

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE

BANK OF MONTREAL,

Held at the Bank, 9th January, 1872.

A special meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the banking office yesterday, at 1 p.m., to take into consideration the question of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the bank. A large number of the shareholders were present.

The President, E. H. KING, Esq., took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, with the permission of the meeting, he would name Mr. Angus, the General Manager, secretary, and he would also name Messrs. W. B. Cumming and Thos. Davidson as scrutineers, in the event of their being required.

At the request of the Chairman,

Mr. Angus read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then observed that the shareholders had been called together for the consideration of a very important matter. It would be in the recollection of a great number of those now present that at the last annual meeting, on the 6th of June, the subject which they were met to consider to-day had been very fully discussed. They would remember that a number of shareholders, representing a considerable amount of stock, were very desirous that an issue of new stock should take place at that period. The Directors stated that they were not prepared at that time to accede to the wishes of the gentlemen who made the proposition for the issue of the new stock, but they intimated that if the meeting thought proper to give the Board discretionary power to issue new stock to such extent as they deemed advisable, the Board would accept such discretionary power. After a very animated discussion, however, the Directors declined to bind themselves to an issue of new stock at any particular period. Matters remained in that state until after the close of the last half year's business, when after an active money market had been experienced the Directors were enabled to make a correct estimate of the opportunities of the Bank to employ additional capital. The subject of issuing new stock was then taken up by the Board, but before coming to any decision it was suggested that it might be well to be quite certain that the powers given to the Board at the last meeting were sufficient for the purpose under the provisions of the new Banking Act. This suggestion led to a reference to legal advice, and the Directors found that there was a conflict of opinion whether they had the right, under the Resolutions passed at the meeting in June, to issue new stock or not. The Directors were not sorry to find themselves in that position because it involved the necessity of their appealing to their constituents again for the purpose of obtaining definite instructions with respect to the issue of new stock. They thought it possible, too, that the views which had been expressed by some of the shareholders at the last meeting might have been since modified; and, besides all other rea-

sons, it was satisfactory to the Board to come before the Shareholders again in order that the matter might be fully discussed. In the resolution which was about to be submitted for the acceptance of the meeting, the Board had avoided one of the points which had occasioned some difficulty at the last meeting. This was the question of giving the Directors discretionary power for the issue of a greater amount of stock than might be definitely fixed by the Shareholders. The Directors were desirous of having no discretionary power whatever in the matter. They were desirous, if they deemed it advisable to increase the capital, of coming before the Shareholders, and getting the necessary powers. The proposal which the Board made to-day was this: That they be authorized to make an issue of new stock to the extent of \$2,000,000, at 25 per cent premium, to be issued in the proportion of one new share to three old, and to be allotted to Shareholders at the close of business on the 15th instant. The new stock books would be ready on the 1st of February, and upon that day the first instalment of 10 per cent. would be payable. The remaining calls would be made in the following order:—

2nd—	Ten per cent.	.....	2nd March, 1872.
3rd	do	do	..... 1st April
4th	do	do	..... 1st May
5th	do	do	..... 1st July
6th	do	do	..... 1st Sept
7th	do	do	..... 1st Nov
8th	do	do	..... 1st Jan, 1873.
9th	do	do	..... 1st March
10th	do	do	..... 1st May

Any of the new stock not taken up on or before the 1st of May, 1872, would be offered for sale by the Directors, and the proceeds over the 25 per cent premium, would be distributed in cash *pro rata* to those shareholders of the 15th instant, who had not taken their proportion of the new stock. No interest would be allowed on instalments paid in anticipation of calls, but shares of the new stock might, at the option of the owner, be paid up in full at the date of each call. This, the Chairman proceeded to say, was the detail of the proposed arrangement. Of course, it was for the meeting to decide whether the increase of the stock would be made at all or not. He might mention that in fixing the premium at 25 per cent, the Directors believed that they had consulted the interests of the shareholders. They hoped that in this way, unless some unforeseen misfortune should overtake them, they would be enabled to increase the Rest by the addition of surplus profits at the close of the year to the sum of \$4,000,000, bearing the same proportion to the increased capital as the present Rest did to the present capital. If this hope were realized, he thought they might then look upon the Rest in a somewhat different light from what they had done in the past. He thought with a Rest of \$1,000,000 that the Directors might be justified in considering \$1,000,000 of it as a guarantee fund for maintaining an

equal rate of dividend from year to year. This was an object which the Directors had always kept in view, in order that the shareholders might be enabled to rely with some degree of certainty upon the yearly return. (Hear, hear.) Of course, the great question in issuing new stock was, what are the prospects of being able to use the new capital to advantage? The answer to this question depended upon a variety of circumstances. It might be that funds now at the disposal of the Bank would be withdrawn, and this withdrawal would be provided for by an increase of capital. The past success of the Bank of Montreal had been attributable in a great measure to the power of concentrating their funds at particular points where such concentration was desirable. The concentration of their funds in London and New York had often possessed great value in promoting the interests of the Bank. The Bank of Montreal in this respect was in a different position from other Canadian Banks. It had always endeavoured to keep funds available at particular points. For this reason he thought it would be for the general interest of the shareholders to provide for the possible withdrawal of funds now at their command. For his own part he confessed that he had been a slow convert to the policy of increasing the capital of the Bank. This was not to be wondered at when they remembered that the paid up capital of the Bank was greater than that of any other Colonial Bank but two, if indeed they can be called Colonial Banks, I mean the Oriental, (with which we have very intimate relations, and which transacts a large business throughout the East,) and the Bank of Bengal. And leaving out the great Government Banks—the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland—there were but three joint stock Banks in Great Britain with as large a paid-up capital. These were the London and Westminster, the Royal Bank of Scotland, and the National Bank of Ireland. In New York, the Bank of Commerce had a capital of \$10,000,000, but there was this to be said, that it was under one roof. He would rather manage a Bank with \$20,000,000 capital in one building than a Bank with a capital of \$1,000,000, with a number of branches scattered over the country. (Hear, hear.) They might notice that he had not stated that the Board expected to use the increased capital in extending the business of the Bank to any great extent in Canada. This he did advisedly, for he thought it was well that they should not look forward to a continuance of the present rate of dividend from the banking business of Canada. He would not undertake to say that the banking business of Canada was overdone, but this he did say, that if they looked at the official statements in the *Gazette* for November last and compared them with the corresponding statements for 1869, they would find an increase in the discounts of no less than 50 per cent. The

