

BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/  
 Form 424B2  
 January 11, 2018  
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Pricing Supplement dated January 9, 2018  
 to the Prospectus dated April 27, 2017, the Prospectus Supplement  
 dated April 27, 2017 and the Product Supplement dated May 1, 2017  
 US\$300,000

Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series D

Bullish Enhanced Return Notes with Barrier due July 12, 2019

Linked to the Lesser Performing of the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 2000® Index

The notes are designed for investors who seek a 150% leveraged positive return based on any appreciation in the level of the Lesser Performing of the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 2000® Index (each an “Underlying Asset”). Investors should be willing to accept a payment at maturity that does not exceed the Maximum Redemption Amount (as defined below), be willing to forgo periodic interest, and if the level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset decreases by more than 15%, be willing to lose 1% of their principal amount for each 1% that the level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset decreases.

- Investors in the notes may lose up to 100% of their principal amount at maturity.
- The Maximum Redemption Amount is \$1,300.00 for each \$1,000 in principal amount (a 30% return).
- Any payment at maturity is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal.
- The notes do not bear interest. The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange.
- The notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.
- The offering priced on January 9, 2018, and the notes will settle through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on January 12, 2018.
- The notes are scheduled to mature on July 12, 2019.
- The CUSIP number of the notes is 06367TX54.

Our subsidiary, BMO Capital Markets Corp. (“BMOCM”), is the agent for this offering. See “Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)” below.

Investing in the notes involves risks, including those described in the “Selected Risk Considerations” section beginning on page P-4 of this pricing supplement, the “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” section beginning on page PS-5 of the product supplement, and the “Risk Factors” section beginning on page S-1 of the prospectus supplement and on page 8 of the prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these notes or passed upon the accuracy of this pricing supplement, the product supplement, the prospectus supplement or the prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The notes will be our unsecured obligations and will not be savings accounts or deposits that are insured by the United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Deposit Insurance Fund, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency or instrumentality or other entity.

On the date of this pricing supplement the estimated initial value of the notes is \$974.60 per \$1,000 in principal amount. As discussed in more detail in this pricing supplement, the actual value of the notes at any time will reflect many factors and cannot be predicted with accuracy.

Price to Public<sup>(1)</sup> Agent’s Commission<sup>(1)</sup> Proceeds to Bank of Montreal

Per Note US\$1,000.00	US\$1.25	US\$998.75
Total	US\$300,000.00	US\$375.00
		US\$299,625.00

(1) Certain dealers who purchased the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may have foregone some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the notes in these accounts may be between \$998.75 and \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount.

BMO CAPITAL MARKETS

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Key Terms of the Notes:

Underlying Assets:	The S&P 500® Index, or the “SPX” (ticker symbol: SPX) and the Russell 2000 Index or the “RTY” (ticker symbol: RTY). See the section below entitled “The Underlying Assets” for additional information about the Underlying Assets.
Payment at Maturity:	<p>(i) If the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset multiplied by the Upside Leverage Factor is greater than or equal to the Maximum Return, the payment at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal the Maximum Redemption Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset multiplied by the Upside Leverage Factor is positive but is less than the Maximum Return, then the payment at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will be calculated as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Principal Amount + [Principal Amount × (Percentage Change × Upside Leverage Factor)]</p> <p>(iii) If the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is between 0% and -15% inclusive, then the payment at maturity will equal the principal amount of the notes.</p> <p>(iv) If the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is less than -15%, then the payment at maturity will be calculated as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Principal Amount + [Principal Amount × Percentage Change]</p> <p>If the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is less than -15%, investors will lose up to 100% of the principal amount of the notes.</p>
Upside Leverage Factor:	150%
Maximum Return:	30%
Maximum Redemption Amount:	The payment at maturity will not exceed the Maximum Redemption Amount of \$1,300.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.
Initial Level:	2,751.29 for the SPX and 1,560.099 for the RTY, which was the respective closing level of each of the Underlying Assets on the Pricing Date.
Final Level:	The respective closing level of each of the Underlying Assets on the Valuation Date.
Barrier Level:	2,338.60 for the SPX and 1,326.084 for the RTY, which is 85.00% of the respective Initial Level for each of the Underlying Assets, rounded to two and three decimal places respectively.
Barrier Percentage:	-15%. Accordingly, if the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is less than its Barrier Level, you will receive less than the principal amount of your notes at maturity, and you could lose up to 100% of the principal amount of your notes.

Lesser Performing

Underlying Asset: The Underlying Asset that has the lowest Percentage Change.

Percentage Change:  $\frac{\text{Final Level} - \text{Initial Level}}{\text{Initial Level}}$ , expressed as a percentage.

Pricing Date: January 9, 2018

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Settlement Date: January 12, 2018

Valuation Date: July 9, 2019

Maturity Date: July 12, 2019

Automatic Redemption: Not applicable

Calculation Agent: BMOCM

Selling Agent: BMOCM

CUSIP: 06367TX54

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### Payoff Example

The following table shows the hypothetical payout profile of an investment in the notes based on hypothetical Percentage Changes of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset, reflecting the 150% Upside Leverage Factor, the Barrier Level of 85% and the Maximum Return of 30%. Please see the hypothetical returns section below for more detailed examples.

