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CITY OF

MONTREAL.

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW.

LEADING FIRMS AND MONEYED INSTITUTIONS.

MONTREAL:
ISSUED BY THE HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY.
GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.
1886.

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PREFACE.

MONTREAL, as the great metropolis of British North America, is the principal centre of Canadian enterprise, industry and commerce. It occupies relatively the same position, as regards capital and bulk of import and export trade, as does New York in the United States. It is the centre point of the great system of waterways and the nearest great port to Europe. Its railway and shipping interests are immense, and it is one of the greatest manufacturing centres on this continent. The banks and banking institutions of the city are conducted on a secure basis, so much so that the Bank of Montreal is ranked third among the mighty monetary organizations of the world. In point of wealth, culture, and influence, the city holds a commanding position, and abundantly demonstrates the rapid strides the country has made in a decade. It is splendidly built, well governed, and has a thriving population of over 180,000.

That it is the favored seat of commerce is evident from the fact that the head offices of the great railway and steamship lines are situated there, its harbor being regarded as one of the finest in America, and is, in fact, the commercial *entrepôt* for half a continent. The recent completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a line extending from ocean to ocean, affords a direct route from the Pacific to Montreal, bringing through freight from China and Japan, as well as grain from the Northwest, where it forms the cargoes of the large number of steamships plying there.

Under the present protective tariff, it is the recognized centre of the cotton, iron, and other great staple industries, and has profitable trade relations with France, Brazil, and the West Indies.

In the fall and winter of 1885-6, Montreal passed through a terrible social as well as commercial ordeal. The frightful scourge of a small-pox epidemic threatened for a time the good order of the community, and shook its mercantile and industrial institutions, and caused considerable though not permanent injury. This was almost directly due to flagrant exaggerations as to the extent and danger of the disease, published widespread, and assiduously circulated by unprincipalled merchants of rival cities, envious of Montreal's immense trade. The result is well known. The city passed through a season of brief depression; all departments of trade and commerce suffered seriously; it being computed that not less than one hundred millions of dollars was lost to Montreal's business interests. Notwithstanding this the merchants and manufacturers withstood the storm, and standt o-day on as sound a commercial basis as ever.

In the spring of 1886, following closely on this disaster, came the most destructive flood Montreal has ever known, the amounts of damage done to all branches of trade, as well as private property, it being impossible to estimate. The sound standing of the merchants and leading men generally, averted much, however, of the misery and want which otherwise would have been felt by the poorer classes in the inundated district.

The first part of the work contains a comprehensive historical and descriptive sketch of the Dominion, of its immense agricultural and mineral resources, and a large amount of statistics and other important information of the country, much of which was obtained by personal investigation by the author, the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, while Governor-General of Canada. Profusely illustrated, the book is invaluable as imparting the most recent information. Following is an interesting historical sketch of Montreal, from the time of its foundation, with many graphic illustrations, and much valuable intelligence of the trade and commerce of the city.

The third part comprises reviews of the leading merchants, manufacturers, banks and bankers, insurance companies and business firms, being an epitome of the most enterprising representatives of the various branches of industries, and containing the names of such houses the repute of which warrants these recommendations to the purchasing public.

In presenting this work to the public, the publishers feel assured that any slight discrepancies in the data will be generously overlooked. The book represents an outlay of considerable capital, the facts contained in the sketches of the various business houses and leading merchants being secured with no small amount of labor at the hands of our reporters, and, while written in a laudable vein, are, nevertheless, accurate and trustworthy, and given with a due regard to the correct interpretation of the information at our disposal.

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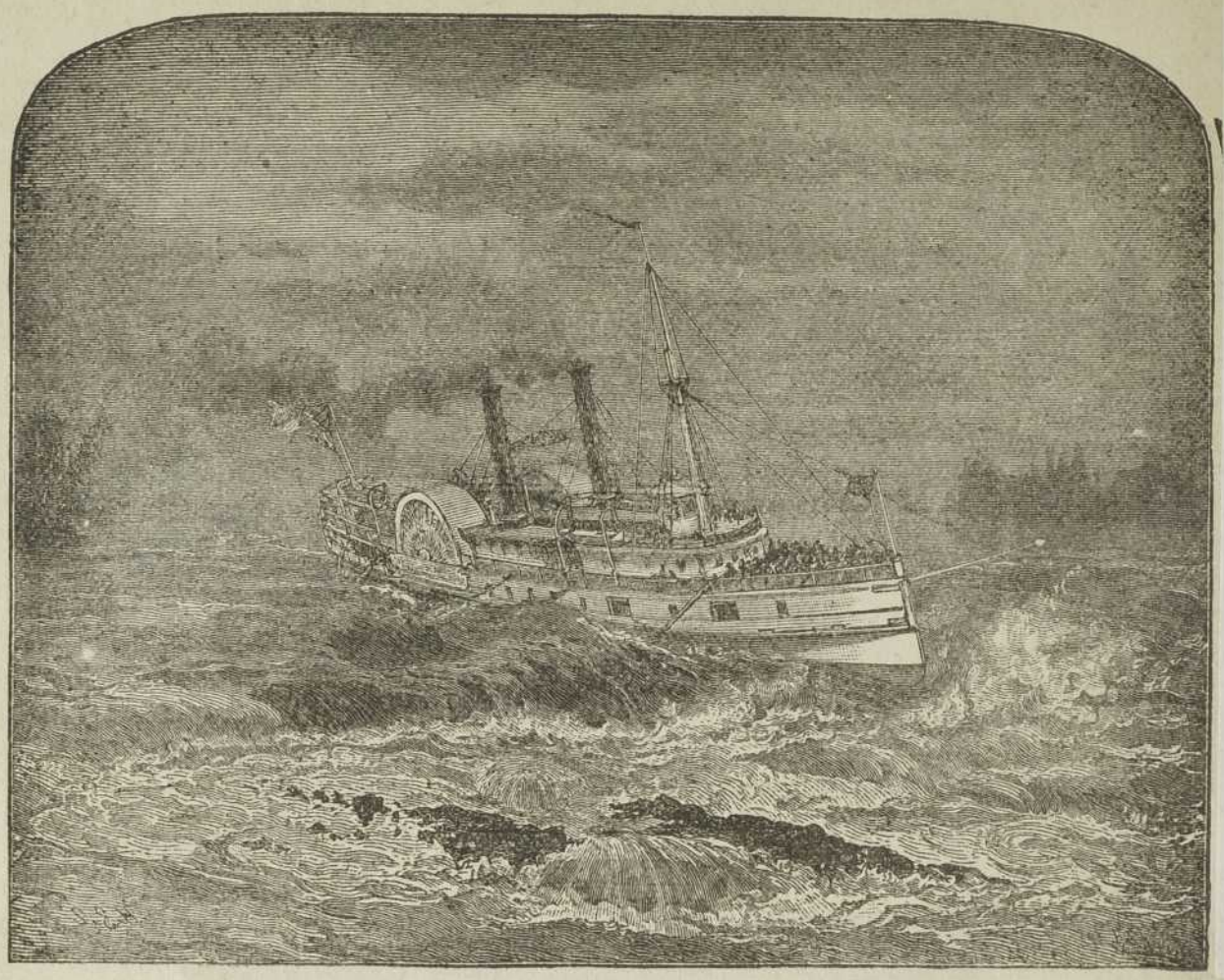

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. A leading feature in the commerce of Montreal, is that portion of the shipping interests engaged in the navigation of the inland waters of Canada. The principal company engaged in this business is that known as the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which runs a daily Mail Line of Steamers between Toronto, Quebec, the Saguenay and intermediate ports. The company was founded in 1845, by Mr. Sincennes, with headquarters at Sorel, and was called the Richelieu, and their one steamer with which they commenced business was christened the same name. In 1848 the Jacques Cartier was added, and in 1855 the Victoria and Napoleon, 350 tons each, were built, and placed on the route between Montreal and Quebec. In 1858 the opposition steamer "Quebec" was bought out from the Torrance company, who retired from the contest, leaving the Richelieu in possession of the field. In 1860 the Columbia was purchased, and in the following year the Europe was added to the fleet. In 1862 the company amalgamated with the Lake St. Peter and Terrebonne, and L'Assomption Lines, which increased their capacity by four new boats, which were placed to ply between Montreal and Three Rivers, Chambly, Terrebonne and L'Assomption; by this amalgamation the capital of the company was raised to $230,000. By this time the passenger traffic had become so large and important that the company determined to meet its requirements by placing on the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, a line of passenger steamers second to none in America. In 1861 the Montreal was built at a cost of $120,000. In 1863 the St. Francois Yamesk was purchased, and in the following year the magnificent steamer Quebec was built at a cost of $172,000. The Quebec is a representative steamer of the line. Her hull, which was built to order in England, is of Bessemer steel; she carries two tiers of staterooms above her main deck, and has a total length of 282 feet 6 inches; she is fitted with two boilers placed in the hold, a low pressure engine and skeleton walking beam; her ordinary speed is twenty miles an hour, but she can steam much faster if necessary. The large saloon placed aft is a model of comfort and elegance, capable of seating 200 guests, and a well-appointed cuisine supplies first-class refreshments to the numerous passengers. The Quebec is fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience, and furnished throughout in the most elegant and luxurious manner. In 1875 the company came into possession of the steamers running from Montreal west to Toronto and Hamilton, and the name was changed to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, with a capital of $1,500,000. Since that time various attempts at competition have been made, only to be shortly abandoned, and the vessels engaged therein either amalgamated with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company or had to seek fresh fields of industry. Their latest acquisitions are the steamers Union and St. Lawrence of the Saguenay line, thus giving them complete control of the traffic on the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, from Toronto to the Saguenay. They have besides, local boats daily from Montreal to Boucherville, Laprairie, Longueil and Elmwood, and run a triple line of ferry boats between St. Helen's Island, the Canal Basin, Jacques Cartier wharf, and Hochelaga, and make a specialty of steamers for excursions and pleasure parties. Mr. L. A. Senecal, the president of the company, is a gentleman of vast experience in shipping and railway business, and many of the great public enterprises of the Province owe their success to his clear foresight and extraordinary talents. The principal duty of administering the affairs of the company devolves upon the General Manager, Capt. J. B. Labelle, a gentleman whose long and practical experience in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, qualifies him for the onerous duties of the office, which he discharges with so much credit to himself, advantage to the company, and satisfaction to the general public.

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Walker, J. H., wood engraver	137
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Ward, Joseph, produce, etc	140
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SPECIAL NOTICES AND REMOVALS.

Hatters and Furriers.

C. ROBERT & CO.,
61 S. Lawrence Street.

RIVET & PICOTTE,
68 St. Lawrence Street.

Furniture.

S. PHILLIPS;
224 St. Lawrence Street.

Carpenter and Joiner.

E. J. BRIGGS,
763 Craig Street.

Scale Manufacturer

ALEX. GORDON,
73 College Street.

Importers and Manufacturers.

TELLIER, ROTHWELL & CO.
Removed to No. 8 Debrosels St. See page 114.

Wholesale Carpets.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON
Removed to Nos. 1829 & 1831 Notre Dame St.
See page 153.

Havana Cigars.

J. RATTRAY & CO.,
Warehouse, 428 St. Poul Street. See page 162.

Plumber and Tinsmith.

N. SICOTTE & SONS,
327 St. Lawrence Street.

Bell Hanger and Blacksmith.

J. E. MACDONALD,
762 Craig Street.

Picture and Mirror Frame Makers.

W. H. HOPE,
38½ & 40 Bluery Street.

GEO. WELDON,
123 Bluery Street.

General Household Goods.

WM. SEMMELHERD,
83 St. Lawrence Street.

Hardware and Paints.

FRED. A. LALLEMAND
Removed to Nos. 50 and 52 Dupre Lane. See page 152.

Jeweler and Watchmaker.

M. COCHENTHALER,
Removed to 149 St. James Street. See page 112.

Agricultural Implements and Safes.

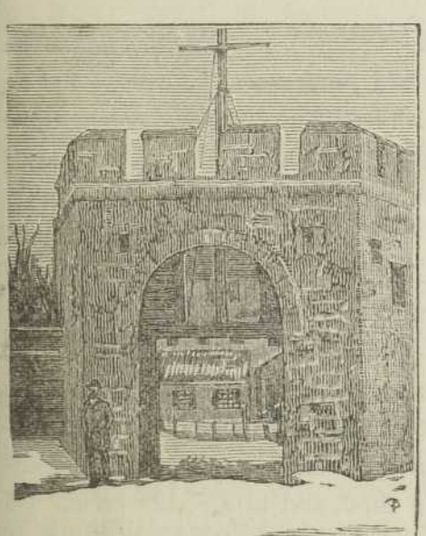
S. S. KIMBALL,
577 Craig Street. P. O. Box 945. See page 174.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Dominion of Canada—Harvesting by Improved Machinery.

A BRIEF REVIEW, HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE, ITS COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES, ADAPTED FOR THE PERUSAL OF CITIZENS, STRANGERS AND TRAVELLERS, AND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO THE DOMINION.

By the Most Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.G., etc., etc., etc.



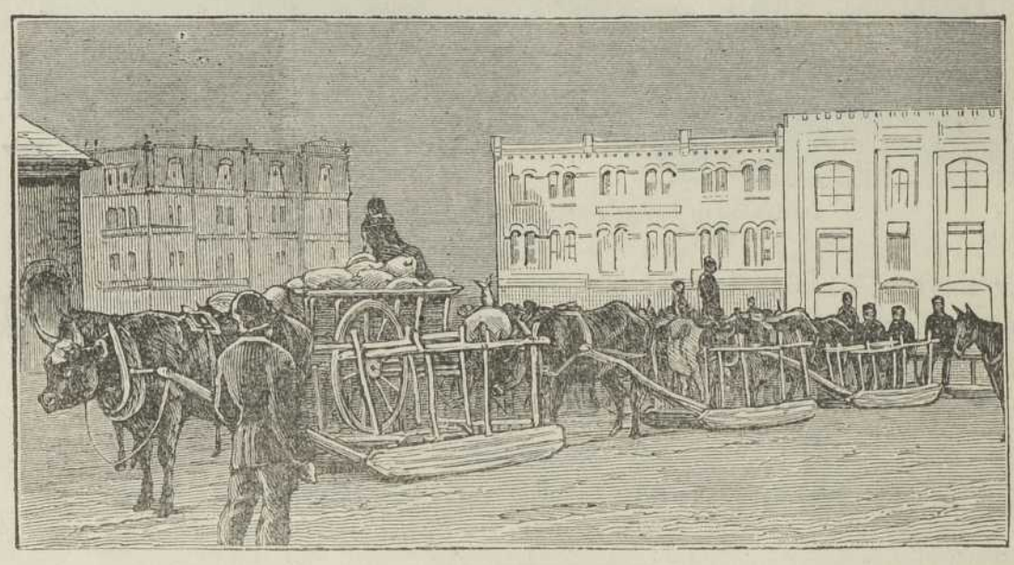
The Last of Fort Garry—A Memento of the Manitoba Rebellion.

Our "Scientists" have shown that they can do more than read "the Testimony of the Rocks." They can read the signs of the times, and lead the way in those social relations which do as much as statecraft to bind communities together. They have given statesmen an example in deciding to hold the annual gathering of the British Association in Greater Britain. They have looked beyond our own island at the wider fields where we have planted the broad territories of our Empire. An invitation to visit Montreal, in Canada, was accepted, and this acceptance has proved that men who lead in much of the intellectual life of England know that "England" is not only that country which lies between the Tweed and the Channel. Wherever the Union Jack floats, England lives, and the reciprocal courtesies of the great men of each locality in our Empire will serve to show to foreigners that one pulse of patriotism beats in the veins of each limb of our mighty Union.

As the Silurian and Laurentian rock-beds stretch under the seas from the mother land to Canada, so do the firm bonds of mutual interest and brotherly affection cause the two peoples to stand together on the ground of a common Imperial origin, a common present purpose, with equal hopes of a profitable and inseparable future alliance.

As with Canada, so it is with our sons grown strong in Australia and New Zealand. Empress of the Southern Seas, Australia is one with us, and nothing but the greater time necessary for a visit can stand in the way of a journey on the part of the British Association to the Antipodes. This, too, will be overcome; and as our Southern cousins have sent us their cricketers, we are bound to send them "a representative team" of men who can hit as hard with the weapons of the mind as can the batsmen of either country with the "willow." But to say the truth, there is a great deal that is trying to the average human being, even if he be a man of science, in the sea journey. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

Not long ago I heard an enthusiastic Canadian speak to an assembly, in the Hall of the Society of Arts, on the subject of the proposed Montreal meeting. Many of the British Association were present, and the speaker endeavored to show that the enterprise on which they



Dominion of Canada—Ox Train, Market Square, Winnipeg.

were bent was a mere trifle in the matter of endurance. It was nothing; yet how much the audience evidently desired those two nothings in the way of sea journeys to be over! Yet he managed to imbue the trembling and doubtful geologists with some confidence. It is natural that a geologist should like to be on land. What can he do with his hammer at sea? The planks of the deck may be interesting to a botanist; but nothing about the ship can interest a geologist, unless it be the iron in the engine-room. And, from the contemplation of that, the evil smell must banish him. But the meteorologist, the mathematician, and men following physical scientific study, may find interest and amusement in the various problems suggested by the huge machine which so regularly beats out its path over the swinging waters. Yes, it was evident that among that audience there were some inspired with hope that even the Atlantic would not be so terrible. So the orator confidently began. "The voyage is after all not long. The ships belonging to the Allan and Dominion Lines are magnificent, and most comfortably provided in accommodation, in food, and in an able crew. On leaving Liverpool the first heavy waves are met off the coast of Ireland, and several fine days may assuredly be looked for, while on the seventh you will be beyond the Banks of Newfoundland. Then in the Straits of Belleisle you find shelter. During the remaining two or three days you will be in smooth water. Quebec will be reached after a quiet time in the gulf of the river, and you will walk to land and take the rail, and the superior cars of the Grand Trunk Railway."

Yet of one feature—a chilly one, certainly, although not likely to be seen in the late summer passage—we should speak. This is the ice on the Atlantic. This is either floe ice which

drifts from the frozen bergs of the Polar Sea, and is only met in June by the steamers, or it is the berg ice broken off from the great glaciers of Greenland and the high coasts around Baffin's Bay. In spring the passage through Belleisle is full of floating pieces, and I have seen an iceberg grounded there even in November, its white glistening sides reflected in a deep indigo sea, while its cold peak stood forth in strong relief against the light saffron of a sky dyed with the reflection of the sunset. It was a late comer from the tall ice cliffs, which, driven downward and shoreward by the pressure of the frozen inland masses, break off in immense fragments, and topple over into the ocean currents, to be carried by them southward until melted by the sun's heat, and the warmer waters along the coast of the United States. The boulders which strew the sides of the channel of the St. Lawrence, as well as every ledge on the floors of the ocean, have been carried by such agencies of ice and current, and often when

Dominion of Canada—Lumber Industries—Hauling Logs.

the rivers break their winter chains and send them grinding along on the loosened torrent, you may see the geological problem which of old puzzled people solved before your eyes; for large stones are being rapidly carried along to be at last sunk below the tides, when the white chariot which has borne them has been dissolved. To the navigator these wandering bergs are a nuisance, for care has to be taken to avoid them. But even a collision with one of them is not enough to damage a good modern ship so as to destroy her power of making port. The *Arizona*, when she "collided" with an ice mountain on her way from New York, had her fore compartment stove in, but the water-tight doors prevented any further flooding of her frame, and she steamed to St. John as if nothing had happened, and thence, after a short delay, finished her voyage to Britain. With a good look-out, and with the care always taken by the Canadian liners not to run too fast in fog or dirty weather, there is no danger. Indeed, the amount of risk incurred when a traveller puts himself on board a Transatlantic vessel of the first-class, is far less than that involved in an ordinary railway journey. The Arctic current is passed in about two days' steaming. It pours along the Labrador coasts, of which our voyagers will only see the southern fringe. But an interesting question is about to be solved in connection with the floes. Do they, or do they not, stop the way altogether to the practical and yearly use of Hudson's Bay by blocking Hudson's Straits? The Fur Company of "Adventurers Trading" thither have for a century run sailing ships into the Bay once every

year, and very few have been lost. It is naturally argued that if sailing ships can make their way with such certainty as to make it worth the while on the part of the Company to send them to Fort Churchill, it must surely be easier to traverse the Straits, pay the Fort a visit, and return in safety by means of steamers. If this be the case, the shortest route to the interior wheat lands of the continent is open for a time. But for how long a time? That is the question. Manitoba has been pressing for an answer, and the Canadian Government have acceded to her wishes in preparing an expedition which shall take scientific notes. The years probably vary greatly in affording a more or less open passage. Dr. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, once left James's Bay, which is the southern portion of Hudson's Sea, on the 13th of September in a sailing craft. A week was occupied in crossing into the Straits, and then three more weeks went by before favoring winds brought the ship into the open sea.

Dominion of Canada—Grand Fountain, Horticultural Gardens, Toronto.

During the four weeks thus occupied the weather was so warm that the men attended on the Sundays the service on deck with no extra clothing, and very little ice was seen. Of course the late autumn of that year may have been an exceptionally mild season. But the fact that so much open water often exists proves the wisdom of the expenditure of some money in exploration and careful observation. Old Hudson Bay men are always ready to swear that there is nothing like the old method, and that the screws of "propellers" are certain to get crushed, and that wooden sailing ships are the only ships which can with safety and certainty make the voyage; but—*nous verrons.*

Let us leave these hyperborean problems and look at the shores of Labrador or Newfoundland. Those of the northern land are low, those of the southern island bold, indented, and picturesque. It was upon these that the gaze fell of the first European who discovered the New World, when Eric the Red's son, Lief, coasted along them in his Norse galley in the days when, as Humboldt says, "the Caliphate of Bagdad was still flourishing under the Abbassides, and while the rule of the Samanides, so favorable to poetry, still flourished in Persia." Nine hundred years have since come and gone, but these shores remain as they were, for the thick woods of light firs are uncleared, and the deer on the land, and the seals, the white porpoises, and the wild fowl of the waters have almost as "good a time" as they enjoyed in those old days. Newfoundland still receives with loyalty a Governor sent out by the Old

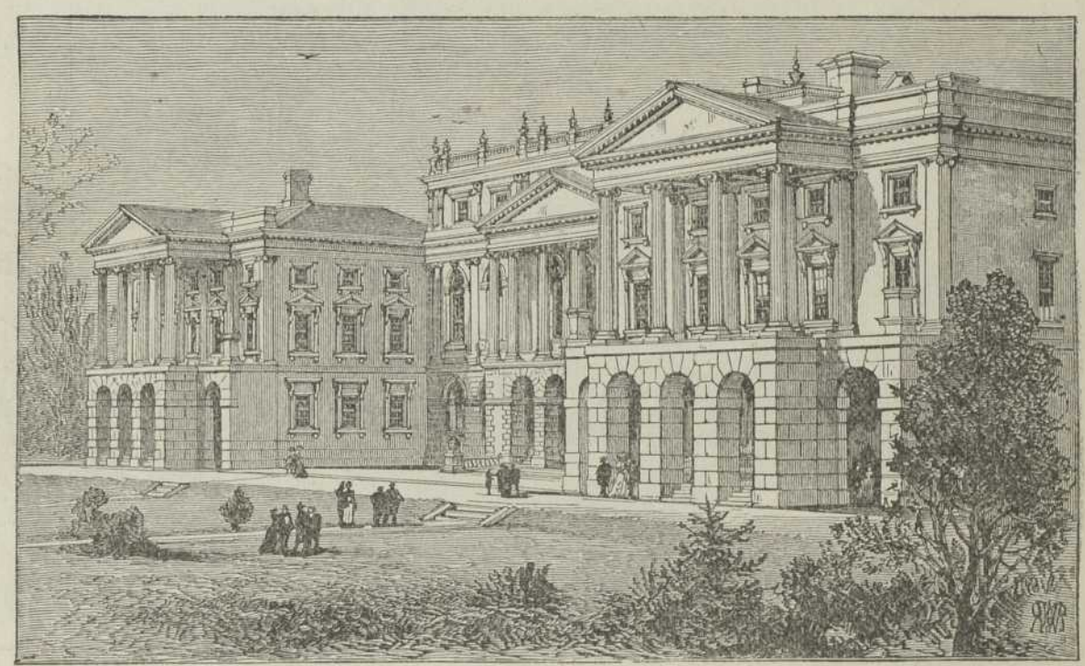
Country, instead of following the example of the Provinces of the Dominion, which, with equal loyalty, receive a Governor nominated as the representative of monarchical democracy by the Canadian Government. For two terms she has had the happiness of having a distinguished sailor and colonial statesman, namely, Sir John Glover, to preside over her councils. Sir John has lately returned to his first transatlantic love after a brief connection with a group of the fair West Indian Isles. As all the world knows, he was to have led the expedition against King Coffee in Ashantee. But at the eleventh hour a change in the views of the military authorities of England took place, and Sir Garnet Wolseley with regular troops was sent out, leaving to Sir John Glover the task of making an attack to divert the attention of

Dominion of Canada—Rideau House, Ottawa, Residence of the Governor-General.

the enemy by a parallel march with his gallant black "Houssa" levies. The part thus allotted to Sir John Glover he undertook with the greatest success, but at one point of the march Fortune seemed to declare against him. A native chief living some distance up country swore that he could not provide the necessary transport. It was well known that he was perfectly able to do so, and after a conference which had proceeded uselessly for a whole morning a flat refusal was given by the black sovereign. Sir John's ire was up, and he rose, and with dignity and precision hurled at the dark dignitary a rough chair on which he had been sitting. It caught him in the right place, and in two hours the necessary number of porters were ready. This story, like many another, became distorted in the telling of it. Sir John was nominated for the Newfoundland Government, and some one in England wrote to a friend in Newfoundland, saying, "Look out for your next Governor, for he is not a man to be trifled with. *He knocked his last Prime Minister down with an armchair!*"

As Sir John is now in calm water in his gubernatorial armchair, and we have accompanied the British Association into the smooth waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this point of the journey is not a bad one for considering the political character of the country whose waters we have entered. We may travel on land from any point on the right or left bank of the sea-like river until we find ourselves on the Pacific coast, and yet we shall always be under the Union Jack with the maple wreath on its blue field, and within the Canadian domains.

The whole of this enormous territory is divided into Provinces, whose limits are probably not all permanently fixed. For instance, among those which originally formed part of the Confederation, it is possible that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or one of them, may amalgamate with Prince Edward Island. Again, in the newly-settled country of the Central Continent great spaces have been provisionally named, but as time fills them with people



Dominion of Canada—Osgoode Hall, City of Toronto.

their bounds may be found to be ill-set, and a readjustment may be made. On the other hand, it is curious to observe with what tenacity the several States of the American Union, whether they be small or big, have kept to the original lines marked out for them when much of their land was unexplored forest or unknown prairie. The Americans gave in the beginning the title of "Sovereign" States to the members of their Union, and it was a moot point whether a State had or had not the right to secede from the Federation, disastrous as such a proceeding must prove to national life. That point was settled in favor of national autonomy by the Civil War which raged between the North and South from 1861 to 1865. The Canadians when they drew up their scheme of Federation were careful to eliminate as far as possible the dangers which might spring from weakness of the Central Power. They provided fully for local rule and for a National Government. Each Provincial Government was given full power to make laws for the education of children, for the manner in which property should be held and devolve, and for the raising of revenue for local purposes. But it is not allowed to any but the National Power to alter the Criminal Code, which is uniform throughout the Dominion. No individual Province can arm and maintain troops, lay on export and import duties, control navigation, or make a railway beyond its own borders, without Federal authority.

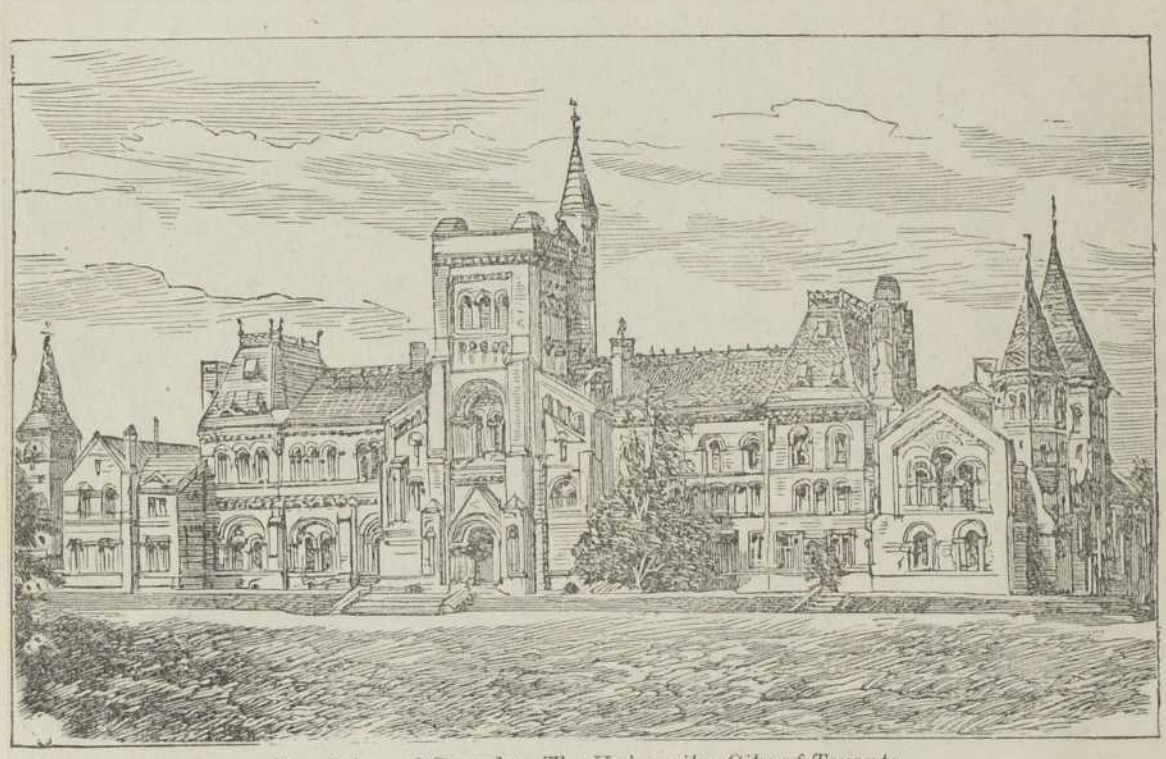
The Union was not brought about in a day. It was the result of long and anxious discussion. It was born of the necessity to have greater common strength, not against an enemy, but against the impotency inseparable from disorganization. Railway and navigation works were wanted, and isolated colonies could not execute them. But there was much opposition. Many in the French Province did not like the plan, fearing that it might diminish the security of the Treaty rights of the French for the preservation of their laws, language, and institutions. Nova Scotia, too, had a strong party against the proposal. Prince Edward Island only joined her sisters after they had joined hands, and Newfoundland has consistently kept to her resolve to remain alone. But the rights of all who joined, or may join, are carefully guarded. Quebec was made the "Pivot Province," in that she had a certain number of representatives, and the representation of the others was based on the numbers

Dominion of Canada—Winter Amusements—Fancy Dress Skating.

she sent. In Sir John MacDonald's words, spoken in 1865, "The whole thing is worked by a simple Rule of Three. For instance, we have in Upper Canada one million four hundred thousand; in Lower Canada one million one hundred thousand. Now the proposition is simply this:—Lower Canada has a right with one million one hundred thousand to sixty-five members, how many members should Upper Canada have? The same rule applies to the other Provinces, the proportion is always observed, and the principle of population carried out. . . . . If an increase is made in the numbers in the House, Lower Canada is still to be made the pivot on which the whole calculation will turn." But all these safeguards could not prevent misgivings among some of Quebec's worthiest sons. Their feelings were like those which prompted the old Scottish peers at the time of the Union with England. It was, in their fears, "the end of a noble old song." "Confederation," said one of them, "only exists as a scheme. But when the different Provinces shall meet in the Federal Parliament as on a field of battle, when they have there contracted the habit of contending with each

other to cause their own interests, so various and so incompatible with each other, to prevail, and when, from repetition of this undying strife, jealousy and inevitable hatred shall have resulted, our sentiments towards the other Provinces will no longer be the same; and should any great danger, in which our safety would depend upon our united condition, arise, it would then, perhaps, be found that our Federal Union had been the signal for our own disunion."

Such gloomy views were met by the firm and confident language of another French Canadian statesman. "If we remain alone," he exclaimed, "we can aspire to no position, we can give rein to no ambition, as a people. We have at the present time as many systems of judicature as we have Provinces; with Confederation, on the contrary, this defect will be removed, and there will be but two systems, one for Lower Canada, because our laws are different from



Dominion of Canada—The University, City of Toronto.

those of the other Provinces, because we are a separate people. . . . There are also now as many different tariffs as there are different Provinces—as many commercial and customs regulations as Provinces. Currency and the interest of money are also regulated by different systems in the several Provinces. But with Confederation all these matters would be under the control of one Central Legislature. . . . There is another alternative that is proposed to Confederation—annexation to the United States. I do not believe there is a single member in the House or out of the House who would consent to the annexation of Canada to the United States. I now come to the other alternative proposed—that of independence. Men may be found, both in the House and out of it, who will be disposed to say that we had better have Independence than Confederation. For my part, I believe that the independence of the British North American Provinces would be the greatest misfortune which could happen to them; it would be to leave us to the mercy of our neighbors, and to throw us into their arms."

The tone of this speech was in complete harmony with that which was delivered by Sir John MacDonald. "If we wish," he said, "to form a great nationality, commanding the respect of the world, able to hold our own against all opponents, and to defend those institutions we prize; if we wish to have one system of government, and to establish a commercial union, with unrestricted Free Trade, between the people of the five Provinces, belonging as they do to the

same nation, obeying the same Sovereign, owing the same allegiance, and being for the most part of the same blood and lineage; if we wish to be able to afford to each other the means of mutual defence and support against aggression and attack, this can only be obtained by a union of some kind between the weak and scattered boundaries composing the British North American Provinces." And later, in the same speech, he continued, "I am strongly of opinion that year by year, as we grow in population and strength, England will more see the advantage of maintaining the alliance between British North America and herself. Instead of looking upon us as a merely dependent colony, England will have in us a friendly nation, a subordinate, but still a powerful people, to stand by her in North America in peace and in war."

And now, in looking back upon this speech, it may be well to remember that Lord Derby, speaking in 1884, said that he did not know where the public man could now be found who would venture to propose the separation of the colonies from the mother country. Already,

Dominion of Canada—Mail Train from Selkirk to Winnipeg.

therefore, the prophecy that the tying together of the separate sticks into one faggot would provide fuel for patriotic ardor among the colonists, and respect in the mother country towards her great dependencies, has proved true. Canada presents to the world the spectacle of a united people, daily and hourly growing in strength and union. Her alliance will soon be a prize, her dependence is a lessening fear even to the most nervous and responsibility-hating politician. In her institutions she has kept to the model shown by the three kingdoms. There is the representative of the Sovereign in the Governor-General, who is bound to be a Constitutional ruler, giving to the Ministry, representing the majority of the House of Commons, his loyal support. It is his duty to use his moral influence with his Ministers for what he conceives to be the public good ; but his opinions as expressed to them must remain unheard beyond the Council Chamber. Where he sees danger to the Imperial connection, it is also his duty to make known his views ; perhaps, if occasion require it, to a larger audience. There is a Senate, having the attributes, but hardly the strength, of the British House of Lords; and there is the People's Assembly, the House of Commons, chosen by a low but not by a universal suffrage. The number in the popular House is at present 212. The debates in the Commons display great talent, and among no section of the population is forensic ability more

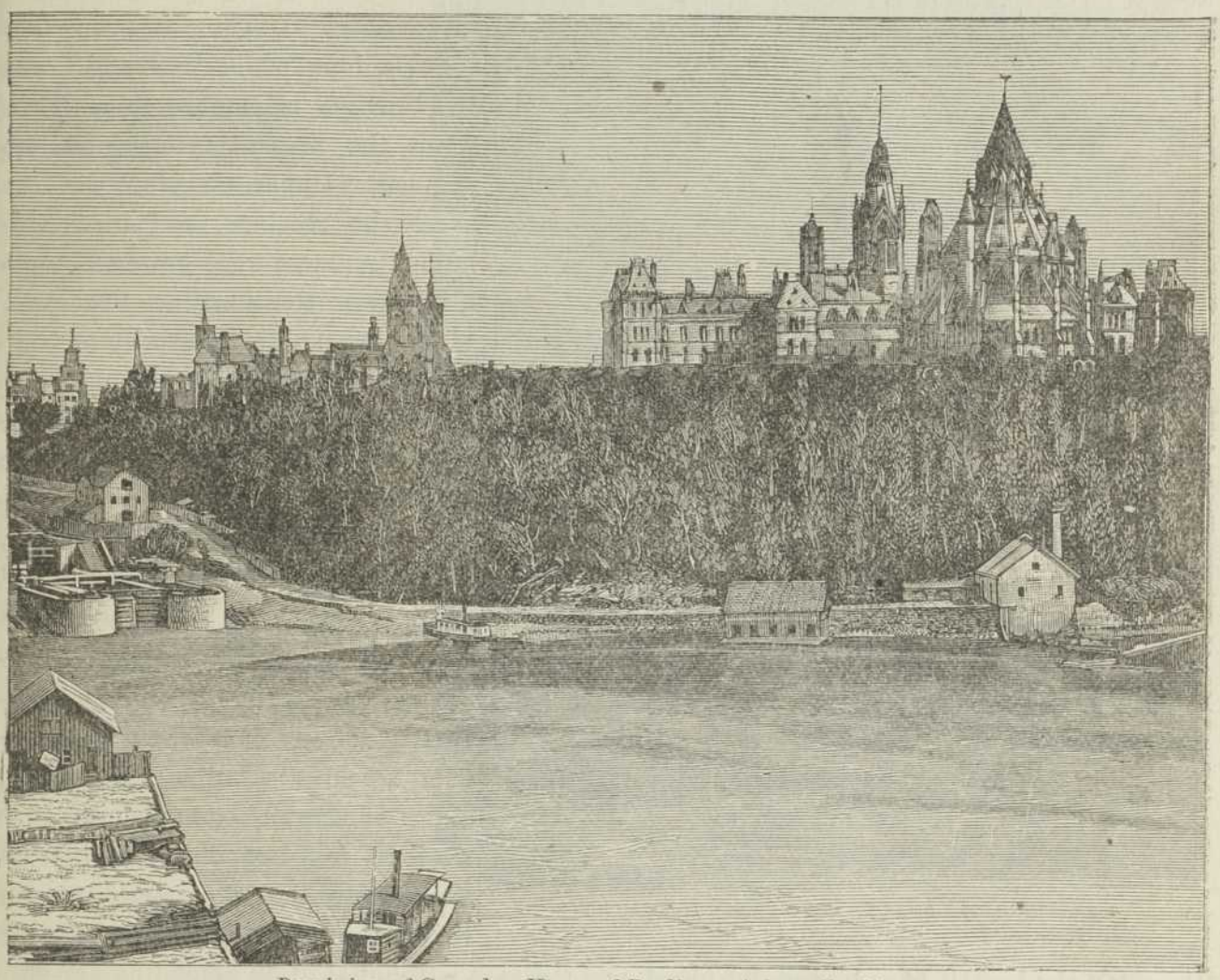
frequently shown than among the French Canadians. Lawyers and physicians are perhaps in a majority in this assembly, and it is said that when one of the members fainted on the floor of the House, one half of the representatives of the people rushed up to render him their medical assistance! Most of the Provinces have two Chambers, although the most populous, namely Ontario, is content with one. The nation represented in these assemblies will have a wide continuous belt of populated territory stretching right across the continent. The only sections where their numbers will be sparse are those also which are strong in defensive positions, and in the difficulties the country presents to an enemy as well as to the swarms of settlers. These two tracts are, first, the region along the north of Lake Superior; and, secondly, that where the triple chains of the Rocky Mountains, the Selkirk and the Cascade ranges shut out from the mild Pacific coast the severer temperatures of the central continent.

Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada.

If we compare the capabilities Canada shows for the possession of a continuous belt of population from sea to sea, with the capacity of any given belt belonging to the United States, and stretching across from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we shall find that the comparison is favorable to the Northern land. Although what the maps call "the great American Desert" has been proved to be in many places capable of settlement and cultivation, yet there are vast spaces on any given line from east to west in the United States which cannot be profitably used. There is an aridity which defies the agriculturist, if he cannot procure water sufficient for irrigation. There is nothing more curious in the physical problems of any country than that furnished by some of the great plains of America. It seems as though the whole surface was being raised and desiccated. There is evidence enough that in remote ages there was an abundance of water in these parched regions. To the south the sands of New Mexico, Southern California, and Arizona are the sands of an old sea bottom. In Wisconsin the country, now bare and dry, shows the traces of many lakes ; and innumerable mounds, the work of old dwellers in the land, prove that numbers of human beings lived, worked, and died on the enormous steppes. On the other hand, to the north, while the same process of the raising and drying of the land is evidently in progress, it has not proceeded so far. There are dry, cactus-covered plains along the frontier of Assineboia, the central Province of the Canadian North-West; but as soon as the Saskatchewan valleys are reached, and in general far to the south of this limit, the moisture is evident in the luxuriance of the grasses, until beyond the North Saskatchewan the moisture is great enough to support the dense growth of fir forest which clothes in a wide flat arch the whole of the country below the sub-arctic circle. Therefore, through an almost unbroken belt, the Canadians have a territory which should support 40,000,000 of people. It has a varying depth of from 450 to 100 miles, and in all parts of it the climate has been proved to be most healthy.

Little was known of the Northern New World until a comparatively recent date. Within

the memory of middle-aged men Chicago was the frontier post of civilization. Maps compiled by French geographers in the seventeenth century gave up all the country west of Hudson's Bay to an imaginary and indefinite ocean. Around this Englishmen placed "New South Wales" and "New Caledonia," while no one disputed that "New France" was all the St. Lawrence valley. To be sure the New Englanders did not like this, and were determined to alter it if possible, but they never succeeded in doing so. In maps of the time of William and Mary you will still see that everything to the north of the Gulf of California is marked as unknown. On the Pacific the ignorance of California was so general until recent years that when in 1849 the first strong influx of Americans took place into that State, men in New York derided the folly of friends who proposed to settle in that "unprofitable wilderness!"



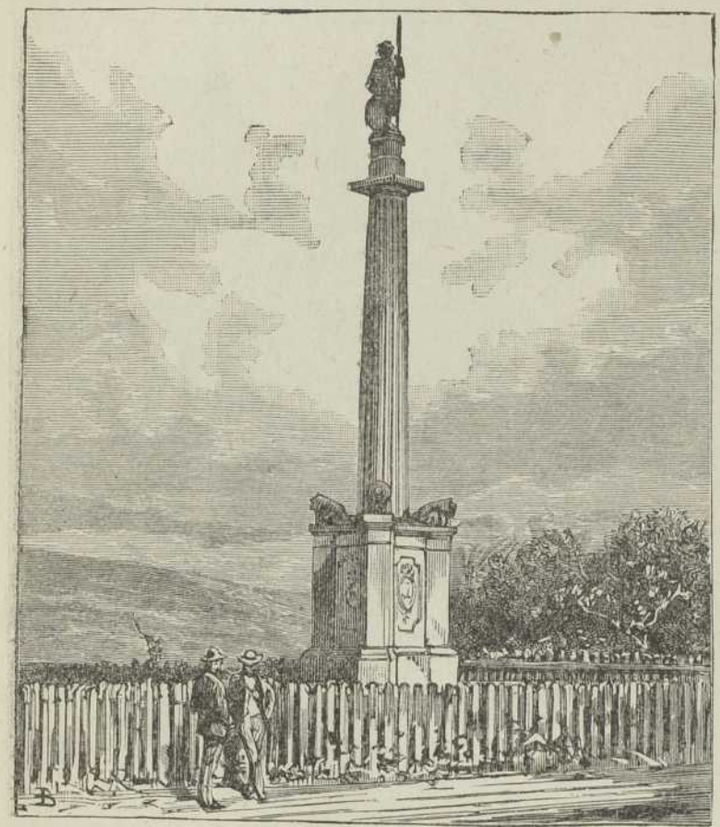
Dominion of Canada—House of Parliament from the River.

The land which is far to the north of California, namely, British Columbia, is one of the best valued of the Canadian States.

France has become too Parisian, or she might have colonies. But she loves the Boulevard, hides even the street view with trees, and shuts up the end of the vista with a museum, or a monument to national glory. She plants out her view of things at home, and she does not plant herself abroad. This is a mistake. What she could do if she were not always turning to the looking-glass she showed in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth centuries! Then she sent her people to subdue the earth. They began the work, and have continued it, but the mother country again took to the looking-glass, and in her contemplation of herself forgot her children. They did not at that time contribute to her *menus plaisirs*, which might occasion a fresh wrinkle, so they were *congéed*. But what gallant children they

were who thus remained forsaken, yet fortunate! The names of the first pioneers, soldiers, and martyrs of New France will be as honored as are those of the early warriors and saints of the Frankish kingdom. . . .

Around a headland to the south lies the Baie des Chaleurs, so-called because it was in the hot July of 1534 that Jacques Cartier cast his anchor in the Basin of Gaspé. In the following year he ascended to Quebec and Montreal. Nearly eighty years afterwards the same track was followed by Champlain, while other adventurers, notably De Monts, made themselves at home in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The advent of the first farmer who began to sow and reap in the new land, by name Louis Hébert, took place in 1617, and four years later matters had so far progressed that a register was opened for births, marriages, and deaths. The Church was ever in the skirmishing line of the advance, ordering, regulating all enterprise, and working for the good of the native and of the invader.



Dominion of Canada—The St. Foye Monument.

For a long while "Canada" was the Province of Quebec only. Then when the present Ontario became peopled, "Upper Canada" was the name she received, and these two large Provinces were governed separately from the maritime Provinces. Where all the English-speaking communities are devotedly loyal to the Imperial connection it is difficult to specialize the patriotism of any in an especial degree. But it should always be remembered that Halifax, St. John in New Brunswick, and Toronto were founded by men who went there because they were British loyalists. These cities began their existence in the sad days when the American colonies revolted against the abuse of the right claimed by England to tax her dependencies. It was natural that she should imagine that right would remain to her for a time, for she herself had poured out blood and treasure without stint in defending her children against the French. Aid was never lacking from the mother country, and she reaped the benefits of this in the devotion of many in New England who, in spite of the arbitrary measures adopted by the Government at home, clung to the old connection, and would hear of none other. Persecuted, insulted, and banished they fled northward, and it is to their spirit we owe the foundations of that loyalty which England has since known wisely to cultivate. In 1837 the French Canadians, with reason, demanded a wider constitutional privilege than they possessed, and this was practically secured by the measures taken after the mission of Lord Durham. To Lord Elgin must be ascribed the credit of having in time of trial and provocation resisted the party which would have made him go back from the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility. He faced a riotous mob in order to give Executive sanction to the measures of his Government, and from that day pure constitutional Government, and with it a freedom unknown elsewhere on the American continent, has found its home in

Canada. From that time great works have been undertaken by a people recognizing each year more and more the necessity and use of union. The Intercolonial Railway, binding Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Quebec; the Grand Trunk, traversing a great part of the older portion of the country, and having its termini in the American cities of Portland and Chicago, with other lines, have been undertaken by the young nation. Immense labor has been bestowed on the creation and deepening of canals and river channels. The prosperity of the country and its vast undeveloped resources have combined to attract emigrants to an extent heretofore unknown. The numbers of the emigrants have risen of late from 40,000 per annum to 100,000 and 135,000. Our enterprising neighbors, the Americans, have of course a far larger share, which nobody grudges to them. Not long ago a United States official whose patriotism had outrun his discretion, was anxious to make it appear by his subordinate's returns that the Canadians were all running away from their own territories, and were passing over at Detroit to Uncle Sam's embraces. Yet the numbers who passed over steadily diminished, and the patriotic official's wrath at his man's reports increased. "There were less this year, sir." "No, no, you fool, there must be more." "There are still fewer now!" "What, you don't mean that there are even less women and children?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, if there are none, you must make them up in your report." And "made up" they were—on paper.

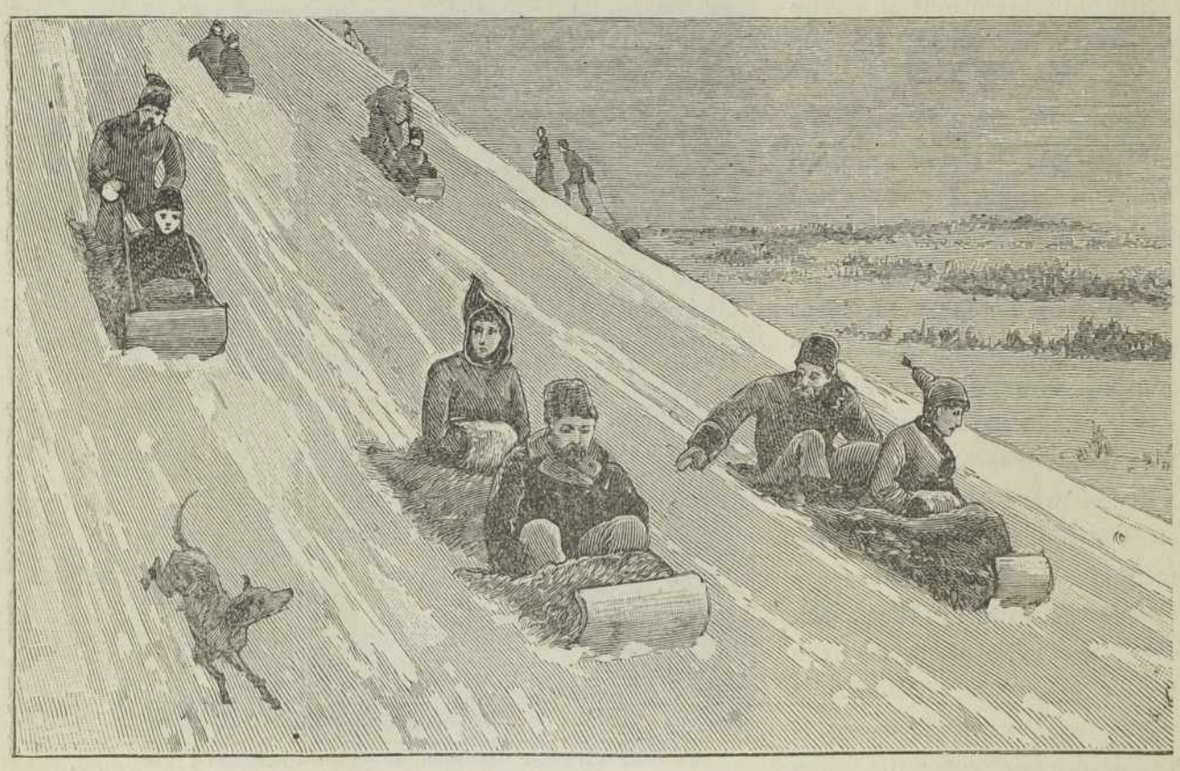
Canada—Winter Amusements—Snow-Shoeing by Moonlight.

The infant colony did not get through its early years without trouble. The New Englanders were the bitter foes of the French, who at first had the best of it in many a tussle. The Indians usually sided with the Catholics against the Puritans, and their aid was very material assistance. In the maritime Provinces the Acadians could make no successful head, but Louisburg remained a tower of strength, and a rallying point for the French, until the year before the fall of Quebec. Numbers were, however, greatly on the side of the English. In 1689 the Iroquois Indians proved that they could hate all white men impartially by perpetrating a terrible massacre at Montreal. It is related that the savages crossed the river during a great thunderstorm at night, and put to death man, woman, and child. More happy in 1690 the French of Quebec managed to defeat Admiral Phipps, who, in his retreat, was overtaken by a tempest, and only regained Boston with half of his armament. Winthrop, also advancing upon Montreal, was compelled to give way, and by the Treaty of Ryswick, France became mistress of Hudson's Bay in addition to her former possessions. History repeated itself in

the expedition of Admiral Walker, whose vessels were lost on Egg Island, a spot visible on clear days from the steamer. Even now balls and cannon of these ships are sometimes recovered from the grim, boulder-strewn northern channel of the river. There was war again in 1743, a war which was to be continued with brief intervals until the little army of Wolfe carried Louisburg by assault, and then secured Quebec by the memorable battle causing its surrender in 1759.

The entrance to the Sagueney is visible from a great distance, and an excursion up its deep gorge, hemmed in by the rounded mountains, is well worth the two or three days which should be given to it, nor should the tourist be satisfied until he has penetrated as far as the Grand-Décharge, where Lake St. John pours forth to fill a channel far deeper than the St. Lawrence, into which it leads. At the mouth of the Sagueney the first Canadian church was built, and a military post established.

And now, in our ascent of the river, we see the mountains plainly on the northern side, and



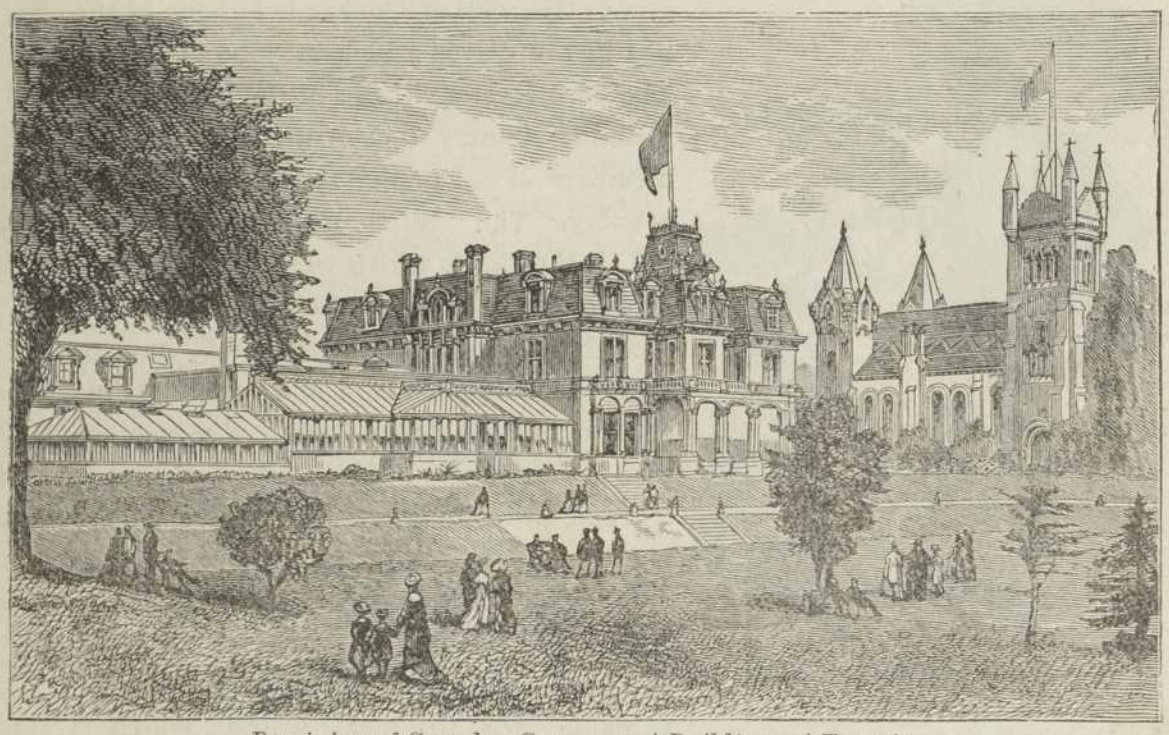
Dominion of Canada—Winter Amusements—Tobogganing.

the stream is only a few miles wide. Presently it narrows, where a long, low, green island fills its centre. This was called the "Isle of Bacchus" by the first explorers, because it was full of wild vines. When this has been passed, a fine view opens of Quebec on its headland, parting the valleys of St. Lawrence and St. Charles. The massed buildings of the city crowd the steep slope, which descends abruptly into the water, that bears a scattered freight of shipping. On the southern bank there is a considerable town, called after Montcalm's lieutenant, the Marquis de Levis. Here the steamers disembark emigrants, and the passengers desirous to proceed by rail to Montreal. But it would be a sin not to see Quebec at closer quarters.

The points of greatest interest are the following: The Dufferin and Durham Terraces give a walk with a view which is one of the "great views of the world." Athens, Prague, Edinburgh, Salzburg, Venice, and Quebec have, perhaps, the most beautiful sites; and travellers will agree that the last is not the least in possessing the attributes of grandeur. From this terrace a circuit should be made along the "Old Town Lines"—ancient embrazured defences,

still showing the cannon of a past age pointed to the approaches by which assaults were made in the last century. If such a promenade be taken, the tourist will pass the wing of the old Chateau de St. Louis, where dwelt the French Governors and Commanders, and passing the Post Office, should note a curious stone inlaid in the new wall—a stone which came from an old building, and whose story forms the motive of a charming novel, written by W. Kirby in English, called the "Chien d'Or," a book which should be bought and read at Quebec.

The Archbishop's Palace is a goodly pile of stone, wherein lives the Prelate, who most worthily represents a Church which governs the conscience of as hardy, pure, and happy a population as exists anywhere in the fold of the Catholic Communion. The Palace, a great Seminary, and a University—that founded by Bishop Lavalle, and named after him—all stand together, enclosing a pleasant garden above the rampart walls. A good Museum, rich in indian pipes and other remains of the Red Man, a Library, and excellent Lecture Rooms, fill this fine University building.



Dominion of Canada—Government Buildings at Toronto.

Beyond we come to the Hôtel Dieu, a hospital tended by nuns, who dwell in this building from the day they enter it to the day they die, seeing the outer world only from the windows of their simply-furnished cells, or from where the long corridors adorned with the memorials of early martyrdoms, or with the pictures of the foundress, the Duchess d'Aiguillon, and of her followers, look out on harbor, river, and the blue Laurentian hills. Just below is the great wet dock, the quays of which are soon to be covered with warehouses, taking in the freight of the railway led hither from the West. The hospital has for a neighbor other old French buildings devoted to a very different use. Crossing the road which leads out past what was once a fortified gate, we see the arsenal buildings, now mainly used as a cartridge manufactory. With high, sloping roofs, pierced by gabled windows, they stand now as they did in the time of the siege, and both these and the hospital show marks of cannon shot fired by English ships lying off the Isle of Orleans. Near the arsenal, a tall house was the head-quarters of the British Artillery Staff, until the Imperial troops were withdrawn in recent years. The path around the rampart now ascends the hill, and passing the St. John and Kent gates, the Parade Ground is reached near the gate of St. Louis, a fine archway, through which passes the road which leads to the Plains of Abraham.

Nearly a half of the circumference of the citadel has now been traversed in our walk, and from the fortress we obtain the best all-round view. Looking up the river just in front of us is the grass-covered plateau on which was fought the famous battle. Beyond is a curve in the river, and it was in that bay that the redcoats landed, to swarm up the wooded cliff before the gray dawn came on the famous morning in September, 1759. A very ugly prison building stands near the place where the English general died. To the right the city has extended far beyond its old limits, and its upper fringe of villas encircles the handsome new Parliament buildings of the Provincial Legislature. The citadel itself is a good specimen of the fortifications in fashion in the early part of this century, but its masonry must now be backed and aided by an extensive system of earthen outworks, if the Canadians intend to hold it as a strong place. There are interesting institutions and goods shops to be seen, notably the fur store of Renfrew, where a souvenir of Canada in the shape of a "robe" or article of any kind of fur may be obtained at a reasonable price; but the great attraction of Quebec is outside of the city, and lies in the drives which may be enjoyed around it. The picturesque villages of the "habitans" and the pleasant country houses of the merchants and the members of old French families dot the neighboring country. The "Seigneurs" of this Province had of old all the rights which were derived from the privileges of the *noblesse* of the days of Louis XIII. Although these have been altered and "improved away," there is much good land and forest left in the hands of some of their descendants. For instance, M. Joly, who is justly called by the Canadian poet Frechette a "grand citoyen," has several square miles, and there is no one in the land who is more the ideal country gentleman. A great arboriculturist, he has made a good stand against the waste of the native forests, and has recently encouraged the planting of that most valuable tree, the black walnut, which is steadily increasing in value and diminishing in quantity. Another Seigneur living in the rich country to the south of Montreal has a curious family history, for he is the only man who has claimed the old title of "Baron," and has had his claim sustained. When the Treaty ceding Canada to Britain was ratified, it included a provision that all privileges pertaining to the "Old Regime" should be maintained. The Seigneury of Longueil had been represented by an heiress who had married a descendant of a gallant Scots officer, belonging to one of the regiments of Wolfe's army. The right to the title, although well known, had been allowed to lie dormant, but it was revived by the holder of the Seigneurie. Now came a difficult question. Could the title be recognized? Although the matter was of little importance to any but the gentleman concerned, if the name only were given, it perhaps involved consequences in the giving of precedence, a thing not lightly conceded. In Canada, as in all our colonies, precedence means absolute rank in the State, and not, as in England, a social and fictitious precedence. The lawyers, French and English Canadian, soon determined that the claimant had a right to the Barony, but old French usage only proved that a Baron and Seigneur had the privilege to receive first at the hands of the priest the consecrated bread in the Sacrament if the church he attended was upon his property. What was the place of a proprietor with the title of Baron at the French Court

Viewing Niagara Falls from the Canada Side.

could not be ascertained. In England place was given to him, and on one occasion he was ranked with Imperial Privy Councillors, but Canadian rule must regulate Canadian place, and this gentleman, worthy in all respects of his distinguished ancestors, remains titled, but with no additional step in social status. Perhaps he felt that it was more dignified to receive nothing but what was undoubtedly his own.

Between Quebec and Montreal there is little to arrest attention. Lake St. Peter spreads its broad expanse between the flat and fertile farm lands of the upper portion of the Province, and a deep channel is dredged in its shallow bed to ensure the safe passage of trans-Atlantic steamers.

With Montreal only need we now concern ourselves. This city is the bourne to which the members of the British Association were bound, and from which we may hope that they returned happier, although it would be difficult to imagine them wiser, than before. The town is noticeable from a distance by the cloud of smoke rising from its factories, and on a nearer approach is seen to line with handsome stone-wrought wharves the river bank, while the houses extend far along the shore, and are spread to the foot of a wooded hill, which rises a mile from the river, solitary and picturesque, a main feature of the thirty-mile-long island on which the city is built.

Canada—Home of an Early Settler.

The most conspicuous features among the buildings are the two towers of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Notre Dame. It is worth while to attend one of the great choral services to hear the magnificent bass voice of one of the singers belonging to this church, and to see a typical French-Canadian congregation. As more than 3000 can find room on the ample floor, and in the galleries, a better opportunity cannot be found. There are many Irish in Montreal, and they manage to succeed as well as most people. Here, as elsewhere in America, they prefer town to country. It is to be observed that in San Francisco some of the richest of the citizens are men who came to the Golden Gate with no advantage but their native wit to back them. The edifice which interested the British Association's members the most is perhaps one of the newest—the Museum of the M'Gill University, where an excellent collection of the native fauna, conchology, and geology has been well arranged under the auspices of the learned Principal Dawson. The specimens shown here and at Ottawa of the *Eozöon Canadense*, a coral, supposed to be the earliest created thing preserved to us in the rocks, will arrest attention. Look also for the charred remains of the grain used by the Red Man who inhabited the palisaded circular Indian town of Hochelaga, where Montreal now stands. Compare the carvings of the pipes and pottery of these aborigines with those from other parts of America, and notably with the remarkable work of the Pacific Coast people, whose wood-cutting and shell inlaid work remind one at once of the trophies of the New Zealanders. Principal Dawson is himself a Nova Scotian, and many of the fine plants and ferns of the coal measures have been personally selected from that province, and brought for exhibition by him.

The great nunneries are not, of course, open to the public, but visitors may see the excellent girls' school at Villa Maria, where the nuns have many hundreds under their charge, and in the Hôtel Dieu the hospital is a model of cleanly and careful tending of the sick. Some of the citizens' houses are sumptuous, and pleasantly situated, but there are none furnished better than the big hotel—the Windsor—which is one of the best houses of entertainment on the Continent. The St. Lawrence Hall is also a good house, kept by a gentleman who was well known to all army officers in the days when two or three British regiments were permanently quartered at Montreal. But as in Quebec, the chief attractions are the

places outside the municipal boundaries. What more beautiful drive can be had than that around "the Mountain" or that to Monklands, or along the strong-flowing St. Lawrence to the village of Lachine, passing on the way the wooded islands which listen all the year to the rush of the Rapids, and are the favorite summer picnic grounds of the citizens? Engineers will admire the constructive faculty of Stephenson in the Victoria Bridge, but the party which goes up river to take the steamer to run the Rapids will almost be sorry when it appears ahead, for it tells that the last and heaviest Rapid has been passed by the steamer, and that the pleasant excitement of a day passed amid all the appearance, and with none of the reality of danger, is over.

It is not long ago that vessels of the size of those which now run down these water stairs and up, about 300 tons, represented the tonnage of the ships which could reach Montreal from the sea. The channel was so shallow and tortuous that it was dangerous to bring bigger ships to the port. Now many are to be seen at the wharves of from 1000 to 5600 tons.

The commercial capital of Canada has only about 180,000 inhabitants, and it is fortunate for the country that the population is so largely rural.

Ottawa, the political capital, is so easily reached by railways running on either side of the Ottawa River that no visitor to Montreal should grudge the day or two days necessary to see a place which has year by year an increasing interest. It is the home of sawdust and of Civil Service. Fine Parliament and "Departmental" buildings rise on a bold cliff overlooking the wide river, which narrows where the stream gushes over a steep ledge of rock forming the Chaudière Falls. The waters led into the mills above these falls drive many saws, which cut into planks the rough logs felled in the northern forests and floated down to this point. Immense piles of planking wait their turn to be demolished by embarkation in the canal boats, which take them to Montreal, or through the artificial water channels of New York State. The demand is enormous, and the supply is still ample; but every ten years sees a decrease in the "square timber," and "lumber" must gradually rise in price, as the forest sources from which the best of it is obtained diminish in area.

It is during the winter, when the plank-cutting is no longer sending wood-dust to float on the stream, and when the woodmen are all away felling trees in the distant north, that the Parliament assembles. The Houses usually sit for about three months. Everything outside the well-lighted Legislative Palace is muffled in white snow. The stars sparkle at night through the keen clear air, and when during the day the thermometer is very low you see all the smoke rising from chimneys of the city like white steam. Most exhilarating is it to drive over the snow in such air, whether in starlight or bright sunlight, with the sleigh bells ringing a delightful chime on the horses' backs in front of you. An eminent Canadian statesman is reported to have denied that there was any pleasure in this, but he has been too patriotic to publish his opinion. Therefore, with the indiscretion of a Briton, I give it. "There is nothing particular," he is reported to have said, "in the sensation of sleighing. You can have it any winter, anywhere. All you have to do is to open a window on a frosty cold day, seat yourself in front of it with your feet in a tub of ice-cold water, and then have a small hand bell rung somewhere in front of your lap. There you have the pleasure of sleighing." To others this seems severe. But the statesman whose remark it was is the most high-spirited and happy-minded in Canada. Nevertheless, ninety-nine people in a hundred will disagree with him when this topic of Canadian conversation is introduced.

A room which does not give room enough to its contents, namely, that containing the models for patents, gives an idea of the variety and number of inventions protected by the sensible Patent Laws. Instead of a payment of 100*l*., as in England, a Canadian patent may

be procured for from 10*l.* to 20*l.* A model is deposited at Ottawa, and the collection of these, though badly housed, is most interesting.

If possible, the visitor should also ask to be shown the department where the surveys of the new lands opened up in the north-west are being digested and reduced to proper size and position in the great Government maps, which show how much land has been "taken up," and how much at any given time remains "the gift of God to the people," as Mr. George would say. The Canadians and Americans fully realize that land is "the gift of God to the people," but, oddly enough, the first thing the people, as represented by their freely-elected Government, do with it, is to sell it to that terrible monster—the individual becomes a land-owner, and the more of them there are the better, say this irrational people, who have found out to their cost the expense of managing any property otherwise than through the agency of "the individual." Government management, such as the "nationalization of land" would entail, would mean its management through an army of officials, changed with the varying changes of political life and its attendant patronage.

Canadians tried to manage the making of railways in such fashion, and were very glad to get rid of the incubus when they could, and they are too wise to deluge their landownership with the evils of an unnecessary bureaucracy. Whenever Mr. George's adherents are strong, they must explain how they wish to manage the management, that is, how they could "nationalize" land without creating a host of expensive officials to overlook it, creating an amount of party patronage which would be evil for the nation and good only for political "wire-pullers."

A digression into politics is in order when we are contemplating a political capital.

Let us look into the Legislative Chambers. These are very handsome Gothic halls, lighted by windows filled with glass colored in Canada. The columns which divide the wall space, and rise to arch in the galleries, are of a gray marble found at Arnprior. Between the Senate Chamber and that devoted to the House of Commons are reading rooms, and a fine library with high domed roof. This apartment is a model of what such rooms should be; for it is as light and bright as a lady's drawing-room, and the books, instead of making it look musty and gloomy, are so arranged as to add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the place.

Unluckily there is not space enough in these buildings, apparently commodious though they be, for the rapid augmentation in the number of the members of the Civil Service consequent on the constant enlargement of the business of the country.

Another Government building is devoted to geology, and, under the able superintendence of Dr. Selwyn and Dr. Dawson and their colleagues, has become a very complete exhibition of the mineral resources of the Dominion. Among the latest curiosities, note the fine Devonian fishes from the Bay of Chaleur; the gigantic bones of Dinosaurian monsters from the cretaceous measures of Alberta, the fine tertiary leaves from Manitoba, and the carboniferous plants from Pictou.

Among the marbles it is observable that the red and variegated kinds from Beauce, in Quebec, are quite equal to many which have obtained possession of the European market, while the dark-green serpentines are often quite unequalled in beauty.

Specimens of gold and silver, copper, iron, and lead ores from almost all parts of the wide territories are to be seen, as well as examples of the coals of the Far West. The most remarkable gold nuggets come from Quebec and from British Columbia, the latter being by far the richest Province in all the precious metals. But in silver the country around Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, runs it hard, for the richness of the ore there is often surprising, although the area over which it has yet been found is small.

Copper, also from the same lake's shore, shows every kind, from the pure block of native

copper to the earthen rocks in which large percentages of the same is found. A small tray containing "arquerite," or an amalgam of silver and mercury in lozenge-like pieces, is interesting as again demonstrating British Columbian treasures; but the pure ore of mercury, the red, close-grained, heavy stuff which delights the heart of the Californian miner, has not as yet been discovered in Canada in quantities that would repay the working of it.

The coals from the mines between Medicine Hat and the Rocky Mountains display an ever-increasing excellence as the hills are approached, until in one glen anthracite itself has cropped up in a thick vein. Nothing can exceed the importance to the welfare of the North-West of these discoveries.

But we must "hurry up," and need not delay in looking at the Governor-General's house, which is hideous but very comfortable. Its only beauty lies in the endless happy memories associated with it in the minds of those who, in being privileged for a time to take part in the rising national life of a people destined to be great and strong, have found their duties become pleasures through the hearty manner in which their efforts to further the desires of the people have been met and recognized, with an unbounding and unfailing generosity of acknowledgment.

If the journey to Ottawa has led the traveller up the river, he should go to Toronto by the Rideau Canal to change his route, and get an idea how, by joining lake to lake, long stretches of water communication may be made available for the transit of goods. The lakes in the autumn are pretty enough with their colored fringe of trees, and after a day spent among typical scenery, the tourist can find good accommodation at Kingston, a charming little town, the training-place of the young officers of the Canadian militia. Here again the Grand Trunk Railway is met, or the steamer may be taken to Toronto. The same place may be reached from Ottawa by rail *viâ* Brockville.

If further time can be given, a run up the Canadian Pacific Railway from Ottawa to Lake Nipissing will well repay the trouble of the journey, for the scenery of the Upper Ottawa is very fine.

Of Toronto so much has been said that one feels tempted to leave local description to local books. Its situation is pleasant enough, close to the blue waters of Ontario, and having at its back and along the shores a fine country, full of apple and peach orchards, while the climate is far milder in winter than that of Ottawa, and in summer has a tempered heat from the great body of fresh water so near at hand. Dr. Scadding in "Toronto of Old" has well portrayed its early history when "muddy little York" was the home of the United Empire Loyalists driven from the United States.

The railway, unfortunately, runs along the lake, preventing any pleasant "Strand" street, and spoiling, as it does at Genoa, the access to the shore. Here, as at Kingston, the French were first in the land, and the place is mentioned in old reports of skirmishes with Indians and English. Yet there are men now alive who are old enough to remember hearing when the first buggy was driven through the streets, which are now broad, well-paved, and lined with houses, giving evidence of all the prosperity of a pushing and thriving commerce. Toronto had its troubles and excitements during the American War, and not far off, across the water, the battle of Queenstown Heights gave the British General Brock a grave, and the Regular and Provincial troops a well-earned victory over an enemy strongly posted.

A less agreeable reminiscence is the indecisive fight between a greatly superior body of Fenians and a Toronto battalion in 1866 near the Welland Canal, when both sides, after firing much, retreated—the Fenians to Fort Erie, the Toronto men towards the Canal. The object of the Canadian attack was attained, for the cutting of the Canal, which was the object of the invaders, was frustrated. Several gallant youths belonging to the University were killed.

and a monument in the pleasant and shady park attests the respect of the citizens for those who were foremost in giving evidence at that time of the patriotic spirit which animated all Canadians. Osgoode Hall, where are the Law Courts, is a fine building worthy of the learned Bar which meets there, and of the ability of the judges who preside over the Provincial Courts. It was named after the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and is memorable to me for an imposing ceremony in which Mr. Blake, the leader of the present Opposition in the Federal Parliament, and one of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion, welcomed in an impressive speech the American Secretary of State, Mr. Evarts. That remarkable statesman and orator delivered to the assembled company in the Library a most eloquent reply, dwelling on the part taken by the exponents of law in the affairs of nations, and emphasizing his hearty desire—a desire for which Mr. Evarts, through his high official position, was able often effectively to labor—for the continued harmony and good understanding between the United States and the British Empire.

This reception was one of the historic events which will live in the memory of the men of Toronto, where politics are as eagerly pursued as are the material gains of trade, and where neither the one nor the other is able to efface a love for letters, learning, the arts, and the sciences. When the University is visited the Observatory of the Federal Government for Meteorology should not be neglected, for from such headquarters come the "storm warnings" which so wholesomely affright our sailors, keeping them to safe ports, and giving them warning of tempest. Dr. Carpmel is at the head of this establishment, and it is the only one which is very well provided with instruments and house space, being better even than that at Washington in this respect. Dr. Daniel Wilson, the author of many learned and excellently-written works, such as "Old Edinburgh" and "Primæval Man," and Dr. Hutton, with many able men, are Professors of Toronto University, a seat of learning daily growing in popular favor, and destined to be the Metropolitan University of Ontario. The buildings are good, but will need enlargement, if we may judge from the ever-increasing number of students. There are colleges affiliated to the University, and King's College, Trinity, and others, attest the powers the denominations possess in attracting to special establishments the sons of those who fear to embark their offspring on the unshepherded fields of University life favored by the Scots and Continental systems. There is a little room at the end of the gallery of the Museum which, by the favor of Professor Wilson, may be entered. In this is a remarkable collection of the crania of the aborigines. The men who built the wonderful mounds, shaped in spherical heaps, or in circles or squares, often having mutual geometric proportions; or in long waving lines, suggesting the outlines of beasts or of serpents; have here their heads exhibited to the phrenological connoisseur.

The nomad Red Indian of the plains, the buffalo hunter of the present day, may be seen grinning from the same shelf with the Pueblo or sun-burnt brick builder of the New Mexican steppes. There, too, are the skulls of those who in other times erected the stone dwellings in the ledges overhung by the stupendous cliffs of the sierras; and, more curious than all, the deformed brain coverings of the modern and ancient tribes who practised, and still practise, the flattening of the skull in infancy. This is a custom which is known to have had its Asian forerunner, and on the Pacific shore is yet the mark of dignity inflicted on the child in its cradle. A board is placed across the forehead until the crown of the head becomes like a London grocer's sugar loaf.

If America and Canada can offer no ruins to the curiosity of the traveller, these countries have in the remains of the ancient races an archæology mysterious and wonderful. One comforting reflection may be gathered from the silent growth and decay of so many tribes, leaving but little mark, and having found on the northern continent but little temptation to

an abiding home. The thought is this : That our own forefathers in Britain left even less, before the days of the civilization imported by the Romans; and although the North American tribes were not allowed by the waves of warfare to leave much except their bones, those bones prove that all the races which roamed over the vast country were men of weight and muscle. Where the aborigines were men of stature and power, we may be certain that our own race will not degenerate under the climatic conditions which created so much sinew of old. Two centuries of occupation of the land has indeed already proved this.

Look in the Museum also, at the heads of the deer. These are of all sizes, from the roe-buck-like head of the Virginian deer, and the palmated horn of the cariboo, or American reindeer, to the gigantic wapiti and moose. The moose is almost identical with the elk of Northern Europe, and is far inferior in size to the but recently extinct Irish elk. But in the wapiti we have a red deer now living which is the equal in spread and beauty of antler to any of his fossil congeners. This animal is still numerous in the untrodden paths of the northern and western forests. One of the grandest sights man can see in the animal world is a big herd of wapiti. The grace of their form and movement is unrivalled, and it is worth while to take pains to get a view of one of these herds, which in the nature of things must soon perish, for the hunter and sportsman have already driven them from all the area of settlement. Still in the great wood-covered ranges near the Pacific and to the north of the Saskatchewan they may be met with.

Among the stuffed beasts you may study the long fur-clad sheep—buffalo of the Polar regions—the "musk ox," and the wild sheep, with his brown hairy fell, and the Rocky Mountain goat, a creature clad in pure white wool and hair.

After a day spent in seeing the churches, factories (and among these the furniture factories, say, for instance, that of Mr. Hay, M.P., should certainly be seen), and public institutions, it is a refreshing change to go down to the lake shore, and watch from land or water the evolutions of the well-equipped yachts and pleasure sailing-boats which crowd the bay. There is a very pleasant house belonging to the Yacht Club on the "island," whence the interesting engineering works for the preservation of the spit of sand which forms Toronto Harbor may be studied. The lake is so wide, that it is only on very fine days that the opposite coast may be seen, and a tremendous sea can "get up" in a very few hours. With the exception of Hamilton and Toronto, there are no very good harbors, so that in the spring and autumn disasters are not unknown.

Leaving Toronto we pass by rail to Hamilton, a very thriving town of at least 40,000 inhabitants, and arrive at Niagara, where description is useless. Let any one try to write his thoughts as he looks at that waterfall from the Prospect or Clifton Hotels, and see what a mess he makes of it, and how ashamed he will be of his work a few months afterwards. No one should go and stay for less than two days; for the grandeur of the Falls "grows upon you" as you live beside them, and explore, in mist and spray, the caverns under that descending deluge. What is not often seen is the very pretty drive to the old Canadian town of Niagara. The road skirts the river, and is shaded by fine trees, and a return may be made by rail. The distance is, however, only about ten miles.

Westward lies Lake Erie, with its fertile and maple-groved shore ; but the tourist's route takes him northward to Collingwood or Gravenhurst, through pleasant country with scattered farms and villages; and the steamer awaits him on Lake Huron.

Loyalty gave the name of "Georgian Bay" to that portion of Lake Huron lying along the north-eastern shore, and sown with thousands of islets, whose rocks, carved smooth by ice, support in every instance a growth of brightly foliaged trees. The terrors of open water are soon passed, for the vessel enters the archipelago, and glides rapidly along the smooth chan-

nels between the countless islands. No more delightful voyage can be undertaken, and the arrival at Sault Ste. Marie will be a cause of regret to many.

Here is the great canal through a mile of American soil, and the ship is carried into the wide sea of Lake Superior. This is a vast inland water, very deep and very cold, the home of several kinds of trout which attain a great size. There are a few big islands on its surface, all these rising to considerable heights, and generally of value on account of the deposits of copper. Along the Canadian shore the Pacific Railway is now being constructed. The line leaves Ottawa, and skirts for a long distance the river of that name, and then quits it to cross the height of land near Nipissing, and passing to the north of that lake, descends upon the shores of Lake Superior, which it follows, until it has to deviate northwards through the wildernesses of Keewaytin.

A mountain region it all is, broken by valleys which, like that of Nipigon, display great beauty. The trap formation of the hills which surround Thunder Bay gives some singular forms of boldness and picturesqueness.

A visit must here be made to the marvellous "Silver Island," a little rock platform from which some of the richest silver ore ever found has been brought to light. The whole neighborhood is rich in minerals and semi-precious stones.

Amethyst River is well known as the district from which the blocks crowded with amethyst crystals have for years been, so that there is hardly a museum or private collection which does not possess specimens.

Gold has been found only in small quantities in the rock veins, but the great area called Keewaytin, covered as it is with rough pine, fir, and some hardwood, seamed with lakes, and except along their borders most inaccessible, has been insufficiently explored. The silver which is so rich near Superior is not unlikely to be found again further inland.

We must pass at once to Winnipeg, lying near the border of this rough country, but situated itself on the rich alluvial valley of the Red River, where it receives the muddy waters of the Assiniboia. Of the wonderful growth of this city everybody has heard. We need only recapitulate the facts that in 1860 it contained nothing but a Hudson's Bay fort. In 1870 it had become the head-quarters of a French Canadian and half-breed colony living on bad terms with the Scots settlers dwelling further down the river. These had been brought into the country *via* the Hudson Bay, and did not at all relish the ambition of the French to found a small independent Republic. In 1880 the attention which the Red River Settlement had excited owing to the disturbances which had been put down early in the decade by Lord Wolseley, was seen to have so brought the place into notice that a town of about 6000 people had been created. The lands around it, and indeed for 900 miles to the north-west, were known to be rich, and emigrants began to pour in. Since that date they have gone through Winnipeg to the West at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 each year, and the city has weathered the scarlatina—that is, it has found itself only temporarily the worse of that illness of the infancy of most prosperous American and Canadian towns known as "the Boom." This is the first great effort of a speculative nature, and the patient, who is imagined to be particularly well, is then overcome by a high fever, and has a laborious, difficult, and disagreeable convalescence, after which all trouble is over. In other words, prices of all property rise to an altogether artificial height, and then comes a collapse, depression, hard swearing, and ultimate recovery. Winnipeg's convalescence is likely to last through the first half of this decade, and by the year 1890 she will probably have at least 50,000 or 60,000 people on the banks of her larger Tiber, and see herself almost over-tasked to perform the duties of a metropolis for the great numbers of her provincial clients.

Her grain trade is the most interesting feature about her. The reflection constantly forces

itself upon one that the wild flowers of the untouched prairie grew only a few years ago where Main Street, with its plate-glass-fronted stores, big hotels, churches, and general bustle, shows already all the airs and graces of the principal street of a large town.

