

MONTREAL'S FILTHY STREETS.

FOR the past ten days or two weeks even the most case-hardened Montrealers have been complaining about the condition of our streets. Although accustomed a good part of the year to going about in filth, the condition of the streets for the past few days has been unspeakably bad. The city made absolutely no effort to clean these streets until the day before the Duke of Connaught arrived. They had ample opportunity to do this, as they knew for weeks in advance that the Duke was coming and for several days before his arrival the mild weather melted all the snow and the streets were left in such a condition that they could very easily have been washed, swept and made fit for travel. However, instead of taking any action, the city left this matter until the day before the Duke's arrival and then endeavored to sweep away the accumulated filth of weeks. A short time ago people were bemoaning the fact that there was no longer employment for poor men in removing the snow from the streets. There was, however, a splendid opportunity for their employment in the cleaning of the streets. The city has just awakened to the fact that fire hose can be profitably used in washing the streets. This custom has been in vogue in Great Britain for a quarter of a century, so that our worthy City Fathers are not as progressive as they would have us believe. As has been the case all along with our highly paid Board of Control, we hear a great deal of talk but see very little accomplished.

The condition of our streets is certainly nothing short of disgraceful and any or all responsible for this condition of affairs, should be severely censured. We have no hesitation in saying that there is not another city on the continent which would tolerate such filthy streets and it is nothing short of miraculous that we have not had some severe epidemic of sickness as a result of their filthy, loathsome condition during the past few days. In addition to our need of having the streets cleaned, there is room for considerable cleaning up at the City Hall.

FIRE LOSSES ON C. P. R. ELEVATOR.

The following are the Fire Insurance Companies to suffer through the burning of the Canadian Pacific Railway elevators at Owen Sound. Their respective losses also follow:—

British-American	\$ 5,000
Employers' Liability	5,000
German-American	5,000
Hartford	3,000
London & Lancashire	6,500
National of Pittsburgh	5,000
New York Underwriter's Agency	10,000
Royal Exchange	5,000
Springfield	5,000
Western	5,000

The loss of Parrish of Heimbecker amounted to 100,000 bushels of grain. Against this loss the insurance is distributed as follows:—

Employers' Liability	\$ 5,000
Royal Exchange	5,000
Hartford	10,000
German-American	5,000
Springfield	5,000

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.

CHANGES have recently been made in the Dominion Trust Company which will make for the increased progress of that institution. The directors of the company have decided that they should participate more actively in the business offering in Montreal, and for this purpose appointed three local directors, consisting of Messrs. J. Pitblado, Wm. Birks and Peter Lyall. They also appointed Mr. A. S. Birchall as the local manager. The securities of the company will shortly be listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The appointment of Mr. Birchall was a decidedly wise move on the part of the directors, as Mr. Birchall is widely and favorably known among the business men of the city, and has had a thorough training in financial affairs.

BANK OF TORONTO EARNINGS.

THE Bank of Toronto's report for the year ended November 30th, 1911, shows a large increase in the profits over the previous year. The net earnings for 1911 amounted to \$677,964, compared with \$589,656 for the year 1910.

Amount received from premiums on new stock was \$608,050, and the amount brought forward from 1910 was \$194,777, making a total of \$1,480,791 available for distribution.

Dividends were responsible for \$455,721; transferred to reserve, \$858,050; written off bank premises, \$100,000; transferred to officers' pension fund, \$15,000, leaving a balance of \$52,019 to be carried forward to credit of profit and loss account.

The rest or reserve account now totals \$5,608,050, which is exactly \$1,000,000 more than the paid-up capital.

The net profits for the year just closed were equal to \$16.36 per cent. earned on the average paid-up capital for the year.

Deposits increased \$4,140,944 during the year and stand now at \$41,126,663, of which \$34,994,652 are savings and \$6,177,011 current accounts.

Joseph Richardson & Son are chiefly interested in the loss of grain through the fire. They had 325,000 bushels destroyed, but the grain was covered by \$300,000 insurance.

James Carruthers & Company lost a big supply of grain, but the loss is covered by insurance. It is estimated that the value of the grain in the elevator when burned, amounted to \$450,000.

The C. P. R. officials state that their buildings are covered by insurance.

TORONTO STREET EARNINGS.

THE Toronto Street Railway receipts for the month of November amounted to \$409,124, an increase of \$40,959 over the corresponding month last year. The city's proportion was \$38,598, an increase over the same month of the previous year of \$5,550.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF OUR BRANCH BANKS.

ACCORDING to the latest figures, there are now 2,628 branches of Canadian banks. Of these 2,560 are located in Canada while 68 are found in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Great Britain and the United States. An analyses of the location of the banks is interesting. It shows that while Ontario still maintains the lead as the greatest banking centre, the West is becoming more and more a factor in the location of branch banks. Ontario possesses 1,020 branches or almost two and a half times the number possessed by Quebec, which has 398. Next on the list comes Saskatchewan with 321. Alberta has 219, British Columbia 208 and Manitoba 189. Thus, the four western provinces possess 937. The Yukon possesses 3 and the North West Territory 1. There are, however, 941 branches west of the Great Lakes as compared with 1,519 east of the Great Lakes. This divided roughly is in the proportion of two-fifths west of the Great Lakes and three-fifths east of the Great Lakes or 40 and 60 per cent.

The recent decision of the Union Bank of Quebec to move their head office to Winnipeg shows that some of the banks are preparing themselves for the time when Western Canada will, in a numerical sense, dominate the banking facilities. Certainly the fact that almost two-fifths of our branches are now west of the Great Lakes is significant.

COMPANY PROMOTIONS.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Secretary of State's Department, just issued, the company promoter is doing big business in Canada, for 544 charters were issued during the year, as compared with 493 in the year before.

Ten years ago the number of companies incorporated totalled 53 in twelve months.

The total capitalization of the 544 companies, including new companies and increased capital in old ones, was \$483,131,400.

FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND SHARES FOR \$231

THE KEELEY mine shares which formed the Farmers' Bank security for its loan to Dr. BEATTIE NESBITT, were sold at the sheriff's office in Toronto this week. Of 110,000 shares, only 45,000 were sold, there being a claim against the other 65,000.

They were bought on behalf of the curator of the defunct bank for \$231.

C. P. R. EARNINGS.

Return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from December 1st. to 7th:

1911	\$2,478,000
1910	1,973,000
Increase	\$505,000

CANADIAN NORTHERN EARNINGS.

Canadian Northern Railway Company's gross earnings for week ending November 14th:

1911	\$504,000	July 1 to date
1910	379,900	5,962,900
Increase	\$124,100	\$1,568,900