\* Your return on the notes will be determined solely by the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset.

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### Additional Terms of the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the product supplement dated May 1, 2017, the prospectus supplement dated April 27, 2017 and the prospectus dated April 27, 2017. This pricing supplement, together with the documents listed below, contains the terms of the notes and supersedes all other prior or contemporaneous oral statements as well as any other written materials including preliminary or indicative pricing terms, correspondence, trade ideas, structures for implementation, sample structures, fact sheets, brochures or other educational materials of ours or the agent. You should carefully consider, among other things, the matters set forth in “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” in the product supplement, as the notes involve risks not associated with conventional debt securities. We urge you to consult your investment, legal, tax, accounting and other advisers before you invest in the notes.

You may access these documents on the SEC website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov) as follows (or if such address has changed, by reviewing our filings for the relevant date on the SEC website):

Product supplement dated May 1, 2017:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000121465917002865/c427172424b5.htm>

Prospectus supplement dated April 27, 2017:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000119312517142764/d381374d424b5.htm>

Prospectus dated April 27, 2017:

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000119312517142728/d254784d424b2.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 927971. As used in this pricing supplement, “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Bank of Montreal.

## Selected Risk Considerations

An investment in the notes involves significant risks. Investing in the notes is not equivalent to investing directly in the Underlying Assets. These risks are explained in more detail in the “Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes” section of the product supplement.

Your investment in the notes may result in a loss. — You may lose some or all of your investment in the notes. The payment at maturity will be based on the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset, and whether the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset on the Valuation Date has declined from its Initial Level to a level that is less than its Barrier Level. If the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is less than its Barrier Level, you will lose 1% of the principal amount of your notes for each 1% that its Final Level is less than its Initial Level. Accordingly, you could lose up to 100% of the principal amount of the notes.

Your return on the notes is limited to the Maximum Redemption Amount, regardless of any appreciation in the level of the Underlying Assets. — The return on your notes will not be greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount. This will be the case even if the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset multiplied by the Upside Leverage Factor exceeds the Maximum Return.

Your investment is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal. — Our credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the notes. Investors are dependent on our ability to pay the amount due at maturity, and therefore investors are subject to our credit risk and to changes in the market’s view of our creditworthiness. Any decline in our credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking our credit risk is likely to adversely affect the value of the notes.

Your return on the notes will be determined solely by reference to the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset, even if the other Underlying Asset performs better. — Your payment at maturity will only be determined by reference to the performance of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset. Even if the other Underlying Asset has appreciated in value compared to its Initial Level, or has experienced a decline that is less than that of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset, your return at maturity will only be determined by reference to the performance of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset.

Your return on the notes will be determined by reference to each Underlying Asset individually, not to a basket, and the payments on the notes will be based on the performance of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset. — The notes are not linked to a weighted basket, in which the risk may be mitigated and diversified among each of the basket components. For example, in the case of notes linked to a weighted basket, the return would depend on the weighted aggregate performance of the basket components reflected as the basket return. As a result, the depreciation of one basket component could be mitigated by the appreciation of the other basket component, as scaled by the weighting of that basket component. However, in the case of the notes, the individual performance of each Underlying Asset would not be combined, and the depreciation of an Underlying Asset would not be mitigated by any appreciation of the other Underlying Asset. Instead, your return at maturity will depend solely on the Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset.

Potential conflicts. — We and our affiliates play a variety of roles in connection with the issuance of the notes, including acting as calculation agent. In performing these duties, the economic interests of the calculation agent and other affiliates of ours are potentially adverse to your interests as an investor in the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also engage in trading of securities included in the Underlying Assets on a regular basis as part of our general broker-dealer and other businesses, for proprietary accounts, for other accounts under management or to facilitate transactions for our customers. Any of these activities could adversely affect the levels of the Underlying Assets and, therefore, the market value of the notes. We or one or more of our affiliates may also issue or underwrite other securities or financial or derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of



the Underlying Assets. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, we or one or more of our affiliates could adversely affect the market value of the notes.

Our initial estimated value of the notes is lower than the price to public. — Our initial estimated value of the notes is only an estimate, and is based on a number of factors. The price to public of the notes exceeds our initial estimated value, because costs associated with offering, structuring and hedging the notes are included in the price to public, but are not included in the estimated value. These costs include the underwriting discount and selling concessions, the profits that we and our affiliates expect to realize for assuming the risks in hedging our obligations under the notes and the estimated cost of hedging these obligations.

Our initial estimated value does not represent any future value of the notes, and may also differ from the estimated value of any other party. — Our initial estimated value of the notes as of the date of this pricing supplement is derived using our internal pricing models. This value is based on market conditions and other relevant factors, which include volatility of the Underlying Assets, dividend rates and interest rates. Different pricing models and assumptions could provide values for the notes that are greater than or less than our initial estimated value. In addition, market conditions and other relevant factors after the Pricing Date are expected to change, possibly rapidly, and our assumptions may prove to be incorrect. After the Pricing Date, the value of the notes could change dramatically due to changes in market conditions, our creditworthiness, and the other factors set forth in this pricing supplement and the product supplement. These changes are likely to impact the price, if any, at which we or BMOCM would be willing to purchase the notes from you in any secondary market transactions. Our initial estimated value does not represent a minimum price at which we or our affiliates would be willing to buy your notes in any secondary market at any time.