The banks of the Assiniboia are not without their pleasant copses, but the attraction to the man fresh from the wooded East will be the curiosity of the sensation of letting the eye range over the wide horizon of grass-covered plain, low and level and fertile, with nothing to arrest the gaze but the scattered homesteads, or perhaps the great columns of smoke which may be rising and curling in white masses into the sunlit sky from some portion of the prairie which has caught fire. In August these fires are of constant occurrence, and the effect of them at night is singularly beautiful. It is as though whole armies were marching in lines and delivering their fire.

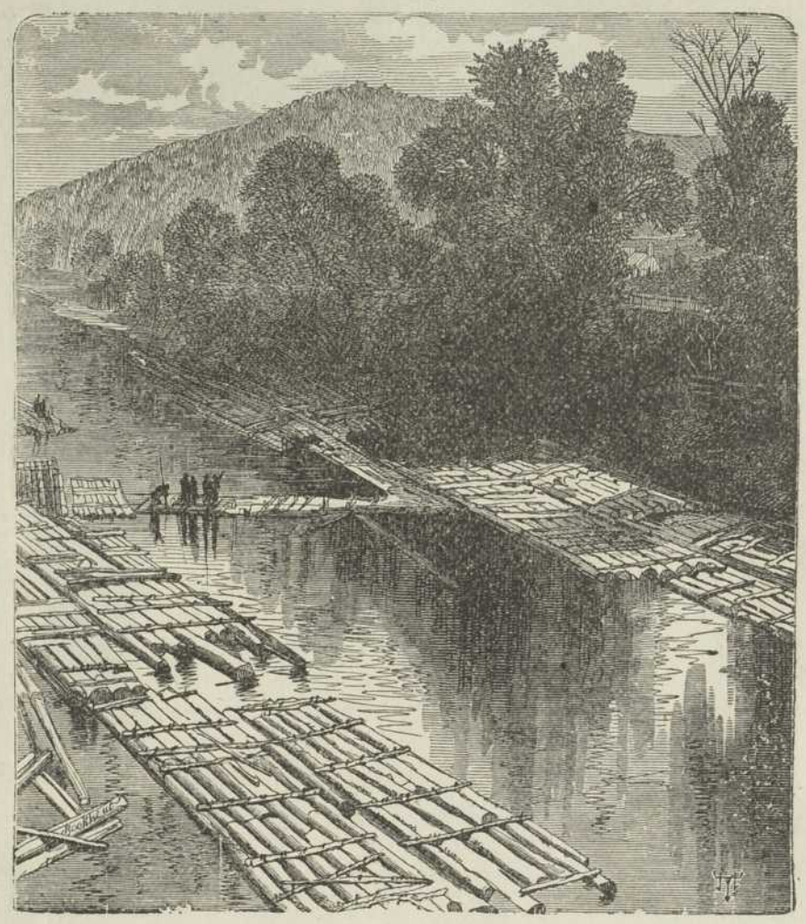
The grasses in the north are not, as a rule, sufficiently tall to cause the fire to be perilous to life, but the danger to crops is of course great, and very heavy penalties are inflicted on all who wilfully or carelessly give such a conflagration a start. Fires, early frosts, and grasshoppers have each done harm during certain years. The last is a pest from which Manitoba has for some years been entirely free, and experience in the United States demonstrates that as the country becomes more settled so does the chance of such a visitation diminish. The evils of early frosts must be guarded against by early or autumn sowing. If the seed be sown early in October the winter cold setting in soon afterwards will prevent it from germinating until the spring, and the harvest will be in the first days of August. The excellence of the soil of the country between St. Paul and Winnipeg is apparent enough in the magnificent crops of all kinds, and especially of wheat, but the black friable loam is an unpleasant compound when stripped of the covering sod, and when ploughed or stirred up by rain and the wheels of carriages. Its stickiness is most extraordinary, and it adheres to the tires until the elegant and spider-web-like circles of the buggy wheels look as though they belonged to clumsy carts. Sometimes in the spring the rains and melting snows, with the pack of ice on the rock ledges of the river near Lake Winnipeg, have caused floods which it is believed may be mitigated, if not entirely prevented, by the use of dynamite on the river bed.

The general aspect of the plains is very monotonous. The whole land is flat or slightly undulating; the shores of Winnipeg have some variety on the eastern side, for there the banks are more elevated, but on the west, and around Lake Manitoba, the firs and poplars alone relieve the monotony. These lakes are very shallow. Into Winnipeg the Saskatchewan pours itself, and out of Winnipeg flows the Nelson, discharging into Hudson's Bay. Luckily for Canada, the rivers, in flowing from west to east, run in a direction useful for navigation, unlike those of the other largest prairie country, namely, Russian Asia, where the streams have an unfortunate habit of running only into the Arctic. The lower course of the Saskatchewan, after the junction of its two branches, is very dreary, but near "The Forks" the rolling land begins. This character is still more marked when Alberta, the province nearest the mountains, is reached. Probably none of the members of the British Association were able to afford time to see anything of the Saskatchewan Province. Their horizon will be bounded by what may be seen from the railway cars of the Canadian Pacific Railway as they traverse in turn Manitoba, Assiniboia, and Alberta. Near Qu'Appelle they will probably be shown the "Bell" Farm, so-called from its manager, who has lately put nearly six thousand acres under the plough in one season.

What may be made of a prairie site is being proved at Regina, where, without any very special attraction, except its localization on the railway line and its central position, a political capital has been formed. Water was at first said to be very scarce here, but it was reported at the beginning of this year that the last well sunk filled so rapidly that the men at

work were nearly drowned. The place is a good headquarters for the Mounted Police, whose scattered detachments are wanted everywhere for the "regulation" both of white and red men.

Near Medicine Hat, at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan, as well as at Regina and Calgary, the travellers will have a good chance of seeing some veritable Indians, either of the Cree or Blackfoot tribes. They are having their native virtues and costume rapidly rubbed off of them, and an opportunity to see some of the last relics of savagery should not be lost. In 1881 there was a camp on the Bow River which had all the ancient characteristics, and was quite unspoiled by modern costume or custom. Hide tents and plumed and half-naked warriors were to be seen as in Catlin's illustrations, but it is to be feared that they will already have deteriorated in appearance. But any disappointment felt in the natives will be amply made good by the pleasure of a sight of the view of the Rocky Mountains from the country around Calgary. This, with the view from Quebec, will live forever in the memory, as what is most beautiful on the journey. I shall not attempt to describe it, but let no one go back from Calgary without entering the great gorges of the mountains. A day spent within sight of them will repay all the discomforts of the voyage and of the long journey.



Dominion of Canada—Rafting Lumber.

Besides the trip to the mountains, members of the Association were tempted by proposals to go south to see some of the American cities. Philadelphia especially has, we believe, a meeting of "scientists;" and Boston is not, after all, "a far cry" from Montreal. The Technical Colleges of the United States are an improvement on the German idea for such instruction, and the institution at Boston is magnificent. The journey from St. John in the Province of Quebec, through the New England States, takes one through pretty scenery, and in hot weather the advantage of the seaside cannot be gainsaid. If it be desired to know something of our maritime Provinces, the "Intercolonial" Line along the St. Lawrence; then across the hills to the Bay of Chaleurs; and southward by the sea-coast towns of Chatham and Newcastle, to Truro, Amherst, and finally to Halifax, exhibits beautiful country. The geological interest of the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick littoral along the Bay of Fundy is great and varied. Good inns are to be found all over these long-settled Provinces, and in a day you may visit from Halifax the charming "Valley of Grand Pré," the scene of the opening action in Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Dominion of Canada—View Looking up Ottawa River, from Barrick Hill—City of Ottawa in the Distance.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—HISTORICAL REVIEW, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

AMONG the officials who have been prominently connected with the Grand Trunk Railway since 1861 is Mr. Joseph Hickson, the General Manager. This gentleman was born in Otterburn, Northumberland, England, in 1830, and entered the service of the present Northeastern Railway Co. when a boy, and by his industry and care worked his way up to the principal agency at Carlisle, and eventually became assistant to the General Manager of the M., S. & L. Ry. In 1861 he came to Canada, having been appointed Chief Accountant of the Grand Trunk Railway, afterward became Secretary and Treasurer, and eventually in consequence of his great executive ability obtained the position of General Manager in 1874. When Mr. Hickson assumed the management the total amount of the mileage operated was 1383 miles, which has grown during the last decade to 2950.9 miles.

The following are the principal statistical and financial details of the Grand Trunk Railway: Lines of Road—Portland, Me., to Detroit, Mich., 861 miles; Niagara Falls, Ont., to Windsor, Ont., 229.50; Fort Erie, Ont., to Glencoe, Ont., 145; total length of all lines December 31st, 1884, 2950.9 miles.

On August 12th, 1882, the Grand Trunk Railway Co. and the Great Western Railway Co. were consolidated under the name of the former. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. was originally chartered in 1851. Opened from Portland to Montreal in 1853; from Richmond to Quebec in 1854. The division from Montreal to Toronto was completed in 1856, and that from Toronto to Sarnia in 1858. The line from Montreal south to the Province Line was brought into use in 1853. The Eastern Extension was opened from Chaudière Junction to St. Thomas in 1855; to St. Paschal in 1859; and to the Rivière du Loup in 1860. In 1879 the extension to the Rivière du Loup (124.25 miles) was sold to the Colonial Government, and the transfer made August 12th, 1879. In the same year the Grand Trunk Railway Co. acquired by purchase and construction a line between Port Huron, Mich., and Chicago, Ill., about 330 miles in length. This line comprises the old Chicago and Lake Huron R. R. (including the Chicago and Northeastern), 281 miles; the Chicago and Southern R. R., 20.50 miles, and new construction, 28.50 miles. For this acquisition and other purposes the Company issued first mortgage six per cent twenty-year bonds to the extent of £1,240,000 The whole line was opened February 8th, 1880. The Company has also by subsequent agreements obtained control of the Port Dover and Lake Huron (63 miles); the Stratford and Huron (27.50 miles); the Montreal and Champlain (23.50) miles; the Michigan Air-Line (36 miles); the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie (91 miles); and the Montreal and Champlain Junction (6.50 miles).

The Great Western Railway Company was chartered March 29th, 1845, and the several additional lines as follows: Galt and Guelph, February 9th, 1852; Hamilton and Toronto Ry. Co., November 10th, 1852; the Sarnia Ry. Co., April 26th, 1853; the Canada Air-Line (Glencoe Loop) Ry. Co., December 24th, 1869; the Allanburg Branch Ry. Co., May 26th, 1874. The main line was completed January 27th, 1854; the Hamilton and Toronto Railway was completed December 3d, and the Sarnia, December 27th, 1858. The branch to Galt was opened August 21st, 1854, and was extended to Guelph, September 28th, 1857. It was operated under lease until January 31st, 1879. The Air-Line (Glencoe Loop) was opened in 1873, and the Allanburg Branch which connects it through the Welland Railway with the Suspension Bridge, in 1875.

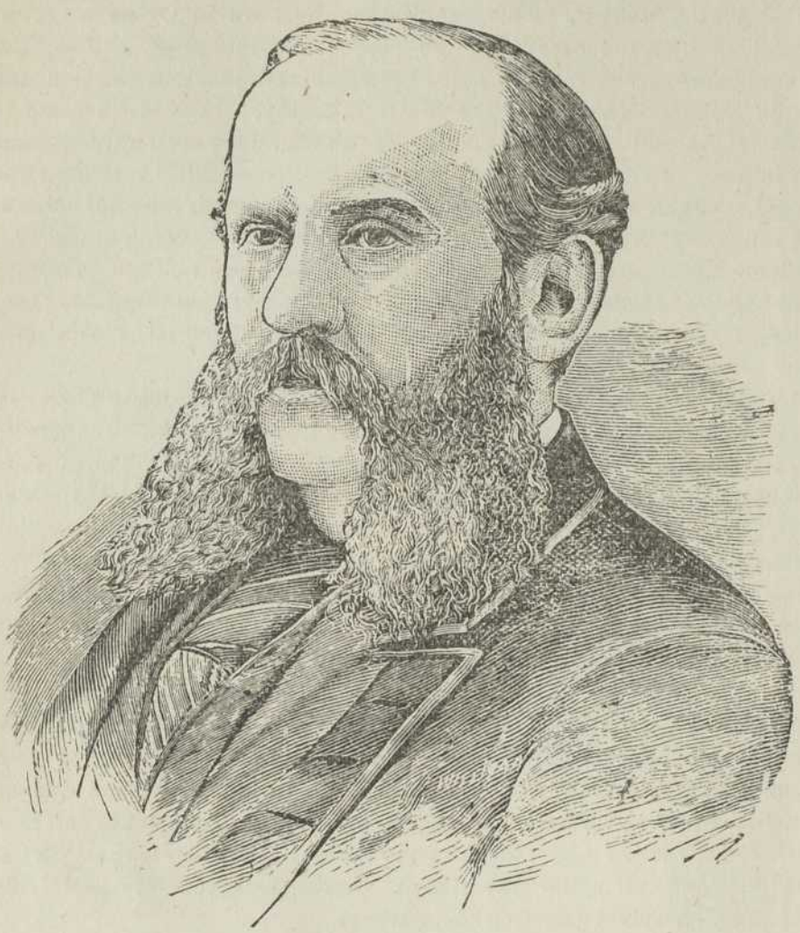
By the terms of the consolidation the United Company assumed all the resources and liabilities of the two companies, the capital consisting of two classes, viz., the Grand Trunk capital and the Great Western capital. Any increase of capital made by the United Company to consist of seventy per cent of such increase to the Grand Trunk and thirty per cent to the Great Western Railway Co. The net revenue between the two classes of capital shall be divided at the rate of seventy per cent to the Grand Trunk and thirty per cent to the Great Western. Should the thirty per cent of net revenue appropriated to Great Western capital of any year be insufficient to pay dividends on the stock at the rate of five per cent on preferred and three per cent on common, the amount necessary to make such dividends good shall be taken from the seventy per cent paid the Grand Trunk.

Rolling stock, December 31st, 1883: Locomotive engines, 665; cars—passenger (first-class, 341; second-class, 197), 538; baggage, mail, etc., 163; freight, box, brake-vans, 333; goods, 11,097; cattle, 1126—total, 12,556, platform, 3601: grand total, 16,157. Also, 43 snow-ploughs.

Operations for year ending 31st December, 1883: Train-service—passenger, 4,152,897; freight, 7,263,341; mixed, 2,215,874—total, 13,632,112 miles. Passengers carried, 4,755,821; freight moved, 5,510,794 tons. [Statistics for 1884 were not completed when this article was put in type.—ED.]

Earnings: Passenger, freight, mail and express, miscellaneous—£3,609,156 2*s.* 9*d*; expenses—Maintenance, rolling-stock, transportation, miscellaneous—£2,563,126 3*s.* 8*d.* Net earnings (28.98 per cent), £1,046,029 19*s.* 1*d.*

Power has been granted the company by an act of Parliament—Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1884—to consolidate the capital of the United Company, which, under the deed of the union, consisted of Grand Trunk and Great Western borrowed capital and share capital respectively. Regarding the borrowed capital it is proposed to issue four-per-cent consolidated debenture stock, not exceeding an amount bearing interest charges of £750,000 per annum.



Joseph Hickson, Esq., General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway.

The ordinary stock of the United Company (£20,160,000) will combine in one stock all the reversionary rights of the Great Western share capital, representing thirty per cent of the net revenue, as well as all the reversionary rights, of the Grand Trunk preference and ordinary stocks.

The claim of the Dominion of Canada against the company, represented by £3,111,500 "Canadian Government Advances," will rank after the ordinary stock of the United Company as now authorized.

"The Welland Railway Act, 1884," also authorizes the transfer of the Welland Railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. The Grand Trunk Company is to receive the whole share capital of the Welland Company, and is to issue £166,952 four-per-cent debenture stock, of which £25,685 is to be retained by the Grand Trunk Company for expenditure previously made. On September 22, 1883, this company took a lease of the Midland Railway of Canada, the lease which went into effect January 1, 1884, since which date the Midland has been operated as part of the Grand Trunk system. To work this large mileage there is a staff of 20,000 men directly employed, and it is probable that there are indirectly dependent on the earnings of these employés a number of souls equal to one fiftieth of the entire population of the Dominion. The influence that can be exercised by one controlling this staff, and expending about fifteen million dollars a year throughout the Dominion, must be very great. Mr. Hickson, however, has always pursued a neutral course, both as regards politics and municipal affairs; and having the control of such large interests will no doubt watch and endeavor to thwart attacks made upon the Grand Trunk Railway and those he is employed to protect. Until Mr. Hickson's idea of having a western outlet at Chicago and building toward Toledo was carried out, the Grand Trunk was greatly dependent on American lines at Detroit; his aim, while serving the interests of the company which he manages, has always been tinged with patriotism, by carrying as much American traffic between the East and West through the longest distance possible in Canada. Before the fusion, the Great Western Railway, like the Canada Southern to-day, was used as a means of doing the opposite. The absorption of the Canada Southern by the Michigan Central would have denuded and stripped the Great Western Railway as an independent concern of its through traffic, and this year a deficient Canadian harvest would have left it a very poor business; but Mr. Hickson's policy utilizes it, as indicated above, and benefits

Canada from Halifax to Windsor, and makes three lines of railways between the same places in Ontario under one control. Previous to Mr. Hickson's management the Grand Trunk earned no dividends—a fact which is generally unknown. The general manager has an abiding faith in the great resources of the Dominion, and has earned the respect and esteem of the staffs of the companies of which he is the head, and of the officers of other lines, and also the thanks of the general public. He has done his utmost to improve the breed of cattle and horses, by importing improved stock from England, and has taken a great interest in agricultural and industrial exhibitions, and his presidency of the Winter Carnival Committee shows that even with his active life he can sympathize and mingle with the sports and pleasures of the young people of the Dominion. On his last visit to England Mr. Hickson was presented with a valuable testimonial of silver plate by the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, to show their appreciation of his valuable services. In 1869 Mr. Hickson married Miss Dow, and has a family of three sons and two daughters. Personally Mr. Hickson is a self-made, honorable man, who works untiringly for the interests of the Grand Trunk Railway and the public, and is in every respect one of the most popular public men in the Dominion.

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—Montreal, Canada; London Office, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, Eng.

DIRECTORS.—Sir Henry Tyler (President), Sir Charles Lawrence Young, Bart. (Vice-President), Lord Claud John Hamilton, M.P., Robert Young, Esq., Robert Gillespie, Esq., William Unwin Heygate, Esq., James Charles, Esq., Rt. Hon. David Robert Plunket, Q.C., M.P., John Marnham, Esq., Major Alexander George Dickson, M.P., London, Eng.; Hon. James Ferrier, Montreal, Can.

OFFICIALS OF THE LINE.—Joseph Hickson, General Manager; L. J. Seargeant, Traffic Manager; W. Wainwright, Assistant Manager; Robert Wright, Treasurer; A. J. Read, Assistant Treasurer; H. W. Walker, Accountant; N. J. Power, Assistant Accountant; T. B. Hawson, Traffic Auditor; J. F. Walker, Assistant Traffic Auditor; J. Burton, Assistant to General Manager; W. Edgar, General Passenger Agent; H. K. Ritchie, Stationery Agent, Montreal.

GRAND TRUNK SECTION.—Jas. Stephenson, Superintendent; E. P. Hannaford, Chief Engineer; H. Wallis, Mechanical Superintendent; John Porteous, General Freight Agent; A. Burns, Assistant General Freight Agent, Montreal; John Earls, Assistant General Freight Agent, Toronto; John Main, Assistant General Freight Agent, Detroit; John Taylor, General Storekeeper; D. McTaggart, Fuel Agent; J. G. Hunt, General Car Distributor, Montreal.

GREAT WESTERN SECTION.—Chas. Stiff, Superintendent; Joseph Hobson, Chief Engineer; C. K. Domville, Mechanical Superintendent; T. Tandy, General Freight Agent, Hamilton; E. Baines, Storekeeper; B. W. Waud, Fuel Agent, London, Canada; J. G. Hunt, General Car Distributor, Montreal.

MIDLAND SECTION.—Jas. Stephenson, Superintendent, Montreal; Arthur White, District Traffic Manager; J. G. Macklin, Engineer, Peterborough; J. W. Barnett, Mechanical Superintendent, Port Hope.

UNITED STATES AGENCIES.—E. P. Beach, General Agent, New York; W. F. Smith, Eastern Passenger Agent, New York; F. A. Howe, Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Whitman, Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.; W. Robinson, Passenger Agent, Detroit, Mich.; W. C. Tallman, New England Passenger Agent, Boston, Mass.; G. H. Peters, Freight Agent, Boston, Mass.; G. B. Oswell, Passenger Agent, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; T. D. Sheridan, Passenger Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Small, Passenger Agent for Maine and the Lower Provinces, Bangor, Me.

LINES OF GRAND TRUNK DIVISION.	MILES.
Main Line—Portland, Me., to Detroit, Mich.	861.0
Norway Branch—South Paris, Me., to Norway, Me.	1.5
Lewiston Branch—Lewiston Junction, Me., to Lewiston, Me.	6.0
Quebec Branch—Point Levi, Que., to Richmond, Que.	96.0
Three Rivers Branch—Arthabaska Junction, Que., to Doucett's, Que.	35.0
Rouse's Point Branch—Montreal, Que., to Rouse's Point, N. Y.	50.0
Montreal and Champlain Junction Division—St. Lambert, Que., to Mooer's Junction, N. Y.	44.2
Montreal and Sorel Branch—St. Lambert to Sorel.	46.0
St. Martine Branch—St. Isidore, Que., to Fort Covington, N. Y	50.7
Buffalo Branch—Stratford, Ont., to Buffalo, N. Y.	115.0
Galt Branch—Berlin, Ont., to Galt, Ont.	13.5
Goderich Branch—Stratford, Ont., to Goderich, Ont.	45.5
Georgian Bay and State Line Division—Port Dover, Ont., to Wiarton, Ont.	167.5
Durham Branch—Palmerston, Ont., to Durham, Ont.	26.0
St. Mary's Branch—London, Ont., to St. Mary's, Ont.	22.0
Michigan Air-Line Division—Ridgeway, Mich., to Jackson, Mich.	106.5
Midland Division—Toronto to Midland	128.0
Blackwater to Port Hope	75.0
Bethany to Franklin	4.0
Lakefield to Peterborough	9.0
Whitby to Manilla Junction	33.0
Lindsay to Haliburton	56.0
Lindsay to Coboconk	37.0
Sutton to Stauffville	25.0
Madoc to Belleville	29.0
Peterborough to Belleville	66.0
Total Grand Trunk Division	2,149.4

LINES OF GREAT WESTERN DIVISION.	MILES.
Main Line—Niagara Falls, Ont., to Windsor, Ont.	229.5
Loop Line—Fort Erie, Ont., to Glencoe, Ont.	145.0
Toronto Branch—Hamilton, Ont., to Toronto, Ont.	39.0
Wellington, Gray and Bruce Division—Harrisburg, Ont., to Southampton, Ont.	129.0
Wellington, Gray and Bruce South Extension—Palmerston, Ont., to Kincardine, Ont.	67.0
London, Huron and Bruce Division—Hyde Park Junction, Ont., to Wingham Junction, Ont.	68.8
Sarnia Division—Komoka, Ont., to Sarnia, Ont.	51.0
Petrolia Branch—Wyoming, Ont., to Petrolia, Ont.	.5
London and Port Stanley Division—Port Stanley, Ont., to London, Ont.	28.9
Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell Railway—Tilsonburg Junction, Ont., to Harrisburg, Ont.	42.7
Total Great Western Division	801.2

RECAPITULATION.	MILES.
Total Grand Trunk Division	2,149.4
Total Great Western Division	801.2
Grand Total	2,950.9

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS—1825-1882.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

The prices are those of the New York market.

Year.	Beef, Mess.		Butter.		Cheese.		Coal. Anthracite.		Coffee, Rio.		Corn.		Cotton, Upland.		Flour, West.		Hams.	
	Bbl.		lb.		lb.		Ton.		lb.		Bush.		lb.		Bbl.		lb.	
	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.
	$		cts.		cts.		$		cts.		cts.		cts.		$		cts.	
1825...	8 00	10 00	8	22	5	10	8 00	11 00	16	19	42	75	13	27	3 25	4 25	7	11
1826...	8 00	10 00	13	18	6	12	11 00	12 00	14	17	62	83	9	14	4 25	5 75	8	11
1827...	8 50	9 75	12	22	6	10	10 50	12 50	14	15	54	75	8	12	4 37	6 50	10	12
1828...	8 50	10 00	13	18	4	7	10 00	12 00	12	15	46	62	9	13	4 56	8 00	8	11
1829...	8 00	10 50	12	16	4	8	10 00	12 00	12	13	48	64	8	11	5 00	8 87	9	10
1830...	7 62	10 00	12	16	5	8	7 00	12 00	10	12	48	65	8	13	4 75	6 00	9	11
1831...	7 00	9 25	12	18	5	8	6 00	9 00	10	13	54	75	7	11	5 00	7 25	9	11
1832...	8 37	10 75	12	18	5	7	8 50	16 00	12	14	50	87	7	12	5 60	7 00	9	11
1833...	8 50	11 00	14	20	6	9	5 50	10 00	11	14	65	86	9	17	5 50	6 50	8	10
1834...	8 50	10 00	12	17	5	9	5 50	6 50	11	12	53	75	10	16	4 81	5 75	8	10
1835...	8 75	13 50	13	22	6	9	5 50	9 00	11	13	70	1 12	15	20	5 37	7 87	8	12
1836...	9 25	13 50	10	26	7	12	7 00	11 00	11	13	83	1 12	12	20	6 87	10 25	9	17
1837...	11 00	15 00	12	24	7	12	8 50	11 00	9	12	1 00	1 15	7	17	7 00	11 62	9	15
1838...	14 00	16 00	17	27	6	10	7 00	9 50	9	12	76	1 00	9	12	7 00	9 00	10	15
1839...	12 50	16 00	12	25	8	12	6 50	9 00	9	12	75	98	11	16	5 75	9 12	10	14
1840...	9 75	14 75	12	21	5	9	6 00	8 50	9	12	46	63	8	10	4 62	6 50	4	10
1841...	7 00	10 25	8	15	3	7	6 50	9 00	9	11	47	81	9	11	4 68	7 50	4	9
1842...	6 25	8 25	9	15	5	9	5 00	9 00	6	10	54	68	7	9	4 25	6 37	4	9
1843...	6 00	8 37	6	11	4	6	4 50	6 00	6	9	48	60	5	8	4 43	5 62	3	9
1844...	5 00	6 75	8	14	3	7	4 25	6 00	6	7	43	54	5	9	4 25	5 00	3	9
1845...	5 50	9 75	9	17	6	8	4 50	6 00	5	8	45	85	4	9	4 31	7 00	5	10
1846...	6 25	8 50	10	17	6	8	5 00	7 00	6	8	55	80	6	9	4 00	6 00	5	11
1847...	8 25	13 75	13	22	6	8	5 00	7 00	6	8	64	1 10	7	12	5 50	8 25	6	13
1848...	7 75	13 00	13	20	5	8	4 50	6 00	5	8	52	78	5	8	5 25	6 62	5	11
1849...	8 75	14 00	10	18	5	7	5 00	6 00	5	10	57	70	6	11	4 93	6 12	6	11
1850...	8 00	9 75	12	18	4	8	5 00	7 00	7	14	55	72	11	14	4 93	6 25	6	11
1851...	7 50	9 75	10	18	4	8	4 25	7 00	7	11	53	68	8	14	4 00	5 12	7	11
1852...	8 25	17 00	15	29	6	9	5 00	7 00	7	10	62	78	8	10	4 25	6 00	8	10
1853...	7 00	11 25	13	24	8	10	5 00	7 00	8	12	64	82	10	11	4 87	7 50	8	10
1854...	8 00	13 00	15	24	6	12	6 00	7 50	8	12	76	98	8	10	7 25	10 75	7	11
1855...	8 25	14 00	17	28	6	12	5 50	7 50	8	12	93	1 15	7	11	7 50	10 18	8	11
1856...	8 00	12 00	13	28	6	11	5 50	6 50	9	12	48	94	9	12	5 20	8 31	9	11
1857...	9 50	15 00	16	28	5	14	6 00	7 00	10	12	71	98	13	15	4 25	6 70	6	10
1858...	9 00	12 00	13	25	3	10	5 00	6 00	9	12	58	1 03	9	13	3 75	5 25	9	13
1859...	5 00	9 75	14	27	2	11	5 25	5 50	10	13	76	1 05	11	12	4 00	6 50	9	12
1860...	4 50	5 50	10	21	9	12	5 50	6 00	11	15	64	95	10	11	4 25	5 50	10	13
1861...	5 00	6 25	8	22	2	10	4 20	6 00	11	17	48	74	11	28	3 90	5 65	7	11
1862...	5 00	10 75	10	26	4	13	4 25	8 50	10	33	50	75	20	68	4 20	5 85	5	9
1863...	5 00	9 00	14	30	8	16	7 00	11 00	26	33	68	1 23	54	88	5 10	8 00	5	8
1864...	5 00	16 00	21	48	12	27	9 00	15 00	33	52	1 25	1 97	72	1 90	7 15	11 75	11	17
1865...	9 00	14 00	20	38	10	16	8 50	13 50	21	22	70	97	33	1 22	5 00	8 80	11	23
1866...	11 00	21 50	25	60	5	23	8 50	13 00	18	21	80	1 32	32	52	5 25	11 70	11	22
1867...	12 00	28 00	15	48	7	20	6 50	8 50	17	19	1 00	1 40	15	36	6 25	11 30	10	16
1868...	11 00	24 75	28	60	7	19	6 50	11 50	16	17	1 01	1 41	16	33	5 50	9 75	11	18
1869...	5 00	16 50	16	55	11	23	6 50	10 50	11	13	75	1 16	25	35	4 95	6 40	17	24
1870...	5 00	16 00	18	46	5	18	4 50	8 50	11	13	76	1 15	15	26	4 50	6 05	9	14
1871...	8 00	18 00	12	42	5	16	5 00	13 00	12	17	65	90	15	25	4 60	7 00	6	13
1872...	4 00	12 00	20	39	10	19	3 75	6 25	16	19	61	80	18	25	5 25	6 80	6	9
1873...	8 00	12 00	18	50	8	16	5 00	6 50	19	23	50	77	13	21	4 62	7 25	5	10
1874...	8 25	11 50	18	39	12	17	4 55	5 55	16	28	53	84	15	19	4 25	7 00	8	11
1875...	8 00	10 00	17	28	9	16	4 40	5 55	17	21	49	76	13	17	4 00	6 50	9	11
1876...	8 50	11 00	15	33	8	13	3 75	5 55	16	20	38	49	11	13	4 00	6 00	7	13
1877...	9 50	11 25	13	24	8	16	3 25	3 75	15	21	41	58	11	13	4 75	8 00	10	14
1878...	9 00	13 50	6	20	3	14	2 75	4 50	14	19	45	60	9	12	3 75	5 50	7	12
1879...	9 50	11 00	9½	24	5	13	2 15	3 25	13	17½	44	64	9¼	13¼	3 60	6 40	7	12
1880...	9 00	11 75	10	25	6	13	2 25	3 75	14	18	44	63	9⅜	14	3 80	6 85	8	13
1881...	9 50	13 00	12	30	6	14	4 00	4 65	10½	14½	48	76	9⅞	13	4 10	6 65	9¼	14½
1882...	11 50	16 00	16	38	9	13	4 40	4 75	7¼	11½	63	109	11⅝	13	4 65	8 75	11	16½

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS—1825-1882.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863 and 1873, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, Reports of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and the N. Y. Shipping List and Price Current.)

NOTE.—In the American Almanac and Treasury of Facts for 1878, pp. 278-9, appeared a table of prices compiled on the basis of the average price of each article in New York, the 1st of January of each year. Such a table, however useful, fails to give the data which are important in forming a judgment of the whole range of prices for each year. The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in each year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, that the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity.

Years.	Pork, Mess.		Rice.		Salt, Liverpool.		Sugar, Raw.		Tobacco, Ky. Leaf.		Wheat.		Whiskey.		Wool.	
	Bbl.		100 lbs.		Sack.		lb.		lb.		Bush.		Gal.		lb.	
	L.	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*
	$		$		$		cts.		cts.		$		cts.		cts.	
1825.....	12 00	14 75	2 00	4 00	2 37	3 00	6	11	3	9	75	1 06	25	31	30	38
1826.....	10 00	12 00	2 00	3 87	2 12	2 60	6	10	3	8	84	1 02	26	36	28	38
1827.....	11 25	15 25	2 50	4 00	2 15	2 35	6	10	3	6	90	1 25	25	35	20	30
1828.....	12 00	15 00	2 50	4 00	2 25	3 25	6	10	3	6	95	1 62	20	26	20	30
1829.....	11 00	13 75	2 50	3 75	2 12	3 00	5	9	5	7	1 00	1 75	20	26	18	27
1830.....	11 00	15 50	2 00	3 50	1 75	2 20	6	9	3	7	1 00	1 15	21	32	16	30
1831.....	12 00	15 25	2 50	4 00	1 75	2 25	4	7	3	6	1 06	1 35	27	37	20	35
1832.....	12 50	14 25	2 75	4 25	1 75	2 50	5	7	3	6	1 12	1 35	26	35	20	35
1833.....	12 50	17 00	2 75	3 75	1 60	2 00	5	9	3	8	1 15	1 28	29	36	27	35
1834.....	12 75	15 00	2 25	3 62	1 40	1 80	5	8	4	8	1 02	1 10	20	29	25	35
1835.....	13 50	18 50	2 75	4 50	1 47	2 25	6	9	6	11	1 04	1 50	30	38	25	40
1836.....	18 00	30 00	3 00	4 25	1 60	2 12	7	11	6	10	1 37	2 12	31	44	35	50
1837.....	16 00	24 50	3 12	5 00	1 20	2 62	5	8	3	9	1 55	2 10	20	48	28	50
1838.....	16 50	25 50	3 25	5 37	1 62	2 37	6	8	4	13	1 35	2 00	30	43	28	40
1839.....	14 50	23 50	3 00	5 00	1 44	2 12	6	8	8	16	1 15	1 37	28	46	37	40
1840.....	13 00	16 00	2 75	4 00	1 40	1 75	4	8	3	16	95	1 25	21	30	20	35
1841.....	8 75	13 50	2 87	4 12	1 40	1 98	4	7	4	14	90	1 50	19	25	20	30
1842.....	6 75	10 25	2 00	3 31	1 37	2 25	3	7	2	9	83	1 30	16	21	18	22
1843.....	7 50	11 50	1 87	3 00	1 35	1 62	3	7	2	7	84	1 20	18	24	17	24
1844.....	8 50	10 25	2 25	3 62	1 25	1 52	5	7	2	6	82	1 12	21	29	25	37
1845.....	9 25	14 12	2 62	4 75	1 32	1 47	3	7	2	7	85	1 40	20	28	24	30
1846.....	9 62	13 37	2 87	4 50	1 25	1 50	5	8	2	7	80	1 35	18	25	18	28
1847.....	10 25	16 00	8 25	13 75	1 20	1 55	5	8	2	8	1 05	1 95	24	34	22	30
1848.....	9 00	13 00	7 75	13 00	1 25	1 55	10	15	3	8	95	1 40	21	27	20	30
1849.....	9 87	14 25	2 25	3 50	1 20	1 40	4	6	3	9	1 20	1 35	20	28	25	32
1850.....	10 00	11 87	2 25	3 37	1 15	1 75	4	7	5	14	1 09	1 50	23	27	30	35
1851.....	12 06	15 50	2 75	3 12	1 02	1 60	4	6	3	14	93	1 22	20	27	30	41
1852.....	14 62	19 75	2 75	5 00	1 05	1 55	3	5	3	9	1 03	1 15	20	25	26	42
1853.....	13 00	19 75	3 37	4 50	1 12	1 62	4	6	4	10	2 22	1 80	22	32	38	44
1854.....	12 12	16 00	4 12	4 62	1 47	1 70	3	6	5	11	1 75	2 50	26	41	25	40
1855.....	12 50	23 00	2 50	5 87	90	1 22	4	8	6	13	1 96	2 80	30	43	24	34
1856.....	16 25	21 00	3 62	4 87	80	1 05	6	10	6	16	1 30	2 17	25	36	30	38
1857.....	16 50	25 70	3 25	5 37	70	84	9	11	7	20	1 25	1 95	21	37	30	44
1858.....	15 35	19 00	2 75	3 75	62	80	5	8	6	18	1 20	1 50	21	35	27	32
1859.....	14 60	18 12	3 00	4 50	75	1 07	5	8	4	14	1 30	1 65	23	29	34	45
1860.....	16 12	19 75	3 00	4 62	68	1 15	6	8	3	13	1 35	1 70	19	27	34	40
1861.....	12 25	18 00	3 00	7 25	50	95	4	9	3	16	1 20	1 60	15	21	22	45
1862.....	11 00	14 50	6 62	7 75	85	1 52	7	11	6	30	1 30	1 55	19	39	40	65
1863.....	11 50	18 25	3 75	8 50	1 20	1 70	7	14	8	36	1 25	2 00	44	78	62	80
1864.....	19 50	43 25	7 00	15 50	1 75	3 50	11	25	8	55	1 72	2 75	60	2 03	75	1 10
1865.....	19 00	31 50	9 75	14 00	1 55	2 50	11	17	7	45	1 25	1 88	1 92	2 25	70	77
1866.....	21 18	33 55	11 50	15 25	2 50	4 10	10	15	8	18	2 20	3 45	2 00	2 33	25	27
1867.....	18 90	24 10	8 50	12 50	2 60	2 75	9	10	9	16	2 30	3 40	2 10	2 32	25	37
1868.....	21 10	29 50	8 25	11 25	2 50	2 60	9	12	8	15	2 05	3 25	91	2 30	34	37
1869.....	26 50	33 37	7 25	10 00	2 50	3 00	9	13	8	13	1 45	2 18	90	1 14	32	35
1870.....	20 00	30 00	5 50	9 50	2 40	3 25	9	10	7	12	1 40	1 90	82	1 05	34	45
1871.....	12 85	23 00	6 75	9 75	2 80	3 25	7	10	6	11	1 45	2 00	85	95	32	63
1872.....	12 80	16 00	7 50	9 50	2 80	3 25	7	9	9	16	1 65	2 10	82	91	45	67
1873.....	13 00	19 00	7 00	9 50	3 00	3 50	7	9	9	16	1 55	2 25	86	1 05	35	57
1874.....	13 85	24 25	6 75	10 00	1 10	3 00	7	8	7	25	93	1 35	92	1 03	36	48
1875.....	18 00	22 75	6 50	8 50	1 15	2 35	7	9	9	28	92	1 37	93	1 19	38	48
1876.....	15 70	22 37	5 00	7 50	1 15	2 50	7	10	7	19	84	1 27	1 04	1 10	25	43
1877.....	11 75	17 37	5 00	7 00	1 10	2 50	7	10	7	16	1 06	1 85	1 04	1 09	32	43
1878.....	8 25	13 00	5 50	8 00	1 10	2 50	6½	8	4¼	7	83	1 31	1 03	1 14	20	33
1879.....	7 80	12 75	5 50	7 25	1 40	2 50	6	9	4¼	7½	1 10	1 56	1 05	1 17	27	50
1880.....	8 20	14 00	5 75	8 00	1 35	2 75	6½	9	4½	7	1 12	1 60	1 06	1 17	26	50
1881.....	12 75	20 00	5 00	7 50	95	2 25	6	9¼	5½	12	1 14	1 56	1 13½	1 20	21	47
1882.....	16 25	24 00	5 25	8 50	1 00	2 20	6	7⅞	5½	9	1 03	1 43	1 11	1 18	37	48

LOWEST AND HIGHEST PRICES OF COMMODITIES FOR FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS—1825-1882.

These tables of prices have been compiled upon the basis of selecting the leading articles entering into general consumption, whether as semi-luxuries or the necessaries of life. The prices quoted being those of the New York market, still wider variations would in some cases have been exhibited if other markets, near the centers of production of some leading staples, had been collated with these. The tables exhibit the violent fluctuations of the civil-war period in the United States—1861-65—and the years of expansion immediately succeeding, in contrast with the general decline of the past few years, which has not yet reached, however, save in a few articles, the minimum prices which prevailed before the war.

Year.	Hops.		Iron, Bar.		Iron, Scotch Pig.		Lard.		Leather. Hem.		Mackerel, No. 1.		Molasses, N. O.		Oats.	
	Lb.		Ton.		Ton.		Lb.		Lb.		Bbl.		Gal.		Bush.	
	L.	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*	*L.*	*H.*
	Cts.		$		$		Cts.		Cts.		$		Cts.		Cts.	
1825	13	25	85 00	120 00	35 00	75 00	7	10	21	25	5 00	5 75	28	43	26	40
1826	10	25	85 00	100 00	50 00	70 00	7	9	18	24	4 50	5 75	28	36	42	60
1827	8	18	77 00	95 00	50 00	55 00	7	10	17	24	4 75	6 12	31	39	31	56
1828	5	10	77 50	82 50	50 00	55 00	6	9	18	24	4 75	6 50	30	36	24	37
1829	4	11	72 50	82 50	40 00	55 00	4	6	18	23	4 87	6 00	27	33	27	46
1830	10	15	72 50	77 50	40 00	50 00	5	13	18	22	5 00	6 37	28	33	26	40
1831	8	17	70 00	80 00	40 00	47 50	8	11	19	24	5 50	6 75	25	34	27	48
1832	12	37	70 00	75 00	40 00	47 50	6	10	17	25	4 75	6 50	26	35	38	56
1833	17	38	71 00	75 00	37 50	47 50	7	11	16	20	6 25	7 00	27	36	30	48
1834	10	20	67 00	75 00	37 50	48 00	7	9	14	19	6 00	6 62	27	31	28	48
1835	11	19	67 50	75 00	38 00	42 50	7	11	14	20	6 00	8 25	26	36	33	75
1836	12	17	75 00	105 00	38 00	62 50	11	17	14	23	8 00	10 62	32	48	40	75
1837	5	9	85 00	105 00	40 00	70 00	6	15	15	24	8 00	10 75	32	45	40	75
1838	4	17	85 00	97 50	37 50	55 00	7	15	16	22	10 50	12 18	28	45	25	60
1839	15	18	82 50	95 00	37 50	45 00	8	15	17	25	12 00	14 62	26	36	30	60
1840	18	62	70 00	82 50	32 50	40 00	7	12	17	22	11 00	14 50	20	30	24	43
1841	12	40	60 00	75 00	32 00	37 50	6	9	19	22	12 00	14 75	20	28	37	50
1842	10	16	50 00	62 50	23 50	35 00	5	8	16	20	8 00	12 25	16	24	25	53
1843	6	12	55 00	60 00	22 50	32 00	5	8	15	18	7 62	11 00	18	31	27	34
1844	7	15	57 50	65 00	30 00	35 00	5	7	14	17	9 75	12 25	27	31	27	37
1845	12	33	62 50	85 00	30 00	52 50	6	8	14	16	11 50	14 00	22	37	29	51
1846	11	35	75 00	80 00	35 00	42 50	5	8	11	14	8 37	13 50	22	34	28	48
1847	8	15	70 00	77 50	30 00	42 50	6	11	11	18	8 12	11 75	30	38	39	65
1848	3	7	50 00	70 00	25 00	37 50	6	9	12	16	7 00	11 00	20	28	32	51
1849	6	17	40 00	55 00	22 50	27 50	6	8	13	17	8 12	13 50	20	32	33	49
1850	8	19	40 00	45 00	21 00	24 00	6	7	14	17	8 50	12 50	22	33	37	51
1851	24	63	33 50	41 00	19 00	25 00	7	10	13	16	8 50	11 75	28	33	65	80
1852	17	47	34 00	55 00	19 00	31 00	9	12	12	18	8 37	12 50	27	35	75	86
1853	18	40	55 00	75 00	28 50	38 00	9	12	17	21	11 50	16 00	26	33	41	52
1854	22	46	62 50	77 50	32 00	42 50	9	11	18	25	15 12	19 00	19	29	45	75
1855	5	27	55 00	65 00	26 50	37 00	9	12	19	25	18 50	22 00	23	40	42	82
1856	4	13	50 00	65 00	29 00	37 00	9	14	24	30	19 00	23 00	42	75	35	50
1857	3	12	52 00	62 50	28 00	37 50	10	16	25	33	19 00	22 00	35	80	40	66
1858	4	10	44 00	55 00	22 00	27 00	8	12	21	26	9 50	14 00	26	52	40	53
1859	8	18	42 50	50 00	22 00	31 50	10	12	20	27	15 25	16 75	36	51	36	58
1860	6	25	41 00	44 00	20 50	27 00	10	13	20	22	15 00	18 50	36	55	37	47
1861	6	32	38 00	50 00	20 00	24 50	8	10	17	22	7 50	14 75	30	55	30	47
1862	12	23	50 00	70 00	21 00	33 00	7	10	20	31	9 00	16 50	32	55	37	67
1863	15	30	65 00	76 00	32 50	45 00	9	12	26	32	15 50	18 50	35	62	53	90
1864	20	52	105 00	220 00	43 00	80 00	12	24	31	46	18 00	28 00	65	1 25	86	1 02
1865	10	65	100 00	130 00	40 00	55 00	15	29	30	40	15 25	25 00	65	1 50	45	90
1866	25	70	94 00	115 00	42 00	55 00	12	22	30	39	20 00	26 00	66	1 25	55	85
1867	40	70	80 00	100 00	38 00	49 00	11	14	28	33	14 50	21 50	65	1 20	67	94
1868	5	55	80 00	95 00	35 00	45 75	12	20	25	30	14 25	22 50	60	1 05	Nominal.	
1869	8	28	85 00	95 00	34 50	45 00	16	21	28	32	21 50	28 00	65	1 05	62	84
1870	3	27	70 00	90 00	31 00	37 00	12	18	27	31	27 00	30 00	65	1 20	52	69
1871	8	65	70 00	95 00	30 00	39 00	9	13	26	30	13 00	27 50	50	75	42	70
1872	20	75	85 00	120 00	33 50	61 00	7	10	27	31	10 00	25 00	48	86	42	57
1873	35	55	75 00	110 00	37 00	52 00	7	9	25	31	12 00	24 00	61	97	42	58
1874	22	45	55 00	80 00	33 00	45 00	8	16	28	30	8 50	22 00	60	85	38	53
1875	15	45	50 00	62 50	29 00	41 00	13	16	27	30	7 00	24 00	54	80	30	64
1876	15	37	40 00	54 00	27 50	34 00	12	14	21	29	11 50	23 00	50	68	28	35
1877	10	32	44 80	48 72	25 00	28 00	8	12	23	30	8 50	15 00	40	59	22	46
1878	5	12	42 50	45 00	21 50	26 50	6	9	19	23	9 00	20 00	36	50	29	45
1879	6	45	45 00	78 50	19 00	30 50	5¾	8	18	29	12 50	20 00	32	50	31	50
1880	7	55	45 00	72 25	19 50	30 00	6	8	28	28	12 25	20 50	31	49	30	50
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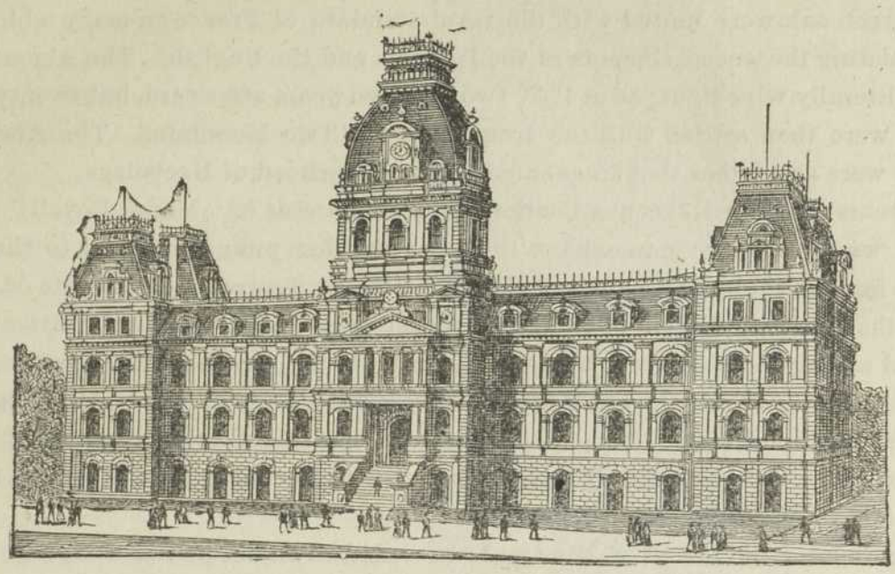
CITY OF MONTREAL.



New City Hall, Montreal.

THE METROPOLIS OF CANADA—AN HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE CITY AND ITS LEADING INDUSTRIES AND REPRESENTATIVE MERCHANTS.

THE history of the City of Montreal dates back for no less a period than three hundred and fifty years, or to 1535. The authenticated records of Jacques Cartier's first voyage up the St. Lawrence show that on the 2d of October in that year, after a tedious and difficult passage up the St. Lawrence River, he landed his shallop at a point about six miles below St. Mary's Current, where he was met in a friendly manner by the Indians. They resided in a group of huts upon the present site of the city, their town being named "Hochelaga." Being well received by the natives, who manifested their good-will by singing, gay dances, and the offering of food, Cartier and several of his crew accepted the invitation to visit the town, and were well rewarded.

The settlement lay at the base of a high hill or mountain, covered with a virgin forest. Ascending the mountain, Cartier was charmed with the magnificent view spread before him, with the distant summits of what are now known as the White Mountains in the distance, and named the elevation "Mount Royal" in honor of the King of France. Encircled by wooden palisades, the little aboriginal town of "Hochelaga" was approached through cultivated fields, which gave reassuring evidence to the "pale faces" of the industry and comparative civilization of the Indians, while the comfort of the huts, and the serviceability of their utensils, reflected much credit upon their architectural and mechanical skill and ingenuity.

The Indians told Cartier of a vast country stretching away to the westward, with great lakes, drained by the river flowing at their feet; that it was not only full of game, but had mines of silver and copper, and that the tribes living there were powerful and warlike. The season of good weather rapidly drawing to a close, Cartier was reluctantly obliged to return

to Quebec, but on again reaching France he recommended the Isle of Mount Royal as a splendid location for a permanent settlement.

The Algonquin tribe of Indians was resident at Montreal at that time, and is still renowned, long after its extinction, for having been one of the most warlike and most polished of the native races, and also for firm attachment to its French allies. The Algonquin armorial bearings of an evergreen oak were united with the royal standard of France on many a bloody battle-field, in resisting the encroachments of the Iroquois and the English. The Algonquins, however, were literally wiped out; as in 1736, two hundred years afterward, but twenty males survived, and were then settled with the Iroquois of the Two Mountains. The Abenaquis and Arundacks were also tribes that frequented the neighborhood of Hochelaga.

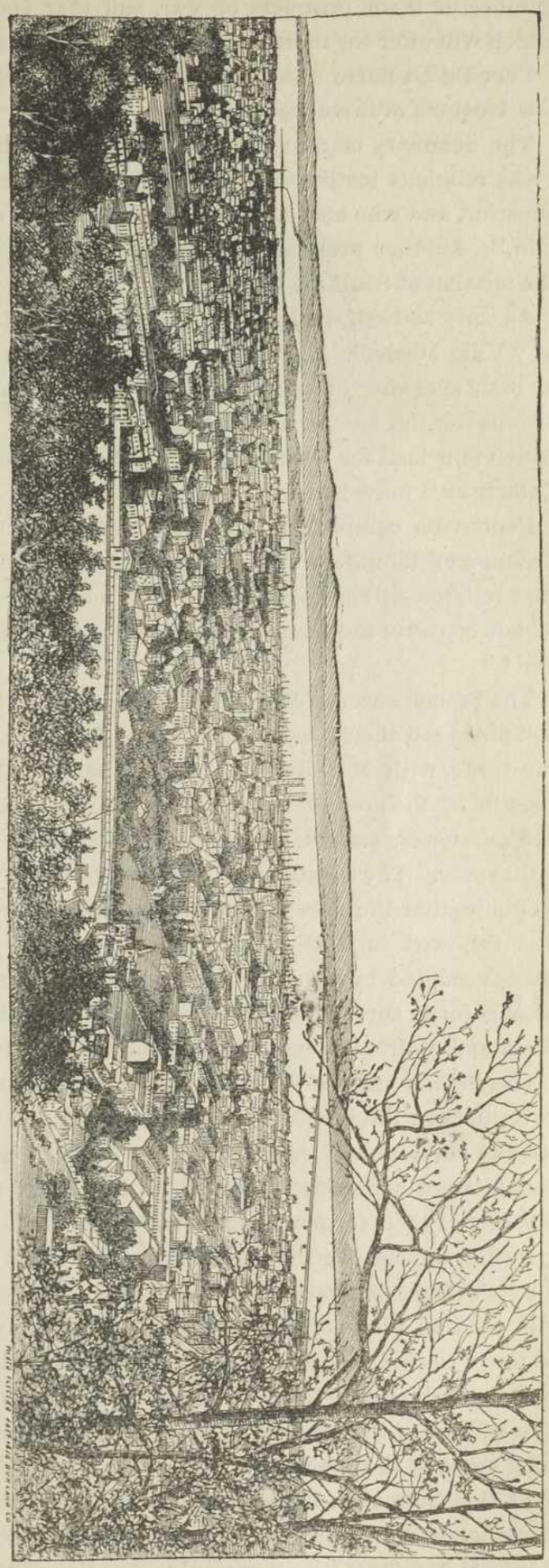
Several years afterward Jacques Cartier again paid a visit to "Mount Royall" (as Governor Dongan wrote it) *en route* to explore the great and then unknown region to the westward. In 1603 the famous explorer, Champlain, ascended the St. Lawrence to the site of Hochelaga, but found that the little Indian town had been destroyed during one of the bitter internecine wars waged among the aboriginal tribes. Returning to the present site of Quebec Champlain founded that city in 1608. He was a man of wonderful energy and force of character, and in spite of almost superhuman obstacles he fostered the infant colony, and when he died in 1635, just one hundred years after Cartier's first visit to Hochelaga, the prospects for the near future were of the most favorable character.

Seven years later the Island of Montreal was ceded to an influential company, at the head of which was the Duc de Liancourt de la Roche-Guyon, M. de Maisonneuve, a gentleman of great military and diplomatic experience. On the 17th day of May, of the year 1642, was the present City of Montreal duly founded by M. de Maisonneuve. An altar was erected, mass was celebrated, and the officiating priest, under the umbrageous shadow of Mount Royal, thus addressed the pioneers of the present city:—"You are a grain of mustard seed which shall rise and grow until its branches overshadow the land." In the evening, Maisonneuve and his companions pitched their tents, lighted their fires, stationed their guards and lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of Montreal.

The settlement at first had a very precarious hold, and in 1644 an Iroquois conspiracy would have put an end to the little colony but for the prudence and bravery of the Governor and people. In 1654 Father Simon Le Moine visited Montreal, and made his famous voyage to the country of the Onondagoes. He established a mission among them, and the journal of his voyage is one of the most interesting early records. Where are now populous cities and towns with splendid farms, he reported seeing "immense herds of wild bulls and cows." On another day he writes as follows: "Our game does not leave us; it seems that venison and game follow us everywhere. Droves of twenty cows plunge into the water as if to meet us, and some are killed for sake of amusement by blows of an axe."

Returning in September Father Le Moine landed four leagues above the settlement of Montreal, whence, after celebrating mass, he proceeded on to Quebec. In 1657 the Iroquois manifested hostility to the French, massacred many of their Huron allies, burning their wives and children at a slow fire. This bloody outbreak was followed by the murder of three Frenchmen near Montreal by the Oneidas, who carried their scalps away in triumph. This outrage obliged M. Daillebout, the Governor, to cause a dozen of Iroquois to be arrested and put in irons at Montreal. The Iroquois tribes thereupon declared an implacable war against the French, and which, as waged in a desultory manner during the next few years, greatly retarded Montreal's progress. In 1666 De Courcelles organized an expedition against the Iroquois in the depth of winter. The little army of five hundred men were mounted on snow-shoes, and walked three hundred leagues, sleeping on the snow, and suffered terribly from

the cold. Many had as early as the third day their nose, ears, the knees, and the fingers entirely frozen, and the remainder of the body covered with cicatrixes, and some others, wholly overcome and benumbed by the cold, would have perished had they not been carried to the place where they were to pass the night. Such hardships as these were cheerfully endured in order to protect the settlements, and eventually a treaty of peace was signed at Quebec. The early history of Montreal is thus one of romantic interest, closely surrounded as the struggling settlers were by powerful and warlike tribes, and there is scarcely a spot either within or without the precincts of its ancient fortifications that is not consecrated by some deed of piety or heroism.



View of the City of Montreal, looking towards the St. Lawrence River.

In 1672 was begun the construction of a parish church, quite close to the site of the present magnificent Church of Notre Dame. Count de Frontenac, during his able and progressive administration of the affairs of Canada, afforded material aid to the growth of the little town.

In 1684, M. de La Barre wrote from Montreal, complaining that the Iroquois could buy arms, powder, and lead at Albany, and Governor Dongan replied that the Indians in question were under the power of the British Government, and that De La Barre's intention was to invade their territory, which was entirely unjustifiable. De La Barre was much enraged, and from his camp at Lachine replied that he had no idea "that Governor Dongan had any intention to protect a treachery and injustice similar to that committed by villains on Frenchmen." Louis XIV. took a warm interest in the progress of the colony, and urged De La Barre to crush the Iroquois, closing his letter with the following amusing command:

"As it concerns the good of my service to diminish as much as possible the number of the Iroquois, and as these savages, who are stout and robust, will, moreover, serve

with advantage in my galleys, I wish you to do everything in your power to make a great number of them prisoners of war, and that you have them shipped by every opportunity which will offer for their removal to France."

Poor De La Barre now had a bigger contract on his hands than he was able to fill, and but few Iroquois ever reached the shores of France.

The Seminary of St. Sulpice, to-day one of the most powerful and philanthropic of the great religious institutions of Montreal, was founded about this time, Dollier being its first superior, and who also had the superintendency of the "Mission to the Indians of the Mountain." Another prominent ecclesiastic of that period was Reverend Pere Briare, superior of the mission at Sault St. Louis.

As early as 1686, we find that the town located on the present site of Montreal was known as "Ville Marie." M. De Denonville, in a communication to the French Ministry dated May 8, 1686, speaking of establishing an advanced post at Niagara, says: "The freight of provisions for the troops to be stationed there is very high, since a thousand pounds weight, which is a load for a canoe, costs 110 livres from Ville Marie on the Island of Montreal to Cataraquy" (now Kingston).

Denonville complained bitterly of the English selling liquor to the various tribes which endangered the safety of Montreal, and writing to Governor Dongan, said: "Think you, Sir, that religion will progress whilst your merchants supply as they do *eau de vie* in abundance, which converts the savages into demons, and their cabins into counterparts and theatres of hell?"

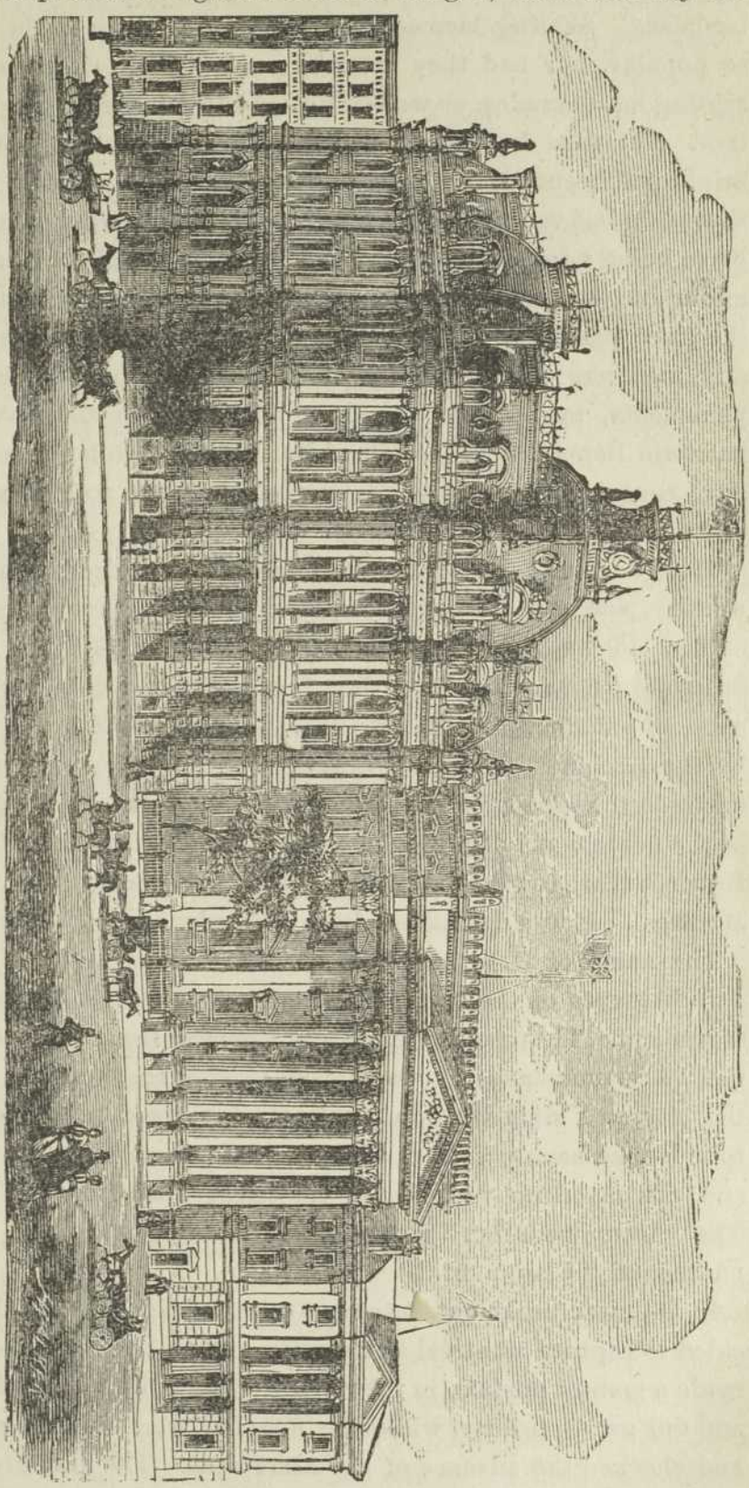
The French successfully defended their interests in Montreal and the surrounding territory, and advanced their posts around Lakes Ontario and Erie, carrying on a large and prosperous fur trade with Montreal and Quebec as central points. For fifty years subsequently the growth of the present metropolis was very slow. It was little more than an active trading and missionary station, its inhabitants looking to Quebec for their supplies and governmental ordinances. The ensuing war, however, between Great Britain and France, rapidly brought to a culmination the rule of the French, and Wolfe's gallant capture of the citadel of Quebec was followed in 1760 by the capitulation of Montreal, which was thereafter for many years occupied by a British garrison. At the date of conquest it was described as "of an oblong form, surrounded by a wall flanked with eleven redoubts, a ditch about eight feet deep, and of proportional width, but dry, and a fort and citadel."

The British entered upon the rule of this French town with just and enlightened ideas of government; the institutions, the language, and the religion of the inhabitants were in every respect scrupulously guarded, and as a chronicler of those good old days observes, "The people were agreeably surprised to find such unexpected relief from the arrogance and rapacity of their former intendants."

During the ensuing revolutionary war by which the United States effected its independence, the "Province of Quebec," as this territory was officially entitled, suffered but little hurt. It was used as a base of operations and supplies by the British, and afforded shelter for many of the "United Empire Loyalists," several of whom settled in Montreal and became prominent, both they and their descendants, in the avenues of commerce and the public service. The address of the American Congress, urging the Canadians to rebel, fell flat before the loyal good sense of the *habitants*.

At this time the entire population of Canada did not exceed sixty thousand—a respectable growth, however, from the little colony of fifty-two souls that wintered in Quebec in 1617. Montreal had from four thousand to five thousand citizens, nine-tenths or more of whom were French by birth or extraction.

The father of the famous statesman and liberal, L. J. Papineau, thus defined the feeling of the French as to the results of the conquest: "From that day the reign of law succeeded to that of violence; from that day the treasures, the armies, the navies of Great Britain were mustered to afford us an invincible protection against external danger; from that day the better part of her laws became ours, while our religion, property, and the laws by which they were governed, remained unaltered."



Post Office, Bank of Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, St. James Street, Montreal.

There was substantial progress made, too, in this newly-conquered province. A newspaper known as the *Gazette* (and which had a long and honored career of over a century) was started in Quebec in 1764, while that present influential and enterprising journal, the *Montreal Gazette*, was founded in 1778, being originally published in both languages by James Brown, the site of its original office in Custom House Square being still visited as an object of antiquarian interest. The *Courant*, published in English, was also commenced about that time by Nahum Mower.

A contemporary writer thus graphically refers to the social life of the Canadians of last century: "From the early volumes of the newspapers we are told how, in 1783, a lottery was established for the purpose of building a jail in Montreal, the tickets being sold at 46s. 8d., and the prizes ranging from £850 to £4. We also learn that the higher classes lived a gay and easy life, spending most of their time in balls, picnics, sleighing parties and other kinds of amusement. We gain some knowledge as to the books they read from the booksellers' advertisements, and from announcements of books missing from the circulating libraries. We find that slaves were publicly sold in our streets until the close of the century. We read the instructions issued by the magistrates for the cleaning, lighting and preserving order in the streets; the penalties for stray animals are set before us; the duties of the bellman are specified;

the carters are enjoined to keep the markets free from filth and garbage; travellers in sleighs are warned not to forget their shovels for the filling up of *cahots* in the roads; the rates of cabs and ferry-boats are fixed, and boys are prohibited from driving. Among the dances casually alluded to are the "Harlequinade," "La Chinoise," and "La Matelote Hollandaise." Skating, lacrosse, snow-shoeing were no doubt practised then, but they were not so popular, nor had they attained such artistic excellence as in late years. One of our skating masquerades, or well-contested snowshoe races, would astonish our Montreal ancestors. Yet what would we not give to see the stately gentlemen of the old school, and the bright and beautiful dames of the Georgian era, enjoying themselves at dance or banquet in that plain but venerable relic of the past, the old Government House on Notre Dame Street? From being a palace of authority it became a temple of learning, and now, alas! like so many of our ancient landmarks, it must yield to the conquering advance of progress, and, ere long, the place that knows it shall know it no more. How many dignified representatives of royalty, members of the nobility of France and England, ladies of rank, beauty and accomplishments, men distinguished in the army, in the navy and the learned professions, patriotic Republicans, like Franklin and the Carrols, proud of their simplicity and influence, have congregated in these deserted *salons*, soon to give place to the march of modern improvement?

The Provincial Legislative Assembly was organized about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and one of its first important acts was that passed in 1801, authorizing the removal of the old walls surrounding the city, and by 1817 the last vestige had disappeared, the original owners of the land thus occupied being confirmed in their titles, and which was a cause of satisfaction to the French. As early as 1805 the obstruction to navigation created by the Lachine Rapids had drawn forth an appropriation of £1000 to remove the impediments in the rapids, but to little purpose. (We elsewhere give a reference to the construction of the first canal.) In 1805, however, a noteworthy event was the establishment of the Trinity House, to care for the navigation of the river, and to improve the channel between Quebec and Montreal. It was destined to have a lengthy career of usefulness.

The name of Hon. John Molson will ever be honorably linked with one of the greatest achievements of the age. He was the first man in Canada to risk his money in building a steamboat. The primitive craft was launched from a shipyard in Montreal, in 1809, and named the "Accommodation." On November 3d of that year she steamed off from the sole wharf in the city, and sixty-six hours afterwards arrived in Quebec, thirty hours of the intervening time having been passed at anchor. She was seventy-five feet keel, eighty-five feet on deck, and was fitted up with berths for twenty passengers. The fare was $8 down and $9 up. The "Accommodation" was a success from the start, and a better traveller than Fulton's experimental "Claremont."

In 1812 war broke out between Great Britain and the United States, and the Yankees decided to capture Montreal as a starter, and make things lively for the Canadians. They never made a greater mistake in their lives. The militia in the District of Montreal was called out, and did garrison duty, while the Regulars were massed at various points near the frontier, and checked the advance of the Americans. The first great battle was fought between the British and Canadian forces under General Brock, and the American army under General Hull. Brock defeated Hull, and made him and many of his soldiers prisoners of war, and they were led into Montreal on the 6th of September, 1812, amid the shouts of a scornful multitude, indignant at the savage threat of extermination that General Hull had breathed in his proclamation at the outset of his campaign.

The American General Dearborn next made an advance upon the Canadian frontier by way

of Odelltown, but he was met by a cordon of defence, among the best equipped of the Canadian troops, being the Chasseurs of Montreal. The merchants and tradesmen of the city also mustered, and made four full companies of volunteers. In November, when the enemy was expected, as an eye-witness describes it, "the whole population made a simultaneous movement toward the point of invasion with the greatest enthusiasm." Dearborn, realizing the stern reception awaiting him, finally halted, and eventually withdrew his army into winter quarters at Plattsburg and Burlington.

The following year General Hampton made an advance upon Montreal, but he met his "Waterloo" at Chateaugay, for there he was defeated by the celebrated Colonel De Salaberry, with a loss of forty men killed, the Canadians suffering a loss of five. General Wilkinson was co-operating with Hampton, and brought his army down the St. Lawrence from Sackett's Harbor in boats, but at Chrysler's Farm the British and Canadian forces encountered his command, and one of the most decisive pitched battles of the war was fought, ending in Wilkinson's defeat and the retreat of his demoralized forces across the lines. The war closed without the Americans being able to gain a permanent foothold either in the Upper or Lower Province, and the bravery, discipline and *elan* of the Canadian soldiery was abundantly demonstrated.

In 1813 Mr. Molson launched his second steamboat, the "Swiftsure," a vast improvement on his first effort, and which ran from Montreal to Quebec in twenty-two and a half hours. She was one hundred and thirty feet long by twenty-four feet beam, and plied on the river for many years. The first steamer to ply between Lachine and points upon the Ottawa River was placed on the route in 1819.

In 1813 the Duke of Richmond was made Governor, and soon after met with an untimely death from the bite of a pet fox, up in the Rideau District.

During all these years the French Canadians firmly asserted their rights, and unfortunately race prejudices grew up in connection with many disputed questions in the political and religious arenas. Among the French Canadian statesmen of the day none made a better showing than Papineau; no one was possessed of more brilliant talents, and it was said of him: "No man in Canada is so esteemed by his countrymen—the Canadians of French origin—as Papineau; none so influential with the masses."

In 1824 Sir Francis Burton, the then Governor, laid the corner stone of the Parish Church, and was right royally entertained by the citizens. It was also about this time that the claim of the Sulpicians to hold the seigniory of the Island and City of Montreal in mortmain was disallowed by the English Government, and it was confined to certain properties large enough to afford it an immense income, to-day rendering it one of the wealthiest religious corporations in America.

The growth of the city had been continuous and rapid for many years, and with emigration pouring in, and the development of trade and commerce, the people demanded incorporation, and to be allowed to live under a municipal form of government. They had heretofore been ruled by such magistrates appointed by the crown as resided in the city. Public meetings were held by the inhabitants in 1827 expressive of the desire for incorporation, and bills to accomplish this were introduced into the Assembly; but it was not till 1831 that the Act of Incorporation became a law, and not until 1833 that it took effect. In that year the first municipal election was held, Jacques Viger being the name of the first mayor Montreal ever had.

A project was also agitated in 1831 and subsequent years to annex Montreal to Upper Canada, so as to give it a port of entry ; the wishes of many English speaking residents were for a change, but the opposition was too widespread and persistent.

In 1828, Montreal had the benefit of a United States mail four times a week, and postal facilities with Upper Canada were also increased.

In 1831 was launched the first steamship built in Canada, the "Royal William," of one thousand three hundred and seventy tons, constructed by a joint stock company at a cost of £16,000 and which plied from Quebec to Halifax for some time afterward.

In 1832 a sad election riot occurred in the West Ward. A bitter contest had been in progress for three weeks between Dr. Tracy, the fiery editor of the *Vindicator*, and Mr. Bagg, a wealthy merchant. As voting progressed, the passions of the opposing factions rose to fighting pitch, and a detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment was ordered out under command of Captain Temple. On reaching the scene of trouble the mob attacked the troops, whereupon they fired, killing three, and wounding two. The deplorable affair caused no end of subsequent recrimination and investigation. Dr. Tracy was declared elected by three votes, but never lived to take his seat in the House, as the cholera struck him down a few months after.

The cholera was introduced by emigrants arriving at Grosse Isle, below Quebec, and rapidly spread, cases occurring in Montreal a few days after. It was very contagious and virulent, and as many as one hundred and sixty-five cases occurred in twenty-four hours, out of which eighty-eight were fatal. Cholera appeared for the second time in 1834, but the visitation was not so severe.

We come now to a dark page in Montreal history : one that manifests in the strongest light the bitterness and recklessness of party strife, fanned as it was by all the latent effects of hatreds and jealousies arising from differences in race and creed. The existing form of crown government was strongly objected to by the young politicians, who agitated all sorts of constitutional reforms, but with little result. To add to the distrust and growing state of disorder, the charter of Incorporation of Montreal expired in 1836, and with its extinction came a total annihilation of the police force: gross outrages were committed upon peaceable citizens, robberies from the person were frequent, and in self-defence the people had to organize citizen patrols. The secret order of young Canadians, known as the "Sons of Liberty," took advantage of this to make a bold demonstration that precipitated a rebellion in the early fall of 1836 and winter of 1837.

Mustering in the yard of Bonacina's Tavern, opposite the old Presbyterian Church, on Great St. James Street, they rushed out, and seeing a crowd of members of the Doric Club opposite they made for them: a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued, ending in a riot, the Sons of Liberty eventually being put to flight, and who were pursued to the corner of St. Lawrence Main and Dorchester Streets. This was the beginning of open revolt. T. S. Brown, with a few more dangerous spirits, made common cause with Papineau and Dr. Robert Nelson, who hoisted a Republican standard, and in a *pronunciamento* announced the "Republic of Lower Canada." The rebels massed near Chambly and at St. Charles, and were totally routed. Another body were defeated at St. Eustache, and in the midst of the snows of a bitter Canadian winter the now homeless and disorganized "patriots" beat a hasty retreat to Uncle Sam's Dominions, several ringleaders and many of the rank and file being captured and lodged in jail until it overflowed. Martial law was proclaimed in Montreal: trade was all but ruined, and the people of the city had a hard time of it. The Governor and Council issued an order, banishing a number of the rebels to Bermuda, but Lord Brougham's eloquence in the British House of Parliament caused the Government to resort to constitutional measures of punishment, and a firm but conciliatory policy soon restored order among the disaffected portions of the populace.

There is no need to follow the course of constitutional progress through the ensuing few years. Montreal received a new and more liberally drawn act of incorporation ; the Parlia-

ment now began to meet here, and the city gradually took upon itself distinctive features, as the future metropolis of the nation.

There was no serious set-back to the peaceful growth of the city, and no violation of law and order, until the memorable riots of 1849.

In 1839 the first railway in Canada was opened from the south shore of the St. Lawrence opposite the city, to St. John's, and in 1847 the Montreal and Lachine Railroad, the first one on the north side of the St. Lawrence, was put in operation. The history of Montreal's water supply is another matter of interest. In 1801 a private company opened a primitive system of water supply, the water flowing through wooden pipes by the force of gravity. In 1819 they were replaced by four-inch iron pipes. In 1832 the works passed into the hands of another company, and water was pumped from the river in front of the city into a reservoir on Notre Dame Street. In 1849 a reservoir was built twenty-five feet higher in another part of the city, which contained two hundred and eight thousand cubic feet of water. Referring to this reservoir, a city newspaper remarked at the time:—"The great altitude of this immense cistern will enable the committee to supply waters to the upper stories of almost every house in town." In 1852 the plans for the present mode of supply by water power were submitted and adopted. The works have been enlarged with the growth of the city and the pumping capacity is now twenty-four million imperial gallons per twenty-four hours,—the daily consumption averages ten millions, or seventy-four gallons per head; there are one hundred and thirty-three miles of mains, twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-two houses supplied, and eight hundred and sixty-six hydrants. The annual revenue from the water supply is $366,475.

View of Harbor of Montreal.

The sewerage has a total length of over eighty-four miles.

Recurring once more to political affairs, we find that the French Canadian majority in the Legislative Assembly had passed a bill to indemnify the rebels of 1837 for the losses they had sustained. Lord Elgin, the Governor-General, promptly sanctioned the measure on April 26, 1849. This act of his aroused the deepest indignation among the British Canadians; they fairly boiled over with rage. Men drove around in calashes ringing bells and announcing a mass meeting on the Champ de Mars, and soon four thousand people assembled there, and listened to speakers who denounced Lord Elgin's action in the bitterest terms. At this stage of the trouble some shouted, "To the Parliament House," and with one accord the multitude rushed to the building, arriving about 9 P.M. Somebody hurled a stone through a window into the midst of the Legislative Assembly then in session. This was the signal for a terrible riot. Every window in the building was smashed, while the members fled panic stricken into the lobby. One of the leaders of the mob took the Speaker's seat, and declared "this French Parliament adjourned." The mace was taken away and sent to Sir Allan McNab at the Donegana Hotel. Then the doomed structure was fired in numerous places

and burned furiously, surrounded by an uproarious crowd of some seven thousand people. The volunteer firemen made little or no effort to put out the fire, confining their attention to protecting the surrounding property. No help was given to saving the valuable contents of the house, and the priceless records of the Province for two hundred years back perished on that memorable spring night.

Lord Elgin, who was at his official residence of Monklands, was called into town, and measures were taken resulting in numerous arrests, but the following night the mob wreaked further vengeance on the houses of obnoxious members, and for some time a feeling of the greatest insecurity prevailed.

This however proved to be the last serious *emeute* recorded in the history of the city, and the meeting place of Parliament being removed to Quebec again, the city assumed more and more the character of a flourishing and wisely-governed commercial metropolis.

A large fire did much damage on August 27, 1850. Another occurred on June 8, 1852, and the most terrible conflagration of all broke out on July 11, 1852, when over one thousand houses and an immense amount of property were destroyed and many people were ruined. The next memorable fire occurred in December, 1865, when the Merchants' Exchange was consumed. Thanks to the efficiency of the present paid fire department, and the laws preventing wooden buildings, fires are much less destructive than of old.

The Montreal of to-day is a splendidly built, well governed and thriving metropolis, with a population of over 150,000. It has prospered wonderfully since Confederation, and both in wealth and influence is a credit to the Dominion. The commerce of the city is founded upon a secure basis. Here converge two of the greatest trunk railroads on the continent. The Grand Trunk with its iron arteries penetrates through Ontario direct to Chicago, and with its connections to all sections of the Far West. The Canadian Pacific Railway is now rapidly approaching completion, and will afford a direct route from the Pacific to Montreal, bringing through freight from China and Japan, as well as the grain of the North-west direct to Montreal, the nearest ocean port, and where it will form the cargoes of additional steamships to those already plying here. The Lachine Canal affords ample water power, and the city is already, as we elsewhere abundantly demonstrate, one of the greatest manufacturing centres upon the Continent. Under the present protective tariff it is the recognized centre of the cotton, iron and other great staple industries, and is cultivating closer trade relations with France, Brazil and the West Indies. The reduction of canal tolls, and the improvement of the artificial waterways have produced beneficial results. Its railway connections on the south are numerous, and a tunnel under the St. Lawrence to give them an independent avenue of access to the city is one of the early probabilities.

In point of wealth, culture and refinement, Montreal has long held a commanding position; her private residences are many of them palatial in their size and equipment, and numerous social circles add to the gayety and attractive features of life in the metropolis. Scores of societies and associations exist for various mutually beneficial or philanthropic purposes, and Montreal has long been famed for her noble charities, many of them with no counterpart elsewhere.

In every respect Montreal is a favored seat of commerce, and with half a continent tributary to her coffers, her future is resplendent with possibilities of the greatest and grandest character.

Montreal has attained worldwide fame for the magnificence and beauty of its public buildings, inclusive of churches, civic and governmental institutions, convents, colleges, banks, halls, and last, though by no means least in point of interest, its numerous massive and luxurious private residences.

The representative specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in the city is admittedly the Parish Church of Notre Dame, erected under the auspices of the powerful seminary of St. Sulpice. The Sulpicians were at one time the Seigneurs of the Island and other properties, and had gubernatorial powers. Through them the first parish church was built and the city supplied with markets. At the magnificent building of the Grand Seminary, on Sherbrooke beyond Guy Street, there may still be seen some of the turreted outworks of the old "Fort des Messieurs," where the first Indian school was taught. There are upwards of four thousand volumes in the library of the Grand Seminary. One of the most conspicuous objects in Montreal is the Church of Notre Dame, the successor of the one built in 1672. The present edifice was commenced in 1823. It was consecrated and opened for public worship in 1829. The architectural glories of Montreal are unsurpassed perhaps by any city of its size and age in the world; but among these glories its churches hold a recognized first place. Notre Dame, which is sometimes incorrectly called a cathedral, is a triumph of skill and taste in its union of vastness with harmonious beauty. The *façade* is a wonder to behold, and many a traveller who is no novice in matters of art, has paused, charmed and admiring, before its majestic battlements. The portico, seventy feet in height, the three arcades, the statue niches, the massive cross surmounting the crenelated crest, and, above the whole marvellous succession, of which the parts answer to each other like some masterpiece of sacred music, the lofty towers with their heaven-pointed pinnacles, form a spectacle which the most thoughtless could hardly pass unmoved. The bells of Notre Dame are a peculiarity of Montreal which strike every stranger. They are ten in number, and are placed in the "Tour de la Tempérance." They were founded in London by Messrs. Mears & Company, and were mounted in July, 1843. Two of the old bells, founded in 1774, are now in St. Patrick's Church. The *Gros Bourdon*, whose solemn notes are heard only on great occasions, weighs twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty pounds. Its name is *Jean Baptiste*. The two largest of the other bells (weighing respectively six thousand and forty-one and three thousand six hundred and thirty-three pounds) are called *Maria Victoria* and *Edwardus Albertus Ludovicus*. The *Gros Bourdon*, first mounted in 1843, was broken in 1845, and had to be sent home for repairs. It arrived again in Montreal in September, 1847, and was solemnly blessed in June, 1848. In 1867 one of the pinnacles was struck by lightning and fell with a tremendous crash on the gravelled pavement, into which it sank several feet. Happily no one was hurt. The Church accommodates from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand worshippers, and on important occasions is crowded to overflowing. It is situated near the centre of the ancient-walled city, and some of the most important and romantic events in the history of the colony took place in its neighborhood. The *Place d'Armes* bears in its name

Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

a fitting record of the patriotic courage of the early settlers. On the hill which ascends to it from Craig Street, and is called by its name, occurred some of the sharpest encounters of the little garrison with the Indians, before they were finally swept away into oblivion.

