

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
(OF CANADA.)

Subscribed Capital..... 1,000,000

Especially empowered by Act of Parliament, and fully authorized by Government under the Insurance Bill.

HUGH ALLAN, PRESIDENT.

Life Department.

THIS sound and reliable Canadian Company—formed by the association of nearly 100 of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal—issues policies on all the Modern Plans, including—Limited Payments, Endowments, Part-Credit Premiums (without notes), Income Producing System; and several new and valuable plans.

A comparison of the very Low Rates, and of the liberal and unrestricted nature of this Company's Policies, with those of any other Company, British or American, is specially invited.

All Life Policies are absolutely Non-forfeitable. Persons intending to assure their lives are particularly requested to first examine the Prospectus, List of Shareholders, and Policies of this Company, which, together with all information concerning the constitution of the Company, the working of the various plans, &c. may be obtained at the

Head Office, Montreal—No. 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager

Agent for Toronto: W. T. MASON
Agent for Hamilton: R. BENNER.

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE is printed every Thursday evening and distributed to Subscribers on the following morning.

Publishing office, No. 60 Church-street, 3 doors north of Court-street.

Subscription price—

Canada \$2.00 per annum.

England, etc. 10s. per annum.

United States (U.S.Cy.) \$3.00 per annum.

Casual advertisements will be charged at the rate of ten cents per line, each insertion.

Address all letters to "THE MONETARY TIMES." Cheques, money orders, &c. should be made payable to J. M. TROUT, Business Manager, who alone is authorized to issue receipts for money.

The Canadian Monetary Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

THE BANKING BILL.

The large majority obtained by the government on the banking resolutions, shows that a policy has been determined upon which is generally acceptable. Notwithstanding that majority, there has been displayed by the Government a readiness to meet the reasonable suggestions of members possessing financial experience, which must commend itself as fair and proper. The first resolution, which declares that "the capital of any new bank shall not be less than one million dollars," was much shaken by the comments of various speakers, who pointed out that by such a provision rural districts would be debarred from securing banks which would answer their purposes. In some districts large banks did not care to establish branches, and if small banks could not be established, great inconvenience might be occasioned. The case of the Eastern Townships Bank, with its capital of \$400,000, which answered all requirements, was mentioned, and it was contended, that in other cases, such as that of the Bank of New Brunswick, with its capi-

tal of \$900,000, the effect of the resolution would be hurtful. It seems to us that there is no useful object to be served by placing the required capital so high as a million of dollars, and there will be none for some time to come. The Government acknowledged the strength of the position taken in opposition to the resolution, and allowed it to stand over for further consideration. The second resolution, which provides that the circulation shall not exceed the paid-up capital, and that no note for less than \$4 shall be issued by the banks was passed. Mr. McKenzie thought it was useless, but the Minister of Finance considered that it would prevent over issuing. Mr Crawford suggested that reserves should be considered as paid-up capital.

After considering the matter, the Minister of Finance announced that it had been determined to reduce the required capital to \$500,000, and 40 per cent. paid up with the understanding that existing banks should get their charters renewed without increasing their capital, and that applications for special charters would be received and formally considered. He laid it down as an essential feature of the government scheme, that there should be a large paid up capital, basing it on the ground that if chartered banks were allowed to issue their own notes it would not be safe to have banks of a very small capital. It appears that there are now twelve banks with capitals of a million and over, and thirteen with less capitals. This resolution has been passed as amended.

It was contended by Mr. Cartwright that taking from the banks the right to issue small notes might produce serious results in times of depression, when the large issues usually passed in for redemption and the small ones stayed out. The Minister of Finance considers that Ontario would not suffer by the government taking the circulation of small notes, owing to the large proportion of circulation to the paid up capital, while Quebec might be seriously affected.

The fourth resolution, respecting the double liability, has also passed. Objection was taken to the fifth resolution, as to a three months' liability after a transfer of stock, on the ground that it was unnecessarily stringent, and would depreciate bank stock. Mr. Gibbs considered one month sufficient in the case of an ordinary shareholder, but that a director might be held liable for six months. The suggestion, as to one month, was adopted by the Minister of Finance. The objection of Sir Alexander Galt to the double liability of shareholders, seems to us to be good. The imposition of onerous conditions on the investment of foreign or domestic capital, is not calculated to produce any good

results under the circumstances in which this country finds itself, and the difficulty of enforcing that liability, makes it somewhat of a delusion.

The eleventh resolution, which gives each shareholder one vote for each share held by him was opposed, on the ground that it would throw the control of the banks into the hands of few persons. The clause which declares that proxies for voting shall not be in force for more than one year from date was amended, so as to enable shareholders to extend the time beyond a year. The argument on the one side was, that the holding of proxies for an indefinite time led to abuses; and on the other, that shareholders should protect themselves. It was opportunely suggested, in connection with this, that cashiers, or other subordinate officers, should not be allowed to hold proxies. Resolution twelve, which refers to the qualification of directors, was subjected to some discussion, and allowed to stand over.

THE TORONTO AND MUSKOKA RAILWAY.

The voting on the City By-Law, granting a bonus of \$100,000 to the Toronto, Simcoe, and Muskoka Junction Railway, took place on Saturday last. The result more than justified the expectations of the promoters—the poll standing at the close, for the by-law, 996; against it, 498; majority 498. There was a good deal of opposition to granting the bonus, it being urged, that as the railway did not come direct to Toronto, it was not desirable to extend the aid asked for. The principal property holders of the city, however, voted for the bye-law, believing, that in the construction of this road, the trade of a considerable section of country is secured to Toronto, which would otherwise be diverted to towns east of us. Though the sum is large, we have no doubt that the investment will prove a wise one. The undertaking is in the hands of men who cannot afford to trifle with the interests of the city, for in so doing, they would strike at the root of their own individual prosperity. We hope that no obstacle will be placed in the way of the project by the municipalities along the line, since this city has set such an example although less interested.

CANADA FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual report of this company, given elsewhere, shows a large increase of business during the past year; 5,527 policies were issued, covering property to the value of nearly four millions of dollars. The total number of policies in force is 15,446, insuring eleven and a half millions of dollars.