discounts of the Banks in Ontario and Quebec had increased from sixty millions in November, 1869, to ninety millions in November, 1871. The attention of the public had not been called sufficiently to this point. It might be considered, therefore, that there was not much room for an extension of banking business in Canada, and that they were to a certain extent driven out of the field by the amount of competition. He must confess that he was quite at a loss to account for this extraordinary increase of discounts in Canada, in view of the fact, too, that there had been a large expenditure of money for public works. He alluded to these facts, because he wished the shareholders to understand that the contemplated increase of capital could not find profitable employment in Canada under the present circumstances. The chairman proceeded to observe that he did not know of anything more to which it was necessary to allude. He might, however, refer for a moment to the violent fluctuations in the price of the stock of the Bank, which had been frequent for some months. This was a circumstance which to the Directors had been a matter of great regret. But it had been out of their power to arrest the fluctuations. It had been due in part to the varying demand for money, and perhaps also in part to the uncertainty which existed as to the course which the Directors would pursue under the discretionary power conferred upon them at the last meeting as to the issue of new stock. He hoped that as far as that was concerned, all uncertainty would now be removed. The Directors were very glad to be relieved from any discretionary power in the matter. The Bank had been extremely prosperous. Their progress had been extraordinary. They had been successful, and he, the chairman, believed that they had been something more than successful—they had been fortunate. There was one more question which he must refer to before concluding. He knew that there had been a difference of opinion as to the propriety of issuing the new stock at a premium. Now, he had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion, it would be very unwise to issue the new stock at par. He believed a great advantage would be gained, if the Bank were in a position to consider one million of the Rest as a guarantee fund for the equalization of dividends. He thought this would do something to maintain the market value of the stock. If the new stock were

issued at par, he was satisfied that the value of their stock would fall far more than would pay the 25 per cent. premium. (Hear, hear). In conclusion, the Chairman remarked that he was prepared to answer any question which those present desired to put.

In answer to a question of Mr. R. BOLTON, The CHAIRMAN said that shareholders would receive dividends on the new stock from the date of paying up the respective calls.

Mr. J. G. MACKENZIE said he held in his hands a resolution which it afforded him much pleasure to propose. At one time he had been disposed to think that the new stock should be issued at par, but he was now convinced that this would not be best, and that it was desirable the stock should be issued at a premium of 25 per cent. Mr. Mackenzie then read the resolution, as follows:—

“That the resolution passed by the shareholders of this Bank at a meeting held on the sixth day of June last, reporting to authorize the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank be, and the same is hereby rescinded; that the Capital Stock of this Bank be, and is hereby increased by the addition thereto of two millions of dollars in one issue; and that in the opinion of the shareholders such new stock should be ordered by the Directors to be allotted to the shareholders registered upon the stock-books at the close of business on the 15th instant, in the proportion of one new share for each three shares of the present Capital Stock of the Bank, at a premium of twenty-five per centum, such premium with the first instalment to be payable at the time of each shareholder's acceptance of his allotment of new stock, and in so far as the present meeting may legally do so, such allotment is hereby made, and the said rate of premium is hereby fixed.”

Mr. MACKENZIE remarked that after the lucid explanation given by the Chairman in reference to the proposed increase of capital it was unnecessary for him to add anything. He thought there was a great chance of doing a good business in New York and Chicago. There was a fair field there, if little remained to be done in Canada.

Mr. Peter REDPATH seconded the resolution.

Mr. JOSEPH desired an explanation as to the disposal of new shares not taken up.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the proceeds over 25 per cent. premium would be distributed *pro rata* to those of the present shareholders who did not take their proportion of the new stock, and that those shareholders who were entitled only to fractional parts of shares would receive a proportional share of the profit realized.

The resolution was then read by the chair,

and being put to the meeting, was declared carried unanimously.

Mr. MASSON wished to call the attention of the Chairman to the fact that issues of new stock in other institutions had been made at par. He could cite instances of this. Thus the Gas Company had issued new stock at par. He thought the *prestige* of the Bank of Montreal was well founded, and that it was not a mere 25 per cent. premium that was necessary to keep the value of the stock up.

A point of order was here raised, that the resolution having been carried, there was nothing before the chair,

Mr. MASSON said, if the point of order was properly taken he must apologize. If the resolution had been carried, he had failed to hear it, being in the back of the room. He proceeded to say that he did not think that issuing the new stock at par would affect to any material extent the value of the shares. He did not fear that what the Chairman had alluded to would occur. But, on the other hand, would not the fixing of a premium of 25 per cent. have the effect of preventing small shareholders, widows, and trustees, from subscribing for the new stock? It was conceded that the profits had been made with the money of the old shareholders, and why should not these benefit by the improved position of the Bank? Why should anything be done to prevent him from taking his stock? Trustees and others would shirk the responsibility of taking up the new stock if this premium were payable. He thought it his duty to make these remarks, but if he was out of order, he must apologize for intruding upon the time of the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN did not know that it was necessary for him to say much in reply to the observations which had fallen from Mr. Masson. It was sufficient to point out that the shareholders who did not take up the new stock would, under the proposed arrangement, be benefited to as great a degree by the sale of the new stock not subscribed for as those who took up their proportion. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN in conclusion remarked that he was happy to see that the business of the meeting had been concluded with such perfect unanimity, and he trusted that all their hopes might be realized.

Mr. RIND then moved a resolution of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. PRENTICE, and carried by acclamation. The meeting then broke up.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

Held at the Bank, 9th January, 1872.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this institution was held yesterday at the Banking House.

