

BANK OF MONTREAL /CAN/  
Form 424B2  
June 17, 2013  
Registration Statement No. 333-173924

Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)

Pricing Supplement dated June 13, 2013 to the Prospectus dated June 22, 2011,  
the Prospectus Supplement dated June 22, 2011 and the Product Supplement dated June 23, 2011  
US\$1,190,000  
Senior Medium-Term Notes, Series B  
Contingent Risk Absolute Return Notes due June 18, 2015  
Linked to the SPDR® S&P Midcap 400® ETF Trust

·The notes are designed for investors who seek a one-to-one return based on the appreciation in the share price of the SPDR® S&P Midcap 400® ETF Trust (the ‘‘Underlying Asset’’). In addition, if a Barrier Event (as defined below) does not occur, and if the Final Level of the Underlying Asset is less than its Initial Level, you will receive a positive return on your notes equal to the percentage by which that price declines.

·If a Barrier Event occurs, and the Final Level is less than the Initial Level, investors will lose 1% of their principal amount for each 1% decrease in the price of the Underlying Asset from the Pricing Date to the valuation date.

·A ‘‘Barrier Event’’ will occur if the closing price of the Underlying Asset on any trading day from the Pricing Date to the valuation date is less than the Barrier Level of 75% of its Initial Level.

· An investor in the notes may lose all or a portion of their principal amount at maturity.

· The notes will not bear interest.

· Any payment at maturity is subject to the credit risk of Bank of Montreal.

·The offering priced on June 13, 2013, and the notes are expected to settle through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company on June 18, 2013.

· The notes are scheduled to mature on June 18, 2015.

· The notes will be issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

· The CUSIP number of the notes is 06366RPM1.

·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, ‘‘Additional Risk Factors Relating to the Notes’’ section beginning on page PS-5 of the product supplement, and ‘‘Risk Factors’’ section beginning on page S-3 of the prospectus supplement and on page 7 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.

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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 Bank 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 \$975.80 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	Agent's Commission	Proceeds to Bank of Montreal
Per Note	US\$1,000	US\$0	US\$1,000
Total	US\$1,190,000	US\$0	US\$1,190,000

BMO CAPITAL MARKETS

Key Terms of the Notes:

**Underlying Asset:** SPDR® S&P Midcap 400® ETF Trust (Bloomberg symbol: MDY). See the section below entitled “The Underlying Asset” for additional information about the Underlying Asset.

**Payment at Maturity:** If the Percentage Change is positive, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + (\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change})$$

If the Percentage Change is less than or equal to zero, and a Barrier Event has not occurred, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + (-1 \times \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change})$$

In this case, subject to our credit risk, investors will receive a positive return on the notes, even though the price of the Underlying Asset has declined since the Pricing Date.

If the Percentage Change is less than or equal to zero, and a Barrier Event has occurred, then the amount that the investors will receive at maturity for each \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes will equal:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + (\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change})$$

In this case, investors will lose all or a portion of the principal amount of the notes.

**Initial Level:** \$214.69, which was closing price of the Underlying Asset on the Pricing Date.

**Final Level:** The closing price of the Underlying Asset on the valuation date.

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

**Barrier Level:** \$161.02, which is 75% of the Initial Level, rounded to two decimal places.

**Barrier Event:** A Barrier Event will be deemed to occur if the closing price of the Underlying Asset on any trading day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Barrier Level.

**Pricing Date:** Close of trading day

Settlement Date:	June 13, 2013.
Valuation Date:	June 18, 2013
Maturity Date:	June 15, 2015
Monitoring Period:	June 18, 2015
Monitoring Method:	Each trading day from the Pricing Date to, and including, the valuation date, excluding any trading day on which a market disruption event has occurred or is continuing.
CUSIP Number:	06366RPM1
Calculation Agent:	BMO Capital Markets Corp.
Selling Agent:	BMO Capital Markets Corp.

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 our agent or we inform you otherwise in the confirmation of sale, this pricing supplement is being used in a market-making transaction.