The terms of the notes were not determined by reference to the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. — To determine the terms of the notes, we used an internal funding rate that represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. As a result, the terms of the notes are less favorable to you than if we had used a higher funding rate.

Certain costs are likely to adversely affect the value of the notes. — Absent any changes in market conditions, any secondary market prices of the notes will likely be lower than the price to public. This is because any secondary market prices will likely take into account our then-current market credit spreads, and because any secondary market prices are likely to exclude all or a portion of the underwriting discount and selling concessions and the hedging profits and estimated hedging costs that are included in the price to public of the notes and that may be reflected on your account statements. In addition, any such price is also likely to reflect a discount to account for costs associated with establishing or unwinding any related hedge transaction, such as dealer discounts, mark-ups and other transaction costs. As a result, the price, if any, at which BMOCM or any other party may be willing to purchase the notes from you in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the price to public. Any sale that you make prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to you.

You will not have any shareholder rights and will have no right to receive any securities included in the Underlying Assets at maturity. — Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any shares of any company included in either of the Underlying Assets. Neither you nor any other holder or owner of the notes will have any voting rights, any right to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to those securities.

An investment in the notes is subject to risks associated in investing in stocks with a small market capitalization. — The RTY consists of stocks issued by companies with relatively small market capitalizations. These companies often have greater stock price volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity than large-capitalization companies. As a result, the level of the RTY may be more volatile than that of a market measure that does not track solely small-capitalization stocks. Stock prices of small-capitalization companies are also generally more vulnerable than those of large-capitalization companies to adverse business and economic developments, and the stocks of small-capitalization companies may be thinly traded, and be less attractive to many investors if they do not pay dividends. In addition, small capitalization companies are typically less well-established and less stable financially than large-capitalization companies and may depend on a small number of key personnel, making them more vulnerable to loss of those individuals. Small capitalization companies tend to have lower revenues, less diverse product lines, smaller shares of their target markets, fewer financial resources and fewer competitive strengths than large-capitalization companies. These companies may also be more susceptible to adverse developments related to their products or services.

Changes that affect an Underlying Asset will affect the market value of the notes and the amount you will receive at maturity. — The policies of S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC (“S&P”), the sponsor of the SPX, and FTSE Russell, the

sponsor of the RTY (each, an “Index Sponsor”), concerning the calculation of the applicable Underlying Asset, additions, deletions or substitutions of the components of the applicable Underlying Asset and the manner in which changes affecting those components, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, may be reflected in the applicable Underlying Asset and, therefore, could affect the level of the applicable Underlying Asset, the amount payable on the notes at maturity and the market value of the notes prior to maturity. The amount payable on the notes and their market value could also be affected if either Index Sponsor changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the applicable Underlying Asset, or if either Index Sponsor discontinues or suspends the calculation or publication of the applicable Underlying Asset.

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We have no affiliation with either Index Sponsor and will not be responsible for any actions taken by either Index Sponsor. — Neither Index Sponsor is an affiliate of ours or will be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Consequently, we have no control over the actions of either Index Sponsor, including any actions of the type that would require the calculation agent to adjust the payment to you at maturity. Neither Index Sponsor has any obligation of any sort with respect to the notes. Thus, neither Index Sponsor has any obligation to take your interests into consideration for any reason, including in taking any actions that might affect the value of the notes. None of our proceeds from the issuance of the notes will be delivered to either Index Sponsor.

Lack of liquidity. — The notes will not be listed on any securities exchange. BMOCM may offer to purchase the notes in the secondary market, but is not required to do so. Even if there is a secondary market, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow you to trade or sell the notes easily. Because other dealers are not likely to make a secondary market for the notes, the price at which you may be able to trade the notes is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which BMOCM is willing to buy the notes.

Hedging and trading activities. — We or any of our affiliates may have carried out or may carry out hedging activities related to the notes, including purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Assets, or futures or options relating to the Underlying Assets, or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Underlying Assets. We or our affiliates may also engage in trading relating to the Underlying Asset from time to time. Any of these hedging or trading activities on or prior to the Pricing Date and during the term of the notes could adversely affect our payment to you at maturity.

Many economic and market factors will influence the value of the notes. — In addition to the levels of the Underlying Assets and interest rates on any trading day, the value of the notes will be affected by a number of economic and market factors that may either offset or magnify each other, and which are described in more detail in the product supplement.

You must rely on your own evaluation of the merits of an investment linked to the Underlying Assets. — In the ordinary course of their businesses, our affiliates from time to time may express views on expected movements in the level of the Underlying Assets or the prices of the securities included in the Underlying Assets. One or more of our affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports that express views on the Underlying Assets or these securities. However, these views are subject to change from time to time. Moreover, other professionals who deal in the markets relating to the Underlying Assets at any time may have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. You are encouraged to derive information concerning each of the Underlying Assets from multiple sources, and you should not rely on the views expressed by our affiliates.