The Old Recollet Church was also a building of much historic interest. The site is shut in from Notre Dame Street by the encroachments of trade. The Recollets, founded by St. Francois d'Anise, were the first religious order to settle in Canada, arriving at Quebec in 1615. One of their pioneers, Father Nicolas Vial, was drowned by the savages at the spot which is still known as the Sault au Recollet. Their establishment included a large garden, which extended in one direction as far as McGill Street, and in another to Fortification Lane. The old church was built about 1750. At the Conquest the property fell into the hands of the British Government, but was subsequently exchanged for St. Helen's Island (so called in honor of Champlain's wife), and then sold to the Fabrique of the parish of Montreal. Before the Protestant colonists had any church of their own, they were kindly allowed to have their services in that of the Recollets. In 1867, the old church and land were sold to Messrs. Lewis, Kay & Co., and the building was soon after demolished.

The Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours is situated close to the river's edge, at the east end of Bonsecours Market. The history of the church carries us back to the year 1657, when a wooden chapel was built by Sœur Bourgeois, on land given by M. de Maisonneuve. It was opened in 1659. A second chapel, of stone, was consecrated in June, 1675. This was the first stone church built in the city. In 1754 it was burned, but it was rebuilt some years after. The first mass was celebrated in the actual edifice on the 30th June, 1773. Among modern churches, that of Our Lady of Lourdes on St. Catherine, near St. Denis Street, must not be forgotten. Besides the *façade*, the tower and dome, which are each worthy of careful and sympathetic study, there is the *chef d'œuvre* of the lower chapel, which is constructed and arranged so as to bear a perfect resemblance to the Grotto of Lourdes itself. The pictures, also, are of great beauty and value.

The Jesuits' Church on Bleury Street is also a magnificent structure. The *façade* with its triple entrance and its massive towers exhibit some of the best features of the architecture of the *renaissance*. The church has a large seating capacity, and the excellent discourses delivered here draw large congregations of Protestants as well as Catholics. The choir is one of the best in the city. The frescoes and paintings in the interior are among the finest of the kind on the continent. St. Patrick's Church is a fine example of *ogival* architecture. The *façade* is two hundred feet high to the extremity of the cross, and one hundred and twenty feet wide. The large entrance is flanked by two side doors, and its imposing site has no superior in the city. The principal Irish Catholic congregation of the city worships here, while another large parish is that of St. Ann's in Griffintown. Another important Catholic church is that of St. James, while St. Peter's, on Dorchester Street, when finished will be probably the finest architectural structure on the continent. It is an exact counterpart of St. Peter's at Rome, though somewhat smaller in size. Adjoining it is the palace of the Catholic bishop, Mgr. Fabre. The Hotel Dieu, Grey Nunnery, and a number of other immense institutions add to the general beauty of the city, and are most beneficent in their operations.

Among the Protestant edifices, the Christ Church Cathedral, eligibly located in the upper part of the city, is a lovely specimen of Gothic architecture. It is built, to a great extent, of Caen (Normandy) stone. St. George's, St. James the Apostle's, St. Stephen's, St. Martin's, Trinity and St. John the Evangelist's Churches have each their characteristic merits, which can only be appreciated by personal examination. The Central Methodist Church, St. James Street, is noted for its capacity, and when the tiers of pews on its gallery, which resemble a Roman amphitheatre, are filled with an animated audience, it presents to the observer

a sight not often witnessed. The Methodist Churches on St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets are more ecclesiastical in style, but not so large. St. Andrew's, St. Paul's, St. Mark's and the other Presbyterian Churches, Zion Church, Wesley Congregational Church, the St. Catherine Street Baptist Church and the Church of the Messiah, are all worthy of observation. St. Gabriel, Presbyterian, is the oldest church edifice in the city. It is small and unpretentious as to architecture and was built in 1790.

The Old Bonsecours Market and City Hall is one of the most imposing buildings in the city. It is an immense structure, extending four hundred and eighty-five feet along the river front, and is one of the finest and largest markets in the world. The City Hall occupied quarters in the western end till 1877, when they were removed to the elegant and extensive new City Hall, erected on a commanding site, east of the Court House, and overlooking the Champs de Mars.

St. James Street, Montreal.

It has a splendid fitted up council chamber, and offices for all the city departments, including the Central Police Station.

The Court House is a massive and beautiful specimen of architecture, and has answered its purpose for many years, the principal lack being one of ventilation and accommodation for growing business.

Among notable business structures are the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Pacific Railway Offices, the Post-Office, Molson's Bank, Merchants' Bank, Jacques Cartier Bank, Bank of British North America, Old Exchange Bank Building, Merchants' Exchange, the Custom House, the Harbor Commissioners' offices, the telegraph company's offices, Mechanics' Institute, McGill College, the Jesuits' College, the Jacques Cartier Normal School, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, and several convents, including that of Monklands.

In the way of museums and libraries are those of the Mechanics' Institute, McGill, and the Institute Canadien; also the Law Library in the Court House, the Natural History Museum, and the Museum of McGill.

The Windsor Hotel, facing Dominion Square, is one of the finest and largest structures of the kind in the world, and is unsurpassed by none in luxury and accommodations. The St. Lawrence Hall and numerous other fine hotels cater to the wants of the travelling public.

Such features of the city as Victoria Square (with the Queen's Statue by Marshall Wood), Champ de Mars, Jacques Cartier Square with Nelson's Monument, Dominion, Phillips and

Beaver Hall Square, and Viger Gardens, are so conspicuous as to need no description. They are, however, among the most welcome belongings of a large city, and unite the useful with the pleasant in a manner which the weary foot passenger can thoroughly appreciate.

The Mountain Park was planned by Mr. Olmstead, the designer of Central Park, New York, but its ornamentation is as yet far from complete. What it lacks in artificial is, however, fully compensated by its natural charms. As the road winds along the flanks of the mountain, at every turn some new panorama is unfolded, and city, and river, and forest, and mountain chain stretch in ever fresh combinations before the enraptured gaze. The view from the summit is very fine, the city being at one's feet, while beyond the silver thread of the St. Lawrence are seen the bluish outlines of the White Mountains.

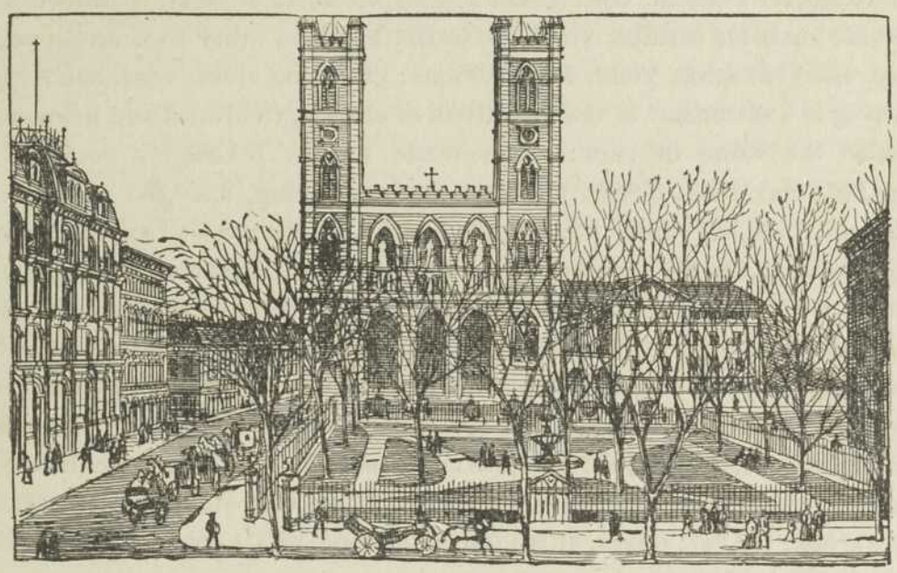
St. Helen's Island is the most charming of summer retreats. It is a fitting complement to the Mountain Park, and is reached with even less trouble, the ferry running every hour, and the cost of transit being a mere trifle. It takes its name from Helen Boulé, wife of the great Champlain. After her husband's death, this good lady returned to France, and died at Meaux (which gave Bossuet his Episcopal title) in a convent founded by herself. It began to be fortified some time between 1755 and 1760, and afforded a shelter and a *point d'appui* for his military operations to the Chevalier de Levis in the war which ended in the conquest of Canada by the British. When he saw himself hopelessly defeated, that brave man burned his flags rather than let them fall into the enemy's hands. Subsequently it was purchased from Baron Grant, and became a military station under the British crown, as the buildings and soldiers' cemetery testify. It is one of the most popular public resorts during warm weather.

One of the most magnificent public works in the world, and a monument of engineering enterprise and skill, is the Victoria Bridge, which, spanning the St. Lawrence, reaches from the section of the city known as Point St. Charles to St. Lambert. It was constructed for, and is the property of, the Grand Trunk Railroad, affording that trunk route continuous communication with the Middle and New England States and the Eastern Townships, Quebec, etc. The following is a valuable summary of facts in regard to it: First stone, No. 1 pier, laid July 20th, 1854; first passenger train passed December 17th, 1859; total length of bridge, 9184 feet lineal; number of spans, 25—24 of 242 feet, one of 330 feet; height from surface of water to underside of centre tube, 60 feet; height from bed of river to top of centre tube, 108 feet; greatest depth of water, 22 feet; general rapidity of current, 7 miles an hour; cubic feet of masonry, 3,000,000; cubic feet of timber in temporary work, 2,250,000; cubic yards of clay used in puddling dams, 146, 000; tons of iron in tubes, say 8250; number of rivets, 2,500,000; acres of painting on tubes, one coat 30, or for the four coats, 120 acres.

The force employed in construction during the summer of 1858, the working season extending from the middle of May to the middle of November, was as follows: 6 steamboats, 450 horse-power; barges, 72, manned by 500 sailors; in stone quarries, 450 men; on works, artisans, etc., 2090 men. Total, 3040 men; horses, 142; locomotives, 4. Total cost, $6,300,000. The strength of the great bridge was subjected to the most severe tests; a train of platform cars, 520 feet in length, and drawn by three engines, extending over two tubes, was loaded almost to the breaking limit of the cars, with large blocks of stones. When the train covered the first tube, the deflection in the centre amounted to seven-eighths of an inch, and the adjoining one to which it was coupled was lifted in the middle three-eighths of an inch. The load then being placed over both tubes, the deflection was the same in each, or three-fourths of an inch in the middle, and on being entirely removed, both sides assumed their original level. The large centre span, entirely disconnected from the other tubes, on being covered with the load throughout its entire length, deflected in the centre one and seven-eighth inches, and came back to its previous level on the load being removed.

Montreal is admitted on every hand to be the metropolis of Canada, occupying relatively the same position as regards capital, enterprise and the bulk of the import and export trade of the country at large, as does New York in the United States. It will thus be necessary in reviewing the rise and progress of Montreal as a commercial entrepot for half a continent to give some idea of the magnitude of the country's trade that centres here. So far as possible the figures for 1884 have been used in this article, but in some instances these were not obtainable at the time these pages were put in type, and to gather them from all the sources necessary would have delayed the publication beyond the period designed.

The last census of Canada, taken in 1881, shows that the population of the Dominion was then 4,324,810 (probably now, in 1885, upwards of 5,000,000 souls)—distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island 108,891; Nova Scotia, 440,572; New Brunswick, 321,233; Quebec, 1,359,027; Ontario, 1,923,228; Manitoba, 65,954; British Columbia, 49,459; the Territories, 56,446. Total for the Dominion, 4,324,810; showing an increase of 633,341 in ten years, or a rate of increase per cent. of 18.98.



Place D'Armes Square, Montreal.

The summary of capital invested shows the wealth and commercial power of the country to be as follows: Prince Edward Island, $2,085,776; Nova Scotia, $10,183,060; New Brunswick, $8,425,282; Quebec, $59,216,992; Ontario, $80,950,847; Manitoba, $1,383,331; British Columbia, $2,952,835; the Territories, $104,500. Total for the Dominion, $165,302,623. In ten years the four older Provinces and Prince Edward Island had increased their capitalized wealth by $80,812,161, or an increase per cent. at the remarkable rate of 103.6. This shows undoubtedly wonderful business enterprise and a rapid ratio of progress.

Coming to the summary of the total value of products, we find that the total of $309,676,068 was distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island, $3,400,208; Nova Scotia, $18,575,326; New Brunswick, $18,512,658; Quebec, $104,662,258; Ontario, $157,989,870; Manitoba, $3,413,026; British Columbia, $2,926,784; the Territories, $195,938. Total for the Dominion, $309,676,068; showing an increase of production for the five older provinces as compared with the preceding decade of $78,122,339, being an increase per cent. of 35.2.

These proofs of progress are very satisfactory, and exhibit all the features of a permanent and substantial development worthy of the Canadian people and of the merchants of their commercial capital.

The Dominion with a population of only 1.24 to the square mile, and an area of 3,427,172

square miles, offers the least occupied field in the world for settlement in a fertile and healthy region, and as great inducements are offered here to the toiling masses of Europe to come over and build up homes of their own, as in any other section of the globe.

The following shows the totals of the various kinds of immovable property owned, including shipping: Number of owners, 588,973; acres of land owned, 67,645,162; town and village lots, 419,116; number of houses, 712,440; warehouses, factories, etc., 110,170; barns and stables, 860,985; steam vessels, 721—tonnage, 200,023; average size, 277 tons; sea-going sailing vessels, 3909—tonnage, 860,450; average size, 220 tons; barges and other such craft, 1782—tonnage, 96,468; average size, 54 tons. Grand totals: vessels, 6412; tonnage, 1,156,941.

The aggregates for the Dominion of the quantities of the several kinds of grain yielded, and the average under wheat, potatoes, and hay, the figures relating to the census year of 1880, are as follows: Wheat—sown, 2,366,554 acres; spring wheat, yield, 12,102,817 bushels; winter wheat, yield, 20,247,452 bushels; barley, yield, 16,844,868 bushels; oats, yield, 70,493,131 bushels; rye, yield, 2,097,180 bushels; peas and beans, yield, 13,749,662 bushels; buckwheat, yield, 4,901,147 bushels; corn (maize), yield, 9,025,142 bushels; potatoes, 464,289 acres, yield, 55,268,227 bushels; turnips, yield, 39,059,094 bushels; other root crops, yield, 9,192,320 bushels; hay, 4,458,349 acres, yield, 5,055,810 tons; grass and clover seed, 324,317 bushels.

The following is a statement of the quantities of other agricultural and home-made articles produced—also the value of furs: Home-made butter, 102,545,169 pounds; home-made cheese, 3,184,996; flax seed, 108,694 bushels; flax and hemp, 2,056,353 pounds; home-made cloth and flannel, 7,040,259 yards; home-made linen, 1,293,802 yards; fruits and apples, 13,377,655 bushels; grapes, 3,896,508 pounds; other fruits, 841,219 bushels; maple sugar, 20,556,490 pounds; tobacco, 2,527,962 pounds; hops, 905,207 pounds; value of all furs, $987,555.

Summary of the quantities of the various products of the forest: Square pine, white, 40,729,047 cubic feet; square pine, red, 2,815,755 cubic feet; square oak, 5,670,894 cubic feet; tamarac, 4,653,575 cubic feet; birch and maple, 4,414,795 cubic feet; elm, 3,191,968 cubic feet; walnut, black, 59,032 cubic feet; walnut, soft, 754,219 cubic feet; hickory, 387,619 cubic feet; all other timber, 48,956,958 cubic feet; number of pine logs, 22,324,407; other logs, 26,025,584; number of masts, spars, etc., 192,241; staves, 41,881,000; lath-wood, 98,311 cords; tan bark, 400,418 cords; firewood, 10,993,234 cords.

One thousand one hundred and forty-seven vessels, with 8440 men, and 30,427 boats, with 43,621 men are employed in the fisheries, who catch and place on the market the following aggregate quantities of various kinds of fish: Cod, 1,130,771 quintals; haddock, hake and pollock, 192,539 quintals; herrings, 574,503 barrels; gaspareaux, 28,856 barrels; mackerel, 248,031 barrels; sardines, 25,384 barrels; halibut, 2799 barrels; salmon, 73,897 barrels; shad, 10,385 barrels; eels, 8012 barrels; white fish, 48,781 barrels; trout, 64,324 barrels; other fish, 170,052 barrels; canned lobsters, 11,983,648 pounds; oysters, 189,127 barrels; fish oil, 870,323 gallons.

Statement of the extent of the mining industries of the Dominion, and the quantities of raw material produced, including petroleum and building stone: Gold, 70,015 ounces; silver, 87,024 ounces; copper ore, 8177 tons; iron ore, 223,057 tons; pyrites, 20,770 tons; manganese, 2449 tons; other ores, 5924 tons; coal, 1,307,824 tons; plumbago, 28 tons; gypsum, lump, 183,076 tons; phosphate of lime, 14,747 tons; mica, 16,076 pounds; crude petroleum, 15,490,622 gallons; salt, 472,074 barrels; grained marble, 40,126 cubic feet; building stone for dressing, 8,141,227 cubic feet; roofing slate, 10,536 squares.

The statistics given above abundantly demonstrate the rapid strides that Canada has made in developing her natural resources, and the following comparative review by Provinces, of capital invested, value of products, and number of employees, shows at a glance the wonderful progress the Dominion has made in a decade:

	Capital Invested.		Value of Products.		Persons Employed.	
	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.
	$	$	$	$	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	2,085,776	.....	3,400,208	.....	5,767	.....
Nova Scotia	10,183,060	6,041,966	18,575,326	12,338,105	20,390	15,595
New Brunswick	8,425,282	5,976,176	18,512,658	17,367,687	19,922	18,352
Quebec	59,216,992	28,071,868	104,662,258	77,205,182	85,673	66,714
Ontario	80,950,847	37,874,010	157,989,870	114,706,799	118,308	87,281
Manitoba	1,383,331	.....	3,413,026	.....	1,921	.....
British Columbia	2,952,835	.....	2,926,784	.....	2,871	.....
The Territories	104,500	.....	195,938	.....	83	.....
Total	165,302,623	77,964,020	309,676,068	221,617,773	254,935	187,942

For the subjoined facts as to the general condition of the principal manufacturing industries of this city we are indebted to the esteemed secretary of the Board of Trades, Mr. William J. Patterson, as also for various statistical matter.

In quoting a prefatory remark of his, that, " there is little or no room for doubt that the circulation of accurate information respecting the various enterprises and industries of Montreal would promote the varied interests of the city, and that it ought to be procured and published," we are pleased to see that the value of such a work as ours has been recognized, and which, embracing as it does facts obtained direct from our own reporters from all the leading and representative merchants, manufacturers and retail business men of this city, will be found the most valuable and instructive book of the kind ever issued.

No Canadian industry is of greater importance than that devoted to the tanning of leather. It has steadily increased during the past few years, until now that it fully supplies all home-requirements,—with the exception of a little English Oak-Sole for the finer kinds of work;—and not only so, there is exportation of sole and upper leather to England at paying prices. The following particulars will enable the ordinary reader to form a fair estimate of the magnitude of the tanning industry, and how much the producers are indebted to Montreal for a market.

There are about fifty sole leather tanneries in the Dominion,—the larger number being located in the Province of Quebec; and of these not less than thirty supply the trade of this city. The annual value of the sole leather sent here for all uses is estimated to amount to $2,000,000,—the value of upper leather being $2,500,000 in round numbers.

The approximate value of all kinds of leather manufactured in the Dominion has been variously stated at from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000. On the first hypothesis, sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. of the whole goes into consumption in Montreal,—on the other estimate, fifty per cent. Opinions vary widely respecting the number of persons employed in the Canadian tanneries. According to the census of 1881 there are twenty-three tanneries in Montreal and vicinity, in which eight hundred and fifty-two persons are employed,—the total wages per annum being $244,000.

A most important consideration in connection with the tanning industry is the great quantity of hemlock bark used in the process. The annual aggregate consumption amounts, on an average, to 150,000 cords,—the average annual exportation to the United States during the past three years amounting to over 100,000 cords, or an increase of twenty-five per cent. The shipments of bark referred to are chiefly from the Eastern Townships in this Province, where hemlock forests abound. From five to six trees, according to size, are required to furnish a single cord of bark; it would, therefore, appear that *nearly a million and a half of trees are cut down annually* to supply the demand for home-consumption and for export. At that rate, it is calculated that the hemlock forests will be completely destroyed in less than fifteen years.

The "extract of hemlock bark" is exported in very considerable quantities from this port, in 1882 the exports amounting to 29,375 barrels, worth $234,000, while 91,791 cords of bark for tanning were shipped, worth $432,000.

The manufacture of leather board in Canada was begun in 1873 by a company in this city, now the "Dominion Leather Board Company of Montreal." The chief circumstance that has enabled the Montreal company to maintain its ground during ten years against the sharp competition of the foreign article was the superior quality of its product, winning the first prizes as it did all over the world. The capacity of the mill is four hundred and fifty tons per annum, and it is manufactured specially shaped to order for boot and shoe factories, chair seats' workers' hat and cap factories, friction pulleys for washers, for car wheels, and plumbers' work.

The importance and extent of the boot and shoe branch of Montreal's industries cannot be over estimated. There are an average of thirty factories in the city for the making of boots and shoes. Upwards of three thousand five hundred employees, male and female, earn fair wages. There are some two hundred and fifty different kinds of goods produced, the average number of pairs by the larger firms being one thousand two hundred per day, while the daily production in the city averages fifteen thousand pairs, the total value of the yield per diem being nearly $18,000. The average production per annum of this city is estimated to be four million five hundred thousand pairs, worth $5,400,000. It is reckoned that ninety-four per cent. of the quantity manufactured in Montreal is consumed in Canada, four per cent. going to Great Britain and two per cent. to foreign countries.

Production in 1882 showed an increase of fifty per cent. as compared with that of 1879; the production in Montreal alone in 1882 being equal to the out turn of all Canada in 1879.

The following enumeration indicates, with tolerable accuracy, the numbers of the various labor-saving machines in use, by steam power, in the boot and shoe manufactories in this city:—

	No. in 1879.	No. in 1882-83.
Sewing Machines	500 to 600	675
Pegging Machines	30	34
Sole-sewers	25	28
Sole-cutters	20	23
Heeling Machines (Bigelow and Mackay Patents)	7	8
Eyeleting Machines	40	45
Punching Machines	25	28
Skiving Machines (for sole leather)	20	23
do. do. (other purposes)	50	56
Rolling Machines	30	34
Heel-burnishing Machines	20	23
Edge-burnishing Machines	20	23
Sand-paper Buffing Machines	25	28
Beating-out Machines	15	17

The manufacture of trunks, valises and satchels in Montreal has not heretofore attracted much attention; it is, nevertheless, attaining large proportions, and two of the five factories noted here occupy capacious premises in the east and west ends of the city. The amount of business done in 1882 showed an increase of about sixty per cent. over that of 1881. Of course the articles produced are various in size and quality,—very considerable quantities of different kinds of leather, hardware, etc., comprising the stock.

In the line of the manufacture of silk goods but a comparatively recent development has to be noted. An American firm commenced business in 1877, and has had much success, while Montreal capital has been instrumental in organizing another establishment, which from its commencement has produced high grades of dress silks, satins, etc., that are reported to rival the products of looms in well-known silk-weaving centres. It is a compliment to the skill of Canadian operatives to find the new products so flatteringly received.

The wholesale clothing trade in Montreal has been steadily increasing. There are now twelve establishments engaged in this industry,—besides a large number of minor importance,—the annual sales of these large ones amounting in the aggregate to $2,250,000, the re-

gion of their business extending from the Maritime Provinces all the way west to British Columbia. Upwards of $2,000,000 of capital are invested, and the clothing produced is valued at nearly $3,000,000.

There is a new feature in the wholesale clothing trade which deserves a passing notice. Four or five years ago it was a comparatively easy matter to distinguish between the number of employees engaged in it within the city limits, and those in the suburbs. Now, however, that cotton and woollen factories are affording so much employment for females, the making up of clothing for wholesale houses is being largely done in the country within a radius, perhaps, of thirty miles from Montreal,—the railways affording ample facilities for the purpose. The sale or renting of sewing-machines within the region indicated has been very great.

Gray Nunnery, Montreal.

The shirt, collar and cuff industry has expanded into large proportions in Montreal, as contrasted with the smaller establishments that have in years gone by been known to exist in many of the cities and towns in Canada. The larger centres of wholesale trade, however, are now the points whence such supplies are mainly drawn. The enterprise in this city consists of—first, manufacturing from linen and cotton; second, manufacturing from "cotton-cloth paper." There are some fifteen factories engaged in the manufacture of shirts and linen collars and cuffs, upon an extensive scale, turning out from twelve to fifteen thousand shirts per month, and some twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand collars, etc. Cotton-cloth paper came into Canada free until March, 1879, but it now pays a duty of twenty per cent. and the articles manufactured from it thirty per cent.

The total value of these goods as manufactured here and placed on the market yearly is estimated at nearly $200,000, including the cost of hundreds of thousands of the paper boxes in which they are retained.

Works for the manufacture of rubber goods were first established in Montreal in 1854, and the present "Canadian Rubber Company" in 1866. The products of this manufactory consist of rubber shoes, felt-boots, belting, packing, hose, and all kinds of mechanical goods. The capital invested is $1,000,000. The value of goods sold in the year 1881 amounted to $880,000, and in 1882 to $991,000, the latter year being an increase of about eighty-five per cent. as compared with the business of 1879. The goods manufactured all find a market in the dominion. As the consumption increases, the company here can supply the demand, for their producing capacity can be doubled if necessitated. There are also factories operated by Montreal capital, located in the eastern townships, that produce ladies' rubber garments, hard rubber goods, etc. Importations from the United States and Germany are now restricted to fewer lines than formerly, viz., druggists' sundries, stationers' goods, bands, pen-holders, balls and toys, etc.

Though no paper mills are situated within the limits of Montreal, upwards of ten located at various favorable sites are owned in the city. They are located as follows:—at Valleyfield, Chambley, Windsor, Sherbrooke, Kingsey, Port Neuf, Joliette, Back River, Lachute, and St. Jerome. Montreal capitalists have also very considerable interests in paper mills in Ontario.

Besides the before-mentioned concerns, there is a pulp factory at Angus, in the eastern townships, for the manufacture of paper-stock from wood (spruce); it is owned in Montreal. There is also a factory near Sorel for the production of paper pulp from *Herb-à-lien*,—a native grass which grows in great abundance on the banks of the River St. Lawrence and its tributaries. Esparto grass is still occasionally imported here for paper-making purposes.

The outlook for the producers of paper of all kinds in Canada is excellent. With abundance of water-power, and immense supplies of wood from which to make pulp, that article is sent from the Province of Quebec into the very heart of the pulp and paper country in the United States; while Canada can supply "news" paper at prices greatly below prevailing rates in the neighboring republic.

The card and paper department of the Burland Lithographic Company manufactures cardboards of every description,—glazed, plated, enamelled and lithographic papers, photographic mounts, plain and gilded. It is also the only manufactory of playing cards in the Dominion. At present about forty hands are employed, and arrangements are being made for a considerable increase. It is no longer necessary to import glazed or plated papers, as they can be manufactured here to any size, color, or thickness, on very short notice, and cheaper than those imported.

Since the establishment of the paper bag, envelope and tag industry in 1870, it has become a thoroughly recognized and staple line of manufacture; the Pioneer Company, indeed the largest manufacturing concern of the kind in Canada, owns a large paper mill near Montreal, making the grades of manilla and brown paper in rolls, for patented bag machinery.

This mill makes equal to two and one-half tons of paper every day; this is shipped to the city factory in rolls, of specific widths, and again manufactured into about forty millions of grocery bags annually. In addition to the staple lines of grocers' paper bags, there are flour sacks and seed bags, the uses of which seem almost interminable.

In connection with the paper bag business the manufacture of envelopes has developed largely,—being a staple of constantly growing consumption—also the manufacture of shipping tags, used as they are by the million.

The local business in a city like this is of course great for these indispensable specialties; here is the centre for these manufactures, and Montreal supplies the demand of the entire nation from St. John, Newfoundland, away out to the Pacific coast.

In addition to what has been stated it may be remarked that one bag machine, with a boy and girl attendant, will finish one hundred and fifty thousand bags per day—counted, dried, and tied in packages ready for use. There are an average of twenty persons employed in the printing department, and the concern turns out say twenty million bags per annum, requiring from two to three tons of paper daily, and affording a very valuable industrial interest to the city.

The manufacturing of wall paper is one of the younger industries of Montreal, which is quietly and unostentatiously attaining vigorous proportions. From comparatively small beginnings the establishment now employs a large force of hands, producing some one thousand eight hundred different styles of paper hangings. Wholesale prices range from 3½c. per piece up to $2.50 per piece. One of the difficulties encountered by the company, however, is the importation of job lots from the United States, at, it is alleged, twenty-five per cent. to thirty per cent. under cost value, which materially handicaps the manufacturer here. Con-

siderable quantities of colors are also used in this business, which are now subjected to heavier duties than formerly.

The production of the manifold staple articles of trade from iron and steel is one of the most important industries of the metropolis. Some $2,000,000 of capital are invested, and one thousand five hundred hands employed, the following being among the principal establishments of the kind in Montreal:—

Montreal Rolling Mills Company :—Manufacture cut nails, pressed nails, horse shoes, horse nails, tacks, brads, etc.; also white lead, paint, putty, shot, lead pipe, etc.

The Pillow Hersey & Co. Works :—Produce cut nails, railway and pressed spikes, horse shoes, cut tacks, brads, and shoe nails, making in the tack department alone between one thousand five hundred and two thousand sizes and kinds; also, largely engaged in the manufacture of carriage, tire, and other bolts, coach screws, hot pressed and forged nuts, besides a number of other articles.

The Works of Peck, Benny & Company:—Produce nail plate, cut nails, clinch and pressed nails, horse-shoe nails, ship and railway spikes, etc.

The Côte St. Paul Manufactories:—Produce axes, shovels, spades, augers, cut nails, and horse nails.

The raw material used in these establishments consists of large importations of puddled bar iron;—for tack-making, the best quality of English charcoal sheet-iron is imported and Swede's tack-strips; while very considerable quantities of pig-lead are imported for the manufacture of shot and lead pipe.

Other metal workers form an aggregate of one hundred establishments, large and small, employing over three thousand hands, and paying $1,250,000 in wages per annum. They comprise iron founders, machine shops, brass founders, malleable iron works, plumbing and gas-fitting, and lead works. Articles produced by these concerns include, among others, the following, viz.: Railway castings, machinery castings, stoves and hot-water boilers, brass goods, brass lamps, and gasaliers, builders' materials, plumbers' castings, lead pipe, lead plates and shot.

Since the introduction of the manufacture of sewing machines into Canada about a quarter of a century ago, a large and profitable business has been done both by the home-producers and the numerous agents of foreign competitors. According to the census of 1881 there are seventeen sewing-machine factories in Canada, and 1188 persons employed in them; but, in the number of factories there must be a large number of repair-shops included, for, according to the best authorities, there are only five factories properly so-called, three of which can only be classed as large. Montreal enterprise was early attracted to this industry; but, although from time to time in later years one or two factories sprung into existence, they have since ceased to exist, and, for the present, the enterprise has been left in the hands of the Williams Company. These are believed to be the facts of the case, notwithstanding that the census locates eight makers in this city and vicinity. The capacity of the Williams Company's works at St. Henri, in 1882, was fully up to three hundred machines per week, but the premises were destroyed by fire early in 1883. New buildings were promptly erected, fitted up with the most improved machinery and other appliances, and the output per week is now considerably greater than before. The estimated consumption of some kinds of stock by this company for 1883 is—pig iron, one thousand tons; black walnut, one hundred and fifty thousand feet; coal, one thousand tons; besides quantities of other articles, such as steel, brass, japans, oils, etc. Besides the Williams machine, those of Wanzer, Wheeler & Wilson, and others appear to be in favor with the public, if the numbers sold by the numerous agents can afford a criterion.

The "Singer Manufacturing Company of New York" has completed the fitting-up of extensive premises in this city, with all necessary machinery, by which the company will be able to supply the large and increasing demand for its well-known machine. It is understood that Montreal has been selected as the place best adapted for this extension of business, after a careful examination of all the circumstances, the principal ones being centrality and ultimate facility of communication with all parts of the country, east, west, and north-west. Taking the price of labor into account, economy is also believed to have been a controlling element in the selection. The capacity of the new works here, in full blast, will produce from four hundred to five hundred machines per week; and from three thousand to four thousand persons are employed in the establishment. The most complete arrangements are made for sending the "Singer" to every accessible point in the dominion.

The headquarters of the Grand Trunk Railroad are located in Montreal, and comprise very extensive offices and work-shops, giving employment to upwards of three thousand skilled hands in the various departments, as follows: general offices, traffic department, engineers' department, mechanical department, fuel department, stores department, and stationery department. The company form one of the principal taxpayers of the city, and its employees receiving good salaries are a valued mercantile factor as regards retail trade.

The estimated number of the population of Montreal dependent for wages, as well as subsistence, on the Grand Trunk Railway, including contractors, is about fourteen thousand persons. The wages disbursed to them amount to about $1,500,000 per annum, while the company's dealings with the business firms of Montreal represent another million and a half.

Under the beneficent operations of the new tariff, the sugar refining interests of Montreal have taken a renewed start. Redpath & Co., the owners of the great refinery located here, were compelled to shut down, some years ago, owing to the importation of cheap sugars from abroad. The Canada Sugar Refining Company (late Redpath & Son) recommenced operations in April, 1879, and the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company began business in September of that year.

There can be no doubt but that a considerable amount of money finds employment in the manufacture of tobacco. The extensiveness of this enterprise is clearly demonstrated by the following particulars, which are mainly actual; or when otherwise, are approximated by those who are thoroughly conversant with the business. The following figures are from the census of 1881:—

	In Montreal	In the Dominion.
No. of Factories	22	96
No. of Hands employed	2,293	3,757
Total yearly Wages	$392,279	$729,044
" " value of raw material	$945,055	$1,571,904
" " value of products	$1,637,403	$3,060,306
Capital invested	$1,162,878	$1,829,420

The consumption of tobacco has materially increased, but that increase is principally of native grown Canadian leaf, only partially manufactured, and more largely in its natural condition.

Owing to the low prices at which linseed oil is imported from Europe, its manufacture has not proved very remunerative in Montreal. Another disadvantage which linseed oil crushers in Canada labor under is, that they are compelled to find a market for the bulk of their linseed cake in England, the market here being mainly supplied from the United States. The crushers there have a prohibitory duty on linseed oil, which gives them entire control of their own market, and, obtaining a high price for their oil, they can undersell the Canadian crushers in linseed cake.

A first-class cement mill is located at Hochelaga, and its product meets with a very favorable reception to the exclusion of American cements, which formerly were largely imported.

Cape Breton supplies this market with the crude gypsum which is manufactured here into land plaster and plaster of Paris. The quantity of stone imported and manufactured here is increasing, and will now amount to over six thousand tons per annum.

Increasing quantities of patent medicines and perfumery are being yearly manufactured in the Dominion. A large number of American proprietary medicines are manufactured at Montreal, Toronto, and other points to supply the Canadian demand, the tariff being almost prohibitory on imported goods of these classes.

Young Men's Christian Association Building, Montreal.

The manufacture of green and flint glass bottles for druggists, and of lamps, lamp chimneys, and other ware, is carried on extensively in Montreal, the factory being of large capacity, and its products finding a ready market.

There are three principal establishments in Montreal for the powdering of drugs, requiring the use of twenty-five run of stone, besides some eight run of large millstones, used for heavier articles, such as cream tartar, etc. There are also five concerns in the city, in which operations are confined to the grinding and preparation of coffee and spices.

Liquid ammonia and carbonate of ammonia are manufactured in Montreal from gas works residuum, the former supplanting the English article, which formerly supplied this market.

Sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids are manufactured extensively at Brockville and London, Ont., the Montreal trade using them in preference to the English and Scotch acids.

A factory for the manufacture of all descriptions of floor oil-cloths was commenced in this city a few years ago. The products compare favorably, and compete with those imported from England.

There are four saw-mills in Montreal, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, all of which are running up to their full capacity. About one-fourth of the "dimension timber" produced finds a market in the United States, that description not being classed in the United States customs' tariff as "manufactured" lumber.

There are several large planing mills and sash and blind factories in operation in Montreal. The products all find a market in Canada, the duty and heavy freight-rates effectually preventing shipments to the United States. Ventures in doors, sashes, etc., to Great Britain have been tried ; but there were two obstacles which have not yet been overcome—(1) the high freights, and (2) a prejudice in favor of the products of Norway and Sweden. The hard, cheap pines of these countries still stand in the way of builders and architects in England adopting the finer and more durable pine-products of Canada, which are undoubtedly the cheapest in the long-run. There are about five hundred persons employed in the manufacture of these articles here, the annual value of them being about $337,500.

There are nine establishments in the city engaged in manufacturing packing cases, boxes, etc., with a business of large magnitude. The extent and importance of this business may be appreciated when it is remembered that all the wholesale houses in this city require "packages" of one kind or another ; and that dealers in woollens and cottons, and general dry goods, hardware firms, tobacco factories, etc., are the special patrons of the industry in question. There are, probably, about 275,000 boxes of different dimensions required in the tobacco factories alone in the course of a year, and over 100,000 cases for trunk making.

There are four large milling establishments in Montreal, of which the census gives the following figures: Number of hands employed, one hundred and ninety-two; annual amount of wages, $206,500; annual value of raw material, $2,215,250; annual value of product, $2,499,170. Three of these mills are engaged in producing wheaten flour, and oat and corn meal ; but the other has been adapted for grinding rice, an initiative enterprise, obtaining supplies by direct imports from Akyab and Bassein. This mill employs from forty to sixty hands. Annual amount of wages paid, $17,500 to $22,500; value of raw material (including oats, which are ground in winter months,) $250,000.

According to the census returns there are seven concerns engaged in brick-making—persons employed, three hundred and twenty-four; amount of wages paid per annum, $78,950; value of raw material, $71,100; value of year's production, $270,000. The estimated output of brick, in the yards adjoining and below the city, amounts to from twenty to twenty-five million of bricks per annum. They are of an excellent quality, as is demonstrated all through the city and suburbs.

The above series of facts will to a limited extent supplement the facts to be found in vast array in this volume, and which forms the only accurate and valuable historical review of the business interests of Montreal published. In each and every branch of industrial effort will be found carefully written descriptions of the leading factories and establishments, with information of especial and permanent value to every business man who has dealings in Montreal. We close this chapter by appending a census summary of Montreal's manufactures. So far as possible, the figures for 1884 have been used in this article, but in some instances these were not obtainable at the time these pages were put in type, and to gather them from all the sources necessary, would have delayed the publication beyond the period designed.

Statistics as to Montreal's manufacturing and industrial establishments, as per the last census, showing number and sex of persons employed; amounts of wages paid per annum; value of raw materials used, and value of articles produced.

Description of Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.		Amount of Wages per annum.	Value of Raw Material used.	Value of Articles produced.
		Male.	F'male.			
				$	$	$
Aërated Waters	7	123	15	21,450	61,400	134,000
Agricultural Implements	4	69	.....	17,800	28,900	62,000
Bakeries of all sorts	76	435	34	138,732	1,041,578	1,516,776
Baking Powder Factories	2	79	23	20,300	63,220	107,200
Basket Making	3	6	2	1,958	860	3,808
Bell Foundry	1	10	.....	3,000	8,000	13,000
Belting and Hose Making	1	12	.....	4,160	48,000	64,000
Billiard Tables	1	5	.....	4,000	8,000	14,000
Blacking Making	1	9	8	1,550	9,000	12,000
Blacksmithing	92	180	.....	50,558	55,535	166,557
Boiler Making	1	30	.....	5,000	10,000	17,000
Bookbinding	9	150	130	72,800	58,700	209,140
Boots and Shoes	213	3,542	2,053	1,460,395	3,908,031	6,880,826
Breweries	7	183	10	81,960	432,000	725,000
Brick Making	7	236	88	78,950	71,100	270,000
Broom and Brush Making	10	167	9	21,098	76,650	116,028
Car and Locomotive Works	1	1,210	.....	553,588	959,571	1,513,159
Card Board Factory	1	8	8	3,900	15,000	30,000
Carpenters and Joiners	33	520	.....	108,649	170,750	376,195
Carriage Making	64	347	.....	119,432	163,415	415,760
Carving and Gilding	11	101	8	34,120	59,900	171,200
Chemical Works	8	51	29	37,100	141,400	223,500
Chocolate Factories	2	7	5	3,700	11,500	27,000
Church Decorations	4	34	14	16,100	62,200	160,300
Cider Mills	1	6	.....	1,800	4,000	6,000
Clothiers	169	1,187	4,137	688,471	2,468,212	3,870,496
Coffee and Spice Mills	8	52	14	27,800	346,000	483,000
Cooperage	22	147	.....	50,335	79,286	158,588
Corkcutting	1	20	.....	5,000	35,000	60,000
Corset Factories	2	7	41	4,300	24,000	34,000
Cotton Mills	1	276	448	134,200	478,000	860,000
Distilleries	2	10	16	6,500	70,000	138,000
Dress Making and Millinery	270	13	980	115,322	514,394	824,071
Dyers	6	18	16	7,586	10,700	36,600
Edge Tool Manufactories	5	98	.....	40,200	52,275	108,500
Engine Building	1	150	.....	50,000	45,000	145,000
Engraving and Lithographing	11	275	123	145,450	184,100	426,000
Fittings and Foundry Workings in Brass, Iron, Lead, &c.	24	674	3	237,304	299,100	660,100
Floor Oil Cloth Factory	1	13	1	15,000	95,000	110,000
Flour and Grist Mills	7	195	5	208,300	2,217,050	2,504,170
Foundries and Machine Shops	19	710	3	244,962	384,130	786,360
Furniture	113	839	13	337,075	445,363	1,216,295
Furriers	46	428	793	321,254	1,130,720	2,059,934
Gas Works	1	126	.....	60,000	78,000	312,000
Glass Works	3	289	20	108,200	83,400	230,000
Glove and Mitt Makers	3	39	82	25,600	76,070	108,670
Glue Making	4	27	.....	3,700	31,650	58,920
Gold and Silversmiths	5	56	2	18,400	67,320	117,640
India Rubber Factories	2	154	175	154,612	437,604	679,500
Iron Smelting and Steel Making	4	110	.....	32,918	31,800	142,000
Lamps and Chandeliers	3	35	8	15,400	19,400	46,000
Last Factory	3	41	.....	12,300	12,000	36,000
Lime Kilns	2	22	.....	7,200	50,160	65,650
Lock Factories	2	5	.....	8,780	3,200	13,800
Match Factories	2	35	15	3,550	2,000	11,000
Mathematical Instrument Making	1	3	.....	1,500	500	4,000
Mattress Making	3	7	4	2,500	4,050	7,650
Meat Curing Establishments	17	85	5	22,696	559,769	684,373
Miscellaneous Wares	29	143	73	64,912	149,560	313,447
Musical Instrument Makers	5	48	6	22,500	35,400	147,100
Nail Factories	6	682	69	269,000	745,000	1,240,000
Nut and Bolt Makers	1	130	.....	45,000	80,000	200,000
Oil Refineries	4	50	.....	18,280	296,500	352,500
Paint and Varnish Works	8	118	28	76,365	561,000	856,500
Painters and Glaziers	12	125	.....	38,606	58,178	156,378
Paper Bag and Box Makers	4	54	27	16,230	31,300	79,050
Paper Collar Factory	1	5	37	7,000	9,500	25,000
Paper Mills	6	274	90	110,700	378,000	660,746
Patent Medicines	8	49	49	34,700	193,850	343,200
Planing and Moulding Mills	3	76	... ..	32,200	41,000	98,000
Plaster Works	1	2	.....	1,000	500	2,000
Photographic Galleries	13	69	22	33,311	27,001	113,282
Preserved Articles of Food	12	63	33	16,265	164,392	215,325
Printing Offices	34	774	104	334,312	335,361	985,384
Rolling Mills	1	375	.....	120,000	320,000	500,000
Roofing Felt	5	101	.....	30,000	150,500	205,000
Rope and Twine Making	3	117	15	28,800	178,675	274,300
Saddlery	40	166	15	47,756	155,050	293,106
Safe Making	2	42	.....	13,000	12,000	38,000
Sash, Door, and Blind Factories	2	32	... ..	15,200	50,300	80,500

Description of Industry.	No. of Establishments.	Persons Employed.		Amount of Wages per annum.	Value of Raw Material used.	Value of Articles produced.
		Male.	F'male.			
				$	$	$
Saw and File Cutting	5	168	.....	27,500	186,000	544,000
Saw Mills	4	292	.....	96,400	367,000	572,000
Scale Factories	4	26	.....	9,060	20,900	43,000
Sewing Machine Factories	8	540	32	231,571	220,500	521,031
Ship Materials	3	16	15	12,040	37,500	61,000
Ship Yards	2	103	.....	27,500	87,000	120,000
Shirts, Collars, and Ties	15	78	1,160	21,796	386,842	935,394
Shooks and Fish Box Factories	2	32	.....	7,400	18,500	32,500
Silk Mills	2	56	155	35,600	158,000	275,000
Soap and Candle Making	15	161	27	95,278	590,320	874,400
Spike and Railway Chairs	1	41	.....	11,000	75,000	144,000
Spring and Axle Works	1	30	.....	10,000	26,000	40,000
Stone and Marble Cutting	18	174	.....	67,717	64,055	246,700
Straw Works	1	15	60	25,000	10,000	50,000
Sugar Refineries	2	493	.....	240,000	6,100,000	6,800,000
Surgical Appliances	1	25	4	5,000	6,000	15,000
Tanneries	23	819	33	241,400	2,123,350	3,131,800
Thread Factories	1	10	90	.....	.....	.....
Tin and Sheet Iron Workers	50	301	61	77,656	161,494	341,666
Tobacco Factories	22	1,238	1,055	392,279	945,055	1,637,403
Tobacco Pipe Factories	2	9	47	4,500	4,000	19,000
Trunk and Box Making	12	1,179	180	69,200	211,900	483,400
Type Foundries	2	18	20	21,100	16,000	64,500
Vermicelli and Macaroni	2	12	10	2,260	15,000	22,500
Vinegar Works	1	12	.....	6,000	50,000	90,000
Wall Paper	1	20	30	20,000	60,000	100,000
Watchmakers and Jewelers	27	142	19	55,046	127,513	292,317
Wax Candle Factory	1	.....	5	800	840	1,690
Wig Making	3	7	20	5,860	5,200	15,100
Window Shades	1	18	.....	5,000	10,000	30,000
Wire Works	4	37	10	14,100	147,000	191,000
Wood Turning	3	9	.....	3,400	2,200	8,200

Making a total of 1753 establishments, with a capital of upwards of $35,000,000.

Montreal was originally made a port of entry in 1832, and has for nearly the whole of the intervening period been the leading port in the country. Her Custom House is a large and architecturally handsome structure facing the harbor and Custom House Square. Here the Collector of the Port, and a large staff of inspectors, appraisers, and clerks attend to the collection of what is by far the largest amount of revenue obtained from any one point. The importance of Montreal as a source of Dominion revenue can best be appreciated by quoting the value of merchandise entered for consumption at this port during the six months ending June 30, 1884: for quarter ending March 31, $6,658,292; for month of April, $1,977,525; for month of May, $3,363,387; for month of June, $4,316,489, making a grand total of $16,315,489.

The following are the total receipts and shipments by rail, Lachine Canal and river from the 1st Jan. to 3d Dec., 1884, with comparative receipts and shipments for corresponding period of 1883:—

	Total Receipts.		Total Shipments.		The following are the receipts and shipments of produce by rail and canal, from Nov. 26, 1884, to Dec. 3, 1884.	Receipts	Shipm't.
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.		1884.	1884.
Wheat, bush	5,106,679	5,999,774	3,840,998	4,993,459		36,553	24,300
Corn, bush	3,559,151	4,544,917	3,289,200	4,209,625		550	83
Peas, bush	1,867,129	1,554,138	1,849,459	1,573,166		24,696	21,707
Oats, bush	825,318	465,651	259,067	155,403		4,650	324
Barley, bush	226,089	224,112	95,649	140,847		5,000	1,430
Rye, bush	120,121	220,386	145,783	175,960		.....	.....
Flour, brls	1,107,698	921,486	824,606	734,440		18,626	16,192
Oat and Cornmeal, brls	72,563	63,540	85,069	75,179		585	669
Ashes, brls	4,684	5,757	6,975	6,971		25	1
Butter, kegs	132,317	146,584	136,106	146,328		5,138	3,363
Cheese, bxs	995,038	860,911	1,193,142	950,014		5,655	7,737
Pork, brls	22,851	33,354	15,745	29,808		270	660
Lard, brls	30,876	67,497	24,376	69,624		149	146
Beef, brls and tierces	771	10,479	1,327	6,233		.....	.....
Dressed Hogs	23,072	19,520	1,596	599		1,024	10
Tallow, brls	10,716	7,506	8,800	6,177		11	.....
Petroleum, brls and cases	.....	4,898	5,107	7,762		.....	100
Leather, rolls	22,930	33,618	7,686	10,637		540	172
Meats, (Bacon, etc.) pkgs	64,745	101,420	60,452	96,736		446	450

No country in the world is favored with such a perfect, continuous, and adequate system of river and lake navigation as the Dominion of Canada. The subject is an almost inexhaustible one, and a whole volume would do scant justice to such an interesting and important topic. Montreal is geographically located at the right point to intercept and form a distributing centre for the immense traffic yearly developing over the great Canadian waterways. Situated as she is, at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels, they lie at her splendid line of wharves, and discharge their inward cargoes direct into almost equally as commodious lake steamers and barges, which ascend the St. Lawrence, to the lakes, and can visit every great port, taking their freight direct to such interior distributing points as Kingston, Oswego, Rochester, Toronto, Hamilton on Lake Ontario, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit on Lake Erie; Port Sarnia, Goderich, Owen Sound, and Saginaw on Lake Huron; Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, and to Port Arthur and Duluth on that "vast inland sea," Lake Superior. Returning, these steamers convey full cargoes of grain and other produce of the soil, the forest, and the mine direct to Montreal, where it forms export cargoes for one of the largest and finest fleets of Transatlantic steamships in existence. It is thus no exaggeration to say that Montreal is at present the most dangerous rival of New York for the supremacy in the matter of North American trade, and with her magnificent natural advantages, coupled with the recognized enterprise and ample resources of her merchants, we predict that she is destined to become eventually the great American metropolis, as regards trade and commerce.

To illustrate more fully Montreal's position of importance, we give a brief account of the great system of waterways centring here. The St. Lawrence basin covers an area of four hundred thousand square miles, exclusive of lakes and rivers, which (including the gulf) have an area of one hundred and thirty thousand square miles. About seventy thousand square miles belong to the United States, leaving three hundred and thirty thousand to Canada, two hundred and eighty thousand of which is upon the north side of the St. Lawrence, embracing not only some of the finest agricultural and timbered lands, but also the great northern hill region, or Laurentian system, the oldest known rock formation of the globe, rich in iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, phosphates, plumbago, mica, barytes, asbestos, etc.

The St. Lawrence River drains the great lakes, the largest and purest body of fresh water in the world, having an area of ninety thousand square miles, with dimensions, depths, and elevations above tide, as follows:

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Elevation above sea.	Area in Sq. Miles.
	Miles.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	
Superior	460	170	800	600	31,500
Michigan	330	90	700	576	22,000
Huron	260	110	700	574	21,000
Erie	250	60	200	565	9,000
Ontario	180	60	600	235	6,400

In addition, the province of Manitoba, and the North-west Territory is favored with a magnificent lake system of its own, discharging into the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay. The names and size of these lakes are as follows:

Winnipeg.....area 8,500 sq. m. .....above sea 650 ft. | Winnepegosis..area 1,936 sq. m. .....above sea 692 ft.
Manitoba..... " 1,900 " ..... " 670 " | Cedar Lake..... " 312 " ..... " 688 "
Dauphin Lake.....area 170 square miles.....above sea 700 feet.

In the territory north of Quebec are also several large lakes, including Lake St. John and Mistassini, and around which the soil has been found suited for agricultural purposes.

The St. Lawrence River and its connections have been improved by one of the most extensive and perfect system of canals ever constructed, affording continuous navigation for a distance of two thousand three hundred and eighty-four statute miles, as per the following distance table.

	Statute Miles.		Statute Miles.
Straits of Belle-Isle to Father Point	643	Junction and Galops Canal	4¾
Father Point to Rimouski	6	Prescott to Kingston	66⅔
Rimouski to Quebec	177	Kingston to Port Dalhousie	170
Quebec to Three Rivers (or tide-water)	74	Port Dalhousie to Port Colborne (Welland Canal)	27
Three Rivers to Montreal	86	Port Colborne to Amherstburg	232
Lachine Canal	8½	Amherstburg to Windsor	18
Lachine to Beauharnois	15½	Windsor to Foot of St. Mary's Island	25
Beauharnois Canal	11½	Foot of St. Mary's Island to Sarnia	33
St. Cecile to Cornwall	32¾	Sarnia to Foot of St. Joseph's Island	270
Cornwall Canal	11½	Foot of St. Joseph's Island to Sault St. Mary	47
River and Farren's Point Canals	16¼	Sault St. Mary Canal	1
Rapide Plat Canal	4	Head of Sault St. Mary to Point aux Pins	7
River and Point Iroquois Canal	7½	Point aux Pins to Duluth	390
		Total	2,384

Add to the above total of two thousand three hundred and eighty-four miles the distance of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four miles from the straits of Belleisle to Liverpool, and we have a total of continuous navigation, four thousand six hundred and eighteen miles in length, and extending from Duluth, Minnesota (the very heart of the continent), direct to Liverpool. The difference in level to be overcome to tidewater is about six thousand feet, the Canadian canals with a total number of fifty-three locks representing five hundred and thirty-three and one-fourth feet, while the Sault Ste. Marie Canal built by the United States to afford an outlet to Lake Superior, has one lock lifting eighteen feet. The size of the locks in this system ranges from two hundred to two hundred and seventy feet in length, by forty-five feet in width. The depth of water is from nine to fourteen feet and the Government intends to make the whole route fit for vessels drawing from twelve to fourteen feet.

Of all the artificial works above referred to that of the Lachine Canal is of the most importance to Montreal, as without it there could be no ascent of the river by vessels of any kind. The first effort to overcome the Lachine Rapids was made last century, by digging a canal for boats and batteaux via River St. Pierre to Montreal, depth of water, two and one-half feet. The Lachine barge canal was commenced in 1821 and completed in 1825. Cost, $438,404; length, eight and one-fourth miles; lockage, forty-four and one-half feet; bottom width, twenty-eight feet—at water surface, forty-eight feet; seven locks, one hundred feet long, twenty feet wide, with four and one-half feet depth of water on sills.

The ship canal was commenced in 1843 and completed in 1849. Cost, $2,149,128; length, eight and a half miles; lockage, forty-four and a half feet; bottom width, eighty feet—at water surface, one hundred and twenty feet; five locks, two hundred feet long, forty-five feet wide, with nine feet of water on sills.

In 1875 the present enlarged ship canal was commenced and has a length of eight and one quarter miles; lockage, forty-five feet. Summit level, Lachine to Côte St. Paul, five and three quarter miles long; mean width, one hundred and fifty feet. Thence downward to Montreal, three miles further, mean width two hundred feet; greatest depth, fifteen feet, with five locks each two hundred and seventy feet long, and forty-five feet wide in the chamber—three of which have fourteen feet depth of water on the sills, and two at the lower entrance, together with adjoining basins between Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles and Harbor of Montreal, are adapted to vessels of eighteen feet draught. There are five swing bridges on piers of cut stone, having an opening forty-six feet wide on each side of centre for passage of vessels, and a waterway, thirty-two feet wide, on both sides of canal.

The lock walls throughout, also the basin and dock-walls for one mile above lower ter-

minus, are of cut stone laid in hydraulic cement mortar. Thence upwards for half-a-mile the dock-walls are of random coursed masonry laid in cement mortar. Between the third and fourth locks, a distance of one and a half miles, the side walls are of random coursed stone laid at right angles to a face inclination of two-thirds to one; summit level, for four and a half miles, faced on both sides with masonry. The entrance to Lake St. Louis is formed of crib-work having proper pier facilities. This magnificent waterway overcomes all the difficulties of the Lachine Rapids, and at its foot lies the splendid harbor of Montreal.

The harbor is situated on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, nine hundred and eighty-six miles from the Straits of Belle Isle, and immediately below the Lachine Rapids, or in other words at the head of navigation in the part of the river level with the sea, and the highest point to which the larger sea-going vessels can ascend to meet the vessels of the great inland lakes. We are indebted to the report of the chief engineer for the following succinct history of the harbor:

Up to 1825 there were only two small wharves in existence. They were situated on the shore between what is now the Custom House Square, and the foot of the Lachine Canal, and had a frontage of about one thousand one hundred and twenty feet with about two feet depth of water at the lowest stage. In 1825, the year following the opening of the first Lachine Canal, the upper wharf was replaced by the "canal wharf," which was extended to one thousand two hundred and sixty feet in length and placed in about five feet of water. In 1830 the "Harbor Commissions of Montreal" were constituted for the management of the harbor, and by them the construction of the first regular system of wharfage was undertaken. Between 1830 and 1832 several of the present wharves, including the Island wharf, and those immediately above and below it, were built of piles, with from five to twenty feet of water in front of them. They replaced the remainder of the original shallow water wharves and increased the wharfage to an aggregate frontage of four thousand nine hundred and fifty feet, or nearly a mile.

View on the St. Lawrence.

No further additions were made until 1840, but in that and the following six years extensions were made both above and below those of 1830 and 1832, increasing the total frontage to 7070 feet or 1.55 miles.

The basins of the enlarged Lachine Canal, opened in the spring of 1848, supplied a considerable extent of wharfage, but in the harbor proper excepting two new wharves built in ten feet of water in the then lower part, no further additions were made to the wharfage until 1856. Dredging operations which had been undertaken for the deepening of the river below the city were by that time sufficiently advanced to allow of vessels reaching Montreal with a draft of thirteen feet at ordinary low water, instead of eleven feet as before; and it was then also determined to continue the deepening of the ship channel. A regular line of large steamers between Montreal and Liverpool had also been established, and the necessity for deep water wharfage which thus arose was met by the construction in 1856 of the Hochelaga Wharf in twenty feet of water, at the lower limits of the city and below the current St. Mary.

The deepening of the shallow upper parts of the harbor, and the re-building of some of the old wharves to a greater depth, were also undertaken about the same time. The deepening and improvement of the central part of the harbor and the extension of its wharves upward and downward have been regularly carried on to the present time, as the deepening of

the ship channel and the increase of trade demanded, until there is now an unbroken line of wharves from Point St. Charles to Hochelaga of four miles.

At the date of confederation, which was shortly after the ship channel had been deepened to twenty feet at ordinary low water, the wharfage was of the following extent:—In twenty feet depth of water, 1·39 miles; under twenty feet of water, 1·78 miles. Total, 3·17.

At the close of the fiscal year, 30th June, 1882, the extent was as follows:—In twenty-five feet depth of water, 16,458 lineal feet; in twenty feet depth of water, 2391 lineal feet; in ten to twenty feet depth of water (including Longue Point Wharf), 5960 lineal feet. Total, 24,809 lineal feet, or 4·7 miles.

In 1885 the whole length of wharfage presents a better state of repair and general adaptation to the requirements of a trade emporium like Montreal than ever seen before. During the season of 1884, the dredging plant was employed in cleaning out the main channel and the steamship basins to twenty-seven feet six inches at low water to keep pace with the deepening of the ship channel to the same mark.

As already stated, the earlier wharves were built of piles placed in a close row in front, and secured to framing in rear, and also backed solid with earth and stone filling. From 1846 to 1878 the wharves were built exclusively of crib-work, strongly framed of pine and other suitable timber, and filled and backed with stone ballast or with ordinary dredgings from the harbor. Since 1878 open pile work has been used for some wharves, in sites not exposed to violent shoving of ice, or for enlargement of existing wharves; but the use of crib-work for the more important wharves has been continued.

All the wharves are entirely submerged in winter, and owing doubtless to this the timber is of unusual durability. Some pile wharves of 1830, which are in deep water, and therefore did not need to be superseded, are still in use. The crib-work wharves are found to suffer no serious decay for about fifteen or twenty years, and then only to a depth about half way between the top and the low water line.

At the date of confederation, the indebtedness of the harbor of Montreal was about $1,126,000; since that time there has been expended on the harbor proper over $1,520,000, making in all $2,646,000; the present indebtedness is $1,881,000, being a difference of $765,000, which has been paid out of the revenue. More than this sum has, however, been expended out of the revenue; and the total cost of the harbor of Montreal, extending from the River St. Pierre to Longue Point, was at the close of 1882 about $3,000,000. The whole of this has been provided by the Harbor Commissioners, and the interest on the borrowed portion is met by the dues levied upon vessels and their cargoes.

The ship channel of the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec has been improved and deepened to twenty-five feet at lowest stage of water at a cost of $4,108,470 and steamships of the largest class now come direct to the wharves with their cargoes. By Act of Parliament a further deepening of two and one half feet is being proceeded with at an estimated cost of $900,000, loaned by the government at four per cent. This sum will make up a total expenditure of $5,008,470 to procure a depth of twenty-seven and a half feet at low water. Add to that sum the cost of harbor improvements, and the amount of over $8,000,000 will have been expended in facilitating the entrance of every class of sea-going craft to the Port of Montreal. The commerce of the port is, from year to year, becoming restricted to steamships, there being thirteen regular lines, besides transient steamers, coming up to the harbor during the season of navigation. The following is a list of them:—

Name of Line.	From Montreal to	Agents at Montreal.
Allan Line	Liverpool	Messrs. H. & A. Allan.
do.	Glasgow	" " "
Dominion Line	Liverpool	" D. Torrance & Co.
Beaver Line	Liverpool	" H. E. Murray.

Name of Line.	From Montreal to	Agents at Montreal.
Donaldson Clyde Line	Glasgow	Messers R. Reford & Co.
Great Western	Avonmouth Dock	" " "
Ross Line	London	" " "
Thomson Line	London, Newcastle, and Mediterranean	" " "
White Cross Line	Antwerp	" Munderloh & Co.
Brazilian Line	Havre, Rio Janeiro, etc.	" W. D. Bentley & Co.
Furness Line	Newcastle	" J. G. Sidey.
Gulf Port Line	Maritime Province Ports	" D. Shaw.
Black Diamond Line	Sydney and St. John's	" Kingman, Brown & Co.

This radical change in the kind of vessels which bring inward and take outward the merchandise of Canada, is, in the most natural and easy manner, solving a question that was a difficult one, when ocean transportation was effected by sailing vessels,—viz., towage. The cost of this service was often imposed in an arbitrary and burdensome manner, not infrequently driving vessels out of the St. Lawrence trade. The following table exhibits at a glance the growth of Montreal's trade during a period of thirty-five years past.

Years.	Sea-going Vessels in Port.	Total Tonnage.	Value of Merchandise Exported.	Value of Merchandise Imported.	Customs Duties Collected.
			$	$	$
1850	211	46,156	1,744,772	7,174,780	1,009,256.80
1880	710	628,271	30,224,904	37,103,869	5,232,783.80
1881	569	531,929	26,461,188	43,546,821	7,672,266.17
1882	648	554,692	26,334,312	49,749,461	8,395,653.07
1883	660	664,263	27,277,159	73,718,549	7,698,796.12

During the season of navigation for 1884 the following statistics give a comparison with those of 1883. The number of sea-going vessels arriving in port was 448 against 422 in 1883; inland vessels of all kinds, 4473 against 5098 in 1883. The total arrivals of craft in harbor may be classified as: schooners, 68 against 88 in 1883; brigantines, 12 against 14 in 1883; brigs, 3 against 7 in 1883; barques, 80 against 70 in 1883; sailing ships, full rigged, 2 against 3; steamships, 422 against 448. Total arrivals, 587 against 630 in 1883. The returns of the lumber trade show that 24,366,778 feet were exported to South America, and 54,631,500 feet to Europe. The number of horned cattle that passed over the wharves from the opening of navigation to 30th October, was 43,420 head; sheep, 37,100. There were 341,063 barrels of flour, 44,265 barrels of oatmeal, 93,900 kegs butter, and 63,487 boxes cheese handled on the wharves. There were 3,341,431 bushels wheat, 2,055,443 bushels corn, 1,276,757 peas, 193,168, bushels oats and 144,297 bushels of rye exported.

As regards the volume of imported merchandise at Montreal during the season of navigation, the Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners (Andrew Robertson, Esq.), made an interesting and important statement at a recent meeting of the Trust, as follows:—

"At my request returns have been furnished me by all the leading steamship companies trading to this port, from which I find that of every hundred tons of goods they carried from Europe to this side, the following were the proportions:—

	Per cent.
Landed at Quebec, for Quebec	5·02
Landed at Point Levis, for Western points	2·81
Landed at Montreal, for Western points	25·66
Landed at Montreal, for Montreal	66·51
Total	100·00

"Or, put it in another way:—I estimate that there was landed—

	Tons.
At Quebec, for Quebec	25,000
At Point Levis, for Western points	15,000
At Montreal, for Western points	127,500
At Montreal, for Montreal	332,500
Total	500,000

"Of the outward-bound cargoes there was ninety-one per cent. put on board at Montreal, and nine per cent. at Quebec. This would give, at same estimate, 455,000 tons from Montreal

and 45,000 tons from Quebec. It is estimated that to deepen the canals on the St. Lawrence to twelve feet, the expenditure will not be less than eight or nine millions of dollars; and, assuming propellers can then reach Montreal drawing eleven feet of water, I have been assured, on good authority, that the large freight ships can carry the cargo of these propellers down to Quebec at one-third the cost of the propeller."

With reference to the item "Landed at Point Levis, for Western points, 2·81 per cent," it is not improbable that this merchandise was for points to the eastward of Montreal.

The subjoined statement shows the total values of imports and exports at the Port of Montreal during the past six fiscal years, also the amounts of customs duty collected. The last column indicates what is the proportion of the entire customs revenue of the Dominion derived from this port:—

Year.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.	Duty Collected.	Per centage of total amount of Duty collected in the Dominion.
	$	$	$	
1877-78	26,404,849	25,114,554	3,814,864.57	29·82
1878-79	26,223,290	21,797,337	4,027,080.40	31·12
1879-80	37,101,869	30,224,904	5,232,783.19	37·01
1880-81	43,993,904	31,206,059	7,077,793.82	38·25
1881-82	45,622,719	24,937,410	8,100,331.28	37·31
1882-83	48,011,199	26,986,432	8,161,872.45	

According to the foregoing figures, Montreal furnished the large sum of $27,205 for each of three hundred days, during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1883.

The harbor of Montreal is in every way one of the best equipped in the world. Its shore line solidly constructed of masonry, and its revetment wall stretching along the edge of Commissioners Street for miles, flanked on one side by rows of tall warehouses and on the other by the wharves below, present an animated spectacle, as the scores of steamers, propellers, ships, barques, brigs, schooners, barges and canal boats, are discharging or receiving freight. Direct connections are also made by means of the wharf railway with the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railroad to all parts of the continent, while at the western end of the port are the lock entrances to the canal basins, where will be found an equally gratifying scene of industry, the regular lines of steamboats and barges, in addition to transient arrivals, bringing down cargoes of flour, grain, lumber and ore, and returning laden with imported merchandise, coal, and goods manufactured in the city.

Montreal is geographically speaking, as well as regards her facilities, the nearest great port to Europe. The distance from Liverpool to Winnipeg, via the River St. Lawrence, and by the route from Montreal, is shorter than that via New York, by 580 miles. From Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Hamburg, the Canadian route is shorter than that via New York, by 520 miles.

The nearest ocean port on the Atlantic side, to ports on the Pacific, is Montreal; and Montreal is nearer to the nearest Asiatic ports than New York, as is shown by the following statement:—

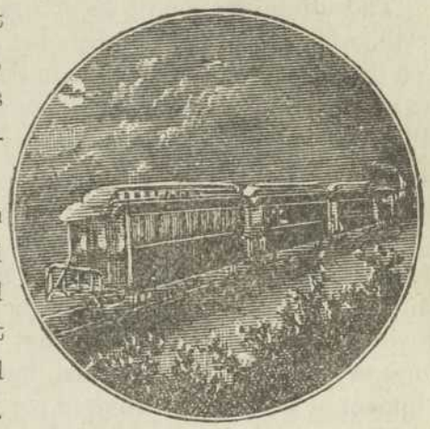
	Miles.	Miles in favor of Montreal.
From Liverpool to Montreal	2,790	
" Liverpool to New York	3,040	
		250
" Liverpool to Coal Harbor, via Montreal and Canada Pacific Railroad	5,696	
" Liverpool to San Francisco, via New York	6,830	
		1,134
" Liverpool to Yokohama, via Montreal and Canada Pacific Railroad	11,019	
" Liverpool to Yokohama, via New York and San Francisco	12,038	
		1,019

No commercial institution of the City of Montreal deservedly holds such an important position as "The Montreal Board of Trade." Its efforts to promote the commercial prosperity of the Canadian metropolis, and incidentally of the entire Dominion, have ever been based upon the highest plane of honor and sterling integrity; while its deliberations and conclusions have in-

variably made manifest an intelligent and enterprising, and yet conservative policy, one which to a very large extent is the recognized dominant feature of Montreal's commercial growth.

The most prominent, wealthy and honored of Montreal's importers and merchants have, during the lengthy period of the existence of this Board, been among its active members, and have labored earnestly to develop the facilities of the city as a centre for the trade of half a continent.

Its influence has been exerted to secure Parliamentary action of the most liberal and advanced character in regard to the development of the country's system of canals; the extension of its railway system; the opening up of its agricultural and pastoral lands to the emigrant; and the enactment of a tariff best calculated to advance and foster Canadian industries, which it at the same time should not cripple the producer and exporter. Coming down to local circles, the Board has made for itself a magnificent record, and in regard to harbor and river improvements, terminal facilities, and civic ordinances bearing upon its commerce, Montreal has ever stood in the van of an enlightened progress.



Grand Trunk Railway Scene.

The Montreal Board of Trade was organized in 1838, when Canada first began to figure as a large exporter of bread stuffs, timber, ashes, etc., and in 1842 was duly incorporated as a body politic by Act of Parliament. Montreal was first made a port of entry in 1832, and from that time forward became a favorite centre for both importers and exporters. A reference to the early records of the Board of Trade show how active its members were in formulating and discussing the series of enlightened measures which have since been found so advantageous to Canadian, foreign and internal commerce, and from the start the Board has been a recognized power in the land.

A good idea may be gathered of the wide range and importance of the labors of the Board by reference to its annual report of 1883. It shows how closely the Council of the Board watched all the staple branches of trade, in addition to special labors of an eminently practical and useful character. In regard to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates, the Council took part in a conference with committees from the Boards of Toronto and Hamilton, with the eminently satisfactory result of uniting all parties upon a measure which was submitted to the Cabinet at Ottawa by a deputation, which fully set forth the necessity for the enactment of the measure, and Parliament then had before it the measure that best met the wishes of the representative mercantile elements of the nation.

The Council likewise refers with gratification to the steady progress upon the great national work of improving the channel of the St. Lawrence, and incorporates a report from Mr. Hugh McLennan, the member of the Board of Trade who represents it upon the Harbor Commission, giving an accurate resumé of the work accomplished, and which embodies cheering facts as to the benefits accruing from this great undertaking.

The report next refers to the attempt of the river pilots to obtain an Act of Incorporation; that it had been actively opposed by the Council the previous year in the interests of the shipping trade, and that it would continue to receive the closest attention. The whole question of grain inspection was receiving the careful attention of the Council, and the attention of the Government had been called to the desirability of a re-arrangement of wheat and grain inspection, and communications had also been received from the Inland Revenue Department respecting some modification of the general inspection law with a view to legislation.

Much inconvenience and many complaints having arisen from difficulty in inspecting the

large quantities of fish arriving here late in Autumn, aggravated by the very unequal quality found in barrels branded in Newfoundland as No. 1, the Council had given the matter much consideration and was laboring to place this important trade in a position more satisfactory to merchants and consumers alike.

The Montreal Corn Exchange Association.

THE Montreal Corn Exchange Association is one of the leading and most influential commercial organizations in the Canadian metropolis. It has been in existence for over a quarter of a century, and has a membership-roll containing the names of one hundred and fifty of the wealthiest and leading merchants in the city.

Since its inception it has invariably taken a lively interest in every movement that has for its object the advancement of the prosperity of Montreal, and has, by its enterprise and influence, contributed a liberal share to the well-being and importance of the community at large.

The administration of its affairs is perfect, being in the hands of men of stability and sterling worth, which places the Association in the front rank of commercial progress. Recently a bill has been drawn up to be submitted to Parliament, the effect of which will unite the Association and the Board of Trade into one incorporated body, under the name of the latter. The Board of Trade will thus be enabled to assume many of the functions of the Corn Exchange Association, although allowing that body to retain its organization, constituting an auxiliary institution, each member being necessarily a member of the Board of Trade, admission being virtually through it.

This step gives the Association a position of increased importance, together with the fact that general trade in the city has been greatly improved since the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which connects by a direct line, on entirely Canadian territory, the Atlantic and Pacific provinces, and which provides not only immigrants and merchandise with speedy access to the Northwest and British Columbia, but affords settlers in the heart of the Dominion, facilities for the shipment of produce to Atlantic ports now, and to Pacific ports in the near future.

The present *Committee of Management* of the Association is composed as follows: President, John Magor; Treasurer, D. Robertson; John Baird, Chas. Drummond, R. M. Esdaile, Edgar Judge, H. Labelle, John Ogilvie, S. St. Onge. *Board of Review:* Chairman, Chas. H. Gould; G. M. Kinghorn, Jas. E. Kirkpatrick, J. O. Lafreniere, D. J. Rees, Robert Simms.

The Newspaper Press of the Metropolis.

The oldest newspaper in the city is the Montreal *Gazette*, which was founded in 1778 by James Brown, and originally printed in both languages. It early attained prominence, and soon exerted a marked influence in the political affairs of the country. Of late years, under the able management of Messrs. Thomas and Richard White, it is the recognized organ of the Conservative Government in the Province of Quebec, and, in fact, the Dominion. It is a bold exponent of the National Policy as a protection for Canada's young industries, and speaks authoritatively on all questions touching the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald. Hon. Thomas White, M.P., recently retired from any active control, having been taken into the Dominion Cabinet as Minister of the Interior, upon which occasion he was the recipient of many flattering addresses, etc., tendered by leading citizens of all political parties, who recognized in him a man of sterling ability and worth. The honorable gentleman is a clear and eloquent speaker, and as a journalist stands in the foremost rank of Canadian *littérateurs*. Mr. Richard White, upon whom the business management now devolves, is a man of thorough commercial capacity and integrity, fully competent to fill the responsible position which he holds as Managing Director of the *Gazette* Printing and Publishing Company. He is active and pushing, and has organized the best equipped establishment for job, book, commercial, or newspaper printing, lithographing, stereotyping, etc., in Canada.

Mr. Robert White, a son of the Hon. Thomas White, at present presides over the editorial columns of the paper, and, although a young man, is regarded by the craft as one of the most brilliant and talented journalists in the Dominion.

The *Gazette* is a large and neatly arranged sheet, has an extensive circulation in both Provinces, and enjoys a lucrative advertising patronage.

The *Herald* is a leading Liberal organ and an enterprising morning journal, It has long been noted for the fulness and reliability of its commercial and financial news, as well as for the crisp and spicy character of its editorial and local matters.

As a loyal exponent of just views, it has often made Tory leaders feel its weight; and when under the direction of the late Hon. Mr. Penny, contributed not a little to the overthrow of the Sir John Macdonald administration of those days.

Mr. John Livingstone is now its editorial guide. He is a thorough journalist and an accomplished scholar, and since having control of its editorial columns has done much to advance the interests of the paper.

The *Herald* is now owned by a stock company, of which the Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., is President. He is an able statesman, holding, a few years ago, the important position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The *Herald* contains all the Associated Press despatches, as well as special correspondence from Ottawa, Quebec, and Toronto, several of the American centres, and is, in every respect, a well gotten up modern newspaper. Its circulation is large and its advertising spaces extensively occupied.

The Montreal *Witness*, almost universally known as "the only religious daily," is a reliable and flourishing evening newspaper, and wields a powerful influence among the Protestant population of the city and Province. It has had a remarkable and creditable career, and is respected by all classes and creeds in the community. It is an unflinching advocate of temperance principles, and furnishes, with its well selected evangelical reading, all the news of the day, including the latest telegraphic despatches and current local items and commercial and financial reports. Established over thirty years ago by Mr. John Dougall, it has fulfilled a great mission, and has now a *bona fide* circulation of between fourteen and fifteen thousand daily. The Weekly *Witness* has an enormous circulation throughout the Dominion, and is a pure and healthy journal. Mr. John Redpath Dougall is the editor, and has a pithy as well as picturesque style of writing which make his short leaders exceedingly readable and interesting. The paper is sold for one cent. The job and newspaper printing department is one of the best equipped establishments of the kind in the country.

The *Star* is probably the most pushing of its contemporaries in the matter of circulation, and has a thrifty and flourishing advertising patronage. It is pushing and enterprising, and is noted for its "special cablegrams," United States despatches, as well as a profuse collection of political, local and commercial news. Its energetic proprietor, Mr. Hugh Graham, has succeeded in placing *The Star* at the top of the list of Canadian newspapers, as far as circulation is concerned, it having now a sworn circulation of 25,000 copies daily. It is ably edited and contains many special departments of interest, well selected "shearings," and a fair sprinkling of fiction. It publishes a double edition on Saturday, and sells for one cent. The *Family Herald* is its weekly edition.

The Post is the organ of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, and is a very neat, well written and spicy evening paper. It is published by the Post Printing and Publishing Company, under the management of Mr. John P. Whelan, and has a talented staff of editorial writers. It had a severe struggle for existence some six years ago, but is now regarded to be on a sound financial footing. It has a circulation of about ten thousand copies daily, and has a liberal advertising patronage. Its weekly edition is the *True Witness*, established over fifty years ago, and is the champion of the Catholic cause in Canada.

The French press in the Province of Quebec is a very powerful institution, and among the leading journals is *La Minerve*, the oldest newspaper in the language in Montreal. It was established about fifty-five years ago, and in its time, and even at the present, wields a powerful political influence. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. Joseph Tasse, M.P., is an able writer and a prominent member of the Conservative party. *La Minerve* contains all the latest Associated Press despatches, local and commercial news, and has a good circulation and paying advertisements.

La Patrie is probably the most enterprising of the French press. Its editor and proprietor, Mr. H. Beaugrand, is a French American, and is remarkable for push and energy. He was recently elected, for a second term, Mayor of the city, being very popular among all classes. He is a stanch Liberal, and in him the Conservatives find a foeman worthy of their steel. His paper is spicy and well gotten up, and, like its proprietor, is bright and a credit to the city.

L'Entendard was founded as a new Catholic organ, by Mr. F. X. A. Trundel, about three years ago, and has since proved a success. It is published daily, and, in point of literary excellence, ranks among the foremost.

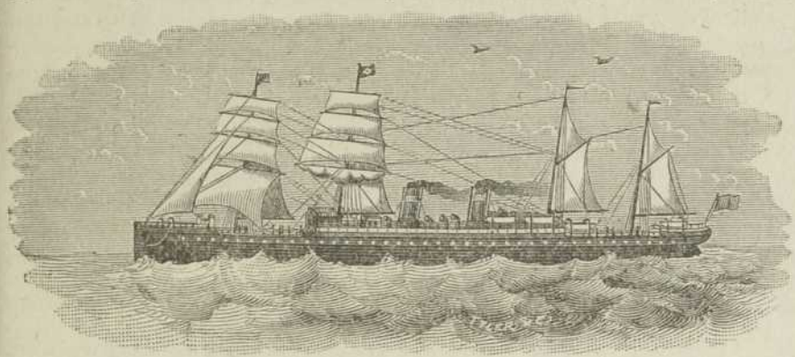
La Monde, published by the Hon. Mr. Langevin, has a wide field of usefulness, and, like its contemporaries, is in a good paying condition. It has a rapidly increasing circulation.

T. R. Barbeau, Clothier, 1899 Notre Dame Street.—One of Montreal's great industries is the manufacture of clothing, and the enterprise exhibited by those engaged in it is at once an evidence that a large trade is carried on. Among the prominent representative dealers in the business is Mr. T. R. Barbeau, who has a handsome establishment at No. 1899 Notre Dame Street. Mr. Barbeau is a man of energy, ability, and perseverance, and has established a large custom, his reputation being such as to give him a wide popularity as an honorable, reliable business man. He has only the best class of fancy and ready-made clothing, and at the Exhibition in the summer of 1884 received gold and silver medals, diploma and seven prizes for the best goods and excellence and fineness of finish. Mr. Barbeau is the only man in the trade in Montreal who has ever been the recipient of similar honors. His establishment is equal to that of the foremost English houses, his specialities being, 1st, Goods well selected; 2nd, Only but first-class hands employed; 3rd, Furs of all kinds, wholesale and retail, and 4th, Suits are made to order in six hours. Mr. G. Martineau is the popular manager. Besides the usual line of ready-made goods, which comprise all the various styles and fashions in all the most desirable fabrics for men, boys and children. He also makes clothing to order according to the latest fashion, at moderate prices, which are cut, trimmed and finished in a style not surpassed. The head cutter of the house is Mr. Isidore Dragon, a gentleman of skill, good taste and judgment, and who is considered one among the best in the city. The manager is G. Martineau, who is popular with the public, and who always makes it his aim to please all who deal with the house. Mr. Barbeau is a French Canadian, and as a business man always enjoys the regard and esteem of the whole community. He has had a wide and valuable experience in travel and association with business in various cities, and his natural taste and observation have eminently fitted him for the leading position he holds in this branch of the city's industries and business enterprises.