Additional Terms of the Notes

You should read this pricing supplement together with the product supplement dated June 23, 2011, the prospectus supplement dated June 22, 2011 and the prospectus dated June 22, 2011. 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 June 23, 2011:  
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000121465911002118/f622112424b5.htm>

- Prospectus supplement dated June 22, 2011:  
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000095012311060741/o71090b5e424b5.htm>

- Prospectus dated June 22, 2011:  
<http://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/927971/000095012311060730/o71090b2e424b2.htm>

Our Central Index Key, or CIK, on the SEC website is 927971. As used in this pricing supplement, the “Company,” “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 Asset. 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, and whether a Barrier Event occurs. If the closing price of the Underlying Asset is less than the Barrier Level during the Monitoring Period, a Barrier Event will have occurred, and the protection provided by the Barrier Level will terminate. Under these circumstances, you could lose some or all of the principal amount of your notes.
- The protection provided by the Barrier Level may terminate on any day during the Monitoring Period.— If the closing price of the Underlying Asset on any trading day during the Monitoring Period is less than the Barrier Level, you will be fully exposed at maturity to any decrease in the price of the Underlying Asset. Under these circumstances, if the Percentage Change on the valuation date is less than zero, you will lose 1% (or a fraction thereof) of the principal amount of your investment for every 1% (or a fraction thereof) that the Percentage Change is less than the Initial Level. You will be subject to this potential loss of principal even if, after the Barrier Event, the price of the Underlying Asset increases above the Barrier Level.
- 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.
- 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 shares of the Underlying Asset or securities included in the Underlying Asset 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 price of the Underlying Asset 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 Asset. 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 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 Asset, 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 are not determined by reference to the credit spreads for our conventional fixed-rate debt. — To determine the terms of the notes, we will use 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.

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- 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 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 to 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.
- Owning the notes is not the same as owning the share of Underlying Asset or a security directly linked to the Underlying Asset. — The return on your notes will not reflect the return you would realize if you actually owned the Underlying Asset or a security directly linked to the performance of the Underlying Asset and held that investment for a similar period. Your notes may trade quite differently from the Underlying Asset. Changes in the price of the Underlying Asset may not result in comparable changes in the market value of your notes. Even if the price of the Underlying Asset increases during the term of the notes, the market value of the notes prior to maturity may not increase to the same extent. It is also possible for the market value of the notes to decrease while the price of the Underlying Asset increases. In addition, any dividends or other distributions paid on the Underlying Asset will not be reflected in the amount payable on the notes.
- You will not have any shareholder rights and will have no right to receive any shares of the Underlying Asset at maturity. — Investing in your notes will not make you a holder of any shares of the Underlying Asset, or any securities held by the Underlying Asset. 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 the Underlying Asset or such other securities.
- Changes that affect the S&P MidCap 400® Index 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 S&P MidCap 400® Index (the “Underlying Index”), concerning the calculation of the Underlying Index, additions, deletions or substitutions of the components of the Underlying Index and the manner in which changes affecting those components, such as stock dividends, reorganizations or mergers, may be reflected in the Underlying Index and, therefore, could affect the share price of the 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 S&P changes these policies, for example, by changing the manner in which it calculates the Underlying Index, or if S&P discontinues or suspends the calculation or publication of the Underlying Index.
- We have no affiliation with S&P and will not be responsible for any actions taken by S&P. — S&P is not an affiliate of ours and will not be involved in the offering of the notes in any way. Consequently, we have no control over the actions of S&P, including any actions of the type that would require the calculation agent to adjust the payment to you at maturity. Russell has no obligation of any sort with respect to the notes. Thus, S&P has no 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 S&P.
- Adjustments to the Underlying Asset could adversely affect the notes. — PDR Services, LLC. (collectively with its affiliates, “PDR Services”), in its role as the sponsor and advisor of the Underlying Asset, is responsible for calculating and maintaining the Underlying Asset. PDR Services can add, delete or substitute the stocks comprising the Underlying Asset or make other methodological changes that could change the share price of the Underlying Asset at any time. If one or more of these events occurs, the calculation of the amount payable at maturity may be



adjusted to reflect such event or events. Consequently, any of these actions could adversely affect the amount payable at maturity and/or the market value of the notes.

