more than seven per cent compound interest on all the payments received by the company. It is proper to state that this result was due not only to the marvellous power of compound interest, but also to the fortunate increase in the value of investments, and the large return of surplus premiums. The case cited is not an isolated one; the same thing has been often repeated. But, at the same time, it can but be acknowledged that the gain from investments of this kind is greater in the case of early death, and the popular mind seeks for some simple method by which a certain profit can be secured, whether the assured die early or late.

A system has recently been devised for the combination of all the advantages of life assurance with those of tontine, and brought out under the supervision of two well-known actuaries, Mr. Sheppard Homans, actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Mr. George W. Phillips, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. This system is known as the "tontine-dividend system," under which, by a skillful adjustment of the dividends, a reward is given to those life assurants who live nearly up to or beyond their expectation of life. If a person at the age of 35 insures his life in a company for $25,000, and pays a premium of $659.50, and dies during the year, while, theoretically, as much profit is made on him by the company as on those who are long lived, because the tables are adjusted to meet this exigency, still, in a practical sense, certainly very little money is made out of the individual transaction. Thus it would appear to the ordinary mind that it is exceedingly equitable that the person who dies early, and whose family receives the face of his policy, equal to a profit of 100, 500, or even 5,000 per cent on the money he has invested, should not receive a further sum in the shape of dividends, and those who continue to pay their premiums through a long series of years should have the benefit of accumulated dividends, in addition to the face of their policies respectively, giving them a profit somewhat approximating to that of those dying early. The "tontine-dividend system" aims to accomplish this equitable distribution of surplus. And it is thought by the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York, Hon. Wm. Barnes, and many of our most prominent business and financial men, that it will popularize life insurance to a degree hitherto unknown.

The plan as applied to a particular case is simply this: If a person at the age of 35 years insures his life for $25,000, and pays the premium of $650.50, this annual premium is to be theoretically compounded at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, until such premiums and interest as specific amount to the face of the policy, which would be at the age mentioned in 15.4 years. During this intervening period the company issuing the policy is to make its annual dividends on this and all other tontine policies as on the rest of their policies, reserving the same and setting them apart as a fund belonging to the tontine class, but not payable in any case until the end of the specified period of 15.4 years, and then only on such policies as shall then be actually in force, those policies terminating in the interval receiving no dividends. The person holding the tontine-dividend policy above mentioned will, at the end of the 15.4 years, begin to benefit by the dividends already declared; and further dividends willl be made annually thereafter throughout the remainder of the term of the policy. These dividends will be payable in cash, thus reducing or cancelling the annual premiums, and in many cases yielding a cash annuity as well. It has been calculated by the best actuaries that the dividend on such policies will be three or four times as great as on any other kind of policies. In some cases the dividends are expected not only to wholly cancel the premiums, but to yield a constantly increasing cash annuity as well.

Persons dying during the non-dividend period receive the face of their policies, respectively, and no more. Persons discontinuing their policies during the non-dividend period, lose all they have paid.

This plan will admit of a number of variations: For instance (1), the division of profits may begin at the end of the arbitrary period of ten, fifteen, or twenty years; or (2) a separate class of policies may be issued, upon the surrender of which paid-up policies will be given for the value thereof, in case the same are allowed to lapse by non-payment of premium before the dividend begins.

Financial.

MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent).

Montreal, 9th March, 1869.

The money market continues easy, though there is rather more demand for payment of duties. The remittances have, however, been better lately—fully equal to the general receipts at this period; notwithstanding the long list of insolvents weekly reported. Bank rates are unchanged; good bills are readily taken at 7 per cent. Not much doing in the street; the few bills offering not being of a desirable quality. As has been the case for the last few weeks there continues a good demand for stocks and shares, and favourite securities are firmly held. The highest rate of the Bank of Montreal is 141, but few sales at that price. Considerable transactions in City at 103 @ 103¼. British, sellers 105¼; buyers 104. Peoples in favour at 107, now held for 108½. Molson's have risen, and sales have been made at 113. Merchants dull at 108 to 108½. Not much doing in other Banks. Miscellaneous stocks and shares quiet, but the market is firm.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

(Reported by Pellatt & Osler, Brokers.)

There has been a fair amount of business done in stocks and bonds during the week, and prices are without much change.