Neither the offering of the notes nor any views which our affiliates from time to time may express in the ordinary course of their businesses constitutes a recommendation as to the merits of an investment in the notes.

Significant aspects of the tax treatment of the notes are uncertain. — The tax treatment of the notes is uncertain. We do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or from any Canadian authorities regarding the tax treatment of the notes, and the Internal Revenue Service or a court may not agree with the tax treatment described in this pricing supplement.

The Internal Revenue Service has issued a notice indicating that it and the Treasury Department are actively considering whether, among other issues, a holder should be required to accrue interest over the term of an instrument such as the notes even though that holder will not receive any payments with respect to the notes until maturity and whether all or part of the gain a holder may recognize upon sale or maturity of an instrument such as the notes could be treated as ordinary income. The outcome of this process is uncertain and could apply on a retroactive basis.

Please read carefully the section entitled “U.S. Federal Tax Information” in this pricing supplement, the section entitled “Supplemental Tax Considerations—Supplemental U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations” in the accompanying product supplement, the section entitled “United States Federal Income Taxation” in the accompanying prospectus and the section entitled “Certain Income Tax Consequences” in the accompanying prospectus supplement. You should consult your tax advisor about your own tax situation.

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## Hypothetical Return on the Notes at Maturity

The following table and examples illustrate the hypothetical returns at maturity on a \$1,000 investment in the notes based on hypothetical Percentage Changes of the Lesser Performing Reference Asset. The “return,” as used in this section is the number, expressed as a percentage, which results from comparing the payment at maturity per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes to \$1,000. The hypothetical total returns set forth below are based on a hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000 for the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset, the Barrier Percentage of -15% (the Barrier Level is 85% of the Initial Level), the Upside Leverage Factor of 150%, the Maximum Return of 30% and the Maximum Redemption Amount of \$1,300.00. The hypothetical returns set forth below are for illustrative purposes only and may not be the actual returns applicable to investors in the notes. The numbers appearing in the following table and in the examples below have been rounded for ease of analysis. We make no representation or warranty as to which of the Underlying Assets will be the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset. It is possible that the Final Level of each Underlying Asset will be less than its Barrier Level.

Hypothetical Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset	Hypothetical Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset	Hypothetical Payment at Maturity	Hypothetical Return on the Notes
2,000.00	100.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%
1,500.00	50.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%
1,200.00	20.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%
1,100.00	10.00%	\$1,150.00	15.00%
1,070.00	7.00%	\$1,105.00	10.50%
1,030.00	3.00%	\$1,045.00	4.50%
1,020.00	2.00%	\$1,030.00	3.00%
1,000.00	0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
980.00	-2.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
950.00	-5.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
900.00	-10.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
850.00	-15.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%
700.00	-30.00%	\$700.00	-30.00%
600.00	-40.00%	\$600.00	-40.00%
500.00	-50.00%	\$500.00	-50.00%
400.00	-60.00%	\$400.00	-60.00%
200.00	-80.00%	\$200.00	-80.00%
0.00	-100.00%	\$0.00	-100.00%

## Hypothetical Examples of Amounts Payable at Maturity

The following examples illustrate how the returns set forth in the table above are calculated.

Example 1: The level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset decreases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 400.00, representing a Percentage Change of -60%. Because the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is negative and its hypothetical Final Level is less than its hypothetical Initial Level by more than the Barrier Percentage of -15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$400 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -60\%) = \$400$$

Example 2: The level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset decreases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 850.00, representing a Percentage Change of -15%. Although the

Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is negative, because its hypothetical Final Level is less than its hypothetical Initial Level by not more than the Barrier Percentage of -15%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,000 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes.

Example 3: The level of the of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset increases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 1,030.00, representing a Percentage Change of 3.00%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset is greater than its hypothetical Initial Level multiplied by the Upside Leverage Factor of 150%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,045 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times (3\% \times 150\%)] = \$1,045$$

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Example 4: The level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset increases from the hypothetical Initial Level of 1,000.00 to a hypothetical Final Level of 1,500.00, representing a Percentage Change of 50%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset multiplied by the Upside Leverage Factor of 150% exceeds the Maximum Return of 30%, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,300 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, the Maximum Redemption Amount. However, in this case, the return on the notes would be less than the Percentage Change of the Lesser Performing Underlying Asset.

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## U.S. Federal Tax Information

By purchasing the notes, each holder agrees (in the absence of a change in law, an administrative determination or a judicial ruling to the contrary) to treat each note as a pre-paid cash-settled derivative contract for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of your investment in the notes are uncertain and the Internal Revenue Service could assert that the notes should be taxed in a manner that is different from that described in the preceding sentence. Please see the discussion (including the opinion of our counsel Morrison & Foerster LLP) in the product supplement under “Supplemental Tax Considerations—Supplemental U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations,” which applies to the notes, except that the following disclosure supplements, and to the extent inconsistent supersedes, the discussion in the product supplement.

