108,672 gave a surplus of $21,039,521. In October, the first month of the second half of the fiscal year, this surplus has been increased by over three and a half million dollars to $24,606,276, comparing with a surplus at this time last year of $18,740,447. There has during October been a coincident increase in expenditure on capital account of some three and a half millions, mainly accounted for by a rise of just over three millions in the capital expenditure upon public works. But expenditure upon capital account is still more than a million below last year's level, and taking the expenditure on revenue and capital accounts together, there is left on the seven months' showing, a surplus of excess of income of $8,627,862. It is a healthy enough condition of affairs, although obviously not leaving any margin for "frills" or waste.

As in October of last year, the revenue last month did not reach to the high figures of the month which immediately preceded it. The total receipts on revenue account were $9,666,192, a rise of $1,112,426, or 13 p.c. in comparison with the October of last year, but a falling-off of about $650,000 in comparison with September. This drop can be almost entirely accounted for by the fall in customs' receipts, which are $637,832 lower than in September, although in comparison with the October of 1909, they show an advance of $815,764, or 15.8 p.c. It will be observed that with the larger figures of this year, in comparison with last year, there has been a more pronounced drop in the October revenue when compared with September. This year the fall is $650,000 in the total receipts and $638,000 in customs' receipts, whereas in 1909 the drop was only of $300,000 in total receipts and of $265,000 in customs.

In regard to the ratios of increase which these figures represent, those of October are somewhat below what has been the normal experience of this fiscal year. As in July, there were in October only 25 working days, and this fact may have affected to some extent both the total receipts and customs. The ratio of increase in total receipts for the month in comparison with the October of 1909 is 13.0 p.c., a falling off of 3½ points from the September comparison, and in customs' receipts, 15.8 p.c., a similar decrease of over 6 points. The aggregate rate of increase in total receipts for the seven months of the current fiscal year against the seven corresponding months of 1909 is 17.7 p.c. and in customs' 24.5 p.c., comparing with 18.6 p.c. and 26.0 p.c. respectively at the end of the six months. Naturally, as the figures of the Dominion's revenue get larger, it requires relatively greater increases to sustain the ratio of increase shown by smaller figures.

With regard to the items of the receipts, other than customs, there was an advance of $100,000 in excise during October in comparison with the previous month; a slight falling off in Post Office receipts, and a considerable retrogression, amounting to $180,000, in comparison with September in the receipts from public works. The last may be accounted for by a possible falling-away in the traffics of the Government Railways. The most notable feature in the statement of Public Debt is the high level which has now been reached by Dominion Notes. In 1909 there was actually a shrinkage at this time of from $79,188,362 in September to $77,920,334 in October; but last month there was an expansion from $91,329,552 to $92,119,996. However, on this subject of note circulation, the October bank return, due to appear at the beginning of next week, will throw more light.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL'S STATEMENT.

Both in Canada and abroad, peculiar interest always attaches to the annual statements issued by the Bank of Montreal—the preliminary statement and the annual report—and to the summing-up of the general business situation at the annual meeting, to be held this year on December 5th. The statements are recognized as reflecting financial and business conditions throughout the country; the summing-up at the annual meeting is always considered a conservative statement of Canadian conditions and a survey of the outlook, as it affects the Canadian business world, as authoritative as it is suggestive.

The preliminary statement of the Bank of

TOTAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR FIVE MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1909-10 AND 1910-11, WITH RATIOS OF INCREASE.

(Compiled by The Chronicle.)

	MONTHLY REVENUE.						RATIOS OF INCREASE.				
	1909		1910		Increase in 1910		Monthly Figures		Aggregates		
	Total Revenue	Customs Revenue	Total Revenue	Customs Revenue	Total Revenue	Customs Revenue	Total Revenue	Customs Revenue		Total Revenue	Customs Revenue
	$	$	$	$	$	$	P.C.	P.C.		P.C.	P.C.
June	7,978,898	4,810,279	9,612,677	6,180,362	1,633,779	1,370,083	20.4	28.4	To June (3 mos.)	22.0	31.3
July	8,437,438	4,896,422	9,320,586	5,911,403	883,148	1,014,981	10.5	22.9	To July (4 mos.)	18.7	28.4
August	8,469,848	5,365,577	10,174,930	6,560,662	1,705,082	1,195,085	20.1	22.3	To August (5 mos.)	19.0	27.0
September	8,853,659	5,430,087	10,317,823	6,619,006	1,464,164	1,188,919	16.5	21.9	To September (6 mos.)	18.6	26.0
October	8,553,766	5,165,410	9,666,192	5,981,174	1,112,426	815,764	13.0	15.8	To October (7 mos.)	17.7	24.5