D. A. McCaskill & Co., Manufacturers of Varnishes and Japans. Office, 190 St. James Street; Factory and Warehouse, 641, 643 and 645 Albert Street, St. Cunegonde.—There are few lines of manufacture in which the excellence of the product is so vital a condition of success as in the varnish trade. Consumers are rigid in their requirements as to quality, and they readily recognize the merits of those concerns where a uniform and superior quality is always obtainable. In Montreal there are several engaged in the manufacture of varnish, and the most prominent and important among them is Mr. D. A. McCaskill, who occupies premises, which he owns, on Albert Street, in the town of St. Cunegonde. The building is one constructed of brick in the best manner, and is equipped with all the latest improved appliances necessary for conducting the business. The entire manufacturing is under the supervision of a practical chemist who has had ample experience, and is enabled to produce the finest and best qualities coach and carriage varnishes, and also japans. His goods are always of a uniform quality, and are the best manufactured on this Continent. Mr. McCaskill has established a large trade extending to all the commercial centres of Canada, and those who are interested in varnishes and japans will serve their own interests by examining the quality and prices of his goods before placing their orders, and they may feel assured of their being filled with promptness. The firm were awarded silver medal at St. John, N.B., in 1883; silver and bronze medal in Montreal, 1884; silver medal and diploma at Toronto, 1885, all against keen competition, and are the only silver medals awarded to Canadian varnish. All the carriages leaving Montreal and the eastern part of the provinces for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, have been finished with McCaskill's celebrated varnishes. Suppliers to the largest railway corporations. Mr. McCaskill has resided in Montreal many years, and as a business man and citizen enjoys the confidence and esteem of the trade and the whole community.

Miller & Higgins, Successors to T. Starr, Royal Victoria Stables, Office and Stables, 97 and 99 Jurors St., Express, Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables, Telephone Connection.—One of the most popular and prominent among the first-class livery and boarding stables in Montreal are those owned and conducted by the firm of Miller & Higgins, and known as the Royal Victoria Stables, and branch stable at 73 Hermine St., opposite Victoria Square. The business was established by T. Starr, who carried it on for some years and was succeeded by the firm of R. J. McNally & Co., and since 1884 has been conducted by the present firm. Messrs. Miller and Higgins have had a long experience in the business and have the finest and largest stables and the best accommodation for horses in the city. Every attention is given to horses left in their charge, which are boarded by the day, week or month upon the most reasonable terms. Experienced grooms only are employed, and as regards facilities, convenience and ventilation, the stables are among the best in Montreal or vicinity. Messrs. Miller & Higgins have in their care a number of horses belonging to the leading citizens, by whom they are highly recommended as being careful and reliable business men, who personally superintend the management of the stables and all affairs connected with their business. In the livery department they furnish spirited, stylish, driving horses and fashionable carriages and sleighs, and when desired, careful, reliable drivers. The turnouts from the Royal Victoria Stables are not surpassed, and the rates of charge will be found very reasonable. The firm also have large coaches and sleighs for parties, for two or four horses, and also buy and sell horses, carriages and sleighs. Mr. James Miller is from the State of Massachussetts, and Mr. Higgins has resided in the city many years. They are both popular as citizens, and enjoy the distinguished consideration of the whole community. They do a large business, and their patrons are derived from the leading, fashionable and best citizens.

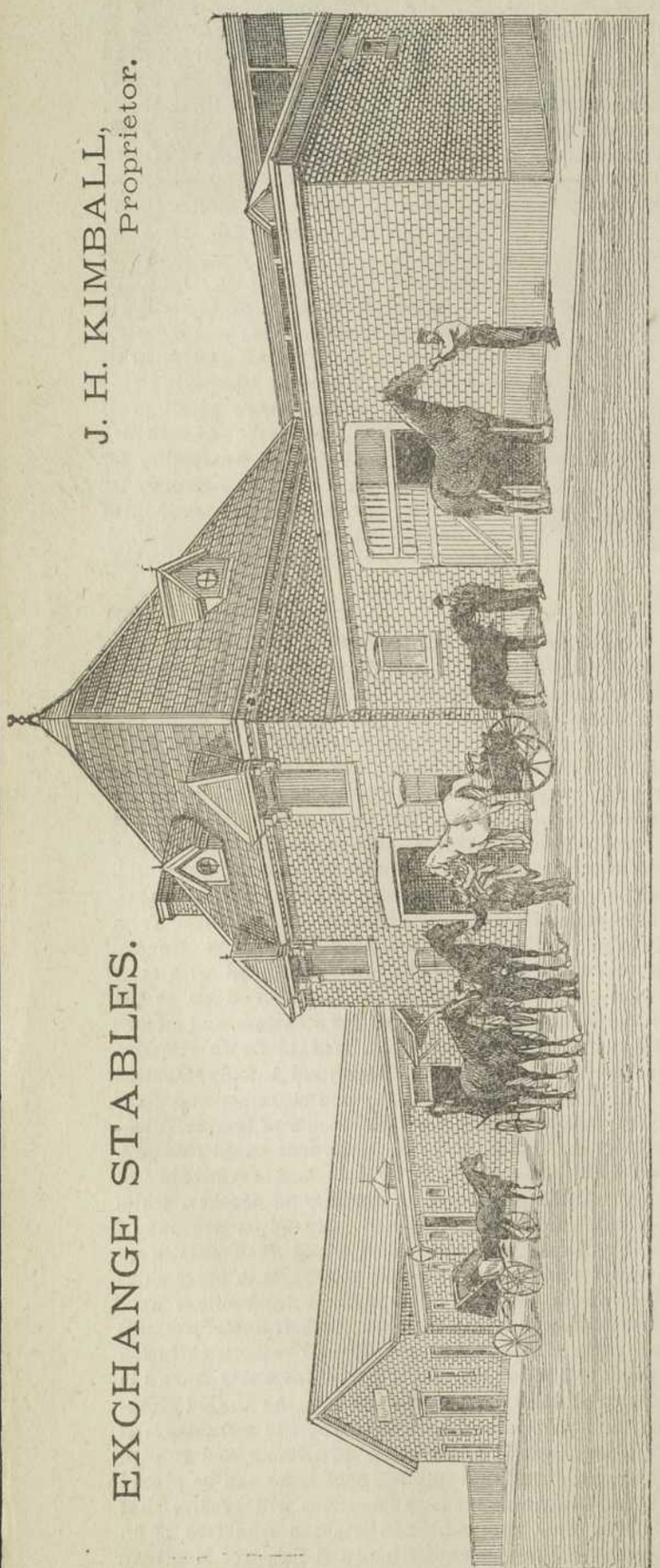
Dominion Line of Steamships, Running in Connection with the Railway systems of Canada.—David Torrance & Co., General Agents, No. 18 Hospital Street.—Montreal is one of the most important shipping ports on this continent, and has several lines of famous ocean steamships, which for comfort and speed are not surpassed. Among the most noted of these is the Dominion Line, plying between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool, which was established about 1872, and has from that time enjoyed a wide popularity among passengers and shippers. The line originated in Liverpool with the firm of Flinn, Main & Montgomery, and they enlisted the co-operation of the firm of David Torrance & Co., whose senior had for many years previously been engaged in mercantile pursuits and extensively concerned in the



inland shipping trade, as well as being President of the Bank of Montreal. After the decease of Mr. Torrance in 1876, Mr. Cramp, who had for some years previous been connected with the Canada Shipping Company, as a director in that company, in connection with Mr. John Torrance, carried on the agency of the line, which has since become familiar as the "Dominion Line," and one of the most important of the "ocean ferries." The vessels are all staunch, safe and commodious, and their noble dimensions and fine-lines are greatly admired. They are constructed of iron, and furnished with every modern convenience and every improvement that experience could suggest. The following vessels compose the fleet of the line:—Vancouver, 5,700 tons: Oregon, 3,850; Montreal, 3,284; Ontario, 3,176; Texas, 2,700; Sarnia, 3,850; Toronto, 3,284; Dominion, 3,176; Quebec, 2,700; Mississippi, 2,680. And, among them, the Oregon, Vancouver and Sarnia have the saloon, music room, state rooms, smoking room and bath rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are luxuriously fitted up. They are first class in every respect, and equal to any of the floating palaces that cross the North Atlantic. The "Vancouver" is lighted by electric light, and has proved herself one of the fastest steamers in the Atlantic trade, and they carry neither sheep nor cattle. All the vessels are in charge of experienced officers, and are fully equipped and furnished with every convenience for the safety and comfort of passengers. Weekly trips are made between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool during the summer, and in the winter, the vessels sail from Portland, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, and passengers are carried as low as by any other transatlantic line. Care and attention are given to immigrants, and special arrangements for their comfort have been carefully studied, the steerages being lofty and well ventilated. In this connection, it may be said that the Department of Immigration have always received from the Dominion Line active co-operation and support in its policy—a fact which has frequently been referred to and acknowledged by the present minister, Hon. J. H. Pope. Through tickets can be had at all the principal Railway ticket offices in Canada, and through bills of lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For freight or passage apply in London to McIlwraith, McEachron & Co., 5 Fenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway offices; or to W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street. David Torrance & Co., General Agents, 18 Hospital street, Montreal. The President of the Company in Liverpool is Henry Flinn, Esq., and the managing directors are Flinn, Main & Montgomery, Harvey Buildings, 24 James street. Mr. John Torrance, the surviving partner of the firm of David Torrance & Co. is a prominent and influential citizen of Montreal, and conspicuous in commercial circles. During the winter the firm have an office at , Portland, Maine. The Dominion Line of steamers have been of incalculable advantage to Montreal; and the company has, in no small degree, by its operations, materially assisted in giving the city its importance as the great commercial metropolis of British North America,—and we predict for the company a brilliant future under the able and courteous management of the present General Agents.

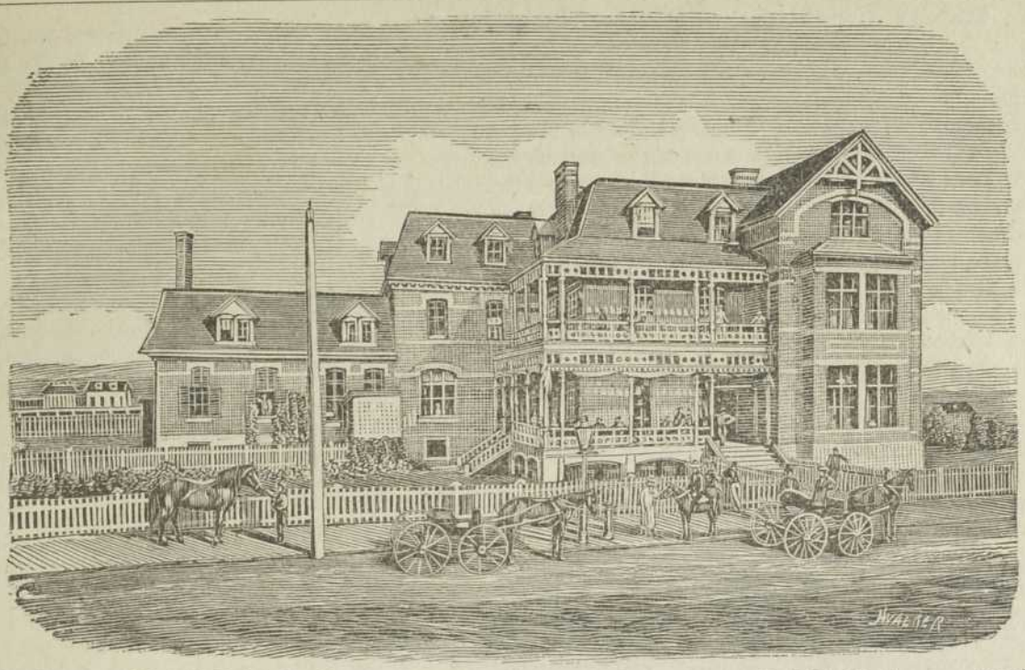
Anderson, McKenzie & Co., Steamship Agents, Commission Merchants and Forwarders, Ship Brokers, 227 Commissioners Street.—Cable address, "Quebec." Watkins and Scott's codes used. Among the most prominent firms in the city engaged in business as steamship agents and commission merchants, forwarders and ship brokers, is that of Anderson, McKenzie & Co., who have given it their special attention for many years. The firm receive consignments and also ship merchandise and commodities, and charter vessels to all parts of the world. They are particularly engaged in the export deal, lumber, and phosphate trade, and of the shipments made from Montreal during the past year ending in November, were directly or indirectly concerned with most of the operations. In the shipment of deals to the United Kingdom, no less than 138 steamers and fifteen sailing vessels were employed, and to South America seventy-six sailing vessels were required, and the shipment of phosphate was made by sixty-one steamers and eight sailing vessels. Of the total shipments of lumber, 3,246,580.15 Quebec standard, or 89,280.050 feet board measure. 1,532,396·12 Q.S., or 42,140,890 feet was forwarded on account of the merchants of the city of Quebec, while 379,864 Q.S. or 10,446,315 feet were shipped on account of English firms. Messrs. Anderson and McKenzie were extensively engaged as shipping merchants in these shipments, and in this special trade these transactions were larger than any other in the city. In their line of business every attention is promptly given to all business entrusted to them, and as the house is well and favorably known in the city, at Quebec, at all the ports in the United Kingdom, and at South American ports, the advantages it offered are availed of by home merchants and foreign shippers, who find that implicit confidence can be placed in it and that transactions or operations will receive that attention they demand. Mr. Dickson Anderson is an esteemed representative merchant and citizen of Montreal,

and as a business man is active, enterprising, and fostered and promoted every enterprise that is for the benefit of its commerce, and that aim to add to its importance as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion.



The Montreal Stock Yards Company.—The Montreal Horse Exchange Driving Park Grounds cover an area of about 20 acres, adjacent to the Grand Trunk railway yards and general offices at Point St. Charles, Montreal, and within five minutes walk of the steamship wharves, thus affording unrivalled facilities to those engaged in the live stock and horse business. The stock yards are under the management of Mr. C. M. Acer, President and Managing Director Exchange Hotel, and to his enterprise may be attributed the phenomenal success of not only the Stock Yards, Horse Exchange and Exchange Hotel, but, in a large measure, the cattle export trade which has, of recent years, developed into such gigantic proportions. Mr. Acer, with that great perceptive power and forethought for which he is noted, recognized the importance of the cattle trade and the large proportions it was destined to assume, and consequently he set about building the stock yards, and as the trade developed, he improved and enlarged them, until, at the present writing, they stand far ahead of anything of the kind in the Dominion, nine-tenths of the cattle coming into Montreal passing through them. The Grand Trunk Railway runs into the yards, so that cattle and horses can be unloaded right into the stables. Every inducement and every facility is afforded to both cattle and horse men who patronize the yards and exchange stables.

The Montreal Horse Exchange Stables and Driving Park, Point St. Charles, John H. Kimball, Proprietor.—This is one of the most popular amongst the established institutions in the city. It adjoins the Exchange Hotel and Stock Yards. It was built and is owned by Mr. C. M. Acer, who leases it to the well-known and popular horseman, Mr. John Kimball. The stables are bonded and are capable of accommodating 250 horses in well ventilated stables and boxes. Horses are bought and sold on commission. Carriage, saddle, and imported horses and ponies, always on hand. The stables are substantially built, and are provided with all modern improvements that will tend to the comfort of the animals left for sale. Attentive and trustworthy grooms are employed, and the whole establishment is under the immediate supervision and management of Mr. Kimball. There are a number of boxes set apart for horses that are training on the Driving Park. The track is always kept in first-class condition, and is pronounced by celebrated horsemen to be one of the best and fastest in Canada. Horses boarding at the stables have the privilege of training on the track, and gentlemen from the city who wish to speed their horses can use the track by buying a season ticket at a nominal price. As already mentioned, the stables are easy of excess from railroads and steamers. They adjoin the Grand Trunk Railway, and are within five minutes walk of the steamship wharves. Almost all the imported horses pass through these stables, and intending importers will find it to their benefit to give the Horse Exchange a trial. The Customs entries are made by Mr. Kimball, thus saving importers trouble with the Customs House authorities. All kinds of horses are kept on hand for sale. 1038 horses were sold, and passed through the stables during the month March, 1886. The Montreal Horse Exchange and Driving Park is a valuable acquisition to Montreal, and is receiving that support the enterprise of Mr. Acer, and the perseverance and energetic management of Mr. Kimball, the proprietor, justly deserves. Horsemen and others will find in Mr. Kimball a straightforward, courteous and thoroughly reliable business man. His charges are moderate.



The Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles, Mr. John P. Peavey, Proprietor.—This popular house was built in 1882 by Mr. C. M. Acer, who has leased it to Mr. John P. Peavey (late American House, Montreal.) Mr. Peavey is well and familiarly known to horsemen all over the Continent, and from his close connection with the leading American horsemen during his long stay as proprietor and manager of the American House, and, understanding the inadequate facilities at the American House for the growing horse trade of Montreal, communicated with Mr. Acer, and after looking the place over, and seeing the central position, the great inducements, the exceptional facilities, and the many conveniences offered to horsemen, he came to the conclusion that this was bound to be the central and the chief horse market of Montreal. He, therefore, leased the Exchange Hotel and closed the American House, and it is in no small measure that the Montreal Horse Exchange owes its success and its Continental fame as being one of the largest, best established and equipped horse markets in the Dominion. The business is so extensive that they can afford to make the charges moderate. As proprietor and manager of the Exchange Hotel, Mr. Peavey is favorably known amongst all the cattle and horse men. He enjoys their confidence and regard. The culinary department is all that can be asked for, its tables being filled with the delicacies of the season. So popular is this house, that the saying, "Once a guest always a guest," has become literally true of this hotel. His charges are moderate, and he looks personally after the comfort of his guests. Those who have patronized the hotel speak of Mr. Peavey in the highest terms. A visit to the house will convince the most sceptical.

G. E. Jaques & Co., General Forwarders and Agents of the Merchants Line of Propellers, 110 Common Street.—A well-known house in the shipping trade of Montreal is that of Messrs. G. E. Jaques & Co., of the Merchants Line of Steamers. The firm was originally founded in 1835, under the name of Henderson & Hooker, then Henderson Hooker & Co., Hooker & Holton, Hooker, Jaques & Co., Jaques, Tracy & Co., and since 1868 under the name of G. E. Jaques & Co., and for many years has occupied the first place among those who make a business of freight and passenger agencies, and general forwarding in the inland trade of the country. In 1876, Mr. Jaques retired from the firm and went to live at his country residence in Cowansville, leaving the business to his sons, Messrs. G. E. C. A. Jaques. The firm have a most desirable location at No. 110 Common Street, on the lower basin of the Lachine canal, where is situated their new office, which, for its appointments, is not surpassed by any, and where they have also ample sheds and wharfage for upwards of 100,000 tons of freight. The Merchants Line is composed of 12 first-class steamers, and is divided into three divisions, viz., Lake Ontario line, Chicago, and Lake Superior. The first-class passenger steamers Persia and Ocran leave Montreal for Toronto and St. Catharines every Friday and Tuesday respectively, and do a large passenger business. They have established a first-class reputation for efficiency, comfort, and speed. The California, Cuba and Armenia perform the Chicago service of the line; leaving Montreal every Tuesday, and giving passengers every opportunity of seeing Niagara Falls, and calling also at Toronto, Cleveland and Detroit on the way, and giving their passengers a most agreeable combination of sight-seeing and recreation on the trlp. The line is supplemented by a large number of steam barges for the carrying of steel rail, iron and heavy freight, in large quantities. Connections are made with all the principal railways, and freights are forwarded to destination on through bills of lading from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp, and all the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent. The firm's Liverpoo office is at 30, The Albany Old Hall Street, and the agent there is Mr. Henry J. Cowie, to whose energy and ability much credit is due for the present satisfactory condition of their European business. Special attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers and tourists, and all those intending to take a trip for pleasure or otherwise on the inland waters of Canada, will consult their own interests by examining the facilities afforded by the Merchants Line. The Light House supply steamer is also worthy of special notice by contract with the Dominion Government. This steamer delivers supplies to all light houses and naval stations on the inland waters of Canada. Excellent accommodation is provided for a large number of tourists, thus affording a rare opportunity of visiting some of the most varied and beautiful scenery on the Continent of America at a very moderate cost. The co-partners of the firm are natives of Montreal, have lived in the city all their lives, and are thoroughly identified with its interests. They are well known in social, commercial and financial circles, and are business men and citizens enjoying the respect and esteem of the whole community.

Hudon, Hebert & Cie., (late J. Hudon & Co.,) Importers of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c. Altar Wines, a specialty; wholesale, 304-306 St. Paul and 143-145 Commissioners Streets.

A representative grocery house in Montreal is that of the firm of Hudon, Hebert & Co., which is one of the staunch enterprising firms whose well directed efforts have greatly assisted in giving to the city prominence as the great commercial centre of the Dominion. The house is conducted upon the highest principles of commercial integrity and enjoys that success accorded only to those whose affairs are managed with care and prudence. The house has been established for a number of years and controls a large trade extending to several parts of the Dominion. The building occupied by the firm is an ornamental stone structure, having a front on St. Paul street of a depth of upwards of 109 feet, extending through to Commissioners Street, facing the river. It has six flats, and affords every convenience for the storage of stock and business

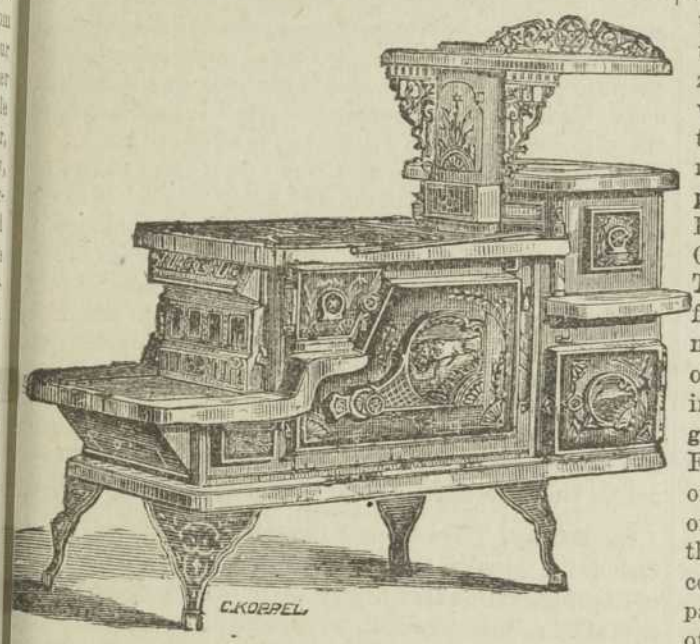
purposes. The co-partners are J. Hudon, C. P. Hebert, L. Brault and R. Jarret, all of whom are business men of good standing in the community and hold exalted positions in commercial circles; and no other house in the city enjoys a higher degree of confidence and respect than Hudon, Hebert & Co., which ranks among the very first in the grocery trade in the Dominion. The firm are direct importers of staple and fancy groceries, table delicacies and condiments, hermetically sealed goods in tin and glass, and pure wines and liquors; and, also, the finest teas and coffees that are brought into the country, together with provisions, &c. They make a specialty of altar wines, and can always quote the lowest prices to the trade. The success which has attended the firm during their business career is a matter of congratulation, and this extensive business house is one of the largest and most substantial in the city. The members of the firm are all active, progressive merchants and public-spirited citizens, and are popular in financial, local and commercial affairs.

Beaver Line, the Canada Shipping Co's, line of Steamers between Montreal and Liverpool, H. E. Murray, General Manager, Custom House Square.—The old established well known Beaver Line of steamships of the Canada Shipping Co. have been sailing between Montreal and Liverpool for nearly fifteen years in the summer and from New York in winter. The fleet comprises the following first-class, powerful, swift and safe steamships: Lake Superior, 5200 tons; Lake Huron, 4100 tons; Lake Manitoba, 3300 tons; Lake Winnipeg, 3300 tons; Lake Nepigon, 2300 tons; Lake Champlain, 2300 tons. These vessels are all first-class Clyde built ships, constructed of iron and are divided into water tight compartments and are of special strength for the North Atlantic trade. In the passenger departments the most perfect provision has been made to ensure the comfort and convenience of all. In the cabin the state-rooms are large and airy. The steerage is fitted with the most approved Patent Canvas Berths, and is fully ventilated and heated by steam. An experienced surgeon is carried by each steamer, also stewardesses to attend to the wants of females and children. The vessels are powerful and make quick passages from port to port, and the Company are always among the first to introduce the latest improvements that will add to the service and to the comfort of those who avail themselves of this line in crossing the ocean. The Company does an extensive passenger and freight business and makes special provision for immigrants, the accommodation for that class of passenger being as complete and perfect as any transatlantic steamships. The vessels call at Queenstown or Belfast to embark passengers for Quebec or Montreal, connecting at these points by direct rail for all points in Canada and the United States. Rates of passage—Cabin: New York to Liverpool, $50; return, $90. Steerage at lowest rates. For freight or other particulars, apply: In Belfast, to A. A. Watt, 3 Custom House Square; in Queenstown, to N. G. Seymour & Co; in Liverpool, to R. W. Roberts, 21 Water St.; in New York to Arkell & Douglas, Kemble Buildings, or to H. E. Murray, General Manager, 1 Custom House Square, Montreal. Mr. Murray, the general manager, is one of the popular enterprising merchants and citizens of Montreal, and under his able direction the business of the Company is administered and the traffic is constantly increasing with the growing population of Canada and the "States."

North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Company. Offices, 64 Princes Street, Edinburgh; and 61 Threadneedle Street, London.—Head Offices, for the Dominion, No. 78 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. Thomas Davidson, Managing Director. The subject of insurance is an important one, which comes home to every intelligent person and about its necessity as a measure of security there can be no question. There are many insurance companies doing business in the Dominion that are entitled to public confidence, but none among them more justly than the old time-tried North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of Edinburgh and London. The company was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1809, and enjoys a record of which any company might be proud. It is a record of trust fulfilled and confidence deserved, of wise and intelligent and economical administration that entitles it to the appreciation and support of the public. It is an eminently safe company to insure in, its rates are reasonable and the security afforded unexceptionable. The business of the company includes Fire and Life Insurance, and through the agents in all the commercial centres of the Dominion a large business is being carried on. The capital resources of the company are: Authorized capital, £3,000,080 stg.; subscribed, £2,000,500 stg.; paid-up, £625,000 stg.; fire fund and reserves at 31st December 1884, £1,597,225 9s. 6d.; life and annuity funds, £3,994,662 2s. 3d.; revenue, fire branch, £1,201,068 11s. 11d.; life and annuity branches, £587,561 8s. 8d. William Ewing, Inspector; George U. Ahern, Sub-Inspector, Head office for Canada: Montreal. Directors:—Chas. F. Smithers, Esq., Gilbert Scott, Esq, and Hon. Thomas Ryan. Thomas Davidson, Managing Director. Who are all well and favourably known throughout Montreal and the Domi-

ion. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. one of the sound, solid, substantial companies of the orld, and has always enjoyed an honourable, useful and rosperous career.

H. R. Ives & Co., Manufacturers of Hardware, toves, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Railings, Crestings, &c., &c.; ffice and Warehouses, 117 Queen Street.—This business as been established since 1857, and from the very outset as been successful and conducted with energy and enterrise. The premises occupied comprise office and warehouses on Queen Street,and works on Queen, Prince, Duke nd Ottawa Streets, and hardware and stove works at ongueuil on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence river. he office is a spacious one, and the warehouses, which onsist of several large substantial buildings, are amply rovided with every convenience. The works, which xtend over three blocks, are composed of a numer of buildings strongly built, and contain every modern ppliance and the best machinery of the most modern escription for turning out the best class of work. The



oundry and hardware works at Longueuil are also well urnished in every department with modern appliances,and he buildings, which are several in number, together with he grounds surrounding them, occupy about an acre and half. The general line of production comprises hardware; also locks, knobs, and all articles required by uilders; and also wrought iron farm gates, wrought ron hay racks, cast iron feed boxes, wrought iron ramps, rimped wire ramps, stable fittings, roof crestings, cemetery railings, balcony railings, composite wrought iron ork, &c., &c., &c., &c.; and light and heavy castings to rder, of every description. A special business is made of toves for heating and cooking purposes, for burning coal r wood, the firm manufacturing a number of styles which ontain all the latest improvements, and are finished in he highest style. Mr. Ives is prominent in commercial nd financial circles, and is President of the Canada Wire ompany, which make the "MANITOBA" 4 point STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING.

Canada Paper Company, Nos. 572 to 582 Craig St. Western Branch: Front Street West, Toronto.—If the dvance of a people in the arts and civilization is to be measured by the extent to which they employ the means of communication through the medium of writing and printing, then this age is entitled to pre-eminence. The demand for writing and printing paper is large and incessant, and the manufacture involves the use of ingenious and expensive machinery and the employment of a vast capital. The business of paper making forms one of the great industries of Canada, the business being well represented by the Canada Paper Company, which is the largest and most important in the country, and its history forms an interesting passage of marked and successful progress. The Company was organized and began operations in 1858, and from comparatively small beginnings has steadily grown, and improvements from time to time have been made, and the facilities increased until it ranks to-day as one of the most complete and important in America. The Company own and operate two large double mills situated at the village of Windsor Mills. The mills are a substantial structure, and with the out-buildings and grounds each occupy several acres. The equipment of machinery is very complete and modern, and the capacity is twelve tons per day of the best quality, writing, book and news and colored, and also Manilla papers. The material from which the paper is made follows a regular order, constantly advancing from the place of its entrance to the place of exit, and by means of special machinery the operations are greatly facilitated. Since the organization of the Company, the products have gained a wide celebrity and command a ready sale, and owing to the economy and foresight which has provided the management it has yielded good returns. The capital of the Company is $500,000, and the officers are Thomas Logan, Esq., President, John MacFarlane, Esq., Vice-President and General Manager, and John G. Young, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, gentlemen of through business experience and financial ability. In 1884, the Company erected a commodious building on Craig St., which for beauty and style of architecture is not surpassed by any other business house in the city. The building has an ornamental front of cut grey Limestone of 100 feet, and it extends to the rear to Fortification St., about same distance. It has six flats, all of which are used for storage and business purposes. It is one of the largest edifices in the city and is a monument to the enterprise of the Company and an ornament to the commercial Metropolis of Canada. At Toronto, the Company have a branch house, which is under the management of Mr. W. D. Gillian, and from which the trade is supplied in that section.

James Whitham & Co., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, 43, 45 and 47, St. Maurice St., near McGill St.—One of the largest and most prominent among the boot and shoe manufacturing houses of Montreal is that of the firm of James Whitham & Co., and the growth which has attended their career is illustrative in no small degree of the general development which has characterized the commerce and trade of the city and given it importance as the metropolis of the Dominion. The premises of the firm comprise the large building, Nos. 43-45-47 St. Maurice St., having an area of 45 with a depth of upwards of 100 feet, and is carefully fitted up and furnished with every facility for the prosecution of the business in all its branches. The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on extensively and all the operations are conducted with skill and dexterity by competent workmen, and the goods manufactured have gained a reputation and become standard on the market in all parts of the Dominion. As regards quality and workmanship they cannot be surpassed and they are always inquired for and held in the highest estimation by the trade and commerce. Several salesmen represent the house on the road from

Halifax to Winnipeg, and in the special line of business the firm occupy a position that ranks it as one of the most substantial among the reliable business houses of Montreal. Mr. James Whitham is the active and Mr. A. A. Ayer the special partner. They are both long residents of the city and identified with its commercial and financial affairs, and take an active interest in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the whole community by aiding every enterprise aiming to accomplish that object. Mr. James Whitham is a member of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Ayer is also a member of that organization and largely engaged in exporting Dairy products to Europe.

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal, Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belting, Steam Packing, Engine, Hydrant and Suction Hose, &c. Office and ware rooms, 333 and 335 St. Paul Street. Among the great industries of Montreal is the manufacture of rubber goods, which is carried on extensively by the Canadian Rubber Co., the outgrowth of a business established upwards of thirty-two years ago. The manufactory is at Papineau Square, and is one of the most complete establishments on this Continent. It is the largest of the kind in the Dominion, and the goods turned out have proved equal to any made in the world. The factory building is an immense structure, and with the outbuildings covers a space of four acres of ground. Modern machinery and appliances of the very best description have been introduced, and a large demand made at all times for goods, which include, besides the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, also felt boots, rubber belting, steam-packing and engine, hydrant and suction hose, and door-mats and rubber coverings for floors, &c. The warehouse at Nos. 333 and 335 St. Paul Street is a substantial stone structure, having dimensions of 50 by 140 feet, four stories in height. In this building is also the office. A full and general stock of goods always kept on hand, and to supply the demand in the Western section of the Dominion a branch house has been opened at the corner of Yonge and Front Streets, Toronto. The directors of the Company are:—Messrs. Andrew Allan, Jas. Benning, Wm. Withall, Arthur Prevost, H. M. Allan, H. McLennan, Francis Scholes and Hugh A. Allan. Mr. Francis Scholes, managing director, and Mr. J. O. Gravel, secretary and treasurer, are gentlemen who have had an extended experience in this line of manufacture, and who are held in high esteem in commercial and social circles. J. H. Walker, Esq., is the manager of the Canadian Rubber Co.'s business in Toronto and the business of the company is ably conduced under their management.

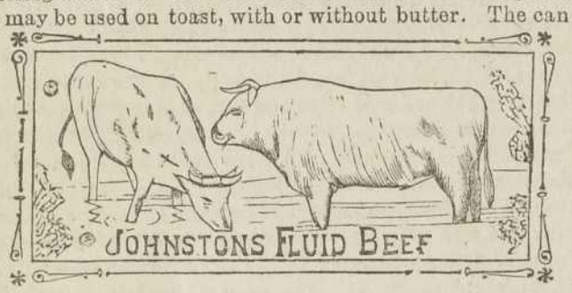
Thousand Islands Granite Co., R. Forsyth, Proprietor, manufacturer of Polished Granite and Marble Work, importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, Office 130 Bleury Street, Factory 552 William Street, Montreal.—The famous stone which is known as Thousand Islands Granite, is quarried on Grindstone Island, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; N.S., at Thurso, Clayton, and also International Granite at Gananoque, Ont., and is of a rich jasper color. It is found in inexhaustible quantities, and careful observation, both at the quarry, and in buildings and in monuments and cemeteries shows that neither its color nor appearance is affected by the lengthened exposure to the elements. It is especially adapted for outdoor purposes, absorbing the least possible amount of water; it is not effected by frost and its disintegration is therefore almost impossible, while the hottest rays of the sun have no effect on the polished surface. It is in use in a number of the grandest buildings on the Continent and with the most attractive effect, notably the Capitol at Albany, N.Y., also on the Capitol at Ottawa and many others. For interior decoration it is not surpassed and gives a superb effect in the ornamentation of buildings and dwellings. It is quarried in block and can be shipped to any point at a small cost. The Thousand Islands Granite Co., solicit correspondence from builders and architects and others and Mr. R. Forsyth, the proprietor, will at all times furnish all information desired respecting the stone, price,&c. He has recently introduced upwards of fifty new beautiful designs for monuments, tablets, &c., for which the granite is admirably adapted, and which the trade can receive on application. For working and finishing the granite into all shapes and designs for building or cemetery work Mr. Forsyth has all the facilities in a large factory at 552 William St., which is equipped with special machinery, saws, and polishing machines, &c. He has also another establishment in the wareroom and yard adjoining the office where are to be seen many beautiful specimens of the International Granite in monuments, tablets, headstones, &c. Mr. Forsyth also imports and deals extensively in Italian and other beautiful marble, and executes the finest works, mantels of all kinds and ornamental marble work for Cemeteries. He is from Scotland originally and has been engaged in business in Montreal since 1864. He is an engineer by profession, and employs only skilled workmen capable of executing the finest work, and is carrying on a large business. He has received numerous medals for artistic workmanship, among which was first prize at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, a large silver medal from Paris, and at many others. He has erected many memorials to distinguished personages in Canada, notably the monument to Sir George Cartier at Ottawa. Mr. Forsyth is a heavy contractor for stone for building and other purposes, and has shipped immense quantities to Chicago, to Ohio and other "States." He is a popular, representative, business man and citizen of Montreal. Mr. Forsyth also quarries a grey granite, near Stanstead, P.Q., in the Eastern Townships, which is also a first-class stone and suitable for building and monumental purposes. It is susceptible of a high polish, and is in use to a great extent throughout Canada.

R. Birks, Chemist and Druggist, Importer of Pure Chemicals, Genuine Drugs, &c., 207 McGill Street, corner of Recollet.—The oldest drug store in Montreal perhaps is that of Mr. R. Birks which was established as long ago as 1828. The building occupied is situated at the corner of McGill and Recollet Streets, in a handsome substantial structure four stories in height, having dimensions of 20 by 55 feet, the store being arranged with neatness and taste and made attractive by large double plate-glass show windows, and in the interior with ornamental counters, cases and cabinets. In its appointments it is complete in every detail and has gained a reputation as being one of the most reliable and most ably conducted drug stores in the city. Mr. Birks is an accomplished chemist, and pharmacist having gained his experience through many years of close application and study, and as a compounder of physicians' prescriptions and difficult formulae is not surpassed either in skill or exactitude by any others. This department forms the prominent feature of the business and is under his sole supervision, thus ensuring correctness and reliability. Mr. Birks also has a general assortment of all kinds, pure, fresh, genuine drugs and chemicals of his own importation, all the standard proprietary medicines and fancy and toilet requisites and all those articles required by physicians in their practice. He is a gentleman possessing fine attainments and is thoroughly familiar with *materia medica*, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community among whom he has resided for so many years.

The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland. Head Office for Canada: Standard Company's Building, 155-157 St. James Street. Among the old established staunch life insurance companies of Great Britain, doing business in the Dominion of Canada, there are none held in higher estimation than The Standard Life Assurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland. The Company was organized and established in 1825, and is one of the most reliable, economically managed life companies in the world, and its reputation for stability and fair dealing has never been questioned. The total risks taken by the Company exceed the sum of $100,000,000; the amount of invested funds exceeds $30,000,000, while the annual income is $4,000,000 or more than $10,000 per day. These facts commend the "Standard" to the confidence of the public. Its record shows an aggregate of claims paid in Canada alone of $2,000,000, and the total amount paid in claims during the past eight years is over $15,000,000, or about $5,000 each day. The Company has deposited in Ottawa, for the benefit of Canadian policy-holders, $352,000. The chief end aimed at by the officers and directors has been the safety and security of the Company, hence, foresight, conservatism and economy have characterized the management of the affairs,—a solid condition which guarantees to the patrons absolute security. The Board of Directors for Canada are: Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., Ferdinand MacCulloch, Esq., Alfred Brown, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal; Jas. A. Gillespie, Esq., (of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.,) and W. M. Ramsay, Manager, gentlemen of high standing and business experience, who are well known for their influence as capitalists and merchants, and eminent standing and thorough knowledge of the subject of Life Insurance. Mr. W. Ramsay, the Manager, is popular in commercial and social circles, and by his ability, experience and earnest attention to his department has made the "Standard" one of the best known for reliability and promptness among the many strong companies represented in Canada. In the spring of 1885 the Company occupied the recently erected "Standard" buildings at Nos. 155-157 St. James Street. This structure is of brown stone, ornamental in style of architecture, and is one of the most imposing buildings in the city. It has four flats, the *façade* presenting an attractive appearance and made conspicuous by two life-size figures of Atlas supporting the Globe. The building is of modern style and design, and is the finest among the many new structures that have recently been erected and which give such an air of wealth and stability to the business centre of the metropolis of British North America.

Johnston's Fluid Beef, 27 St. Peter Street.—The various improvements effected of late years in the process and method of preparing concentrated extract of meats, &c., have added immensely to the number of articles thus handled, and the industry has brought out a number of special preparations of acknowledged superiority, among which, and standing at the head, is Johnston's Fluid Beef, the most perfect food in a concentrated form ever before introduced, and the only preparation of the kind which contains all the nutritious properties of beef. It is specially recommended by the medical faculty and has become popular, taking the place of all other extracts of meat made in this country or Europe. It is pronounced not only a perfect food, but is prescribed by eminent physicians who introduce it in their practice as one of the most valuable of medicines. Johnston's Fluid Beef is a real food and imparts stimulus to the system and nourishment for brain, bone and muscle. In its preparation the finest part of the beef is used, and is guaranteed to be pure and free from adulteration. Neither drug or alcohol in any form is used in its manufacture, and it is so digestible that it can be retained and assimilated by the weakest stomach; an infant may take it with safety, and it will remain on the stomach of the invalid when nearly every other food is rejected. It gives tone to the nervous system, while increasing muscular development, and may be used with equal advantage by every one who seeks recovery from mental overstrain, and by the athlete desirous of obtaining the highest physical condition. Baron Liebig, in the "Lancet" of November 11, 1865, writes:—"Were it possible to furnish the market at a reasonable price with a preparation of meat combining in itself the albuminous together with extractive principles, such a preparation would have to be preferred to the 'Extractum Carnis,' for it would contain *all* the nutritious constituents of meat." Again:—"I have before stated that in preparing the Extract of Meat, the albuminous principles remain in the residue; they are *lost to nutrition;* and this is certainly a great disadvantage." Dr. Edward Smith, before the British Association, said:—"Liebig's Extract of Meat is not meat. It is clearly meat flavor. *It is the play of Hamlet without Hamlet. It is Meat without Meat.*" Professor Almen says of the same food:—"Used alone for Beef Tea, Liebig's Extract is a delusion." On the other hand this is what eminent chemists say of Johnston's Fluid Beef:—Wm. Harkness, F.C.S., L., Analytical Chemist to the British Government: "I have made a very careful chemical analysis and microscopical examination of Johnston's Fluid Beef, and find it to contain in every 100 parts albumen and gelatine, 21.28; fibrine in a readily soluble form, 37.48 (flesh-forming food); ash or mineral matter, 14.57; moisture, 26.14. The mineral matter is rich in phosphates. The microscopical examination shows the Fluid to contain good sound beef, ground to a very fine powder. I consider this a most valuable preparation, combining as it does, a concentrated extract of beef with the solid beef itself, the latter being in a form easily digested. It is also free from the burnt flavor so much objected to in ordinary extracts of meat. It is one of the most perfect foods I have ever examined." Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., S.C., L.; F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry and Inland Revenue Food Analyst, Montreal: "I hereby certify that I have made a careful analysis of the proximate constituents of Johnston's Fluid Beef, and find it to contain,—salts of flesh and moisture, beef tea food, 33.30; fibrine or meat food, 35.50; albumen or egg food, 22.50; mineral or bone food, 1.70. I consider this an invaluable preparation, containing as it does, in addition to the well-known Liebig's Extract, which has been aptly named 'Wine of Meat,' the nutritive value of egg diet and meat diet in a form readily soluble in the gastric juice. It is, therefore, a more complete and perfect food for children and invalids then Meat Extract alone; and, moreover, having inspected the process of manufacture, I am satisfied that it may be relied upon as a uniform and very superior preparation." Stevenson Macadam, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., F.C.S., Lecturer on Chemistry: "Analytical Laboratory, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh, 6th March, 1873. I have made a careful chemical analysis of a sample of Beef Powder, manufactured by J. L. Johnston, and find it contains as follows, albuminous or flesh matter, 63.38; ash or saline matter, 10.62; moisture, 13.23; oils and fatty matter, 12.77. This is a highly nutritious article of diet, contains all the elements of flesh food in a concentrated form, is very palatable and easily digested, and is eminently suited for dietetic purposes, especially for invalids." Johnston's Fluid Beef is used in the English army and in

all parts of the world, and is pronounced by chemists and physicians the most perfect form of concentrated beef ever introduced, a fact demonstrated by the many hundreds of testimonials received, all of which speak in the highest terms of its superiority as a perfect fluid and as a medicine. Sir Thomas Watson, Queen Victoria's physician, prescribes Johnston's Fluid Beef. Johnston's Fluid Beef is now extensively used in British and Continental institutions, hospitals and asylums, and is prescribed by the medical faculty wherever it has been introduced. Haulan, the champion sculler, writes: "I have used Johnston's Fluid Beef for a considerable time; it is the best muscle former I have ever tried. It is pleasant to take and there is no trouble about its digestion." It can be used at any moment and with the least possible trouble. A little boiling water and it is ready for use in the nursery, the sick room, or at the household table. As a delightful, refreshing drink during cold weather it is not surpassed, as it is exhilarating, heating and nourishing. The Fluid Beef is put up in hermetically sealed tin cans and sold by druggists and grocers in all parts of the civilized world. Directions for use:—Add a small teaspoonful to a cup of boiling water and season to taste; or as a sandwich paste it may be used on toast, with or without butter. The can



Pillow, Hersey & Co., Manufacturers of Horse Shoes and Spikes, Cut Nails, Tacks and Brads of Every Description. 91 St. Peter Street.—A careful, detailed examination or review of the various enterprises of a manufacturing character that have given Montreal the celebrity it enjoys as the great manufacturing and commercial metropolis of Canada, will invariably produce a constant succession of surprises. Among the many large manufacturing concerns located in the city, perhaps none affords a more striking example of growth and prosperity than that of Pillow, Hersey & Co., manufacturers of horse shoes, bolts, nuts, spikes, cut nails, tacks, brads, &c. The firm own and operate two extensive factories: that for the manufacture of horse shoes, cut nails and spikes is on St. Patrick Street, and the other, in which are made nuts, bolts, tacks, brads, &c., is on Mill Street. Both plants are fitted up in the best manner and furnished with the latest improved appliances in special machinery for the manufacture of the best class of goods, the general character of which, it is safe to assert, is not excelled in finish or quality, if equalled by any contemporary concern in Canada. The business has been established over forty years, and from that time it has steadily grown in importance and the works enlarged and improved. It ranks to-day as the largest and most prominent in this special line of manufacture in British North America. The products are staple on all the markets, are eagerly inquired for by the trade, and always command the highest market price. The salesrooms are located in a large, substantial building of fine architectural porportion on St. Peter Street. In height it is four stories and has dimensions of 30 x 125. A full assortment of the various goods manufactured is to be found on sale. The firm has always conducted a prosperous, steadily increasing business, and the house is fully entitled to the prominent position it maintains among the largest of the leading representative manufacturing concerns of the city. The co-partners are John A. Pillow and Randolph Hersey, gentlemen held in the highest estimation in commercial and social circles, and who, by their extensive business operations, have contributed in no small degree towards the general welfare and prosperity of a large portion of the community who find remunerative employment in this manufacturing establishment.

Montreal Wall Paper Factory, Colin McArthur & Co., 15 Voltigeur Street, corner Notre Dame Street.—Never before has so much attention been given to decorative art for the interior of our houses. Artists of acknowledged ability are employed in furnishing new and attractive designs for wall paper and hangings, and manufacturers are putting forth all their energies and using their utmost resources to excel in this useful and important industry. The business in Canada is ably represented by the firm of Colin McArthur & Co., who conduct a larger business than any other and control an extensive trade derived from all parts of the country. Mr. Colin McArthur began the business about 1880, in this city, and continued it until 1884, when he associated with him Mr. James Worthington. Since that time the business has been carried on under the joint style of firm. The premises, located on Voltigeur Street, consist of a large handsome building constructed of brick, which was formerly Molson's College. It has been thoroughly remodelled inside and provided with special machinery for the production of all kinds of wall paper, dados, &c., from the finest and most elaborate to the plainest. Most of the designs are new and original, as well as strikingly rich, elegant and artistic, the colors of the pattern being harmoniously blended so as to produce the most beautiful effects. A large force of workmen is employed, and the goods command the attention of the trade and are always in demand. The firm have placed their productions in competition with those of other manufacturers and have received the highest awards: Silver Medals at the Dominion Exhibition and Ontario and Provincial Exhibitions, for beauty, neatness of design, brilliancy of color, and general superiority. Messrs. Colin McArthur & Co. are gentlemen of great practical experience in this industry, and bring to bear upon it a degree of talent and sound judgment, placing the firm at the head of the wall paper manufacturers in the Dominion. They fully deserve this complimentary notice in a work devoted to the industries and resources of Montreal, which stands forth prominently as the great manufacturing and commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

Sharpe & Mackinnon, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, 43, 45, 47 and 49 William Street, Montreal. The above firm is one of the largest manufacturers in the Dominion in their line, employing about 300 operatives in the manufactvre of leather boots and shoes, and make a specialty of felt boots, seamless felt stockings, slippers, etc., for which they hold several patents. The business has been established sinco 1881, and was formerly on Cote Street, but in 1883, on account of the increased business requiring larger premises, was removed to 47 and 49 William Street, since which time they have again been obliged to extend their premises by adding Nos. 43 and 45 William Street, making the largest boot and shoe factory in Canada. It is thoroughly equipped with the very latest labor-saving machinery, affording facilities for the largest out-put, produced at the lowest minimum cost. The style and finish of these goods being in advance of anything in the Canadian market, command a ready sale.

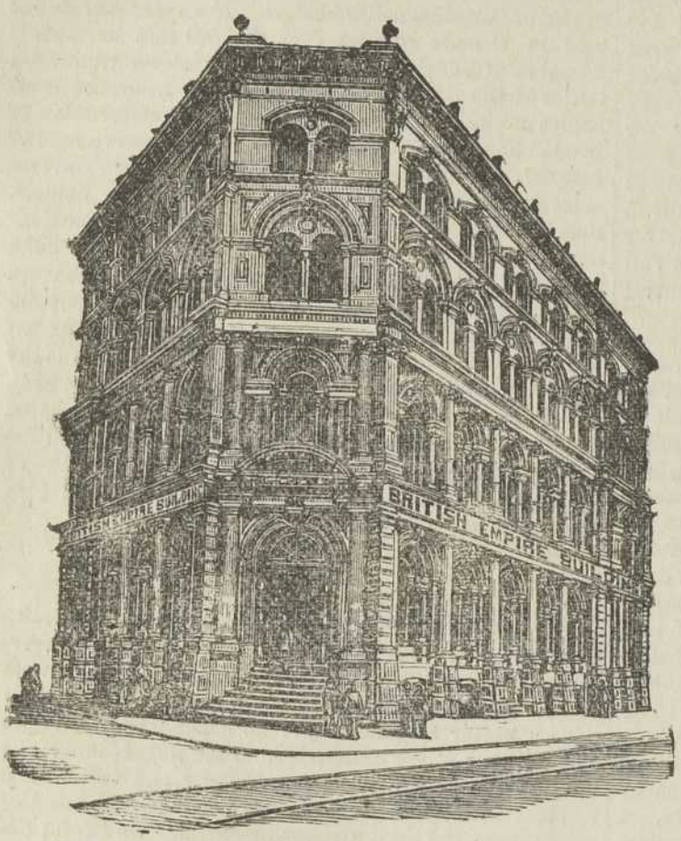
Geo. Tucker, Esq.—One of the best known citizens and professional men in Montreal is Geo. Tucker, properly called the "Indian Medicine Man," and among those who make a business of patent medicines in the city, he stands in the very front rank. A special feature of his business being that he is himself the Discoverer, Patentee, and Manufacturer of all his own medicines. He has a very desirable location at No. 86½ St. Lawrence Main Street, where his celebrated "Green Mountain Indian Remedies may be seen in all the different stages of manufacture from the roots, barks and herbs, of which they are composed, by the sealed and labelled bottle ready for use. Among the most noted and sucsessful of his preparations is "Arrapaho Baume" for internal and external diseases of all descriptions, which have achieved an excellent reputation, and secured an immense demand in all parts of Canada and the United States. Tucker's Botanic Syrup is also very highly recommended for consumption, and is patronized extensively by the general public. Mr. Tucker possesses the bold features and fine athletic physique of his Indian forefather. His skill in medecine and his many social qualities have made for him a very large circle of friends, and he is in the full enjoyment of the respect and esteem of the general public.

Laviolette & Nelson, Dispensing Chemists, 1605 Notre-Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street, and 113 St. Lawrence Main Street.—One of the most important as well as popular druggist establishments in Notre Dame Street is that of the firm of Laviolette & Nelson, which contains every requisite and convenience in this line of business, and has obtained the repute of being one of the best and most reliable in the city. As druggists and dispensing chemists the firm have a wide reputation for care, skill and accuracy, and compound physicians' prescriptions and difficult formulae upon the highest standard of professional accomplishment. The store which has a double front is fitted up in a manner reflecting the highest credit upon their taste and skill, and at all times a full and general assortment of pure fresh drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicine, also perfumery, fancy soaps and toilet and fancy articles, together with all those requisites used by physicians in their practice, are to be found here. A wholesale and retail business is carried on and the store has become one of the most popular to deal with and enjoys the confidence and regard of all classes of the community. The co-partners are J. Gustave Laviolette, M.D., who is a regular graduate and a physician of skill and experience, and Mr. C. Albert Nelson who is distinguished as a reliable, accurate pharmaceutist. They are both well and favorably known throughout this section of the Dominion. They hold leading positions among the useful and influential citizens of Montreal. April 1st, 1885, Messrs. Laviolette & Nelson opened a branch store at No. 113 St. Lawrence Main Street, second door above Lagauchetière Street, which is fitted up with neatness and elegance, plated glass show cases and ornamental walnut counters, etc. The floor is marble and the establishment is the finest in that section of the city.

London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company and The Fire Assurance Association of London, England, (Limited,) Head Office for Canada, Montreal, Wm. Robertson, General Manager, Office, 217 St. James St.—About the necessity of insurance as a measure of security to life and property there can be no question, but with most persons the difficulty lies in the selection of a company in which to take out a policy. There are a number of companies doing business in Canada, that are entitled to public confidence and none more justly so than the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company of London, England, and the Fire Insurance Association of London, England. These companies are time-tried and their records are such that any companies might well be proud of. It is a record of men intelligent and economical, administration and trusts fulfilled and confidence deserved, that entitles them to the appreciation of the public. The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company is strong and substantial and has funds in hand amounting to about $2,000,000 with an annual income of $700,000, and has $400,000 in Canadian investments for the benefit of Canadian policy holders. The amount of claims paid in Canada reaches over $250,000 and as regards numbers of policies taken out and business transacted stands at the head of all the large life insurance companies of the world. The Fire Insurance Association of London has a capital of $5,000,000 with a reserve fund of $500,000, and has deposited with the Dominion Government $100,000 for the benefit of Canadian policy holders, thus affording absolute security. The directors for Canada are Hon. Donald A. Smith, Chairman, and John Ogilvie, Esq., and Robt. Benny, Esq., all of whom are well known in Montreal and throughout Canada as thorough business men of large capital and who stand high in commercial and financial circles. Mr. Wm. Robertson is the general manager, who is an experienced insurance man, fully posted in its every detail and who is an accepted authority upon the subject and eminently qualified for the important position he held as representative of two of the largest, strongest and most substantial Life and Fire Companies in the world.

William V. Gordon, (Late of Queen's Hall Block,) Grocer to the Royal Family, 1355 St. Catherine Street, corner McGill College Avenue.—Among the honorable, able and efficient merchants in Montreal, there are none that have a higher standing or are more highly regarded than Mr. William V. Gordon, grocer to the Royal family and purveyor to H. R. H. Princess Louise and suite while resident in Canada. Mr. Gordon conducts his business affairs upon the most generous principles, and from the outset of his business career has always selected the best class of goods and buys in such quantities as to meet the demands of a first class custom. The system of conducting business brought him at once into prominence and has gained him a solid substantial reputation for reliability and integrity. The premises occupied consist of a handsome large store in the new ornamental building known as the Royal Tea & Coffee Warehouse at the corner of St. Catharine and McGill College Ave. The store has a handsome front of plate glass windows. It is one of the finest business establishments in the "West End," and forms one of the most conspicuous features of the fashionable thoroughfare in which it is located. In the general stock of goods will be found everything choice in the line of imported, staple and fancy groceries, also hermetically sealed goods in tin and glass, table delicacies and condiments, also the finest green and black teas and fragrant coffees, together with the leading brands of family flour and all those articles that belong to the groceries trade, including foreign and domestic fruits, etc. Mr. Gordon is one of the most popular business men in the city. He is active, progressive, and is held in the highest estimation by the whole community as a merchant and useful, influential citizen.

British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company of London. Established 1847.—Canadian Head Office, Notre Dame, corner St. Francois Xavier Street.—The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company of London, England, is one of the most popular institutions of the kind in the world. It was established in 1847, and incorporated under Art. 7 and 8 Vict., Cap. 110, and further empowered by special Act 15 Vict., Cap. 53. The aim of the officers and directors has always been to conduct a safe business, and their course has been strictly conservative as regards the investment of the funds and the acceptance of risks. As a result, the Company has been successful and has won the confidence and esteem of



CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE.

all who have business relations with it. The thirty-seventh or last annual report speaks for itself. It showed a large income in assets, in amount of receipts, in the insurance in force, in the number of policies issued, and most decidedly in the matter of its net condition. The assets are over $5,000,000—income over $1,000,000—and the amount held in Canadian investments reached over $600,000. The thirty-seventh annual report for the financial year, 1883, showed that 1,988 proposals were received, amounting to $4,253,250.00; resulting in 1,672 policies for $3,616,595.00, the new premiums payable thereon being $131,565.00. Of these policies 271 for $882,775 were granted in exchange for those issued by the "Lion" Life Assurance Company; 316 proposals for $636,655 were declined or not completed. In consideration of $12,643.50. six annuities have been granted, for an annual payment of $1,706.50; four annuitants in receipt of $658.50, have died during the year. In the course of the same period 228 policy-holders have died, on whose lives 258 assurances had been effected; the claims thus arising, with bonuses, amounted to $332,587.50. After paying cash bonuses to the extent of $106,274.25, and reducing the premiums by $7,762.43, the sum of $268,412.50 has been added to the accumulated fund which now amounts to $4,783,116.96, held in securities of the highest class, and yielding interest exceeding £4 5s per cent., the total income is $920,508.70; the number of policies in force is 15,343, assuring $22,173,305.00 and the premiums payable thereon $682,552.90. The company quote a policy *free from conditions*, and during the thirty-seven years of its establishment it has paid over $10,000,000 in claims and bonuses, and is the *only Company* in Canada giving special advantages to total abstainers. The directors of the Company are:—Chairman, John Runtz, Esq.; Deputy-chairman, J. H. Trouncer, M.D., London; Henry Mason Bompas, Esq., Q.C.; Hugh Campbell, M.D.; Robert Freeman, Esq.; William Groser, Esq.; Pearson Hill, Esq.; Donald Munro, Esq.; George Phillips, Esq.; George Rooke, Esq.; John E. Tresidder, Esq.; Henry William Wills, Esq., M.P. The Canadian Board of Management comprises gentlemen high in public life and commercial standing who are well known for their influence, business capacity, integrity and probity. They are;—The Hon. John Hamilton, Director Bank of Montreal; John Hope, Esq. (of John Hope & Co.); Hon. J. B. Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; A. Murray, Esq., director Bank of Montreal; Robert Simms, Esq. (of R. Simms & Co.); Medical Officer, A. A. Browne, M.D.; General Manager, F. Stancliffe. The business of the company extends throughout the Dominion, and it stands prominently forth as one of the sound, strong, staunch life companies of the world, and the business has been so eminently straightforward in its conduct as to be free from the doubt or suspicion so often cast against insurance companies. In the Fall of 1884 the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Co. purchased the buildings lately occupied by the Exchange Bank of Canada, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets, where their offices will be permanently located. The extent of its Canadian investments places it among the most reliable in the Dominion. F. Stancliffe, Esq., the general manager of the company, is thoroughly well versed in life insurance, and is looked upon as an authority upon the subject. He enjoys a wide popularity, and during his administration of the affairs of the company in Canada has established a large business and won the esteem and confidence of all who have availed themselves of the advantages offered by so substantial a company as the British Empire Mutual Life Association of London, England.

Citizens Insurance Company of Canada. (Incorporated 1864). Head Office: Citizens Insurance Building, 179-181 St. James Street, Montreal.—Among the important business interests of Montreal, insurance has so vital a bearing on all other interests as to entitle it to special consideration on a review of the resources of the city. Of the insurance companies occupying a high place among the solid, substantial companies of the Dominion there are no other more popular than the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, which was incorporated in 1864, and includes in its risks both Fire, Life and Accident insurance; yet, at the same time, each branch is distinct and separate. The affairs of the Company are zealously guarded by an efficient board of officers, who, by careful conservative management, have made the Company a successful one in the highest sense, and have made a record which marks them as among the most successful

surance managers in Canada. From the annual statement January, the following figures are gleaned: Capital subribed, $1,009,800.00; Reserve Funds, $315,423.91; Governent Deposit at Ottawa. $122,000.00; Claims paid to date ll branches), exceed $2,503,227.14; Assets, $482,512.44; ecurity to Policy-holders, $1.334,134.01; Gross Income, 85, $426,491.24. By Act of Parliament (39 Vict., Cap. , 1876), the Life Branch is practically constituted a istinct Company, having no liability whatever for debts any other branch of the Company. Every dollar of apital and assets of the other branches are, by the same ct, held specially to discharge the liabilities of the Life ranch. Policy-holders cannot obtain greater security in ny other company or in any other manner, and in this eature have a source of great strength. Policies are bsolutely indisputable after two years. The Life Annuity nd Endowment Policy is issued alone by this company,— definite contract for a moderate premium, not offered by ny other form of insurance, likewise the Coupon Endowment Bond negotiable any where and at any time. The tock of the company is held by many of the wealthiest itizens of Montreal, and the stock list is, beyond doubt, he strongest in the Dominion of Canada, and will remain

so, as stock cannot be transferred, (by a By-Law of the Company) except to holders of unquestionable solvency, approved by the Board of Directors. (See published list). A special feature peculiar to this Cempany. With clearly defined principles of action, a sound policy, and twenty years' experience, the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada offers unusual advantages to those who would avail themselves of the great benefit which Fire, Accident and Life Insurance can confer. The Company takes rank as one of the most reputable in all essential points in the world. It is grandly conservative, yet justly liberal in management, and so evidently straightforward and conscientious in its course of action as to be singularly free from the taunts which so often appear against insurance companies. The directors, officers and honorary directors are gentlemen high in public position, in commercial and social life, and are well known for their influence, business capacity and high moral standing. The Directors and Officers are as follows:—Henry Lyman, Esq., President, (Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal and Toronto, Director Canada Shipping Co., &c.); Andrew Allan, Esq., Vice-President, (Allan S.S. Co., President Merchants Bank of Canada, &c.); Robert Anderson, Esq., (Vice-President Merchants Bank of Canada, &c.); J. B. Rolland, Esq., (Capitalist, Montreal Harbour Commissioner, &c.); Arthur Prevost, Esq., (Director La Banque de Peuple, &c.); Charles D. Proctor, Esq., (Capitalist); Hugh Montagus Allan, Esq., (Allan S.S. Co.); Benjamin Currier, D. C. L.; Gerald E. Hart, General Manager; Arch. McGoun, Sr., Sec.-Treas.; Hon. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., M.P., &c., Standing Chief Counsel; Wm. T. Standen, Consulting Actuary. Chief Medical Officers:—F. W. Campbell, M.D., Editor Canadian Medical Journal; J. P. Rottot, M.D.; H. L. Cook, M.D., Superintendent of Life Agencies; F. W. Storer, General Agent. The Honorary Directors for Nova Scotia are: Hon. James Butler, M. L. C.; Allison Smith, Esq., President Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery; R. W. Fraser, Esq., Director People's Bank; Robert Taylor, Esq., Manufacturer, Halifax Agent. For New Brunswick:—Hon. T. R. Jones, M. L. C.; C. S. DeForest, Esq., Merchant; S. S. Hall, Esq., ex-President Board of Trade; W. H. Thorne, Esq., Hardware Merchant; C. A. Macdonald, Barrister at Law, Agent St. John, N. B. For Prince Edward Island:—Hon. W. Sullivan, Q. C., M. P. P., Attorney-General and Premier Government of P. E. I.; Hon. Neil McLeod, M. A., M. P. P., ex-Provincial Secretary and Treasurer Government of P. E. I.; Hon. Lemuel C. Owen, Merchant and Shipowner; Lemuel L. Beer, Esq., firm of Beer & Sons, General Merchants, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; A. S. Urquhart, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Life Agent. For Manitoba:—Duncan McArthur, Esq., Banker, Winnipeg; D. Miller, Esq., Manager Merchants Bank, Winnipeg; F. H. Brydges, Esq., Secretary Manitoba and North Western Railway, Winnipeg; A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner Manitoba & N. W. RR., Winnipeg; R. G. Brett, Esq., M. D., A. C. McDiarmid, Esq., M. D., Medical Examiners; and for Newfoundland:—James Baird, Esq., General Merchant, Chairman; Sir Ambrose Shea, K. C. M. G.; Hon. A. M. MacKay, Superintendent Anglo-American Telegraph Co.; Edwin J. Dudor, Esq., General Merchant and Shipowner; Thos. Howley, Esq., L. R. C. S., and K. Q. C. P., Ireland, Medical Examiner. Hon. J. S. Winter; Hon. J. S. Pitts; Messrs. McNeilly & McNeilly, Barristers; George Le Mesurier, Chief Agent and Secretary. The building of the Company is an ornamental structure and is fitted up with all the modern improvements for business purposes. It occupies an eligible location on St. James Street, and forms one of the prominent features on that great busy thoroughfare.

John Osborne, Son & Co., Importers Foreign Wines and Liquors, 52, 54 St. Sacrament St.; 45 Beaver St., N,Y.—The magnitude of the Wine and Liquor trade of Canada is well known and while the efficacy of reliable pure goods is generally admitted, a discriminating public cannot fail to condemn those deleterious compounds which find their way on the market. Among the old established houses engaged in the wine and liquor trade in Montreal is that of the firm of John Osborne Son & Co., which was established in 1836 in New York, by Mr. John Osborne. The present members of the firm are Francis P. Osborne and Charles S. Osborne, William Osborne and Ross A. Osborne, sons of the founder of the house who continue to conduct the business upon those same sound, honorable principles, which have always made the house popular and gained it the foremost position in the trade. The warehouse and office are at No. 52-54 St. Sacrament St., corner St. Peter

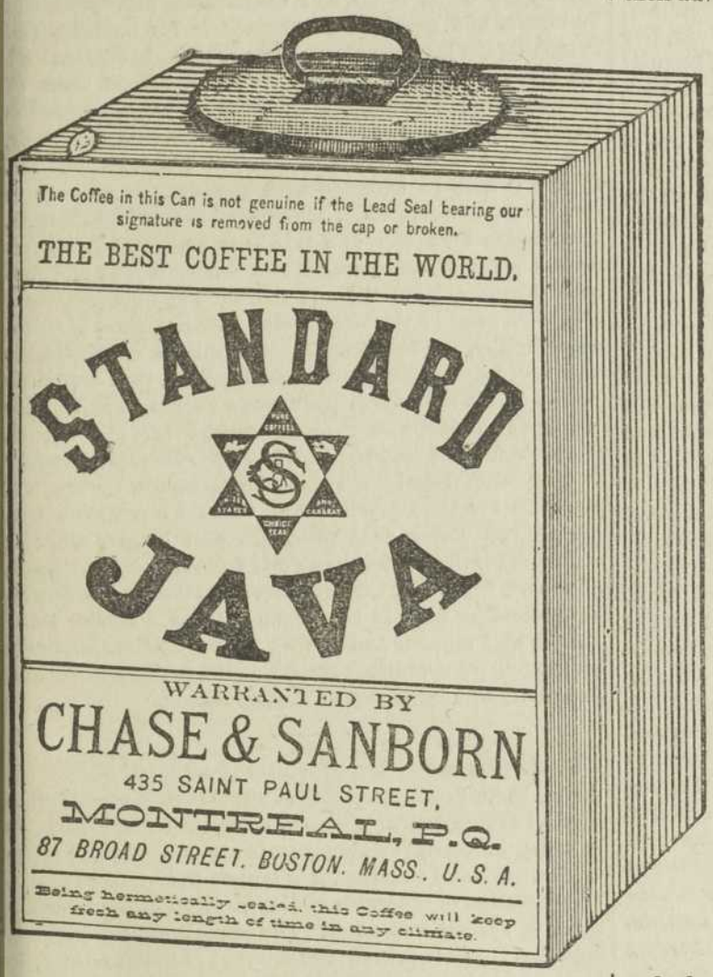
St., and contain the finest stock of imported foreign wines and liquors to be found in the Dominion, and include the goods of the following shippers. "Piper Heidsieck" H. Piper & Co., Reims, Champagnes: Biscuit, Dubouche & Co., Cognac, Brandies; "Rip Van Winkle" Gin, Shiedam do; Osborne & Co., Oporto, Ports; M. Gastelu E Yriarte, Port St. Mary, Sherries; H. Dru Drury & Co., Madeira; Schröder & Schyler & Co., Bordeaux: Marie Brigard & Roger, do, Liqueurs; Geisweiler & Fils, Nuits, Burgundies; H. Underberg-Albrecht, Rheinberg, Bitters; "Glenrosa" Scotch Whiskey; Kirker Greer & Co., Belfast and Glasgow, Whiskies; Callachen & Co., Liverpool, bottlers of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout. The firm are also importers of fine old London Dock Jamaica Rum and control a large trade with all the leading business centres in the Dominion. The parent house is at No. 45 Beaver St., N. Y.

M. Cochenthaler, Watchmaker and Jeweller and Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewellery, Plated-Ware, Clocks, &c., No. 149 St. James Street.—Among the multitude of pursuits that of the jeweller is of course a prominent one, the leading and one of the most popular establishments being that of Mr. M. Cochenthaler, which occupies a large handsome store at No. 149 St. James Street, in the most fashionable part of that thoroughfare. Large, richly ornamented show-cases extend from one end of the store to the other, which contain a fine display of all kinds of fashionable jewelry in Modern and Antique design, many of the articles being unique and noted for their exquisite elegance, conception and workmanship. Mr. M. Cochenthaler is also an importer of English, Swiss and American watches in gold and silver cases, and also French and Swiss clocks, diamonds and precious stones in various settings in rings, broaches, necklaces, medallions, &c. His stock of goods is full and complete in every detail and nothing that the most fastidious connoisseur could call for is wanting in the really elaborate collection. Besides jewelry a full assortment of sterling silver ware, table ware, knives, forks, spoons, &c., will be found in the stock or made to order in any design required, also plated ware, and all kinds of useful and fancy articles suitable for wedding presents and gifts for all occasions. Repairing watches and jewelry, and clocks and musical boxes is also executed with neatness and elegance and all goods bought at this establishment are warranted to be just as represented. Mr. Cochenthaler makes a speciality of designing manufacturing carnival jewelry, and jewelry representing the winter sports of Canada in gold and silver which are neat and pretty, and popular, not only with the natives but eagerly sought after by American visitors to Montreal. Mr. Cochenthaler is a native of the city and established the business here engaged in about 1877 and has built up a large trade and gained great popularity.

The Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company, (Limited), 526 and 528 Craig Street.—Montreal, which is the great commercial and manufacturing centre of the Dominion, also maintains a wide reputation for the high standard of the lithographic and typographic excellence of the work executed by the Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co. which is not surpassed by that of any other on the American Continent. The Company has achieved an eminent position since it was organized in the fall of 1884, and is the outgrowth of a business established in 1876, by Mr. George E. Desbarats and was incorporated by letters patent under the Great Seal of the Dominion, with a capital of $100,000. Engraving on steel, stone and wood, Chromo-lithography and the new and beautiful artotype process and artistic type printing in every variety of style, finish and execution constitute the general business of the Company, who have attained the highest standard of efficiency and perfection for this class of work, and are particularly proficient in the execution of bank-note, bonds, debentures, certificates, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, labels, postage stamps and Government printing of every description, and all other form of steel plate engraving and printing, and also make a specialty of applying engraving on steel to commercial and social purposes, and are the owners of a valuable invention, which will allow this class of work to be executed in the most superior manner. They also engrave maps, book work, and do all kinds of agricultural printing and Chromo-lithographic work, and railway printing and engraving, and are the only concern executing the beautiful artotype process, the class of work not being excelled for cleanness of outline, and superb finish. The premises consist of a large double building, which is fitted up with the latest improved machinery and all modern appliances, including the finest geometric lathe in America, and well provided with adequate steam power for running the machinery and presses, of which there are a number for doing all kinds of the highest class of work. The Canada Bank Note and Engraving Co., is one of the largest on the line of business in Canada, and in all work, the utmost care in designing and executing is given, and every conceivable kind of a design, from the plainest to the elaborate, ornamental and unique, are furnished for these purposes. The officers of the Company are: President, George E. Desbarats; Vice-President, W. E. Smillie; and Secretary-Treasurer, G. Hermann Drechsel. Mr. George E. Desbarats, the president, has been identified with the engraving and printing business in Montreal for the past sixteen years, and at the head of one of the largest houses in the city, having previously been Queen's Printer for the Dominion. He is a skilled artist and a gentleman of fine attainments, and well and favourably known to the whole community. Mr. W. C. Smillie, the vice-president, was the pioneer of bank note engraving in Canada, and has achieved a special reputation in that particular class of work in which he stands without a peer. Mr. G. Hermann Drechsel, Sec.-Treas., is a thoroughly experienced and practical business man, popular with all who have business with the Company. The enterprise of the above gentlemen, and the reputation they bear as artists and practical men of business, are at once an assurance that they are meeting with that success their talents and genius entitle them to. Under their able management, the Company stands without a rival, and represents the highest class of art and excellence attained in the age, and is the most important Engraving and Printing Co. in the metropolis of British North America.

Chase & Sanborn, Importers, Jobbers and Roasters of Coffees, 435 St. Paul Street, corner St. François Xavier Street.—Dan. Gillmor and Henry C. Todd, Canadian Managers.—The firm of Chase & Sanborn is one of the largest houses in the Coffee trade in the United States, and roast more mild Coffees than any others on this continent. From the date of the foundation of the business, it has been remarkably successful, a fact that can only be attributed to the superior quality of the goods. The firm, in order to meet the demands of the trade from Canada, has established a branch house in this city, which is at 435 St. Paul Street. This establishment has been fitted up with special machinery of their own invention for separating, cleaning and grading their Coffees, which is in use by no others, and is the most perfect and complete

arrangement for the purpose ever adopted. The roasters are of the latest improvements and ensure a regular rotation which insures uniformity of roasting without danger of burning, all the strength and aroma being retained. The coffees are packed in air tight, hermetically sealed tin cans immediately on coming from the roaster; and sealed up, retaining in this way its fine aroma and strength for an indefinite time and allowing it to be shipped any distance, arriving at the destination crisp and fresh. Messrs. Chase & Sanborn employ special buying agents in all the coffee growing countries, having their head quarters at Batavia for East India Coffees, Curaçoa for South and Central American growth, and at Kingston, Jamaica, for West India varieties, who have every advantage for the selection



of the finest and best qualities which is shipped to the firm direct. The different grades of coffee after roasting are packed under special brands bearing the trade mark of the house and signature of the firm as a guarantee of purity and excellence. These celebrated coffees are used by all the leading families and are to be found or sold at all the most prominent wholesale and retail grocers throughout the United States and Canada. The following is a partial list of the wholesale agents in the Dominion:—For Montreal, Que.—Turner, Rose & Co; Thos. Doherty & Co; Tees, Wilson & Co; L. Chaput, Fils & Cie; Kinloch, Lindsay & Co; Hudon, Hébert & Co; Wm. Donahue & Co; Caverhill, Hughes & Co: Geo. Childs & Co; W. R. Ross & Co; Ransom, Forbes & Co. For Ottawa, Ont.—C. T. Bate & Co. For Toronto, Ont.—Eby, Blain & Co; T. Kinnear & Co., Warren Bros. & Boomer; Davidson & Hay. For Hamilton, Ont.—Jas. Turner & Co; W. H. Gillard & Co; John Stuart, Son & Co; Brown, Balfour & Co Lumsden Bros. For London, Ont.—Edward Adams & Co; M. Masuret & Co. For Brantford, Ont.—Geo. Watt & Sons; A. Watts & Co; Geo. Foster. For Brockville, Ont.—T. Gilmour & Co. For Kingston, Ont.—A. Gunn & Co; Fenwick, Hendry & Co; Geo. Robertson & Son. For Quebec, Que.—Thompson, Codville & Co; John Ross & Co. For St. John, N.B.—Hall & Fairweather; Tippett, Burditt & Co; Geo. S. De Forest. For St. Stephens, N.B.—Ganong Bros. For Fredericton, N.B.—Whittier & Hooper. For Halifax, N.S.—John Tobin & Co; Esson & Co. For Yarmouth, N.S.—Wm. Law & Co; Parker, Eakins & Co. The attention of the trade is called to these goods, and grocers and dealers will find it to their advantage to place them in their stocks as they always retain their strength and command a steady sale wherever introduced. This firm has taken a most decided position against adulterated coffee, and they are to be heartily congratulated on the wonderful success attained and the immediate support given them by the trade. They positively refuse to use, pack, or sell adulterated or damaged coffee under any circumstance, and the article of *chicory* (which has always entered so largely into adulteration of ground coffee) is entirely discarded by this firm. Every ounce of coffee leaving their establishment is *guaranteed strictly pure*. Mr. Dan. Gillmor and Mr. Henry C. Todd, the managers of the Canadian branch, have had many years experience in the coffee trade and in all transactions will be found upright gentlemen with whom to favor business relations.

Munderloh & Co., Importers of German, French and Belgian Goods, also Shipping and Commission Merchants, and General Agents in Canada for the White Cross Line, 61 St. Sulpice Street.—Among the well-known merchants in Montreal, is the firm, Munderloh & Co., established since 1860, who control a large trade, as importers of German, French and Belgian goods, and supply a demand derived from among all the commercial centres throughout the Dominion. The firm as shipping and commission merchants, have a wide popularity, and their services are always in demand. Goods are shipped to all ports of Europe by them, and consignments are received and placed on the market, all their transactions being found prompt, upright and honorable. They are Agents of the White Cross Line of Belgian steamships, plying between Antwerp and Montreal in summer, and Antwerp, Halifax, New York and Boston during the winter, and furnish all information with reference to freight or passage to or from Europe. The firm have ample facilities for storage and business purposes, and conduct all business affairs upon sound, substantial, liberal business principles. They represent some of the largest manufacturing houses on the continent of Europe. As agents for Belgian, Window Glass and German, Dry Goods, they have a good reputation with Canadian wholesale houses, who intrust large orders freely to them. Mr. Wm. C. Munderloh, is Consul for the German Empire, representing the interest of that Government in the most acceptable manner.

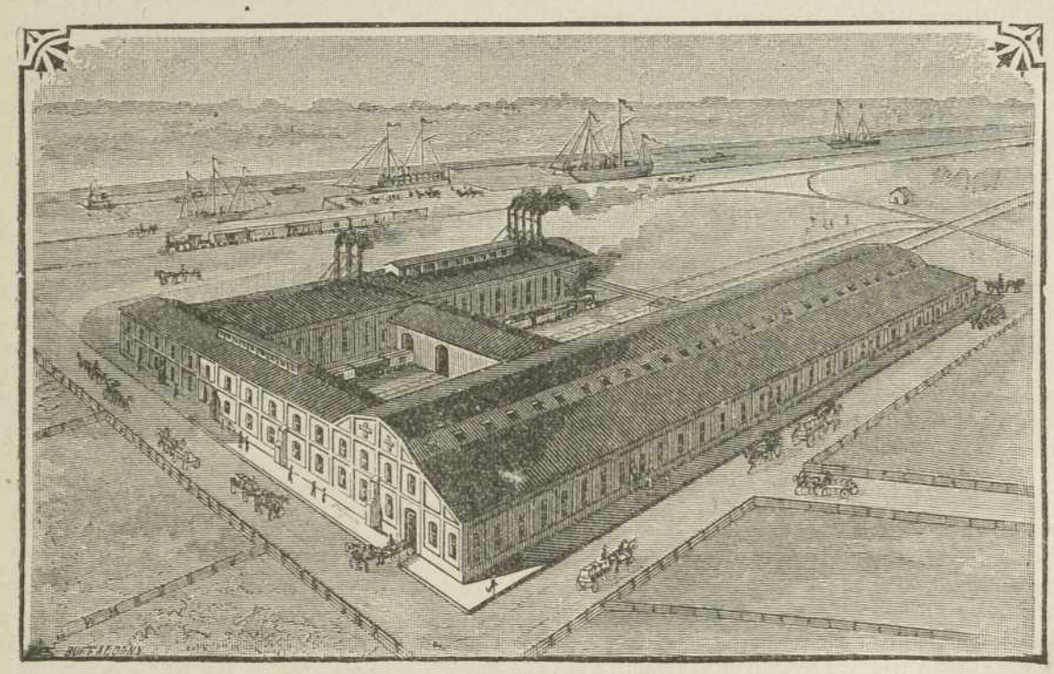
Tellier, Rothwell & Co., Successors to Charles Martin & Co., Importers and Manufacturers, 25 St. Peter Street.—An important business house and one holding a prominent position in commercial circles of the city is that of the firm of Tellier, Rothwell & Co., importers and manufacturers, at 25 St. Peter Street. The house has been established for the past twenty years and under the firm name of Charles Martin has become well and favorably known throughout the Dominion. The present firm, composed of Messrs. Henry J. Tellier, E. E. Rothwell and J. C. Brunet, succeeded to the business in 1884, and from that time have enlarged the facilities and increased the trade. The premises comprise a large handsome three-story stone structure on St. Peter Street, the facilities for business purposes being complete in every department. An extensive business is carried on as importers and manufacturers, the special line of goods embracing Glues, Gelatines, Dry Colours, Bronzes, Gold, Silver and Metal Leafs, Essential Oils, Sulphur, Glycerine, Metallic Capsules, Tin Foil, Piano Sundries, etc., and are also manufacturers of Laundry Blues and Stove Polishes. The transactions of the house extend to all parts of the Dominion, and several salesmen are kept constantly on the road who visit all the commercial centres from Halifax to Sarnia. Messrs. Tellier, Rothwell & Co are popular representative business men and commending their house is but rendering it that consideration justly belonging to it.

Jas. Linton & Co., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, Victoria Square.—In this work, which is designed to represent the different and diversified character of the resources of Montreal, the Metropolis of the Dominion, it is of course obvious that the boot and shoe industry, which forms one of the great industries of the city, should occupy a very important, conspicuous place. This trade is well represented by the firm of James Linton & Co., which is one of the largest, and best conducted establishments of the kind in the country. The premises occupied in Victoria Square, consist of a large handsome ornamental building, 100 feet front by 80 feet in depth, presenting an imposing façade of cut stone. It has four floors and a basement, and is fitted up and supplied throughout with the best machinery that money could procure or human ingenuity has devised. Employment is furnished for from 300 to 350 skilled operatives, who are engaged turning out both hand and machine made goods of the best and finest quality, consisting of gentlemens' fine calf boots and shoes, and ladies', Misses' and childrens, goat, pebble, kid and other kinds; durable, fashionable goods, which are made in the best manner, are designed for a first class trade, and command the attention of dealers in all the commercial centres from the Lower Provinces to Manitoba and British Columbia. In addition to the regular home trade, a large export business has been done to several foreign markets of the world, viz: St. John, Newfoundland, England, Ireland, Scotland and Australia. The out-put of the factory is from one thousand to fifteen hundred pairs per day. Mr. James Linton has a full and comprehensive knowledge of every department of the business he is engaged in, and sells direct to the wholesale trade. His goods and his house enjoy an enviable reputation, and he is considered among the best in the city with which to establish business relations. By his extensive operations Mr. Linton has done much towards the welfare and prosperity of a large portion of the people and materially assisted in giving Montreal its proud title, as the manufacturing and commercial Metropolis of Canada. This house was established in December 1859, twenty-six years ago, and during the whole period of its existence, its reputation, credit, and standing, have been of a very high order. Further remarks of ours in this regard would seem superfluous.