Under current Internal Revenue Service guidance, withholding on “dividend equivalent” payments (as discussed in the product supplement), if any, will not apply to notes that are issued as of the date of this pricing supplement unless such notes are “delta-one” instruments. Based on our determination that the notes are not delta-one instruments, non-U.S. holders should not generally be subject to withholding on dividend equivalent payments, if any, under the notes.

## Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

BMOCM will purchase the notes from us at a purchase price reflecting the commission set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement. BMOCM has informed us that, as part of its distribution of the notes, it will reoffer the notes to other dealers who will sell them. Each such dealer, or each additional dealer engaged by a dealer to whom BMOCM reoffers the notes, will receive a commission from BMOCM, which will not exceed the commission set forth on the cover page.

Certain dealers who purchased the notes for sale to certain fee-based advisory accounts may have foregone some or all of their selling concessions, fees or commissions. The public offering price for investors purchasing the notes in these accounts may be less than 100% of the principal amount, as set forth on the cover page of this document. Investors that hold their notes in these accounts may be charged fees by the investment advisor or manager of that account based on the amount of assets held in those accounts, including the notes.

We will deliver the notes on a date that is greater than two business days following the Pricing Date. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in two business days, unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade the notes more than two business days prior to the issue date will be required to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

We own, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding equity securities of BMOCM, the agent for this offering. In accordance with FINRA Rule 5121, BMOCM may not make sales in this offering to any of its discretionary accounts without the prior written approval of the customer.

You should not construe the offering of the notes as a recommendation of the merits of acquiring an investment linked to the Underlying Assets or as to the suitability of an investment in the notes.

BMOCM may, but is not obligated to, make a market in the notes. BMOCM will determine any secondary market prices that it is prepared to offer in its sole discretion.

We may use this pricing supplement in the initial sale of the notes. In addition, BMOCM or another of our affiliates may use this pricing supplement in market-making transactions in any notes after their initial sale. Unless BMOCM or we inform you otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement is being used by BMOCM in a

market-making transaction.

For a period of approximately three months following issuance of the notes, the price, if any, at which we or our affiliates would be willing to buy the notes from investors, and the value that BMOCM may also publish for the notes through one or more financial information vendors and which could be indicated for the notes on any brokerage account statements, will reflect a temporary upward adjustment from our estimated value of the notes that would otherwise be determined and applicable at that time. This temporary upward adjustment represents a portion of (a) the hedging profit that we or our affiliates expect to realize over the term of the notes and (b) the underwriting discount and selling concessions paid in connection with this offering. The amount of this temporary upward adjustment will decline to zero on a straight-line basis over the three-month period.

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Additional Information Relating to the Estimated Initial Value of the Notes

Our estimated initial value of the notes that is set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement equals the sum of the values of the following hypothetical components:

- a fixed-income debt component with the same tenor as the notes, valued using our internal funding rate for structured notes; and

- one or more derivative transactions relating to the economic terms of the notes.

The internal funding rate used in the determination of the initial estimated value generally represents a discount from the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. The value of these derivative transactions are derived from our internal pricing models. These models are based on factors such as the traded market prices of comparable derivative instruments and on other inputs, which include volatility, dividend rates, interest rates and other factors. As a result, the estimated initial value of the notes on the Pricing Date was determined based on market conditions on the Pricing Date.

## The Underlying Assets

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Underlying Assets, including, without limitation, their make-up, method of calculation, and changes in their components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, the applicable Index Sponsor. The Index Sponsors, who own the copyright and all other rights to the applicable Underlying Asset, have no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Underlying Assets. The consequences of an Index Sponsor discontinuing publication of an Underlying Asset are discussed in the section of the product prospectus supplement entitled “General Terms of the Notes—Unavailability of the Level of the Underlying Asset on a Valuation Date.” Neither we nor BMO Capital Markets Corp. accepts any responsibility for the calculation, maintenance or publication of the Underlying Asset or any successor index.

### The S&P 500® Index

The S&P 500® Index is intended to provide an indication of the pattern of common stock price movement. The calculation of the level of this Underlying Asset is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 500 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 500 similar companies during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943.

S&P chooses companies for inclusion in the Underlying Asset with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock population of its Stock Guide Database of over 10,000 companies, which S&P uses as an assumed model for the composition of the total market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P include the viability of the particular company, the extent to which that company represents the industry group to which it is assigned, the extent to which the market price of that company’s common stock generally is responsive to changes in the affairs of the respective industry, and the market value and trading activity of the common stock of that company. S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the Underlying Asset to achieve the objectives stated above.

S&P calculates the Underlying Asset by reference to the prices of the constituent stocks of the Underlying Asset without taking account of the value of dividends paid on those stocks. As a result, the return on the notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Underlying Asset constituent stocks and received the dividends paid on those stocks.

### Computation of the S&P 500® Index

While S&P currently employs the following methodology to calculate the S&P 500® Index, no assurance can be given that S&P will not modify or change this methodology in a manner that may affect the Payment at Maturity.