Mr. KING, the President of the Bank, having taken the chair, requested Mr. R. B. Angus to act as Secretary, and in case of need Mr. W. B. Cummings and Mr. Thos. Davidson to act as scrutineers. He then said:—We are assembled to-day to consider a very important matter. It will be in the recollection of many now present that at our last annual meeting on the 6th of June, the subject to be considered to-day was very fully and warmly discussed. A number of Shareholders representing a large amount of stock, were then anxious for the issue of new stock at that period; but the Directors were not then prepared to accede to the wishes of those gentlemen; but said that if they thought proper to give power to the Directors to make the issue of new stock as they might deem it expedient, they would accept that discretionary power. They declined, however, to consent to issue new stock at any given period. Matters remained in that state until the close of the half year's business at the end of October. At that time we had passed through a period of a rather severe money market, and were able to form some opinion as to the results of our half year's business, and we were able to make a more correct estimate of the opportunities of the Bank to employ additional capital. We then took up the question of the issue of new stock; but before coming to a decision it was suggested that it would be well to ascertain whether the powers given the Directors at the last annual meeting were perfect, under the new banking act. This led us to seek legal opinions and the result was that it was discovered that there was a conflict of such opinions, as to whether we could issue the new stock or not. We were not sorry that this had occurred, because it obliged us to appeal again to our constituents and to obtain from them a definite authority to act. I myself thought it possible that the views of the stockholders might have been modified by subsequent events, but in any case it was satisfactory to us to come before you again in order to have the matter once more discussed and decided. In the resolution which will be submitted to you we have avoided a point, which I think has created some misunderstanding among our constituents—I mean the granting to the Directors the discretionary power of making the issue. They will not be allowed under that resolution to issue stock at any one moment in excess of the authority given them by the

shareholders, and I think it is a maxim which should be always followed by Boards of Directors, that on matters of so much consequence as the issue of new stock, they should apply to their shareholders for definite power.

The proposal is that new stock to the amount of \$2,000,000 shall be issued at 25 per cent premium, in the proportion of one new share to three old shares, and that they shall be allotted to shareholders who may be on the register at the close of business on the 15th inst. The new Stock-books will be ready on 1st Feb., and upon that day the premium of 25 per cent, and the first instalment of 10 per cent, will be payable; the remaining calls will be made in the following order:—

10 per cent.....	2nd March
do	1st April
do	1st May
do	1st July
do	1st September
do	1st November
	1873.
do	1st January
do	1st March
do	1st May

The new stock not taken up on or before 1st May, 1872 will be offered for sale and the proceeds, in excess of 25 per cent premium will be distributed in cash *pro rata* to shareholders of the 15th inst., who have not taken their proportion of the new stock. No interest will be allowed on instalments paid in anticipation of calls; but shares in the new stock may be paid up in full at the date of each call. Of course it is for this meeting to decide whether the increase of stock will be made or not. In making the issue at a premium of twenty-five per cent, we have, I think, consulted the best interests of the stockholders. It is only a hope; but we have, I conceive, good ground for hoping that by the end of the current banking year we may be able with this premium on the new stock to make such an addition to our rest as will bring it up to \$4,000,000, a rest bearing as large a proportion to the increased stock as our present rest bears to our present capital. If we realize that hope, I think we may look on our rest for the future in a somewhat different light from that in which we have hitherto regarded it. We may hereafter consider a portion of it, say one million out of the four, as a kind of guarantee fund by which to equalize the dividends from year to year. That is an object we have long had in view, and which we think we shall be able to attain—the enabling of our share-

holders to rely with some certainty on the same yearly return, to which they have been accustomed. The great question which presents itself in respect to the issue of new banking stock must of course always be, what are the prospects of being able to use the augmented capital with advantage. That question may be looked on in many lights. A bank like our own may hold large sums of money, subject to be withdrawn. Now such withdrawals might perhaps be provided against even with our present capital; but the past success of this bank has been attributable to a very great extent to the power which we have possessed of concentrating our funds at any given point where opportunity arises for making profitable use of them. Our business in London and New York, has benefited us very greatly. We have always kept control of a large amount of funds to be thus employed, and it is only in that way that a capital so large as ours can be made profitable. I think it will therefore, not be improper to supply by new capital the gradual withdrawal of the funds now in our hands. I may say, however, that I have been a slow convert to the expediency of an increase in the capital of the bank, and that is not to be wondered at, when you bear in mind that the paid-up capital is greater than that of any Colonial Bank but two, if indeed they can be called Colonial Banks—I mean the Oriental, with which we have very intimate relations and which transacts a large business throughout the East, and the Bank of Bengal. With these exceptions there is no Colonial bank in the Empire with a paid-up capital larger than that of the Bank of Montreal. Nor, leaving aside the Banks of England and Ireland are there more than three joint stock banks in Great Britain or Ireland, whose paid up capital exceeds our own. These are the London and Westminster Bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland and the National Bank of Ireland. Comparing our capital with that of banks in the United States, I may remark again, that there is but one which has a capital greater than that of the Bank of Montreal—that is the Bank of Commerce in New York, with \$10,000,000, and all managed under the same roof. That is a great advantage, for I may say that I would rather manage twenty millions under one roof than one whose business had to be transacted through the agency of numerous branches scattered round the country. I have no hope of largely increasing the business we have in Canada. It would be misleading you to hold out

any expectation that we can continue to make such dividends as we are now making by the business of Canada. I will not go so far as to say that banking in Canada is overdone; but it is a remarkable fact, looking at the Official Bank Statement of November in this year and comparing it with that of 1869, that the discounts have increased by fifty per cent. or from \$60,000,000 to \$90,000,000. I do not think sufficient attention has been directed to that state of things. The truth is that there is so much competition for business that the Bank of Montreal has been to some extent driven out. I am, indeed, perplexed to account for this enormous increase of loans. It is true that the country has been very prosperous; but this augmentation of discounts has taken place concurrently with very large outlays for public works, and where the money could be lent throughout the country I confess myself at a loss to conceive. I do not say this by way of criticizing the management of other banks; but because I do not wish to hold out any prospect of finding employment here for a larger capital. There is another subject to which I will make a short reference—it is the great fluctuation which has taken place in the price of the stock of this Bank. That has been a matter of great regret to the Directors and to myself, but it was out of our power to arrest it. It was, no doubt, due in part to the great facility for borrowing which arose from the abundance of money, and to the alteration of the law, so as to permit banks to lend money on bank stock. It was also due, no doubt, to the uncertainty which prevailed as to the use which the Directors would make of the discretionary power which had been granted them. As far as the last cause is concerned I hope it will now be removed. The Directors are glad to be relieved from the exercise of any discretion in the matter. Of course, all that I said some time ago must be taken as subject to the accidents incident to banking. We have been fortunate as well as successful—successful and something more, or we should not have attained to our present prosperity, nor would you have enjoyed the large dividends which we have