- We and our affiliates do not have any affiliation with the investment advisor of the Underlying Asset and are not responsible for its public disclosure of information. —We and our affiliates are not affiliated with PDR Services in any way and have no ability to control or predict its actions, including any errors in or discontinuance of disclosure regarding their methods or policies relating to the Underlying Asset. PDR Services is not involved in the offering of the notes in any way and has no obligation to consider your interests as an owner of the notes in taking any actions relating to the Underlying Asset that might affect the value of the notes. Neither we nor any of our affiliates has independently verified the adequacy or accuracy of the information about PDR Services or the Underlying Asset contained in any public disclosure of information. You, as an investor in the notes, should make your own investigation into the Underlying Asset.

- The correlation between the performance of the Underlying Asset and the performance of the Underlying Index may be imperfect. — The performance of the Underlying Asset is linked principally to the performance of the Underlying Index. However, because of the potential discrepancies identified in more detail in the product supplement, the return on the Underlying Asset may correlate imperfectly with the return on the Underlying Index.
- The Underlying Asset is subject to management risks. — The Underlying Asset is subject to management risk, which is the risk that the investment advisor's investment strategy, the implementation of which is subject to a number of constraints, may not produce the intended results. For example, the investment advisor may invest a portion of the Underlying Asset's assets in securities not included in the relevant industry or sector but which the investment advisor believes will help the Underlying Asset track the relevant industry or sector.
- 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 your 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 have carried out or may carry out hedging activities related to the notes, including purchasing or selling securities included in the Underlying Asset, or futures or options relating to the Underlying Asset, or other derivative instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the performance of the Underlying Asset. We or our affiliates may also engage in trading of shares of the Underlying Asset or securities included in the Underlying Index 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 price of the Underlying Asset 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 Asset. — In the ordinary course of their businesses, our affiliates from time to time may express views on expected movements in the price of the Underlying Asset or the securities held by the Underlying Asset. One or more of our affiliates have published, and in the future may publish, research reports that express views on Underlying Asset 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 Asset at any time may have significantly different views from those of our affiliates. You are encouraged to derive information concerning the Underlying Asset 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 “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.

## Hypothetical Return on the Notes at Maturity

The following table and examples illustrate the hypothetical return at maturity on a \$1,000 investment in the notes. 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 the Initial Level of \$214.69 and the Barrier Level of \$161.02 (75% of the Initial Level). 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.

Hypothetical Final Level	Percentage Change	If a Barrier Event has Not Occurred		If a Barrier Event has Occurred	
		Return on the Notes	Payment at Maturity	Return on the Notes	Payment at Maturity
\$21.47	-90.00%	N/A	N/A	-90.00%	\$100.00
\$42.94	-80.00%	N/A	N/A	-80.00%	\$200.00
\$64.41	-70.00%	N/A	N/A	-70.00%	\$300.00
\$85.88	-60.00%	N/A	N/A	-60.00%	\$400.00
\$107.35	-50.00%	N/A	N/A	-50.00%	\$500.00
\$128.81	-40.00%	N/A	N/A	-40.00%	\$600.00
\$150.28	-30.00%	N/A	N/A	-30.00%	\$700.00
\$161.02	-25.00%	25.00%	\$1,250.00	-25.00%	\$750.00
\$171.75	-20.00%	20.00%	\$1,200.00	-20.00%	\$800.00
\$182.49	-15.00%	15.00%	\$1,150.00	-15.00%	\$850.00
\$193.22	-10.00%	10.00%	\$1,100.00	-10.00%	\$900.00
\$203.96	-5.00%	5.00%	\$1,050.00	-5.00%	\$950.00
\$214.69	0.00%	0.00%	\$1,000.00	0.00%	\$1,000.00
\$236.16	10.00%	10.00%	\$1,100.00	10.00%	\$1,100.00
\$246.89	15.00%	15.00%	\$1,150.00	15.00%	\$1,150.00
\$257.63	20.00%	20.00%	\$1,200.00	20.00%	\$1,200.00
\$279.10	30.00%	30.00%	\$1,300.00	30.00%	\$1,300.00
\$300.57	40.00%	40.00%	\$1,400.00	40.00%	\$1,400.00
\$322.04	50.00%	50.00%	\$1,500.00	50.00%	\$1,500.00

