BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

The Banque d'Hochelaga reports for the year ended November 30 net profits of $566,614, against $534,700 in 1913, an increase of $31,914. A balance of $27,561 brought forward makes the total available on profit and loss account, $594,175. Dividends take $360,000, or about $45,000 more than in 1913; the usual contribution of $5,000 is made to pension fund; $10,000 is contributed to the Patriotic Fund, and $1,000 to the Belgian Relief Fund; $100,000 is reserved for depreciation in investments, against $50,000 a year ago, and $75,000 is added to the rest account, making it $3,700,000 against a paid-up capital of $4,000,000. After all these deductions the bank carries forward $43,175, against $27,261 last year.

Total deposits are $21,293,482 against $20,105,622 last year—a substantial increase of $2,300,000 in notice deposits more than offsetting a decline in demand deposits. Current loans are $23,572,496 against $21,579,710. Total liabilities to the public are $25,487,504, and liquid assets $8,312,159. Total assets are $33,323,390.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Profits of the Bank of Hamilton for the year ended November 30 last, are reported as $485,265, a decrease of $13,008 on 1913. A balance of $151,131 was brought forward from the previous year making a total available of $636,397. Dividends absorb $360,000; depreciation in investments, $75,000; pension fund, $19,309, and $25,000 is contributed to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, leaving a balance to be carried forward of $157,080.

Deposits are slightly lower than in 1913, being $34,529,827. Total liabilities to the public are $37,846,954, against which the bank has $13,304,086 in liquid assets, including $6,137,086 in cash. A year ago public liabilities were $39,486,003 and liquid assets $14,809,821. Current loans in Canada total $28,319,806, a decrease of less than $300,000 from a year ago.

Mr. Elias Rogers has been appointed vice-president of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in succession to Mr. Peleg Howland, appointed president. Mr. Rogers has large financial interests and is president of the National Life Assurance Company.

KEEPING BUSINESS GOING.

It would be madness to withdraw from our factories, mines, and fields by a compulsory levy the men who are maintaining the trade of the country, and are providing the necessary arms, ammunition, food, clothing, boots, blankets, saddlery, &c., not only for our own Army and Navy, but also for those of France and Russia. And it may be observed that we have in proportion to our population far more men actually in arms than Belgium. In all probability the war will end through the economic exhaustion of Germany and Austria; and it is all-important that we should keep up our financial, commercial, and manufacturing power, not merely for the sake of Great Britain and the British Empire, but also in order to assist the comparative weakness in this respect of our Allies. It is of no small importance to France and Russia that the British Treasury and the City of London should be able to stand the terrific and unprecedented strain which this war has imposed. It is no small matter that we should maintain the convertibility of our currency, and the power if necessary to face a growing drain for many weeks and perhaps for many months to come.—London *Economist.*

A daily report, with the following form attached, was recently received by a New York company:—

Up one and a half store frame house no ins on it but three hundred on denest tules and fixtures and all equments all while in office situate on lot six block nine in the village of ——.

* * * *

As a result of the confusion caused by the war, it is thought probable that many claims will be paid by British life offices to the relatives of officers and soldiers supposed to be dead, but really only wounded or prisoners of war. A case of this kind, says an English exchange, has just been reported. Some months ago a reservist in the Bedfordshire Regiment took out a policy. He was ordered to the front, and in September his wife received an official telegram of his death, with a letter of sympathy from Lord Kitchener. She then set in her claim to the insurance company and was paid the $25 due. A letter since received by the "widow" from her husband proves that he was merely wounded and became a prisoner of the Germans.

ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1914.

(Compiled by The Chronicle).

	November 30, 1914.	October 31, 1914.	November 30, 1913.	Month's Change.	Year's Change.
LIABILITIES.					
Circulation	$ 114,767,226	$ 123,744,682	$ 119,497,321	—$ 8,977,456	—$ 4,730,095
Demand deposits	350,884,153	348,732,830	384,486,046	+ 2,151,323	— 33,601,893
Notice deposits	665,994,852	659,806,682	625,803,150	+ 6,188,170	+ 40,191,702
Foreign deposits	91,278,495	90,866,894	107,323,009	— 411,601	— 16,044,514
Total liabilities	1,320,307,465	1,328,854,020	1,330,526,282	— 8,546,555	— 10,218,817
ASSETS.					
Specie	$ 66,679,498	$ 62,228,490	$ 46,616,806	+$ 4,451,008	+$20,062,692
Dominion Notes	135,510,849	121,023,100	103,761,863	+ 14,487,749	+ 31,748,986
Deposit in Central Gold Reserve	10,800,000	13,000,000	8,100,000	— 2,200,000	+ 2,700,000
Securities held	103,387,928	103,963,592	107,753,439	— 575,664	— 4,365,511
Canadian call loans	69,394,407	70,201,939	70,123,101	— 807,532	— 728,694
Foreign call loans	74,459,643	81,201,671	122,380,863	— 6,742,028	— 47,821,220
Canadian current loans	794,269,220	816,623,852	830,715,015	— 22,354,632	— 36,445,795
Foreign current loans	42,966,275	42,040,716	55,819,280	+ 925,559	— 12,853,005
Loans to municipalities, etc.	44,706,055	47,316,076	35,173,817	— 2,610,021	+ 9,532,238
Total assets	1,561,458,119	1,577,919,069	1,572,706,192	— 16,460,950	— 11,248,073