recently paid. Some question has been raised about the propriety of issuing stock at a premium. I think it would be very unwise to issue it at par. It is of the utmost consequence for the regularity of the market value of the stock that you should keep up the rest; and if we hereafter consider one million out of the four millions of rest as a fund for the purpose of keeping up the dividends, there is little doubt that we shall also keep up the value of the stock. Were the new stock issued at par, I believe the price would fall, and that a loss would thus be created greater than anything that you would lose by paying a premium on the stock. I shall now be glad, if there are any questions to put to me, to reply to them as far as lies in my power.

In answer to a question from a shareholder, the President farther said that the shareholders would have the power of paying up the whole of the stock at any of the calls, and of receiving dividends accordingly.

Mr. J. G. MACKENZIE said: I was for some time very anxious that the new stock should be issued at par; but I am now convinced it is a good thing that it should be issued at a premium, especially as the issue is to be so moderate as \$2,000,000. After the very lucid explanations of the President it is unnecessary to add anything on that subject. I am well satisfied with the management of the Bank, and I am convinced that if there be not any field here, there will be an ample field in London, New York, or Chicago. I move, seconded by Mr. Peter Redpath,

“That the resolution passed by the Shareholders of the Bank at a meeting held on the sixth day of June last, purporting to authorise the increase of the capital stock of the Bank be and the same is hereby rescinded; that the capital stock of this Bank be and is hereby increased by the addition thereto of two millions of dollars in one issue; and that in the opinion of the Shareholders such new stock should be ordered by the Directors to be allotted to the Shareholders registered upon the stock books at the close of business upon the 15th inst., in the proportion of one new share for each three shares of the present capital stock of the Bank at a premium of twenty five per cent., such premium, with the first instalment, to be

payable at the time of each Shareholder's acceptance of his allotment of new stock; and in so far as the present meeting may legally do so, such allotment is hereby made and the said rate of premium is hereby fixed.”

The Resolution was adopted.

Mr. H. J. JOSEPH asked what would be done with stockholders who had less than three shares?

The President replied that the shares not taken up would all be sold and the excess of premium over 25 per cent. divided among those shareholders who did not subscribe for the new stock. Those shareholders who were entitled only to fractional parts of shares would receive a proportional share of the profit realized.

Mr. Masson (Terrebonne,) It has been alleged as a reason against the issue of the new stock at par that to do so would be to diminish the *prestige* of the Bank. But other new stocks as for example Gas stock have been issued at par without diminution of *prestige*, and I believe that the Montreal Bank is in so good a position as to make it impossible that it can suffer anything from such a cause. May there not be another side to that question? May not the premium prevent a certain number of small shareholders, trustees, widows, and so forth from taking up the new stock? The Bank of Montreal is rich enough without the premium. It has become rich with my money, and I do not see why anything should be done to prevent me from taking up the new stock.

The President said that all he could say in reply was that he believed the hope he had already expressed on this subject was not ill-founded, and that even those who did not take the new stock would be benefited by the higher price which would be received for the stock issued at a premium than would be received if it were issued at par.

Mr. THOMAS WORKMAN, M.P., said that if Mr. Masson did not desire to take the stock himself he could sell it and would probably realize a greater price than if the issue had been made at par.

Upon the motion of Mr. RHIND seconded by Mr. PRENTICE, thanks were voted to the President for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

Bank of Montreal,

Montreal, 16th January, 1872

Sir,

I have to inform you that the Shareholders of the Bank, at the Special General Meeting held at this office on 9th instant, authorised an addition of Two Millions of Dollars to the Capital Stock of the Bank, and expressed the opinion that the new stock should be issued at a premium of twenty-five per cent. to the present Shareholders in proportion of one new share for each three shares registered in their respective names on the Stock Books of the Bank.

To give effect to this suggestion, the Board of Directors, at their meeting to-day, passed a resolution (copy of which is appended for your information), in accordance with which there have been allotted to you _____ Shares of the New Stock, of Two Hundred Dollars each, at twenty-five per cent. premium, and calls have been made, payable as follows, viz:—

1st.—	Ten per cent. and the premium 25 per cent.,	1st February, 1872.
2nd.	“ “	2nd March, “
3rd.	“ “	1st April, “
4th.	“ “	1st May, “
5th	“ “	1st July, “
6th	“ “	1st September, “
7th.	“ “	1st November, “
8th.	“ “	1st January, 1873.
9th.	“ “	1st March, “
10th.	“ “	1st May, “

I may mention that you are allowed by law, three months from date of this notice, to determine whether or not you will subscribe for your allotted shares. In order, however, that all Shareholders may be fairly dealt with, the Directors have decided to sell any portion

of the New Stock that may not be taken up at expiration of that period, and to distribute the surplus proceeds, (over the twenty-five per cent. premium,) among the Shareholders who do not accept their allotment, and in proportion to the number of Shares they are entitled to subscribe for. Holders of less than three Shares, or of odd numbers indivisible into lots of three, will also participate in the proportion of these fractional Shares, in the division of the surplus premium realized from sale of the unsubscribed stock.

You will observe that you are at liberty to pay up your New Stock in full on 1st February, or on the due date of each succeeding call, and Dividends will accrue on your stock from the date of such payments.

The New Stock may be subscribed for at the Transfer Office in Montreal, and if inconvenient to attend personally, you may execute the enclosed Power of Attorney, to enable me or some other representative to accept the allotment on your behalf.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. ANGUS,

General Manager.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS OF 16TH JANUARY, 1872.

