## PROSPECTUS.

## THE YORK COUNTY BANK.

## CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, MAY 16, 1890.

## STOCK BOOKS NOW OPEN FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

\$500,000 FIRST ISSUE, OF WHICH \$200,000 IS ALREADY TAKEN UP.

Fifty Per Cent. only of Subscriptions to be Called up at Present, Payable in Five Monthly Instalments of 10 Per Cent. each, Commencing not sooner than January 2nd next. Subscribers have, however, the Option of Paying up in Full.

It is proposed to establish a new Bank, with Head Office in Toronto, upon the following principles :

1. Capital.—Only \$500,000 Stock, as above, will be issued at present, and 50 per cent., or \$250,000, called up at first. The Re-maining \$250,000 will be called up as business requires it.

NOTE. - Considering there are to be no branches, except as mentioned below, this is relatively as large a capital as double the amount spread over many branches.

2. Place of Business.-Toronto. No branches, except one or two principally for deposits and circulation, and these to be within the County of York.

NOTE. - Toronto, the capital of the County, with its many large suburbs, has developed to such commercial magnitude, and the County is so wealthy and well-settled, that there is ample room for a local bank.

8. Regulations for Business.---Under clause 18 of the new "Bank Act," it is proposed to adopt Directors' or Shareholders by-laws as follows :

A. Restricting the power to make loans to any one person or firm to a certain defined limit, except loans secured by debentures and stocks. B. Providing that a large proportion of the deposits and circulation shall be used only in short date loans and loans upon debentures or Stocks. C. Providing that the "Reserve Fund" as created may be invested in debentures and Stocks.

NOTE — Under these regulations the Bank could not be affected by a monetary crisis or panic; customers with standing credits would not be subject to disturbance; and circulation, deposits, and a safe, compact business would be attained. The history of Bank failures as a rule has been the

4. Class of Business Entertained.—Commercial accounts. Advances upon Warehouse Receipts and Shipping Bills. Advances upon Debentures and Stocks. Advances to farmers for lifting crops and marketing cattle. The Bank will also undertake, as financial agents, to negotiate high-class commercial and municipal loans, and will transact any desirable business appertaining to the

NOTE.—It is not intended to "work up" an aggressive competition, or to give or receive excessive interest, but rather to promote business in sympathy with the best form of banking and legitimate trade, no matter where the business comes from.

5. Negotiations on satisfactory terms are being entered into with the American Exchange National Bank, New York, and the National Bank of Scotland, London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, to become the Agents and Bankers for the Bank.

6. The Limitation and Concentration Principles under which the Bank will be managed are practically the same that brought so much prosperity to similar local banks in England and the United States, as shown from the following tables :-

Extract from Whitaker's Almanac, 1890.				Detroit and Buffalo Banks.			
NAME OF BANK.	Capital.		MARKET PRICE.	NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.	SHARES.	MARKET PRICE.
Carlisle City and District Carlisle and Cumberland Stafford County Gloucester County Derby and Derbyshire Exchange and Discount-Leeds Nottingham Northamptonshire Whitehaven York City and County AVEBAGES	100,000 67,000 180,000 75,000 100,000 150,000 100,000 54,000	5 25 6 5 10 5 10	13 60 15 10 20 10 20	American Exchange, Detroit First National, " Merohants', " People's Savings, " Wayne County, " Third National, Buffalo Bank of Buffalo, " Merchants' Bank, " Manufacturers', " Bank of Commerce, " AVERAGES	500,000 500,000 500,000 150,000 500,000 300,000 900,000	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	\$150 144 125 150 190 140 190 131 140 220 \$160

These local banks have proved the soundness of this system by a long, profitable career. Some of them pay dividends at cant. per annum, and each has accumulated a large Reserve Fund. The United States National Banks have no branches. Some of them pay dividends as high as eighteen per cent. per annum, and each has accumulated a large Reserve Fund.