFAX (Main Office,  
 205-207 Hollis Street)  
 " North End  
 LUNENBURG  
 MAHONE BAY  
 RIVERPORT  
 SYDNEY  
 WOLFVILLE  
 YARMOUTH



# BRANCHES IN CANADA

## ONTARIO

ACTON  
 ALLISTON  
 ALMONTE  
 ALVINSTON  
 AMHERSTBURG  
 ARNPRIOR  
 ATHENS  
 AULTSVILLE—Sub to Wales  
 AURORA  
 AYLMEY  
 BARRY'S BAY  
 BEACHVILLE—Sub to Ingersoll  
 BELLEVILLE  
 BLENHEIM  
 BOBCAYGEON  
 BOTHWELL  
 BOWMANVILLE  
 BRAMPTON  
 BRANTFORD  
 BROCKVILLE  
 BRUCEFIELD—Sub to Hensall  
 CAMPBELLFORD  
 CHATHAM  
 CHATSWORTH  
 CLINTON  
 COLLINGWOOD  
 CORNWALL (Main Office,  
 159 Pitt Street)  
 " McConnell Avenue & Montreal Road  
 COURTLAND—Sub to Tillsonburg  
 DELHI  
 DOUGLAS  
 DRUMBO  
 EGANVILLE  
 ELGIN—Sub to Westport  
 ELORA  
 EXETER  
 FENELON FALLS  
 FINCH  
 FOREST  
 FORMOSA—Sub to Teeswater  
 FORT ERIE  
 FORT ERIE NORTH  
 FORT WILLIAM  
 FRANKFORD  
 GALT  
 GANANOQUE  
 GEORGETOWN  
 GLENCOE  
 GODERICH  
 GORE BAY  
 GUELPH  
 HALIBURTON  
 HAMILTON (Main Office,  
 Cor. Main & James Streets)  
 " Barton Street & Victoria Avenue  
 " Central Market  
 " Gage Avenue & Barton Street  
 " Holton Avenue  
 " James & Barton Streets  
 " Westinghouse Avenue

## ONTARIO

(Continued)

HANOVER  
 HENSALL  
 HESPELER  
 HIGHGATE  
 HOLSTEIN—Sub to Mount Forest  
 INGERSOLL  
 IROQUOIS  
 KINCARDINE  
 KINGSTON  
 KINGSVILLE  
 KITCHENER  
 KOMOKA—Sub to Market Square, London  
 LANCASTER  
 LANSLOWNE  
 LEAMINGTON  
 LINDSAY  
 LITTLE CURRENT  
 LONDESBOROUGH—Sub to Clinton  
 LONDON (Main Office,  
 446 Richmond Street)  
 " City Hall  
 " East  
 " Market Square  
 LUCAN  
 LUCKNOW  
 MANITOWANING  
 MARKDALE  
 MEAFORD  
 MERLIN  
 MIDLAND  
 MILDMAI  
 MIMICO  
 MINDEMOYA  
 MONKLAND—Sub to Finch  
 MORRISBURG  
 MOUNT FOREST  
 NAPANEE  
 NEWINGTON—Sub to Finch  
 NEWMARKET  
 NEW TORONTO  
 NIAGARA FALLS  
 NORWICH  
 OAKVILLE  
 ORILLIA  
 OSHAWA  
 OTTAWA (Main Office,  
 Cor. Sparks & O'Connor Streets)  
 " Bank Street  
 " Rideau Street  
 OWEN SOUND  
 PARIS  
 PEMBROKE  
 PERTH  
 PETAWAWA MILITARY CAMP  
 PETERBOROUGH

## ONTARIO

(Continued)

PICTON  
 PORT ARTHUR  
 PRESCOTT  
 PRESTON  
 RENFREW  
 ST. CATHARINES  
 ST. EUGENE  
 ST. GEORGE—Sub to Brantford  
 ST. MARYS  
 ST. THOMAS (Main Office,  
 408 Talbot Street)  
 " East End  
 SARNIA  
 SAULT STE. MARIE  
 SCHREIBER  
 SIMCOE  
 SMITH'S FALLS  
 STIRLING  
 STRATFORD  
 SUDBURY  
 TARA  
 TEESWATER  
 THAMESVILLE  
 THORNDALE—Sub to Market Square, London  
 TICHBORNE—Sub to Yarker  
 TILBURY  
 TILLSONBURG  
 TIMMINS  
 TORONTO (Main Office,  
 30 Yonge Street)  
 " Bathurst & King Streets  
 " Bay Street  
 " Bloor & Bay Streets  
 " Bloor Street & Lansdowne Avenue  
 " Bloor Street & Windermere Avenue  
 " College Street  
 " Danforth & Logan Avenues  
 " Dundas Street & Roncesvalles Avenue  
 " Dupont Street  
 " Earls Court  
 " Hounslow Heath Road & St. Clair Avenue  
 " King & Dufferin Streets  
 " King & Yonge Streets  
 " Parliament Street  
 " Queen Street East & Beech Avenue  
 " Queen Street & Broadview Avenue  
 " Queen Street & O'Hara Avenue  
 " Queen & Portland Streets  
 " Queen's Park  
 " Roselawn Avenue & Yonge Street  
 " Royal York Hotel  
 " Royce Avenue  
 " St. George & Bloor Streets  
 " St. Lawrence Market  
 " Spadina Avenue & Adelaide Street  
 " West Toronto  
 " Yonge & Queen Streets  
 " Yonge Street & St. Clair Avenue