Resolved: That in accordance with the recommendation of the Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on 9th instant, the issue of Two Million Dollars New Stock then authorized, be and is hereby allotted to the Shareholders, registered upon the Stock Books of the Bank at the close of business on 15th instant, in the proportion of one new share for each three shares of the present Capital Stock, at a premium of twenty-five per cent.; such premium, together with the first instalment, to be payable at the time of each Shareholder's acceptance of his allotment of New Stock:

It was further resolved that the calls for payment of the New Stock shall be made as follows, viz :

Instalment of ten per cent. and premium of twenty-five per cent. on 1st February, 1872.

"	"	2nd March,	"
"	"	1st April,	"
"	"	1st May,	"
"	"	1st July,	"
"	"	1st September,	"
"	"	1st November,	"
"	"	1st January, 1873.	
"	"	1st March,	"
"	"	1st May,	"

That no interest be allowed on payments made in anticipation of calls, but that Shareholders may pay up their New Stock in full at the date of each call.

The General Manager was directed to make the necessary arrangements to carry these resolutions into effect, and to mail a notice of allotment to each Shareholder as required by law.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders,—

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th April, 1872 :—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1871	-		\$345,007 75
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1872, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	-	-	1,273,988 59
'Twenty five per cent. premium received on issue of \$2,000,000 new stock	-	-	500,000 00
Profit taken from old note circulation	-	-	120,000 00
			\$2,238,996 34
Dividend 6 per cent. and Bonus 2 per cent., paid December, 1871	-	\$480,000	
Dividend 6 per cent. and Bonus 2 per cent., payable June, 1872	-	535,800	
		1,015,800 00	
			\$1,223,196 34
Carried to Rest Account	-	-	1,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	-	-	\$223,196 34

E. H. KING,
President.

MONTREAL, 28th May, 1872.

NOTE.—The premium and instalments due on 30th April last on the unsubscribed issue of New Stock, amounting to 1,400 Shares, have been paid, and the Stock is held by the President and Vice-President in trust for those entitled to the profit that may be derived from its sale. Tenders for the purchase of this Stock, less any portion that may be taken up in the meantime, will be invited for 15th proximo.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Held 3rd June 1872

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank took place yesterday.

Among the shareholders present we observed Messrs. Wm. Murray, R. J. Reekie, Thomas Cramp, Geo. Barnston, John Yule, G. A. Drummond, Geo. Macrae, Dr. Fraser, Ritchie, Esdaile, Cumming, Swanston, Henry Lyman, Cavillier, Crawford, T. Davidson, F. Bond, Wm. Rhind.

Upon the motion of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, Vice-President of the Bank, the chair was taken by the President, Mr. E. H. King.

On motion of Mr. Geo. Macrae, seconded by Mr. Henry Lyman, Messrs W B Cumming, and Thos. Davidson, were appointed scrutineers, and Mr. R. A. Lindsay Secretary.

Mr. R. B. Angus, the general manager of the Bank, read the report as follows, viz. :—

REPORT

Of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 54th Annual General Meeting, held 3rd June, 1872 :—

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 30th April, 1872 :—

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1871	\$345,907 75
Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1872, after deducting charges of management and making up provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,273,988 59
Twenty five per cent. premium received on issue of \$2,000,000 new stock	500,000 00
Profit taken from old note circulation	120,000 00
	\$2,239,996 34
Dividend 6 per cent. and Bonus 2 per cent., paid December, 1871	\$480,000
Dividend 6 per cent. and Bonus 2 per cent., payable June, 1872	525,800
	1,015,800 00
	\$1,223,196 34
Carried to Rest Account	1,000,000 00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$223,196 34
E. H. KING, <i>President.</i>	

The Directors congratulate the Shareholders upon the satisfactory statement now submitted.

The Directors have been able to make good the expectation held out at the Special Meeting called to authorise the increase of the Capital Stock in January last by raising the Rest from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. Of this sum \$500,000 was derived from the Premium on the

issue of New Stock, and the other \$500,000 from the Surplus Profits of the year, and the balance of Profits carried forward from the year previous.

The Shareholders will observe from the statement that the sum of \$120,000 has been taken to Profit account from the old note circulation—the issues of which have ceased for several years.

The premium and instalments due on 30th April last on the unsubscribed issue of new stock, amounting to 1,460 shares, have been paid, and the stock is held by the President and Vice President in trust for those entitled to the profit that may be derived from its sale. Tenders for the purchase of this stock, less any portion that may be taken up in the meantime, will be invited for 15th instant.

The Directors trust that, with the considerable balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account, they may be enabled, from the business of the current year, to continue the dividends upon the enlarged capital of the bank.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital Stock paid in	\$7,683,923 03
Reserve	4,000,000 00
Unclaimed Dividends	12,790 05
Half-yearly Dividend, payable, June, 1872	525,800 00
Balance of Profits carried forward	223,196 34
	12,455,706 39
Amount of Notes of the Bank in circulation	3,116,937 00
Deposits not bearing interest	5,913,092 29
Deposits bearing interest	11,292,677 98
Balances due to other Banks and Institutions	416,006 51
	20,897,903 78
	\$23,353,610 17
<i>Assets.</i>	
Gold and Silver Coin current	\$2,231,218 03
Government Demand Notes	2,004,926 00
Balances due from other Banks and Institutions	9,560,391 60
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	874,854 82
	14,671,420 45
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches	390,000 00
Bills of Exchange and Discounted Notes	18,138,480 95
Debts Secured by Mortgages and other Securities	112,202 46
Debts due to the Bank over due and not paid (Estimated loss, 27/1)	38,506 31
	18,280,189 72
	33,353,610 17

