

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—50 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. COLE, Secretary.
Office, 385 and 387 St. Paul street, Montreal.
Surveyor—**H. MUNRO, Montreal.**
Inspector of Agencies—**T. C. LIVINGSTON, P.L.S.**
5-ly

T. JAMES CLAXTON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

THOMSON, CLAXTON & CO.,

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

St. Paul Street, Montreal

GEORGE OFFORD & CO.,

Contractors for Convict Labor at the Provincial Penitentiary,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in every description of **BOOTS and SHOES**, made almost exclusively by hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention.
5-ly Offices and Warehouse—Kingston, C. W.

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. Tulce, Esq.,** (mer.)
E. H. King, Esq., (General manager Bk of Montreal)
Capital paid up \$1,350,000; Reserved surplus Fund, \$5,000,000; Life Department Reserve \$7,250,000; Undivided 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, 1893, \$4,750,000.

All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business transacted 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 RETURNS 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.

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 COOKE'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, upstairs.

10-ly

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, FEBRUARY 9, 1896.

FROM WESTERN CANADA.

THE receipts of produce at all points continue unexpectedly small. It has generally been thought, notwithstanding the heavy deliveries of grain during the autumn, that there yet remained in the country a good haul of the product of last year's harvest. Barley was such an immense crop and took so long to market, that it was believed wheat was only partially delivered. It was therefore generally anticipated that there would be a great deal of activity in the produce trade during the winter, and that every other branch of business would feel the good effect. Thus far this expectation has not been verified, and even to fill ordinary milling orders, prices of wheat have advanced three to five cents per bushel. Generally speaking, along the frontier the sleighing has been very indifferent; but for the past fortnight it has been good in the counties north and west of Toronto, the sources from which the great bulk of the Wheat supply was expected. We can hardly believe that the Grain has been exhausted, yet we must confess that the small deliveries thus far form a conclusion in that direction. It is most important that all the produce in the country should be sent to market before the middle of March. The Reciprocity Treaty will expire in five weeks more, and we earnestly trust that, during that short period, every effort will be made to realize the best possible price in all that the country has to spare.

But notwithstanding the limited deliveries of grain, there is an unexpectedly large supply of pork from all sections. It was a generally received impression that American drivers and dealers had brought up all the hogs on foot that could be spared. But thus far in the season the supplies have been most satisfactory, and farmers are realizing an excellent price for all offered. The crop of peas last year was most abundant, and is proving most remunerative thus converted into good fat pork. In Toronto, Hamilton, and elsewhere large quantities are being bought for packing and curing for the English Market, while American dealers are competing in shipments across the border.

ABOUT RATES OF POSTAGE.

WE give every credit to the present and past Postmasters General of this Province, and to their able Deputy, Mr. Griffin, now of Ottawa, who has always been in the van of Postal enterprise; but with due deference to them, we think the time has come for agitating for a little further postal reform. Five cents for a single letter is perhaps not too much for one that has to travel over five hundred miles to its destination,

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

SAWS:

Circular, Gang, Crosscut, Webs, &c.

Moscock'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 Sharps & Dary'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.

but it does seem rather too high for sending from one neighbouring town to another. We cannot say whether discriminating rates would be found to answer in practice; but if not, the universal rate should be lowered rather than the rate for short distances kept up. In the United States, a letter goes from any part of the Union to any other for three cents, and we can see no good reason why we should have more to pay in Canada.

Again, it does seem absurd that a letter can go from Montreal to Jamaica for five cents, but, if it has to pass the border and be delivered at Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg, or Buffalo, it must pay ten. There is a fine opening here for our present Postmaster General to make a new and popular Postal treaty. Surely there can be no reason why a letter from Canada to the States should pay more than eight cents—five for our own postage and three for the American. But even that should, and we think could be lessened by agreement. It would be a fine thing to say that for three cents a letter should go from any one part of this continent to any other. Yet why should it not be? There are traditions, we know, about the expediency of having the Post-Offices always self-sustaining. And ours is only just self-sustaining now, if, indeed, it be so in reality, and not by evading or getting charged to other services certain Postal subsidies. But whether these traditions embody a true theory is questionable, and it is not certain that a three cent postage rate would not produce as much as five and ten cent rates.

The money order system, too, has not yet been established between Canada and the United States. The variations in the value of American currency are, no doubt, perplexing, and may hinder the establishment of an international money order system for a time, but some steps should be taken to overcome this, just as they have been taken in customs matters. It would be a great boon to Canadians and Americans too, who have an infinitude of small mutual pecuniary transactions, if a good money order system were established, by which they could avoid brokerage, commission, exchange, and the other small but vexatious charges which are now involved in sending money from one side of the border to the other.

We have a few other words to say about the Post Office charges. It is time that we are in advance of the United States in the matter of the rate of postage to England. But are there not good reasons why the cost of a letter to England should not be reduced from twelve and a half cents to five or even three? Perhaps, as a mere business matter, they would not pay, but as an emigration measure it would. Our best emigrant agents are our settlers. Our best tracts and most effective invitations to Canada are these settlers' letters. Would it not answer our purpose to sacrifice a considerable sum of money annually, to ensure two or three of these going across the water for one that goes at present?