## 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 price of the Underlying Asset decreases from the Initial Level of \$214.69 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$128.81, representing a Percentage Change of -40%. Because the Percentage Change is negative and the hypothetical Final Level of \$128.81 is less than the Barrier Level, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$600.00 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + (\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change}) = \text{Payment at Maturity}$$

$$\$1,000 + (\$1,000 \times -40\%) = \$600$$

Example 2: The price of the Underlying Asset decreases from the Initial Level of \$214.69 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$193.22, representing a Percentage Change of -10%, and a Barrier Event has occurred during the Monitoring Period. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$193.22 is less than the Initial Level and a Barrier Event has

occurred, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$900 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + [\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change}] = \text{Payment at Maturity}$$

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times -10\%] = \$900$$

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Example 3: The price of the Underlying Asset decreases from the Initial Level of \$214.69 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$193.22 representing a Percentage Change of -10%, but a Barrier Event has not occurred during the Monitoring Period. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$193.22 is less than the Initial Level and a Barrier Event has not occurred, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + [-1 \times \text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change}] = \text{Payment at Maturity}$$

$$\$1,000 + [-1 \times \$1,000 \times -10\%] = \$1,100$$

In this case, you will receive a positive return on the notes, even though the price of the Underlying Asset has declined.

Example 4: The price of the Underlying Asset increases from the Initial Level of \$214.69 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$236.16, representing a Percentage Change of 10%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$236.16 is greater than the Initial Level, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,100 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + [\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change}] = \text{Payment at Maturity}$$

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 10.00\%] = \$1,100$$

Example 5: The price of the Underlying Asset increases from the Initial Level of \$214.69 to a hypothetical Final Level of \$279.10, representing a Percentage Change of 30%. Because the hypothetical Final Level of \$279.10 is greater than the Initial Level, the investor receives a payment at maturity of \$1,300 per \$1,000 in principal amount of the notes, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Principal Amount} + [\text{Principal Amount} \times \text{Percentage Change}] = \text{Payment at Maturity}$$

$$\$1,000 + [\$1,000 \times 30.00\%] = \$1,300$$

## 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.

A “dividend equivalent” payment is treated as a dividend from sources within the U.S. and such payments generally would be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax if paid to a non-United States holder (as defined in the product supplement). Under recently proposed U.S. Treasury Department regulations, certain payments that are contingent upon or determined by reference to U.S. source dividends, including payments reflecting adjustments for extraordinary dividends, with respect to equity-linked instruments, including the notes, may be treated as dividend equivalents. If enacted in their current form, the regulations will impose a withholding tax on payments made on the notes on or after January 1, 2014 that are treated as dividend equivalents. In that case, we (or the applicable paying agent) would be entitled to withhold taxes without being required to pay any additional amounts with respect to amounts so withheld. Further, non-United States holders may be required to provide certifications prior to, or upon the sale, redemption or maturity of the notes in order to minimize or avoid U.S. withholding taxes.

The Treasury Department has issued final regulations affecting the legislation enacted on March 18, 2010 and discussed in the product supplement under “Supplemental Tax Considerations—Supplemental U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations—Legislation Affecting Taxation of Notes Held By or Through Foreign Entities.” Pursuant to the final regulations, withholding requirements with respect to the notes will generally begin no earlier than January 1, 2014. Additionally, the withholding tax will not be imposed on payments pursuant to obligations outstanding on January 1, 2014. Account holders subject to information reporting requirements pursuant to the legislation may include holders of the notes. Holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the implications of this legislation and subsequent guidance on their investment in the notes.