Historically, the market value of any component stock of the S&P 500® Index was calculated as the product of the market price per share and the number of then outstanding shares of such component stock. In March 2005, S&P began shifting the S&P 500® Index halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the S&P 500® Index to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P’s criteria for selecting stocks for the S&P 500® Index did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company’s weight in the S&P 500® Index.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the S&P 500® Index reflect only those shares that are available to investors, not all of a company’s outstanding shares. Float adjustment excludes shares that are closely held by control groups, other publicly traded companies or government agencies.

In September 2012, all shareholdings representing more than 5% of a stock's outstanding shares, other than holdings by "block owners," were removed from the float for purposes of calculating the S&P 500 Index. Generally, these "control holders" will include officers and directors, private equity, venture capital and special equity firms, other publicly traded companies that hold shares for control, strategic partners, holders of restricted shares, ESOPs, employee and family trusts, foundations associated with the company, holders of unlisted share classes of stock, government entities at all levels (other than government retirement/pension funds) and any individual person who controls a 5% or greater stake in a company as reported in regulatory filings. However, holdings by block owners, such as depositary banks, pension funds, mutual funds and ETF providers, 401(k) plans of the company, government retirement/pension funds, investment funds of insurance companies, asset managers and investment funds, independent foundations and savings and investment plans, will ordinarily be considered part of the float.

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Treasury stock, stock options, equity participation units, warrants, preferred stock, convertible stock, and rights are not part of the float. Shares held in a trust to allow investors in countries outside the country of domicile, such as depositary shares and Canadian exchangeable shares are normally part of the float unless those shares form a control block. If a company has multiple classes of stock outstanding, shares in an unlisted or non-traded class are treated as a control block.

For each stock, an investable weight factor (“IWF”) is calculated by dividing the available float shares by the total shares outstanding. As of September 21, 2012, available float shares are defined as the total shares outstanding less shares held by control holders. This calculation is subject to a 5% minimum threshold for control blocks. For example, if a company’s officers and directors hold 3% of the company’s shares, and no other control group holds 5% of the company’s shares, S&P would assign that company an IWF of 1.00, as no control group meets the 5% threshold. However, if a company’s officers and directors hold 3% of the company’s shares and another control group holds 20% of the company’s shares, S&P would assign an IWF of 0.77, reflecting the fact that 23% of the company’s outstanding shares are considered to be held for control. For companies with multiple classes of stock, S&P calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index reflects the total market value of all 500 component stocks relative to the base period of the years 1941 through 1943. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to use and track over time. The actual total market value of the component stocks during the base period of the years 1941 through 1943 has been set to an indexed level of 10. This is often indicated by the notation 1941-43 = 10. In practice, the daily calculation of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is computed by dividing the total market value of the component stocks by the “index divisor.” By itself, the index divisor is an arbitrary number. However, in the context of the calculation of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. The index divisor keeps the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, which is index maintenance.

#### Index Maintenance

Index maintenance includes monitoring and completing the adjustments for company additions and deletions, share changes, stock splits, stock dividends, and stock price adjustments due to company restructuring or spinoffs. Some corporate actions, such as stock splits and stock dividends, require changes in the common shares outstanding and the stock prices of the companies in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index closing level.

Changes in a company’s shares outstanding of 5.00% or more due to mergers, acquisitions, public offerings, tender offers, Dutch auctions, or exchange offers are made as soon as reasonably possible. Share changes due to mergers or acquisitions of publicly held companies that trade on a major exchange are implemented when the transaction occurs, even if both of the companies are not in the same headline index, and regardless of the size of the change. All other changes of 5.00% or more (due to, for example, company stock repurchases, private placements, redemptions, exercise of options, warrants, conversion of preferred stock, notes, debt, equity participation units, at the market offerings, or other recapitalizations) are made weekly and are announced on Fridays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Friday. Changes of less than 5.00% are accumulated and made quarterly on the third Friday of March, June, September, and December, and are usually announced two to five days prior.

If a change in a company's shares outstanding of 5.00% or more causes a company's IWF to change by five percentage points or more, the IWF is updated at the same time as the share change. IWF changes resulting from partial tender offers are considered on a case-by-case basis.

#### License Agreement

We and S&P have entered into a non-exclusive license agreement providing for the license to us and certain of our affiliates, in exchange for a fee, of the right to use the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index, in connection with certain securities, including the notes. The S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index is owned and published by S&P.

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The license agreement between S&P and us provides that the following language must be set forth in this pricing supplement:

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### The Russell 2000® Index

The RTY was developed by Russell Investments (“Russell”) before FTSE International Limited (“FTSE”) and Russell combined in 2015 to create FTSE Russell, which is wholly owned by London Stock Exchange Group. Russell began dissemination of the RTY (Bloomberg L.P. index symbol “RTY”) on January 1, 1984. The RTY was set to 135 as of the close of business on December 31, 1986. FTSE Russell calculates and publishes the RTY. The RTY is designed to track the performance of the small capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. As a subset of the Russell 3000® Index, the RTY consists of the smallest 2,000 companies included in the Russell 3000® Index. The Russell 3000® Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies. The RTY is determined, comprised, and calculated by FTSE Russell without regard to the notes.

