Montreal, for the year ended October 31st, issued this week, is printed in full on page 1684; below we reproduce the leading figures, together with the corresponding figures for the years 1909 and 1908:—

	1910. $	1909. $	1908. $
Capital Stock	14,400,000	14,400,000	14,400,000
Rest	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Circulation	14,502,591	13,245,289	12,417,132
Deposits (not bearing interest)	43,425,978	51,401,226	38,766,918
Deposits (bearing interest)	154,117,878	128,445,206	105,192,365
Total Liabilities to Public	212,168,685	193,216,370	156,488,728
Specie and Legals	21,798,760	19,042,850	14,710,975
Call Loans Abroad	61,918,750	77,212,382	40,689,956
Bank Balances Abroad	17,214,648	16,145,331	19,290,855
Total of Quick Assets	126,764,806	128,582,244	87,846,296
Total Assets	239,892,330	220,582,747	183,469,160

The year 1908, it will be recalled, was one in which the Bank's operations were carried on under the most trying conditions, owing to the panic in New York in the autumn of 1907, and the subsequent depression. In 1909, conditions were notably improved, and, in particular, there was a very large increase in the Bank's deposits amounting to some $36,000,000. This was in part temporary, pending large payments in connection with special transactions, in part the natural increase from depositors, but mainly a result of money being brought into Canada from other countries. These additional funds were employed in call loans in Great Britain and the United States, which, in the 1909 statement, showed an advance of $36,522,426 in comparison with 1908. There was coincidently during the year a decrease in current loans and discounts, although during the last few months of the Bank's year the monthly statements showed by the gradual rise in this item that there was an extension of activity throughout the Dominion. Sir Edward Clouston referred to this matter at the last annual meeting. "Our call loans," he then said, "have increased by about the same amount as our deposits, and what is not necessary to retain as a portion of our reserves, will be gradually brought into the country to meet commercial requirements as they arise."

The extent to which this policy has been carried out is shown by the figures published this week. Foreign call loans, which at the 30th October, 1909, stood at $77,212,382 were on the 31st October last, only $61,918,750 while current loans in Canada and elsewhere expanded between the same dates from $91,173,656 to $112,087,982, the approximate proportion between Canadian loans and loans elsewhere being, as shown by the September bank statement 88 to 13. The whole of the figures indeed show that the twelve months was one of great expansion and activity and of corresponding prosperity throughout the Dominion. Non-interest bearing deposits have decreased in the twelve months from $51,401,226 to $43,425,978, which suggests commercial activity; on the other hand interest bearing deposits have risen by $25,672,672 to $154,117,878, which suggests equally prosperity and that large savings are being made by the customers of the Savings Bank Departments. The Bank's circulation at October 31st last, was higher by $1,257,302, than at the corresponding date in 1909, and at $14,502,591, it will be observed, included a small amount of "emergency" circulation.

The Bank's aggregate figures naturally are on a higher level than in 1909. The assets have advanced by $19,309,583 from $220,582,747 to $239,892,330, which is a slightly larger increase than that in liabilities to the public, which have moved from $193,216,370 to $212,168,685. The proportion of quick assets to liabilities to the public continues at a high level. It will be seen, also, that during the year, the Bank has very largely increased its stock of bullion, this standing in the present statement at $10,202,147 against $5,802,263 on the 30th October last year.

The profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, were $1,797,992, a slight falling off from those of 1909. The amount brought forward on this account was $603,796, so that the total amount available for dividend is $2,401,789. The customary dividend of 10 per cent. per annum absorbs $1,440,000, while the amount now carried forward is $961,789.

The whole showing, both as an indication of present Canadian conditions, and as an exhibition of the position of the Bank itself is a highly satisfactory one, and we have no doubt, will be perused with gratification by many abroad, who are interested financially in Canada's development, and to whom the Bank of Montreal is, in a peculiar degree, Canada's representative financial institution.

UNITED STATES BANKING STATISTICS.

There has just been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, a comparative statement regarding the banks and banking of the United States in 1909 and 1910. Under date of April 28, 1909, the Comptroller of the Currency obtained for the use of the National Monetary Commission reports of condition from all national banks and also from 15,598 banks incorporated and operating under the laws of the various States, including private banks and bankers. This was the first time during the existence of the national banking system that uniform reports from practically all banks in the country were secured upon the same date. With a view to supplementing and continuing these returns, similar reports were