Canada Marine Works, Dry Docks and Ship Yards, Augustin Cantin, proprietor.—The geographical position of Montreal, situated as it is at the head of navigation and midway between the ocean and the great lakes, gives it importance as the great centre of ship building, and making repairs to vessels. The business is conducted on an extensive scale by Mr. Augustin Cantin, who owns one of the largest ship yards and dry docks on the Continent. He purchased the land occupied about the year 1845, and thoroughly fitted it up, and constructed dry docks and buildings, and provided every facility for building and launching the largest vessels, and for making repairs. On the premises which cover not less than fifteen acres of ground, fronting on Notre Dame St., and extending to the Lachine Canal, he has erected iron works, machine shops, saw mills and dry docks of massive construction, Mr. Cantin is able to compete with any similiar concern in promptness and efficiency. He builds wood and iron vessels, and barges for ocean and lake service, on the latest improved plans of construction, and during a long and successful career, has built and launched many barges and steamers, some of the latter being fine specimens of naval construction, and noted for their beautiful, graceful lines and speed. Among the several hundred that had their origin in his ship yard, were three vessels to sail under the Spanish flag, two revenue cutters for the French Government and last but not least the famous privateer "Sumpter." Besides the above he also built the staunch steamers for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co., the Ottawa River Steamboat Co. and others, transfer steamers for the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways, and many barges for lake service. Mr. Cantin is a gentleman standing high in the community as a master shipwright and citizen, and has by his enterprise, liberality and extensive operations greatly added to the welfare and prosperity of a large part of the population.

B. J. Coghlin, Manufacturer of all kinds of Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c., 413 St. Paul Street; Works, Hochelaga.—In these days of wide-awake and pushing enterprise in which industrial establishments are symbolic of a country's wealth and standing, it is proper to give more than a brief mention of the works of Mr. B. J. Coghlin, manufacturer of springs and axles. The manufacturing plant is landed at Hochelaga in the eastern part of the city, the original site of Montreal. The buildings are substantially constructed, covered with slated roof, and consist of foundry, forge, show houses, &c. The machinery is of the best class and of the most modern description, and the work turned out is equal to the best made on the American Continent, comprising railway springs of all kinds, carriage and wagon springs and axles, and also rake teeth, &c. Mr. Coghlin has lately designed and patented a railway spring which is calculated to be of the utmost advantage to all railroad companies, as it combines strength and durability with a minimum of weight—a graduated spring, which insures elasticity under the carriage with or without its load. The machinery at the works is driven by a 100 horse power steam engine, and a large force of workmen are constantly employed. Mr. Coghlin is also largely engaged as a merchant in bar iron and steel and railway supplies. Sole agent for steel (Messrs. Wilson, Hawksworth, Ellison & Co., Sheffield) and the Glasgow Steel and

ron Co. of Glasgow. For iron, the Glasgow Steel and ron Co. and John Wylie & Co., Glasgow; for electro-plate Messrs. John Round & Son, Limited, Sheffield); and for utlery (Messrs. M. Hunter & Son, Sheffield), constituting large trade throughout the Dominion, several commercial traders looking after his interests on the road. It hould be remarked that the axles, springs, &c., manufactured at the Hochelaga works, have a wide reputation nd are always in demand, and are standard on the narkets, eager enquiries being constantly made for them by the trade. Mr. Coghlin, during a long business career, extending over twenty years, has always been successful, nd has gained a wide popularity as a merchant and citizen. He is enterprising, liberal and public spirited, and by his extensive operations has added no little to the industrial thrift and prosperity of the community. He is also sole agent for the *White Star line of Steamers*, with which he has been connected for many years, adding much by his obliging disposition to the great popularity of this celebrated company.



Dominion Wire Rope Works.—Cooper, Fairman & Co. Proprietors, Office 44 Foundling Street, Montreal.—The manufacture of Wire Rope has become, within the past few years, an industry of great importance, and many valuable improvement have been made in its production. Engaged in this line of manufacture in the Dominion of Canada, are two firms, the most important of which is the above named concern, whose works are located at Lachine. This concern turns out all descriptions of Wire Rope in both iron and steel, the reputation of which is unexcelled by that of any other rope in the world. With the patent process owned and used by this company, the strain on each wire is the same; this is of more importance when using the better grades of wire whose tensile strength is greater. Cooper, Fairman & Co. are importers of steel rails and fish plates, also iron and steel plates, channels, angles, beams, bars, etc., and carry constantly in stock, bar steel, barrows, picks, mattocks, shovels, scrapers, &c., &c. They have also under their superintendence the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co. of Canada, (the Canadian branch of the well-known concern of same name in New York), who have extensive works in Montreal for the manufacture of rock drills, air compressors, steam hoists and general mining machinery. The goods turned out by this company are duplicates of those made in the New York shops. The office address is 44 Foundling Street, Montreal, where estimates will be furnished and all information concerning their machinery will be cheerfully given.

Dominion Barb Wire Company, Limited.—Galvanizers and Drawers of Iron and Steel Wire. Manufacturers of Lyman 2 and 4 Barb, and other Fencing. Works at Lachine, near Montreal. Office, 44 Foundling Street, Montreal, P. Q.—Owing to the increased demand for fencing and the difficulty of getting plain wire from England without being injured by crossing the Atlantic, together with the delay occasioned by transporting from such a distance, this company have built, at a great expense, an extensive wire mill at Lachine, (seven miles from Montreal,) and have put in the very latest improved wire drawing and galvanizing machinery, thus enabling them, by the *patent processes* under which they manufacture, to produce a quality of material which is far superior to the imported; the galvanizing being also much brighter, and when manufactured into fencing, much superior in appearance as well as quality, and the fact that they do over half the fencing business of Canada is sufficient evidence that they manufacture the best fencing. They also supply plain wire of a very superior quality, both galvanized and annealed. In addition to the barb wire, they manufacture thorn, ribbon and tablet fencing, which have attained large proportions since they started making this class of goods. Parties requiring fencing would do well to address this company, either to their Montreal or Toronto offices, having established a branch at 25 Front Street East, in the latter city.

Miller Brothers & Mitchell, Machinists and Millwrights, &c.; Works, 110 to 120 King Street; Office, 122 King Street.—A complete and systematic review and record of the manufacturing resources and progress of Montreal, such as this volume is designed to be, must of necessity include some description of the establishment of Messrs. Miller Brothers & Mitchell, machinists and millwrights. The premises in King Street cover a space 200 feet in length, with a depth of 100 feet; the buildings, which are of brick, are substantially constructed, and are fully equipped with the finest machinery driven by a steam engine of thirty horse-power capacity. The firm build all kinds of machinery, and make a special business of mill

work and mill machinery generally, and are manufacturers of rock drill plant of the most approved construction, and manufacture and put up the best safety elevator for passenger and other purposes. They also make a speciality of cordage machinery, which is fully equal to any furnished from the United States. The works are divided into different departments, and employment is given to upwards of 100 skilled mechanics. The machinery and mill work turned out by the firm is of the highest class, and for power, durability and perfection of finish is not surpassed. The members of the firm are skilled, practical machinists and millwrights, and are gentlemen entitled to the highest consideration for their enterprise and liberality, and for sustaining an enterprise which materially assists in giving to the city the name and reputation of being the great manufacturing and commercial metropolis of British North America.

Robin & Sadler, Manufacturers of Leather Belting, Fire Engine Hose and Lace Leather, 2518, 2520 & 2522 Notre Dame Street, (formerly known as 594, 596 and 598 St. Joseph Street).—No belting, whether flat or round, surpasses that manufactured by the firm of Robin & Sadler, of Montreal. The leather is carefully selected, and that portion used for belting is cut from the centre or best part of the hide. The belts manufactured by this firm are all of the same uniform thickness and strength, are warranted and have become standard and pronounced the best by all who use them. They are far superior to cotton rubber and the many so-called patent belts that have been introduced. They are made single and double, and are also made to order in any size desired. Messrs. Robin and Sadler are also makers of leather fire engine hose and lace leather. For mill purposes and general use, leather hose has been demonstrated as superior to any other yet introduced. The firm manufacture hose from bark-tanned leather, which, like the belting, is made from the solid butt part of the hide. The hose is tested before leaving the factory, and all goods are guaranteed to be strictly as represented. Their belting and hose have a wide celebrity and are endorsed and recommended as being the best made in the country. The firm have a spacious factory and warerooms, and their establishment is the largest engaged in this line of manufacture in Canada. A large force of skilled workmen is employed, and all orders receive prompt attention. To supply the trade in the Western section of the country the firm have a branch house at 86 King Street East, Toronto.

Henry J. Shaw & Co., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Manufacturers and Importers of every Description of Household Furniture; Warerooms, 724, 726 and 728 Craig Street (near Victoria Square).—One of the most extensive among the old established houses in the furniture trade is that of the firm of Henry J. Shaw & Co., which is located on Craig Street, near Victoria Square. The premises consist of a handsome large building, four stories in height, having dimensions of 45 by 140 feet, extending through to Fortification Street. The building is admirably arranged for manufacturing purposes and for the display of the fine goods imported and manufactured by the firm, comprising every description of household furniture, a specialty being made of parlor, drawing-room, bedroom, dining-room, hall and library furniture, which is made in both modern and antique designs, in all the desirable, fashionable styles, upholstered in velvet, plush, silk, leather, &c. In the wareroom is also shown imported English iron bedsteads and spring beds, and also pure bedding in curled hair, moss and African fibre; also bolster and pillows of live geese feathers, &c. A number of skilled cabinet-makers is employed on the premises, and the firm can make to order, when desired, any kind or style of furniture or cabinetware from original designs or from designs furnished. The house has been established about a quarter of a century, and by the extent of its operations and the liberal, honorable manner in which it is conducted has always held a foremost position among the reliable houses of the city. Mr. Henry J. Shaw has resided in Montreal many years, and is favorably known to the whole community. It is necessary to state that he has, by his enterprise and public spirit, done much towards adding to the reputation of Montreal as a great commercial and manufacturing centre, and promoting the welfare and prosperity of the metropolis of the Dominion.

W. Mackenzie, Stock Broker, 98 St. François-Xavier Street.—One of the most popular among the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange is Mr. W. Mackenzie, who has been connected with its affairs for upwards of ten years, and has been prominently identified with its operations. Those who require the advice and assistance of an honorable, influential business man in the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., or in conducting any financial operation, will find Mr. Mackenzie to be among the best informed in the city as regards these matters. He conducts a large business, buying and selling all first-class reliable bank and other miscellaneous stocks, and through his extensive connections has the best opportunities for serving the interests of his numerous clients. He gives prompt attention to orders or inquiries by telegraph, and always make sales or purchases of investment securities in the most satisfactory manner. Mr. Mackenzie holds a high position among the representative stock brokers of the city, and enjoys the confidence and regard of the whole community.

Tees, Wilson & Co., Wholesale Grocers, St. Peter and Lemoine Streets.—This business was formerly carried on by the firm of Tees, Costigan & Wilson, but since the fall of 1884 has been conducted by Mr. D. Tees and Mr. Jacob Wilson under the name and style of Tees, Wilson & Co. Occupying commodious premises at St. Peter and Lemoine Streets, the firm have every convenience for business purposes. The building is a massive granite structure, having four floors, and forms one of the features of the business districts of the city. A number of employees and workmen are engaged, and the general stock embraces a wide range of groceries, cheese, tea and coffee, and imported goods pertinent to the trade is full and complete in all the departments. Messrs. Tees, Wilson & Co. are extensive importers of China, Japan and East India teas, and in this special article are in a position to offer substantial advantages to the trade. The members of the firm have resided in Montreal many years, and are closely allied to its prosperity and the development of the commercial industries, and enjoy the esteem of the mercantile community in the highest degree.

Owen McGarvey & Son, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warerooms, 1849, 1851 and 1853 Notre-Dame Street, corner McGill Street.—While reviewing the commercial and manufacturing industries of Montreal, it is necessary that more than a passing notice should be given to the old well-known furniture house of Owen McGarvey & Son, which has, during a career extending over forty-one years, gained a wide popularity as well as the reputation of being one of the most desirable houses in the city to purchase furniture. Established in 1843 by Mr. Owen McGarvey, the house has, from that time, steadily grown in importance,

and, to-day, ranks as the largest as well as the oldest wholesale and retail furniture house in the Dominion. The premises consist of a large building having a front of seventy-five with a depth of nearly one hundred feet, which presents an attractive appearance with its many windows, and is surmounted by a mammoth chair. In the warerooms on the first and second flats, which are well lighted and spacious, is placed on view one of the finest assortments of furniture ever before shown in the city, comprising all the different articles required in the household, from the most elaborate, richly upholstered parlor suites to the plain kitchen table; also, bureau, tables, stands, bedsteads, willow chairs, cradles, &c. In the manufacturing department, many skilled cabinet-makers

are employed, and all the work produced is of the best class and put together in the most substantial manner. As an evidence of the high character of the work made by the firm, it is only necessary to state that at the first Paris Exhibition the goods from this house received honorable mention, and in 1856, at the Montreal Exhibition, seven first prizes and diplomas were received for the largest and best assortment of furniture, and in 1880, seven prizes and a diploma were awarded, and again, in 1882, thirty-two prizes were received, and in 1884, thirty-eight prizes, which show that the goods manufactured by this firm will bear the closest inspection and that they are perfect in every respect. Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Son also are the sole manufacturers, exclusive for the Province of Quebec, of the Ottoman Lounge Bed and Sofa-Bed and Ideal Parlor Sofa, which have a large sale and are popular with the trade and those using them. As manufacturers and dealers in the style of plain and fancy furniture the firm stand unrivalled, and in the line of bed and bedding are not surpassed by any other house in the Dominion. Mr. Owen McGarvey has resided in Montreal nearly half a century. He is one of the most popular among the active reliable business men of the city and a member of the Board of Trade. He is patentee and sole manufacturer of a handsome ornamental piece of furniture which is one of the most perfect and complete and an article almost indispensable in the household. It is a sofa and "bric-à-brac" combined, and is the only piece of furniture of this description manufactured in Canada or the United States. Exhibiting at the World's Fair at Antwerp, Belgium, they received a Silver Medal for their exhibit of Furniture and a Bronze Medal for their exhibit of Upholstered goods with a letter of congratulation and an order from their agents for a shipment of goods in the spring. Part of their exhibit sold at the prices invoiced, balance was sent to the London Exhibition where they have shipped a large exhibit, part of which is to replace those sold at the Antwerp Exhibition, as they were entered for both. The last shipment consisted of 13 large cases, a very extensive notice of which appeared in all the city papers as editorials and got universal credit for their excellent designs and quality of finish.

L. O. Franchere, Merchant Tailor, 1644 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.—One of the most popular merchant tailors in Montreal is Mr. L. O. Franchere who occupies a very desirable location at No. 1644 Notre Dame Street, where he has a well arranged store and carries a fine line of the best quality of English and French Woollens, comprising all the latest and newest fashions. Mr. Franchere is a thorough, practical, skilled cutter and gives his special attention to the cutting and fitting department and has achieved the reputation during a long business career as being one of the most accurate and best merchant tailors in the city.

He always carries a full stock of seasonable goods in the place and guarantees to please everybody favoring him with their patronage. He is a native of the Dominion, of French descent and enjoys a large custom and holds a leading position among the business men of the city.

The Major Manufacturing Co., 23 and 25 Cotte Street, near Craig Street.—It is quite proper that so long an established enterprise as that of the Major Manufacturing Co., which has greatly aided in fostering the general welfare of the city and assisted to give it prominence as a great manufacturing centre, should receive more than a brief notice in a work designed as a faithful reflex of the trade and commerce of Montreal. The paper box department of the business as now conducted is the outgrowth of a business established by R. Jellyman as long ago as 1835, and the enterprise of the firm of Major & Gibb, manufacturers of wire cloth and wire goods, which was organized by Mr. E. J. Major in 1873. A large substantial brick building with stone front is used for manufacturing purposes. It is located on Cotte Street, and has dimensions of 42 by 105 feet, four stories and basement in height. Special machinery and all the necessary apparatus have been provided, and in every department the establishment is complete and perfect in every detail. A large force of skilled operators is employed, and the business conducted extends to all parts of Canada. The following is a list of some of the articles manufactured by the company:—Iron, brass and copper wire cloth; window guards, all kinds; fencing and railing, all patterns; coal screens, riddles, office counter railing, galvanized netting, ashes sifters, rat traps, wire sieves, locomotive spark cloth, paper mill wire cloth, ornamental wire work of every description; paper boxes of all kinds and sizes for dry goods, haberdashers, druggists, grocers, &c.; tea caddies of every description, egg cases of any size or capacity, egg case insides of any

size or capacity, egg cases with insides complete, boot and shoe boxes, &c., &c.; paper wrappers, cardboard sample cards, cardboard sample boxes, and anything in the card, cardboard or paper line made to order promptly. These goods are all made in the best manner and are held in the highest estimation by the trade. The officers of the company are: E. J. Major, president; James Macfarlane, vice and managing director; C. P. Bingham secretary-treasurer, all of whom are well and favorably known in the city, and who are enterprising business men, having done much towards assisting and promoting the welfare of a large portion of the population. In conclusion, it is well to add that the reputation enjoyed by this establishment from its inception, for reliable goods and low prices, has maintained to the present day, and those in quest of anything in the lines above-mentioned will conserve their own interests by entering into business relations with it.

J. C. Wilson & Co., Manufacturers Paper and Paper Bags, &c., and Importers Stationery, Twines, &c., 584-588 Craig Street.—One of the largest and most important business establishments in its special line of production in the Dominion is that of the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co., located at Montreal. The firm are paper manufacturers, carrying on a large business, controlling a wide-spread trade, and supply a great demand with manilla, flour sacks and tag paper, news and colored printing papers, and brown and red express wrapping papers, and are also manufacturers and printers of patent machine paper bags, envelopes and shipping tags, and importers of twine and stationery. They carry an immense stock, including the following:—Square manilla, plain manilla, plain brown, square pink tea, square blue coffee and confectionery bags; flour sacks; sample postage, seed, millinery, hatters, shirt and haberdashery bags; tooth brush and comb and druggist powder papers; cigar bags; shipping and merchandise tags; pass and turn-back order books; twines, paper plates, parcel labels; manilla, brown, red express, straw, blue, white, tailors' roll, colored print, colored cover, tissue, tag and toilet papers; note, letter, foolscap; printed bill, counter, note and letter heads; envelopes, lead pencils, business cards, gum labels, photo postal wrappers, blank notes, drafts, &c.; the printing of wrapping paper being a specialty. Every convenience and facility are provided by the firm for business and manufacturing purposes, and the capacity and trade of the house are larger than that of any other paper manufacturer in British North America. The store and warehouse at Nos. 584 to 588 Craig Street consist of a large substantial building, having a front of 60 with a depth of upwards of 100 feet, all of the flats being used for manufacturing and storage purposes. Mr. J. C. Wilson has secured an important position in the paper trade, and the energy and ability he displays in its management is better evidence than any other extended comment could be.

De Zouche & Atwater, Importers of Pianos and Organs; Sole Agents for the celebrated Decker Brothers' Pianos and Mason & Hamlin Organs, 63 Beaver Hall.—If one business more than another reveals the progress of a city in high and civilizing arts it is that of the piano dealer and the music seller. The stages in a new country are very noticeable from the rude and practical to the time when comforts begin, and lastly, when high class education impels towards the study of the arts and sciences. Music occupies a prominent part in the arts, music is comparatively powerless without mechanical aids to give it expression, and from old Tubal Cain to the present time no instruments have ever been so universally used as the piano and the organ which only recently have attained what is apparently their highest development; pianos, in the hands of the famous makers, Decker Brothers, and organs in those of Mason & Hamlin. Every attribute that a musician could crave is embodied in these magnificent instruments, each being the result of many years of patient experiments by thoroughly competent and enthusiastic workers in the cause, and each receiving the first medal and highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. Pianos are no longer articles of luxury; they are now a household necessity, and—as with every other article—the best is always the cheapest. The best draws out and develops a natural taste for music, whereas the mediocre or indifferent, stultifies and drives it back. The agents for these famons pianos and organs, in Montreal, are Messrs. De Zouche & Atwater, who—directly on the line of travel between up-town and down—at No. 3 Beaver Hall, have most complete and comfortable rooms well filled with fine specimens of these and other instruments, for which they are agents. Amongst the latter may be mentioned the ever-popular and inexpensive Emerson (Boston) piano, so noted for its durability, etc., etc.: the Behr Brothers & Co. (N.Y.), rapidly rising, and already ranking amongst the most esteemed; the Ivers & Pond (Boston), so highly thought of that eighty of them are doing duty in the New England Conservatory of Music and lastly, the Mason & Hamlin pianos introducing an entirely new system of stringing, which insures their standing in tune for an indefinite time, and in all respects what might be expected from so eminent a house. Messrs. De Zouche & Atwater are both old citizens of Montreal, and in their sphere have contributed to the progress of the city. They are thoroughly reliable, and intimately acquainted with every detail of their business. Those, therefore, who want to buy, want to rent, or want tuning or repairing done, may feel assured of honorable treatment by placing themselves in their hands.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Head Office London, England, Head Office at Montreal, No. 1731 Notre Dame Street, (5th door west of St. Francois Xavier Street, Fred. Cole, General Agent.—One of the most successful insurance companies in the world, is the Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London, England, which must be accorded an honorable position among the reliable companies, having branches in Canada, not only from the extent of its operations, but for the liberal, honorable manner the affairs have always been conducted in, and losses adjusted and paid. The company was organized and incorporated in 1861, and has a capital fully subscribed of $12,500,000, and accumulated funds amounting to $11,000,000, with an annual revenue of $5,000,000. A general insurance business is conducted comprising Fire, Life and Marine, and policies are issued upon the most favorable terms. The head office in Canada is at 64 St. François Xavier St., and the general agent is Mr. Fred. Cole, who carefully looks after the affairs of the company. He is a reliable business man, experienced in the insurance business, and is considered one of the most accomplished insurance men in the City, having a through knowledge of all the branches. He has been a resident of Montreal for about thirty-five years, and has become throughly indentified with its interests, and as a citizen is held in high regard. He has established a large business for the Commercial Union Assurance Co., and carefully looks after its interests. He is a gentleman of high standing, and unquestionable reputation, and popular with all who have business relations with him. The Com-

pany, has also general agencies at Toronto, Canada, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B.C.

Barré & Co., Canadian Wines, 186-188 Fortification Lane.—The climate of Canada is specially adapted to grape culture, and in different parts of it a superior quality of wines are made, which for purity, and excellence and bouquet are fully equal to those of Europe. They are extensively used by the people in all parts of the country, the trade being supplied by the firm of Barré and Co., 186-188 Fortification Lane, Montreal. Mr. Joseph L. Barré and Mr. Henri F. Barré have had an extended experience in native Canadian wines, and have in stock in their vaults, which are the most spacious, and well appointed in Montreal, all the finest and best qualities which include, Champagne Pomery, Grand Champagne Carte d'Or, Champagne Regina, Haut Sauterne, Sauterne Sec. Chateau St. Ange, Sauterne Chateau St. Louis, Sherry de Saint Ange, Sir Hector Sherry, Sherry de Barré, Sir John Sherry, Sir George Sherry, Vermouth National, Chateau Margaux, Saint Mexens, St. Emilion, St. Loubes, St. Julien St. Estephel Monferrand Medoc, Nova Scotia Oporto, Oporto New Brunswick, Algoma Port, Alberta Port, Athabaska Port, Manitoba Port, Ontario Port. Quebec Port, Bitter Orange, Bitter Saint Jean Baptiste, Vin Sicile Palerme, Moselle Muscatel, Muscat de Lunel, Bourgogne Richelieu, Pommard Jacques Cartier. Gold medal, Montreal Provincial Exhibition 1884. Diploma, Silver medal over all competitors and seven 1st prizes at Ottawa Exhibition, 1884. These wines are furnished at a lower price than the imported article, and are free from adulteration, and warranted pure. A large business is carried on by the firm, who are both native French Canadians, and as merchants and citizens enjoy the esteem and regard of the whole community.

Crathern & Caverhill, Wholesale Metal and Heavy Hardware Merchants; and Caverhill, Learmont & Co., Wholesale Shelf Hardware Merchants, Caverhill's Buildings, 89 St Peter Street.—Among the many hardware buildings in Montreal devoted to trade and commerce there are none more imposing in their grandeur than the "Caverhill's Buildings" in St. Peter Street, which are occupied by the firm of Crathern & Caverhill, wholesale metal and heavy hardware merchants; and Caverhill, Learmont & Co., wholesale shelf hardware merchants. The business was established in 1854 by the firm of Crathern & Caverhill, which has, from modest beginnings, gradually increased and become the largest hardware establishment in the Dominion, both in the character and extent of the trade and goods handled. In the spring of 1884, in order to facilitate parties and to meet the demands made upon the house, the business was divided and the firm of Caverhill, Learmont & Co. was organized, consisting of Frank Caverhill, Joseph B. Learmont, George Caverhill and Thomas Hy. Newman. The Messrs. Caverhill are sons of one of the original founders of the business. Mr. Learmont has been connected with the house during a period extending over twenty years, while Mr. Newman was engaged for ten years with the original house. The new firm confine their attention to shelf hardware exclusively, and have put in a new stock of goods, embracing everything belonging to this branch of trade, the assortment being the largest and most complete ever before brought together in one house in Canada. Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill continue as heretofore the importation of metal and heavy hardware and the manufacture of cut nails, clench and patent pressed nails, and are always prepared to offer the best advantages to the trade. The reputation of this old firm will be fully maintained in the future, and the effort of both firms and the new arrangement will be to give increased energy and attention to both branches of the business in all its departments. The gentlemen comprising the above firm are all well and favorably known in commercial and social circles, and those who have business transactions with them will find they are liberal and straightforward, and will have no cause to regret the commercial relations formed with so valuable and honorable merchants. The business house is one of the finest in the city, and has dimensions of 75 by 100 feet, four stories in height, all of which is used for business purposes. A large warehouse is also owned and occupied by Crathern & Caverhill on Colborne Street for storage purposes, which contains all kinds of heavy goods belonging to the trade.

J. B. Rolland & Fils, Booksellers, Stationers, Paper Warehouse, 6-8-10-12 and 14, St. Vincent Street, Agents for La Compagnie de Papier Rolland, Manufacture à St. Jérome.—The paper industry of the Dominion, has been carried to a highly successful point by the energy, enterprise and honorable methods of the Rolland Paper Company, from whose manufactory at Saint Jérome have issued some of the finest products of the mill, gaining for the concern a reputation which is unsurpassed by any other house in the trade. The company was incorporated in 1872, with a substantial capital, but the business had been carried on with great success for the preceding forty-years, and established its right to be the leading house of the kind in the Dominion. The mills at St. Jérome are a substantial structure, the main building having a frontage of 150 with a depth of 50 feet, and being four stories in height. In the centre of this edifice there is another building whose dimensions are 100 by 55 feet, besides an engine room where the operating machinery of the establishment is set in motion by a 75-horse power engine, of the latest and most approved pattern. The mills are eligibly situated, having an abundance of pure water at command, a fact which materially accounts for the high quality of the different sorts of paper manufactured by the Rolland Paper Company. All the various kinds of paper in general use are made by the company, including binders', book and newspapers, note paper, foolscap, flat-cap, board, colored, &c. The trade has long been one of the largest of the kind in Canada, extending through every portion of the Dominion, and showing a remarkable increase each year. The agents for the Company are Messrs J. B. Rolland & Son, whose establishment at 6, 8, 10 and 14 St. Vincent Street, is well known to the citizens of Montreal, as one of the leading concerns of the metropolis. Mr. J. B. Rolland is the esteemed President of the Company, and his son, J. D. Rolland, Vice-President, both the gentlemen being closely identified with the city's progress in various ways. They also conduct an extensive business as wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, carrying a large stock of French and foreign goods, French paper hangings, &c., and having excellent facilities for supplying the trade on the most advantageous terms, both with regard to quality and price. They are also publishers of various works, including a series of French Readers, Catholic Prayer Books, the Journal d'Instruction and carry on a first class business as job and artistic printers. In 1884 the firm received award for excellence at the great Exhibition, in Montreal; at the international exhibition at Antwerp they were recipient of medals and diplomas of the highest kind. The business of this celebrated house has always been conducted with exceptional ability, and with a thorough understanding of every detail of the manufacture of paper

and the business of publishing. The private character and public reputation of both the Messrs. Rolland are of the highest kind. Mr. J. B. Rolland has taken a distinguished part in civic affairs as a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners; he has also ably and honorably filled for a long time the position of director of the Citizens Insurance Company, and been a leading member of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Canada. His son and co-partner, Mr. J. D. Rolland, is a prominent member of the Board of Aldermen, representing the Hochelaga ward with credit to himself and for the best interest of his constituents, and one of the sons, Mr. S. J. B Rolland, is the manager of the mill at St. Jerome.

Thos. Wilson & Co., Importers, 218 St. Paul Street, corner of Jacques-Cartier Square.—This house was established in 1848 by Mr. Thomas Wilson, who afterwards associated with him Mr. Pierre Dansereau, and carried on the business until 1883, since which time it has been conducted by Mr. Dansereau under the old firm name. The house has always enjoyed a wide popularity and the business affairs have always been conducted upon the highest standard of commercial integrity. The business house known as Wilson's Block is situated at the corner of St. Paul Street and Jacques-Cartier Square and extends to

Commissioners Street. In height it is four stories, with basement, all the flats being used for business purposes. An immense stock of goods is carried of the direct importation of the house, comprising everything in the line of general hardware, paints, oils, among which are a complete assortment of shelf hardware, locks, etc., of English and American production; also, carpenters' and joiners' and smiths' and gardeners' tools, and table and pocket cutlery of the following: Joseph Rodgers & Son, Wade & Butcher, John Askham, William Jackson & Co. House furnishing goods: axles of all sizes and patterns; springs of all sizes, quality and style; hubs from 3 to 10 inches; shafts, finished and unfinished; spokes of all prices; felloes of all heights; wood bent stuffs, great variety; patent dash and other leather; English and American oil cloths, all patterns; rosettes and ornaments; trimming lace, all widths; varnishes of every kind; turpentine, linseed oil; white lead—(Brandram's, Robertson's & Scott's Elephant and Beaver), red paint, blue paint, green paint, yellow black paint, Paris green; red lead—James; white lead James, Brandrams; sugar of lead, litharge, Parisian blue, Celestial blue; Paris green, Brunswick green, vermillion (English and American), chrome yellow, terra de Sienna, umbers, ivory black, whiting, yellow ochre, red ochre, blue ochre, lamp black, pumice stone, graining combs, paint and other brushes, putty; also, files, raps, etc., etc., of the best makers. And a long list of sundries: navy oakum, spikes, coal tar, grindstones, cart boxes, patent and common, rakes, scythes and snaths, sickles, shovels and spades, hay and manure forks, iron and tin plates, various brands, galvanized sheet iron for sugar purposes, twines and ropes, chains, trace chains, plough moulds, kettles and coolers, all sorts; iron wire for fences and hay, platform and other scales, steel reed (special), circular and mill saws, Seine twines, night lines, horse nails and horse shoes, game traps, guns and ammunitions, house building hardware, etc., railway and contractors' supplies, miners and quarrymen's supplies. Mr. Dansereau is a native Canadian and well and favorably known in commercial and local circles in Montreal. He is a live, wide-awake business man and can always quote the lowest prices. He is doing a large, wide-spread trade, and as a merchant and citizen holds a high position in the community.

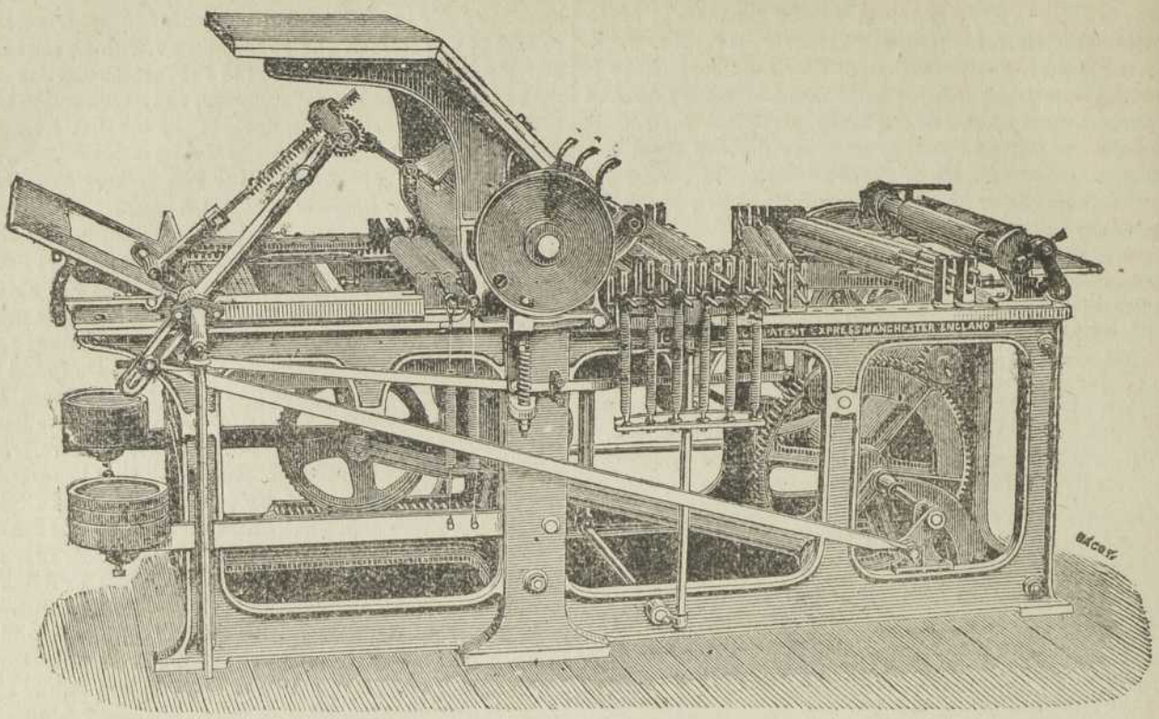
La Banque Ville-Marie, 153 St. James St.—Among the most popular banks in Montreal, is La Banque Ville-Marie, which was chartered in 1872. The capital is $500,000, of which $477,530 is paid up, the rest being upwards of $25,000. The sound and conservative policy, with which the affairs have been managed, with a due regard to the wants of the business community, places it in the first rank among the solid financial institutions of the Dominion of Canada, and has won for it the regard and consideration of the whole community. The Officers and the Board of directors are of the most substantial business men and capitalists, and are W. Weir, President; J. G. Guimond Vice-President; and U. Garand, Cashier. The Directors are, W. Weir, J. G. Guimond, Hon. A. H. Paquet, James G. Davis, C. F. Vinet, and S. Weir. A general booking business is conducted in deposits, loans, discounts, and collections are made in all parts of Canada and the United States, through the branches and correspondents. The Bank has branches at Berthier, A. Gariepy, agent; Louisville, F. X. O. Lacoursière, agent; Nicolet, C. A. Sylvestre, agent; St. Jérome, J. A. Théberge, agent; St. Césaire, M. L. J. Lacasse, agent; New York, The National Bank of the Republic, agent; Lachute, A. La Rue, agent.

George W. Reed, Slate and Metal Roofing, Felt and Gravel Roofer; and Manufacturer of Tinware and Galvanized Iron Cornices, and Dealer in Slate Mantels, Table Tops, &c., 785 Craig Street.—For many years the enterprise conducted by Mr. George W. Reed has occupied more than an ordinary place in the industrial system of the city, and is not to be overlooked in a review of its commercial and manufacturing advantages and resources as a great trade centre. This establishment was founded by Mr. Reed in 1852, and has since been continued by him with marked success. The building occupied is a large one, having a front of forty-five with a depth of over eighty-seven feet, and is well adapted, both in situation and arrangement, for all the demands of the business, which embraces the manufacture of refrigerators, oil cabinets, coal scuttles, coal sifters, slop pails, and all descriptions of tinware; also galvanized iron cornices, which are kept on hand and

made to order in any design. A special business is made of slate mantels, table tops, sawn slate slabs for fine work, shelved grates, ventilators, registers, &c.; and there is constantly on hand a large assortment of Canadian and American slate of the first quality, also slate nails, zinc, lead, &c. Mr. Reed has a large trade derived from the city and various sections of the Dominion, and during his long business career has always prospered and enjoyed the confidence and regard of the whole community. He is a native of New Hampshire, and is one of those enterprising Americans who take great interest in advancing the commercial and manufacturing industries of Montreal, the metropolis of the Dominion.

W. Drysdale & Co., Books, Stationery and Periodicals, No. 232 St. James Street. Wholesale and Retail.—Prominent among the old established and well-known business houses in the book and stationery trade, that of the firm of W. Drysdale & Co. is deserving of more than a passing notice by reason of the large stock carried, the character and extent of the trade, and the admirable manner in which the business is carried on. The store has a front of 20 with a depth of 112 feet, four flats, all of which are utilized and arranged in the most admirable manner for business purposes. The stock is the largest, and the store has achieved a reputation as being the best kept and cheapest in the Dominion. Besides the large assortment of books upon all subjects in various styles of binding, there is also to be found here a great variety of light literature of all the popular authors, also the magazines and periodicals, tourists' guide books, maps, etc.; and also photographs and stereoscopic pictures, and the celebrated, popular Drysdale's views of Montreal, which are a selection of the churches and buildings, and winter sports, etc. A specialty is made of school books, blank books, photo albums, autograph albums, and fine slating of every description, also counting-house and school stationery, pocket books, juvenile books, and books in every department of literature. A large business is carried on with the city and also with different parts of the Dominion, the house being recognized as one of the most important in the city. Mr. W. Drysdale is an active business man, and is highly commended to the trade in the city and beyond, and can always be relied on for promptness and fair dealing, and those requiring this class of goods are assured that no better terms or advantages can be secured than from this old established, reliable house.

Goldie & McCulloch, "Galt Safe Works," Manufacturers of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors, 298 St. James Street. Alfred Benn, General Agent.—Among the numerous articles of manufacture in which Canada equals, if not excels, those of any other nation of the world, Burglar and fire-proof Safes rank among the most important. The firm, Goldie & McCulloch (established 1844), well-known as extensive manufacturers of figuring, wood working and wool working machinery, engines, boilers, etc., have within the past ten years added to the list Burglar-proof and fire-proof safes and vaults. Possessed of large means, ample facilities, great experience in the use of tools, together with that inherent contempt for inferior work which the business public acknowledge they are possessed of, they have outstripped all competitors, both as regards quality and appearance. This is admitted by not only the business men of Canada but by those of England and the States. The demand for their safes and vaults in both burglar and fire-proof has become so great, that, notwithstanding their immense facilities for manufacturing, they cannot at any time of the year keep up with their orders. This demand is not only owing to the fact that when any man of ordinary judgment compares the construction with that of any other make, he decides at once that he would be unwise to buy other than the Goldie & McCulloch, not only because of their beautiful and artistic ornamentation, but mainly because that not a book or other document has ever been even singed in one of them. Of their burglar proof work it may truly be said none knows better the superiority of this firm's make than does the skilled burglar, and knowing this, he has in no one instance mustered courage to even attack one of them. Among their numerous patrons for burglar-proof security are found the Dominion Government, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Ottawa, Maritime Bank, Bank of London, and other leading banks, bankers, jewelers and wholesale merchants. Realising that the burglar proof work of to-day must be vastly superior to that of twenty-five years ago, this firm has, with laudable energy, planned, studied, spent, worked, abandoned costly machinery and tools for those still more costly, when by doing so any improvement could be made in what had hitherto been manufactured. The result of these heavy undertakings, we are happy to know, has been most satisfactory, they being now in a position to give to the public that which is drill-proof, powder-proof, wedge-proof, blow-pipe proof, and proof against every other known device of the modern burglar. All their safes are constructed of massive, solid, welded, angle iron frames, over all the corners outside the exterior surface being plain and smooth and without panels, and of alternate layers of heavy iron and solid cast steel hardened, which is far superior against heavy sledging to welded steel and iron or cast iron called by fancy names. The corners are all secured by heavy angle plates, the whole being securely fastened by means of heavy steel-headed conical bolts with nuts on the inside over which the end of the bolt is riveted, thus preventing burglars effecting an entrance by drilling or driving the conical bolts. The conical bolts and steel plates are tempered drill proof. The spindles of their lock work and bolt work are made drill-proof, and are built into the doors with shoulders, making it impossible to draw, drive or drill them, thus giving ample protection against gunpowder or other explosives. Their fire-proof safes are also manufactured with the knowledge kept prominent that sooner or later they may be subjected to a severe test, and that through the ordeal they will be expected to preserve valuable contents without injury. They have adopted every improvement that suggests itself as such, for instance, a layer of hardened steel to protect as far as possible the lock from being bored into, the inside bolt work and moveable cap, air space, to prevent must and dampness to contents. We are glad to know that the result of this determination to excel is that the demand is constantly increasing, and Mr. Benn, the general agent, tells us the output weekly is fairly surprising. When Mr. Benn was given the agency for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces only one safe of this make was to be found there. Now they are numbered by thousands. We notice the firm has carried off all the highest prizes in the different exhibitions where shown, and that this year they have been awarded gold medal for burglar-proof and gold medal for fire-proof. The office and warerooms are at 298 St. James Street, where Mr. Benn will be glad to have visitors call and see for themselves.



Wulff & Co., Manufacturers' Agents and Importers, 32, St. Sulpice Street.—Among Montreal's well and favorably known business houses is that of Wulff & Co., who do a large business as manufacturers' agents and importers, and carry a line of goods that command the attention of the trade. The firm import largely from Europe, and keep always in stock a full assortment of confectioners' sundries; glucose, gum arabic, tragacanth, shellac, essential oils, carmine, &c.; glues and glycerine; gold, silver leaf, and bronzes; mirror glass, hair cloth, morocco and cornices; wire, wire cloth, wire nails; lithographic inks and sundries; A. W. Faber's lead pencils, slate pencils, and marbles; colored paper. They are sole agents for B. Aniline soda fabric, aniline dyes, of which a complete stock is always kept on hand. Also all kinds of dyestuffs, &c. They are also special agents in Canada for Furnival & Co., Reddish, England, manufacturers of printing and lithographic machines, cutting knives, &c. Mr. J. F. Wulff has had many years' experience as an importer and merchant, and enjoys a wide popularity as an honorable business man and useful citizen. He can always quote prices for the best class of goods as low as any other house in the city, and can guarantee to give satisfaction.

Mongenais, Boivin & Co., 338 St. Paul Street.—The business house of Mongenais, Boivin & Co., is one of the largest and most important in its line in Montreal. The distinction is accorded, not only from its extensive business transactions, but on account of the enterprise of its policy and the marked influence it exerts upon the trade. The building occupied is large, spacious and commodious, and has a frontage of 25 feet with a depth of upward of 100 feet. It is a substantial stone structure, having 4 flats, and is fitted and furnished with every facility for business transaction, and possesses ample accommodations for the stock, which is large, varied and complete in all departments, consisting of pure, imported wines and liquors, and French and Italian products, of which the firm are large importers, while they are also the agents, for the Dominion of Canada, of the most celebrated French shippers of wines, etc. An extensive trade is carried on with the city and other sections of the Dominion, and the upright manner in which the business is conducted has made the house one of the most popular here. Messrs. Mongenais, Boivin & Co., are also importers of French and British plate glass, and manufacturers of Mirror Plates by the mercury process, and carry a full stock of all sizes plate glass, and also import special sizes required, and manufacture mirror plates to order from any size up to 7 feet by 15 feet, and insure plate glass and mirrors against breakage. Mr. P J. A. Mongenais, Mr. L. I. Boivin and Mr. J. M. Dufresne, are progressive merchants, highly regarded for their liberality and public spirit, and always manifest a great interest in the advancement and improvement of the commercial and manufacturing industries of the city. They are prominent in commercial, financial, and public affairs, and are popular as reliable merchants and influential citizens. Mr. Mongenais and Mr. Dufresne, under the firm name of Mongenais and Dufresne, also conduct a large Liquor and Grocery retail store at No. 1621 and 1625 Notre Dame Street.

Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., Importers of English, French, American and German Goods, No. 332 St. Paul Street.—One of the largest and oldest wholesale dry goods houses in Canada is that of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., Montreal, Importers of English, French, American and German Dry Goods and Fancy Goods, and which is entitled to the highest consideration, both with reference to the high commercial standard upon which its operations are conducted and the extent of the business transacted. The establishment is located at No. 332 St. Paul Street. The building is a large, handsome stone structure, having dimensions of 50 x 150 feet, and as regards facilities for business purposes, is complete in all the departments, affording every opportunity for examination and inspection of the large and varied assortment of goods carried in stock, embracing a wide range of silks and textile fabrics, also notion trimmings and all those articles that belong to this line of trade and including the finest productions of the most noted looms of Europe and America. The establishment is known to the trade throughout the Dominion from Winnipeg to Halifax, and the trade is one

of the largest in Montreal, as the well known reputation of this old established house has given it prominence as one of the most substantial and reliable to deal with in the city. The co-partners are Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, who resides at Quebec, and Mr. Alfred Thibaudeau, of Montreal, gentlemen well-known in commercial, financial and political circles. They are energetic merchants, who take an active interest in promoting and advancing every enterprise that is for the benefit, not only of Montreal, but the whole Dominion of Canada. Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau is President of La Banque Nationale, Quebec. He is a man of large financial and executive abilities and fills the office with dignity and grace. The firm also have a large establishment at Quebec, and one at Winnipeg, and in London, Eng., have also an office.

Tees & Co., Headquarters for Funeral Furnishings, Desk Makers, 300 St. James Street; Factory, cor. Inspector and College Streets.—Among the well known establishments in Montreal is that of the firm of Tees & Co., which occupies a pre-eminent position in the industrial department of trade of the city. It was founded about 1850, by Mr. David Tees, and for over thirty years has been identified with the progress, growth and development of the city to which it has been of great advantage by reason of its extensive operations, and the large number of skilled cabinet makers it employs. The premises used as factory are situated at the corner of Inspector and College streets. and consist of a large structure 10,000 feet in area. Here the manufacture of desks is carried on upon a scale that makes the establishment noteworthy as the leading and largest of the kind in the Dominion. From thirty to fifty workmen are employed in the different departments, and the firm are represented by several commercial travellers, who visit all parts of Canada. The machinery and mechanical appliances in use in the building are of the most effective character, and embrace all that is new, novel and ingenious for the diminution of the manual labor, and the greater perfection of the products. Steam power is used and throughout every deparment thorough system and order prevails. Besides the manufacture of desks, in which the firm have obtained a first-class reputation, the manufacture of funeral furnishings is largely carried on, everything essential for funerals, from caskets to robes, being found at this establishment. In this department the firm is also the largest concern in Canada, their operations extending to every city and town. The office and salesroom is at No. 300 St. James St., the building being a handsome four story, iron structure, in size, 40 by 80 feet. The firm as now composed consists of Mr. David Tees, the founder of the business, and his son Mr. William Tees. They are both popular in commercial circles, and are among the most substantial citizens of Montreal. The business as conducted is both wholesale and retail, and the amount of trade annually is larger than all other establishments in the trade combined.

John MacLean & Co., Importers of Fancy Dry Goods, Flowers, Feathers, etc., 23 St. Helen Street and 17 Recollet Street.—Among the large, attractive and conspicuous buildings of Montreal is that of John MacLean & Co., importers of fancy dry goods, flowers, feathers, etc., which occupies the corner of St. Helen and Recollet sts. This handsome edifice has dimensions of 50 by 80 feet, is constructed of stone, with ornamental cut stone window case dressings and cornices, and is fitted up and furnished with all the modern conveniences. It is four stories in height with basement, and during each season contains the finest assortment of silk, dress goods and fancy millinery goods that is to be seen in Montreal. These goods are of the firm's own direct importation, and include the finest and most desirable from the prominent manufacturers in England, Germany and France, and are perfect in style and quality. The house has been established since 1870, and stands at the head of this line of trade and in the foremost rank of commercial importance, and is an honor to Montreal and a credit to Mr. John MacLean and Mr. John Heath, the enterprising co-partners, who are always alive to the interests of the trade, and are among the first to introduce the novelties in dress goods. Commercial men represent the house on the road, and the trade comes from all the commercial centres of the Dominion.

Royal Insurance Company, M. H. Gault and W. Tatley, Chief Agents for Canada, Notre Dame Street, corner Place d'Armes.—The place occupied by the Royal Insurance Company, of England, throughout the country is such that in depicting the commercial and manufacturing and other advantages of Canada, it is necessary that due prominence be given this institution, which adds to the happiness aud to the wealth and well-being of the whole population. The Royal Insurance Company was chartered by Act of Parliament in 1845 with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling. The business embraces both fire and life insurance, and the aggregate assets reach upwards of £5,500,000. The Canadian branch is under the management of M. H. Gault, Esq., and W. Tatley, with head office in the Royal Insurance Building, corner Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes. The building is the property of the company, and is constructed of brown sandstone and in an architectural view forms one of the features of the city. An extensive business is carried on throughout the Dominion, and agents are established in all the large cities and towns, who make their reports to the head office in this city. The affairs of the Canadian branch are zealously guarded, and under the able management of Messrs. Gault and Tatley it has become one of the most popular fire and life insurance companies in the country, and gained the esteem and regard of the whole population.

The Montreal Warehousing Co'y., Wellington Street.—The Montreal Warehousing Co. was incorporated in 1865 with a capital of $600,000. The object of the institution is to assist merchants in business transactions and to enable them to realize on flour and grain while in storage. Since its organization it has been a great benefit to the city and greatly facilitated transactions by enabling merchants to receive advances on commodities left on storage or for shipment. The business, as before intimated, is confined almost exclusively to flour and grain, and for business purposes the company have erected mammoth storehouses and elevators at convenient points on the Canal and on the G. T. R. Rd. The main warehouse on Wellington St. is constructed of stone and presents a frontage of upwards of 500 feet, extending to the rear to the Canal, a distance of 150 feet, and is seven stories in height on the West end and five on the East end. It has a capacity of 400,000 bushels of grain, and storage for 80,000 barrels of flour. In the centre of the building are four elevators and descenders operated by steam power, by means of which boats and vessels are loaded and unloaded on the Canal side, and on the Wellington St. front, grain is passed to and from railway cars which are run alongside and which connect with the Grand Trunk system. On Mill St. on the Canal basin, are other large storehouses and elevators B and C, which are also connected by three side

railway tracks. The storehouses have a capacity of 200,000 bushels of grain, and the elevators of 750,000 bushels. The property of the Montreal Warehousing Co. is the largest and the business conducted greater than any other in the Dominion. The buildings are fire-proof and all the doors are of iron and every precaution is taken to guard against disaster. The President is Mr. Andrew Allan, of the Allan Steamship Co., one of the commercial magnates of Montreal, who is also President of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and Vice-President of the Citizens' Insurance Co. of Canada, President Windsor Hotel Co., and otherwise prominent and conspicuous in business affairs. The Vice-President is John S. Hall, who is also Managing Director. George H. Hanna, Manager and Secretary. The Directors are Andrew Allan, John S. Hall, A. W. Ogilvie, W. M. Ramsay, and Thos. Davidson.

John Gardner—Gardner's Medical Hall,—Chemist and Druggist, corner Notre Dame and McGill Streets.—Among the old established druggists in Montreal, there are none enjoying a higher reputation than Mr. J. Gardner, who has been engaged in the business for more than a half century; in fact no name is more honorably associated with the drug and prescription business, and no others are more thoroughly accomplished or skilled in compounding physicians' prescriptions than he. The store is centrally located at the corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets and contains a full, and general stock of pure French drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, &c., of the most reliable character, Mr. Gardner's reputation for dealing only in pure drugs being thoroughly established. He also has a complete assortment of toilet requisites and compounds a number of special preparations which have a wide celebrity and are highly recommended by all who have them. During his long residence in Montreal, Mr. Gardner has always enjoyed the utmost confidence and regard of the community. Mr. Gardner is a native of England, and for upwards of ten years was engaged in the drug business in that country, and has been for more than forty years in this city. When quite a young man, Mr. Gardner was selected from among sixty applicants to fill a position as pharmacist either at Demerara, West Indies, or Montreal, which was an evidence of his attainments as a thoroughly competent pharmacist. He selected Montreal, and, accordingly, came to this city, where he has since remained and become thoroughly identified with the business and general local affairs.

La Banque du Peuple, established in 1835, Capital $2,000,000, Head-office, 95 St. James Street, Montreal.—Of the monetary institutions in Montreal, the well-known substantial La Banque du Peuple is among the oldest and strongest. It has reached to its present position and importance from a banking business established in 1835 by a number of influential gentlemen who began operations under the firm name of Viger, DeWitt & Co. The bank was designed to facilitate transactions and aid in the enterprise of the original people of Canada, and continued to enjoy a successful career until 1845, when more extensive operations were entered upon and a joint-stock company formed with the present title. The bank has a Royal charter, and its capital is now $1,600,000. The first president of the bank was Hon. Louis Viger, one of its original founders, who carefully conducted its affairs for many years. He was succeeded by Jacob DeWitt, Esq., another of the original founders, and he by Hon. F. A. Quesnel, and following him successively were H. B. Smith, Esq., John Pratt, Esq., and C. S. Cherrier, Esq., Jacques Grenier is now president and ably administrates the affairs of the bank. The cashier is A. A. Trottier, Esq., and the directors are W. Francis, Esq., G. S. Brush, Esq., A. Prevost, Esq., A. Leclerc, Esq., P.M. Galarneau, Esq., Chas. Lacaille, Esq., all of whom are gentlemen occupying conspicuous positions in the trade, commerce, and local affairs of the city, and who, as public spirited business men, take great interest in promoting every enterprise that is for the public good. A general banking business is conducted. The policy of the bank is conservative, and aims at safety rather than extended business or speculative transactions. It is one of the strong financial institutions of the city, and one of the most prominent banks in the Dominion of Canada. Foreign Agents: London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.; New York—National Bank of the Republic.

The Dominion Bridge Company (Limited.) Office: Windsor Hotel, Montreal; Works at Lachine and Toronto.—The building of iron and steel bridges is one of the most important industries on this Continent, the business being carried on extensively by the Dominion Bridge Co., which is one of the largest concerns in the world. The company is the outgrowth of a business formerly carried on by the Canton Bridge Co. of Ohio. This company had built a number of iron bridges in Canada, and in 1879 the Toronto Bridge Co. was organized, and the business continued in that city until 1882, when the company was reorganized as the Dominion Bridge Co. (Ltd.), with a capital of $500,000, the works being enlarged and the facilities increased. The works at Toronto cover upwards of four acres of ground, and furnish employment to about 200 men. Throughout every department, special machinery is provided and the equipment is perfect and complete in every detail. At Lachine, near Montreal, the company have recently erected immense works, which are among the largest ever erected, and the facilities for constructing steel bridges are unequalled. These works cover more than thirty acres of ground, and the buildings are all fitted up and furnished with every appliance that ingenuity could suggest or capital provide. The main building is nearly 600 feet in length and 150 feet in width. About the premises there are several miles of railway track and a complete system of steam cranes for handling heavy bridge work. The ponderous machinery throughout the works is driven by sixteen powerful steam engines, and about 300 workmen are employed. The capacity of the works at Toronto is about 4,000 tons per annum, and those at Lachine about 10,000 tons. Since the works have been established, the company have erected many of the largest bridges and iron trestles in Canada, which are pronounced as being the finest and most substantial structures. and rank among the best and most durable in the world. Among the bridges erected by the company are the bridge at St. John's, N.B., which connects the Intercolonial with the American railways. The bridge is of steel, and has a length of 810 feet. It is a cantilever bridge, and is one of the finest ever erected. The bridge at Sturgeon Falls, Province of Ontario, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was also constructed by this company, and also the Credit Valley bridge at Galt, Ontario, and many others. The company have the contract for the construction and erection of the steel bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Lachine, over 3,500 feet long, for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The company are interested in extensive rolling mills at Glasgow, Scotland, which are used for rolling steel plates and other material to be made into bridge work at the shops in the Dominion. The Chief Engineer and President of the Company is Job Abbott, Esq.; Vice-President, Ira Abbott; and Secretary, Luke Lyman. W. S. Thompson is the Superintendent of the works at Lachine, and Phelps Johnson is Manager of

hose at Toronto. The Directors are Job Abbott, Ira Abbott, Luke Lyman and Angus McThom, of Montreal; Phelps Johnson, of Toronto, James Reid Stewart and James King, of Glasgow, Scotland.

St. Lawrence Hall, Henry Hogan, proprietor.—Among the hotels of Montreal there are none more popular or better conducted than the famous St. Lawrence Hall, which has been a noted hotel for more than thirty years, and has been patronised by all the Royal and noble personages who have visited the metropolis. The hotel building presents an elegance of exterior, and is one of the most conspicuous features of St. James Street, the great business and fashionable thoroughfare, on which it is located. The building has a frontage of one hundred and twenty-five feet, is five storys in height, and is surmounted by a Mansard roof. It extends in the rear to Craig Street, and has upwards of 300 rooms, single and *en suite*, which are furnished with taste in the most luxurious style, and contain every convenience and comfort. Recently the "Hall" has been thoroughly renovated and refitted and appropriately decorated and furnished throughout with new furniture and adornments by Mr. Henry Hogan, the proprietor, who some years ago conducted the house, and who again in 1882 assumed the duties of host, and has made it the most fashionable and most desirable hotel in the city. Passenger elevators are provided, and the halls and public rooms are lighted by the electric and incandescent lights, and every comfort and convenience are provided, the house having the reputation of being the best conducted, the most attractive, and best founded and most complete in the Dominion. St. Lawrence Hall is famous for its *cuisine*, which is not surpased by any hotel on the American continent. Mr. Hogan has made the "Hall" a great favourite with the travelling public, and is well adapted from long experience to conduct a hotel of such magnitude as the St. Lawrence. He has the natural ability for the task, and how well he has succeeded is shown in the many friends he has made, and the great popularity of the house of which he is the head.

Wilson, Paterson & Co., Importers of Naval Stores, Chemicals, &c., Custom House Square; New York Office: 154 Front Street.—Among the well known, substantial merchants in Montreal is the firm of Wilson, Paterson & Co., composed of John T. Wilson and W. S. Paterson, of this city, and R. W. Paterson, of New York. The firm are extensive exporters of naval stores, and importers of East India goods in New York, and importers of naval stores, chemicals, oils and general merchandise, and also represent the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. They also carry a full line of East India Goods—Gum copal, gum damar, gum shellac, plumbago, cocoa nut oil, citronella oil, castor oil, jute cuttings, &c., and conduct a large trade throughout Canada. The New York House at No. 154 Front Street is conducted under the firm name of Paterson, Downing & Co., in naval stores, and Knudson, Paterson & Co., in East India produce, while here the firm is composed of J. T. Wilson, W. S. Paterson. There are also branch houses at Wilmington, N.C., Charleston, S.C., Savannah, Ga, Mobile, Ala., and Brunswick, Ga. Mr. John T. Wilson and Mr. W. S. Paterson, who represent the house in this city, are well and favourably known to the commercial community and hold high positions in mercantile and social circles. The house is one of the largest and most important in its line of business in Canada or in New York, and the goods they import and deal in command the attention of the trade in all the commercial centres.

Montreal Elevating Co., 7, Custom House Square, Alex. McDougall, Manager.—The Montreal Elevating Co. has had a momentous influence in promoting the grain trade of Montreal, and by its operations has greatly added to its commercial importance. Grain is brought to this port from the Great West in boats and barges, and to facilitate shipment and handle it with the greatest economy, the Montreal Elevating Company was founded in 1857, and incorporated and re-organised in 1872. The company own and operate fourteen elevators, all of which are admirably equipped, each having a capacity of from 5000 to 6000 bushels per hour. The company handle the greater portion of the grain shipped from this port, and during the season all their "floaters" are kept constantly in readiness. The President of the company is Andrew Allan, Esq., of the Allan Line Steamships, and also a director of the Montreal Bank, President of the Montreal Warehousing Co., and also of the Windsor Hotel Co., and who is prominently identified with all the important and great commercial industries that are carried on in the city. The other directors are Messrs. Hugh McLennan, J. H. Joseph, A. T. Paterson, and Mr. Alex. McDougall, who is also Manager of the company, and a prominent citizen well known to the commercial community, and popular in business and social circles.

Wm. Clendinneng & Son, Iron-founders and Manufacturers of Stoves, Furnaces, Ranges, Iron Bedsteads, Cemetery and Roof Railings, Railroad, Ornamental and Builders' Castings, &c. Sample and Sale-rooms—Cor. St. Peter and Craig Streets, and 524 Craig Street; Foundry and Stove Works, corner William and Inspector streets.—The firm of Wm. Clendinneng & Son, Iron and Stove Founders, is an important factor in promoting the city's industrial thrift by furnishing employment to a large force of skilled workmen. The foundry is located at the corner of William and Inspector streets, covering nearly an entire block, and as regards appointments is one of the most complete establishments on the Continent. It is the oldest stove foundry in the Province of Quebec, and furnishes employment to upwards of 300 hands engaged in the manufacture of stoves, ranges, and furnaces. Among the stoves manufactured by this firm are the "Clendinneng's Leader," the best cook stove in the market; the "Carnival," the neatest and most perfect in pattern, and the best for heating purposes ever before introduced. The firm also manufacture other kinds for burning coal or wood, and also improved heating furnaces and ranges in various styles; also hollow-ware, sinks, tea kettles, iron bedsteads, and cemetery and roofing railings, and ornamental and builders' castings of every description, and railway and machine and agricultural castings; parlour, fancy stoves and iron castings, both light and heavy generally. The sample and salerooms are located at No. 216-218, St. James Street, and also at No. 524, Craig Street, where a large and varied assortment of the many stoves, furnaces and ranges are to be seen, also a general line of house furnishing goods in tin, copper, sheet-iron, and other ware. Messrs. Wm. Clendinneng and Son control a large trade, extending from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, and also export stoves to foreign countries. Mr. Wm. Clendinneng is one of the most popular among the solid, substantial citizens of Montreal. His son, Mr. Wm. Clendinneng, jr., is an active, young, progressive business man, and is held in high regard by the whole community.

La Banque Nationale. Head Office, Quebec. Montreal Branch, St. James Street.—Among the sound, solid banks of the Dominion of Canada is the La Banque Nationale, of Quebec. It was founded in 1860, and from that time its career has been one of success and prosperity. The capital of the bank is $2,000,000. A general banking business is transacted in deposits, exchange and making collections, and all business extended to it receives prompt attention. The officers and directors are gentlemen of large experience as financiers, and prominently connected with mercantile and manufacturing interests of the Province of Quebec, and are held in the highest regard by the stockholders and depositors, and those who do business with the bank. President, Honorable Is. Thibaudeau; vice-president, Jos. Hamel, Esq.; cashier, P. LaFrance; inspector, N. Matte; directors, T. LeDroit, Esq.; U. Tessier, junr., Esq.; M. W. Baby. Esq,; Hon. P. Garneau; Ant. Painchaud, Esq.; honorary director, Honorable J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal. The branches are located at: Montreal, C. A. Vallée, manager; Ottawa, C. H. Carriere, manager: Sherbrooke, John Campbell, manager; and the agents are: England, the National Bank of Scotland, London; France, Messrs. Alf. Grumbaum & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; United States, the National Bank of the Republic, New York,—the National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland, the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Province of Ontario, the Bank of Toronto; Maritime Provinces, the Bank of New Brunswick,—the Merchants' Bank of Halifax,—the Bank of Montreal; Manitoba, the Union Bank of Lower Canada. Mr. C. A. Vallée, the manager of the Montreal branch, is a gentleman of experience, who is popular with the community whose regard and esteem he enjoys in the highest degree.

New York Piano Co. Head Office in Canada, 226 and 228 St. James Street.—Among the large business houses of Montreal the New York Piano Co. at Nos. 226 and 228 St. James Street is worthy of special mention in this Historical Review. The building is an ornamental structure, four storeys in height, and 45 by 100 feet in dimensions. The ground floor is neatly and tastefully arranged as a wareroom, and contains the largest variety of first-class instruments, pianos and organs, ever before brought together in one establishment in British North America. In the wareroom are displayed the instruments of the most distinguished manufacturers of America, Canada and Europe, among which are: Pianos, Albert Weber, Decker & Sons, J. P. Hale, N. Y. Piano Co., New York; Vose & Sons, Boston; Heintzman & Co., R. S. Williams & Son, Toronto. Organs, Geo. Woods & Co., Burdett Organ Co., W. Bell & Co., Toronto. These instruments are noted for brilliancy of tone, ease of touch and general superiority, and as regards elegance, style and beauty of design and ornamentation of the covers are not surpassed, while they are guaranteed for five years. The New York Piano Co. dispose of more pianos and organs in a year than all the other dealers together, and have branch establishments at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, and Winnipeg. They conduct both a wholesale and retail trade, supplying dealers in all parts of the Dominion. The company also have on hand a number of second-hand instruments for hire or sale, on the instalment plan, which are in perfect order and strictly warranted as represented. Special repairers and tuners are employed by the company from the best New York houses, who are engaged expressly for the purpose. The company has been established since 1874, and from that time has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity under able management, and is the most noted among the piano establishments in the city, and one of the most desirable at which to obtain a first-class, reliable, perfect piano or organ. The second floor of the building is used for the display of the Weber pianos. "Weber Hall" is situated on this flat, which is used for classical chamber concerts, and, as regards acoustic properties, comfort and convenience, is one of the best concert halls in Montreal.

British American Bank Note Co., Savings Bank Building, 46, St. John Street, corner St. James St., Montreal.—One of the most important establishments in Montreal is that of the British American Bank Note Co., which has done more to bring the art of steel engraving and printing to a high standard, and cultivate a taste for fine art printing, than any other in the Dominion. It has been established over forty years, and was incorporated under its present name and style in 1866 with a capital of $200,000, and each year it has greatly added to its substantial record of elegant work. Originality in design, artistic and mechanical excellence in engraving, and beauty in execution have always been the aim of the company, and an evidence that it has succeeded is shown in the beautiful high art work executed for the Government in bank bills, postage stamps, &c. All kinds of high art engraving and printing is carried on for all purposes, including bank bills, notes, commercial bookwork. Fine steel illustrations and engravings of every description are executed with neatness, elegance and remarkably good taste and judgment. The company have contracts for all Government work, and offer greater advantages in the execution of first-class work than can be obtained in London, France, Germany or the United States, the work of the company for beauty, exactness, and correctness in execution not being surpassed by any other in the world. The ability of the British American Bank Note Co. to accomplish what it undertakes, combined with the judgment and knowledge of those who conduct it, insures to Montreal a proud position as one of the great centres for the production of the finest artistic steel and copper-plate engraving and printing on the American continent. The President and Manager is Mr. George B. Burland, who has been identified with the printing and engraving business for over forty years, and is President and Manager of the Burland Lithographic Co. Secy.-Treas., Mr. G. J. Bowles.

H. J. Fisk & Co., Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, 12 Lemoine Street, Montreal, and at 301 St. Valier Street, Quebec.—Among those houses whose extended transactions and high standing entitle them to prominence in the line of shoe manufacturing is that of H. J. Fisk & Co., of 12 Lemoine Street, who hold a conspicuous position in this line of trade. The business has always been conducted with vigor and the exercise of great commercial integrity and extraordinary ability, combined with honorable dealing and management. The firm have attained a prominence accorded only to those whose operations are characterized by the strictest principles of mercantile honor. A full and general assortment of all kinds of goods belonging to this line of business, of the direct importation of the firm, is always carried in stock, and the transactions extends to almost all parts of the Dominion. The firm also have a house at 301 St. Valier Street, Quebec, and conduct a large business in that city and the adjacent section of country. The partners are well and favorably known in mercantile circles, and their business is firmly established.

Dawes & Co., Brewers and Maltsters, Lachine. Offices, 521 St. James Street, Montreal; 20 Buckingham Street, Halifax; 383 Wellington Street, Ottawa. — One of the oldest established breweries in the Dominion of Canada is that conducted by the firm of Dawes & Co. at Lachine. The foundation of the extensive business now carried on was laid by Thomas Dawes, a native of England, who began the brewing of ale and porter in 1826, and continued successfully in the business for many years. The brewery, together with the malt-houses, store-houses and other buildings, with its surroundings, covers several acres of ground. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in Canada, and is fitted up and supplied with the most perfect machinery and appliances known to modern science. It is in charge of skilled, practical brewers, who are under the immediate supervision of the firm. The Messrs, Dawes have an excellent farm at Lachine in connection with their famous brewery, consisting of 370 acres, 220 acres being under cultivation, and 150 under pasture and about 200 acres rented from adjoining proprietors. also several thorough-breds in the live stock, imported Clyde and shire mares, which add materially to the value of the forty-eight head kept on hand. There are over 96 head of cattle in all, principally Herefords, Polled Angus and Jerseys, and some valuable Berkshire pigs, with from twelve to fifteen breeding sows. The brewery has thus all the needed accessories to a well-equipped establishment of the kind and stands out prominently as the leading and most reliable concern in its special line of manufacture. The fine ale and porter produced from this brewery are well known, popular, and are in great demand throughout the country. The best malt and hops only are used, and careful attention is given to its preparation in the various stages it passes through. Dawes & Co.'s ales and porter are pure, healthful beverages, and as regards quality, are pronounced the finest aud best brewed in the Dominion. They are always in demand, the Eastern Provinces receiving their supplies from Halifax, N.S., where an office and warehouse is located at 20 Buckingham Street, and the Province of Ontario is supplied from Ottawa, where there is also an office and warehouse at 383 Wellington Street. The office in Montreal, where there are also extensive store-houses, is under the immediate charge of Mr. Mark C. Dawes, a son of the original founder of the business. Mr. Thomas A. Dawes, Mr. James P. Dawes and Mr. Andrew J. Dawes, the co-partners, are public-spirited, liberal business men, They are all natives and residents of Lachine, and prominent in commercial and public affairs, and alive to the best interests of this section of the Dominion, assisting every enterprise tending to add to its general welfare and prosperity. Mr. Thos. A. Dawes is H. A. P.; Mr. James P. Dawes is J. P. for Caughnawaga Indians; Mr. Andrew J. Dawes is Councillor J. P. and Commissioner.

Hochelaga Bank, Notre Dame, corner St. François Xavier Street.—The Dominion of Canada points with pride to the high character and solidity of its financial institutions, and within the limits of Montreal, the great "Commercial Metropolis" of the country, are located the largest and most reliable banks on this continent. Among these banks, the well-known, popular Hochelaga Bank ranks among the first in importance as regards capital stack and business transacted. It was established in 1873, and from that time has always enjoyed a prosperous career, under the management of officers and director, who have always been acknowledged as careful, skilful financiers. The capital of the bank is $1,000,000, and from the statement presented in 1885, it was shown that the balance on 31st December, 1883, was $2,407, which, added to the profits of 1884, $62,689, make a total of $65,196. This was disposed of in paying two dividends of three per cent. amounting to $42,000, written off for bad and doubtful debts $10,065, and carried forward $12,696. The general statement shows the discounts to be $1,206,084; overdue notes, $943; overdue notes, secured, $84,845. The liabilities show notes in circulation, $442,280; Federal Government deposit, $41,898; Provincial Government deposit, $5,281; deposits on demand, $264,409; deposits at interest, $178,450. The president of the bank is F. X. St. Charles, Esq. A. D. Parent, Esq., is cashier, gentlemen well known and prominent in commercial and social circles, and who stand high as popular representative bank officials and citizens. The board of directorate is composed of F. X. St. Charles, M. Laurent, C. H. Letourneux, C. Melancon, J. Leduc, gentlemen whose names are synonyms of commercial probity and sagacity, and whose connection with the bank gives it prominence as a well-managed, sound institution. The bank conducts large transactions, mostly with the French population, throughout Canada, and through the branches and correspondents makes collection in all parts of the Dominion, the United States and Europe. It also issues letters of credit, receives deposits, and conducts a general business in loans and discounts. The location of the bank directly in the business centre of the city, and the bank building, which is a handsome brown stone structure, form one of the important features in Notre Dame Street. The Hochelaga bank has secured the confidence of all who have business with it, and gives every promise of a future usefulness, which is a just source of pride to its management and friends.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co., Fire and Marine. Head Office, 157 St. James Street.—The place occupied by the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. is such that in depicting the commercial, manufacturing and other advantages of Montreal it is necessary that due mention should be made of the institution as one that adds to the solvency and solidity of the various enterprises, and affording that protection and security guaranteed only by the best underwriting organizations. The company was incorporated in 1873, and from its inception, its career, under careful conservative management has proven successful. While sedulously looking after its own advantage it has by no means ignored that of its patrons, and so far as human wisdom will permit, has placed itself in a position to cope with the most extraordinary casualties and retain the confidence of policy holders at periods otherwise likely to occasion distrust. The business of the company embraces both fire and inland and ocean marine insurance, and there are branches and agencies in all the commercial centres and towns throughout the Dominion of Canada. The President of the company is Andrew Robertson, Esq.; Vice-President, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau; and the Board of Directors, besides including the President and Vice-President, are representatives of solid wealth, reliability and success, in the following list of names:—John Ostell, Esq.; Hugh Mackay, Esq.; Robert Archer, Esq.; Duncan McIntyre, Esq.; Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.; Geo. W. Moss, Esq.; Manager, George H. McHenry; Marine Underwriter, Archibald Nicoll. From the last statement of the company, December 1, 1885, the following figures show its character and standing:—Revenue—Fire and Marine Premiums, $492,600.19; Interess Account and other sources, $24,768.90; total, $517,-178.19. Expenditure—Losses, 275,292.02; Re-Assurances

and Return Premiums, $71,042.87; Expense of conducting the Business, $106,860.23; Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account, $64,183.07. Assets, $708,328 08; Liabilities, $255,370.30; Surplus, $62,957.78. This statement not only shows that the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. is much richer in nett condition, but also much richer in gross condition, than at any previous period of its history, and reflects great honor and credit upon the management. It also indicates strict economy, consideration for the insured, care in the selection of risks, and that it is one of the most firmly established and prosperous insurance companies in British North America.

Wm. Notman & Son, Photographers to the Queen, 19, Bleury Street. — Prominent among those who have made the most important advance and improvements in the photographic art is Mr. Wm. Notman, who has for more than thirty years made it a special study. As Mr. Notman is a thorough artist, he has a full knowledge of the wants of the public, and has fitted up the present reception rooms and atelier, which for luxuriance and completeness in appointments are among the most perfect and elegantly arranged on the Continent. Messrs. Notman and Son execute portraits in the following styles:—miniatures in water colours or oil, for lockets, cases and frames; life-size portraits in water colours or oil; cameos, mezzotints, photo-relievos. Enlargements (a specialty) from any description of small picture, photograph, daguerreotype, ambrotype, or drawing. Groups, direct or by composition. No limit to numbers; nor is it necessary in composition groups that all the parties should meet or be together. Family groups have been composed when the members have resided on different continents. The firm also make a specialty of landscape photography, making views of all the principal places of interest in the Dominion, also its various sports and pastimes—moose hunting, caribou hunting, trapping, lacrosse, snow-shoeing, tobogganing, skating, curling, &c. The numerous medals awarded Messrs. Notman & Son at the various International Exhibitions attest the excellence of their productions, and are at once evidence of their high artistic merit. Medals were awarded at the London Exhibition in 1862; Paris, 1867; Centennial, at Philadelphia, 1876, where a special gold medal was received, being the only one awarded for photographs; Australia, 1877, and Paris, 1878, and many others at various minor exhibitions. Mr. Wm. Notman is from the old country (Scotland) originally, and for many years has resided in Montreal, where he is held in high estimation for his attainments as an artist. His son and co-partner, Mr. Wm. McF. Notman, is a young man thoroughly familiar with the photo. art, of fine artistic tastes, and possesses talents of the highest order. Messrs. Notman & Son inform tourists and the travelling public that to facilitate business they have opened an office in the Windsor Hotel, room 116, at the east end of the grand corridor, where specimens of their work are on exhibition, and where appointments for sittings can be arranged for. There will also be kept for sale in this room a full assortment of Notman & Son's various productions, with albums, frames, &c., for fitting up of same. The firm have branch establishments at Halifax, St. John, and at Albany, N.Y., 3, Park Street, Boston, and Newport, R.I. Messrs. Wm. Notman & Son enjoy the distinguished honour of being, by appointment, photographers to the Queen, and under the patronage of the Royal family, the nobility, and numerous other celebrities.

James Johnston & Co., Importers of English, French, and German Dry Goods, wholesale, 26, St. Helen Street, corner Recollet, Montreal.—This prominent house is one of the most widely known in the Dominion, and conducts a business which for extent of its transactions and the high standard of its business methods has become a great favourite with the trade, and stands foremost among the solid, substantial houses of the metropolis. It was established by the late James Johnston forty years ago, and with what success it has met is shown in the immense business carried on. The premises, consisting of a handsome, large, granite building of 60 by 125 feet in dimension, six storeys in height, with a basement, form one of the most prominent features of the commercial district, presenting an imposing appearance, and is one of the largest edifices devoted to mercantile purposes in the city. In its interior arrangements it is admirably fitted up with a due regard to business purposes, and contains all the modern improvements. Mr. James Slessor and Mr. James Johnston, the co-partners, are business men of experience, sagacity and ability, and as importers of English, French and German dry goods, and wholesale dealers in Canadian and American manufactures, have achieved a high reputation for the standard character of the goods to be found in the stock, and the liberality and promptness which have characterised all their transactions.

G. Chapleau, Dominion Safe Works, 320 St. Lawrence Street.—In the manufacture of Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, it is universally acknowledged that those manufactured by G. Chapleau are among the best made on the American continent, and stand high in the estimation of the public for superior mechanism, durability, strength and security. G. Chapleau manfactures all sizes of safes, which combine many valuable improvements in use by no other manufacturer, and can always guarantee their work to be of the best and most substantial character. His safes have been before the public and in use by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Government offices, Ottawa; and Governor-General's secretary's office, banks, and the leading merchants and manufacturers throughout Canada, upwards of a quarter of a century, and in that time have achieved many awards from exhibitions and fairs,—are awarded the silver medal at the Centennial Fair, 1876, Philadelphia,—and are recommended and spoken of in the highest terms by those having them in use. The works are located at 320 St. Lawrence Street, and are fitted and furnished with all the latest improvements in machinery. Mr. G. Chapleau is one of the oldest manufacturers of safes in Canada, and from the time he first began business his safes have always stood the severest tests as being the most reliable and secure against burglars or damage by fire. A special business is also made of manufacturing an improved Cemetery Vault, one which contains many advantages over others, and which is extensively used throughout this and other sections of the Dominion. Mr. Chapleau is among the most prominent citizens of French descent in the Dominion. He is conspicuous in business and financial affairs, and takes a great interest in commercial matters. He is a liberal, public spirited citizen, and popular with all who have business or social relations with him. At the warerooms he has a great variety of all sizes and styles of safes, and can offer the very best advantages to those who are about making a purchase.

B. Ledoux, Carriage Maker. Factory: 125 and 127, Office and Show Room, 131 and 133 St. Antoine Street.—This business was founded more than thirty years ago by Mr. Bruno Ledoux. From the date of its foundation many improvements have been made, and the business and facilities increased to meet the demands of the patrons. The work turned out includes all kinds of fine carriages and sleighs, which have a wide celebrity for strength, durability and elegance. Mr. Ledoux has made

many beautiful single and double carriages for the residents of the city and other places in Canada, and for all parts of the world. He is, by special appointment, carriage maker for H.R.H. Princess Louise and Their Excellencies the Marquises of Lorne and Lansdowne, and as a still further evidence of the high character of the workmanship and beauty of style of his carriages, it is only necessary to state that medals have been awarded by many International Exhibitions (including Philadelphia in 1876 and Sydney, New South Wales, 1877), and also those of Canada, for superiority. The factory, at the corner of St. Antoine and Windsor Streets, is a large brick structure, three storeys in height. It contains every modern improvement and facility for doing the highest class of work. In the repository or ware-room are shown many beautiful specimens of workmanship, including phæton, park carriages, landaus and family carriages, &c., and also single

and double sleighs. The present proprietor of these extensive works is Mr. B. Ledoux, son of the founder, Mr. Bruno Ledoux, who, since his father's decease (which occurred in the fall of 1884) has been sole proprietor. He is assisted in his operation of conducting the business by Mr. Alf. Deslauriers, who is an expert carriage-maker, and who carefully looks after the details of all departments of the business.

The McClary Manufacturing Co., Manufacturers of Stoves, Japanned Ware, Stamped Ware, &c., Office and Works, corner Wellington and York Streets, Montreal 19 Front Street West, Toronto, and Winnipeg, Man. A. A. Brown, manager Montreal branch, 375, St. Paul St.—It is a matter of public interest and one of congratulation on the part of the people of Canada that within its limits are a number of extensive industrial establishments, whose products are fully equal to those made in any part of the world. Among such establishments is that which has been known as the McClary Manufacturing Co. for more than fifty years. The works which are located at Montreal, are among the most important in the Dominion. The works are divided into different departments. In the foundry, where are manufactured the "McClary's Famous" Stoves, a large force of workmen is employed. The different sizes and styles of stoves for cooking and heating purposes have a standard

reputation, and are popular throughout the Dominion. The firm also manufacture the Royal Base Burner, a popular stove for burning coal, which is pronounced one of the best and most economical stoves in using fuel ever before brought before the public. The celebrated "Famous" Stoves are highly ornamental in design, and contain all the improvements which experience could suggest to practical and scientific designers and manufacturers. Another branch of business largely carried on by the McClary Manufacturing Co. is the manufacture of stamped, pieced, and Japanned tinware, which embraces everything in this line of production, from the plainest to the most elaborate in design and finish, including all those articles required in the household; also grocers' caddies and tinware generally. This department of the works is fitted with special improved machinery, and the production of tinware in quality, beauty of design, and ornamentation is fully equal to the best make on the American continent. The company are also extensive dealers in tinners' supplies, and control a trade extending from one end of the Dominion to the other. Branch houses are established at Toronto, Winnipeg, and in this city. The manager of the Montreal branch is Mr. A. A. Brown. The officers are Mr. John McClary, President, the founder of the business, P. McClary, Vice-President, and W. M. Gartshore, Secretary.