## Supplemental Plan of Distribution (Conflicts of Interest)

BMOCM will purchase the notes from us at the purchase price set forth on the cover page of this pricing supplement, and will not receive a commission in connection with such sales. 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 further engaged by a dealer to whom BMOCM reoffers the notes, will purchase the notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount.

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 Asset 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 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.



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 Asset

We have derived the following information regarding the SPDR® S&P Midcap 400® ETF Trust from publicly available documents published by PDR Services, LLC (the Fund Sponsor for the Underlying Asset) and the sponsor of the Underlying Index, as applicable. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of the following information. We are not affiliated with the Underlying Asset and the Underlying Asset will have no obligations with respect to the notes. This pricing supplement relates only to the notes and does not relate to the shares of the Underlying Asset or any securities included in the Underlying Asset. Neither we nor our affiliates participates in the preparation of the publicly available documents described below. Neither we nor our affiliates has made any due diligence inquiry with respect to the Underlying Asset in connection with the offering of the notes . There can be no assurance that all events occurring prior to the date of this pricing supplement, including events that would affect the accuracy or completeness of the publicly available documents described below, that would affect the trading price of the shares of the Underlying Asset have been or will be publicly disclosed. Subsequent disclosure of any events or the disclosure of or failure to disclose material future events concerning the Underlying Asset could affect the value of the shares of the Underlying Asset after the pricing date and therefore could affect the payment at maturity.

Information provided to or filed with the SEC by the Underlying Asset under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 can be located by reference to it Central Index Key, or CIKs, 884394, through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Additional information about the Underlying Asset may be obtained from other sources including, but not limited to, press releases, newspaper articles and other publicly disseminated documents and the SPDR website at <http://www.spdrs.com>. We have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of such information. Information contained in the SPDR's website is not incorporated by reference in, and should not be considered a part of, this pricing supplement.

The Underlying Asset seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P MidCap 400® Index. To maintain the correspondence between the composition and weightings of stocks held by the Underlying Asset and component stocks of the Underlying Index, the Underlying Asset adjusts its holdings from time to time to conform to periodic changes in the identity and/or relative weightings of the index securities. The Underlying Asset utilizes a "passive" or "indexing" investment approach in attempting to track the performance of the underlying index, and will invest in all of the securities which comprise the underlying index.

All disclosures contained in this pricing supplement regarding the Underlying Index, including, without limitation, its make up, methods of calculation, and changes in its components, have been derived from publicly available sources. The information reflects the policies of, and is subject to change by, S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC. S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC, which owns the copyright and all other rights to the Underlying Index, has no obligation to continue to publish, and may discontinue publication of, the Underlying Index.

## The Underlying Index

The S&P MidCap 400® Index is intended to provide a benchmark for the performance of publicly traded mid-sized U.S. companies and represents approximately 7% of the U.S. equities markets. The Underlying Index tracks the stock price movement of 400 companies with mid-sized market capitalizations, ranging from less than US\$0.5 billion to over US\$12.00 billion. The calculation of the level of the Underlying Index is based on the relative value of the aggregate market value of the common stocks of 400 companies as of a particular time compared to the aggregate average market value of the common stocks of 400 similar companies on the base date of June 28, 1991.

S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC chooses companies for inclusion in the Underlying Index with the aim of achieving a distribution by broad industry groupings that approximates the distribution of these groupings in the common stock

population of the medium capitalization segment of the U.S. equity market. Relevant criteria employed by S&P Dow Jones Indices, LLC include U.S. company status, a market capitalization range between \$210 million and \$7.06 billion, financial viability, adequate liquidity, and a public float of at least 50%, sector representation, and status as an operating company. Ten main groups of companies comprise the Underlying Index, with the approximate percentage of the market capitalization of the Underlying Index included in each group as of June 13, 2013 indicated in parentheses: Financials (22.74%); Information Technology (15.40%); Industrials (16.56%); Consumer Discretionary (13.48%); Health Care (9.40%); Materials (7.15%); Energy (5.42%); Utilities (5.08%) Consumer Staples (4.27%); and Telecommunication Services (0.50%). S&P from time to time, in its sole discretion, may add companies to, or delete companies from, the Underlying Index to achieve the objectives stated above.