Bank Stock.—Montreal has been sold to a limited extent at 140½; there are now buyers at that rate and sellers at 141. British has been offered at 105¼, but there are no buyers over 104. There were small transactions in Ontario at par. Sales of Toronto have taken place at 121, at which rate there are still buyers. Royal Canadian was sold at 88 during the week, but declined to 85, at which rate there have been small sales. Commerce is offering in small lots at 103; very little demand. There are sellers of Gore at 41; no buyers over 40. Merchants' has been inquired for during the week at 108¼; there are sellers now at 109. Buyers offer 99¼ for Quebec, with sellers at par. Molson's is in fair demand at 113, at which rate there were sales. Sellers ask 103¼ for City, with buyers at 103. For Du Peuple 107 is asked; some sales were made at that rate. No Nationale in market; buyers would give 106½. Jacques Cartier is in demand at 109, with no sellers under 109½. No sellers of Union; buyers offer 104½. In other banks nothing doing.

Debentures.—Dominion stock is in good demand at 105¼; nothing doing in Canada's. Toronto are in good demand to pay 6¾ per cent.; none in market. Some first-class County have been placed at par.

Sundries.—City Gas has been sold at 108, and there are still buyers at that figure. Considerable sales of British-America Assurance took place at 55¼, and there are still buyers at that rate. Transactions in Canada Permanent Building Society occurred at 125 to 126; stock is now offered at 126. Sales of Western Canada Building Society were made at 121; little offering. Freehold is in good demand at 110 to 110½. Notwithstanding the large amount of forfeited Canada Landed Credit shares offered, they have advanced over 2 per cent. in the week. Several large mortgages were placed at rates to pay 8 per cent. There is an average demand for money.

BROWN'S FAILURE.

On Friday an examination of W. C. Chewett took place before the Judge of the County Court, under the Insolvent Act. The Royal Canadian Bank, the Merchants' Bank, the City Bank and Philip Brown & Co. were represented. Mr. Chewett testified that he was engaged in the publishing business, but sold out in April, 1867; entered into partnership with W. R. Brown, 2d Feby., 1868, but put no capital into the concern; dont know whether Brown had any capital in it; Brown stated he had between $10,000 and $20,000 in it; no statement was made out; Brown had real estate worth $40 to $50,000; the mistake was not converting his currency into gold day by day; large amounts were accumulated, and when gold went up loss was certain; Brown's business was simply speculation in gold; gave Brown the guarantee to the City Bank without knowing how he stood; gave a guarantee to the Royal Canadian; the City's guarantee was broken, and the debt due it was $50,000, but the bank subsequently made terms with Brown relative to its payment; the debt now due is the balance; half of Brown's property was settled on his wife prior to opening the account with the Royal Canadian; this property was mortgaged to the Royal Canadian in December last; I put no money into the concern; I had transactions with Brown before entering into partnership; lent him money; I had a claim on Chewett & Co. for $15,000, but assigned it to my mother in April, 1867; I built a house which cost me $25,000, and deeded it to my wife in Dec. 1867; assigned a mortgage on the Rossin House for $2,600 to my wife at same time; at the time of these conveyances was not a partner with Brown and had no idea of becoming such; I anticipated the making of a will; the conveyances, through neglect of my lawyer, were not registered till July 1868; my surplus, after making these settlements, was $14,000 stock in the Canada Permanent Building Society; $1,000 in Bank of Toronto; $3,000 Rossin House; $400 Yorkville and Vaughan Plank Road; $600 Western Assurance; cash due $2,000—gross total $30,000; my indirect liabilities amounted to $15,000, and direct to $10,000; I sold stock in the Canada Permanent to pay $7,500 to the City Bank in January last, as it was a debt before the settlements, and I wished to make the settlements secure; did not think I was insolvent; the firm could not at the time pay its debts in full; the Royal Bank fully understood our position as to the gold margin. (The President denied this); kept my private account at the Bank of Toronto; on 4th Feby., 1869, I owed it $10,000; gave a mortgage to Mr. Worts on Granville street property for $7,500, which amount he paid over to the Bank; cannot say why the mortgage was not made direct to the Bank; transfered to Mr. Copp the 100 Western Assurance shares to secure him in a $1,000 note; still hold $600 stock in the Rossin House, a debt of $925, shares in Yorkville Road, worth $40, and an interest in land in Bloor street worth $100; the City Bank holds a cheque of W. R. Brown & Co. for $3,000, but has security for it; have no further interest in my father's will; my brother lost everything in the Commercial Bank and I assigned him my interest in the estate without consideration; previous to my marriage there was no agreement relative to a settlement; my wife's relatives have frequently spoken to me about it; have heard Mr. Brown is in New York; have not heard from him since we stopped payment.

—Molson's bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on 1st April. Transfer books closed from the 16th to the 31st March.