

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chief Office, 19 Cornhill, London, England.

Capital, \$12,500,000. Invested, over \$2,000,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The distinguishing feature of this Company is the introduction of an equitable adjustment of charges, proportionate to each risk incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—For the pre-eminent advantages offered by this Company, see Prospectus and Circular—80 per cent. of profits divided among participating Policy Holders.—Economy of management guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO.,

General Agents for Canada.

FRED. COLLE, Secretary.

Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Surveyor—H. MUNRO, Montreal.

Inspector of Agencies—T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.

6-ly

DRY GOODS CIRCULAR,

SPRING 1866.

OUR STOCK WILL BE COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

BY THE

20TH OF MARCH.

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

CAVERHILL'S BUILDINGS,

59 St. Peter St.,

Montreal

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO

Chief Offices.—Liverpool, London, Montreal.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

T. B. Anderson, Esq., chairman, (Pres. B. of Montreal)

Alex. Simpson Esq., Dep. chairman (ch. Ontario Bk)

Henry Starnes, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank)

Henry Chapman, Esq., (mer.) R. S. Lyle, Esq., (mer.)

E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)

Capital paid up \$1,950,000. Reserved surplus Fund

\$5,000,000. Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000. Un-

divided Profit \$1,050,000; Total Funds in hand

\$15,250,000.

Revenue of the Comp'y.—Fire Premiums \$2,900,000;

Life Premiums \$1,050,000; Interest on Investments

\$800,000; Total Income, 1863, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business trans-

acted on reasonable terms

Head office, Canada Branch, Company's buildings,

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1-ly G. F. C. SMITH, Res. Secretary.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,

(Founded 1838)

THE SYSTEM AND REGULATIONS of the
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND have been so framed as to secure to its Policy Holders the utmost value for their payments, and include provisions in their favor on the following important points—

SMALL OUTLAY for Life Assurance.

NON-LIABILITY to FORFEITURE of Policy

LIBERAL RETURN for SURRENDER of Policy

FREEDOM FROM THE RISKS of PARTNERSHIP

On 5th April next,

The Books will be closed for the 27th Annual Balance.

Entrants on or before that date will secure ONE

YEAR'S earlier participation in Profits.

P. WARDLAW, Secretary.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

1-3m

SINCLAIR, JACK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, St. Andrew's

Buildings, St. Peter street, Montreal

Importers of East and West India and Mediterranean

Produce.

Constantly on hand, a large Stock of TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c., &c.

Consignments of BUTTER, PORK, FLOUR, WHEAT, and other products solicited.

The Sale of POT and PEARL ASHES shall have the very best and most prompt attention.

Sole Agents for COOTE'S celebrated GROUND ROCK SALT, for Dairy and Table use.

1-ly

THE HOME AND COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Office, 69 Cornhill, London, England.

Authorized Capital, \$10,000,000 Issued \$5,000,000
All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted on reasonable terms.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted without reference to England. General Agents for Canada,

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROTHERS.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.

HEAD OFFICE—CANADA BRANCH,

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, upstairs.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

Brokers for Sale and Purchase of Stocks, Securities and Real Estate.

Brokers and Commission Merchants for purchase and sale of Produce.

Special Correspondents for the Merchant Banking Company of London (Limited).

Royal Insurance Buildings, tower entrance, up

stairs.

10-ly

LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by British and Canadian Parliaments

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000 Stg.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER—£300,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Secretary

WILLIAM NIVIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

SHIPPING AGENTS, purchase and sell all descriptions of Produce on Commission, and likewise advance on consignments of same made to their friends in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Also are prepared to import on Commission and on favorable terms, all description of Groceries, Drugs, Oils and Paints, having first class connections in Great Britain for the execution of such orders.

Montreal, St. Sacrament and St. Nicholas streets.

THE TRADE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

AN OPENING FOR ENTERPRISE.

LUMBER is an article which, almost like wheat, will command a good price in any quarter of the globe. In placing a duty upon its entrance into the country, we believe the Americans will not injure us, but that this duty will fall mainly upon themselves. But whatever the result may be in this respect, we hope that our lumber dealers, aided by our shippers, will now make a determined effort to increase our lumber trade with foreign countries other than the United States, particularly those of South America.

