

with the great centres of manufacture in the States. It is the same the world over. The cotton manufacture is confined in England to particular localities. The same with regard to woollens and metals. The States would send their surplus, when times were dull, to Canada, and swamp the market. All that Canada could send would be a trifle. I remain yours obediently, F.

THE ONTARIO LINK IN THE CHAIN.

Editor of the Monetary Times:

SIR,—Although F. C. Capreol's Huron-Ontario Canal has proved to be a futile effort, yet the method of transfer by rail from Huron to Ontario lakes would have been as successful as any of the enterprises which mark history in the development of all great inland seas. The bar comes in the shape of a consular agent of the United States; watchful of the commerce of his own country (as we often neglect to be) he checks a trade that would really benefit his country but would possibly hurt some routes.

Hence it is fairly certain that a large amount of grain traffic that otherwise might share the benefit of eastward bound lumber traffic on our railways is barred as effectively as if the impassable bars of some countries were interposed.

The peninsula of Ontario is the theatre of this war of transfer and yet nature destines it to be the route by which western grain shall reach the great distributing point or plan of Lake Ontario whence substances can reach a market by Montreal on the St. Lawrence or New York on the Hudson.

If commercial union were safely agreed on, this would be the point of choice down which traffic shall flow. If commercial union were not safely agreed on, this would be our aggressive route, by lower rates of freight, the which western men claimed from the East in that singularly indirect paragraph of President Grant's message demanding the naturally existing route to the sea from the great lakes. He forgot or was made to forget that all the improvements of navigation were made by Canada in Canadian waters and that if the vessels of his country chose to shoot the falls of Niagara it would not hurt or benefit us. Yet this bravado had no real effect and the loud talk of retaliation has no more, in view of the fact that we are trading and will ultimately arrive at a true measure of agreement.

When beads and red cloth are on one side and ivory tusks or absolute food on the other in African trade the question is one of negotiation, the result of which depends on positive needs and must be settled summarily; but when it is a mere question of barter in which each can offer the other what is convenient, the matter is one of negotiation and if the trader and the savage do not agree as to the bargain, it is surely unpardonable on the part of the trader to take what he wants without permission. And we are civilised equals with the United States.

In this part of the Dominion an attempt at controlling trade through Canadian territory has been made for the last two years on the part (not of United States but) of United States routes to the detriment of districts in United States and casually to the detriment of our own shipping and railways.

G. S. S.

Meetings.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

The twenty-second annual general meeting of shareholders of this institution was held at the banking house, in Quebec, on Monday, July 11th, 1887.

There were present:—Messrs. Andrew Thomson, E. J. Hale, D. C. Thomson, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, Messrs. H. J. Shaw, John Laird, Wm. Shaw, J. G. Boyce, Jno. Sharples, Geo. H. Thomson, Wm. Hossack, J. W. Henry, A. Gaboury, P. A. Shaw, D. Cream, Wm. H. Carter, E. J. Price, N. Lemieux, J. M. Lemoine, T. H. Dunn, E. Duggan, E. Giroux, Hon. Jno. Hearn, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Pope, J. J. Dunlop, Martin O'Brien, and others.

The president, Mr. A. Thomson, took the chair and requested Mr. F. W. Smith to act as secretary, and Messrs. P. A. Shaw and A.

Gaboury, as scrutineers, which was assented to.

The chairman read the report of the directors, which was as follows:—

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit the following statement of the result of the past year's business of the bank, together with the usual statement of the assets and liabilities at the close of the financial year, ending 30th June, 1887:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss account on June 30th, 1886.	\$ 13,283 67
Net profits for the year ending 30th June, 1887, after deducting expenses of management, reserving for interest and exchange, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts incurred during the year.	138,485 80
	<u>\$151,769 77</u>

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 40, 3 per cent. paid 2nd January, 1887.	\$36,000 00
Dividend No. 41, 3 per cent., payable 2nd July, 1887.	36,000 00
Carried to Rest Account	50,000 00
	<u>\$122,000 00</u>

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account.	\$ 29,769 77
--	--------------

The business of the bank has been steadily improving during the past year—yielding a profit of over 11½ per cent. on the capital, which has enabled the management to commence a Rest Account with \$50,000 at its credit, after providing for two dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

In November last a branch of the bank was opened in Alexandria, and another at Smith's Falls, both in the Province of Ontario, and the directors are satisfied with the progress made at these new branches in developing business that promises to be profitable.