The Underlying Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the Underlying Index reflects the total market value of all 400 component stocks relative to the base date of June 28, 1991. An indexed number is used to represent the results of this calculation in order to make the level easier to work with and track over time.

The actual total market value of the component stocks on the base date of June 28, 1991 has been set to an indexed level of 100. This is often indicated by the notation June 28, 1991=100. In practice, the daily calculation of the Underlying 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 Underlying Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the Underlying Index. The index divisor keeps the Underlying Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Underlying Index, which is index maintenance.

#### Computation of the Underlying Index

While S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC currently employs the following methodology to calculate the Underlying Index, no assurance can be given that S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC 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 Underlying 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 Dow Jones Indices LLC began shifting the Underlying Index halfway from a market capitalization weighted formula to a float-adjusted formula, before moving the Underlying Index to full float adjustment on September 16, 2005. S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC’s criteria for selecting stocks for the Underlying Index did not change with the shift to float adjustment. However, the adjustment affects each company’s weight in the Underlying Index.

Under float adjustment, the share counts used in calculating the Underlying 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 Underlying 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 depository 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.

Treasury stock, stock options, restricted shares, 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 depository 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 Dow Jones Indices LLC 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 Dow Jones Indices LLC 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 Dow Jones Indices LLC calculates the weighted average IWF for each stock using the proportion of the total company market capitalization of each share class as weights.

The Underlying Index is calculated using a base-weighted aggregate methodology. The level of the Underlying 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 Underlying 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 Underlying Index, it serves as a link to the original base period level of the Underlying Index. The index divisor keeps the Underlying Index comparable over time and is the manipulation point for all adjustments to the Underlying 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 Underlying Index, and do not require index divisor adjustments.

To prevent the level of the Underlying Index from changing due to corporate actions, corporate actions which affect the total market value of the Underlying Index require an index divisor adjustment. By adjusting the index divisor for the change in market value, the level of the Underlying Index remains constant and does not reflect the corporate actions of individual companies in the Underlying Index. Index divisor adjustments are made after the close of trading and after the calculation of the Underlying 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. 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 Wednesdays for implementation after the close of trading on the following Wednesday. Changes of less than 5.00% due to a company's acquisition of another company in the Underlying Index are made as soon as reasonably possible. All other 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. Changes in IWFs of more than five percentage points caused by corporate actions (such as merger and acquisition activity, restructurings, or spinoffs) will be made as soon as reasonably possible. Other changes in IWFs will be made annually when IWFs are reviewed.

## Historical Information of the Underlying Asset

The following table sets forth the quarter-end high and low closing prices of the Underlying Asset from the first quarter of 2010 through the pricing date.

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

## Closing Prices of the Underlying Asset

		High	Low
2010	First Quarter	145.22	125.76
	Second Quarter	154.03	129.16
	Third Quarter	145.59	126.93
	Fourth Quarter	165.71	144.46
2011	First Quarter	179.55	165.05
	Second Quarter	184.61	169.01
	Third Quarter	183.58	140.96
	Fourth Quarter	166.06	135.39
2012	First Quarter	182.84	160.84
	Second Quarter	182.28	162.51
	Third Quarter	187.35	166.37
	Fourth Quarter	188.05	172.52
2013	First Quarter	209.72	190.72
	Second Quarter (through the pricing date)	221.19	201.00

## 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 October 22, 2012, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.1 to Bank of Montreal's Form 6-K filed with the SEC on October 22, 2012.

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 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 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 October 22, 2012, which has been filed as Exhibit 5.2 to the Bank's Form 6-K dated October 22, 2012.