R. B. ANGUS,
General Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Montreal, 30th April, 1872. }

The President then said: Gentlemen you have now heard the report read, I think, and after that I say that my duty to-day is a light and agreeable one. I have to repeat the congratulations which I have had to offer you for several years past on the great prosperity of the Bank. There is one small change in the accounts to which I will call your attention, it is an item of the assets which may attract notice in the shape of an increase in the Bank Premises account. The addition has arisen from expenditures at Hamilton, Ottawa, and Toronto. The sum does not represent the amount of our outlay, and probably this item of the account with, show an increase when we erect a new building at Ottawa, and make some other improvements, which will be required. I know it has been thought that this item hitherto has not represented an excessive value for the property, and looking at the increase of the capital of the Bank, I do not think it is improper that the item should be somewhat increased. Comparing our statement to the 30th of April this year with that to the same date in the preceding year it will be seen that the amount of our deposits has been smaller during the last than during the former twelve months. This was especially the case with our deposits bearing interest, which have fallen off largely. The deposits not bearing interest have, however, increased by \$800,000, and between the deposits of both kinds, and notes in circulation, we have more available funds than last year. We had not then commenced the reissue of our own notes, and though we have not since received the compensation which was then paid us, we have the use of as much money as we received interest on before. I will make no prophecies about the future. The current year will be the first in which we shall have an opportunity of finding out what success we can attain in keeping up our dividends on the increased capital of the Bank. We think that we may hope to be able to maintain them, because we have a large stand-by in the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss, which has not been distributed. I think there is nothing upon which I need enlarge. The accounts of the Bank have been considerably larger in amount than they were last year, that, however, has chiefly taken place within the last two or three months. There has been during that time a more active demand for money than previously existed, of which we

were glad to avail ourselves, as we had of course to look out for means of employing our funds. In conclusion, I will say that if there are any matters on which you wish to put questions, I shall be happy to answer them; but I believe there is nothing more that I need say in reference to the report.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked if there had been any expenditure on buildings in England?

The PRESIDENT—No.

Mr. CRAWFORD—Do you receive deposits and discount notes there? May I ask in a general way as to the success of the establishment in London?

The PRESIDENT—It has quite answered my expectations. It has been very useful and advantageous, and its usefulness will, I have no doubt continue to increase. We could not well have postponed longer the establishment of that agency.

Mr. CRAWFORD—Have any transfers been made in the London registry?

The PRESIDENT—There have been only a few such transfers; but it is open to any stockholder to transfer his stock to the London Register.

Moved by Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY, seconded by Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD,

That the Report of the Directors now read be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders.

In moving this resolution, Mr. MURRAY said:—After the report and the explanations of the President, there is very little more to be said on the subject of the report. The President has not led us to expect any increased profit; but I think that adding the profits to be made on the Rest to the rate of profits made last year, we ought to have next year half yearly dividends of nine per cent. It has always been said that when we had a Rest of 50 per cent. it would be an ample one; now we have 50 per cent. on the whole eight millions of capital, and I think we may divide the whole of the profits, only putting any little fractions that may remain over to the Rest account.

Mr. CRAWFORD—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, though I have only had time for a cursory examination of the report. But the effect which it has made on my mind is a pleasant one. In seconding the motion, I, of course, include what Mr. Murray has said about the nine per cent. (Laughter.)

Moved by Mr. R. J. REEKIE, seconded by Mr. JOSEPH MACKEY,

That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the Bank.

Hon. THOS. RYAN—I rise with great pleasure to acknowledge this vote. I believe that the President considers the best thanks we can return are those conveyed in such statements as the one which has been read to-day; and under that impression I think the less I say

the better, except to thank you on behalf of the President, Vice-President and Directors.

Moved by Mr. T. M. THOMSON, seconded by Mr. G. A. DRUMMOND,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, the Managers, Agents and other Officers of the Bank, for their services during the past year.

The PRESIDENT said he did not wish this resolution to be put without just expressing the opinion that the thanks thus offered were very well deserved.

Mr. R. B. ANGUS said that for himself, and on behalf of the Managers, Agents, and Executive Officers of the Bank, he returned sincere thanks for the resolution just carried. The interests of the Managers and Executive officers were of course bound up with those of the shareholders of the Bank, and the shareholders might rely on their most strenuous efforts to maintain its prosperity in the future.

Mr. WILLIAM MURRAY moved, seconded by Mr. R. REEKIE and resolved, That the President do now leave the chair, and that it be taken by the Vice-President, the Hon. Thos. Ryan; and Mr. RYAN having taken the chair accordingly:—

Moved by Wm. MURRAY, Esq., seconded by Dr. FRASER,

That as a mark of the high estimation in which Edwin H. King, Esq., President of this Bank, is held by the shareholders, and as a grateful expression of their appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him to the Bank, he be requested to accept a testimonial of a permanent character from the shareholders, and that a sum of \$10,000 be appropriated to carry out the objects of this resolution.

Mr. MURRAY, in moving the above resolution said, I take the liberty of glancing a little at the past, in order to compare it with the present condition of this Bank. It was nearly forty years ago since I first came to this country, and then the capital of the Bank was £250,000, equal to \$1,000,000. It is now, with the rest, \$12,000,000. For a number of consecutive years the Bank paid 14 per cent. and till lately I always looked upon that as its most successful period. But since Mr. King assumed the office of General Manager, that success has been completely eclipsed. When I first came to the country, the President was Mr. Gates, who was succeeded in 1834 by Mr. McGill. He retired in 1860, and then we had that worthy man Mr. T. B. Anderson, who was succeeded by our present excellent President. The first cashier that I knew the Bank was Mr. Benjamin Holmes, a very able and active officer. Mr. Simpson succeeded him, and then we had that able man Mr. Davidson. It is only nine years and a half since Mr. Davidson, finding himself in failing health, and receiving offers from one of the first banking houses in Scotland, relinquished his position in the Bank, and then Mr. King was asked to accept the post, which he did, as I believe, with some

