

## Meetings.

### THE DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

#### Second Annual Report.

The Directors, in presenting their Second Annual Report, have to congratulate the Stockholders upon the continued success which has attended the operations of the Society for the past year.

In each branch of the business a very large increase has taken place, the amount loaned on Mortgages being \$235,610.20, as against \$108,740.10 for the first year; and the amount received on deposit \$416,807.95, as against \$59,164.34 for the first year.

The large increase in the amount of deposits in the Savings Bank evidences the high estimation in which the Society is held by the general public, while the number of depositors (649), shows that confidence in its stability and security is wide-spread.

The net Profits of the year were \$26,740.58, of which \$23,970.00 were derived from Premiums on Stock sold during the year, and the remainder (\$2,780.58), represents the actual earnings after paying interest to depositors, two half-yearly Dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, rents, salaries, office and all other expenses.

The surplus earnings, together with the whole of the premiums on the sale of Stock, have been carried to the credit of the Reserve and Contingent Funds, which now amount together to \$51,355.25.

The Society still retain \$250,000 Stock, which on subscription, will make the Reserve Fund \$100,000.00.

That great care has been taken in the examination of the loans offered will appear from the fact that out of nearly \$500,000.00 of loans asked for only \$235,610.20 were accepted.

The accounts of the year have been carefully audited, and the securities valued. The valuation of the securities has been made at the same rate at which the loans were effected.

The Directors desire to record their approval of the manner in which the Secretary and other officers have continued to discharge their duties.

D. MACFIE,  
President.

London, August 1st, 1874.

#### Financial Statement for the year ending June 30, 1874.

##### CASH ACCOUNT. Receipts.

Balance in Bank.....	\$ 24,614 86
Cash on hand.....	20 00
Permanent Stock .....	72,450 00
Accumulating Stock .....	65,332 31
Repayments on Loans .....	29,463 67
Extra Interest .....	445 80
General Interest .....	519 37
Premium on Stock .....	23,970 00
Savings Bank Deposits.....	416,807 95

\$633,623 96

##### Disbursements.

Loans on Mortgages .....	\$235,610 20
Savings Bank Deposits and Interest withdrawn .....	320,160 56
Accumulating Stock converted into Permanent .....	47,286 98
Accumulating Stock Dividends paid in Converted Stock .....	472 95
General Interest .....	200 54
Expense Account .....	2,833 72
Commissions on Loans ..	812 92

3,646 64

Permanent Stock Dividends paid ..	2,080 77
Balance in Bank .....	24,165 32

\$633,623 96

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

### Assets.

Cash Value of Mortgages .....	\$335,669 18
Cash in Bank.....	24,165 32

\$359,834 50

### Liabilities.

Permanent Stock .....	\$100,300 00
Permanent Stock Dividends (since paid).....	3,343 95
Accumulating Stock .....	62,619 77
do Dividends .....	6,256 92
Savings Bank Deposit .....	135,958 61
Reserved Fund from Premium on Stock .....	\$48,397 50
Earnings over Expenses this year carried to Reserve .....	2,602 50
Contingent Fund last year	177 17
Carried from Earnings over Expenses this year....	178 08

51,000 00

355 25

\$359,834 50

FRANK B. LEYS,

Secretary and Treasurer.

London, August 1st, 1874.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Dominion Savings and Investment Society, and have found the same correct. We have also examined the Securities, and find them correct and in perfect order, as set forth in the above Statement.

JOHN J. DYAS, }  
ALFRED G. SMYTH, } Auditors.

London, August 1st, 1874.

## Correspondence.

### THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

Reading the memorandum by Sir Edward Thornton and the Hon. George Brown, published in the *Herald* of the 25th, the prevailing objects of the arguments appear to be to prove to the United States Government the immense advantages the treaty of 1854 was to them. This point few are prepared to doubt, for the Canadian Government granted points the United States only undertook to recommend to the various States, the value of such recommendation judging from the past, may, in the future, be put down as doubtful, and the question fairly asked, why this eagerness? To a suspicious and sharp nation like the United States, an impression will be aroused that some reason not given is behind, and there is an opportunity for hard terms, which they will not be backward in acting on.

It is proved that Canada rapidly and energetically after the abolition of the treaty of 1854 found other markets which she now enjoys—manufactures sprung up to compensate for many before drawn from the States, and staples such as cattle, product of the dairy, lumber, barley, and even some manufactures in spite of protective duties found their way into the United States markets, and the duties created (to use Mr. Potter's ideas) for the purpose of forcing Canada into the union far from hurting her have been paid by themselves. Without doubt much inconvenience was felt at first, but that now belongs to the past, and as there is no immediate necessity could there have been any objection to letting the first advances come from the United States, which in due course of time would have happened when they saw clearly the mutual advantages, and most likely

would result in a more equitable treaty than can now be hoped for.

Assuming the treaty in its present shape comes in force it cannot do so without at first unsettling many interests, and the question arises, is it wise to do this too suddenly? Those most affected will argue—We entered into business and invested our capital at a time it was most needed, and now as we are commencing to reap the reward of our industry we have to encounter what appears to us an unnecessary and uncalled for competition, it is doubtful of Adam Smith's argument that consumers benefit will give consolation.

A change in tariff at all times must cause inconvenience to some portion or any mercantile community, and which Canadians are quite prepared to acknowledge the advantage and equitable treaty would eventually be to trade, to read an argument that the Treaty of 1854 was of most benefit to the States, and then the draft of the new Treaty in which Canada undertakes to give and do more than will be received in return, without further light appears strange. Reciprocity as generally understood means equal advantage, and in framing this particular Treaty care should be taken it may not be open to quibble or sharp practice. All this may appear to be very unworthy of an enlightened age to the Hon. Commissioners, but doubtless many will share these sentiment with

Yours truly,

RAME OF RAME.

Kingston, July 31, 1874.

### FINANCE AND BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, 10th August, 1874.

Since the date of my last letter the Secretary of the Treasurer has succeeded in refunding the new fives then in course of negotiation. About \$11,000,000 of the amount was subscribed for by American bankers and investors, and Messrs. Seligman and the Rothschilds took \$45,000,000 with the privilege of calling the remainder within six months. On the anticipation of this result gold sold down to 9, but from that point reached and continued to gain strength. The gold market had been considerably oversold with great show of reason, but the Bank of England began to lose specie probably on account of the harvest, and the drain continued until its directors had to raise the rate of interest a half per cent, and subsequently one per cent more. This had the effect of again raising exchange to the shipping point, and upwards of \$3,000,000 gold has been shipped during the past week. Those who were short of gold took fright and hastened to cover their sales, carrying the price up to 10½ in doing so. From this figure it has again declined, and closes to-day weak at 9½ bid, and costing 2 per cent. per annum to carry.

It is not at all probable that any further large shipments of gold will be made this year. And unless political complications arise both gold and exchange may be expected to steadily decline.

As an evidence of the still excessive unhealthy condition of trade we have to note two important failures during the past week, namely, Holmes & Liesberger, wholesale metal dealers, and Paton & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants and importers. The latter firm were embarrassed about a year ago, and had to get an extension from their creditors on condition of payment in full in twelve instalments. After paying six of these instalments they have been again compelled to suspend, the excessive dullness of trade rendering it impossible for them to dispose of their stock, or make satisfactory col-