### Selection of Stocks Comprising the RTY

All companies eligible for inclusion in the RTY must be classified as a U.S. company under FTSE Russell’s country-assignment methodology. If a company is incorporated, has a stated headquarters location, and trades in the same country (American Depositary Receipts and American Depositary Shares are not eligible), then the company is assigned to its country of incorporation. If any of the three factors are not the same, FTSE Russell defines three Home Country Indicators (“HCIs”): country of incorporation, country of headquarters, and country of the most liquid exchange (as defined by a two-year average daily dollar trading volume) (“ADDTV”) from all exchanges within a country. Using the HCIs, FTSE Russell compares the primary location of the company’s assets with the three HCIs. If the primary location of its assets matches any of the HCIs, then the company is assigned to the primary location of its assets. If there is insufficient information to determine the country in which the company’s assets are primarily located, FTSE Russell will use the primary country from which the company’s revenues are primarily derived for the comparison with the three HCIs in a similar manner. FTSE Russell uses the average of two years of assets or revenues data to reduce potential turnover. If conclusive country details cannot be derived from assets or revenues data, FTSE Russell will assign the company to the country of its headquarters, which is defined as the address of the company’s principal executive offices, unless that country is a Benefit Driven Incorporation “BDI” country, in which case the company will be assigned to the country of its most liquid stock exchange. BDI countries include: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Cook Islands, Curacao, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Liberia, Marshall Islands, Panama, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands. For any companies incorporated or headquartered in a U.S. territory, including countries such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Virgin Islands, a U.S. HCI is assigned.

All securities eligible for inclusion in the RTY must trade on a major U.S. exchange. Bulletin board, pink sheets, and over-the-counter (“OTC”) traded securities are not eligible for inclusion. Stocks must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on their primary exchange on the last trading day in July to be eligible for inclusion during annual reconstitution. However, in order to reduce unnecessary turnover, if an existing member’s closing price is less than \$1.00 on the last day of July, it will be considered eligible if the average of the daily closing prices (from its primary exchange) during the month of July is equal to or greater than \$1.00. Initial public offerings must have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on the last day of their eligibility period in order to qualify for index inclusion. If an existing stock does not trade on the “rank day” (typically the last trading day in July but a confirmed timetable is announced each spring), but does have a closing price at or above \$1.00 on another eligible U.S. exchange, that stock will be eligible for inclusion. Companies with a total market capitalization of less than \$30 million are not eligible for the RTY. Similarly, companies with only 5% or less of their shares available in the marketplace are not eligible for the RTY.

Royalty trusts, limited liability companies, closed-end investment companies (companies that are required to report Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, as defined by the SEC, including business development companies, are not eligible), blank check companies, special-purpose acquisition companies, exchange traded funds, mutual funds and limited partnerships are ineligible for inclusion. Preferred and convertible preferred stock, redeemable shares, participating preferred stock, warrants, rights, installment receipts and trust receipts are not eligible for inclusion in the

RTY.

Annual reconstitution is a process by which the RTY is completely rebuilt. On the rank day of July, all eligible securities are ranked by their total market capitalization. The largest 4,000 become the Russell 3000E Index, and the other FTSE Russell indexes are determined from that set of securities. Reconstitution of the RTY occurs on the last Friday in June or, when the last Friday in June is the 29th or 30th, reconstitution occurs on the prior Friday. In addition, FTSE Russell adds initial public offerings to the RTY on a quarterly basis based on total market capitalization ranking within the market-adjusted capitalization breaks established during the most recent reconstitution.

After membership is determined, a security's shares are adjusted to include only those shares available to the public. This is often referred to as "free float." The purpose of the adjustment is to exclude from market calculations the capitalization that is not available for purchase and is not part of the investable opportunity set.

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## Historical Performances of the Underlying Assets

The following tables set forth the quarter-end high and low closing levels for each Underlying Asset from the first quarter of 2008 through the Pricing Date.

The historical levels of the Underlying Assets are provided for informational purposes only. You should not take the historical levels of the applicable Underlying Asset as an indication of its future performance, which may be better or worse than the levels set forth below.

Closing Levels of the S&P 500<sup>®</sup> Index

	High	Low
2008 First Quarter	1,447.16	1,273.37
Second Quarter	1,426.33	1,278.38
Third Quarter	1,305.32	1,106.39
Fourth Quarter	1,161.06	752.44
2009 First Quarter	934.70	676.53
Second Quarter	946.21	811.08
Third Quarter	1,071.66	879.13
Fourth Quarter	1,127.78	1,025.21
2010 First Quarter	1,174.17	1,056.74
Second Quarter	1,217.28	1,030.71
Third Quarter	1,148.67	1,022.58
Fourth Quarter	1,259.78	1,137.03
2011 First Quarter	1,343.01	1,256.88
Second Quarter	1,363.61	1,265.42
Third Quarter	1,353.22	1,119.46
Fourth Quarter	1,285.09	1,099.23
2012 First Quarter	1,416.51	1,277.06
Second Quarter	1,419.04	1,278.04
Third Quarter	1,465.77	1,334.76
Fourth Quarter	1,461.40	1,353.33
2013 First Quarter	1,569.19	1,457.15
Second Quarter	1,669.16	1,541.61
Third Quarter	1,725.52	1,614.08
Fourth Quarter	1,848.36	1,655.45
2014 First Quarter	1,878.04	1,741.89
Second Quarter	1,962.87	1,815.69
Third Quarter	2,011.36	1,909.57
Fourth Quarter	2,090.57	1,862.49
2015 First Quarter	2,117.39	1,992.67
Second Quarter	2,130.82	2,057.64
Third Quarter	2,128.28	1,867.61