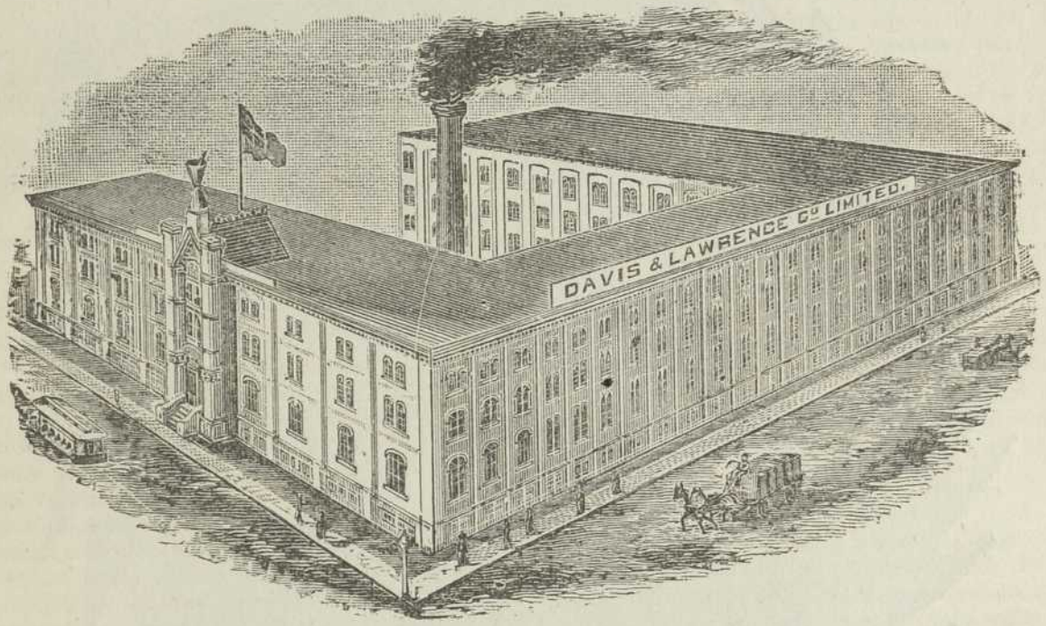
H. R. Beveridge & Co., Importers of Woollens and Trimmings, Dominion Buildings, 134 McGill Street.—It is only by a careful study that anything like a clear understanding of the magnitude and extent of the mercantile industries of Montreal can be arrived at, and accordingly the house of H. R. Beveridge & Co., importers of woollens and trimmings, has been selected for the subject of this review. The house has been established for some years, and in its line of business is one of the largest and most important in the Dominion, and controls a trade diffused throughout its every section, visited by commercial travellers representing the house, and a first-class trade is carried on. Each season the senior member of the firm visits Europe and makes selections of goods direct from the manufacturers, and in many special styles has control of the entire market, and the house can always present to the trade the best and finest fabrics from the most noted English and Scotch looms in all the desirable patterns for gentlemen's wear, together with a large and varied assortment of trimming. Mr. Beveridge is thoroughly familiar with all the departments of the business and conducts his affairs upon a sound liberal basis. The class of goods handled by the house are the finest and best, and the trade will find that business relations formed with it will be both permanent and profitable.

Davis & Buie, Business College, Montreal.—The Bryant and Stratton Montreal Business College, cor. Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes Square. Established 1864. A branch in the International chain of business colleges, located in upwards of forty of the principal business cities in Canada and the United States.—Among the commercial and business colleges in Canada there are none entitled to more favourable consideration, or that have a more pressing claim upon the business education of young men than the Montreal Business College, located at corner Notre Dame Street and Place d'Armes. The college is a branch of the International chain of upwards of forty colleges in the principal commercial centres of the United States and Canada. It is conducted by Messrs. Davis and Buie, the proprietors, and has been established since 1864. It is conducted upon actual business principles and has a new and pre-eminent plan of operation, combining theory with practice, so that young men who undergo a course at this institution achieve the best results in the shortest space of time. Beginning with a very small attendance, the number has steadily grown until the enrolment includes pupils from all parts of the Province of Quebec, and other sections of the Dominion. Students may commence at any time and progress as rapidly as their proficiency will admit. The course of study includes book-keeping, commercial law, phonography, penmanship, correspondence, arithmetic, English and French, including grammar, exercise in reading, spelling, and translating French to English and English to French, conversation, composition, &c. A special evening school is held for those who cannot attend the day classes, and every attention is given those who enter the college for a course of instruction. M. Davis and M. Buie are to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts, and that they are deserving of it is attested by the many hundred testi-

triple distilled Bay spirit and aromatic Bay rum, the Royal extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, Almond, &c., Payson's Marking Ink, Jackson's Marking Ink, Brown's French Dressing, Satin Polish and Neat Housekeeper's Stove Dressing, Bearine, Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla, Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, Fowle's Pile and Tumor Cure, Henry's Carbolic Salve, Strengthening, Belladonna, Roll and other Plasters, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine, Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, Menthiol Pencils, Chlorate of Potash Tablets, Fluid Extracts, Elixirs, &c., &c., Dr. Smith's German Worm Remedy, Electro Silicon, Rhubarb and Soda Tablets, Sulphate of Quinine, and many other first-class preparations. Not forgetting Ricksecker's elegant line of Perfumes, Cologne Waters, &c., which are now the leading perfumes of the day.

G. Gauthier, Fancy and Stable Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail, 1997 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

cocoaine and extracts of vanilla, lemon, &c., floral perfumes, triple extracts, lotus of the Nile, superior Cologne waters, triple distilled bay spirit and aromatic bay rum, the royal extracts of vanilla, lemon, almond, &c., cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices, rouges, &c., &c., Payson's marking ink, Jackson's marking ink, Brown's French dressing, satin polish and neat housekeeper's stove dressing, bon ton shoe polish, bearine, Dr. Channing's sarsaparilla, Murray and Lanman's Florida water, Fowle's pile and humor cure, Henry's carbolic salve, strengthening, belladonna, roll and other plasters, Tebbett's hair regenerator, constitutional catarrh remedy, Wyeth's beef, iron and wine, cod liver oil and hypophosphites, menthol pencils, chlorate of potash tablets, fluid extracts, elixirs, &c., &c., Dr. Smith's German worm remedy and guaranteed catarrh cure, electro silicon, rhubarb and soda tablets, sulphate of quinine, Chas. T. White Chemical Co.'s strychnia, and many other first-class preparations.



(Limited), manufacturers and agents for a number of specialties in the line of drugs, proprietary and pharmaceutical preparations. The establishment is one of the largest and most elegant, and is conspicuous among the grand business blocks in the city, and in point of exterior and interior finish is the most complete of any in Montreal. The structure is of brick, with ornamental sandstone trimmings. It has 404 square feet of frontage, and forms three sides of a square, and is four storeys in height. It is well fitted up, and furnished with special machinery and run by steam power, and the line of preparations manufactured embraces a long list, which is headed with Perry Davis's Pain Killer, a preparation known throughout the world. The Davis and Lawrence Co. (Limited) is the outgrowth of a business established by Perry Davis & Son, and has become one of the largest and most important business concerns in the Dominion of Canada. The President is W. V. Lawrence, and Sec.-Treas. John S. Bates, gentlemen holding high positions in commercial circles. Among the specialties of this firm are Pain-killer, Allen's lung balsam, Fellow's syrup of hypophosphites, Bristol's sarsaparilla and pills, Campbell's Cathartic Compound and Tonic Elixir, Maud S Condition Powders, Burnett's Cocaine and extract of Vanilla, Lemon, &c., Lotus of the Nile,

L. H. Packard & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Shoe Findings, and Manufacturers of Shoemakers' Inks, Bronze, Dressings, &c., 162, McGill Street. —The establishment of L. H. Packard & Co., as importers and wholesale dealers in shoe findings and manufacturers of shoemakers' inks, bronze, dressings, &c., is one of the most important houses in this line of business in the Dominion. It has been established a number of years, and has always controlled a large trade derived from all parts of the country. Its reputation has always been of the highest, and the goods of a standard character commanding the attention of the trade. An immense stock of goods is always carried, and in the general assortment will be found all articles required by boot and shoemakers and manufacturers of the best class, and those who form business relations with this house will find they can obtain just what they want at the lowest prices, and that the line of goods will always give satisfaction. The stock is always kept up to a full standard, so that all orders will receive immediate attention. Mr. Packard has for many years resided in Montreal, and has become thoroughly identified with its interests. He is popular and prominent in commercial circles, and enjoys the confidence and regard of the trade in the highest degree.

Montreal Saw Works, 452 St. Paul Street, Manufacturers of every description of Saws. Chas. M. Whitlaw, Manager.—The Montreal Saw Works were established in 1845, and were conducted for many years by Messrs. Morland, Watson & Co. About ten years ago the present company was formed, the works enlarged and the facilities increased to meet the demand which is steadily growing each year. The officers of the company are W. H. Hutton, President, and Charles M. Whitlaw, Manager, gentlemen well and favorably known in commercial circles, and who control a large business extending from British Columbia to the Maritime Provinces. The productions of the factory, comprising saws of every description, have a wide celebrity for their uniform solidity and textile strength, as well as freedom from flaws, and are classed among the best made in the world. They

are standard on the market, and the demand is steady in all commercial centres. The works, at St. Gabriel Locks on the Lachine Canal, are furnished throughout with all the modern appliances for turning out the best class of saws, and a large force of skilled workmen is kept constantly engaged supplying the demand. The Montreal Saw Works are larger than any other of the kind in Canada, and the reputation they have maintained for the goods is carefully guarded by the active, enterprising gentlemen who conduct the business. The company are also agents for T. J. Mocock & Co.'s axes, and control a large business in leather and rubber belting, saw files, saw gummers, cutters, oils, and general mill supplies, etc. They also are agents for the best and most desirable goods of the kind manufactured, including the Tanite Emery Wheel etc., etc. The offices and warehouse are at at No. 452 St. Paul Street, where a full assortment of these goods are to be found on sale and where all transactions are effected. Mr. Whitlaw is a wide-awake business man, and those who have business relations with the house will find them both profitable and agreeable.

John Sharpe's Express Company, Cartage Agents South Eastern Railway, 297 St. James Street.—Among modern commercial institutions nothing has done more to promote the development of internal business communication than the express and teaming system. It facilitates trade to an extent that few people realize, and it may be truthfully said that if they were suddenly to go out of existence, business transactions of great magnitude would simultaneously cease. The citizens of Montreal are favoured with a first-class institution of this kind in the Sharpe's Express Co., and its services are characterized by qualities which render it a favorite with all who patronize it. The teams of the Company are strong, and the wagons adapted in every way for doing all kinds of express business and light and heavy carting. All kinds of commodities are removed or conveyed to and from any part of the city and suburbs, and careful and obliging and experienced men only are employed, so that goods are handled without any extra wear and tear, and the arrangements are such that not a moment of time is lost in the forwarding department. The public demand above every-

thing else in an express, promptitude and reliability, and these qualities are possessed by this concern in a very marked degree. Mr. George Sharpe (the proprietor's) efforts have resulted in building up a large and constantly increasing business, and the accommodating manner in which all who patronize his express are used, has earned for him the good will and esteem of the whole business community. Mr. Sharpe is also the carting agent for the South Eastern Railway, and attends to removing all commodities brought into the city by that line. He is a native Canadian and a gentleman who is held in high esteem. The head office is at 297 St. James Street, which has telephone connection with all parts of the city and suburbs.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Head-office, 164, St. James Street, Montreal.—The assurance companies of the Dominion of Canada have always enjoyed a reputation for high standing and stability. Prominent among them is the Sun Life Assurance Company, which as a home company has won the esteem and regard of the public throughout the whole Dominion. During its career, which dates from 1865, it has grown to be one of the largest and most reliable among the staunch and strong insurance companies of the world. Its affairs are conducted by sound, practical business men of wealth and experience, whose aim is to offer the best security to the assured, and that they have been successful is shown by the amount of business transacted during the past ten years. In 1874 the applications received amounted to $621,342.00, and the amount in force to $1,786,092.00. In 1885 the applications received amounted to ovor $4,000,000, and the amount in force reached over $11,000,000. The total assets at the close of 1885 were $1,411,004.33, and the annual income over $319,987.05. In selecting the risks the company have exercised great caution, but when a policy has been issued, it is paid, when death happens, promptly and in full. Promptness in all its transactions is one of the chief characteristics of the company, which, combined with strict economy in its management, has made it one of the most popular with the people, whose confidence it enjoys in the highest degree. It is the only company in the Dominion which issues an absolutely unconditional life policy, one with which there is no possibility of trouble arising. This fact no doubt accounts largely for its popularity. It also pays its claims immediately after proof of death, without waiting for the expiration of sixty or ninety days as most companies do. The whole character of its management is such that we can most heartily recommend this company to our readers for its strength, solidity, and the liberality of its dealings with its policy holders. The officers of the company are: Thomas Workman, Esq., President; R. Macaulay, Managing Director; Geo. Wilkins, M.D., M.R.C.S., Chief Medical Officer; and the Directors, Thomas Workman, Esq., A. F. Gault, Esq., Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Robt. Anderson, Esq., J.S.McLachlan, Esq., Alex. Macpherson, Esq., S. H. Ewing, Esq., W. J. Withall, Esq., all of whom are gentlemen of the highest standing, holding prominent positions in the community as capitalists and enterprising merchants and business men. Their names alone are a sufficient guarantee of the standing of the company, and show the high estimation in which it is held by the citizens of Montreal as the leading insurance company of the metropolis.

Bourret, Turcot & Co., Mount Royal Wine Vinegar Works, 24 and 26, St. Dizier Street.—Among the many industries carried on in Montreal, the manufacture of vinegar is an important one, and forms one of the chief articles of commerce. The largest establishment devoted to this line of production is that known as the Mount Royal Wine Vinegar Works, which are located at 24 and 26 St. Dizier Street, in the Nun's Buildings. The works are provided with all the special machinery and appliances required in the course of the manufacture, the products having a wide celebrity, being pronounced the best made in Canada, an evidence of which is attested by the fact that at the Great Exhibition held in 1884, a gold medal and diploma were awarded for the general purity and excellence of the white wine vinegar manufactured, and also mixed pickles. The co-partners, Mr. L. A. Bourret and Mr. G. Turcot, are both popular business man and held in esteem by the community. Amongt the different brands of pure vinegar manufactured, are,—Mount Royal (which is made a specialty of the house), Pure Malt, Bordeaux XXX, Amber Pickling, Ex. White Wine XX and XXX, and all kinds of mixed pickles. The products of this firm are standard on the market, and always command the attention of the trade. An immense business is done with all parts of the Dominion, and the goods are held in high esteem by the trade and connoisseurs.

John Lewis, Dispensing Chemist, Victoria Square. One of the best conducted among the popular establishments for the sale of medicine and drugs in Montreal is that of Mr. John Lewis, which is located in the handsome ornamental building of the Young Men's Christian Association in Victoria Square. Mr. Lewis has always been popular, in fact, no name is more honourably associated with the trade. He is a regular graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and is a member of the College of Pharmacy of Quebec. His business experience extends over eighteen years, and he is familiar with drugs and their properties. As a practical chemist and druggist he makes a specialty of physicians' prescriptions and difficult formulæ, and has become celebrated for the skill, exactitude, and promptness with which he prepares them. The store is probably one of the neatest and most tastefully arranged in the city and made attractive by handsome show cases and ornamental counters, and fittings and furnishings. All the various drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations and proprietary remedies comprise the stock, also perfumery, and toilet and fancy articles, and all those articles required by physicians in their practice, and the finest English and German chemicals, and English, French and American pharmaceutical preparations and specialties. Mr. Lewis is an honored member of the useful fraternity of pharmaceutists, and is a highly respected member of society.

The Modern Turkish or Roman Bath.—This Institution, pleasantly situated at 140 St. Monique Street, foot of McGill College Avenue, Montreal, was established in 1869. In 1873 it was re-built and enlarged, and in 1884 improved and re-furnished. In 1885 it was again enlarged by the addition of two wings, one of which is five storeys high, and the other three, and as stands to-day, it is one of the largest, the most complete, luxurious, and best constructed Bath on this Continent. The principle of the Turkish Bath consists in bathing the entire body in dry, heated air, in a succession of chambers that vary in temperature from 110 to 180. The heat provided is of the best quality, being produced from a series of brick flues whose surfaces radiate the best quality of heat known to Science, which heated air is kept constantly changing by a system of perfect ventilation. After profuse perspiration is established, then follows the process known as shampooing in separate and private apartments constructed of Italian marble. After the completion of which process he (the patient) is subjected at his pleasure to the different water arrangements, which consists of sprays, showers, douches, the spring and needle bath, and finally the plunge or swimming bath. The completion of the bath consists in passing another chamber. viz., the boiling room, where, at the ordinary house temperature, he is enveloped in a sheet, and reclines on an easy chair, thus securing rest and quiet, and the body prepared for the outer world, the whole process occupies one hour and a-half, but not infrequently two hours are given to this luxury, which is without exception, considered by adepts to be one of the greatest physical luxuries known. Doctor D. B. A. Macbean was the founder of this Institution, and continues be its physician and manager, and by courteous and capable management, has won for it a large regular list of patrons. Associated with the Turkish Bath is a complete Sanitarium, providing over sixty rooms for the reception of patients from a distance, as well as for others in the city who may wish to avail themselves of the many advantages and privileges of this Institution. Special attention is devoted to the treatment of chronic diseases. In the treatment of Rheumatism alone, this Institution has acquired an extensive reputation. Every facility exists for the administration of many of the various forms of Hydro-Theurapeutic treatment, as well as for the practice

of the "Swedish Movement Cure," and of Massage, the most recent apparatus in connection with these valuable systems of treatment having recently been introduced. An Electrical Department is next in order, and is at this writing being contemplated, and in a short time will be added, making the Institution complete in every particular for the class of diseases which is its object and aim. Dr. Macbean is well-known to the profession and the citizens of Montreal as a successful and reliable physician. The establishment is unquestionably a fine one, and satisfactory in all its appointments. It is managed on Health principles throughout, thorough system prevails, and the utmost cleanliness is observed. It has thus become, not only a favorite resort for bathing purposes, but as an Institute for the cure of diseases, and must continue to commend itself to the confidence, esteem, and consideration of an appreciative public.
public.

Montreal Roofing Company, Metal, Slate and Cement Roofers, cor. Latour Street and Busby Lane.—There are certain enterprises in Montreal which cannot be regarded as of secondary importance to the prosperity of the city in an industrial sense. Of such firms as are entitled to consideration, and would naturally be suggested by the above remarks, The Montreal Roofing Co., must not be overlooked. The members of the firm are practical men and experts in their line, and have by their strict attention to business become recognized as the leading roofing firm in the city. They carry on the roofing business in all its branches, viz., actinolite cement, galvanized iron, slate and gravel roofing, and are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of galvanized iron cornices, skylights and conservatories, which they supply to the trade throughout the Dominion. The actinolite cement roofing, for which the firm are the agents in this city, supplies a long felt want in the building trade, as it is laid on at a low price, and at the same time is the best and most durable material for flat surfaces that has yet been placed on the market. It was only after years of experimenting, and a large outlay of time and money, that The Montreal Roofing Co. succeeded in getting a material that would meet all requirements, but in actinolite cement roofing they are now meeting with a reward for their past endeavours, as it has been used on all the principal buildings that have been erected since its introduction. The premises of the firm are situated at the corner of Latour Street and Busby Lane. The building, which is a substantial brick structure, is well arranged and provided with every facility for manufacturing purposes, and a force of skilled workmen is constantly employed, who are under the immediate supervision of the firm. The firm do a large business throughout the city and country as roofers, and always guarantee the work to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner, at the lowest price. Plans and estimates are furnished on application, and satisfaction always guaranteed.

J. Wentworth Hill, Warehouseman, cor. William and Queen Streets; office, 48, William Street.—A useful and valuable class of merchants in Montreal are those who furnish storage for goods and commodities, and who are known as warehousemen. Among them, and holding a prominent position, is Mr. J. Wentworth Hill, who has been identified with it for upwards of a quarter of a century. Mr. Hill has ample warehouses for all kinds of merchandise in bond or free, and spacious yardage for pig iron, railroad iron, coal, &c. Mr. Hill is well known throughout the city, and in commercial circles he will be found a reliable gentleman with whom to form business relations. He is popular and prominent as a merchant and citizen, and gives references to J. D. Crawford, Esq., Henry A. Budden, Esq., Messrs. William Dow & Co., Messrs. Henry Chapman & Co., and Messrs. J. M. Douglas and Co.

J. D. Farrow, Importer and Dealer in Paints, Oil, &c., 1822 Notre Dame and 30 St. Helen Streets.—The establishment known as the "London Paint House" is well provided with every facility for business purposes, and a large stock of goods is always carried, embracing all kinds of paints, white lead, in oil and dry, varnishes, cottage colours, oils, brushes, &c., and also artists' materials and everything belonging to this line of trade. Mr. J. D. Farrow is a practical young business man, and enjoys the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens in the highest degree. This business house is popular, and exerts in no small degree an influence upon the commercial advantages of the city.

Oswald Bros., Stock Brokers, 53 and 55, St. Francois Xavier Street.—Among the prominent well known stock brokers of long established reputation engaged in the operations of the day, dealing extensively in the best securities, and conducting heavy financial transactions, is the firm of Oswald Bros., who are members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and carry on a large business in the purchase and sale of all first-class securities, either on margin or for cash. Their clientage is very large, and their connections extended and complete. They have the best facilities for conducting transactions in London (Eng.), or in New York, in both of which cities they have correspondents. The firm gives prompt attention to orders or inquiries by mail or telegraph, and will be found prompt and reliable in all transactions. Mr. W. R. Oswald is well and favourably known to the whole community, and enjoys the esteem and regard of all who have business relations with his house.

Dupuis, Brien, Coutlee & Co., Grand Syndicate of the Dominion, Importers of First-class Dress and Fancy Goods, original house A. Pilon & Co. (sign the Two Golden Balls), 647 and 649, St. Catherine Street.—The firm of Dupuis, Brien, Coutlée & Co., are successors to the old established house of A. Pilon & Co. The business comprises a general line of dry goods, silks, cashmeres, and dress goods in all the popular styles and most fashionable designs from the looms of the most distinguished manufacturers of Europe, together with millinery and fancy goods, carpets, &c., of every description. The premises consist of a handsome, large, massive four-story structure, presenting an imposing appearance. The front elevation is of ornamental cut stone, and the building is conspicuous by the sign of the "two golden balls." In depth it is 150 feet, and it has a front of 46 feet. Each department is under the immediate supervision of a member of the firm, the syndicate being composed as follows:—John Haly, E. M. Dupuis, A. Senecal, W. Gendron, J. E. Prairie, J. P. Coutlée, J. Edmond Dupuis, M. L. C. Lamarche, E. M. Brien, Odilon Lemire. On the first floor of the establishment are the departments devoted to imported dress goods, &c., E. M. Dupuis floor walker. The linens, flannels, &c., are under the care of Mr. A. Senecal, an enterprising business man of tact and energy. Mr. E. M. Brien has charge of the dress goods department, and enjoys the regard of all who visit the house. On the same floor is the department of hosiery and gloves, which is under the efficient management of Mr. M. L. C. Lamarche,

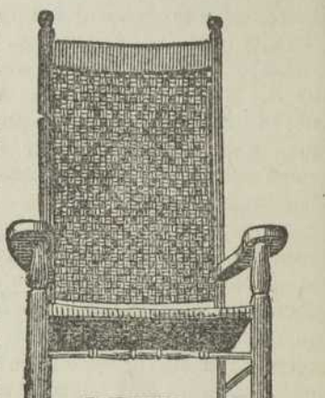
a young, active merchant of thorough business ability. On the second floor are the carpet, cloth, shawl, millinery, and other departments, Mr. W. Gendron having charge of these departments. The carpet department is looked after by Mr. J. Edmond Dupuis, who has a full and comprehensive knowledge of every branch of this line of trade. On the third floor is the merchant tailoring and dressmaking departments, and on the fourth floor the reserve stock is kept. The financial affairs are looked after by Mr. J. P. Coutlée and Mr. Prairie, who have had many years' experience in this department, and conduct it upon the highest standard of commercial accomplishment. Mr. Odillon Lemire, the youngest member of the firm, fills the responsible position of buyer to the house. The gentlemen comprising the firm are all native Canadians.

Allan Freeman's Oyster and Dining Hall, 231, St. James Street.—St. James Street is one of the most popular thoroughfares in the city, and contains a number of handsome buildings, one of the conspicuous features being Allan Freeman's dining hall, which is at No. 231. The furnishings and fittings are of the most elaborate character, and the spacious dining hall, which is upwards of sixty feet in length, is the finest and handsomest in the city. Meals and lunch are served at all hours, and the *menu* embraces everything in season—game, fish, oysters, and also the finest meats, roast beef, sirloin steaks, mutton chops, &c., and everything the market affords in fish, flesh, fowl, fruits and vegetables at moderate prices. Oysters are a specialty, and are served at all times. Besides the malpeques, there are also kept the celebrated New York oysters which are received fresh every day. Mr. Freeman, who conducts this magnificent establishment, is a gentleman well known to the whole community, and is popular as a citizen and as a first-class caterer who fully understands how to meet the wants of his patrons, and furnish them the very best, served in the most acceptable manner.

Green & Houston, Importers and Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants, 46, 48 and 50 St. Sacrament Street.—As importers and wholesale wine and spirit merchants, Messrs. Houston & Green command a large trade, and have, during a successful business career extending over fifteen years, conducted operations with all parts of the Dominion. In the stock carried in the warehouse are choice French and German wines, old brandies, gins, etc.; also Canadian whiskies and spirits; and in fact all the finest goods belonging to the trade. The goods are imported direct, and the trade is supplied at the lowest market quotations, the goods being always guaranteed to be as represented. A number of salesmen represent the interests of the house in all parts of Canada, and the annual sales will compare favorably with those of any other first-class wholesale house in the city. Mr. Edward G. Green and Mr. Gavin Houston are foremost among the enterprising business men, and are in eve ry way entitled to the confidence of the public.

William Weir, Banker and Stock Broker, corner Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets.—Mr. Weir is extensively engaged in the transaction of a general banking business and also in dealing in all first-class securities on the list at the Stock Exchange. Deposits are received, payable on call, loans negotiated, and collections made on all parts of Canada and the United States through his correspondents, and United States currency, gold, silver, and drafts are bought and sold, special attention being given to remittances of greenbacks, drafts, silver, &c. Good commercial paper is discounted, and advances made in collaterals and everything pertaining to the banking business receiving prompt attention. Stocks are bought and sold on commission, and drafts issued on all parts of Europe and the United States. Mr. Weir conducts a large business, and his clientage consists of some of the most prominent merchants and citizens of Montreal. His connections are very extended and complete, and he has the best facilities and advantages for conducting all transactions.

G. Armstrong & Co., 48 Victoria Square, Furniture and Bedding, Funeral Directors.—The well-known established furniture store of G. Armstrong & Co. has been in existence since 1851, and from that time until 1876 had been conducted by Mr. G. Armstrong, who established the business. In 1876 the present firm, composed of Alf. Ward and Wm. Armstrong, was formed, who have since continued the business in the most successful manner, and enlarged their facilities and their trade. The premises are large and spacious, the ware-rooms containing a large, varied assortment of all kinds and styles of fashionable household furniture, parlor and chamber suites, etc.; also beds and bedding, hair mattresses, feathers, camp cots, folding cots, folding chairs, Shaker chairs, of which the house make a specialty. The factory is located at Woodstock, Ontario. The business of the house is large and widespread, and under the able management of the firm it has become one of the best known furniture and bedding warehouses in Montreal. The firm are well-known as funeral directors and undertakers, and have always been regarded as gentlemen fitted for the duties, by reason of experience and the tender respect shown family and friends. They are careful and considerate, and can always be relied upon with the fullest confidence in the discharge of their duties. They give their personal supervision to the direction of funerals, and furnish all the requirements, including caskets, furnishings, hearse, carriages, etc. Mr. Alf. Ward, the senior member of the firm, is from England originally. He has been in Montreal for many years, and has always been identified with its business affairs. Mr. William Armstrong is a nephew of the founder of the house. He is a native of Montreal, and popular as a business man and citizen. They both take an active interest in everything that has for its object the advancement of the city and prosperity of the community.



James Price, Dealer in Hides, Calf-Skins, Pelts and Tallow, No. 17½ and 19 William Street.—The collection of hides, calf-skins and pelts, and delivering them to the tanner has become an important business, and forms a prominent commercial industry of Montreal. It is carried on extensively by Mr. James Price, who has continued successfully in it since 1870. Mr. Price pays the highest market rates for hides, pelts, calf-skins and tallow when brought to his warehouse, and remits cash

promptly in all transactions. He has every facility for doing business, and has connections with all the surrounding sections of the Province of Quebec, and with different parts of the Dominion. Mr. Price has resided in Montreal a number of years, and as he conducts business upon a policy of strict commercial integrity and fair dealing, has established a reputation in the trade for promptness and liberality that fully entitles him to the esteem and consideration he enjoys.

J. H. Walker, Engraver on Wood, 132, St. James Street, and 116, St. Francois Xavier Street.—The general necessity of illustration has brought into requisition an extended and varied use of the talents of artist and engraver; the double demands of the book-maker and the merchant have led to a necessary combination of art and business in forms that have assisted the one and elevated the other. Montreal is fully able to take a noted rank in the productions of the artist and engraver in original designs, and in its skilful and beautiful reproductions. In this line none can be named more promising or more capable than Mr. J. H. Walker, who has continued in the business since 1850. He makes a specialty of wood and metal engraving, and for beautiful original design and artistic execution he is not surpassed by any other on this continent. He has executed fine engraved work for publication and business houses, and his long experience in art enables him to fully understand the requirements of his patrons. As a designer he has few, if any, equals; many of his productions call forth praises for their beauty and originality in conception, and neatness and delicacy in execution. His ability to accomplish in the most skilful manner whatever he undertakes, combined with judgment and knowledge of the art needs of his profession, ensure to Mr. Walker a proud position among the artists in his line of business.

W. I. Fenwick, Stockbroker, No. 3 Stock Exchange Buildings, St. Sacrament Street.—The vast financial interests which centre in Montreal and the constant influx of capital seeking investment call for the services of experienced and valuable agents through whom moneyed transactions may be effected safely. Those who require the advice and assistance of an honorable house in the purchase and sale of stocks or bonds, or conducting financial operations, will find Mr. W. I. Fenwick to be one of the best known among the leading brokers connected with the Montreal Stock Exchange. Mr. Fenwick conducts a large business, buying and selling all listed securities, and through his extensive connections has the best opportunities for securing the interests of his numerous clients. Miscellaneous stocks, bonds and debentures are bought and sold for investment or margin. Mr. Fenwick will be found prompt and attentive to all orders entrusted to his care. He has unsurpassed facilities for making sales or investments of the most satisfactory character. Mr. Fenwick has had an extended experience in the business, and as he is an esteemed citizen and well-known in commercial circles, he will be found one of the most desirable gentlemen with whom to do business in the way of purchase or sale of moneyed securities.

N. & A. C. Lariviere, Carriage and Sleigh Builders; Warerooms, 74 St. Antoine Street; factories, 73 and 75 St. Antoine Street.—This firm has gained a wide reputation for the standard character of ite workmanship, and the enterprise and energy developed in the business. The equipment of the establishment in mechanical appliance and every convenience requisite for the perfection of the work may be rated as first-class in every respect, and a large force of skilled artizans is engaged in the various departments. The work of the firm is not surpassed, and as regards style, elegance of finish, neatness and general superiority will compare favorably with any first-class manufactures on this Continent. The best seasoned wood and the finest steel and iron are used in all work, and nothing is omitted that would add to the strength, beauty, and durability of the different vehicles, which include phætons, post-carriages, buggies, and single and double carriages, and sleighs of every description. Messrs. N. & A. C. Lariviere have also a department for making repairs, and all work is guaranteed to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner. Both members of the firm are natives of Canada.. Messrs. N. & A. C. Lariviere are also members of the firm of Lariviere & Dubé, lumber merchants and manufacturers of mouldings, etc. They have received numerous medals and diplomas at the exhibitions held in all the large cities. Among other medals and diplomas are:—Provincial Exhibition, 1865, ten first and extra prizes and diploma; Provincial Exhibition, 1868, twelve first and extra prizes; Ottawa, 1879, eleven first and extra prizes; Montreal, 1880, sixteen first and extra prizes and four diplomas; Montreal, 1881, twelve first and extra prizes and diplomas; Montreal, 1882, eleven first and five extra prizes and diploma.

John S. Shearer & Co., Cotton and Woolen Goods, 7, St. Helen Street.—Prominent among the well-known business men in Montreal are Messrs. John S. Shearer & Co., who, as manufacturers and general agents, represent a number of the leading English and Canadian manufacturers of fine cotton and woolen goods of every description. The firm place their goods on the market and supply the wholesale trade at the very lowest quotations. Mr. John S. Shearer has had an extended experience in the business, and is familiar with this class of goods, their qualities and values, and can always offer the very best inducements to buyers. He has resided in Montreal many years, and during a successful business career has gained a wide popularity as a useful, influential merchant and citizen, and holds a high position among the prominent representative merchants of the metropolis of the Dominion.

Meldrum Bros., Coal Merchants and General Carters; office and yards, 32, Wellington Street.—Conducting the coal trade in Montreal there are a number of enterprising merchants of capital and energy, among whom is the firm of Meldrum Bros., who supply a large demand from the manufacturers and the citizens, furnishing the best quality of anthracite of all sizes, and also bituminous coal at the lowest market prices. Messrs. Meldrum Bros. also have a large carting business with vehicles of all descriptions, running over 60 horses regularly to and from depots, landings, and in and about the city, &c., and are highly recommended for promptness, care and attention given to all demands made upon them. The brothers Robert and James Meldrum are favourably known to the commercial community, and as merchants and citizens enjoy the confidence and regard of all who have dealings with them.

J. W. & E. C. Hopkins, Architects and Valuators, 145, St. James Street.—Among the architects of Montreal, there are none who enjoy a more extended reputation than Messrs. J. W. & E. C. Hopkins, and there are no others who merit the distinction accorded the firm, whose many evidences of architectural skill are to be seen on almost every thoroughfare. The senior partner has, during a business career of thirty-two years, been actively employed. Among the public and private buildings erected by the firm may be mentioned the Custom House, Merchants' Bank the building of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Royal Insurance Co.'s building, the building of the Life Association of Scotland, the Montreal Telegraph Co.'s building, Harbour Commissioners' building, the Art Gallery, the Wadell Building, and many others. Among the private residences are those of the late J. Redpath, Esq, A. Allan, Esq, R. B. Angus, Esq., A. Savage, Esq., Hon. J. Hamilton, &c. These buildings and residences greatly add to the beauty of Montreal, and are among the finest of the many large edifices which adorn the city and attract the attention of visitors. The firm are highly recommended by public officials and by merchants and citizens generally, and from the many evidences of their skill and ability are certainly amongst the most able of the architects of British North America.

The Montreal Steam Laundry Co. (Limited).—21½ and 23, St. Antoine Street; T. H. Love, managing director.—No establishment of a similar nature in the city is more thoroughly equipped or managed, or can give greater satisfaction, than that which is under the management of Mr. T. H. Love. It is well patronised by all the leading families, who find they can have laundry work done much better, and without inconvenience, at this establishment than at home, and that, too, at the most economical prices. A large business is also done for the hotels as well as families, equal care and attention being given to all work. Special care is also taken to see that no goods are lost or exchanged, and the great virtue of promptness is rigidly adhered to in filling orders at a specified time. The character of the work is strictly first-class in every respect, and no injurious substances are employed in the washing or finishing process. The capacity of the establishment is large, and a great number of employés are constantly engaged. Orders may be sent to the laundry by mail, telegragh, or telephone, and under the perfect system established each will be properly recorded and attended to. The laundry occupies a large, substantial brick building at Nos. 21½ and 23, St. Antoine Street. It is the largest in the city, and the most important, prominent and reliable. The company also manufacture shirts, collars, and cuffs to order, and cut to measure upon scientific principles. Mr. T. H. Love, the managing director, is an experienced business man, and under his able and efficient management the business is steadily increasing.

J. R. Walker, Paper Stock, Metals, and General Merchandise, No. 15 Common Street.—Among the industries that have recently grown up from small things is the collection and grouping together of old and new waste materials of all kinds, from the worn-out old rubber shoe, half buried in the clay in the gutter, to the snowy white sack of clippings from the shirt factory. From Halifax to Victoria, throughout the length and breadth of the country, the rag gatherer, the pedlar, and the travelling tinman are ever on their rounds, buying, trading, picking up. Rags, waste paper, hair, rubber, broken glass, old iron, brass, pewter, and all the common metals are accumulated, chiefly by the tinware dealers in the country towns, and from them sent by rail to the city, where in the rag factory of the paper-stock dealer they are sorted, classed and re-classed, till each kind, color or quality is baled up an article of merchandise ready to enter once more as a raw material into the paper mill, woollen mill or metal foundry. Montreal, partly from its rail and water carriage facilities, and partly from the number of paper mills surrounding it, offers the largest and best market in Canada for waste materials, and there are several considerable firms dealing in them. The principal firm, whose establishment is under our notice, is that of J. R. Walker, occupying the stores from 30 to 34, Foundling Street, with a combined floor area of some 20,000 square feet—room little enough for their now extended business. Dating from 1878, when he began as successor to the old firm of W. Reid & Co., he has worked up to the front in this line of business. He now employs some thirty to forty hands on the premises, who turn out from thirty to fifty tons of material per week. For the information of those whom it may interest, we will follow the rags and paper stock through their processes from their entry to their exit. On arrival they are weighed, then hoisted to the sorting room on the highest flat of the building. Here they are first opened and examined, and if found of average quality are accepted at certain list values, ranging from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per ton, a fair collection of country rags being worth about the latter figure. From this they are distributed on the work tables, covered with wire screens to permit dust, &c., to fall through into a receptacle beneath. The first rough assortment is here made; the classing being as follows—1. All cottons; 2. All wools; 3. Wool and cotton combined; 4. Hemp and jute; 5. Paper. These are again graded, the cottons, hemp, jute and paper forming various qualities of paper stock. The woollen rags are dusted, cleaned and trimmed of linings and sewed edges, so as to make them thoroughly free from cotton. These are then subdivided into many kinds, both as to quality and color of the wool, forming the rag stock from which the various kinds of shoddies are made. The various kinds are accumulated in hoppers placed round the rag room, and from these emptied into presses on the floor beneath. There are three presses in the establishment, with a capacity each of three to five tons per day. After pressing, the bales are piled away or warehoused till wanted. Of other material, metals are grouped as much as possible into their distinctive kinds, and used again in the brass, iron and lead foundries. From the old bones, the shank bones and hard pieces are put aside to make into knife handles and buttons; the horns and hoofs for combs, &c., and the residue converted into bone charcoal. We have given the items likely to be of most interest, as a detailed history of all the waste materials would exceed our limits and possibly tire our readers. Suffice to say that we were both pleased and interested at being shown over Mr. Walker's premises, and from the orderly business methods we saw about us, think that any of our readers, who may have goods of this description to dispose of, would consult their own interests by communicating with him.

S. H. & J. Moss, Importers of Woollens, &c., &c., 5 and 7, Recollet Street, Montreal, and 1, Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C., England.—Among the most important houses in this line of trade that has achieved a wide reputation and acquired a trade that places it in the van among the enterprising establishments of the city of Montreal is that of the firm of S. H. & J. Moss, importers of woollens. The firm represent a number of distinguished manufacturers of Europe, particularly of Great Britain,

and supply the trade of Canada with the best class of woollens for gentlemen's wear, also cloakings, rugs, and a variety of desirable goods of the very best quality. The Montreal house is a branch of the head establishment at 1, Aldermanbury Avenue, London, E.C., Eng. It is ably conducted, and is a great favourite with the trade in all the commercial centres of the Dominion. The business house is one of the largest among the handsome granite structures in the city, and forms a conspicuous feature of the commercial centre of the metropolis.

David Rea, Jr., Importer of British and Foreign Leathers and General Merchandise.—Among the well-known, popular merchants in Montreal is Mr. David Rea, Jr., who conducts a large business as an importer of British and foreign leathers and general merchandise, and supplies a widespread wholesale and jobbing trade in different parts of the Dominion. Mr. Rea is constantly receiving by each steamer an assortment of genuine Moroccos, Levant goats, seals, Persians, kid, glove, satin and patent calf, skivers in all colours, maroquins, chamois, &c. Also bookbinders' and upholsterers' leathers, comprising rough calf, goat and sheep; colored goats, Moroccos and Persians; grained and plain skivers, &c. Bookbinders' cloth and thread, and a general assortment of elastic gusset webs, silk, terry, glaçé and cotton; German slipper patterns, German and French boots, &c. Agent for the Dominion for Gaillard and Dionis' French glacé fruits. He also keeps a full stock on hand, and is prepared to meet the demands of the trade at the lowest market prices. He has a very desirable location, and the business establishment is well arranged and provided with every convenience for business purposes. Mr. Rea has resided in Montreal many years, and as a business man is held in high regard.

P. E. Gannon & Co., Grocers and General Wine Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, 1915 Notre Dame Street.—Among the popular, well-known, old-established grocers located on Notre Dame Street is the firm of P. E. Gannon & Co., situated at No. 1915 in that thoroughfare. Mr. Gannon, the proprietor, has had an extended experience in the trade, and has always been held in high regard as a liberal, honorable merchant and useful, public-spirited, influential citizen. He enjoys a large, widespread custom, and fully knowing the wants of his customers can always meet their demands in the most satisfactory manner with the best class of goods at the lowest price. The business is both wholesale and retail, and a heavy stock is always carried, comprising all kinds of imported and domestic staple and fancy groceries, the choicest China and Japan teas, and Mocha, Java and South American coffees, pure spices, hermetically sealed goods, table delicacies, condiments, imported wines and liquors in wood and glass, all the leading brands of family flour and grocers' specialties and fancy goods. Mr. Gannon is a courteous and polite gentleman, and well deserves the success he has attained and the consideration in which he is held by all classes of the community.

J. & R. Weir, Engineers and Machinists, 25 to 33 Nazareth Street.—In the line of machinery there is probably no other firm better known or with a higher reputation than that of J. & R. Weir, who, as practical engineers and machinists, construct everything belonging to this branch of trade, having had twenty-five years experience in marine engine and boiler work, including stationary engines, shafting, pulleys, etc. Mesrrs. J. & R. Weir stand high in repute for excellence of workmanship, and have business transactions with a great many of the manufacturing establishments in the city and different parts of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. They have been associated since 1875, have established a large, successful business, and enjoy distinction as able and skilled practical engineers and machinists. Their work is always of the highest class, and as they employ only the best artizans, they are fully prepared to undertake all kinds of work belonging to their business, and can guarantee to do it in the most satisfactory manner. The firm have every facility for business purposes. The machine shop is a substantial building, having a front of forty and a depth of ninety-five feet. It is furnished with the finest tools and special machinery, operated by steam power, and affords employment to upwards of thirty skilled mechanics. Messrs. J. & R. Weir are favorably known to the whole community, and enjoy the regard and esteem of all who have business transactions with them.

The Montreal Carpet Beating Co., Office and Works, 517 Lagauchetière Street, head of Cotte Street.—It is absolutely necessary in all well regulated households to have the carpets thoroughly cleaned once a year, and to have it done properly, without injury to the fabric, they should be placed in the care of those who are practically proficient in the business, and who have the requisite special machinery for the purpose, as for instance the Montreal Carpet Beating Co., whose extensive establishment is located in the large building at No. 517 Lagauchetière Street. This establishment is the most important of the kind in the city, and is fitted up and furnished with every convenience for the proper prosecution of the business. Special machinery is used, and many and varied improvements have been added to them, and to-day are as perfect as human ingenuity can make them. There are many advantages in having carpets cleaned by the Company, every particle of dust and dirt is extracted, moths removed without injury to the fabric. Carpets and rugs are also renovated, ink, grease, spots and other stains are removed, which brings out the colour without injury. Carpets are taken up and laid, and particular attention is given to all orders, promptness being one of the great features of the Company. Their works are the most complete and best equipped in Montreal, and are patronized and highly spoken of by the leading families. Mr. G. H. Kendall, who conducts this business, is a practical business man, and machinist, and since the time he has established the carpet beating works has met with that success to which his energy and enterprise fully entitle him.

The Sparham Fire-proof Roofing Cement Co., Manufacturers and Sole Proprietors of Sparham's Patent Mineral Fire-proof Paint and Cement and Boiler Covering for Roofing, Sheeting, General Painting, &c., office, 309, St. James Street.—This company has been in existence since 1870, and has a capital of $60,000, all of which is paid up. From the start it has enjoyed a successful career as a manufacturer of Sparham patent mineral fire-proof paint and cement for roofing, sheeting, general painting, &c. This is the most durable, serviceable, cheapest, strongest and lightest roofing in the known world, and surpasses gravel, tin, iron, zinc, shingle, or any other roof in use. This is indestructible and cannot be burnt. It is also successfully used as a covering for all kinds of metal roofs where expansion and contraction have caused them to leak. The principle ingredients composing this valuable compound are soapstone, well known as a mineral withstanding great heat; mica, and plumbago, supreme against all action of heat, and which when mixed with coal tar forms a rubber-like cement that will not crack in the severest frost, nor run under the strongest heat of the sun, offering the most perfect resistance to water of any roofer in use, and being in every respect far

superior to tin or metal. The cement is in use throughout Montreal and all parts of the Dominion and in the United States, and has received the endorsement of builders, contractors, architects, railway companies, and manufacturers and machinists, who speak in the highest terms of its excellence and general superiority over all others. One of the features is its cheapness, and it can be applied at one-eighth cost of other materials, and will last longer and give greater satisfaction. The company guarantee all roofs laid by their agents in Montreal, and give a guarantee for the space of eight years to every person having work executed by them. C. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas.
of repairs for the space of seven years, on condition that due notice when such roof is to be laid, and by whom, be sent to the secretary-treasurer of the company in time for supervision of their agent should they deem it necessary; and, should such roof leak at any time within the said period, they will undertake to have it repaired properly. It is a condition of this guarantee that they will not hold themselves responsible for any damage caused by leakage. C. L. MALTBY, Sec.-Treas."

Peter Ralston & Sons, Tanners and Manufacturers of Buff and Split Leather, 12, Lemoine Street; Tannery at Berthier (en haut) P.Q.—Among those who have given an active and healthy impetus to the essentially useful trade of tanning and leather manufacture, may be mentioned the house of Peter Ralston and Sons, whose operations have reached such an extent as to verify their claim to having one of the most complete and extensive tanneries, as regards facilities and equipment, in the Province. It is located at Berthier (en haut), and the productions are always in demand, finding their way to all parts of the Dominion through the Montreal house, which is situate at No. 12, Lemoine Street. The firm manufacture buff and split leather, and have extensive transactions with the trade in all parts of the country. The business has been established for many years, and has always been conducted with marked ability, and the productions maintained at the highest uniform standard The co-partners are Archibald, John and Timothy Ralston, who, as merchants and citizens of Montreal, have always been held in the highest esteem by the commercial community. The policy which has always characterised the business transactions of the house has made it one of the most popular in the trade, as being one with which relations may be established upon a pleasant, profitable, and permanent basis.

Bushnell & Co., successors to Queen City Oil Co., American Lubricating and Refined Oils; office and warerooms, 83, St. James Street; refined oil warehouse, Mile End.—The business in American oils forms an important feature of the industrial enterprise of Montreal, and is ably represented and conducted by active, enterprising business men of large capital. Among them is the firm of Bushnell & Co., who succeeded to the business that was formerly carried on by the Queen City Oil Co. The co-partners are J. Bushnell and C. C. Campbell, each of whom has had an extended experience in the oil trade. The firm carry a large stock of American oil, including Thomson and Bedford Co., New York, lubricating oils; Acme Oil Co., American refined oil, for illuminating purposes; Pratt Manufacturing Co., naptha and gasoline, besides the more regular brands, and can always guarantee to give satisfaction, and furnish the best goods at the very lowest market rates. The works of the firm are at Mile End, where ample facilities are had for manufacturing and storage purposes. Both members of the firm are popular as merchants and citizens, and the trade will find it to their advantage to place their orders in their hands, and can rest assured that all transactions will be satisfactory.

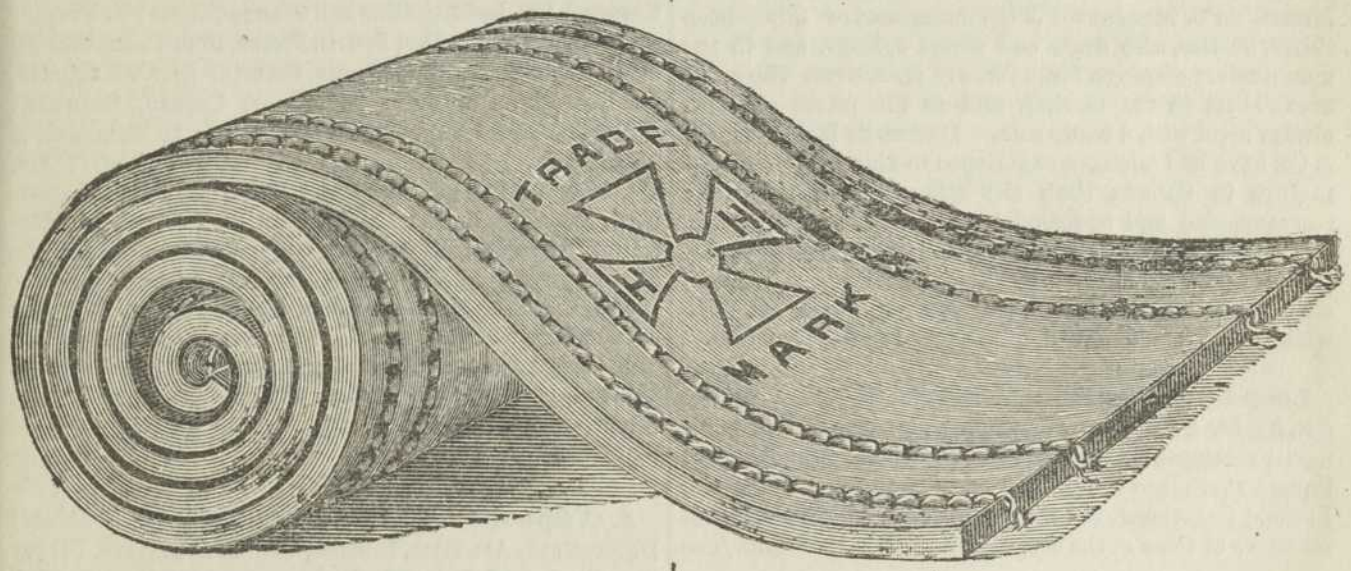
A. Busseau & Co., Importers of Cigars, Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes, also Tobacconists' Fancy Goods, &c., wholesale and retail, 1663, Notre Dame Street.—One of the largest establishments in the tobacco trade on Notre Dame Street is that of the firm of A. Busseau & Co., which is made conspicuous by the sign of the "Jolly Tar." The firm are importers and wholesale dealers in cigars and tobaccos of all the leading popular brands, also the celebrated Virginia smoking and chewing tobaccos, also meerschaum and briar root pipes, tobacconists' sundries, fancy goods, and all articles required by those who use tobacco in its many forms. They are also agents for Weyman's Copenhagen snuff, and carry on a large business with the trade throughout this section of the Province of Quebec, and with the City of Montreal. Mr. Alphonse Busseau is an active, enterprising business man, of French descent, who is popular with the whole community, and who, during a long business career, has always been prosperous and successful as an upright, honorable merchant.

Joseph Ward, General Produce and Grain Merchant, 321-3-5 & 7, Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. — Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, can, above all, rightfully claim pre-eminence among the cities of the country as being the largest produce centre and grain shipping port of the Dominion; and only second in importance, in this respect, to the City of New York, on the continent. Montreal has for many years held its own in the most important line of trade, and its produce merchants have always ranked amongst the largest and most enterprising dealers on the continent. And how many and varied are its different interests. Here can be seen in the summer season the inland shipping, laden with grain carried right through, without breaking bulk, from the grain centres of Port Arthur, Duluth, Chicago, Buffalo and Toronto, also hundreds of smaller vessels from all points of the compass, and upon its wharves and sidings railway freight trains, from all parts of the Western continent, filled with cattle, flour grain, dairy produce, &c., &c., all helping with their burdens to load the magnificent fleets of ocean steamers and sailing vessels, from all parts of the world, which throng its spacious harbour. Among the prominent houses engaged in the produce trade in the city is that of Mr. Joseph Ward, who is one of the largest local wholesale dealers in grain, flour and dairy produce. Mr. Ward has been connected with this trade in Montreal from early boyhood, and has throughout identified himself with it. He is a gentleman of large capital and long business experience, and is perhaps the most widely known in the produce trade of the country for the liberal manner in which he conducts his business, and for the high standing of his commercial integrity. His office and warehouses are

situated in the very centre of the trade, opposite St. Ann's Market, being Nos. 321, 323, 325, 327 and 329, Commissioners Street, extending right through to the next street in the rear. The building is a substantial cut-stone structure, having four flats and a large cellar, all of which are used for the storage of produce. The building, of which he is the owner, was re-modelled a few years ago throughout and especially adapted to his trade. It is provided with refrigerators for summer storage, and all goods left with Mr. Ward are kept in prime marketable condition. All kinds of produce and provisions can be procured here, such as butter, cheese, eggs, pork, dressed hogs, lard, tallow, and all kinds of grain, flour, meal, hops, beans, dried fruits, &c., &c. Those who have business relations with Mr. Ward always find him prompt and exact in his dealings. He sells direct to the trade and for export; is a member of the Corn Exchange, and is considered one of the most active and prominent young merchants in this line of trade in Montreal.

Harris, Heenan & Co., Manufacturers of the Cross-Patent Sewed Leather Belting, 124 & 126 Queen St.—Of all manufacturing enterprises which are located in Montreal, the manufacture of leather-belting is one well given to have it perfect in every respect. Mr. A. W. Harris and Mr. John Heenan have had many years experience as mannfacturers of belting and have as yet found nothing that equals the Patent-stitched Belt, which is destined to come into universal use.

Cardinal & Co., Merchant Tailors, 1633, Notre Dame Street.—Among the popular and prominent tailors of Montreal are Messrs. N. Cardinal & Co., who conduct business at No. 1633, Notre Dame Street. The principal, Mr. L. N. Cardinal, is a practical cutter, and the firm have achieved a wide celebrity as being one among the leaders of gentlemen's fashions in the city. The premises occupied are fitted up with neatness and tastefully arranged, and are well stocked with a large and valuable assortment of English, Scotch and French woollens for suitings; broadcloth, &c., of their own importation, which they cut and make to order in the most fashionable styles at moderate prices. The firm control a large custom trade, derived from among the merchants and citizens, by whom they are endorsed and recommended for their taste and skill in making perfect fitting stylish clothing. Mr. L. N. Cardinal is of Canada and of French descent. He is well and favourably known to the whole community, and popular with all who patronise him.



placed, and none but the experienced can form any idea of the extent this article enters into the make up of the mills and various manufacturing establishments. Of all the various articles that have been used for belts, nothing has yet been found equal to leather, and those known as the "Cross" Patent Sewed Leather Belting are indeed the acme of perfection. These belts are manufactured by Harris, Heenan & Co., and always present a smooth unbroken surface to the pulley, are more pliable and slipless, and as every part of the belt touches the pulley, no power is lost. The belt will not stretch, as it is stretched longitudinally from end to end by double lock-stitched, waxed thread and guaranteed to transmit one-quarter more power and to practically last fully twice as long as a riveted belt. It runs without a quiver, and, therefore, saves the force lost by the fluctuations of other belts; runs straighter and smoother and never fails to give the most perfect satisfaction, as is endorsed by the number of unsolicited testimonials received by the firm from the leading manufacturers of the city and different parts of the Dominion. These belts were patented March 20, 1882, and have been manufactured by the firm since 1883. In manufacturing the belt, none but the best imported English oak tanned leather is used, and great care is

Kemp, Edy & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Plain, Stamped and Japanned Tinware, 474, St. Paul and 291, Commissioners Streets.—A prominent representative house, and one of the most important in this line of business in Montreal, is that of the firm of Kemp, Edy & Co., importers and wholesale merchants, dealing in plain, stamped and japanned tinware, house furnishing goods, tinsmiths' trimmings and supplies, &c., and who are also manufacturers and general agents in Canada for the Adam and Westlake "Monarch" Oil and Gas Stoves. The firm are also sole agents in the Dominion for Andrew B. Hendryx & Co.'s bird cages, of New Haven, Conn. The firm manufacture McGuire's "Star" adjustable stove pipe thimbles, and are carrying on a large business with the city and surrounding sections of country, having commercial men in the Lower Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The co-partners are Mr. A. E. Kemp and H. O. Edy, who, during a long residence in the city, have become thoroughly identified with it, and have established a business which is alike creditable to themselves and to Montreal. They are upright merchants, and the trade, when making up their stocks, will find it to their advantage to give this house attention, as the firm are always able to offer the very best inducements in the finest class of goods.

de B. Macdonald & Co., Manufacturers of Hoop Skirts, Bustles, &c., 481 St. Paul Street.—Hoop skirts, bustles, &c., which were universally worn some twenty years ago, have again been brought into use by the freaks of Dame Fashion, and to meet the demand made by the trade, a number of manufacturing establishments have been put in operation in different parts of the Dominion. The first to introduce the manufacture of these articles in Canada was the firm of de B. Macdonald & Co., who established the business in 1860, giving employment to 300 persons, and who continued it until 1872, giving up the business when the use of the hoop skirt and bustle "went out." But as history repeats itself, so do fashions, and the hoop skirt and the bustle once more reign supreme. As this firm was the first introduce the manufacture in the Dominion and had brought the styles, as well as the finish of the articles turned out to the highest state of perfection, and was considered the leader in this line of production, it has again begun operations and placed on the market several lines of the most stylish and desirable goods which find favor with the trade in all parts of Canada. The firm began operations in July, 1884, and since then have established a large trade. They refer to the wholesale dry goods trade, who recommend the goods, and who find a ready sale for all that is produced. Messrs. de B. Macdonald & Co. manufacture fine hoop skirts, bustles, also dress and corset springs, and in the manufactory employ a large force of operatives. The goods are the best in the market, and as the prices are low, always meet with a ready sale. Messrs. de B. Macdonald & Co. have had a longer experience in this line of manufacture in Canada than any other, and as they are recommended and endorsed by the wholesale dry goods trade, their goods will always be found strictly as represented, first-class in every respect. The firm will furnish, on application, illustrated patterns and price list from which orders can be given quite as well as from samples.

Leopold Galarneau, Commission Merchant, Wines, &c., 350 St. Paul Street.—Among those engaged in business as commission merchants in wines, brandies and liquors there are no others more prominent than Mr. Leopold Galarneau, 350 St. Paul Street, who is the representative of some of the best wine houses in the world. The

Pemartin Sherries and Sandeman Ports have a world-wide reputation. The Delbeck & Co Champagnes, which Mr. Galarneau introduced into Canada about three years ago, is making its way nobly, owing to the intrinsic quality of the wine. The Delbeck is most popular in the United States, and the Delmonico restaurant in New York consumes alone from 100 to 150 cases monthly of these wines. Madeiras (Leacock & Co.) are the very best in the market, and as the taste for Madeira is fast returning, these wines cannot fail to make their mark. Apart from these, Mr. Galarneau has agencies for almost every description of wines and liquors. He accepted the agency of Messrs. J. Prunier & Co., Cognac, who are introducing their Brandies in Canada for the first time. They have so far shipped to all parts of the world, and do an extensive trade with England, Ireland, Norway and Sweden, and the Australian colonies. Mr. Galarneau also represents one of the finest houses in crystallized and glacés fruits, Messrs. Lucardie & Maingay, of Apt. These gentlemen ship the highest class of crystallized fruits, and are among the first in the trade. Mr. Galarneau keeps a full and complete stock of goods on hand, and obtains as required, from the Custom House, such as are required by the trade. He is agent in Canada for the following European houses: Sandeman, Buck & Co. (Pemartin), Xerez, Sherries; Sandeman & Co., Oporto, Ports; Sandeman Bros., Lisbon, Bucellas; Delbeck & Co., Reims, Champagnes; Leacock & Co., Madeira, Madeira Wines; Crooke Bros. & Co., Malaga, Sherries; Carey & Co., Alicante, Spanish Reds; Gordon & Co., London, Gins and Orange Bitters; J. Prunier & Co., Cognac, Brandies; Seurin Freres, Bourdeaux, Clarets; P. Clermont & Cie., Bourdeaux, Clarets; Alex'r Seignette, La Rochelle, Brandies; E. Alusse, Cognac, Brandies; Lucardie & Maingay, Rotterdam, Gins; L. Rambaud & Marliagues, Apt, Glacés and Crystallized Fruits; Hy. White & Co., London, Red Heart Rum: Laidlaw & Sandeman, Galashiels, Scotch Whiskey; DePossel Fils, Marseilles, Olive Oil. He supplies a large demand for the above goods, and has a first-class trade with all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Galarneau has resided in Montreal many years, where he has always been popular and held in high regard as a useful merchant and influential citizen. He is also a partner in the firm of P. M. Galarneau & Co., importers of dry goods.

J. C. Spence & Sons, Artists in Stained Glass, Mural Decorations, Art Tiles, Brasses, Church Furniture, Bleury Street.—One of the most popular among the industries of Montreal in the production of artistic stained glass work, which is extensively carried on by the firm of J. C. Spence & Sons, whose establishment is one of the most important in this line of production in the Dominion. The firm have achieved a wide reputation and a wonderful degree of success in designing and executing ecclesiastical and domestic work of every description, and are pronounced the best and most tasteful and artistic workmen in this branch of business in the city. The firm have designed and executed ecclesiastical work for a number of churches in the city and different parts of Canada, also in the United States, particularly in Philadelphia and New York; in the latter city Dr. John Hall's Presbyterian Church among numerous others. They also finish stained glass of all kinds for buildings and dwellings, and make a specialty of mural work, furnishing art tiles and brasses for church service, and also artistic church furniture. Mr. J. C. Spence is from England. He came to Canada more than thirty years ago, and has always been engaged in his present business. He is experienced and practical, and as a designer of artistic and beautiful effects is not surpassed by any other. In business he is ably assisted by his sons and co-partners, W. R. and H. J. Spence, both of whom are of Montreal. They are young, enterprising business men, of fine talents, and

are popular with all who know them. Among the many works executed are:—Methodist Church and St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N.B.; Catholic Church, Brockville; Cathedral, Antigonish, N.S., and various churches in all parts of the Dominion.

William Ewing & Co., Successors to Ewing Brothers, Seed Merchants, 142 McGill Street.—Actively engaged in the seed business is the firm of Wm. Ewing & Co., located at No. 142 McGill Street, who, as seed merchants, have attained a wide celebrity throughout the whole Dominion. The business was originally established and conducted by the Ewing Bros., but since 1881 has been carried on by Mr. Wm. Ewing, one of the founders of the business, together with Mr. J. H. Davison and Mr. Wm, Graham. In the selection of seeds the firm are careful to obtain only those of the best quality, and for the purpose of testing all seeds they have special facilities. They make a special business of importing and growing choice vegetable and flower seeds, and do a large business in heavy seeds, such as clover and timothy, and seed grain of all descriptions, which find their way to every section of Canada. The house is one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Dominion, and sends out each year several millions packages of seeds, all of which are recommended as reliable and guaranteed to be as represented. The members of the firm are honorable gentlemen and worthy citizens, who have, by their liberal system of fair dealing, which has ever characterized their transactions, earned a reputation deserved.

M. McKenzie & Co., Importers of Marine Stores, Ship Chandlery, Roofing Materials, etc., etc., No. 4 and 6 Grey Nun street.—Montreal is essentially a maritime city and, as a matter of course, there are those who make a special business of supplying marine stores and ship chandlery goods. Among these is the firm of Messrs. M. McKenzie & Co., the oldest house in the business, having been established in 1857. The firm are extensive importers of and dealers in cotton and linen canvas and duck, flags, bunting, fishing nets and twines, rope, oakum, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, paints, oils, paper stock, roofing and sheathing felts, etc., etc. Everything conceivable in the way of marine stores and ship chandlery goods can be procured there. The facilities of the house are not surpassed by any other similar concern in the Dominion. Having secured the agencies of the following well known English, Scotch and Irish firms, viz.:—Francis Webster & Sons, Arbroath, Scotland, manufacturers of canvas, twines, etc.; J. & N. Stuart, Musselburgh, Scotland, patent net, hemp and cotton manufacturers; Anglo-American Oakum Company, Liverpool, England, manufacturers of oakum; the Belfast Rope Company, Belfast, Ireland, manufacturers of bolt, tarred and Manilla rope, enables them to offer these goods to the trade free from the expense of middle handling. They do not confine their business to the Dominion, but export largely to all parts of the United States. The members of the firm are M. McKenzie and A. Hamilton, who are thoroughly conversant with all details of the business. All these advantages combine to make their position in the trade a leading one. With an established reputation, an extended experience of years, and a determination to import only the most reliable goods, it is not a matter of surprise that this house has met with a success as marked and widespread as it has deserved, while the liberal method upon which their business is conducted tends greatly to increase from year to year its influence and popularity.

James Thomson, Upholsterer, Cabinet Maker, House Furnishing and General Decorator, 227, St. James Street.—One of the leading houses engaged in the above important branch of industry in Montreal is that of Mr. James Thompson, which has been established many years, and enjoys distinction as being one of the most reliable in this line of business in the city. The premises at No. 227, St. James Street have a depth of about 126 feet, the warerooms being well supplied with an extensive assortment of rich, elegant cabinet ware and furniture *en suite*, which is upholstered in the highest style of the art. As a cabinet maker Mr. Thomson has a wide celebrity, and executes the finest kind of work in all the leading and most fashionable styles in modern and antique designs. Upholstering is also an important feature of his business, as is also the decoration of dwellings and house finishing, in which branch he stands without a peer, his services always being in demand by the leading representative citizens. Mr. Thomson is from Scotland, his native place, and for many years has resided and been identified with the general business interests of Montreal. He enjoys the regard and esteem of all who have business dealings with him.

G. H. Kendall & Co., Machinists, Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Monitor Coal-Oil Stoves, 517 Lagauchetière Street.—Among the well-known manufacturers of the city is the firm of G. H. Kendall & Co., machinists and sole manufacturers of the Patent Monitor coal-oil and gas stoves. The factory is located in the large building at No. 517 Lagauchetière Street, contains all the requisite machinery and appliances, and is conducted in a thorough systematic manner. The "Monitor" oil stove is made in several sizes, single and double, and is, without exception, the most perfect and economical oil stove ever brought before the public. The new 7. A. "Evening" gas stove, for burning illuminating gas, is also a complete and perfect stove, and is in use throughout the city and different parts of Canada. It is endorsed and recommended for its simplicity and the admirable manner it will roast or bake, and the great satisfaction it gives in the way of economy and perfection as the most complete gas stove ever invented. Mr. G. H. Kendall is a practical machinist, and as a business man enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who have business relations with him.

L. E. N. Pratte, Pianos and Organs, 1676 Notre Dame Street.—Among those who have greatly promoted and fostered the musical tastes of the people there are probably none more prominent than Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, the popular dealer in high class pianos and organs. Mr. Pratte has been established in this business for the past ten years and his business has steadily advanced in importance until it has culminated in his achieving a position as one among the leading and most reliable dealers in pianos and organs in the city. The warerooms are large and spacious and have a width of 30, with a depth of 100 feet, four flats, in which there is always displayed at least 100 pianos and organs. Mr. Pratte is the sole agent for the Dominion Organ and Piano Co's instruments of Bowmanville, Ontario, which are acknowledged to be the best made in Canada, and equal to many of the best imported instruments, an evidence of which is shown in the number of first prize medals that have been received from various exhibitions in different parts of the world. He is also agent for the Hazelton Bros. pianos of New York, which are unequalled in tone, touch, design or finish. These are shown in fifteen different styles; also the renowned Kranich & Bach pianos of New York. Among pianos and organs also to be found here are several of the most famous instruments

from Europe and the United States. Mr. Pratte has now with him two younger brothers who have studied the art of piano making in the best factories in the United States and Canada for about three years, and who are, besides, good musicians. He is in a position to select instruments which are bound to give entire satisfaction to his select class of customers. Persons desirous of seeing the latest novelties and inventions in all kinds of musical instruments from Europe and the United States will find them at Mr. Pratte's establishment. Particular attention is also given to artistic tuning and action and tone regulating and also repairing pianos and organs. Mr. Pratte is well known to the citizens of Montreal and has distinctly proven that he possesses the spirit of enterprise that cannot but lead to increased success in the future. He is courteous and obliging and popular with all who deal with him.

M. P. Heany, Boots and Shoes, 53 St. Lawrence Main Street.—One of the well-known business men in Montreal is Mr. M. P. Heany, the popular boot and shoe manufacturer, who is located at No. 53 St. Lawrence Main Street, in a large and handsome store, which is fitted up with plate-glass windows and all the accessories of a first-class establishment. Here will always be found a full and complete assortment of all kinds of boots and shoes for men, women, and children, in all grades, from the finest kid to the heavy kip boot, made up in all the latest fashionable styles. In his ample workshop, which is well fitted up with the best modern appliances known to the business, is also engaged an efficient staff of workmen. Special attention is given to custom work of all kinds, and it is doubtful if there is another house in the city that can equal Mr. Heany in the perfect satisfaction he always gives his patrons in fine quality goods at popular prices. Mr. Heany's long experience gives him a perfect knowledge of the wants of the public, and that he is prepared to meet all demands with promptness, and to guarantee satisfaction in every case, the volume of business which he transacts amply testifies. The stock of goods carried is large and complete, including all the leading fashionable styles, and will bear the most critical examination. Mr. Heany is a young man of business ability and enterprise, and during a successful career has won the esteem and confidence of all having business transactions with him, and is prominent in commercial and social circles.

Wm. Muir & Son, Dealers in all kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, Office, 187 St. James Street, Coal Warehouse, 1212 Olier Street. Telephone communication with Office and Warehouse.—In a comprehensive review of the important commercial advantages of Montreal, the extensive business conducted by Wm. Muir & Son, the well known dealers in anthracite and bituminous coals, may well claim mention. It was established about five years ago by Wm. Muir, who has since associated with him his son, W. E. Muir, and controls a trade extending throughout the city and surrounding section. The facilities for supplying the demands are all that could be desired, a storage yard under cover, and warehouse with a capacity of several thousand tons is located on the bank of the canal where they have their own steam derrick and hoist direct from barges into their yards, and the firm have intimate business relations with the principal miners and shippers of Scranton, Lehigh and Lackawanna coals, and also agents for the Glen Boy Mining Co. of Cape Britain, N.S., and can always supply all demands either by the car load, boat load or ton at the lowest quotations. A special business is made of preparing anthracite coal, which before leaving the coal warehouse, is carefully screened and delivered dry and clean. Mr. William Muir & Son are well-known residents of Montreal and will be found prompt, liberal and enterprising gentlemen, and are always prepared to offer advantages to those who deal with them in the best quality coal at the lowest prices.

Edgar Judge, Wholesale Dealer in Flour, Grain, and Mill Feed, 464 St. Paul Street.—The trade in flour, grain, etc., is an important one in Montreal, among the prominent representative wholesale dealers being Mr. Edgar Judge, who has been identified with it a number of years and controls a large trade with the city and other sections of the surrounding country. He makes a specialty of the fruit trade of Canadian manufacture, and also thosefrom the Western States,—and also deals extensively in grain and mill feed. Mr. Judge has resided in Montreal many years, and is one of the best known of the permanent business men and citizens, and is highly regarded for his liberality and public spirit.

W. A. Dyer & Co., Druggists, 14-16 Phillips Square, corner of St. Catharine Street.—There is no branch of business of greater importance to a community than that of the druggist and pharmacist, and no establishment has a higher reputation than that of W. A. Dyer & Co. on Phillips Square, which is the most popular in that fashionable part of the city. The store is fitted up with care, and is complete in all its departments. Handsome plate-glass showcases and ornamental counter add to its attraction, and the admirable manner in which it is arranged reflects the highest credit on the skill and good taste of the firm. The assortment of drugs is complete, which, together with toilet requisites and all the standard proprietary preparations and those articles required by physicians in their practice, are always to be found here. The firm are practical, thoroughly educated chemists, and give personal attention to compounding prescriptions, which is done with care and skill. A specialty is also made of difficult formulæ. Messrs. W. A. Dyer & Co. stand high among the honorable members of the pharmaceutical fraternity of the Dominion.

J. E. Doyle & Co., Manufacturers and Importers of Corks, Capsules, Corking Machines, Tinfoil, Bottling Wax and Wire, No. 434 St. James Street West.—Among the business establishments of Montreal that of the firm of J. E. Doyle & Co., importers and manufacturers of corks, holds a prominent position and is deserving of more than a passing notice in a review of the general commercial industries of the city. The office and saleroom and factory are located at No. 434 St. James Street. The building is large and spacious and is arranged with a due regard to facilitate business transactions. A large force of workmen is employed in manufacturing corks of all sizes for all purposes, and the firm carry on a large business in cork-wood and manufactured corks for bottlers, druggists, &c. They also keep in stock, capsules, corking machines, tinfoil, bottling wax and wire. Corks of any size are cut to order with promptness and all business is conducted upon a sound, liberal, honourable basis. In order to meet demands in the western section of the Dominion a house has been established at Toronto, where a large business is also being carried on. Mr. J. E. Doyle and Mr P. Freyseng, the members of the firm, are practical, reliable business men, whose establishment is the largest and most important in its line of manufacture in Canada, and which greatly adds to the importance of any industrial thrift and enterprise of the city of Montreal.

British American Dyeing Co. Head Office and Works, 2431 to 2435 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal; City Office, 221 McGill Street; East End Office, No. 693 Catherine Street; Western Office, 90 King Street East, Toronto; 162 Sparks Street, Ottawa; 91 John Street, Quebec; and 290 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Joseph Allen, Managing Partner.—An immense business is carried on in Montreal in dyeing and finishing goods. The leading and largest establishment engaged in it is that known as the British American Dyeing Company, which has gained a wide reputation and become familiar as the Gold Medalist Dyers, on account of the company having received many medals (amongst them one fine gold one) at all the great exhibitions throughout the Dominion. The business was established in 1861, and from that time the works have been enlarged and branch houses and agencies established in all parts of the Dominion The works, which are at No. 2431 to 2435 Notre Dame, are the most extensive in the country. The building is substantially built, and is provided with every appliance and facility, including steam power and all the various machines used

for the purpose of turning out first-class work, most of the machinery being constructed from designs furnished by Mr. Joseph Allen, the managing partner, who has had many years experience in the business, and has visited all the great dyeing establishments in England, Germany, France and the United States. The facilities are such that all work is promptly done and executed in the highest style of the art. In the establishment seventy hands are employed, and the business of the company comes from as far West as Winnipeg, and East as Halifax. A special business is made of dyeing and finishing silk, satin, woollens, poplin, ribbons, laces, veilings, feathers, fringes, velvets, and all kinds dress goods, tweeds, cloakings, cloths, gloves, etc., for the trade, which is done in the most skilful manner, giving the goods the appearance of being new. This branch of the business is conducted on a large scale. Another branch of the business is dyeing and cleaning ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel without taking apart; a specialty of gentlemen's light summer suits, and also kid gloves, and dyeing and curling feathers, woolen cloaks, etc.; and so well is the work performed that all defects are entirely removed. The company is the largest of the line in the Dominion, and has invested a capital of $50,000 in the business. As an evidence of the high character of the work done, it is only necessary to state that ten first-prize diplomas were awarded to the firm as follows:—Montreal, 1868, 1873, 1880 and 1881; Toronto, 1878, 1879 and 1881; Ottawa, 1879; Quebec, 1877; London, 1881; also one gold medal and three bronze medals. Mr. Joseph Allen is managing partner, and Mr. George Young special partner. Mr. Allen, who attends to the practical department of the business, is from England originally, and is a practical finisher of textiles of many years' experience. During a long residence in Montreal he has built up a large business and has gained a high position in commercial and social circles, in all his business transactions being found upright and straightforward. The company have offices at 90 King Street, East Toronto; 162 Sparks Street, Ottawa; 91 John Street, Quebec; 290 Dundas Street, London, Ont.; and the following agencies:—J. C. Overall, Belleville; Renner & Whittaker, Bowmanville; Hamilton McArthur, Cornwall; Mrs. Dixon, 115 York Street, Hamilton; Mrs. Connor, Sherbrooke; James Fitzgerald, St. Catherines; P. D. Dean, St. Thomas; Miss Belle Bondy, Three Rivers; Miss Vallée, Coaticook; Mrs. Dreardon, Richmond; Miss M. A. Leferriere, Berthier; John Leggett, Ormstown; W. Heap, Owen Sound; Mrs. G. C. Archer, Pembroke; Miss Henderson, Cobourg; J. Hoffman, Port Hope; Neilson & Co., Brockville, and many thers.

P. A. Milloy, Fashionable Tailor, 1903 Notre Dame Street.—The excellent and well conducted establishment of Mr. P. A. Milloy, fashionable tailor of No. 1903 Notre Dame Street, is one of the best known among the first class merchant tailoring establishments in that thoroughfare and is liberally patronized by a large class of the community. As a merchant tailor, Mr. Milloy occupies a prominent position, and is considered among the best in the city. His experience extends over many years and he can always please those who favour him with their custom. A large stock of superb goods of both English and French production is always to be found upon his table, and those who desire to be well and fashionably dressed will find just what they want at his establishment, at prices that cannot fail to meet their views as regards economy. Mr Milloy is well and favourably known to the whole community, and as a business man, a correct cutter and first class merchant tailor, is not surpassed by any other in the whole city of Montreal.

J. R. Clogg & Co., Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Canadian Fruits, 169 McGill Street and Bonsecours Market, Montreal; 17 & 19 Sault-au-Matelot Street, Quebec.—Among the most prominent commission merchants in the city is the firm of J. R. Clogg & Co., who as importers and wholesale dealers in foreign and Canadian fruits, are considered the largest and most reliable house in the trade. All kinds of foreign fruits from Spain, Sicily, the West Indies, Central America and the States are imported direct by the firm, who are also extensively engaged in handling Canadian fruits and produce. As importers and commission merchants the firm stand high and controls one of the largest trades that comes into Montreal, while they also ship goods to different sections of the Dominion. The office and warehouse is at No. 169 McGill St. A stand is also occupied in the Bonsecours Market and there is a branch house at 17-19 Sault-au- Matelot Street, Quebec. The general management of the business devolves upon Mr. J. R. Clogg, who is a wide awake, active business man, fully alive to the wants of the trade and knowing exactly how to meet the requirements of all who have business dealings with him. He is popular in commercial circles and held in the highest estimation by the whole community.

Chas. Lacaille & Co., Grocery Merchants, Wines, Liquors, &c., Wholesale and Retail, No. 329 St. Paul Street.—Prominent among firms in the grocery trade in Montreal is the house of Chas. Lacaille & Co., importers and dealers in all kinds of staple and fancy groceries, choice China and Japan teas, also wines and liquors. The house has been established during the past thirty years and is regarded by the trade as one of the most reliable to deal with and substantial in the city. The premises consist of a large, handsome stone building at No. 329 St. Paul Street, which is admirably arranged in every respect for business purposes. A full and complete assortment of goods is always carried, and prices are quoted at the very lowest market rates. The trade is derived from the city and the surrounding sections of country, and the honourable, upright manner in which the house has always been conducted has made it one of the most popular in the city. Mr. Charles Lacaille is a native of the Dominion and one of the most prominent among the French merchants of Montreal. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and as a useful, influential merchant and citizen holds a high position in commercial and social circles.

W. Scott & Son, Importers and Dealers in Oil Paintings, Water Colour Drawings, Etchings and Fine Engravings, Eastern Goods, 1747 Notre Dame Street.—Among the noted and most interesting establishments in Montreal is that of the firm of W. Scott & Son, Importers and Dealers in Oil Paintings, Eastern Goods, etc., at No. 1747 Notre Dame street, and who is also a manufacturer and dealer in fine artistic cabinet ware at No. 1746½ on the same thoroughfare. The collection of goods carried on by the firm is so numerous that it would be almost impossible to specify them, the elegant stock combining richness, beauty and utility, and comprising oil paintings and water colours by artists of acknowledged ability of Europe and America, as well as some of the old masters, together with etchings and fine line steel engravings; Oriental carpets, rugs, mats, and a general line of Eastern goods; also bronzed statuettes and rare *objets d'art* of almost every description, as well as artistic cabinet-ware and rich, handsome furniture, upholstered in the highest style of the art, picture frames, mirrors, etc., are among the rich and varied articles to be found at the establishment. Mr. W. Scott established this business many years ago, and is popular as a business man and has always enjoyed success. He is familiar with art and artistic productions, and at his establishment has some rare art goods that are well worth examination and inspection. He has associated with him his son, Mr. W. A. Scott, a young man of fine talents and culture, who is popular with every one having dealings with the house. Mr. W. Scott, the founder of the house, has travelled much in foreign countries, and will be found an agreeable gentleman, who can impart much valuable information with regard to art and artistic productions, ancient and modern.

Vulcan Boiler Works, W. C. White, corner Nazareth and Brennan Streets.—One of the most complete establishments in Montreal for turning out boiler work is that known as the "Vulcan Boiler Works," of which Mr. W. C. White is the proprietor. The works are at the corner of Nazareth and Brennan Streets, and are furnished with all the modern appliances, machinery and tools, peculiarly constructed and adapted to the work carried on. Mr. White has been established in business upwards of twenty years, and during a successful career has made many improvements in the premises, which were necessitated by the advancement of the times. He employs such power and machinery as are consistent with modern ideas, and turns out the very best class of work. He constructs all kinds of stationary locomotives, and marine boilers also iron steamboats and tugs, and bridges, tanks, etc., making a special business of all kinds of boiler and nickel iron work. He has besides a special department for making repairs at moderate prices. Mr. White employs a large force of the most skilled workmen, and carefully looks after all the details of his business. Everything connected with the Vulcan Boiler Works, and the work turned out from the establishment, reflect the highest credit upon Mr. White for the ingenuity, skill and attention to details and the executive ability displayed. Mr. White has resided in Montreal many years, and by his extensive operations has been instrumental in promoting the growth and prosperity of the city. He is popular and influential as a citizen, and well deserves the consideration in which he is held by the whole community.