There are few among us aware of the large trade in lumber carried on between New York, Boston, Portland, and other American cities, with Cuba, Brazil, the Argentine and Cosplatine Republics, and other countries in the South. During the past year we see by an annual report recently published, there were shipped from the port of New York alone, nearly 30,000,000 feet! This large quantity was distributed as follows: Cuba 2,062,000 feet; West Indies, 2,048,000 feet; Brazil, 2,062,000; Argentine Republic, 7,354,000; Cosplatine Republic, 6,694,000; Australia, 4,352,000. Hayti, 1,576,000; Peru, 1,341,000; and Africa, 1,006,000. These figures are given for New York alone, and it may be they are somewhat in excess, but Boston, Portland, and other Northern cities also ship considerable lumber, so that the trade may be set down as quite extensive. Now the question arises, where was this lumber originally obtained? The forests of New England may be said to have disappeared—the Americans have to buy lumber for themselves—how, then, comes it that such large shipments to South America can be made from Northern ports?

The solution of this problem is mainly to be found in their large purchases of Canadian lumber every year. We are among the greatest lumber-producing countries in the world, and next to Great Britain, the United States is our best customer. As they purchase largely of breadstuffs from us and sell again in Europe, so they seem to buy much of our lumber and re-sell to Southern countries with which they trade. Nor in the latter case do they make less profits than in the former.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of all descriptions of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE

IRON,

STEEL,

PIG IRON,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

CORDAGE,

RUBBER and LEATHER BELTING, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of

S A W S :

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Moccock's celebrated

AXES, EDGE TOOLS, &c.

MONTREAL REFINED IRON:

Bars and Sheets, Cut Scrap Nails.

Pressed, Clinch and Finishing, Iron and Zinc Shoe

Bills, Brads, &c.

Agents for Sharpe & Davy's English Gunpowder.

Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Company,

Fire and Life, of London, England.

Agents for National Provincial Marine Assurance

Company of London, England.

Warehouse and Offices, 385 & 387 St. Paul street,

Manufactories on Lachine Canal.

1-ly Montreal.

The prices obtained for certain kinds of lumber at Havana, Rio Janeiro, or Buenos Ayres, are enormous. Recent advices show that from \$35 to \$45 per thousand feet is obtainable for shipping boards at these places, and occasionally even a higher figure has been reached. At such prices as these, the Americans must make a handsome thing out of this traffic.

Why cannot Canadians supply this South American trade direct? Why allow Brother Jonathan to gobble up the largest share of the profits on lumber produced by us? There is certainly nothing to hinder us supplying Cuba, and in largely increasing our exports to the West Indies—and even the South American Republics offer an excellent opening for Canadian capital and enterprise. There are all the conditions which go to make up success. There are steady markets, high prices, and a constant demand. We should like to see some of our capitalists enter into this trade with energy and spirit, believing that what proves profitable to Americans—who only get the lumber at second-hand—would be greatly more so to Canadians, whose country produces it.

If Canada intends to make an endeavour to render itself less dependent upon the United States in matters of trade, such openings for enterprise as the one under consideration, must not pass unimproved. An argument frequently waged against our sending our breadstuffs to tropical countries is, that flour produced from wheat grown so far north as Canada, almost immediately sours in warm climates! But this objection in no way affects lumber, and the shipping risks are not very great. In short, we see no insuperable difficulties in the way of Canada securing the lion's share of the profits of this valuable trade.

Under Confederation, we should think, that this extension of our lumber trade would prove very advantageous to the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces. Lower Canada would also be benefitted in this respect. We would therefore reap a double advantage if we could carry on this trade with South America—an advantage which would doubtless add to our country's prosperity. Is not so desirable a result worthy of earnest efforts to accomplish it?

Coal Oil going Down!

Everybody was somewhat surprised when Coal Oil went up with such rapidity, some months ago. It was thought that the high prices would not be long maintained, but they kept up for a good while. We note, however, that there is now quite a decrease in value, at the Oil region. One of the local journals states that sales have taken place at Oil Springs, at as low as \$4.50 per bbl. for crude. The cause of this decrease does not appear. Some of the Oil-men believe it to be of a temporary character, and are storing up the Oil for better prices. The Crescent Company, at Petrolia, are said to have 3000 bbls in stock, for shipment to England as soon as navigation opens.