Fourth Quarter	2,109.79	1,923.82
2016 First Quarter	2,063.95	1,829.08
Second Quarter	2,119.12	2,000.54
Third Quarter	2,190.15	2,088.55
Fourth Quarter	2,271.72	2,085.18
2017 First Quarter	2,395.96	2,257.83
Second Quarter	2,453.46	2,328.95
Third Quarter	2,519.36	2,409.75
Fourth Quarter	2,690.16	2,529.12
2018 First Quarter (through the Pricing Date)	2,751.29	2,695.81

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## Closing Levels of the Russell 2000® Index

	High	Low
2008 First Quarter	753.548	643.966
Second Quarter	763.266	686.073
Third Quarter	754.377	657.718
Fourth Quarter	671.590	385.308
2009 First Quarter	514.710	343.260
Second Quarter	531.680	429.158
Third Quarter	620.695	479.267
Fourth Quarter	634.072	562.395
2010 First Quarter	690.303	586.491
Second Quarter	741.922	609.486
Third Quarter	677.642	590.034
Fourth Quarter	792.347	669.450
2011 First Quarter	843.549	773.184
Second Quarter	865.291	777.197
Third Quarter	858.113	643.421
Fourth Quarter	765.432	609.490
2012 First Quarter	846.129	747.275
Second Quarter	840.626	737.241
Third Quarter	864.697	767.751
Fourth Quarter	852.495	769.483
2013 First Quarter	953.068	872.605
Second Quarter	999.985	901.513
Third Quarter	1,078.409	989.535
Fourth Quarter	1,163.637	1,043.459
2014 First Quarter	1,208.651	1,093.594
Second Quarter	1,192.964	1,095.986
Third Quarter	1,208.150	1,101.676
Fourth Quarter	1,219.109	1,049.303
2015 First Quarter	1,266.373	1,154.709
Second Quarter	1,295.799	1,215.417
Third Quarter	1,273.328	1,083.907
Fourth Quarter	1,204.159	1,097.552
2016 First Quarter	1,114.028	953.715
Second Quarter	1,188.954	1,089.646
Third Quarter	1,263.438	1,139.453
Fourth Quarter	1,388.073	1,156.885
2017 First Quarter	1,413.635	1,345.598
Second Quarter	1,425.985	1,345.244

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Third Quarter	1,490.861	1,356.905
Fourth Quarter	1,548.926	1,464.095

2018 First Quarter (through the Pricing Date) 1,561.808 1,550.011

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## Validity of the Notes

In the opinion of Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP, the issue and sale of the notes has been duly authorized by all necessary corporate action of the Bank in conformity with the Senior Indenture, and when this pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the notes, the notes will have been validly executed and issued and, to the extent validity of the notes is a matter governed by the laws of the Province of Ontario, or the laws of Canada applicable therein, and will be valid obligations of the Bank, subject to the following limitations (i) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture may be limited by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada), the Winding-up and Restructuring Act (Canada) and bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, receivership, moratorium, arrangement or winding-up laws or other similar laws affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally; (ii) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture may be limited by equitable principles, including the principle that equitable remedies such as specific performance and injunction may only be granted in the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction; (iii) pursuant to the Currency Act (Canada) a judgment by a Canadian court must be awarded in Canadian currency and that such judgment may be based on a rate of exchange in existence on a day other than the day of payment; and (iv) the enforceability of the Senior Indenture will be subject to the limitations contained in the Limitations Act, 2002 (Ontario), and such counsel expresses no opinion as to whether a court may find any provision of the Senior Debt Indenture to be unenforceable as an attempt to vary or exclude a limitation period under that Act. This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the Provinces of Ontario and the federal laws of Canada applicable thereto. In addition, this opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and certain factual matters, all as stated in the letter of such counsel dated April 27, 2017, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.3 to Bank of Montreal's Form 6-K filed with the SEC and dated April 27, 2017.

In the opinion of Morrison & Foerster LLP, when the pricing supplement has been attached to, and duly notated on, the master note that represents the notes, and the notes have been issued and sold as contemplated by the prospectus supplement and the prospectus, the notes will be valid, binding and enforceable obligations of Bank of Montreal, entitled to the benefits of the Senior Indenture, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency and similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally, concepts of reasonableness and equitable principles of general applicability (including, without limitation, concepts of good faith, fair dealing and the lack of bad faith). This opinion is given as of the date hereof and is limited to the laws of the State of New York. This opinion is subject to customary assumptions about the Trustee's authorization, execution and delivery of the Senior Indenture and the genuineness of signatures and to such counsel's reliance on the Bank and other sources as to certain factual matters, all as stated in the legal opinion dated April 27, 2017, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.4 to the Bank's Form 6-K dated April 27, 2017.