reluctance. The stockholders, however, and I think Mr. King himself, have had reason to be thankful that he consented to do so. At the time when Mr. Davidson retired the rest was \$700,000, and for the first year or two after Mr. King acted as General Manager, there were very little more profits, after allowing for bad and doubtful debts than were sufficient to pay the 8 per cent. dividends. In 1865, however, \$300,000 were added to that account; and in 1866 or 1867, I think it had reached \$1,300,000. I then took the liberty of suggesting that dividends should be paid of 5 per cent. half yearly, and the surplus should be added to the rest till it came to 25 per cent., or \$1,500,000. We had been promised that when the rest amounted to one million, all profits should be divided. But it appears that Mr. King aspired to something still higher. Three years ago it amounted to \$3,000,000, or fifty per cent.; and now it has reached fifty per cent. on the whole \$8,000,000. I cannot say that the whole of that money has been made by the exertions and ability of Mr. King. There was the \$700,000 at the credit of the rest when he took office, and there have been \$500,000 of premiums paid on the new stock. That makes \$1,200,000; but if that was deducted from \$4,323,000 which constituted the rest and Profit and Loss account, there will remain \$3,123,000, which have been made since Mr. King became manager, and principally within the last five or six years. This is an unprecedented success. There is nothing equal to it, except we look at the Bank of Toronto which is making wonderful progress, so that its stock, which was not very long ago at a discount, is now worth 220. When Mr. King took office, the stock of this Bank was selling at from ten to fifteen premium. It is now at 230, and if we make a calculation, we shall find that there has been an immense profit made upon each share. Suppose a party had three shares when Mr. King took office; they would have cost him at the rate say of 112, or \$675. Now adding to that \$250 for the new shares, that person's stock will to-day sell for \$1,840. Deduct the original cost and that of the new shares or \$925, and there would be a profit of \$915, or \$305 on each share, made in about six years. The question is to whom are we to attribute all this. I believe all the gentlemen present will admit that it is due to the zeal, ability, and caution of our President. But I do not give him the entire credit, for he is surrounded with able councillors, and is supported by Mr. Angus and other excellent officers, which makes it less wonderful that the Bank is successful. Now, at the last special meeting some of the shareholders felt and expressed the opinion that Mr. King's services had not been properly appreciated. But if I ask whether those services are not appreciated, I think no one stockholder will say otherwise than that they are most

highly valued. Some gentleman, however, suggested that in order to disabuse the mind of Mr. King, or of any other persons by whom that opinion was entertained, of any feeling that he was lightly appreciated, something should be done in the shape of a permanent testimonial which should be presented to him. I thought at the time it was intended that we should present a money grant, and I said that could not be thought of; but I heartily concurred in the propriety of the step when I was told that it was intended to offer him a piece of plate. We thought, however, that it would be no compliment to Mr. King, unless it were voted at a general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank, otherwise improper motives might be attributed to subscribers, and it would not, as I said, be a compliment. Mr. King must of course, have been gratified at the result of each year's business of the Bank; but he has had to encounter a great amount of enmity and abuse, so that he was for several years the best abused man in the Dominion. Some of this abuse was bestowed when he felt it necessary to instruct the agents of the Bank in Upper Canada to be cautious in discounting a certain class of bills. It was renewed when, on another occasion, he had to shut up some agencies in places where the people indulged in kite-flying, or accommodation bills. I think, however, that in taking that step, he did good to the Bank and to the very people who complained, for such transactions must at last end in ruin. Mr. King was also greatly abused in connection with the Commercial Bank; but I need not go into that, because we know that the position he then took was the right one. I am not sure that he did not suffer again with respect to the Gore Bank, though you know how unfounded the complaints against him were. His conduct has also been criticized in respect to the transactions of the Bank in New York; but I understand that none of those transactions have ever gone beyond the legitimate business of banking; and they have been very successful. With regard to the resolution, which I have in my hand it might, perhaps, be thought too much to allot one dollar per share for the purpose; but I think there is not one person in the room who will object to trench upon the reserve funds to the extent of one shilling sterling per share, which will produce £2,000 sterling. (Cheers.)

Dr. FRASER, in seconding the motion also said: Such a proposal as this requires only to be suggested to be adopted by all who have been interested for a series of past years in this institution. The Bank has been singularly fortunate in a chief officer, possessed of the ability and activity which Mr. King has shown himself to possess. His capacity and prudence are acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the subject; and they must have been most satisfactory to the shareholders. It is certain that results, such as we now

witness, could not have been brought about without much and laborious thought, and surely the services rendered deserve some more considerable acknowledgment than the stereotyped votes of thanks which are passed at these annual meetings. To do this is the object of the resolution which I am supporting, which, I think, is so faithful a reflection of the opinions of the stockholders, that it must command their warm and unanimous approbation.

Mr. MURRAY added—the results which we are witnessing could only have been brought about by a vast amount of caution amongst other valuable qualities. Irishmen are not usually remarkable for caution, and perhaps, therefore, our President has some Scotch blood. At any rate I think he has shown as much caution as the most canny of Scots.

Moved by G. BARNSTON, Esq., seconded by G. A. DRUMMOND, Esq.:

That the following gentlemen, viz:—
MESSRS. WM. MURRAY,
DR. FRASER,
FRANK BOND,
HENRY STARNES,
W. B. CUMMING,

With the mover and seconder, be a Committee to consult with Mr. King, and make arrangements for carrying into effect the wishes of the shareholders, as expressed in the preceding resolution.

Mr. BARNSTON—It must be an agreeable thing for this large meeting to give this expression to its estimate of the talents, zeal, and prudence of Mr. King. He has been most assiduous, and to the full extent of his power has laboured to promote the prosperity and forward the interests of the Bank. I make this resolution, therefore, in order that the preceding one should be carried out as quickly and as agreeably as it has been proposed.

The PRESIDENT rose, amidst loud cheers, and said: Gentlemen, I should be very ungrateful if I did not feel that the resolutions now proposed and carried by acclamation were very gratifying, not alone on the score of the liberality which you have shown in voting such a sum for such a purpose, but on account of the warm and enthusiastic manner in which the remarks of the mover and seconder were received by you. It will not be thought strange if, on an occasion of this kind, I should take a retrospect of the Bank's history and course during the years I have been connected with it. I do not intend to detain you with any lengthy observations; but I am sure you will think it quite natural that the events connected with the progress of the Bank during the period in which I have been its officer should have passed in review before my mind during the remarks of the previous speakers. My connection with the Bank extends over some fifteen years, though I have been its chief officer and President only between nine and ten years. When your Directors were good enough to of-