J. M. Fortier, "Crême de la Crême" Cigar Factory 143, 145 and 147 St. Maurice Street.—Among the elements of interest which characterize the industries of Montreal none deserve more prominent mention than that of cigar making. It is one giving employment to a large number of operatives, and in many cases forms an important item in estimating the manufacturing and commercial importance of this enterprising city. One of the leading establishments engaged in this line of production is that known as the "Crême de la Crême" Cigar Factory, which is owned and conducted by J. M. Fortier, who has been long prominently identified with the business, and since 1877 proprietor of this celebrated factory, which has gained an enviable reputation for the standard character of the goods manufactured, which are sold to the trade throughout the Dominion from Prince Edward's Island to British Columbia, while many thousands are exported to Europe, where they are esteemed and appreciated for their excellent flavour and purity. Among the special brands manufactured are the "Crême de la Crême," "Canvas Back," "Noisy Boys," and others, which constitute a line of goods not to be surpassed in quality by any other manufactured in Montreal or in the Dominion. Mr. Fortier, from his long experience in the business, and his being thoroughly posted as to all matters connected with this line of production and an excellent judge of the stock used, has succeeded in giving the public an honest cigar worthy the good opinion of those who are judges of the article, and to scrupulously maintain the quality of his brands. His object is to continue to improve them, and the large trade he enjoys proves conclusively that he has succeeded, his business being steadily increasing. The factory building is a large three-storey brick structure, of 44 x 66 feet dimensions, in which from 300 to 350 hands are constantly employed, and which is fitted and furnished with every appliance and facility so as to meet all the demands of the trade. Mr. Fortier also handles the best quality leaf tobacco, including Havana and Sumatra, and controls a large trade in that line. He is a native of Montreal, and one of the most prominent among the influential business men and citizens. To the trade it should be said that all transactions with Mr. Fortier will be found to be conducted upon the soundest principles of commercial integrity. Each season Mr. Fortier visits Havana to make purchases of tobacco, and has every advantage for receiving the finest goods that are grown in Cuba. In January of this year he received twelve car loads of 200,000 lbs., and in March fourteen car loads of 260,000 lbs., one

f the largest importations of Cuban tobacco ever before rought into Canada. Its arrival made quite a sensation n the city as it was drawn through the streets on sleighs f the G.T. Railway.

Hall & Scott, Confectioners and Caterers, St. Catherine Street, cor. McGill College Avenue.—An important business and one conducted on a large scale by the firm of Hall & Scott is that of supplying confectionery, fine cakes, &c., all those articles for parties and entertainments. Messrs. Hall & Scott have been engaged in this special business a number of years and are the recognized leading caterers and confectioners of the city, numbering among their patrons, the leading families in the West end. In the winter of 1884-1885 the firm moved into the handsome building at the corner of St. Catherine and McGill College Ave., which was designed and especially arranged for business purposes. The building presents an ornamental façade and in height is 4 storeys surmounted by a tower, forming one of the conspicuous features of the fashionable section of the city in which it is located. The first floor is attractively fitted up with plate glass windows, show cases and is used as the store and lunch parlors. Every convenience for comfort is provided and the parlors are furnished in the most elegant and luxurious style. The second floor is also attractively furnished and is specially designed for private parties' supper rooms or banquets and also for dancing purposes. In the basement is located the bakery, which is well equipped with the newest and modern appliances for cake baking and manufacturing confectionery for which the firm have become famous, Messrs. Hall & Scott provide anything for wedding parties. "*dejeuners*," "at home," "5 o'clock tea," receptions, &c., either at private residences or at their spacious parlors. Their services are always in demand by the fashionable residents, and they were especially honored on the occasion of the Marquis of Lorne's ball given in Montreal. Messrs. Robert Hall and Alex. Scott are both enterprising gentlemen, who hold a high position in the community and are held in high regard by all who know them.

C. Fitts & Co., Cracker, Bread and Biscuit Manufacturers, 142 Inspector Street, Montreal. — The extent which many of the industries of Montreal have attained during the past quarter of a century is owing, not only to the material growth of the place, but in a great measure to the enterprise and activity displayed by those who conduct them, and to the standard quality of the products offered for sale. Among those establishments which have become popular and prominent and now take a foremost rank in their line of manufacture is that of the firm of C. Fitts & Co., bread, cracker and biscuit bakers. This house has been established upwards of fifty-eight years, and from the date of its inception has always enjoyed a wide popularity for the general excellence of its productions. It has grown to be one of the largest bakeries in this part of Canada. The plant is situated on Inspector St., the building being a spacious and handsome one. The machinery with which it is replete embraces every improvement or novel advantage known to the most advanced, and adds greatly to the perfection of the bread, cakes and crackers manufactured, as well as the rapidity with which these necessaries of life are turned out. The bread is made from the finest flour, and is noted for its purity and richness in those qualities requisite in first-class, wholesome, nutritious food. Crackers and biscuits are made both plain and fancy, and are eagerly appreciated by the public, the demand being large and widespread, the custom coming from private families, hotels, restaurants, &c., throughout the city, and also from the adjoining sections of country. Mr. W. A. Winfield, who conducts the business, has been connected with the house many years, and his career has always been a useful and prosperous one. By his enterprise and liberality he has become one of the well-known, prominent, useful business men and citizens of Montreal.

Dominion Type Foundry, the only Type Foundry in Canada, commenced in 1830, 15 Chenneville Street, Montreal.—Montreal has the credit of having within its limits the only type foundry in Canada. It was established as far back as 1830 by Guerin & Ford, and in 1872, in order to meet the demands of the trade, the present company was formed, the officers and directors of which are Alex. Murray, President; R. G. Starke, Vice-President; Hon. Thos. Ryan, Alex. Buntin, James Simpson, W. J. Macdonell, and D. J. Rees, Directors, gentlemen well and favourably known, and who occupy prominent positions in commercial and financial circles. The company have always maintained a high reputation for manufacturing the best quality of type, and conduct a large business with all parts of Canada, the productions being noted for superiority and excellence, and pronounced perfect and equal to the best manufactured on the continent. From the time of its inception the business has grown to wonderful proportions, and the demand for the type is steadily increasing. Among the type made are agate, nonpareil, minion, brevier, bourgeois, long primer, small pica, pica, english, great primer, double small pica, double pica, double english, double great primer, canon, &c. The company also manufacture leads, brass rules, galleys, &c., and furnish printing office furniture, including stands, imposing stones, cabinets, racks, cases, sticks, inks, presses; in fact all articles required in a well regulated newspaper, book, or job office. They are agents for R. Hoe & Co., New York, the "Peerless," "Gordon," and "Universal" job presses, the celebrated "Reliance" Wharfedale, and all other kinds of presses made; and for C. Eneu Johnson & Co., W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Co., and J. H. Bonnell & Co., and keep a full line of their inks in stock. Type and all the requisites are furnished at as low prices as can be had from any other manufacturer or dealer on the continent. All orders are promptly and correctly filled, and fonts are guaranteed to be well assorted, and full satisfaction is given. The company is also sole agent for the Dominion for The Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Company of Philadelphia, and furnish the type without an addition of the tariff to their prices. The Dominion Type Foundry is in the full tide of success, and keeps a large force of skilled workmen constantly engaged, who are assisted by new and improved machinery in meeting the demand. The establishment is thoroughly equipped, and in all its departments is furnished with all the modern improved appliances for the production of the most perfect type. Mr. P. A. Crosby the manager, is a gentleman having a comprehensive knowledge of this line of manufacture, and looks after the interest of the company in the most satisfactory manner.

J. C. Parker, Boot and Shoe Dealer, 110 McGill Street.—Among the well known boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers in Montreal is Mr. J. C. Parker, whose store, No. 110 McGill Street, familiarly known as the "Burning boot," a name arising from the fact that the gas jets in the window form a boot, and when lighted produces a unique effect. The store is large and spacious, and is arranged with a due regard to facilitate business and

the convenience of customers. The lines of goods carried embraces every desrciption of boots and shoes for men, women, and children, and include those of his own and the best manufacturers in the Dominion and the States. In gentlemen's wear he has fine calf boots and shoes and gaiters, and for ladies everything that is new, fashionable and stylish, which have been carefully selected, and are sold at remarkably low prices. Mr. Parker also manufactures custom work and has gained a wide reputation for first-class workmanship, excellence of materials, style and perfect fitting boots and shoes. He also attends to repairing, and, as a reliable business man, will be found upright and honorable in all his dealings. Others imitate our trade signs, but the old place is at 110 McGill Street.

S. R Parsons, Furniture, Upholstery and Bedding, 1813 and 1815 Notre Dame street, near McGill Street.—One of the largest among the old established popular furniture establishments in Montreal is that of Mr. S. R. Parsons, which occupies the double building at Nos. 1813—1815 Notre Dame street. The premises are of the most extensive character and consist of store and spacious warerooms, in which is displayed a large and varied assortment of furniture of every description which is sold at prices that will compete, in all cases, with those of any other house in the city. Fine parlor and chamber and dining-room and library furniture is a specialty with this house, the varied lines of this class of goods being of the finest, consisting of modern and antique design, upholstered in the highest style of the art. In the upholstery department a number of expert artists is employed and particular attention is given to this branch. Bedding also forms a feature of the business, an immense stock being in view of every kind. Mr. Parsons has long been a resident of Montreal and is well known to the whole community, which precludes the necessity of any personal comment. It is but justice to him to say, however, that he is a liberal, honorable gentleman to deal with and one of the public spirited citizens of Montreal, whose extensive furniture house is one of the largest and most important in Canada.

Joseph Fortier, Manufacturing Stationer, 256 & 258 St. James street.—The important position occupied by Montreal as the Metropolis of the Dominion and as a great commercial centre, makes the study of the separate industries an interesting one. In this connection, a few words concerning the establishment of Mr. Joseph Fortier, the well known manufacturing stationer will be of interest to many. Established many years ago, Mr. Fortier has succeeded in building up a large trade, and has constantly on the road a number of commercial travelers to represent his house. He manufactures everything in the line of stationery, including blank books, from the massive book ledger to the pocket memorandum book, also envelopes, and a great variety of articles almost too numerous to mention, and deals in all kinds of goods belonging to the trade at both wholesale and retail. In the line of albums he has a large and elegant assortment, also, picture cards, photos, and fancy goods. The assortment, includes all articles required for commercial or for the library and family use. Mr. Fortier, during a long residence in the city, has gained a wide popularity as a useful merchant and citizen. He is fully alive to the requirements of the trade and conducts business affairs upon the highest standard of commercial integrity. His establishment has become one of the most prominent among the reliable, substantial houses of the city. He is prominent in financial and commercial circles and has taken an active interest in "Carnival" affairs and in the winter sports of the people. The premises occupied comprise a large building, which is well finished and provided with every facility for turning out first class work in his line of manufacture. A large force of work people are employed and all orders receive prompt attention.

Willis & Co., Sole Contractors Wanzer Sewing Machines, Pianos, Organs, &c., 1824 Notre Dame street.—One of the most successful business enterprises of Montreal is that of Messrs. Willis & Co., who are the wholesale agents for the Wanzer Sewing Machine, manufactured at Hamilton, Ontario, the renowned Genuine Bell Organ, manufactured at Guelph, Ontario, and the celebrated Uxbridge Organ, made at that place, Ontario. The business conducted by the firm was established in 1875 by Mr. A. P. Willis, who, in 1881, associated with him his brother Robert Willis. The celebrated "Wanzer" Sewing machine, for which the firm are agents is one of the best and most perfect machines made in the world. It is made in four sizes, which are known as the "Wanzer" series, viz.;—The Wanzer "B," lock-stitch sewing machine, to work by hand or foot; the Wanzer "C," which is noiseless, rapid, the space under the arm being very large, all the working parts being of hardened steel, and all so adjusted that after several years of use a few turns of the screws will tighten the parts loosened by wear; the Wanzer "E," with wheel feed, for leather work and heavy manufacturing; the Wanzer "F," with reversible feed, for family use and light manufacturing. These machines have been brought into direct competition with those of other manufacture, and have invariably been pronounced in many respects superior to them all, as an evidence of this it should be stated that the Wanzer Sewing Machines received the following unprecedented distinctions at the Vienna Exhibition, 1873: Two medals of merit, a distinction not obtained by any other sewing machine at the Exhibition. A grand silver medal for the best family sewing machine. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria conferred upon Mr. R. M. Wanzer the Iron Cross and knighted him with the order of Francis Joseph the First for his services in the sewing machine business. These were the highest honors conferred at the Exhibition and Mr. R. M. Wanzer is the only sewing machine manufacturer in Great Britain and its Colonies who received these distinguished honors and the gold medal (highest award). The Judges and Jury of the Centennial Exhibition have awarded to the Wanzer Machines the International medal and diploma for the best lock-stitch sewing machine for family and general use, and the only goldmedal given was obtained by these machines. This was the highest distinction received at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876; also the gold medal at the Great International Health Exhibition held in London, Eng., in 1884. Many thousands of these machines are in use in the Dominion and also in Europe and innumerable testimonials have been received, speaking in the most flattering terms of their superiority. The "Genuine Bell Organs," for which the firm are also agents, are pronounced the finest toned instruments ever constructed. They are made in upwards of 100 different sizes and styles of cases and all are furnished with Scribner's qualifying tubes. W. Bell & Co., the manufacturers, have the sole control for Canada of this, the greatest invention ever produced in a reed organ (secured by letters patent), having a most important bearing on the reputation of reed instruments. By using Scribner's tubes the volume of tone is largely increased, and the quality rendered similar to that of the best pipe organs. By means of this invention, an organ containing two sets of reeds becomes equal in

volume and quality to an ordinary reed organ of six or eight sets of reeds. This invention consists in the construction and application of tubes of wood, placed so as to operate in connection with the reeds, each tube having an opening on the upper side at the rear end, through which the air, subsequently passing through the rear end, enters, and through which the sound produced by vibration of the reed escapes. There are scores of testimonials from churches and professors where these organs are in use. The popular Uxbridge Organs have been before the public since 1872 and are held in high esteem for their admirable qualities of tone, elegance of design of cases and beauty of finish. They are made in fifteen styles, suitable for the parlor, boudoir or church, and each and every organ is fully guaranteed and warranted. At the office and storeroom, No. 1,824 Notre Dame street, Messrs. Willis & Co. make a fine display of sewing machines and organs, the finest in the city and are conducting a large trade, the territory for which they are agents and in which they have hundreds of sewing machines and organs extending from Peterboro, Ontario, to St. Johns, Nova Scotia, at which place Mr. Willis, another brother, acts as agent, while another brother, Mr. J. F. Willis, is at Charlottetown and still another, Mr. J. H. Willis, at Pictow Thus there are five brothers engaged in this business and all successful and prosperous. They are all natives of Nova Scotia, and are thorough-going, active, energetic and enterprising business men.

J. R. Bourdeau, Hatter and Furrier, 97 St. Lawrence Main Street.—The manufacture of hats is one of the most important industries in Montreal, and engages the attention of active business men of capital, furnishing employment to a large force of workpeople. Engaged in this business is Mr. J. R. Bourdeau, who makes a specialty of stiff and soft hats, and controls an extensive business in this line of goods. The warehouse and factory are located at 97 St. Lawrence Main Street. They are centrally situated and well adapted to business purposes, and equipped with every convenience and facility for the production of the finest kind of work. A large force of workmen are engaged, and throughout the establishment thorough order and system prevail, everything connected with it being under the immediate supervision of Mr. Bourdeau. A specialty is made of round and soft hats, which are made expressly for a first-class city trade. The firm are always first to introduce the new styles and fashions in the new blocks, in stiff and pull-overs and silk hats, and also originate new fashions. A large business is carried on, and the goods are always in demand and popular with the trade. As importers and manufacturers of hats, the firm is considered one of the most important in the city, and holds a prominent position in the trade. Mr. J. R. Bourdeau is a well known business man and citizen of Montreal. His goods have an established reputation and are fully appreciated by the trade for their general excellence, as regards quality, style and perfection of finish.

Laurent, Laforce & Co., Importers of Pianos and Organs, Agents for the Celebrated Knabe Piano, 1637 Notre Dame Street.—Among the prominent piano warerooms in Montreal, that of the firm of Laurent, Laforce & Co. occupies a prominent position, the firm being the agents for a number of the most distinguished piano and organ manufacturers, among which are the celebrated Knabe piano, the Knabe, Hallet & Davis, Newcombe, Fischer, Marshall and Wendell, Stevenson and the Doherty, and American organs, which have a wide reputation and are pronounced the finest toned instruments in the world. The firm have also a full assortment of other makes of pianos and organs in their spacious warerooms at No. 1637 Notre Dame Street, and are conducting a large business throughout Montreal and the Province of Quebec. Mr. A. Laforce and Mr. S. Rivard, the co-partners, are both active business men and popular in the community. They are natives of Canada, and are held in high estimation by all who have business dealings with them.

Summerhayes & Walford, Photographers, 1 Bleury Street, corner Craig.—There is no one of the arts and sciences in which such rapid strides have been made during the past few years as in that of the photographer, nor is there any place it has been brought to a higher state of perfection than in the city of Montreal, where such artists as Summerhayes and Walford have become famous, and achieved a reputation placing their productions in the first rank of the most accomplished artists in the world. Mr. Robert E. J. Summerhayes and his co-partner, Mr. A. G. Walford, have devoted many years to the study of the art, and given special attention to even the smallest details. The result is a style of portraiture which for ease and grace in *pose*, artistic elegance and unsurpassed finish is not to be excelled. The reception room and studio at No. 1 Bleury Street are furnished with neatness and elegance, and the *atelier* is provided with all the latest improved appliances for taking instantaneous pictures, "quicker than a wink." Pictures are taken in all styles and sizes, and finished in India ink, crayon, water, or oil colors. Messrs. Summerhayes & Walford also make a specialty of views, landscapes, and the winter sports of the Canadians, &c., and are particularly happy in catching the fat faces and laughing eyss of the little cherubs much to the delight of fond mothers and admiring friends. Messrs. Summerhayes & Walford are thorough masters of the photographer's art. Their patronage is derived from among the best class of citizens, and the firm have met with that success which always attends skill, and ability, and perseverance. Many medals have been received by the firm for their artistic work, and at the Dominion Exhibition in 1884, held at Montreal, they were honoured with no less than ten first prize medals.

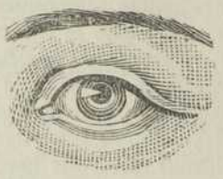
H. Labelle & Co., Successors to James Parkyn & Co., Dealers in Provisions, Flour in bags and barrels, Bran, Grue and Mill Feed, Office, 16 and 18 Foundling, corner Port Street.—Among those merchants who have gained a wide popularity, and who hold a high position in the mercantile community of Montreal, there are none more prominent than the firm of H. Labelle & Co., who conduct business on an extensive scale as wholesale dealers in provisions and flour in bags and barrels, bran, grue and mill feed. The business has been established twenty-eight years, and was formerly conducted by James Parkyn & Co., who were succeeded by the present firm some six years ago. The office and warehouse are located at Nos. 16 and 18 Foundling Street, corner Port Street. The building is a large stone structure, and the firm have every facility and convenience for business purposes. The trade is derived from the city and the suburban towns, and the business, under the able administration of the firm, is conducted with vigour upon the soundest principles of commercial integrity. Mr. Labelle is a native of the Dominion and is in the full enjoyment of the regard and confidence of all who have business transactions with him. He is a member of the Corn Exchange and is one of the committee of management of the organization.

J. C. Pingel, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 742 Craig Street.—Among the thoroughly skilled, practical watchmakers in Montreal there are none who are more liberally patronized than Mr. J. C. Pingel, who has a full and comprehensive knowledge of every branch of the business, and is considered one of the most careful and correct in the city. He makes a special business of fine watch and clock repairing, and also jewelry repairing, and executes all work left with him in the very best manner, and which is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. He is doing a first-class business and enjoying the esteem of all who deal with him. Mr. Pingel came to Montreal from Denmark and established the business he now carries on in 1863. Since that time he has continually resided in Montreal, and by his strict integrity and straightforward business methods has won the confidence of all with whom he has social or commercial relations.

R. C. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, No. 256 St. James Street.—One of the most popular among the merchant tailors on St. James Street is Mr. R. C. Wilson, who as a correct cutter, has achieved an enviable reputation and gained a distinction as being one of the best and most accomplished among the many fashionable merchant tailors on that thoroughfare. His experience extends over many years' catering to the tastes of gentlemen of culture and refinement, and during his business career in the city he has established a large custom from among the merchants and others. Mr. Wilson keeps on his tables the finest class of woollens, and other goods of the most stylish patterns in Scotch, West of England cloths and tweeds, and also French goods, the assortment being of such a character that no one can fail to find something that will please his fancy, which will be cut and made and trimmed in the best style and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Mr. Wilson has resided many years in Montreal, and as a citizen and business man is held in the highest estimation by all who have dealings with him.

T. Crevier, Manufacturer of Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Builders' Castings, Tinware, Refrigerators, &c. Office and sale-rooms, 541 Craig Street; Foundry, 95, 97 and 99 Craig Street.—One of the most important establishments in Montreal is that of Mr. T. Crevier, which has been in existence since 1859, from which time it has steadily grown, and its facilities increased, to meet the demands of the trade. The general line of manufacture comprises stoves, hot air furnaces, builders' castings, &c. The foundry, which is located at Nos. 95 to 99 Craig Street, is fitted and furnished with all the latest improved appliances adapted to the business, and employment is given to upwards of thirty skilled workmen. The products of the factory have a wide celebrity. Castings of all kinds are made to order at the shortest notice, and all work belonging to the business receives prompt attention. Another branch of the business is the manufacture of tinware of all kinds, also refrigerators and sheet iron work, and orders are filled for tin, sheet, and galvanized iron roofs, which are put on in the best and most substantial manner. The office and saleroom is at No. 541 Craig Street. The store is large and commodious, and contains a general assortment of all kinds of stoves and tinware, and house furnishing goods generally. A large business is carried on. Mr. Crevier, who is a native of the city, is one of the most popular among those engaged in industrial pursuits. He is a liberal, public-spirited gentleman, and enjoys the regard of the whole community.

Dr. L. O. Thayer, Chemist and Druggist (Member of Apothecaries Hall, London), Oculist and Aurist, 1379 Notre Dame Street.—Distinguished among the physicians in Montreal is Linus Orton Thayer, M.D., C.D., McGill University, Montreal; L.C.P.S., L.C., L.S.A., London, England; Oculist and Aurist, and Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, England. Dr. Thayer has always enjoyed a large practice, and as a physician and oculist and aurist gained a wide celebrity as an authority on the



treatment of the eye and ear, and his skill in operating on those delicate organs is so well known that patients come from all parts of the continent to place themselves under his care. Artificial eyes are inserted by him without pain or previous operation. He is endorsed and recommended by the clergy, the medical profession, the leading citizens, and all who have received benefit or permanent cure under his treatment. He is a gentleman possessing fine attainments as a physician, and is one of the most prominent among the useful, influential, professional men in the city. Dr. Thayer is also skilled and proficient as a druggist and dispenser of medicines. To meet the extensive demands of his ever-increasing practice he has established a first-class drug store, where will be found a full and general assortment of pure drugs and medicines. Prescriptions are compounded with the care and accuracy their importance demands, by a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, and under the Doctor's personal supervision. Dr. Thayer has resided in Montreal many years, and is held in the highest estimation as a professional gentleman and useful, influential citizen.

W. F. Smardon, Boot and Shoe Merchant, No. 1179 St. Catherine Street (cor. of Bleury Street).—Conspicuous among the popular boot and shoe establishments in St. Catherine Street is that of Mr. W. F. Smardon, which is located at No. 1179 in that fashionable thoroughfare. Mr. Smardon is a native of Canada and has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade for upwards of twenty years, and has been popular and successful and established a large custom. He occupies a very desirably located store which is well stocked with a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes and slippers for men's, women's, misses, boys' and children's wear, embracing the finest goods manufactured. He also manufactures boots and shoes to order, and as a first-class workman is considered one among the best in the city. Mr. Smardon is a live, progressive business man, as is attested by the vigour manifested in the prosecution of the business. He is popular with all who deal with him, and enjoys the confidence and regard of the whole community, who look upon him as an upright, honorable business man and useful, influential citizen.

C. N. D. Osgood, Manufacturers' Agent, 69 St. Peter Street.—A well-known, active, business man in Montreal is Mr. C. N. D. Osgood, who represents a number of old established, reliable manufacturing houses in England and Canada, among which are the Halifax Sugar Refinery Co., Limited, Woodside, N. S.; the British America Starch Works at Brantford, Ont.; Peak Bros. & Co., of London, England, Delocamp & Company, Japan, teas; Gray, Bar-

row & Co., London, fruit; Basilio D. Cremidi, Putras, currants; George E. Tuckett & Son, manufacturers; T. & B. Myrtle, tobacco; Anton Hoag, Kingston Vinegar Works, and others. Mr. Osgood commands a large trade and conducts a large business with the wholesale and jobbing houses. The goods of the above manufacturers are standard on the market, and are always in demand. Mr. Osgood has resided in Montreal many years, and during a successful business career has gained the esteem and confidence of those for whom he transacts business. He well deserves the success that has attended his well-directed efforts.

The Crompton Corset Company,—T. James Claxton & Co.—Manufacturers' Agents' and Importers, 20 St. Helen Street.—T. James Claxton & Co. as manufacturers' agents and importers conduct a large trade in dry goods specialties such as lace curtains, muslins, embroideries, linen and fancy handkerchiefs, hosiery, braces, shirts, collars and cuffs. The firm are also agents for The Crompton Corset Co., of Toronto, the largest establishment in the Dominion engaged in the manufacture of corsets, hoop skirts, and bustles, which have a wide reputation from British Columbia in the West to Nova Scotia in the East, and pronounced by the trade as the best and most desirable goods on the market. The Crompton Company make fifteen different styles, in sizes varying from that necessary for a child of tender years to that required by the matron with a tendency to *embonpoint*. In none of these corsets is whalebone—as a matter of fact

that has gone out of date—or any other bone used, but a substance called coraline is substituted. This is made on the premises, and has the advantage over all manner of bone or horn in the fact that it is both flexible and unbreakable, and yet of sufficient consistency for all the purposes required. Every day the corsets made with coraline increase in favour, and the time when it will drive out all other material cannot be far off. Owing to its immense success, a great many imitations have been brought into the market, but they all proved miserable failures, notwithstanding the fact that great efforts have been made to cover up the deceit. The Crompton corsets are still in advance of all others, and have received two gold, four silver, and two bronze medals and many prizes and diplomas for superiority and excellence. Messrs. T. James Claxton & Co. have the exclusive control of the sale of these goods throughout the Eastern section of the Dominion, from Kingston downwards, and carry on a large trade with all the commercial centres.

George F. Hartt, Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant. Office, Victoria Square; yard, Wellington Street.—The coal trade of Montreal is ably represented by Mr. G. F. Hartt, agent for the sale of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s Lackawanna Coal for the Province of Quebec. His office in the *Herald* Building, Victoria Square, in busy times is a scene of great activity and illustrates what pluck, ability and a good name will accomplish in such a growing trade as that of coal. In addition to a large and growing trade in house coals, Mr. Hartt supplies many of our factories and other heavy consumers, a large number of carts being steadily employed in delivering the coal. He is also exceptionally well situated for supplying the country trade. the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. having extensive and well equipped shipping docks at Whitehall on Lake Champlain, where boats are loaded for all points on the Richelieu, St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. This company, which owns its own line of railway from its mines in Pennsylvania direct to Rouses Point, has lately arranged to ship large quantities of its coal in cars to that place, from whence it will be sent in their cars, without re-shipment, to all points in the Province of Quebec on the Grand Trunk, South-Eastern and Canada Atlantic Railways. We know from experience that Mr. Hartt is able and willing to grant information relating to coal in this vicinity, and that dealing with him will be on liberal business principles.

H. R. Millard, Importer of Watch and Clock Materials, Tools, Watch Glasses and Jewellers' Tools, 146 St. James Street.—A special business and one largely carried on by Mr. H. R. Millard is that of importing watch and clock materials, tools, watch glasses and jewellers' tools, &c., which has been conducted by him since 1866. He is fully familiar with its every detail and carries the finest and best stock of this class of goods to be found in the city, comprising those of English, French, Swiss and American manufacture. Mr. Millard has a large acquaintance among the watchmakers and jewellers of the city and throughout the country, and as a business man enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have dealings with him.

Theo. Alain, Cardboard Manufacturers, 28 and 30 St. Gabriel Street (in rear.)—Among the manufacturing establishments in the city that of Mr. Theodore Alain holds an important position. It is the only one making a specialty of the manufacture of cardboard; it is largely patronized by the trade, an extensive business being carried on with different parts of the Dominion. The firm manufacture every description of cardboard. The business which was established by Mr. Theodore Alain, is the result of good management, and of keeping first-class, desirable goods which have a wide reputation and are always in demand with the trade. Mr. Alain, is well and favorably known to the whole community, and the liberal, upright manner in which he has conducted his business explains its rapid growth, and insures a prosperous future. Mr. Alain has every facility and employs a number of work-people, and can always meet the demands of the trade in the most satisfactory manner.

Fred. A. Lallemand, Importer of Shelf Heavy Hardware and Paints, 1880 Notre-Dame Street.—The mercantile interests of Montreal, while exceedingly diversified in character, are of far greater magnitude than is generally supposed, some of the establishments, particularly those in the hardware trade, doing an extensive business with all parts of the Dominion. Among these houses is that of Mr. Fred. A. Lallemand, 1880 Notre Dame Street, which is one of the most reliable and substantial in the city. The building is spacious and well adapted to business purposes, and every convenience is provided for storage purposes and for the display of the great variety of goods always to be found in stock here. Mr. Lallemand imports English, German, French, and American hardware, and is sole agent in the Province of Quebec for Messrs. Peuchen, Collins & Co., Manufacturers of Mixed Paints and Ground White Lead, and conducts a large wholesale trade in all kinds of builders' and shelf hardware. Mr. Lallemand, who is a native of Montreal, is a young man of thorough business ability and experience, and has established a large trade by his industry and enterprise. He has been in business since 1878, and his house has become recognized as a liberal, enterprising one, the excellent reputation it now holds being the natural outgrowth of the uniform equitable policy which has characterized all the business operations.

W. R. Ross & Co., Tea Merchants, 18 St. Maurice Street.—A large and extensive business is carried on in Montreal in tea, the city being the headquarters for supplies of this article for the whole of the Dominion. Among these engaged in it is the firm of W. R. Ross & Co., who make a special business of importing the finest quality, China, Japan and Assam teas and supply a large demand. The firm always have a full stock on hand and are constantly in receipt of new goods each season and can furnish the finest quality at the lowest quotation. Mr. W. R. Ross has had many years practical experience as a tea merchant and is thoroughly familiar with the business in its every detail. He has been engaged in it in Montreal about fifteen years and has always enjoyed a substantial trade and the esteem and good will of the mercantile community and all who have business transactions with his house.

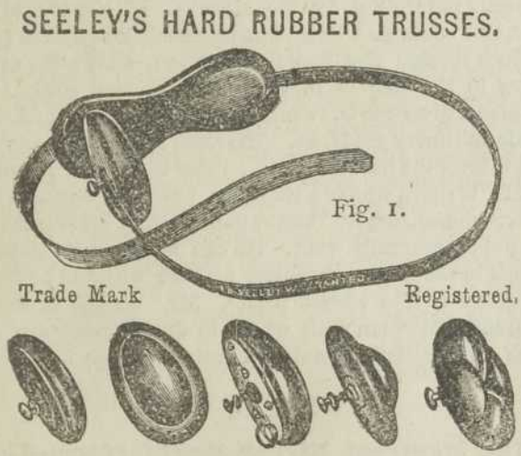
Ligget & Hamilton, Importers of Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, etc., 1883 and 1885 Notre Dame street.—One of the most important houses in the dry goods trade is that of the firm of Ligget & Hamilton and the eminent success which has attended it from the time of inception is a sufficient evidence that it has always been conducted upon sound business principles and its operations characterized by the strictest mercantile honour. The premises consist of a large handsome ornamental stone structure, having a front of 55 with a depth of over 155 feet, three stories in height, with an extensive basement. The interior is admirably arranged and fitted up in modern style, the surroundings being neat and tasteful and the whole presenting an inviting and attractive appearance. The firm are extensive importers of dry goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc., and conduct one of the largest retail trades in the city. The reputation of the house for keeping not only a large but a first class stock of the best quality of goods is well known, and upon the counters and shelves are to be found as fine an assortment of goods as are to be seen anywhere. In silks, the stock is full and complete, and in dress goods it is not surpassed, while in cloaks, cloth, dimities, blankets, laces, linen, woollens, trimmings, etc., it is not excelled. Carpets and oil cloths of the best English and Canadian manufacture are to be found here in all the new patterns and styles at prices that defy competition. Mr. Thomas Ligget and Mr. Henry Hamilton are both prominent substantial merchants and citizens and members of the Board of Trade, and it is not saying too much when it is stated that they conduct an establishment which is not only an ornament to the city, but one of the most popular and at the same time the most desirable to deal with.

The Montreal Woollen Mill Company, Factor, St. Gabriel Locks: office, 16 Lemoine street.—This Company was organized and began operations in 1878, and from that time has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity. The premises at St. Gabriel Locks consist of three large substantial brick buildings of four, two and three flats, covering a lot 140 x 200 feet. They are fitted up with the very best description of machinery imported from Great Britain and expressly designed for the manufacture of the best class of tweeds and heavy woollen goods generally, which have become staple lines on the market and are always in demand in all the commercial centres. The machinery is driven by water power and a large force of operators is constantly employed. The President of the company is Mr. J. Fisher; the Managing Director is Mr. J. Hampden Shaw. Mr. Shaw is a practical man in the business and gives his special attention to the manufactory. The Secretary is Mr. Geo. Hill, who also attends to the sale of the production. The establishment is one of the largest and most important in the city, being in fact, the only one of the kind and by employing 150 hands and turning out 300,000 yards per annum, its extensive operations add greatly to the general welfare and prosperity of a large part of the population.

David Crawford, (Italian Warehouse). Importer of Groceries, Wines, etc., 173 St. James street, and West End Establishment, Queen's Block, 1215 and 1217 St. Catherine Street.—No more certain or more reliable evidence can be furnished of the progress of a community, than the steady growth of its domestic comforts; it would, therefore, be a grave omission in a work like the "Industries of Canada," if the high character and standing of the leading wholesale and retail grocery houses of Montreal were passed over. Amongst the most favorably known engaged in this important department of trade, is that of Mr. David Crawford, of St. James Street, whose high reputation and long experience in business is sufficient warranty of the standard of merit attained. The business was established over twenty years ago by the present proprietor, and it has grown and continues still to grow, with the advancement of the city, until to-day it stands second to none in the trade. The firm import largely, and do a very considerable trade in every department of groceries, giving especial care that every article shall be of the first quality. With a view of meeting the requirements of the Western portion of the city, and laying themselves out especially to cultivate the "family trade," the firm opened their branch establishment in St Catherine Street, several years ago, where the old principles of conducting the business are maintained, and the judgment gained by the experience of so many years, is utilized for the benefit of their numerous *clientelle.* It would be entirely beyond our limits to enlarge upon the varied and full assortment of goods to be found in the two establishments conducted by the firm, and therefore content ourselves by recalling the words of Shakespeare that "Good wine needs no bush."

C. J. Reynolds, Hatter & Furrier, 1803 Notre Dame Street.—Canada is the great centre of the fur trade on this continent and Montreal the head quarters for a large number of active, enterprising business men engaged in it, notable among them being Mr. C. J. Reynolds, whose establishment is one of the most prominent in the city. The house has been founded for a number of years and its business conducted upon those sound principles of equity and integrity which have given it a wide celebrity. Located at No. 1803 Notre Dame Street, the premises are central, commodious and extensive, and here purchases may be made under the most advantageous circumstances both with reference to quality and price. The stock of furs embraces the finest seal, Astrakan, ermine, and also European furs and those of the Hudson Bay Co., which are manufactured into capes, sacks, cloaks, muffs, caps, gloves, robes, &c., and as an evidence of the quality and the high character of these goods, it is only necessary to cite the fact that at the Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, Mr Reynolds was awarded first medals and diplomas, and in 1880 at the Dominion Exhibition received nine first prizes for elegant furs. As a hatter, Mr. Reynolds is also well and favourably known, having in his establishment all kinds of first class hats of both European and American manufacture and also caps for boys and children. Mr. Reynolds has resided in Montreal many years and is known to the whole community as a gentleman of liberal policy, strict integrity and obliging promptness in all transactions.

J. Hudson, Manufacturer of all kinds of Deformity Apparatus, Trusses, Supporters, Braces, Crutches, Artificial Limbs, &c, Montreal Truss Factory, 700 Craig Street. —Among the manufacturers of Montreal, special mention must be made of Mr. J. Hudson, whose establishment, known as the "Montreal Truss Factory," has a wide reputation for the production of artificial limbs and appliances for correcting deficiencies and deformities of the



human body as is amply attested by the leading physicians and surgeons. Among some of the appliances manufactured are trusses, supporters, braces, crutches, belts, and artificial limbs of improved construction, also a complete assortment of Seeley's Hard Rubber and Celluloid Trusses. In the manufacture of this class of goods Mr. J. Hudson has had a long experience and is fully competent to give perfect satisfaction in all cases. Special attention is given to children, and a lady will always be in attendance in this department. Mr. Hudson has attained a celebrity as a skilled and correct workman, who fully understands his business, and is highly endorsed by those who have derived benefit from his various appliances. He is a native of Montreal and has been in business on his own account for several years. His goods are all first class, made in the best manner, and equal in every respect to any made in the world.

H. B. Warren & Co., Scale Manufacturers, 763 Craig Street.—Among the best known scale manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada is the firm of H. B. Warren & Co., who are also the oldest, the business having been established as long ago as 1834 by Mr. Otis Warren, the inventor of the platform scale. Mr. Warren continued the business for many years, when he was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor. Scales of every description are manufactured for every practical use, from the neat, tasteful counter scale to the many ton platform for hay, coal, or railroad cars, which have received such high testimonials from all who use them as to place them among the best and most correct made in the world. The aim of the firm is to make nothing but good work, and that they are successful is shown in the large business that is being carried on. Among the different kinds of scales manufactured, besides the heavy platform scales, are portable platform scales of different sizes, also platform counter scales, counter scales, even balance counter scales, beam and stand scales, which are all made and finished in the highest style. The manufacturing establishment is provided with every facility for meeting the demands of the trade, and a large number of skilled artizans is continually employed in the different departments. Mr. H. B. Warren, the proprietor, is a native of Canada, and was brought up in this business by his father. For more than fifty years "Warren Scales" have been in use, and during all that time have never failed to realize the high reputation they have attained for all the qualities which conlitute a reliable standard of weight. They have received the highest premiums and are the most popular scales in use in the Dominion.

James Baylis & Son, Wholesale and Retail Carpet Warehouse, 1833 and 1835 Notre Dame Street.—Among the prosperous business houses in Montreal, whose extensive operations and well established reputations entitle them to favourable consideration in a review of the commercial industries of the city, is that known as the Great Carpet Warehouse of the firm of James Baylis & Son, which occupies the double building at Nos. 1833-1835 Notre Dame Street. The business was established in 1859, and the able, honourable manner in which it has been conducted from that time has made it popular and given it the highest standing in the estimation of the citizens and the trade. The extensive warerooms occuping the first and second floors, are the largest in the city, each floor having an area of 25 x 100 feet, and containing the most extensive and varied assortment of carpets, rugs, &c., to be found in Canada. In the stock will be found everything known to the trade, from the rich, elegant velvets and Wiltons, clear through to the plainer and cheaper kinds; also Canton and Cocoa mattings, Persian and Turkish rugs, together with mats, oil cloths, of both English and American manufacture, in all the new designs. There is also a special department devoted to window shades and curtains, window poles and decorations, cornices, stair rods, &c. The business is both wholesale and retail, and the long experience of the head of the house as an importer of these goods, added to the unexcelled facilities, enable the firm to offer their goods under more favourable circumstances than any other house, which fact an investigation will prove beyond a doubt. Mr. James Baylis has resided in Montreal for nearly half a century. He is one

of the honourable, substantial merchants of the city, prominent in commercial and financial affairs. His son and co-partner, Mr. Samuel M. Baylis, is a young, enterprising, energetic business man, who is popular with the trade and conspicuous in social circles.

Day, DeBlois & Co., Founders and Manufacturers of Heavy and Ornamental Castings, Derrick Cranes and Crabs, Railings, Pilasters and Columns and Ulric Beaupre's Patented Economical Hot Water Boilers, Nos. 110 to 120 Ann Street.—The plant of this firm comprises several substantially constructed buildings in Ann Street, which are divided into different departments, and fully equipped with all the latest improved machinery driven by steam power, for turning out the best class of work. In the foundry a number of skilled workmen are employed, whose operations are confined to the production of all kinds, light and heavy, plain and ornamental iron castings, columns, pilasters, and railings for cemetery and other purposes, and also crestings and finials, and builders' iron work generally. The firm also manufacture Ulric Beaupre's patent economical hot water boiler, for houses, stores, convents, churches, &c. These boilers, the result of practical experiments of Mr. U. Beaupre, a member of the firm, have been before the public the past ten years, and, in every instance, have given the most perfect satisfaction. They are in use throughout the city in private houses, public institutions, churches and business places, and are highly recommended and endorsed for safety, economy, and convenience. Messrs. Day, DeBlois & Co. also construct Derrick cranes and crabs, and do all kinds of work belonging to their line of trade. The co-partners are E. Day, A. DeBlois and U. Beaupre, who are practical mechanics and business men, occupying a first-class position among the representative manufacturers of the city. They are French Canadians by birth, and useful, influential business men.

Thos. Allan & Co., Jewellers &c., Makers of Canadian Jewellery, 1207 St. Catherine Street, Queen's Hall Block.—The well known and popular jewellery establishment of Thos. Allan & Co. is one of the most prominent in the West end of the city. It is located in one of the large, handsome stores in the Queen's Hall Block, and forms one of the distinctive features of that elegant building. Mr. Allan has always been successful as a business man, and he is practical and skilled as a watchmaker and jeweller. The store is neatly arranged, and fitted up with large plate-glass show cases, and contains as fine assortments of jewellery as are to be found in the city; also gold and silver watches of both European and American manufacture, diamonds and other precious stones, solid silver and plated ware, ornamental clocks and bronzes, and a great variety of useful and fancy articles suitable for all occasions. Watch and clock repairing receive prompt attention, also repairing jewellery which is always executed in the best manner, and guaranteed substantial and durable. Mr. Allan also manufactures jewellery of every description to order, and makes a special business of Canadian jewellery and emblems of the winter sports of the people. These are made in gold and silver, are neat and pretty in design and never fail to attract attention, particularly from the American tourists during the summer and winter, who find these artistic pieces of jewellery elegant and appropriate *souvenirs* of their visit to Canada. Mr. Allan is well and favourably known to the whole community, and is held in high esteem as an honourable business man and useful, upright citizen.

P. Wright, Importer and General Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, 1323 and 1325 Notre Dame Street, East, late St. Mary Street, Sign of the Golden Fleece.—One of the most popular business men in St. James Ward in

Montreal is Mr. P. Wright, whose large, handsome store is at No. 1323 to 1325 Notre Dame Street. The store forms one of the features of this section of the city, and is liberally patronized by the citizens. In size it is 44 x 80 feet, and contains a large, handsome stock of choice goods of both foreign and home production, embracing everything in the line of fancy and staple dry goods, silks, woollens, dress goods, tweeds, trimmings, gents furnishing goods, millinery goods, &c. The stock is carefully selected, and reflects the highest credit on the taste and judgment of Mr. Wright, who is a thorough practical business man of experience, and who knows exactly what his patrons and the public generally want. He can always meet their demands in the most satisfactory manner with the best class of goods at the lowest prices. Mr. Wright is a very pleasant gentleman with whom to do business, and sustrins an excellent social and business status in the community.

The Montreal Mirror Manufacture.—Lucien Huot, successor to A. Gilberton & Co., sole proprietor, 466 St. Paul Street, also importer of French Wines and Liquors and director of the Montreal Plate Glass Insurance Co. of Montreal.—A special business carried on in Montreal is that of manufacturing mirrors and looking-glasses, which has been conducted on an extensive scale for the last twenty-five years by the Montreal Mirror Plate Manufacture, at present owned by Lucien Huot, who succeeded the business originally established by A. Gilberton & Co. It is one of the largest and most important establishments of the kind in the Dominion, and the reputation the goods have on the market has made it the most popular. The mirror plates are silvered best by the mercury

and also the patent process and finished in the highest style of art, and a full assortment is always kept in stock, of all sizes, as well as bevelled plates, while they are made to order at the shortest notice. The firm deals largely in British and French polished plate glass. Mr. Huot has had many years practical experience in the old and always reliable process of placing quick-silver on plates. He produces the finest, perfectly even and first-class mirrors, which have achieved distinction as being the best in Canada.

W. C. Lawless & Co., Manufacturers of Printers' Cases, Cabinets, &c., No. 517 Lagauchetière Street, head of Cotte Street.—An important establishment, and one doing a large business, is that of the firm of W. C. Lawless & Co., manufacturers of printers' cases, cabinets, racks, furniture, &c. The business has been established the past three years, and under able and efficient management has been successful, the goods turned out having a wide popularity. Every convenience and facility is supplied for doing the best class of work, and skilled artizans only are employed in the different departments. The establishment is the only one of the kind in the city manufacturing printers' cases, cabinets, racks, furniture, brass and zinc galleys, &c., and is consequently doing a large business. Besides the above, the firm also manufacture spool cabinets, and also do all kinds of band sawing and shaping. Mr. W. C. Lawless is a young man of enterprise and energy, and well deserves the success that has attended his well directed efforts. The manufactory is located in a large building three stories in height, having dimensions of 100 x 100 feet, and is fitted up with every facility, so that all demands made can be filled at the shortest notice.

John Baird, Commission and General Merchant, 191 Commissioner Street.—A prominent house in Montreal engaged in business as commission merchants is that of John Baird, who conducts a large trade with different parts of the Dominion, his transactions extending to the Lower Provinces. He makes a special business of fish, oil, &c., and also sugar, molasses and Canadian produce, making shipments of flour and produce generally to the Maritime Provinces, principally to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and bringing into Montreal, sugar, molasses, fish, &c. He conducts a large trade, and in his special line of business is one of the most prominent in Montreal. Mr. John Baird is well and favourably known in trade circles, and as a merchant holds a leading position among the substantial business men of Montreal, where he has resided for a number of years, and has become thoroughly identified with its affairs. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who have business transactions with or through him.

W. S. Walker, Importer of Diamonds, fine Watches and Jewellery, No. 1711 Notre Dame Street.—An attractive and interesting business establishment on Notre Dame Street is that of Mr. W. S. Walker, importer of diamonds, fine watches and jewellery, &c. The store is neatly and tastefully arranged, the appointments and decorations being perfect in every detail for the display of the stock of goods, which comprises gold and silver watches of European and American manufacture, also a large and beautiful selection of stylish, fashionable jewellery, diamonds and other precious stones. English and French clocks and sterling silver and silver plated ware. All these goods are admirably selected, and by their diversity and beauty render it easy to make suitable selections or secure something useful and beautiful for wedding or birthday presents. Repairing watches, clocks and musical boxes is ably conducted by skilled watchmakers and jewellers under the immediate supervision of Mr. Walker. He has resided in Montreal many years, and his reputation for fair, liberal dealings has been firmly established. All who have transactions with him will find that he makes no misrepresentation, but always guarantees goods purchased from him to be exactly what they are sold for.

Leonard Brothers, Wholesale Fish Dealers and Manufacturers of Boneless Fish, St. John, New Brunswick, and Montreal, P. Q.—Boneless Fish. A prominent business firm engaged as wholesale dealers in fresh, salt and smoked fish in the city is Leonard Brothers, who have an extensive warehouse at No. 299 Commissioners Street, and always has a full supply, the stock being kept up by the constant arrival of fresh invoices direct from the St. John House. Messrs. Leonard Brothers, manufacturers of Boneless Fish, deals in all kinds of fish. They are one of the most reliable dealers in the city, and those who have business transactions with them, speak in the highest terms of the admirable manner in which their business affairs are conducted. W. F. Leonard is from St. John, N.B., and during the time he has been in business in the city, which dates from 1880, he has gained many friends, and has established a large, substantial trade. He always has the best, prime fish, and can supply all demands at the lowest market prices. C. H. Leonard, Manager of the St. John House, is experienced in the fish packing trade, having been engaged several years in that industry, thus enabling the house of Messrs. Leonard Brothers to furnish their goods equal to any stock on the market, and fill all orders with promptness and satisfaction.

The Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographing & Printing Co. (Limited), Successors to Geo. J. Gebhardt & Co. and Canada Printing Company.—The art of lithographic printing has been brought to a very high state of perfection, and some of the finest work that is produced in Montreal comes from the establishment of the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographing & Printing Co., which is one of the most prominent engaged in the business. The present company is the successor to Geo. J. Gebhardt & Co., and also the Canadian Printing Company, The company was organized with Mr. Fred. Thibault, President and Mr. T. Berthiaume, Manager, gentlemen who are practical in the business and who, as skilled proficients, are not surpassed by any other in the city. William Dagg, connected with the drug firm of H. Sugden Evans & Co. (now Evans, Sons & Mason, limited), for twelve years, is now actively interested in this company, and has the management of the lithographic department. A number of skilled draughtsmen and workmen is employed, and the establishment is equipped with the best presses and contains all the modern appliances and facilities for the execution of the finer styles of plain, ornamental and colored lithographic work, fine engraving, designing and printing, the elegant specimens of work produced having won for this establishment a reputation extending throughout the Dominion. In fine press work the company also enjoy a wide reputation, the arrangement, neatness and beauty of the work, being fully equal to the best specimens turned out in Canada. The gentlemen who conduct the business are natives of Montreal, and are well and favorably known to the community. They are always prepared to give estimates, furnish designs and execute work of every description in the very best and most satisfactory manner. Their place of business is 28 and 30 St. Gabriel Street.

William Samuel, Importer and Manufacturer of Hats, Caps and fine Furs, 1751 Notre Dame Street.—Visitors to Montreal will find much that will surprise them in the character and extent of the houses engaged in the hat and fur trade, and a careful inspection will reveal the fact that one of the largest and most important is the establishment of Mr. William Samuel, importer and manufacturer of hats, caps and fine furs at No. 1751 Notre Dame Street, the fashionable business thoroughfare of the city. The establishment is large and admirably arranged for business purposes, and for the display of the beautiful goods. In gentlemen's silk hats are shown the latest London and Paris and New York fashions, also in Derby hats and caps and head wear for boys and children. One of the great features of the business carried on by Mr. Samuel is furs, the assortment of this class of goods being one of the most complete to be found in the city, including the rich and beautiful seal, Russian sable, sea-otter, otter, beaver, chinchilla, silver fox, mink, musk ox, bear, ermine, &c., which are made into cloaks, sacks, caps, gloves, robes, &c. To give an idea of the character of the goods dealt in by Mr. Samuel, it is only necessary to state that in 1880 he received the highest award for fine furs at the Dominion Exhibition, and fourteen first prizes and gold medal at the Provincial Exhibition 1881, while at the Dominion Exhibition of 1884 he received one gold medal and five silver medals, and six first prizes and diplomas for superior workmanship.

John Price, Dealer in Hides, Calfskins and Pelts, 339 Commissioners Street.—Among the various lines of business carried on in Montreal is dealing in hides and pelts, which is conducted on a large scale by Mr. John Price at No. 339 Commissioners Street, where he has an extensive warehouse for storage purposes, and conducts a large trade with the city and suburbs, and also with different parts of the Dominion, paying the highest cash price for hides, calfskins, sheep pelts, etc. Mr. Price was one of the first merchants in Montreal to ship cattle to Europe, and still continues to ship largely every season. Mr. Price is a native of the city, and has been engaged in his present line of business since 1858, and has gained a wide popularity for the liberal, honorable manner in which he conducts his business affairs. He is popular and prominent as a merchant and citizen, and is Justice of the Peace of St. Antoine Ward, a position he has held for some years, and in which he has given full satisfaction by the honorable, straightforward, impartial manner he renders decisions and administers justice. Mr. Price is esteemed by the whole community, and as a useful, influential citizen holds a conspicuous position in the community.

C. J. Covernton & Co., Druggists, Bleury, corner Dorchester Street.—Among the pharmacies of Montreal there are none held in higher estimation than that of C. J. Covernton & Co., which is located at the corner of Bleury and Dorchester Streets. The firm have a very desirable and well-appointed establishment, containing a large assortment of the finest and purest drugs and medicines, proprietary preparations of acknowledged merit and reputation, fancy toilet articles, perfumery of domestic and foreign manufacture, and all those articles that belong to the business of the pharmacist and chemist. The providing physicians' prescriptions is a branch of the business holding a paramount position in this establishment, all modern appliances to secure accuracy having been provided. Messrs. C. J. Covernton & Co. are greatly respected by the community for their ability and strict integrity, and their establishment is considered unsurpassed by any others in the city. The firm compound a number of special preparations which have a wide reputation and large sale, and are highly recommended and endorsed by the medical fraternity and all who have been benefitted by their use.

St. James Hotel (opposite the Grand Trunk Terminus), Daniel McClanaghan, Proprietor.—Mr. Daniel McClanaghan, the present proprietor, built the St. James in 1880, and leased it to J. & J. McGill, who were the proprietors for three years, and gave up business in March, 1884. The furniture of Messrs. McGill was sold, and so the house was refurnished at a cost of $10,000, and opened to the public on the 2nd of May, 1884, by the owner and proprietor, Mr. McClanaghan. It is a large, handsome, imposing structure, having four flats and accommodation for 100 guests, and is provided with every modern convenience. It is eligibly located, convenient to the business centre of the city and opposite Bonaventure depot, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway. In every department it is furnished with neatness and elegance, and offers to the traveler the very best accommodation, ranging in price from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. Mr. Daniel McClanaghan, the courteous, genial landlord, is a gentleman who thoroughly understands how to make his guests comfortable and happy, and furnishes a table bountifully spread with all the luxuries and dainties, and leaves nothing undone that is conducive to the pleasure or comfort of those who make the favorite St. James their home during their sojourn in the city. Meals are served on arrival of every train, and day and night porters are always in readiness to receive baggage and conduct visitors to the house. As a valuable addition to the hotel accommodations of Montreal the St. James is entitled to great consideration. It is an ornament to the city, and the admirable manner in which it is conducted make it a pleasant place to stop at. Mr. McClanaghan is an agreeable, urbane gentleman, and everything will be found in perfect accord with the accommodation of a first-class house.

R. W. Smith & Co., Sole Manufacturers of Manhattan Feed for Horses, Cows, Calves, Sheep and Hogs, 696 and 698 Craig Street.—Of late years much attention has been given to the feeding of horses and farm stock, and various feeds have been introduced to fatten and keep in a healthy condition animals and poultry. The most celebrated and most economical feed that has been recently introduced is that known as the Manhattan Feed, which has a wide popularity and is highly recommended and endorsed by all owners of stock and farmers who have fed it to cattle throughout the Dominion. The object of this feed is to prevent disease and to keep the animals in a healthy condition. It keeps the organs in a natural, healthy state, promotes perfect digestion and acts as a relish, purifies the blood and keeps the coats in a sleek, glossy condition. The Manhattan Feed is not in any sense a condition powder, being entirely free from deleterious or mineral substances, but is composed solely of vegetable substances, which are highly nutritious. It will fatten horses, cows, calves, sheep, hogs, and in fact all animals, and will keep poultry free from disease and cause an increased production of eggs. The sole manufacturers of this excellent feed are Messrs. R. W. Smith & Co., who have had it before the public since 1879, and in that time have gained a wide celebrity for its general excellence as one of the best feeds for animals yet brought out. Mr. Smith is a native of Montreal, and is a gentleman well-known for reliability, and is popular with all who have business deal-

ings with him. He has received many hundred testimonials speaking in the highest terms of the Manhattan Feed, which are published in circulars that will be sent to any address on application..

Royal Steam Dyeing, Printing and Scouring Works. Office, No. 706 Craig Street, John L. Jensen Proprietor.—The Royal Steam Dyeing, Printing and Scouring Works are among the most important of the kind in the city, and control a large custom. Throughout every department the works are furnished withevery facility and appliances, steam boiler & power cylinder centrifugal machines, etc., and Mr. John L. Jensen, the proprietor, is fully enabled to meet all the demands of the public. A special business is made of cleaning, scouring and dyeing ladies' dresses and gentlemen's suits without being taken apart; also table linen, piano covers, rep curtains, cloths, cotton and woolen goods, velvets, veils, fringes, &c. The work is done in the most skillful manner, in the neatest style. Kid gloves are also cleaned and dyed, and feathers are dyed and curled so as to look equal to new. Piece goods are also dyed and finished, and printed when desired in figures or flowers, and all work is guaranteed to be satisfactory. Mr. Jensen has resided in Montreal many years. He is a practical dyer and printer, and is familiar with every branch of this delicate art. He is conducting a large business, and enjoys the esteem of all who have dealings with him.

L. E. Rivard, 133 St. Peter Street (between Craig and St. James Streets), and 564½ Craig Street, Books and Stationery.—One of the old, popular, well-known business men of Montreal is Mr. L. E. Rivard, who, during a long business career as a bookseller and stationer, has established a wide reputation and built up a large, substantial trade. Mr. Rivard conducts two establishments—one at No. 133 St. Peter Street, the other at No. 564½ Craig Street. Both these stores are fitted up neatly, and contain a full and complete assortment of valuable books upon all subjects in both English and French; also all the popular literature of the day, and sheet music and music books, and counting-house and school stationery of every description, blank books, and all those fancy articles belonging to the stationery trade. Mr. Rivard is a native Canadian, and is well-known to the whole community of Montreal. He is a courteous, pleasant gentleman to do business with, and is pleased to send or furnish to all who may call a catalogue of the various books and other goods he makes a specialty of dealing in.

W. F. Dogherty & Co., 1376 St. Catherine St, Metropolitan Folding Bed.—One of the most valuable of the many improvements that have been introduced in the way of furniture is the Metropolitan Folding Bedstead, which was patented February 28th, 1881. This piece of furniture can be easily moved, opened or closed, and can be operated by a child. It folds with spring mattresses, pillows and bed complete, and occupies the least possible floor space. It will not harbor vermin and cannot get out of order. It is substantially made of well-seasoned, solid black walnut and thoroughly finished. The mechanism is so simple and strong that it cannot possibly get out of order. By the use of specially made patent castors, the easy movement of the largest bed is secured. When in use as a bedstead it meets the requirements of the most fastidious; when closed, it represents handsome furniture so perfectly that not the slightest suspicion of its real purpose is suggested. It is compact, occupying the least possible floor space. The largest variety of designs in which it is already made, and of which it is susceptible, renders it appropriate to any apartment. The transformation of the bedroom into a sitting or dining-room, parlor or library is thus made complete. It can be as readily and cheaply transported from room to room or elsewhere as an ordinary bureau, and when folded is made to represent a bureau, sideboard, desk or parlor organ, bookcase or other furniture, and is made in all the above styles. It is not only the most practical but also the cheapest folding bedstead ever introduced to the public. Messrs. Dogherty & Co. also make a large variety of sanitary washstands, made in the shape of Davenport Desks (these can be used as writing desks and washstands), and contain a sunk marble basin which lets the water run in a receptacle beneath, also a large mirror; when closed the desk forms a ladies' complete writing desk. They also manufacture furniture to order in Queen Anne, Elizabeth, Gothic and other styles, and furnish drawings, designs and estimates on application. The firm are doing a large business with the city and all parts of Canada, and have received many testimonials endorsing the Metropolitan Folding Bed, and pronouncing it the best, cheapest and most elegant folding bed ever invented. They are furnished on the most reasonable terms, and those who desire to obtain a handsome piece of furniture and at the same time a first-class, good, substantial spring bed, should send for an illustrated circular, which will give a full description as regards style and price.

William Bateman, Engineer and Machinist, 437 St. James Street, Manufacturer of Patent Gang Resawing Machine, all kinds of Wood Working Machinery and Mill Work, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Gears, &c.—Mr. William Bateman, is a practical, skillful mechanic and machinist, thoroughly trained in all the branches of his avocation, and is prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to his trade promptly and satisfactory at the lowest rates. He has a well appointed shop, which is well supplied with all the best of machinery and tools for doing first-class work, and employs a number of the best artizans to assist him in his operations. He makes a specialty of manufacturing patented gang resawing machines and also all kinds of wood working machinery and mill work, shafting, hangers, pullies, gears, and tannery machinery, polishing jacks, rolling and scouring machinery, and has a special department for repairing, and gives his personal attention to every branch of the business. Mr. Bateman has resided in Montreal many years and has always enjoyed a successful business career, and the confidence and regard of all who do business with him.

L. G. H. Archambault, Photo-Artist; Studio, 1694 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.—One of the most prominent among the well-known popular Photographers of Montreal is Mr. L. G. A. Archambault, who has kept pace with all the improvements that have been made in the art, and produced likenesses, which, for truthfulness, beauty in outline and excellence of finish, are not surpassed by any other first-class artists in the city. The "Studio" is located at No. 1694 Notre Dame Street, near the Place de Armes. It is neatly and tastefully arranged, and is provided with every new appliance, and all the positions for "taking" pictures, including new designs in backgrounds. Mr. Archambault makes a specialty of large pictures, and for this purpose has imported from Vienna, at a cost of

$400.00. a special lens and camera, which are by far the largest in the Dominion. and with which he can take photographs direct, 30 x 40 inches in size. Mr. Archambault is a gentleman whose thorough knowledge of the photographic art has drawn around him the best patronage of the city, and gained for him a standard reputation which places him in the front rank among the artists of acknowledged skill and ability in the Dominion. Pictures of every style and all sizes are made, and particular attentio n is given to copying and enlarging photos, finishing them in India ink, Crayon postits, or water colors. Mr. Archambault is a thorough, practical man, and a lover of his art, and those who desire correct, perfect likenesses, should not fail to visit his studio and examine the many beautiful specimens of his handiwork exhibited in his reception rooms.

Robert Seath & Sons, Merchant Tailors, 1817 Notre Dame Street.—Among the popular merchant tailors who enjoy a wide reputation for first-class workmanship and style is the firm of Robert Seath & Sons, who occupy the spacious and commodious store at No. 1817 Notre Dame Street, where a large, substantial business is being carried on, the patrons being derived from among all classes of the community. The business was originally established by Mr. Robert Seath in 1850, and conducted by him for upwards of thirty years, when he associated with him his son, William, who is a practical cutter and merchant tailor, and an enterprising, active business man, popular in the community and with all who have business transactions with the house. The store is neatly and handsomely fitted up and well supplied with a large, valuable stock of imported woollens for suits and trowserings, which are made up to order in the latest fashions, well trimmed and finished and warranted to give satisfaction. Mr. Robert Seath is from the old country; his son is a native of Montreal. He is popular in commercial circles and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. His son, William, is also popular, and holds a leading position in social circles.

Dominion File Works, G. Outram & Son. Offices and Works, St. Gabriel Locks.—One of the largest and most important file works in the city are those conducted by the firm of G. Outram & Son, and known as the Dominion File Works. They were established by Mr. George Outram, who has since associated with him his son, Frederick Outram, and during the time the business has been carried on, it has been successful, and the reputation of the files and rasps manufactured has made them popular in all the markets. The premises occupied by the firm at St. Gabriel Locks are ample and spacious, and the works are fitted up in the best manner. The business is divided into the forging, annealing, grinding, cutting and finishing departments, and about twenty-five hands are continually employed. The files manufactured are both hand and machine made. and every kind and size are produced, and special files are manufactured for all kinds of iron work. The trade of the firm is with the trade direct, and extends over all parts of Canada. Possessing an extended experience in this line of manufacture, the firm are enabled to produce files and rasps which for excellence and superiority and finish are not surpassed by any others made on this Continent, and which will stand the severest tests. The Dominion File Works are highly commended, and as the firm conduct business on a sound, liberal basis, they will be found prompt and reliable in all transactions. Their goods stand foremost among the best and command the attention of the trade, and are always in demand.

John Crilly & Co., Paper Manufacturers, Paper Bags and Flour Sacks, 389 St. Paul Street.—Among the various lines of goods manufactured in Canada which are sent to all parts of the Dominion from the city are papers of all kinds. Engaged in this line of manufacture is the firm of John Crilly & Co., who have extensive mills at Joliette, P.Q.. and employ a large force of workmen. The mills have been newly equipped with the latest improved machinery for the production of the finest toned, colored and white printing papers; also manilla, flour, sack, brown and grey wrapping papers, etc., which are popular with the trade and are standard in the market. The firm make a specialty of manufacturing blotting paper in all grades, and are the only house in the Dominion producing these goods. They are also printers of paper bags and flour sacks, and control a large trade with all parts. Mr. John Crilly, the senior representative of the firm, from his long residence in Montreal and practical experience in the paper business, is in a position to cater successfully to the trade, and can compete with any house as regards prices and quality in legitimate business.

The Canada Wire Co., H. R. Ives, President and Manager, 117 Queen Street.—In a city of the magnitude and importance of Montreal it is to be expected that every line of industry is to be found within its limits, and that such is the fact is shown by many large establishments that are in full operation. Among the various lines of manufacture carried on is that of barbed wire for fencing, which is conducted on an extensive scale by the Canada Wire Co. The Company has an ample capital, and is doing a large business manufacturing the celebrated four point steel wire fencing under license of the Washburn & Moen, manufacturing Co., under the Glidden Patent, which is in use throughout the Dominion, and large quantities are exported to Europe. This well-known wire fencing was awarded first prize over all competitors at the last Provincial Exhibition held at Montreal, and also from many others. The manufactory is furnished throughout with special machinery, which has been designed expressly for this line of production, and which has also been awarded silver medal and diploma as being the best in use for the manufacture of wire fencing. The Manitoba barb wire fencing is the best in use, and combines many advantages over all others, and is highly recommended and endorsed for its superiority. The Company also furnish wire stretchers, among which are the "Come Along," the "Little Giant" and the "Little Hercules," and also a patented crow bar and wire stretcher combined, together with iron posts, post hole augers and post hole diggers, and all the appliances necessary for putting up wire fencing. The president of the Company is Mr. H. R. Ives, one of the most prominent hardware and stove manufacturers in the Dominion, and Secretary, Mr. J. M. Henderson, Jr.

W. E. Potter, Dealer in Wall Papers, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., 1375 Notre Dame Street, is an energetic young man bound to come to the point, as indeed he is doing. Fully alive to what may be called the modern manner of doing business, small profits and quick returns, he takes care to keep himself well before the public, and reaps the benefit by selling cheap. His stock fully justifies this position, for it includes all goods of wall papers, which means carrying innumerable rolls on his shelves—a stock always replenished with new patterns and blendings of coloring as they are produced at the factory. Besides this, Mr. Potter's variety of paints, oils, varnishes and etc., is exceedingly good and consequently brings him a constant run of business. As a business man, Mr. Potter is shrewd and possesses good judgment, and is one of Montreal's rising merchants,

Augustus Loeb, 16 De Bresoles Street, Montreal. Agents for English, French, German and American Manufacturers, Dry Goods and Fancy Goods.—Mr. Loeb's connection with foreign manufacturers is of considerable magnitude and his clients all over the Dominion very numerous. His business connections with his principals on the one hand and customers on the other have been at once pleasant and advantageous to all parties concerned, a matter of importance to any agency. Such a result cannot but inspire confidence with whoever may have business dealings with him, and as the demand for the goods he handles has assumed already large proportions, and is likely to expand still further in the future, such an agency as this deserves special attention from those interested.

Noel Pratt, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Carver, No. 520 Craig Street.—Among those who have gained celebrity, and have become popular as cabinet-makers and upholsterers in Montreal, there are none held in higher estimation than Mr. Noel Pratt, who was brought up to the business, and who, during a long career, has been successful and established a large business. Mr. Pratt makes to order every description of fine cabinet ware from new and original designs, also from designs furnished in modern and antique styles, and gives particular attention to upholstering store fixtures of every description and house decoration. As a carver in wood he is considered one among the most expert in the city, and the many beautiful designs he furnishes in rich, elegant cabinet ware are ample evidence of his skill in this direction. He is a native Canadian, and esteemed by all who have dealings with him. His store and workshop at No. 520 Craig Street are well provided with facilities for doing all kinds of work in his line of business, and he will always be found prompt, attentive and reliable.

K. W. Blackwell, Keystone Spring and Metal Works, Factory, corner Canal and Condé Street, Point St. Charles.—Among the industrial establishments in the city, that known as the Keystone Spring and Metal Works is one of most important. It is located at the corner of Canal and Condé Streets, Point St. Charles, and furnishes employment to a large number of workmen. The building is spacious and contains the best machinery and facilities, and provided also with every convenience for manufacturing railway car springs and metals. The business has been established since 1881, and Mr. K. W. Blackwell, the proprietor, conducts it with skill and ability, and a large business is carried on, as the Keystone have a standard reputation and are considered the best in use and have been adopted by nearly all the railways in the United States and Canada. There is also an establishment at Philadelphia, Pa., conducted by the firm of Scott & Schoen, who are also special partners of the Montreal establishment. Mr. K. W. Blackwell enjoys a wide popularity in Montreal, and is held in high regard by the community.

F. Robertson, Importer and Dealer in Coal and Wood, offices, 65 McGill Street and 270 Wellington Street.—Among those in the coal and wood business in Montreal is Mr. F. Robertson (successor to D. Wilson), who conducts a large business as an importer and dealer in English, Scotch, Provincial and American anthracite coal, and also in maple, birch, beech and tamarac wood, which he furnishes by the cord, or in quantities as wanted, at the lowest market rates. Mr. Robertson has had considerable experience in the coal trade, and has been in it on his own account since about 1879, and from that time, by a course of honourable dealing and filling orders with promptitude and giving full weight, he has met with popular appreciation, until his business has grown to large proportions. He is indefatigable in his exertions to please those who patronise him, and his coal and wood yard is considered one among the best in the city at which to obtain the best quality of coal at the lowest prices. Mr. Robertson is a native Canadian, and one of the popular business men in the city of Montreal, esteemed by all who know him, whether in business or social relations. The offices are at 65 McGill Street and at 270 Wellington Street

Rubenstein Bros. (established 1864), Silver, Gold and Nickel Platers, 537 and 537½ Craig Street.—Among the well-known business houses in Montreal is the firm of Rubenstein Bros, who since 1864 have been established in business as gold, silver and nickel platers, &c. The establishment is fitted up with every appliance, and is complete in all its appointments for doing all kinds of work in this line of business, which comprises, besides plating, the manufacture of plain and fancy harness, bell stands, carriage trimmings, brass castings, dog collars, and metal spinners' and platers' supplies of all kinds. The firm make a specialty of nickel plating, and also door and number plates, which they make to order. They also re-plate old work of all kinds—spoons, knives, forks, &c.—and give special attention to engraving and gilding. The individual members of the firm, Messrs. J. and J. Rubenstein, came to America, when quite young, from Poland. They have travelled considerably throughout the United States, and have been located in Montreal since 1864, where they have established a large business extending throughout the Dominion. They are practical, skilled workmen, and all work placed in their hands will be executed in the best manner and warranted. The junior members of the firm are natives of Montreal. They are well and favourably known throughout the community, and enjoy the esteem of all who do business with them. It should be added that Messrs. Rubenstein Bros. received the highest award—gold medal, for fine, artistic workmanship from the Canadian Exhibition held in Montreal in 1882.

Wm. Murray, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Importer and Dealer in English, Swiss and American Watches, 1979 Notre Dame Street West (formerly Old St. Joseph Street).—One of the most prominent of the jewellers located on Notre Dame Street is Mr. William Murray, who has had a long experience in the business, and who, as a first-class, honorable and reliable dealer, has gained a wide celebrity and won an enviable reputation for character and standing as a merchant and citizen. Mr. Murray has a neatly fitted-up store, well furnished with show cases, which contain many beautiful specimens of the jewellers' art in the way of rings, lockets, medallions, bracelets, chains, brooches, earrings, &c., and also English, Swiss and American watches, in gold and silver cases, also plain and fancy clocks, and silver and plated ware. He manufactures wedding rings and jewellery to order, at short notice, in any style or design desired, at very reasonable prices. Mr. Murray imports a great variety of articles, including precious stones, &c., and all goods coming from him are warranted to be strictly as represented. Repairing clocks, watches and jewellery is a special branch of the business, which is done with neatness in the most substantial manner. Mr. Murray is doing a good business, and those who desire to obtain the best goods at the lowest prices, will find it to their interest to call upon him at 1979 Notre Dame Street.

L. Isaacs & Co., Importers and Packers of Havana and Seed Leaf Tobacco, No. 33 St. Nicholas Street; New York office, 146 Water Street.—Among the business men of Montreal who are popular and enjoy the regard of the commercial community is the firm of L. Isaacs & Co., importers and packers of Havana and seed leaf tobacco, whose business place is at No. 33 St. Nicholas Street. The firm have a large experience in handling tobacco. They conduct a large business in different parts of Canada, also with the States, and have an office in New York sity. They import the finest Havana leaf tobacco that is grown on the island of Cuba, and also the best quality seed leaf, and supply a very large trade. The members of the firm are enterprising and active, and are fully entitled to the respect and esteem in which they are held by the business community.

M. Gorman, Florist, 1347 St. Catherine Street.—One of the most delightful industries that man can engage in is that of the florist. Among those in this business in Montreal is Mr. M. Gorman, who has devoted nearly a lifetime to growing and propagating plants and flowers, and who has a full and comprehensive knowledge of its every department. Mr. Gorman furnishes cut flowers for every purpose in bouquets and in various designs, and emblems for parties, weddings, and also funeral designs, and has gained a wide reputation for the skill, good taste and judgment he displays in their arrangement. He also furnishes fancy stands, mounted roses, flowers, pots, and floral designs of every description for all purposes. Mr. Gorman has resided in Canada for more than thirty years, coming originally from the old country. He has always been popular, and has built up a large business, and gained a wide celebrity as a first-class florist, and an upright, popular gentleman.

Henri Jonas & Co., Flavoring Extracts, and Grocers' Sundries, (Henri Jonas,) No. 10 De Bresoles Street.—Among the many industries carried on in Montreal that of the manufacture of extracts, grocers' sundries, &c., forms an important one, and is conducted on a large scale by the firm of Henri Jonas & Co., who manufacture a variety of goods which they sell direct to the trade, and which have a wider reputation and are fully equal to the finest made in the world. Among the articles manufactured are Jonas & Co.'s triple concentrated extracts of all flavors. List—Vanilla, nectar, lemon, raspberry, strawberry, pine apple, banana, orange, apple, pear, blackberry, cherry, currant, rose, almond, cinnamon, ratafia, claret, don't care, Ottawa spruce beer, root beer, cayenne, nutmeg, mace, allspice, Jamaica ginger, celery, sarsaparilla, peppermint, wintergreen, coffee, tea, chocolate. These extracts may be depended upon as being the best in the market, and are put up under special supervision of the firm. They also manufacture essential oils and essences and liquor flavor and colorings for grocers and wine merchants, and also catsup, sauces, glycerine, and make a specialty of cod liver, castor, and olive oils, also manufacturing pure fruit syrup, and a great variety of articles for confectioners, and all those goods generally termed grocers' sundries. The house has been established since 1870, and as the productions have always been of the best the trade of the house has become widely extended. The quality of the goods is uniformly excellent and never allowed to deteriorate, but is always kept up to the full standard and guaranteed as represented. Mr. Henri Jonas is well and favorably known to the community as an upright, reliable business man, and enjoys the confidence and regard of the trade in the highest degree. The business house and factory is commodious and spacious, and every facility is provided for business purposes. The firm also have a house in New York for supplying the demands from the States.

Geo. C. De Zouche & Sons, Importers of Paper Hangings and Wall Decorations, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, Tinting, &c., &c., 1735 Notre Dame Street.—An important branch of industry, and one deserving special recognition is that of wall papers and interior decoration, which is carried on by Geo. C. De Zouche & Sons on an extensive scale, who are also among the leading representatives in the trade. Mr. De Zouche has had many years' experience and is an authority upon interior decoration of buildings and dwellings. The premises occupied consist of a commodious, handsome and well-arranged store, sixty feet deep with a frontage of twenty feet, in which there is a large stock of wall papers of foreign production of his own importation, comprising all the new styles in rich combinations of color in flowers and figures, also gold, embracing English tapestry papers and Japanese designs, together with those plainer and less conspicuous in subdued colors and tints; also dados, centre pieces, and freized. These goods comprise some of the most costly that are manufactured and are the finest ever before shown in Montreal. Mr. De Zouche also makes a special business of paper hanging and interior decoration, and is particularly noted for the beauty of his designs and in their arrangements, producing extremely rich, beautiful, and pleasing effects. House and sign painting and tinting is also a special branch of the business, which is conducted in the best manner. They are also agents for Lincrusta Walton, the new and indestructible material for decorations of walls, ceilings, &c. All orders and contracts for this class of work are executed in the most satisfactory manner by thoroughly accomplished, skilful workmen. Mr. De Zouche is one of the well-known old esteemed citizens of Montreal, and as a business man holds a prominent position in the mercantile community and also in social circles.

William Peacock, Cricket Bats, 214 Fortification Lane, near Victoria Square.—The game of cricket is one of the most popular among the out-door sports in Canada and the United States, and is receiving more attention han ever before. Clubs are being formed in nearly all the cities and towns. To play the game well requires good bats, and to obtain such it is necessary to have them from a first-class, reliable maker as Mr. William Peacock of Montreal. He came to the city in 1835 from Ireland, where he was born of English parents, and where he has since remained and been identified with its business affairs. Since 1860 he has made a special business of manufacturing cricket bats, and is the only one in the Dominion who makes it a regular business, and has achieved a wide popularity throughout this country, the United States and Great Britain.

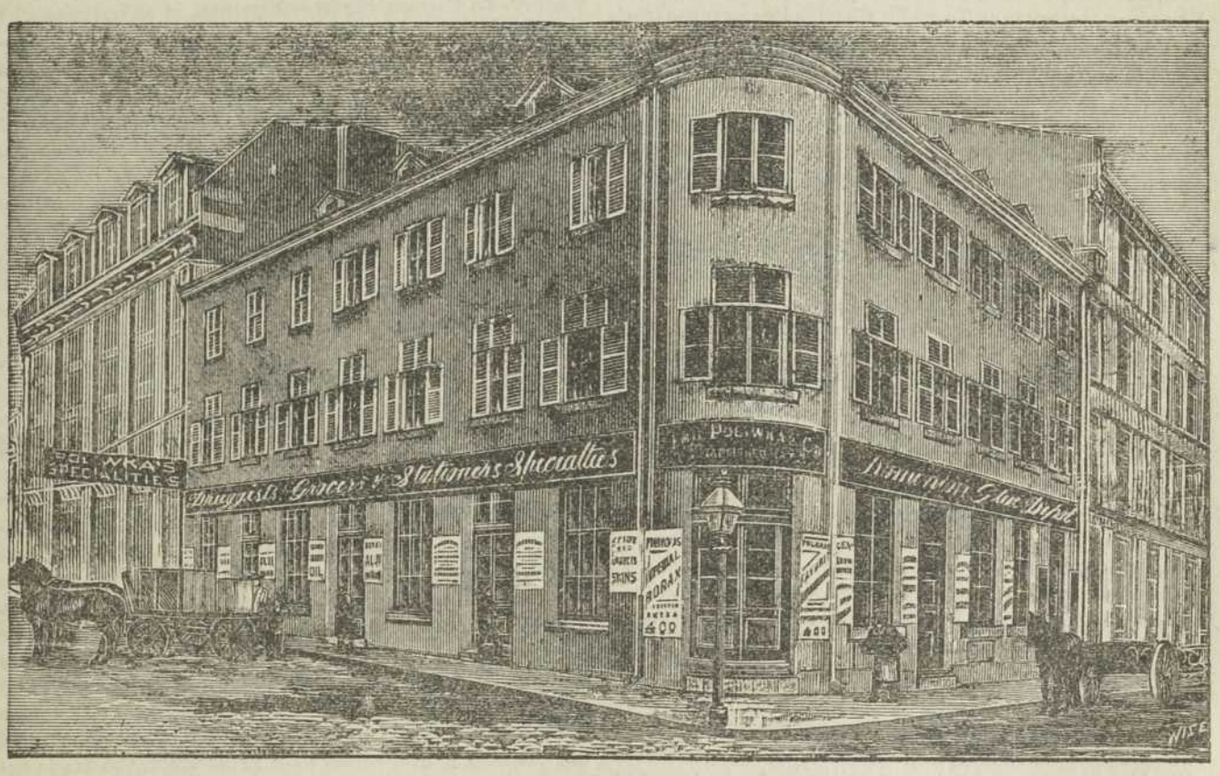
Extract of a Letter from the Captain of All England Eleven.

I have seen the bat made by Wm. Peacock, and presented to Mr. Grace. I think it evinces very careful and finished workmanship, and can compare with bats of English make in finish and shape. I must acknowledge also Mr. Peacock's attention and spirited endeavour towards promoting the success of the English expedition at Montreal.

R. A. Fitzgerald, *Secretary, M. C. C.*

He has received three diplomas and two medals from different exhibitions for the excellence of his bats, and has the honour to be under the distinguished patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur and the Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada. He manufactures his bats from the best material, and can supply the best English willow, cane-handled bats, which, for style, finish and durability, are not surpassed. He also furnishes gymnastic implements, Indian clubs and base ball bats, which will be sent to any part of Canada or United States.

Emil Poliwka & Co., Drugs, &c., 394 to 400 St. Paul Street and 11 Custom House Square.—In all large communities there will be found wholesale houses and wide-awake, active business men, who make a specialty of importing and dealing in druggists' and grocers' sundries. The leading representatives in this line of business in Montreal, in fact in Canada, is the firm of Emil Poliwka & Co., whose establishment occupies the whole lower flat and basement of the building on the corner of St. Paul Street and Custom House Square, having a frontage of 100 feet, and being one of the best business stands in that part of the city. (See engraving) The interior of their premises corresponds with the exterior, and was fitted up by them in first class style last spring. There are two distinct stores, divided by a heavy stone wall, but access is had from one to the other by a double door in the centre of the side wall. The building is very light, and in the corner store is situated a spacious office and sample room. The firm was established in 1872 by Mr. Emil Poliwka, who, in spite of many obstacles and discouragements, has worked up the business to such a point that it now takes its place with the leading wholesale houses of the city. Their extensive business embracing almost every article known in the multitudinous catalogue of druggists and grocers' sundries, &c., &c. As might be expected, their connections throughout Canada are very extensive, and by their strict attention to business, and liberal treatment of their customers, their house has become quite popular with the trade, and gained a wide reputation. Besides a number of druggists' and grocers' sundries, a special business is made of glues and gelatines, the establishment having become familiar as the "Dominion Glue Depôt," and the firm has received a number of awards for the excellency and large collection of their glues and gelatines. *Awards for Glues:* First prizes at Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879, and Montreal, 1880; diploma at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1881; first prize, Montreal, 1882. *For Neat's Foot Oil:* First prize at Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879. *For Sponges:* Extra prizes at Provincial Exhibitions, Montreal, 1881 and 1882. *For Poliwka's Imperial Borax:* Extra prize at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, and "Highly commended" 1882. *For Poliwka's Favourite Gelatine:* Diploma at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1881; bronze medal, 1882. *For Rubber Bands*; Extra prize at Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1882. People not versed in the glue business would hardly believe that there are hundreds of different glues in existence, suitable for cabinet, piano, organ, carriage, and many other factories too numerous to mention. The firm have made a study of this line, and carry often as many as fifty to sixty different grades so as to suit the requirements of all their customers. Two of their leading lines are toilet soaps and sponges. Of both they carry the largest and best assortments to be found in Canada, and defy all competition. In toilet soaps all the leading and best Canadian, American and foreign makers are represented, and with some factories they have special arrangements, having soaps manufactured for them pressed in their own moulds. Their sponge department is most complete and gives their corner store quite an attractive appearance. Turkey and Mediterranean sponges on strings fill three compartments, underneath which, in closed bins, with removable flaps, are to be found all the different pressed Florida and Cuba carriage, painters' and slate sponges. Opposite, again, in closed hinged boxes, all being provided with brass handles, are different size loose Turkey sponges. In the same store, there is row upon row of covered stock, barrels containing different grades of glues. By an ingenious arrangement, a small zinc box, holding a sample of the glue in the barrel, is inserted in the lid, so that one can see all the varieties without disturbing the lids. The second store is chiefly used for storage, packing and shipping, and contains besides a work room for the



girls, who are required to put up several of their preparations. They also do a large business in glycerine, perfumes, whisks, Dalmatian insect powder, chamois skins, toilet paper, mucilage, liquid glues, liquorice, axle grease, excelsior bird food and gravel, sapolio, gem baking powder, and represent such first-class houses as the Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., C. Rossenstein & Co., and Requa & Wetmore, New York; Young & Smylie, Brooklyn; and Cutler Bros. & Co. of Boston, Mass., U. S.