The opening of these branches—the issue of new bank notes—and other exceptional expenditures, have necessarily increased the cost of management for the past year, and have lessened the net profits, all these charges have been debited to Profit and Loss account.

Mr. Webb was appointed cashier shortly after the annual meeting of July last, and the directors have much pleasure in testifying to the zeal shown by Mr. Webb in his care for the interests of the shareholders, and in his judgement in the management of its affairs.

Mr. Webb has been most ably seconded by the managers of the branches in the determination to make the business a success, and to their united efforts must be attributed the satisfactory results of the past year.

All the branches of the bank have been duly inspected.

A. THOMSON,
President.

Quebec, July 11th, 1887.

GENERAL STATEMENT, JUNE 30TH, 1887.

Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid up.	\$1,200,000 00
Rest.	50,000 00
Balance of profits carried forward.	29,769 77
Dividend No. 41, payable 2nd July	36,000 00
Reserved for Interest and Exchange.	11,715 46
Reserved for rebate of interest on current loans.	53,400 00
Dividends unclaimed	3,863 41
	<u>184,748 64</u>
Notes of the bank in circulation.	\$ 665,797 00
Deposits bearing interest.	1,170,990 74
Deposits not bearing interest.	1,007,650 21
Balances due to other banks in Canada.	11,819 44
Balances due to other banks in the United Kingdom	34,155 60
	<u>2,890,412 99</u>
	<u>\$4,275,161 63</u>

Assets.

Specie.	\$ 17,453 36
Dominion Government Notes.	307,380 00
Notes of and cheques on other banks.	241,637 93
Balances due from other banks in Canada.	56,819 12
Balances due from other banks in United States.	41,746 00
Call loans on stocks and bonds.	136,000 00
Dominion Government securities.	120,000 00
	<u>\$ 921,036 41</u>
Loans and bills discounted current.	\$3,090,843 94
Overdue debts secured.	14,274 22
Overdue debts not specially secured (estimated loss nil).	8,426 03
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.	15,112 50
Real estate other than bank premises.	36,648 79
Bank premises and furniture.	100,000 00
Other assets.	88,819 74
	<u>3,354,125 22</u>
	<u>\$4,275,161 63</u>

E. E. WEBB,
Cashier.

UNION BANK OF CANADA,
Quebec, June 30th, 1887.

It was then moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. John Laird, "That the report submitted to this meeting be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders." Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Carter, seconded by Mr. J. W. Henry, "That the thanks of the shareholders be given to the president and directors for their valuable services during the year." Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. H. Carter, seconded by Mr. John Laird, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the cashier and other officers of the bank for their careful attention to its affairs." Carried.

Moved by the president, seconded by Mr. J. W. Henry, "That the meeting now proceed to the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that the ballot box for the receipt of votes be kept open until two o'clock, or until five minutes have elapsed without a vote being offered, during which time proceedings be suspended." Carried.

The scrutineers then reported the following gentlemen elected as directors:—Messrs. Andrew Thomson, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, E. J. Hale, E. J. Price, Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., D. C. Thomson, E. Giroux.

A vote of thanks to the scrutineers was moved by Mr. D. C. Thomson, seconded by Mr. E. J. Hale, and carried.

Mr. Thomson having vacated the chair, and Mr. D. C. Thomson being called thereto,

Mr. Gaboury moved, and Mr. E. J. Hale seconded, a vote of thanks to the president, for his impartial conduct in the chair. Carried.

At a subsequent meeting of the new board, Mr. A. Thomson, was re-elected president, and Mr. E. J. Price, was elected vice-president.

LAMBTON LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held in Sarnia, on Tuesday, the 5th July. The president, Mr. D. Mackenzie, in the chair. A large number of shareholders were present.

Mr. A. C. Clark, assistant manager, read the following

REPORT

Your directors, in submitting their annual statement for the year ending 30th June, 1887, would congratulate the shareholders upon the satisfactory result of the year's business.

The profits of the year, after deducting all expenses of management, as well as interest on deposit and debentures, have enabled them to pay two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent. each, or at the rate of 8 per cent. a year, and to carry to Reserve fund \$13,000, as well as to carry to Contingent fund \$1,944.69 out of earn-