fer me the post of their chief officer on the retirement of Mr. Davidson, I had, as has been remarked, some hesitation in accepting it on account of the offer I had received of another appointment elsewhere. That difficulty, however, was got over, for I thought it ought to take very great inducements indeed to make me leave a service where I had been so kindly treated, and where I was honoured with so much confidence as shown in the offer and in the manner in which it was made. I must confess that when I did accept I had no more idea than any one of you that in so short a time it would seem desirable to make such great reforms as those I afterwards undertook. I must say that, in justice to my predecessor, Mr. Davidson; for no one could have possessed more fully than I did his confidence in all that concerned the management of the Bank. It was not less a surprise to myself than I dare say it was to him, that so shortly after I had taken possession of the office, I found the whole business of the Bank, especially that part of it which was transacted in Upper Canada required to be thoroughly reformed. No doubt the steps then taken by this Bank—the example which it set of modifying the system of business—led to a great deal of ill-feeling though few will now deny that we merely led the way in a beneficial change in the banking system of the country. The other Banks were compelled—for though they found it to be their interest they were compelled—also to modify their manner of doing business in the same way as we had done; and this was the beginning of the bad feeling which though it existed for years, is now I am happy to say fast disappearing. It is unnecessary to recall all that occurred during subsequent eventful years, and the difficulties which arose out of the circumstances in which the Banks of Upper Canada and the Commercial Bank found themselves, nor need I say anything of the abuse, slander, and calumny to which I was subjected on account of the proceedings which then became necessary. They are things of the past, and I shall say no more than I have done about them. There is, however, one slander—one calumny which has been reiterated over and over again, which I have never taken notice of before, and which I will allude to now once and for the only time. It has been often said, especially in Upper Canada, that in the management of the Bank I have been reckless and speculative, and have exposed the shareholders to risk by imprudent transactions in the United States. That is utterly without foundation. This Bank has never been engaged in transactions of a kind which were not within the strict domain of Banking, and as to myself I can declare—though this not of so much consequence—that I have never abused the great power granted to me and confidence which has been reposed in me. Through-

out the long years of the American war, when every species of speculation was taking place in New York, when they were all so attractive, and when it appeared so easy to amass large fortunes, and when I have often wondered how it was that so many men preserved their integrity—during all this time, I maintained a clear conscience both as to the Bank and as to myself. Allusion was made by Mr. Murray to a matter which on this occasion, ought not to pass without being referred to by me—that was the liberal remuneration which I have received for my services for some years past. That carries me back to the period when the arrangement was made between the Bank and myself. It was at the time when we had extricated ourselves from the unsound situation into which we had drafted, and when we were, so to speak, out of the wood. I then made up my mind to withdraw from the service of the Bank; but after much negotiation, particularly with the President, and our much respected Vice-President, the late Mr. Redpath, an arrangement was come to, which I daresay has often led to much discussion outside. Without going into the details of that arrangement, I can only say that whatever the remuneration has amounted to, it has been based upon the unusual and unprecedented profits which the shareholders have made. I am prepared to admit that the principle of the arrangement cannot be easily defended. It was a great risk, and you have nothing to judge of but the result. But you fortunately know at least that it has resulted in your advantage. There is another thing which has been said of myself and the Bank. It is a remark which is comprised in the three words which mean a great deal—“the one-man power.” That has been a common topic of discussion. I think you will not blame me, therefore, if I take this opportunity of some personal remarks, to say something about it. This charge of being the one man power is of course most invidious; and I protest against it. I think that no Board of Directors, certainly no Board of Directors in

the Dominion, so far as I can judge, have ever possessed a more clear and definite knowledge of the business of their Bank, than the Directors of the Bank of Montreal. I have been honored by their implicit confidence; but no matters of importance; no change in policy; nothing which ought to be submitted to their inspection, has ever been undertaken by me without bringing it to their knowledge and obtaining their consent. There is another point on which I have always endeavoured to do my duty and it has connection with this one-man power. I have constantly remembered, that though “men may come and men may go,” yet a great corporation must remain; and I have felt that though much power and confidence was placed in my hands, it was my duty to procure for the Bank such assistance as would fill the vacancy, if I withdrew from the service. I have for years tried to make such a selection and by slow and sure degrees I have now obtained an officer in whom I feel the fullest confidence; who knows thoroughly every part of the business of the Bank and who has the same duty and motive as I have myself in acting for the promotion of its prosperity. The charge of a “one-man power,” therefore, does not apply, for I have thought it right so to prepare the way that when my services shall no longer be at your disposal you will not suffer by the change. In the meantime the Directors will have a valuable officer to conduct the business of the Bank in accordance with their views, and this equally, whether the President is present or not. I do not know that much more remains for me to say. The moment is a very gratifying one, because I am made to feel that the shareholders recognize my services, which, I may say, are arduous ones. Some may think it is a very easy thing to do all that has been done by the Bank of Montreal, but he who holds that opinion is most likely one who knows least about it. It will always, whether I am with you or not, be a source of the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to me to hear that the prosperity which you have enjoyed so many years still continues. It is, perhaps, generally known that the arrangement

already alluded to was broken off by my acceptance of the Presidency, though it was tacitly understood that it should remain in force for the period originally agreed upon. That period is now drawing rapidly to a close, and indeed the present would be the last year of its continuance had I remained your chief officer. I am glad this occasion has been afforded me to say how deeply interested I am in all that concerns this bank, and how much I am gratified to find that there is no room for doubting that the shareholders appreciate my services.

Mr. HENRY LYMAN—I think the gratification of the shareholders of this Bank is not only patent, but that every inhabitant of Montreal has an interest in its success. The prosperity of the Bank is intimately connected with that of Montreal, and such companies as this and the Montreal Steamship Company are not only a credit to the city but to the whole country; so that Canada is raised in the estimation of other countries by their success.

Moved by THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., seconded by M. CHEVILLIER, Esq.:

That the ballot now open for the election of Directors be kept open until three o'clock, and no longer, and until that hour, and for that purpose only, this meeting be continued.

BANK OF MONTREAL, }
Montreal 3 June, 1872. }

Sir, We declare the following gentlemen to be duly elected Directors this day:

THOMAS E. CAMPBELL,
G. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.
EDWIN H. KING.
JOHN G. MACKENZIE.
PETER REDPATH.
HON. THOMAS RYAN.
GEORGE STEPHEN.
HENRY THOMAS.
DAVID TORRANCE.

We are, Sir,
Your very obedient servants,

W. B. CUMMING.
THOMAS DAVIDSON.

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.,
General Manager,
Bank of Montreal.