# BRANCHES IN CANADA

## ONTARIO

(Continued)

TRENTON  
TWEED  
VERONA—Sub to Yarker  
WALES  
WALKERTON  
WALKERVILLE (Main Office,  
1799 Wyandotte Street East)  
" Walker Road  
WALLACEBURG  
WATERFORD  
WATERLOO  
WATFORD  
WELLAND  
WEST LORNE  
WESTON  
WESTPORT  
WILLIAMSBURG—Sub to Morrisburg  
WILLIAMSTOWN—Sub to Lancaster  
WINDSOR (Main Office,  
200 Ouellette Avenue)  
" London Street  
WOODSTOCK  
YARKER  
ZURICH

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN

## QUEBEC

AMQUI  
ARUNDEL  
ARVIDA  
BEDFORD  
BREAKEYVILLE  
BUCKINGHAM  
BURY  
CHICOUTIMI  
COOKSHIRE  
COWANSVILLE  
DRUMMONDVILLE  
GATINEAU  
GRANBY  
GRAND MERE  
HULL  
HUNTINGDON  
KNOWLTON  
LACHINE  
LACHUTE  
LEVIS  
LONGUEUIL  
MAGOG  
MATANE  
MEGANTIC  
MONT JOLI

## QUEBEC

(Continued)

MONTREAL (Main Office,  
119 St. James Street West)  
" Beaver Hall  
" 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  
" Darling & Ontario Streets  
" De Lorimier Avenue & Rosemount  
Boulevard  
" Drummond & St. Catherine Streets  
" Girouard & Monkland Avenues  
" Guy & Sherbrooke Streets  
" Jacques Cartier Square & St. Paul Street  
" Jean Talon Street & Querbes Avenue  
" La Salle Avenue & Ontario Street  
" Laurier Avenue & St. Lawrence Boulevard  
" Marcell Avenue & Sherbrooke Street  
" Masson Street & Fifth Avenue  
" McGill & St. Paul Streets  
" Mount Royal Avenue & St. Lawrence  
Boulevard  
" Ontario Street & St. Lawrence Boulevard  
" Papineau Avenue & St. Catherine Street  
" Park & Bernard Avenues  
" Peel Street  
" St. Antoine & Windsor Streets  
" St. Clement & St. Catherine Streets  
" St. Henri  
" St. Jean Baptiste Market  
" St. Peter & St. James Streets  
" St. Zotique & St. Denis Streets  
" Seigneurs & Notre Dame Streets  
" Sherbrooke & Drummond Streets  
" Snowdon-Hampstead  
" Sun Life Building  
" University & St. Catherine Streets  
" West End

MONTREAL WEST

NAPIERVILLE

OUTREMONT

QUEBEC (Main Office,  
116 St. Peter Street)

" Chateau Frontenac  
" St. John's Gate  
" St. Roch  
" St. Sauveur  
" Upper Town

QUYON

RICHMOND

RIVIERE DU LOUP

ROBERVAL

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

ST. CESAIRE

ST. GEORGES DE BEAUCE

ST. HYACINTHE

ST. JEAN

ST. JEROME

ST. JOSEPH D'ALMA

## QUEBEC

(Continued)

ST. JOVITE  
ST. LAMBERT  
STE. THERESE  
SAWYERVILLE  
SHAWVILLE  
SHERBROOKE (Main Office,  
59 Wellington Street)  
" Belvidere & King Streets  
SOREL  
TEMISKAMING  
TROIS-RIVIERES  
VALCARTIER  
VALLEYFIELD  
VERDUN (Main Office,  
4026 Wellington Street)  
" Beatty & Verdun Avenues  
" Fourth Avenue & Wellington Street  
VICTORIAVILLE  
WATERLOO  
WESTMOUNT (Main Office,  
1299 Greene Avenue)  
" Claremont Avenue & Sherbrooke Street

## SASKATCHEWAN

BATTLEFORD  
CARNDUFF  
DAVIDSON  
DOMREMY  
DUCK LAKE  
EASTEND  
ESTEVAN  
KAMSACK  
KELLIHER  
LAKE LENORE  
LIMERICK  
MAPLE CREEK  
MELVILLE  
MOOSE JAW  
NIPAWIN  
NORTH BATTLEFORD  
OUTLOOK  
PRINCE ALBERT  
PUNNICHY  
REGINA (Main Office,  
1800 Scarth Street)  
" Victoria Avenue & Albert Street  
ROSE VALLEY  
SALTCOATS  
SASKATOON  
SEMANS  
SWIFT CURRENT  
TISDALE  
UNITY  
WAKAW  
WHITEWOOD  
WYNARD  
YORKTON

## YUKON

DAWSON



## OFFICES ELSEWHERE THAN IN CANADA

### IN NEWFOUNDLAND

BOTWOOD      BUCHANS—Sub to Grand Falls      CORNER BROOK      CURLING  
GRAND FALLS      ST. GEORGE'S      ST. JOHN'S  
STEPHENVILLE CROSSING—Sub to St. George's

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### IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

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### 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

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