J. Rattray & Co., Wholesale Tobacconists. Warehouse, 428 St. Paul Street; factory, 80 St. Charles Borromme Street.—Montreal is the great commercial centre of the tobacco trade of Canada. It is conducted on a large scale, and an extensive demand is supplied from all parts of the country. Among the largest importers and dealers in this special line of business is the firm of J. Rattray & Co., whose warehouse and office is at No. 428 St. Paul Street. The firm handle all the finest quality tobacco, and control a large trade, and as manufacturers of cigars supply a large demand from the city and country. The cigar factory is at No. 80 St. Charles Barromme Street. It is admirably adapted for business purposes, and a large force of workmen is constantly engaged in manufacturing cigars to meet the demands of the trade. The house stands pre-eminent in this branch of trade and manufacture, and its affairs are, and have always been, from the date of its inception in 1878, conducted upon the soundest principles of commercial integrity.

Shearer & Brown, Point St. Charles, Manufacturers of Building Bridge and Boat Timber; Dealers in Square and Flat Pine, Hemlock, Cedars, &c., &c.; Ohio Square White Oak always in stock and cut to order. The firm of Shearer & Brown has been established since 1868 and is one of the principal saw and planing mills in Montreal. The mill and yards are bounded by Shearer, Richardson and St. Patrick streets, and the facilities for the manufacture of dimension timber are unsurpassed. The firm also deal extensively in square and flat pine, and hemlock and cedar, also in white oak and hardwood timber. The business is conducted under the personal supervision of the firm, who are experienced in the lumber trade, and who can always offer the best advantages to the trade. Mr. James Shearer and Mr. Jonathan Brown are well and favourably known in commercial circles, and as merchants and citizens are held in high estimation for their enterprise and liberality. Mr. Shearer has been engaged in the lumber trade over thirty-three years, and about eighteen years ago, he, in connection with Mr. Brown, established the saw and planing mill which they have since conducted with energy. They have built up a large trade. Mr. Shearer is also engaged in the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds, &c., a notice of which appears in another part of this work.

James Shearer, St. Gabriel Locks, Point St. Charles, Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, and all kinds of House and Steamboat work; also, Sawn, Lumber, Flooring' Lath, Shingles and Clapboards always on hand. Among the manufacturing interests of Montreal, that known as the Shearer Mills holds a leading and prominent position, and, in their special line of manufacture, the most important and largest. The premises occupy several blocks, and is situated on the Lachine Canal, at St. Gabriel Locks, the Factory, which is a substantial structure, is well fitted up with the latest improved wood working machinery and every defice required for turning out the best class of work. The power is derived from a turbine water wheel supplemented by a steam engine when required. The principal business is the manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds and Mouldings, and all kinds of House, Steamboat and Ornamental wood work, many of the designs are of modern style, and when required, antique designs are also made to order. In addition to the manufacture of Joiner work, Mr. Shearer conducts a large Lumber business in the City and surrounding sections, and has a stock of all kinds of Sawn Lumber, Flooring, Clapboards, Laths, Shingles, &c., always on hand. Mr. Shearer has been in the business since 1851, and is highly regarded for his enterprise and public spirit, and as a merchant is popular with the whole community. He is also a member of the firm of Shearer & Brown, manufacturers of dimension timber.

A. Ramsay & Son, Importers of Paints, Oils, Colors and Artists' Materials, English and Belgian Sheet and Polished Plate-Glass, Manufacturers, etc.; Warehouse and Office, 37, 39 and 41 Recollet Street; St. Lawrence White Lead and Color Works, 10 to 22 Inspector Street; Varnish Factory, St. Patrick Street.—Montreal is as well situated as any city on the American Continent, and as a manufacturing and distributing point has greater advantages than any other in Canada. It is the great depôt for trade and commerce, and is fully entitled to distinction as the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Among the well-known, old-established business houses and manufacturers in the city is that of A. Ramsay & Son, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and in the line is one of the largest and most important, not only in the city but in Canada. The warehouse and office is at Nos. 37 to 41 Recollet Street. The building is a solid, substantial stone structure, and has six flats, which are used for storage and business purposes, an immense stock of goods being carried, which embraces everything in the line of imported paints, oils, colors and artists' materials, and also English and Belgian sheet and polished plate-glass, and all those articles comprised under the heading of painters' supplies and materials. Besides being importers and dealers in the above goods, Messrs. A. Ramsay & Son are also manufacturers of white lead and colors, which is extensively carried on at the St. Lawrence White Lead and Color Works, which are located at Nos. 10 to 22 Inspector Street; and also of varnishes, which is conducted at Nos. 331 to 334 St. Patrick Street. These factories are among the most important in the city, and greatly add to its name as the great manufacturing centre of Canada. A large force of workmen is employed, and the business is prosecuted with great vigor, the trade extending from the Maritime Provinces to Winnipeg, where they have a branch store. The firm also manufacture double-body concentrated zinc, calsimine, double-strength vermillion, coach colors and varnishes of all kinds, and are agents for New York Refining Co., New York; Winsor & Newton, and Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit Ainé, Paris. The firm has recently added to their business the silvering of plate and other glass for mirrors of all dimensions which they turn out of superior quality. The insurance of plate glass is also carried on in connection with the firm. They make glass embossing and lead glazing for churches and public buildings a specialty of their business. Mr. Alexander Ramsay and Mr. Alexander Manson, the gentlemen composing the firm, are prominent in business circles, and the well-known reputation and unexcelled character of their manufactures, and thorough complete facilities for meeting the demands of the trade, place their establishment in the front rank among the solid, reliable, substantial business houses of the city.

C. Mariotti, Victoria Marble Works, 13, 15 and 17 Radegonde St., Sculptor, Importer and Manufacturer of Marble Monuments, Statuary, etc.—The subject of this notice has been in business for not less than eighteen years in Montreal, a fact in itself enough to stamp the character of both proprietor and the work done by him. Mr. Mariotti's works abound in specimens of his skilful workmanship, showing the artist in execution and the true disciple of Art in conception. Our picturesque and beautiful cemeteries contain many examples of these traits, mementoes in memory of those "gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns," but nevertheless works of art. In addition to mortuary work, Mr. Mariotti makes marble mantles, table tops, marble embellishments for furniture, counters, pavements and other details of the business with that great taste for which he is deservedly noted. And it may be added that all his undertakings are executed with much satisfaction to his numerous clientèle.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company of England, Robert Sims & Co. and George Denholm, General Agents; Head Office for Canada, 53 St. Sacrament Street.—The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company of England occupies a prominent position among the leading insurance companies of the world and affords that protection against loss guarenteed only by the most reliable organization of this character. It was established in 1821, the subscribed capital amounting to £2,000,000, and the paid up capital £1,000,000, which is the largest paid up capital of any insurance company in the world. The total amount of available funds under the control of the Company is £15,000,000, annual income £3,500,000, and amount invested in Canada for the sole protection of the Canadian fire policy holders is £100,000. The company accept insurance against loss by fire on the most favorable terms, and is prompt in the settlement of losses, which is done without litigation. The head office for Canada is at 53 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, and the general agents are Robert Simms & Co. and George Denholm. The business of the Company is among the heaviest of any in the Dominion, a circumstance showing in the most expressive language the ability of those who manage the affairs. Agencies are established in most cities and towns throughout Canada, and the Company is held in high regard by all who hold policies of insurance on it. The head office for Canada is in the Fraser Building.

Phœnix Foundry, John Findlay, proprietor, Albert and Vinet Streets, St. Cunegonde.—There are several important manufacturing establishments in the town of St. Cunegonde adjoining Montreal, among them the old established, well-known Phœnix Foundry which has enjoyed a prosperous existence upwards of 30 years. The premises are at the corner of Albert and Vinet Streets. The buildings are of brick and constructed in the best manner and comprise, besides the foundry proper, store houses, salesrooms and offices. Mr. Findlay manufactures all kinds of stoves for heating and cooking purposes for burning wood or coal, and in his warerooms are shown all the newest styles, containing the latest improvements. He conducts a satisfactory business with the trade in different parts of the Dominion, and has given general satisfaction. He has always been held in esteem as a useful, influential citizen and is popular with the whole community of the Town of St. Cunegonde and in commercial circles in Montreal.

A. Bremner, Drain Pipes, &c., 640 Craig Street.—At 640 Craig Street will be found Mr. A. Bremner who has been engaged for a number of years in business at the above address, as dealer in drain pipes, Portland, Roman and Canada cements, fire-bricks, fire-clay, flue covers, chimney vents, chimney tops, enamelled sinks, garden vases, &c., also the best brands of American and Canadian coal oils, benzine, naptha, gasoline, &c. Among the oils may be mentioned home light, the very highest grade of American oil—stands a fire test of 150° degrees—perfect burning qualities, odorless and does not crust the wick. The quality is always the same, put up in barrels, half barrels and cases. Prime white, an American oil of superior burning qualities—it has a large sale now in Canada. Head light, the highest grade of Canadian oil, water white, 150° degrees fire test. Also, Parlor Light Electra, Silver Star, and other brands of American and Canadian oil. Mr. Bremner will be found a thorough reliable dealer, and the public will find it to their interest to favour him with a call, and leave orders, which will be attended to with dispatch.

L. Tourville & Co., Grain Shippers and Dealers, 203 Commissioners Street.—The transactions of this firm extend throughout all parts of Canada and the Western States, and in the course of a season they handle many hundreds of thousands bushels of coarse grains. At Pierreville, P.Q., in Yamaska County, under the firm name of Tourville & Co., an extensive business is carried on as manufacturers and shippers of lumber of every description, a speciality being made of spruce lumber for the English market. The transactions of the firm are among the largest of the lumbermen in Canada. At Pierreville, they own and operate a large saw mill which is thoroughly equipped and fitted up with the latest improved appliances, comprising four gangsaws, four slabbers, and all the necessary accessories, which are driven by steam power. The mill has a capacity of turning out 150,000 feet of lumber, working 12 hours per day, or about 3½ million feet monthly. The establishment furnishes employment to 180 workmen and the business is conducted on a most extensive scale. The members of the firm are Louis Tourville & Joel Leduc, both of Montreal, Canada. As popular, useful, influential business men they hold high positions in the mercantile community.

R. S. Oliver & Co., Flour, 14 Foundling Street.—Upon a careful review of the commercial industries of Montreal it is found that the trade in flour forms one of the important items in the business of the city, the business being conducted by upright, straightforward business men of capital and large experience. Prominently among them is the firm of R. S. Oliver & Co., who have continued successfully in it for years, and have become thoroughly identified with it, both as wholesale dealers and as common merchants handling the products of the most distinguished manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada, and also of the Western States. All the leading brands are to be found at the warehouse which are sold to the trade for export at the lowest market prices. The business carried on is large and the transactions of the firm reach all the principal points throughout the Province of Quebec; also agents for C. A. Pillsbury & Co.'s flour, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. R. S. Oliver is a prominent member of the Corn Exchange, and also useful and influential as a business man and citizen, and is widely and favourably known in mercantile and social circles of Montreal where he has resided for so many years.

Thos. Sonne, Manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, &c., 187 and 189 Commissioners Street.—In the ship chandlery business there is no one better or more favorably known than Mr. Thomas Sonne, who has been identified with it for more than a quarter of a century. The building which is located at Nos. 187 and 189 Commissioners Street, facing the river is a substantial stone structure having a frontage of 30 with a depth of 40 feet. It has 4 flats and is thoroughly equipped and provided with every facility for business purposes. The ground floor is used as general slaesroom and contains all the various articles belonging to the trade. Mr. Sonne manufactures sails for vessels, yachts and sail-boats; also, awnings, wagon covers, horse covers, tents of all kinds, and also, tarpaulins and oil skin clothing, and keeps a general stock of ship chandlery goods, naval stores, ropes, blocks and paints and oils, also furnishes hoist ropes at short notice, and furnishes cheap fire escapes. He employs a number of hands and conducts a large business. He is a native of Denmark and is a first-class business man and a favorite with ship-owners and agents, &c. The great specialty is the manufacturing of awnings for business or private houses,and in this branch of business he is considered the best in the city. He also has tents to hire to fishing parties and those who desire to camp out during the summer, and will always be found reasonable in his charges.

Prof. O. Bruneau, Veterinary-Surgeon, Office, 695 Craig Street.—One of the most successful of the skilled practical veterinary-surgeons in Montreal is Prof. O. Bruneau who has given his special attention to the ailments and diseases of horses and cattle for a number of years. He was graduated from the Montreal Veterinary College in 1872, and is specially qualified to treat all disease of animals. He possesses a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the horse and his diseases, and knows how and when to apply the proper remedies. Prof. Bruneau is a native of Canada and is a remarkably successful veterinary-surgeon and was formerly assistant-surgeon of Montreal Veterinary Hospital. He has become popular during his residence in the city, and his services are highly appreciated by owners of horses and cattle who commend him in the highest terms as an experienced, reliable and thoroughly qualified veterinary-surgeon. Prof. Bruneau furnishes medicine and gives his personal attention to all calls and makes a specialty of pulmonary and intestinal diseases of domestic animals as well as the diseases peculiar to the canine race.

H. F. Jackson, Chemist and Druggist, by Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 1353 St. Catherine Street, established 1870.—One of the most popular pharmacies in the "West End" is that of Mr. H. F. Jackson which is located at No. 1369 St. Catherine Street, one of the most eligible sites in that section of the city. The store has a double front of plate-glass windows and possesses every requisite and convenience, the interior arrangements reflecting the highest credit upon the skill and taste of the proprietor, who gives his personal attention to every department of the business. A well-selected line of pure drugs, chemicals, toilet and and fancy articles is always to be found in the stock, also all the standard preparatory and pharmaceutical preparations and all articles required by physicians in their practice. Mr. Jackson is from England and is a thorough druggist and chemist, having passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain with honor, and gained distinction as an accomplished pharmacist and chemist. He compounds physicians' prescriptions and difficult formulas with care and skill, and as a thorough, practical druggist is considered one among the most reliable in the city. He is doing a large business and his pharmacy is made highly attractive by a capacious aquarium in which is a large stock of silverfish, trout, tadpole, &c., &c., which he has for sale. The aquarium is one of the features of the store and attracts the attention of any one who visits the establishment. Mr. Jackson is the president of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Montreal, and renders efficient service to that organization by his activity and professional attainments.

C. Ryan, Stoves, Ranges and Heaters, Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, &c., &c., 38 Victoria Square.—A well-known business man in Montreal is Mr. C. Ryan, who for upwards of 20 years has been engaged in the manufacture of Ryan's Patent Hot Air and Combination Furnaces. He is also an extensive dealer in stoves, ranges and house furnishing goods. Mr. Ryan is practical to the business and has always enjoyed a reputation for first-class workmanship and reliability, wherever his goods have been introduced. He has built up an extensive trade, which is derived from among the best classes of citizens. The store is well adapted for business purposes and contains a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of parlor, chamber, and office stoves, also ranges and furnaces of the best make, containing all the latest modern improvements. There is also a general assortment of tinware, sheet iron, refrigerators, bedsteads, and house furnishing goods generally. Mr. Ryan's long experience of the wants of the people, and also the first-class reputation of his establishment, make him a desirable gentleman with whom to enter into business relations.

Charles Gurd & Co., Manufacturers of Belfast Ginger Ale and Ærated Waters, 41 to 45, Jurors Street.—The firm of Charles Gurd & Co. have become distinguished for the standard character of their Belfast ginger ale and ærated, medicated and mineral waters, which have won their way to popularity with wonderful rapidity. The invigorating and refreshing power of their beverages make them doubly grateful as a pleasing, refreshing non-intoxicant drink, exhilarating and re-vivifying. The firm have the largest establishment in the Dominion, and supply a large demand from grocers, hotels and restaurants, not only in the city, but from other sections of Canada, where their ginger ale and ærated waters are held in high estimation. The premises used as the manufactory are large and spacious, and are fitted up with the latest improved machinery for meeting the demands made upon it. The productions of the firm have been brought into direct competition with those imported from American markets, and have received the highest awards—gold, silver and bronze medals and diplomas—at the Exhibitions held in 1880-81-82 and 1884. Mr. Charles Gurd has been manager and proprietor of the present business for the past seventeen years, and is an experienced chemist. The firm is the only one in America that has been awarded gold, silver and bronze medals for the superior quality of their goods, which comprise super-carbonated soda water, genuine Belfast ginger ale, seltzer water, potash water, Vichy water, Kissengen water, lemonade, ginger beer, super-carbonated Lithia water, chalybeate water, ærated sarsaparilla, sparkling cider, &c., &c. The capacity of the works is 2,000 dozen per day, and the demand is far in advance of the supply. The firm is also wholesale agents and bottlers for the well-known Caledonia natural mineral water.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Catholic Educational Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, importers of Church Ornaments, Statuary and Religious Goods, 1669, Notre Dame Street.—Among the book publishers and dealers in Montreal, there is probably none other more favourably known than the firm of D. and J. Sadlier & Co., who have been established for the past forty-three years in the City of Montreal. Their place of business is at No. 1669, Notre Dame Street. The firm publish Catholic educational books, and deal in all the standard publications, keeping full assortments in all the different bindings, and making a specialty of school and college text books and school stationery and supplies, also counting-house stationery and blank books, and are direct importers of church ornaments, stationery, and religious goods, of which they have a large and valuable assortment. The store is large and spacious, and is admirably arranged for commercial and business purposes. The members of the firm are natives of Canada. In the commercial community they are popular and prominent, and enjoy the confidence and regard of all who deal with them.

Thomas Mussen's French Kid Glove Warehouse (established 1827), 1651 to 1655, Notre Dame Street, and 4 and 6, St. Lambert Street: Dry Goods, Carpets, &c.—One of the oldest, largest and most prominent business houses in Montreal in the dry goods trade is that conducted by Mr. Thomas Mussen, which is entitled to the highest consideration, both with reference to its high commercial standing and the extent of its operations. It was established in 1827, and from that time has always enjoyed a prosperous career, and been popular on account of the liberal and honourable manner in which all its transactions have been conducted. The building, situate at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets, presents two fronts; the massive plate-glass show windows are tastefully arranged and made attractive, while the interior presents a grand view of superb arrangement in ornamentation and fittings, the counter and shelves containing every variety of goods belonging to the dry goods trade systematically divided into departments, the general assortment embracing a wide range of imported textile fabrics from the looms of the most distinguished manufacturers of Europe, embracing silks, Irish poplins, and other dress goods, also velvets, velveteens, plushes, shawls, linens, woollens, hosiery of every kind, underwear, fancy goods, kid gloves (which are a specialty of the house), the stock containing Dent's best London and Rouillon's or Harris-seamless, together with the finest quality one to eight-button gloves for ladies from the most popular manufacturers. In the carpet department will be found all the celebrated makes in velvet, Brussels, tapestry, Imperial, Kidderminster, Dutch and other kinds; also sheepskin and other hearth rugs, mats, cocoa matting, church trimmings, upholstery and curtain goods, cornices, &c., in an almost endless variety; also oilcloths and linoleum in all the new designs and beautiful colors. Mr. Mussen is always introducing something new, and can meet the demands of his patrons and the public in the most satisfactory manner, furnishing the very best quality of goods at popular prices. He is one of the most liberal among the public citizens of Montreal, and takes an active interest in advancing every enterprise that has for its object the benefit of the whole community. He holds a leading position in commercial and financial circles, and is one of the oldest as well as the most substantial among the useful, influential merchants of the Dominion of Canada.

Mona M. Lesser, Tobacco Broker, 13 Common Street. Among those engaged in business in this metropolis of commerce is Mr. Mona M. Lesser, who, as a tobacco broker, conducts a large business with the trade and manufacturers of cigars throughout the city, and all parts of Canada. He is a practical expert in handling Havana, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Sumatra, and other leaf tobaccos, and makes a special business of sampling and grading, and especially re-sweating it, which operation, when properly done, adds to the commercial value of the leaf, and enables the manufacturer to produce a more saleable article. Mr. Lesser will always be found prompt and attentive to all orders entrusted to him, as well for leaf as for moulds, presses, knives and all other cigar manufacturers' sundries. As a business man, he is correct and upright in all his business transactions.

W. Howe Smith, Commission Merchant, 6 St. Nicholas Street. — Among the well-known commission merchants in Montreal is Mr. W. Howe Smith, who is popular in the commercial community, and is held in high regard as one of the most reliable and prompt business men on "'Change." He has been a resident of the city many years, and is largely engaged in flour and produce transactions, handling the best brands of the Canadian mills and also the noted brands from the Western States, as well as the product of the dairy and the farm. Mr. Smith has an extensive acquaintance, and all who have business dealings with him, speak in the highest terms of his efficiency and ability as a merchant who is always prompt and can always be depended upon. He sells direct to the trade and for export, and is doing a large business. Consignments are solicited, and, when desired, cash advances are made, and as Mr. Smith is well "posted" on the market, he obtains the highest ruling prices. He is a member of the Corn Exchange, and one of the influential members of that association.

Boyd & Co., successors to Boyd, Egan & Co., Custom House and Forwarding Agents and Warehousemen, 13 Common Street, facing the Allan S.S. Co.'s dock.—Among those business men who are active and energetic, and whose services are always valuable to shippers and consignees, is the firm of Boyd & Co., Custom house and forwarding agents and warehousemen. These gentleman do an immense amount of business, and greatly facilitate transactions, often booking merchandise and storing it in their warehouses, when desired, provided for that purpose. The firm are highly endorsed and recommended. They refer, by permission, to Messrs. H. & A. A. Allan, Allan Line S.S. Co., Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., J. Rattray & Co., D. Torrance & Co. (Dominion Line S.S. Co.), Wm. C. Munderloh, Esq. (Consul German Empire). Mr. S. W. Boyd and Mr. H. M. Boyd have had considerable experience in this line of business, and have first-class storage for goods in bond or free. They also issue warehouse receipts, which are available for banking purposes, and also pass goods through the Custom house, and give particular attention to forwarding goods to all points, having special rates from most railroads and steamship lines. The firm have extensive warehouses on Common Street, opposite the Allan Steamship Co.'s dock, the facilities for storage purposes being among the best to be had in the city, and where leaf tobaccos from all parts of the globe can be seen in large lots, dry goods, hardware, cigars, machinery, paper-hangings, musical instruments, fancy goods, in cases, bales, &c. Messrs. Boyd & Co. have been conducting business for many years. They are highly popular in the commercial community here and abroad, and enjoy the confidence and regard of all who have business with them.

John F. Cotton, Manufacturers' Agent, 76 St. Peter Street.—Among those business men who are active in placing goods in the market, and who are known as manufacturers' agents, is John F. Cotton, a gentleman popular with the trade and all with whom he comes in contact. He is the representative of the house of George Dibley & Son, of Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, and 17 Midland Buildings, New Street, Birmingham, England, iron manufacturers. Mr. Cotton has established a large business for the house in Montreal and in different parts of Canada, and can always quote iron rails, joists, girders, hoops, sheets, sections, iron, wire, tin plates, metal and galvanized iron at the very lowest market rates. Mr. Cotton is from Scotland, and during his residence in Montreal has made many friends and built up a large business for the house he represents.

A. M. Allan & Co., Dry Goods, Merchant-Tailor, 1909 Notre Dame Street.—A popular establishment on Notre Dame Street is that of A. M. Allan & Co., which is made conspicuous by the attractive show window, in which is displayed a great variety of articles in the line of staple and fancy dress goods. The store has a depth of upwards of fifty feet, and is superbly fitted up for business purposes. It is one of the most important in this line of business in the city, and contains one of the best assorted stocks of dry goods, silks, fancy goods, dress fabrics, cloths, hosiery notions, trimmings, &c. There is also a special merchant-tailoring department, where men's, boys' and children's clothing are made to order from the finest English and French goods in all the desirable styles and fashions; ladies' coats and cloaks also are cut and made by experienced cutters and tailors. Messrs. A. M. Allan and Co. have made it a strict rule since they have been in business to sell goods of the very best quality at a small profit, and an evidence of the appreciation of their efforts in this direction is shown in the large trade enjoyed and the confidence and regard of the public. The stock is always kept up to the full standard, and something new, beautiful and useful is always to be found upon their counter. Mr. A. M. Allan is a gentleman possessing excellent taste and judgment, and is a high-minded, honorable business man with whom it will be pleasant and profitable to form business relations.

Grand Union Clothing Co., 1901, Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.—The Grand Union Clothing Co. has always enjoyed a career of prosperity, which has made it conspicuous in the commercial affairs of the city. It is one of the largest and most important clothing companies in the Dominion, and conducts five palatial establishments at 115 to 121 King Street East, Toronto; 22 and and 24 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines; 10 James Street North, Hamilton; 1901 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal; 95 St. Joseph Street, St. Rochs, Quebec. The house in this city is situate at No. 1901 Notre Dame Street, in the business centre, and is under the immediate charge of Mr. C. Turgeon, as manager. It is a three storey structure, and has a front of eighty with a depth of upwards of ninety feet. It is admirably arranged for business purposes, is well lighted, and contains all modern improvements. The company manufacture all the clothing they have on sale, and employ in their operations, in the different cities in which their stores are located, several thousand operatives. The goods are all made from the finest imported woollens, and are cut, made and trimmed in strict accordance with the latest New York and London fashions. The clothing is hand sponged and equal to the best, and superior to most custom work, and is finished in the best manner. It is made in all sizes, so that no one can fail to obtain a perfect fit. One of the features of the house is that the goods are marked in plain figures. There is but ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest, it being but a small advance upon the cost of manufacture. As regards the general stock, no exertions have been spared to render it unapproachable, either in extent or elegance, from the medium to the finest fabrics. It is replete with every style and fashion, and cannot be equalled by any other clothing house in the city. A feature in their business is that purchasers receive a ticket when buying goods, giving them a chance of winning one of twenty-eight prizes to be drawn for on 1st July, viz.—One Thomas' grand pianos, value $600; one Thomas' grand organs, $260; one elegant triple-plate tea service; one Williams' sewing machine, $35; six six-day striking clocks, each $5; six Oriental clocks, each $5; six Oriental clocks, each $3; six Waterbury watches, each $6. These elegant gifts are on exhibition daily at their premises, and are beautiful goods. Mr. C. Turgeon, the manager, is a gentleman who has had a long experience in the clothing trade, and will at all times be found courteous and attentive to those who visit the establishment. He is a reliable, honorable gentleman to deal with, has become popular, and has built up a large custom derived from among all classes of the citizens.

R. J. Latimer, representing Cossitt & Bro., and General Dealer in all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, 81 McGill Street.—An extensive business is carried on in Montreal by Mr. R. J. Latimer as a general dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, etc. In this business, Mr. Latimer, who is an old resident of the city, carries on a large trade with all parts of the Dominion. He is also the special agent representing the firm of Cossitt & Bro. of Brockville, manufacturer of agricultural implements and farm tools. He also deals in all the very best class of mowers, reapers, grain drills, farm engines, farm wagons, buggies and all kinds of farm implements and machinery. He deals heavily also in road scrapers and machinery generally, and supplies the trade east of Montreal with goods from Ontario at manufacturers' prices. Mr. Latimer is located at No. 81 McGill Street, where he has an extensive warehouse upwards of 100 feet in length, in which he has a large assortment of all the above machines and implements. He is one of the popular citizens of Montreal, is fully alive to its interests, and by his enterprise and extensive business operations has greatly added to its importance as the metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

J. L. Marcou & Co., Hatters and Furriers, 1596 Notre Dame Street.—In a climate which largely demands the wearing of fur garments during the long winter season, such establishments as that of Messrs. J. L. Marcou & Co., are naturally prominent features in the city. The firm carry always a first class stock, made up from the finest skins obtainable. Their workmanship and style are well known and their reputation stands among the highest for integrity and fair dealing. During the fur wearing season the choice of garments for both ladies and gentlemen is not excelled by any other house, and therefore buyers may feel sure that their requirements will be fully met and satisfaction given. The same remarks hold equally good in regard to the hat department, for whatever is new and fashionable will always be found on hand with unerring certainty. Mr. Marcou is an old business man and is well esteemed in the community.

O. Dufresne, Jr., & Frere, Lumber Merchants, Office and Yards 2366 to 2388 Notre Dame Street.—One of the most important industries in Montreal is that of sawn and manufactured lumber, and one of the largest concerns in the lumber trade is that of Messrs. O. Dufresne Jr., & Frere. Their goods cover considerable space, as may be learned from the street numbers given above, and the business done by them is of an extensive nature. The comprehensive and large stock kept on hand includes pine, spruce and hemlock of all sizes dressed or in the rough, white and red oak, rock and soft elm, birch, maple, first and second growth white ash, gray ash, basswood, and other kinds. Dimension lumber the firm cut to order, saw or split pine, and cedar shingles. This house is exceedingly well equipped for its particular business and the success attending its endeavors to meet all demands reflects every credit on the firm's management and business acumen.

The Perrault Printing Co., 91 St. James Street, L. Perrault, Managing Director.—This company occupies a distinguished position among the fraternity of printers, both on account of the resources of its office and the important contracts it has undertaken. It holds the contract for the city printing, an undertaking alone of considerable magnitude, capable of trying the resources of a large office. In addition to ordinary work, the company is in a position to accept orders of the largest extent for books and publications which other establishments could not essay. Fitted with the best presses and machinery of the latest improved character, having a stock of type unequalled in extent for all kinds of work, big or little, plain or ornamental, there is nothing in the printing line it cannot execute and that in the best possible manner. A bindery replete in every respect is also attached to the establishment, which greatly facilitates the undertaking and completion of work requiring binding operations. The company has been very successful, a result largely due to the energy and business ability of Mr. Perrault, the managing director, who is as enterprising as he is far sighted and clever, and ever ready to introduce improvements. Improved machines for the manufacture of paper bags of all sizes have been introduced of a capacity of 250,000 bags daily.

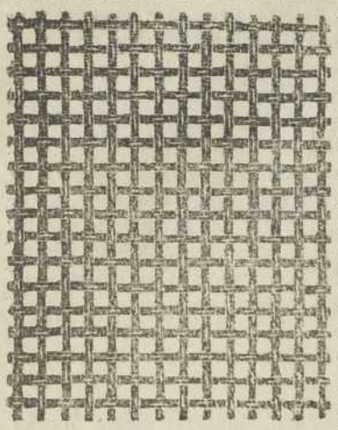
A. Brahadi, Hatter and Furrier, 1649 Notre Dame Street.—Ever since his commencement in business in 1844, not less than forty-one years ago, Mr. Brahadi has occupied a distinguished and distinctive position among hatters and furriers, especially in the latter department of his business. It always has been and still is a *sine qua non* with Mr. Brahadi that he only handles the very finest goods, makes the most fashionable and the richest fur garments that it is possible to produce, and consequently there is never any doubt about the character of what emanates from his establishment—in fact it is noted throughout the entire continent for this distinctive reputation. Of course such a position could only be obtained by a thoroughly proficient and practical man such as Mr. Brahadi is in every detail,--cutting, furnishing new designs for garments, ladies' caps and other furs, many of which have become currently fashionable in this fur-wearing country. As in furs, so is it in hats. Whether in his own manufacture or in imported stock, the best is sure to find a place in this house. His stock is consequently both large and exceptionally fine,—in short, if one establishment more than another could be pointed to for distinction, that would surely be Mr. Brahadi's, for the quality of his goods is synonymous with all that is excellent, tasteful and fashionable.

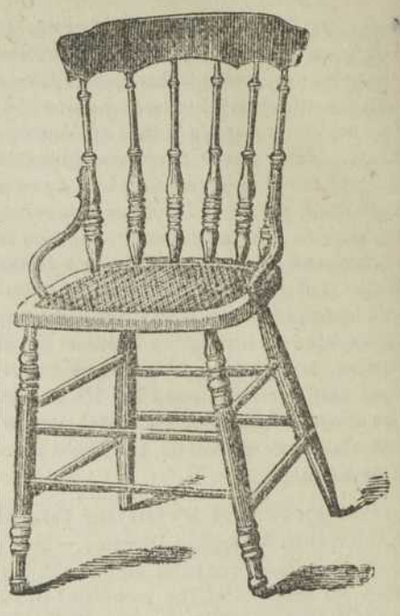
Brown Bros., the Windsor Market 1365 St. Catherine Street, are among the largest Butchers and meat purveyors in the city. They are specially noted for the excellent quality of what they supply, and consequently number among their *clientèle* the first families as well as institutions of the city. They have been established 45 years, and their indomitable perseverance, their enterprise, good judgment, courtesy and business aptitude have raised them to the front rank of their particular trade so definitely as to admit of no competitors. In addition to the purveying department, the firm engage quite largely in cattle feeding, bacon curing and other branches, all of which are equally successful, and which promise to extend to much larger proportions than at present. Messrs Brown Bros., are a standing credit to themselves, an example of what industry coupled with energy and knowledge can effect, and it is pleasing to add that they enjoy the unlimited confidence of their customers and the citizens generally.

Robert Mitchell & Co., Montreal Brass Works (Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters' Supplies, &c.; Stationary and Locomotive Engines' Supplies, &c.); Office, 672 Craig Street.—Among the old-established, well-conducted enterprises which help to make up the great industries of Montreal, and is an important factor in promoting its prosperity, no other have been more conspicuous than the Montreal Brass Works, owned and carried on by Robert Mitchell & Co. Its influence is felt throughout the whole Dominion, and no apology is needed for publishing an extended notice of the character and extent of its operations. The plant is located at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. The building is built in the form of a hollow square and is constructed of stone and brick, and is 100 by 100 feet dimensions and three storeys in height. It is divided into different departments, and the machinery, which is of the best class, is driven by a 60-horse power engine, and upwards of 300 skilled workmen find constant employment in the foundry and finishing departments, engaged in the manufacture of iron and brass work for engineer, plumbing, gas and steamfitting, brass and castings generally, and also stationary locomotive engine supplies and the Freedman Injector, which is pronounced the most perfect and correct yet devised, and which is in use from the Atlantic to the Pacific on all the railroads and many of the factories. The firm also manufacture chandeliers, brackets, &c., and stand at the head in this line of production, and are particularly noted for the originality and beauty of the style of their design and ornamentation. Mr. Robert Mitchell, the founder and head of this great establishment, has resided in Montreal many years, and has always taken an active interest in its affairs and assisted and promoted every enterprise that had for aim the general public good. He is popular and prominent in commercial and financial circles, and the industry he conducts occupies a prominent place in the manufacturing and commercial importance of Montreal, the metropolis of British North America.

George Wilson, Boot and Shoe Maker, 1740 Notre Dame Street, is one of the oldest and most reliable merchant in the city. His firm stability of character is synonymous, however, with the nature of his work, which has always borne the stamp of being thoroughly good, so that a customer may feel perfectly satisfied in giving an order that his money's worth will be given. Mr. Wilson is a successful man, successful through his own industry and practical knowledge, and it is saying only the literal truth that he indeed possesses the confidence of all who entrust commissions to him.

Victoria Wire Works.—A. Decarie, Manufacturer of Wire Work, Steel Wire Cloth, Crimped Spark Wire Cloth for burning coal locomomotives, also Twilled Spark Wire Cloth for wood burning locomotives, No. 522½ Craig Street.—Among the manufacturing establishments in Montreal, are the well-known Victoria Wire Works, which were established about 1864 by Mr. A. Decarie, who has from that time continued to conduct them in the most successful manner, and has achieved a wide celebrity for the standard character of his goods. The works are well provided with every appliance, and special machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wire goods, including steel wire cloth, crimped spark wire cloth for coal burning locomotives, also twilled spark wire cloth for wood burning locomotives. He also manufactures seives and screens, carrying on a large business with the city and different parts of the Dominion. Mr. Decarie is a native of Montreal, of French descent. He has always been held in high esteem as a business man and citizen, and is popular with all who have business dealings with him.



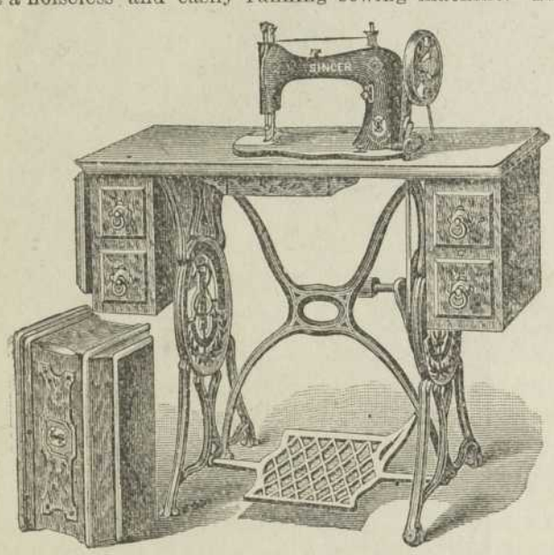


Charles Alexander, Confectioner, Established 1842, Wedding Breakfasts and Supper Parties supplied, also Silver, Cutlery and Table Linen when required, Dining Hall Breakfast, Dinner and Tea, Oysters served in every style, Confections of all kinds warranted pure.—One of the most popular establishments and one that is a great convenience to the community is the well-known confectionary and dining rooms of Mr. Chas. Alexander, which occupies the ground floor of the large, handsome building, No. 219 St. James Street. Mr. Alexander has been catering to the tastes of the people of Montreal since 1842 and is therefore the oldest as well as most prominent and fashionable in the city. He is, in fact, one of the pioneers in his special line of business in Montreal, and has long been recognised as such. He is popular with all classes of the community, and does a large and lucrative trade. The store is fitted up with neatness and elegance, the surroundings at once giving evidence of the skill and taste of the proprietor who has furnished it, and the spacious dining room adjoining the store, sumptuously, and made it attractive by handsome interior decorations. Everything is served in the dining room, from a plain lunch to the most elaborate dinner, the menu including all the various viands, game, fish and delicacies in season, also the finest oysters from New York and also the celebrated Malpeque oyster, a specialty being made of tender-loin steaks and South Down mutton chops. Meals and lunch are served regularly during the day and evening, and every attention is given to the care of the patrons. As a confectioner, Mr. Alexander also enjoys a wide celebrity and manufactures all kinds of delicious choice morsels from pure sugar and chocolate and also fine cakes, pastry, etc. Wedding breakfasts and supper parties are supplied with everything required, and when desired he also furnishes silver ware, table cutlery and table linen. Mr. Alexander has resided in the city many years, and during a long business career has been successful and has gained an enviable reputation as a first-class caterer and enjoys the patronage of the *elite* of the city, who can always depend upon him furnishing the very best in the most acceptable style at moderate prices. He enjoys the esteem of the whole community, whose tastes he knows so well how to cater, and as a useful citizen and business man is held in the highest regard for his public spirit and influence.

Geo. H. Labbe & Co., Importers and Manufacturers of Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bedroom, Parlor and Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, No. 445 St. James Street.—Among the well-known importers and manufacturers of furniture in Montreal is the firm of Geo. H. Labbe & Co., who have always enjoyed a wide reputation, and who do a large, substantial city and country trade. The business carried on is wholesale, and the character of the goods sold is such as to command for them a steady demand at all times, The factory and salerooms occupy the large buildings at Nos. 443 & 445 St. James Street, which have dimensions of 40 x 100 feet, 5 flats, and in every department is admirably arranged for business purposes. In the warerooms is displayed a large and varied assortment in all the leading styles of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture in walnut, mahogany and other woods, also Rattan & Reed chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, tables, stools and all articles in the line of household furniture. Messrs. Geo. H. Labbe & Co. certainly do the largest chair trade in Canada, and the goods made and sold by them will compare favourably with those of any other establishment in the furniture trade in Montreal. Mr. Geo. H. Labbé, who has the entire management and control of the business, is a Canadian by birth, and one of the popular, useful, influential citizens and and merchants of the city. He makes no misrepresentation regarding his goods, and is upright and honourable in all his business transactions.

Filteau & Mantha, Merchant Tailors, 41 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. This popular business house have a very desirable location at No. 41 St. Lawrence Main Street, where they have a handsome and commodious store, and carry a full line of English woollens and French cloths, and also foreign and domestic tweeds, comprising all the new fashionable and seasonable patterns. The members of the firm are Messrs. Louis Filteau and Mr. Mantha, both of whom are thorough practical men in their line of business, and the cutting, fitting and making up of all orders entrusted to them, are carried out under their personal supervision, and good fits are guaranteed to their many patrons. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known to the trade and general public, and in their new premises which they have recently opened, have in every way, maintained their envious reputation for the excellence of their work. Both are natives of Canada, are young and enterprising, and well deserve the high estimation in which they are held by the trade and general public.

Singer Manufacturing Company, Mr. A. B. Duncan, General Manager, 1675 Notre Dame Street; Factory, 572 William Street.—The sewing machine was long ago brought to such a degree of excellence by the Singer Manufacturing Co. that it was almost supposed it was impossible to make further improvements or advances in their workings or operations, but the history of the Singer machine has been a record of improvements, and to-day it is without a peer, as it has always been, and is the recognized family machine, and also for manufacturing purposes, sewing fine silk goods as well as leather and other coarse fabrics. The improvements made by the company combine all the essential features of a first-class machine, and the Singer may be called the best illustration of what may be termed the perfection of mechanism. It is a machine that for variety of capability, ease in working and management, and for the excellence of finish of the work, certainly stands without a rival as a noiseless and easily running sewing machine. The



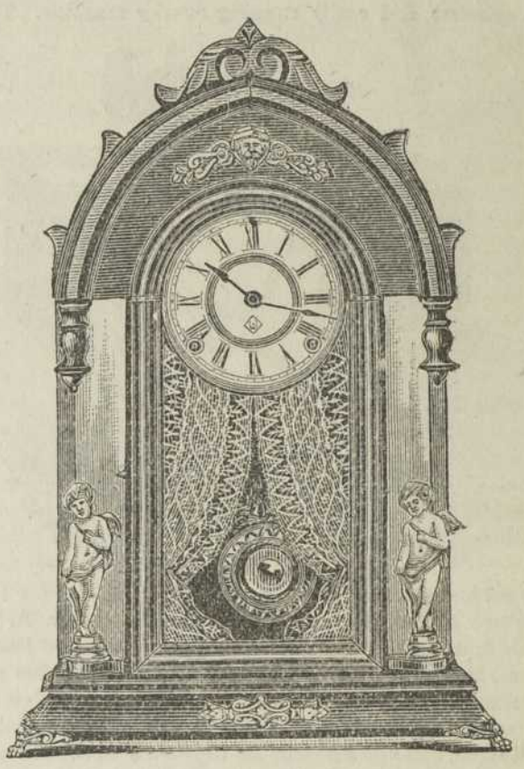
general manager for these celebrated machines for the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario is Mr. A. B. Duncan, whose headquarters is at No. 1675 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Mr. Duncan has had an extended experience (sixteen years in Canada and United States) in the sewing machine business, and is a thorough, reliable gentleman, and one who can be depended upon, and all his assertions regarding the renowned Singer machine will be found perfectly correct. Many hundreds of thousands of the Singer machines are made annually and shipped to all parts of the civilized world. They are without exception the only first-class machine manufacturers, and have been awarded innumerable medals at all the great international exhibitions and minor fairs that have been held throughout the world. At No. 572 William Street is a factory for manufacturing machines for the Canadian trade, and those who purchase the genuine Singer will have no fault to find or cause to regret their investment.

Evans, Sons & Mason (Limited), Wholesale Druggists, Drug Grinders, and Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, 37 to 45 St. Jean Baptiste Street; Western branch, 23 Front Street West, Toronto.—One of the chief commercial enterprises of the metropolis of the Dominion of Canada is the old established drug house now trading under the style of Evans, Sons & Mason (Limited). The business has been established for more than sixty years, and is now amongst the oldest in the city. Originally purchasing the business of Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, it has been for some years conducted by H. Sugden Evans, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., late president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, under the style of H. Sugden Evans and Co., who, upon his appointment as Chief Dominion Analyst, disposed of his interest to the company above-named. The establishment is one of the largest of its kind in Canada, and they are the largest importers of drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals, and control extensive trade with all the commercial centres. The premises consist of several large buildings on St. Jean Baptiste Street, which include warehouse, store house, drug mills, laboratories, etc., extending right away to St. Gabriel Street. The company, in addition to the grinding of pure drugs and spices, also manufacture a number of special pharmaceutical preparations, including fluid extracts and all the requirements of the British and American pharmacopœias; they are also manufacturers of perfumery and culinary essences, and large importers of American and European proprietary articles, and all the requirements of the chemist, druggist and physician. The enterprise of the company has met with appreciative acknowledgement from the trade, and it is regarded with that estimation rightfully due to the thorough business policy founded upon the strictest integrity of the highest standard of professional accomplishment. They are the sole consignees for the Dominion of the celebrated Montserrat lime-fruit juice, and in association with their English houses control the whole production of tho Island of Montserrat, in the West Indies, where the cultivation and collection of limes has been made a study on the most scientific basis. They are also sole consignees for Savars' proprietary articles, De Leon Florida Water, which has already a large reputation in the United States, Savage's ursina or Canada bear's grease, and Evans' steel meat and wine. The registered offices of the company are situated at 56 Hanover St., Liverpool, Eng., and they are in immediate association with the eminent firm of wholesale druggists in that city, Evans Sons & Co., and are also in association with the old-established firm of Evans, Lescher & Webb, situated in Bartholomew Close, London: these houses have also a branch in Paris, Sydney, Australia, and Manchester and Birmingham, Eng. The western branch of the Montreal house is situated at 23 Front Street West, Toronto, where they have a complete stock of all the requirements of the chemist and druggist, and already have secured a very large connection in the west, the branch at Toronto being under the management of Mr. James H. Pearce. Since the retirement of Mr. H. Sugden Evans, the business in Canada has been under the immediate charge of Mr. Alfred H. Mason, F.C.S., etc., a gentleman who possessed a thoroughly comprehensive knowledge of drugs and chemicals, and who has attained a distinction in England and on the Continent for his skill as a chemist, and also as an active and energetic business man. The company have also an establishment in Boston, Mass., where their specialities are manufactured for distribution in the United States, this branch being under the management of Mr. H. J. Wilson Cox. The company employ ten travellers in the Dominion, and being in cable communication with their representative houses in England are able to offer advantages to their customers such as no other house in the trade can do. As evidence of the eminence of the company, we may mention that they received gold medals for their exhibition of drugs, chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883; also for Savars' proprietary articles, manufactured by them, and for Montserrat lime-fruit juice; they have also carried off bronze and silver medals, the highest awards in their classes, at Dominion Exhibitions held in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, for pharmaceutical preparations, perfumery.

The Burland Lithographic Company.—Printers, Publishers. General Engravers, Photo Lithographing and Photo Electrotyping, 5 and 7 Bleury Street.—The Burland Lithographic Company, one of the best known among the important and prominent concerns in its line of business in the Dominion of Canada, has been established more than forty years, and was founded by Mr. G. Matthews, who continued it successfully for a long time. After a change in its name and being carried on by different parties, in 1874 it was incorporated under the present name with a capital of $200,000, and the facilities increased and the business greatly extended. It is the oldest as well as largest establishment of the kind in the Dominion, and turns out a line of work which for general excellence and artistic execution is equal to the best produced in the Dominion. The premises occupied are extensive. the building is a large stone and brick structure, having six flats, and dimensions of 80 x 45 feet, all of which is used for business purposes. As it is the largest in its line of business. the facilities and conveniences are unequalled, and embrace the finest machinery and all the newly invented labor-saving appliances and presses, and all the various apparatus for the prompt execution of the work. A 40-horse power engine is used to drive the machinery. About 140 skilled artizans and workpeople are employed in the different departments. The general line of work comprises lithographic printing and engraving on steel, wood and stone, also photo lithography and photo electrotyping and book and job printing, and fine artistic commercial printing, which for neatness and elegance of execution is not surpassed. Particular attention is given to map and railway engraving and printing, and all work is executed in the highest style of the "art preservative of arts." The facilities for designing and engraving on wood, stone, and metal are of an extraordinary character, and every convenience is at hand for electrotyping and stereotyping. The house fills orders for all parts of the Dominion, and stands foremost among the first-class reputable establishments noted for the finest work on the American continent. The Burland Lithographic Co. is also manufacturers of colored, glazed, and plated papers, card board and playing cards, tin type mats, photo mounts, &c. This department of the business is carried on in the "Gazette" building, where every convenience is afforded for doing this class of work. A large force of workmen are engaged, it being the only concern engaged in this line of manufacture in Canada.

John Kane, Tinsmith, Plumber and Gasfitter, Stoves and Ranges, 2530 Notre Dame Street.—One among the old-established well-known and popular Plumbers and Gasfitters, and manfacturers and dealers in stoves and tinware in Montreal, is Mr. John Kane, who has been identified with the business for many years, and has a full and complete knowledge of its every detail. Mr. Kane has gained a wide reputation for his energy, ability and skill as a first-class workman, placing him in the van among the reltable business men of the city. He gives special attention to making sewer connections and sanitary plumbing generally, and as a sanitary expert is second to none in the city. He has a very desirable location at No. 2530 Notre Dame Street, where he has every facility for conducting his business on an extensive scale. He furnishes estimates, and introduces gas and water into buildings. He also furnishes materials and fittings at the lowest prices. Mr. Kane manufactures all kinds of tinware for household purposes, together with oil cans, panit tins and panit irons, which he always has on hand, or manufactures to order. A full stock is carried of all the new styles of heating and cooking stoves, hollow ware, and everything in this line of trade. Mr. Kane came to Canada from Ireland 40 years ago, and by his steady industry, energy, and business taste, has gained a wide reputation as a worthy citizen, and enjoys the confidence and regard of the community in general.

Narcisse Beaudry, Manufacturer, Jeweler and Optician, 1580 Notre Dame.—One of the largest and most important jewelry establishment in Montreal is that of Mr. Narcisse Beaudry, located at No. 1580 Notre Dame Street. He is one of the oldest established Watchmakers, Jewelers and Opticians, and has always conducted a large, successful business as a manufacturer and dealer. The store is neatly and tastefully fitted up with plate



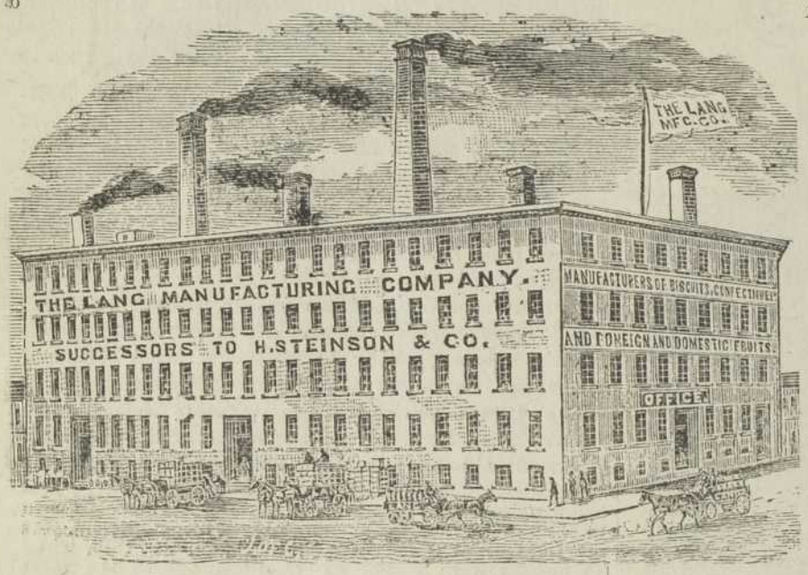
glass show cases, and elaborate counters of elegant design. Among the extensive and varied assortment of rich and beautiful articles to be seen here are fine gold and silver watches, silver ware, and fine gold jewelry of every description, in all the unique and ingenious designs, devices, and fashionable styles, also, spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses, and a great variety of useful, ornamental and fancy goods. Mr. Beaudry manufactures jewelry of all kinds, and keeps in stock the best effects, English, French and American articles. He is also an extensive dealer in precious stones, and plain and ornamental French, American and Swiss clocks. As an Optician, Mr. Beaudry has a wide reputation, and perfectly understands how to adjust glasses to suit the sight. Connected with the establishment is a special department in which clocks, watches and jewelry are repaired, which is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Beaudry, who is a practical man to the business, performing all work with neatness and skill. Mr. Beaudry is of French descent. He has resided in Montreal nearly all his life, and, as a citizen and business man, is prominent, useful and influential.

"The Horseshoe," Thos. Boyle, Proprietor, No. 11 St. Sulpice Street.—The above establishment has in a very short time sprung into the position of being one of the most popular and desirable places of amusement and refreshment in the City of Montreal. Formerly one of the best known and most respectable houses of the kind when under the name of "The Old Countryman's Inn," its present young and enterprising proprietor has sustained its old time fame of twenty years ago, and has by untiring energy and the outlay of considerable capital, the fruit of his own honest industry, placed "The Horseshoe" in the foremost place among similar establishments in the Canadian metropolis. The entire building has been refitted, renovated and decorated. The large reception hall has been made to assume an almost unrecognizable appearance to what it was before Mr. Boyle's advent. Here every evening the year round an impromptu vocal and instrumental concert is given by regularly paid artists of ability as well as volunteering guests, and in fact no pleasanter evening can be spent at less cost than at "The Horseshoe." Every accommodation for socials, dancing parties and balls can be obtained; ample supper and dressing rooms having been fitted up with all modern conveniences. Arrangements are always made for the preserving of order and decorum at all times. The wines, liquors, ales, cigars, etc., are unexceptionally good, a fact which has done much in securing the house's present popularity. Two halls are furnished with superior toned upright pianos, presided at by well known artists, for the amusement of guests. In summer the premises are well ventilated and pleasantly situated near the river, in the centre of the business part of city. The proprietor, Mr. Boyle, is a young and popularly known gentleman, who has by his own energy and push, built up a first-class business. He is a native of the city, where he is held in esteem by a wide circle of fellow-citizens. A first-class orchestra is in attendance day and evening.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co'y Sewing Machines, 183 Place D'Armes. The great success achieved by the celebrated Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. since its first introduction, is too well known to require particular mention at our hands. Sufficient it is to say that during the past decade the business of the sale of sewing machines has assumed so important a position among the industries of Montreal that it is now one of the leading commercial pursuits; to prove which fact it is but necessary to direct attention to the agency of the company, located at No. 1 & 3 Place D'Armes. When samples of the best products of all nations are brought together for inspection and comparison, with a view of determining the relative and absolute merits of the various exhibits to be certified by the verdicts of juries composed of the most competent judges in every department of science and art, a decisive and unmistakeable declaration of superiority in favor of any important product over all others of its kind, is a matter to congratulate the producer and dealer. The No. 8 Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine gained the grand prize at the Paris Exposition in 1878, although having about eighty (80) competitors. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876, when no medals were given, its qualifications as the most efficient apparatus for sewing received Honorable Mention and was pronounced most perfect in every way. Improvements continued in all classes of machines made by this company, until in 1880 they produced their "No. 10," intended for heavy manufacturing work. This, with perfect action and a speed of from 1,200 to 1,500 stitches a minute, became at once very popular, and is found in use in nearly all the factories in the country making shoes, corsets, or rubber garments. Not yet content, the experts of the company have devised a machine which is even an improvement on the "No. 10," and which is beyond all question the very acme of perfection. It involves a new form of "rotary hook," or loop-taker, which is the simplest, the most rapid and perfect device for interlocking the two threads ever conceived. The patent for this will issue in a day or so. Only a few hundred of these machines have been made and in practical work in various lines of manufacture, but they accomplish the work in so superior a manner and with such great rapidity that large orders are being continually received for them even now. This machine is known as the "D. 10," and is adapted to any class of work, from the finest stitching with the use of No. 300 spool cotton up to the very heaviest woven fabric with the coarsest linen thread, and also from the finest and most delicate kid up to the heaviest leather used in the manufacture of boots, shoes, or harness. This is undoubtedly the sewing machine of the future, and must, beyond question, supersede all others.

The Dominion Leather Board Co. of Montreal, No. 5 St. Peter Street.—Among those manufacturing establishments which give Montreal prominence, as the industrial centre of Canada, is "The Dominion Leather Board Company of Montreal" This company manufactures, under letters patent, a first class substitute for leather for various purposes, as well as boot and shoe counters. The excellence and desirability of these articles is attested from the fact that prizes were awarded the manufacturers at several International and National Industrial Exhibitions in the United States, Australia, Germany, France and Canada. The company was organized and incorporated in 1873, and have ever since found a ready market for their goods. Their factory is situated at Coté St. Paul. The gentlemen composing the Board of Directors are popular and influential business men of undoubted integrity and worth. They are as follows: John T. Wilson, President; James. R. Walker, Esq., Vice-President, and W. B. Gifford, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

The Lang Manufacturing Co., Biscuits and Confectionery, St. Monique Street, Montreal.—Among the important manufacturing and commercial enterprises which contribute to the standing and progressive spirit of the city of Montreal is the Lang Manufacturing Co. This business had its origin in 1879 when it was established by Henry Steinson and others. In 1885 two top stories of the extensive premises on St. Monique Street were consumed by fire, and soon after the present company came into



possession of the business and became incorporated under their present name in the beginning of 1886. The directors of the company are Messrs. H. H. Lang, Alfred Lang and James Lang, the first named gentleman occupying the position of President and Managing Director and Mr. Alfred Lang that of Secretary-Treasurer. These gentlemen are men of thorough business ability, integrity, and active enterprise, and have succeeded in a comparatively short time in building up and maintaining undoubtedly the largest trade in plain and fancy biscuits in Eastern Canada. They are also manufacturers of every description of confectionery and do an immense business in this line as well. Some idea of the magnitude of the amount of goods manufactured and disposed of by this house can be obtained from the fact that over one hundred hands are kept constantly employed. The premises occupied consist of a four story substantial brick building, 140x62 feet in dimensions and is supplied with all the modern appliances and improved machinery for the manufacture of their goods and the necessary despatch of the immense volume of their trade which extends from the Northwest to the Maritime Provinces. The high standing which the company enjoys in the mercantile community, both at home and abroad, is the natural result of a business career characterized by a devotion to the highest principles of commercial integrity which entitle it to a prominent place in the Industrial history of Canada.

Joseph Luttrell & Co., Biscuit Manufacturers and Wholesale Confectioners, corner Albert and Vinet Streets, St. Cunegonde.—Among the most extensive establishments engaged in the important industry of biscuit and fancy baking in the City of Montreal, is the one conducted by Mr. Joseph Luttrell, whose business is located at the cor. of Albert and Vinet Streets, who established business in 1865, with a moderate capital, but by indefatigable efforts and the supply of good goods it has increased, until to-day it stands foremost as one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city. The premises occupied cover an area of about 8,000 feet; the spacious buildings were fitted up in 1876, specially for the requirements of his growing and extensive biscuit trade, when was also added the manufacture of confectionery to his already prosperous business. The building is equipped with the latest improved machinery, with two ovens for biscuits, soft cake and cracker machines, etc., for the rapid and perfect production of their goods. Their capacity for the production of candies is also extensive, having acqured much valuable machinery from the late Canada Manufacturing Co'y, besides importing from England and Nova Scotia, thus enabling them to rank in the very front of the battle, peculiar to the keen competition in this line; requiring as it does a greater variety of knowledgo and skill than perhaps is to be found in few or any other branches of manufacturing. He gives employment to about fifty hands, six waggons and nine horses. Mr. William Luttrell retired from the business about three years ago, and it has been carried on since even more vigorously than ever by Mr. Joseph Luttrell, whose practical knowledge, added to his long experience, eminently qualifies him to direct the multifarious details of this industry. Though situated beyond the city limits, they are accessible by the telephone or the city cars, which run to Vinet Street on Notre Dame Street; and from this situation they claim that they can produce at less cost than city manufacturers.

J. W. Paterson, Felt, Tar, Rosin, Varnish, Etc., 47 Murray Street.—As a representative of an important branch of industrial pursuits, the house of J. W. Paterson may be appropriately mentioned as a leading one in Montreal, engaged in the manufacture and sale of Tarred and Dry Felt, Pitch, Rosin, Varnish, &c. The house was founded in 1872 by the present enterprising proprietor and from a comparatively small beginning, has attained its present enterprising proportions, through the energy and business talents of Mr. Paterson and the uniform reliability of the goods which his house produces. The office is located at 47 Murray Street, and in the rear of are the extensive manufactory and grounds which are equipped with all the requisite facilities, and most modern appliances for expeditiously conducting the business in its various departments. Mr. Paterson makes a prominent speciality of manufacturing Tarred Roofing Felt, for building purposes, and in this line his business is the largest of any house in the Dominion, and extends to every city, town and village from Halifax to the Rocky Mountains. To meet the demands of the western trade a branch of the business has been established in Toronto, under the name and style of J. W. Paterson & Bro. which fills all orders, for points west of that city. At Lindsay, Ont., are situated the Scugog Paper Mills, also the property of Mr. Paterson and where he makes all the paper required for his roofing felt factory in Montreal. Mr. Paterson was formerly in the house of Wilson & Paterson of this city and his present extensive business is the result of his own industry and energy. He has been for many years a resident of Montreal, and is prominent in commercial, financial and social circles.

Rogers & King, Iron Founders, Craig Street Foundry 637 Craig Street, Manufacturers and Patentees of Spence's Hot Water and Steam Boilers, Plumbers' and Builders' Wares, Machinery and Castings of every description.—As a source of supply for all kinds of manufactured goods, Montreal possesses advantages far superior to any other city in the Dominion. This is due not only to the enterprise and energy of the business men, but in a great degree to its natural advantages as a central port for shipment. Among those enterprises which will illustrate the

fact, is that of the firm of Rogers and King, iron founders, whose extensive establishment is located at No. 637 Craig Street, the foundry and workshop covering a space of over 300ft. square. Throughout the works every facility and convenience is provided and a large business is carried on with all parts of the Dominion. All kinds of iron work and iron castings are made, stable fittings, also steam and hot water fittingss, oil and greenhouse pipe and fittings, and also and builders' ware and machinery; castings of every description, a specialty being made of Spence's hot water and steam boilers and Champion hot water boilers. These boilers are made of several sizes and are in use in convents, churches, colleges, schools, public buildings and residences, over 1,600 being now in use throughout the Dominion and are highly endorsed and recommended by steam engineers and all who have them in use. The firm also manufacture steam radiators, coil screens, hot water and steam fittings of all kinds; also iron work for building purposes, machinery and engine castings, and furnish estimates for all kinds of work in their line of business. The firm employs a large force of skilled workmen, and in this line of business it is the largest, and was the first to introduce the boilers and fittings for which they are celebrated, in British North America. The business has been established since 1852, and from that time has been steadily increasing, and the works enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of the trade. Mr. Warden King, who is now the sole partner of the firm, is an experienced, practical business man and one of the best known among the popular manufacturers and citizens of Montreal, and one in whose representations the public can place entire confidence. The Craig Street Foundry was moved from the east end of the city to its present location shortly after the great fire in 1852. It is the successor of the oldest established foundry and machine shop in the Dominion, which was owned and carried on by the late Thomas Molson, the builder of the first steamboat which ran on the River St. Lawrence. When he gave up business, he sold out to the present firm of Rogers and King, Mr. Rogers having been for many years manager of his foundry, and Mr. King having served his time as an apprentice in the same shop. The works Mr. King now conducts are among the most important in the country and aid in promoting the general welfare and prosperity of the community, and giving to the city its proud distinction as the metropolis of British North America.

M. A. Racicot, Patent Medicines, 220 St. Lawrence street.—Those who make a business of Patent Medicines may be said to be divided into two classes generally. To one class belongs such persons as care very little for the efficacy of medicines they offer, so long as they can palm them off upon the public, which is commonly done by flaring advertisements and unlimited newspaper puffing, and not unfrequently by counterfeiting the names of medicines of genuine value. A second and much more desirable class are those who, having implicit confidence in the remedies which they offer, prefer to let them stand on their own merits, knowing that an intelligent public will not be slow to distinguish between the genuine and the spurious article. Prominent among the latter class is the gentleman whose name heads this editorial. His office and factory are located at No. 220 St. Lawrence Street, where he keeps on hand a full supply of standard remedies which have a continental fame, and of which he is himself the discover, patentee, and manufacturer. Prominent among the foregoing may be mentioned his "Herb Pills" for liver complaint, dyspepsia, etc. "Anti-Venerial Oil," Delorme Ointment, for diseases of the womb; Pectoral Syrup, for consumption; and his Choleric Specific, which he has prescribed with the most beneficial results, for man and beast. His patronage extends throughout Canada and the United States.

J. T. Lambly, Photo Artist, 105 Vitre Street.—Photography is not a branch of mechanics whereby a quantity of material is thrown into a hopper, and with the grinding of grim and greasy machinery, works of art may be turned out. To produce satisfactory and pleasing pictures, requires skill, refined taste, appreciation of the laws of light and shade, a perception of correct pose, culture, and also much study and practice, as well as an expensive outfit and a properly arranged studio. All the requisites mentioned may be found at the well-known art rooms of Mr. J. T. Lambly, which are located at the corner of Vitre and St. Lawrence Main Street. In his gallery, which is one of the neatest and best arranged in the city, Mr. Lambly turns out the finest work of his art in all styles and at popular prices. His studio is equipped with all the requisite appliances of the photographic business. Copying and coloring in Indian ink and water colors are made a specialty, and in this branch Mr. Lambly has attained a high degree of efficiency. He has spent 22 years in the photographic art, four of which were in his present location. He is in the enjoyment of a liberal patronage and the esteem of the general public.

N. C. Lalonde, Photo Artist, 30 St. Lawrence Main Street.—A widely known and liberality patronized photograph gallery, is that of that of Mr. N. C. Lalonde on Main Street which is located at No. 30 in that thoroughare. The studio is equipped with all requisite appliances, fand most modern improvements in the photograph art and every facility is provided for turning out the very best class of at the lowest popular prices. Mr. Lalonde is an artist of high attainments and has attracted to himself a large share of the best patronage of the city and surrounding country. Copying and coloring receives special attention, as also enlarging and taking in groups. Mr. Lalonde is a native Canadian of French descent, and during a long career in Montreal as a business man and citizen has gained the esteem and regard of the community.

Richelieu Hotel, Jacques Cartier Squarre, opposite Court House and City Hall, I. B. Durocher, Proprietor.—The fame of Montreal as a great winter and summer resort and as the metropolis of the Dominion, extends far and wide, and nowhere is to be found such first class hotel accommodations. Notably among these hostelries is the famous Richelieu Hotel, which has, under the able and liberal management of Mr. B. Durocher, become one of the most prominent in the city. It is desirably located opposite Lord Nelson's monument, in close proximity to the City Hall and the busy section of trade and commerce, and is but a short distance from the railways and steamboat landings. The house is conducted on the American and European plans and is one of the most convenient and desirable hotels in the city. The building is large and commodious, extending through from Jacques Cartier Square to St. Vincent St., and has accommodation for over 400 guests. It is fitted up and furnished with all the modern improvements, convenience and luxury that capital could procure or experience suggest. The rooms are single and in suite, all the sleeping apartments being well ventilated and furnished with elegance and everything to afford the greatest comfort. The *cuisine* is all that could be desired and the *menu* includes all the delicacies and substantials to please the most fastidious palate. The hotel offers excellent accommodation to American tourists during the summer and also those who visit the city during the Carnival to enjoy the winter sports for which it has become famous. The terms of the house will be found as reasonable as any first class house in the city, and the accommodation and attention all that could be desired. Mr. Durocher, the courteous and genial proprietor, has conducted the house for more than thirteen years, and under his care and able administration it has achieved a wide popularity, being highly spoken of by all who have made it their home during their stay in the great commercial metropolis of the Dominion.

John Ostell, Lumber Merchant and Manufacturer, 197 St. Patrick Street.—Among the large and important manufacturing and business industries in Montreal is the establishment of John Ostell, Lumber Dealer and Manufacturer, located at St. Gabriel Locks, Lachine Canals. Mr. Ostell has been in business for upwards of thirty-five years, conducts an extensive business and is, in fact, a very prominent merchant in his line. He occupies a spacious lumber yard, 360 x 135 feet in dimensions, upon which he has factory and buildings for the proper storing of a large stock of everything in the way of supplies for builders, carpenters, etc., as well as for the manufacture of doors, sashes, blinds, architranes, mouldings, and house furnishings. The machinery is driven both by water and steam power, and a large force of workmen are kept constantly employed in the different departments. Mr. Ostell deals in pine, spruce and hemlock board and planks, as well as in ash, oak, birch, and basswood, of which he carries a heavy stock. Mr. Ostell has lived in Montreal many years, where he has many friends, and has gained the esteem of his fellow citizens. He is also a Director of the Montreal Gas Company, Royal Canadian Insurance Co., and Montreal Building Association; owns a brick block on St. James Street West, also in Hochelaga, in St. Martin and Coursol Streets.

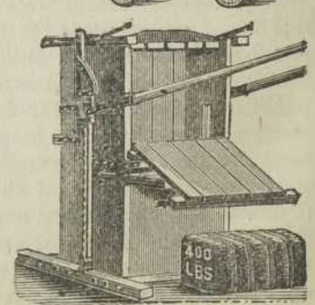
S. S. Kimball, 577 Craig Street.—Among the firms foremost in this city in dealing in general agricultural supplies is that of S. S. Kimball. This gentleman has been a practical machinist all his life, and he has given to the world a number of valuable patents. Among the most important inventions, we will mention the Champion Hay Press. This labor-saving machine has just been patented; its great value has been recognized, and it has met with success. Two men can press from four to six tons per day. It weighs from 600 to 800 lbs. The Farmer's Safe is a perfect gem. The Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, made by this house, which is one of his specialties. They are called the "Champion." They are made with the same kind of filling used by the celebrated Morris & Ireland and Detroit Safe Co., that stood the best in the great Boston and Chicago fires. His Improved Champion Stump and Stone Extractor, and the Champion Cultivator. Over 6000 cultivators and several stump extractors of his manufacture are in use, many of them in the Old Country. Mr. Kimball is a comparatively young business man, but one of experience, with good judgment and great business capacity.

Office and Sales Rooms,

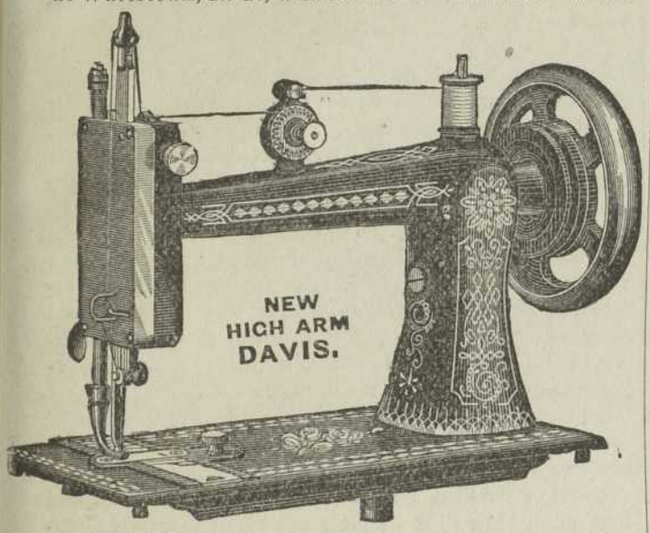
577 *CRAIG STREET,*

MONTREAL.

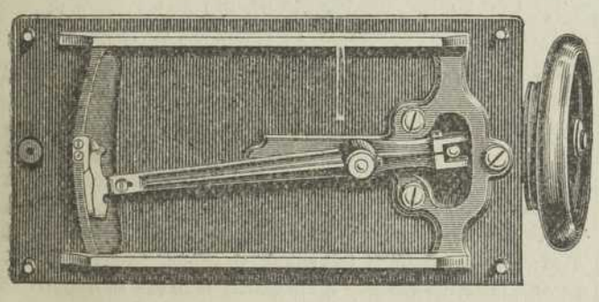
P. O. B. 945.



Davis Sewing Machine, No. 4 Victoria block, opposite Victoria Street., St. Catherine Street.—While collecting material for this work, the reporter visited the agency of the Davis Sewing Machine in St. Catherine Street for the purpose of learning something about this new candidate for public favor, which has lately entered the field already occupied by so many well established competitors. The Davis' head office and manufactory are at Watertown, N. Y., with Branches established all over



the United States, Canada, Mexico and Australia. They were first introduced into Canada in April, 1883, by Mr John Campbell, the present superintendent of Canadian Agencies, and by him have been placed before the public in every part of the Dominion during the past three years. An idea of the extent of the business done may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Campbell sold during the year 1885 upwards of 2500 Davis Sewing Machines. Mr. Campbell is thoroughly posted in every detail of the sewing machine business, and gives his personal attention to all the requirements of his extended connection. He is a native of Quebec, is young and energetic, and as a business man and citizen enjoys the esteem and regard of the general public. The Montreal agency, which is located at No. 4 Victoria block, St. Catherine Street, is in charge of Mr. J. P. G. des-Trois-Maisons, a gentleman whose long experience in the dry goods and clothing business gives



him an accurate knowledge of what the qualities of a first class sewing machine should be. About a year ago Mr. des-Trois-Maisons turned his attention to "The Davis" and after a careful examination of its claims to preference, became so well satisfied with its merits, that he resolved to establish a branch of the business in Montreal. The success of his venture is evinced by the facts that in less than a year 350 machines have been sold and the staff has increased from two to twenty persons. The special advantage claimed for the Davis is the "vertical feed" and automatic movement which operates from the arm instead of from under the plate as in all other machines. This it is claimed greatly strengthens the mechanism and simplifies the operation of the "Davis," making it for durability, simplicity, convenience and cheapness the most desirable machine in the market. All classes of work, fine and coarse, can be sewed without change of needle. The writer saw the same needle and silk thread that had been used for working fine embroidery, made to sew with equal ease on a piece of tweed twelve plies in thickness. The Davis requires no basting, and the cloth can be turned and run in any direction in a smooth or rough seam. It is particularly adapted for all kinds of embroidery, tucking, cording, braiding and general fancy work.

The Queen's Market, McShane Bros., corner St. Catherine and University Streets.—The Queen's Market is one of the well known and popular establishments of the west end, and although the firm commenced business little more than a year ago, they have already attained a widespread and deservedly high reputation for the superior quality of goods provided for their patrons, which include a full line of meats, game, poultry, fish, eggs, and vegetables, which are delivered to any part of the city in quantities to suit purchasers. They have a very desirable location at the corner of St. Catherine and University Sts., in the most fashionable part of the city, and receive a large share of the first-class patronage which that quarter affords. Ample provision is made in the way of refrigerators, and clean and commodious storage, for the preservation of meats, and every part of the premises is kept in excellent order. Mr. John McShane, the senior partner, has had a long and valuable experience in the butchering business; he is also a good judge of live stock, and a first-class purchaser, having been many years in the cattle shipping business, four of which were spent in England. The patrons of the "Queen's" can rest assured that they are dealing with gentlemen thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business in which they are engaged.

Mde. E. Gagne, Photograph Gallery, 897 St. Catherine Street.—Among the photograph galleries of Montreal one worthy of special mention in this review, is that of Madame E. Gagné which is located at No. 897, St. Catherine Street, in the midst of a populous and fashionable portion of the city. In her handsome and commodious studio and well appointed gallery she possesses every facility for turning out the very best class of work at the lowest popular prices. To wit: Panels at $3.00 per dozen; Cabinets, Maroon at $2.00 per dozen, plain at $1.50 per dozen; Cartes-de-Visite, Maroon at $1.25 per dozen, plain at $1.00. A specialty is made of enlarging and copying, this branch being under the supervision of Mr. C. Cyr, who is one of the best artists in the city in this special line. The studio is widely known and extensively patronized in Montreal and its surroundings.

Charles Nelson, Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Wall Paper and House Furnishing Goods, 315 St. Lawrence Street.—Among the many concerns which it is a pleasure to mention, is the extensive house of Charles Nelson, dealer in hardware, paints, oils, etc., and located at 315 St. Lawrence Street. In its general appointments and for the reliability and quality of its goods it has gained an enviable reputation. The business was established by T. N. Denis as a general hardware store, and succeeded by Charles Nelson in 1884, and occupies premises 20x70 feet in dimensions, besides store house. Mr. Nelson keeps on hand at all times a large stock of hardware, paints, oils, glass and wall paper, etc. Besides a complete assortment

of mixed paints of all colors and shades ready for use, lamp and burning fluid are also kept in stock. Mr. Nelson, son of ex-Mayor Nelson, was born in Canada, and educated in Montreal and is about 50 years of age, and since establishing himself in Montreal has conducted a lively business in his line. By his liberality and promptness in all his transactions he has built up the success which has already attended his enterprise, which is but a deserved tribute to the high character of his business.

The Holmes Electric Protection Company for Canada, (Limited). Head Office, 162 St. James Street. The question of how to successfully protect property, both public and private, from the depredations of burglars, is one that has always occupied a prominent position in the public mind. Many and varied are the plans that have been adopted, and countless the treasure expended, to compass this end, and yet in all large cities, and in many that are not so large, the most daring burglaries are matters of daily, or rather nightly, occurrence; thus showing that the astuteness, test, and energy of those who live beyond the pale of the law, are keeping pace with the efforts of them who would protect society from their ravages. One means however has thus far bid defiance to the burglar fraternity, besides proving an inestimable blessing to a long-suffering public. We refer to the safety offered to its patrons by the Holmes Electric Protection Company. The Electric Protection appliances for the safety of vaults, banks, public buildings, and private residences, were first introduced to the public in New York by the Holmes Company twenty years ago, and since that time have enjoyed an uninterrupted career of steadily increasing prosperity, during which time not a single successful burglary has been committed on any of its patrons. From a comparatively small beginning the company has continued to grow in public favor, until at present it may be said to be a part of New York itself; it numbers among its customers all the leading houses of the metropolis, including such names as Drexel, Morgan & Co., Adams Express Co., Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Wm. B. Astor, L. Delmonico, Samuel J. Tilden, and thousands of others of the same character. The Canadian company, which is known as the "Holmes Electric Protection Co. for Canada (Limited), with its head office at 162 St. James Street, in this city, was organized in 1884 by the New York company and several Montrealers, with Edwin Holmes, President of the New York company, as President, and W. J. Turpin, of Montreal, Vice-President, having seen the necessity of such means of protection and the extensive field for its usefulness in the Dominion. The system of protection consists of connecting every opening in a vault, store, or building by electric wires, which connect by a main wire with the central office, any one entering in any way after the building has been closed, will give the alarm at headquarters, where a force of special constables are always on hand, and on an alarm being received men are immediately despatched (similar to the fire brigade), to ascertain the cause thereof. Special attention is paid to the fitting up of private houses with the "Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph." Also, House and Hotel communications and Fire and Burglar electrical appliances generally. The company started with a capital of $100,000, and since its inception has met with a large measure of public encouragement, and numbers among its customers such names as the Bank of Montreal, Merchants Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Messrs. H. & A. Allan, and many of the leading jewellers, clothiers, furriers, newspaper offices, and wholesale houses of the city. A branch office is located at No. 29 King Street west, Toronto, under the superintendence of Mr. M. C. Wright, a well qualified Electrician, and controls a large amount of business in that city, which is steadily increasing. Mr. J. B. Wood is general manager of the company, who, with the assistance of Mr. Francois A. Prevost, a superintendent of considerable experience in electrical matters, are fast gaining for the company a popularity and confidence which is only equalled by that shown in New York, which has been built up by years of the most careful work, ability, and experience.

Belding, Paul & Co., Silk Manufacturers. Office and Salesrooms 296 St. Jomes Street, Salesrooms, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco: Mills, Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass, and Montreal, Canada.—The manufacture of silk may be said to be comdaratively a new in dustry in Canada, and was began by the Belding Bros., the great silk manufacturers of the United States, who established a factory in Montreal in 1877. The factory building is located at St. Gabriel Locks. and is well fitted up and supplied throughout with all the latest improved machinery, including winders, doublers, spinning frames, cleaning machines, stretchers, reels, spooling machines, etc. A large force of operatives are employed, and the line of production comprises spool silks, machine twist and embroidery silks and ribbons. The business is conducted by the firm of Belding, Paul & Co., who use the finest and best quelity raw silks in their mills and invariably produce the best class of goods, which find a ready market throughout the Dominion. Mr. F. Paul, who has charge of the manufacturing and the Canadian business, is a native of the States, but now resides in Montreal, where he is well and favourably known and popular in commertial circles. One of the features of the goods turned oue by the firm is that they are pure silk, and free from what is generally termed "weighting," a process by which the silk is made to weigh from 50 to 100 p. c. greater. The goods manufactured by the firm are, as is known by all dealers and those who use them, clean and free from all impurities, and it should be stated that the "Beldings" were the first manufacturers of silk who had the courage to put their name upon the goods as being of American manufacture. The branch houses of the concern are at New Yoyk, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco, and no firm have a greater reputation for the production of the finest class of silk goods than that of Belding, Paul and Co. of Montreal.

W. A. J. Whiteford, Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician, 25 St. Lawrence Main Street.—A well-known business man in Montreal is Mr. W. A. J. Whiteford, who has had a long and successful career in the watchmaking and Jewellry trade. He has a very desirable location at No. 25 St. Lawrence Main Street, wherein will be found a full line of fine gold watches in prices] to suit purchasers. Also a full assortment of silver watches, gold rings and general jewellry goods. A speciality is made of repairing and all work is performed by skilled artisans under Mr. Whiteford's personal supervision. He is also an accomplished optician and keeps in stock a full supply of all the best quality of English, French, German and American spectacles and eye glasses, and adjusts them to suit his patrons. Mr. Whiteford has resided in Montreal many years, and by his industry and talents has built up his present prosperous business. In the same building his son, Mr. Edgar Whiteford, a young man of much energy and ability, conducts a book and stationery business, including merchantile stationery, ruling, printing, account book manufacturing and relief stamping. Also works by standard authors, and current literature of the day.

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