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LOVELL'S

MONTREAL DIRECTORY,

FOR 1893-94.

CONTAINING AN

ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORY OF THE CITIZENS,



A
STREET DIRECTORY,

AN

ADVERTISERS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY,

AND A

MISCELLANEOUS DIRECTORY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

Directories of Cote St. Antoine, Cote St. Paul, Cote Visitation, Coteau St. Louis, Coteau St. Pierre, Lachine, Laprairie, Longueuil, Long Point, Maisonneuve, Montreal Junction, Mount Royal Avenue, Mount Royal Vale, Notre Dame de Grace, Notre Dame des Neiges, Village Notre Dame des Neiges Ouest, Outremont, Petit Village Turcot, Sault au Recollet, St. Cunegonde, St. Henry, St. Lambert, St. Louis of Mile End, and Verdun.

CORRECTED TO 25th JUNE, 1893

Montreal:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL & SON,

ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

A faint circular stamp is visible at the bottom of the page, partially overlapping the publisher's information.

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(Iron)

EMPRESS



(Steel)

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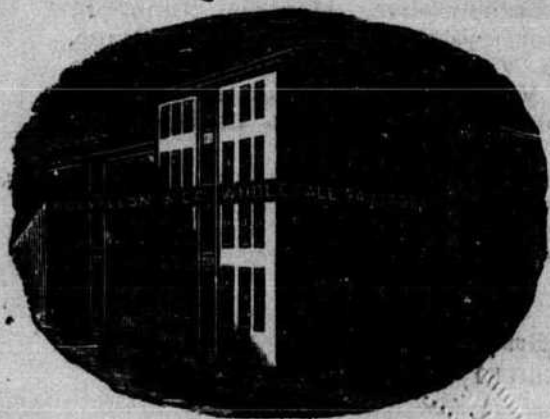
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TELEPHONE 6987.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Addenda	365
Advertisers' Business Classified Directory	37
Alphabetical Directory of Citizens	365
Index to Advertisers' Names	16
Index to Miscellaneous	23
Index to Streets, Avenues, Squares, Terraces, Places and Lanes	24
Miscellaneous Directory of Banks, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Churches, Corporations, Newspapers, Post Office, Railways, Steamers, &c., &c.	983
Preface	16
Street Directory	113

PLACES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MONTREAL.

Côte St. Antoine	877	Notre Dame de Grâce	921
Cote St. Paul	883	Notre Dame des Neiges	921
Cote Visitation	886	Notre Dame des Neiges Ouest, Village of	923
Coteau St. Louis	888	Outremont	924
Coteau St. Pierre	894	Petit Village Turcot	925
Lachine	895	Sault au Recollet	926
Laprairie	905	Ste. Cunegonde	927
Longueuil	909	St. Henry	945
Long Point	914	St. Lambert	970
Maisonneuve	916	St. Louis of Mile End	973
Montreal Junction	919	Verdun	982
Mount Royal Vale	920		

ADDENDA.

See Page 365.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by JOHN LOVELL & SON, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PREFACE.

WITH the design of maintaining the utility and efficiency of **LOVELL'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY**, and of adapting its size and bulk to the convenience of those consulting it, the Publishers continue the printing of the Alphabetical portion in a small but clear type, giving prominence, by the use of a bold Gothic letter, to the names of Advertisers.

It need hardly be said that the same labor and effort to secure accuracy which the Publishers have always put forth have not been withheld in the preparation of the present edition. The wish of the Publishers is to give the latest and most correct information, and with that end in view no expense or labor is spared on the book; but it has to be taken into account that the whole of the work—compilation, printing and binding—is done within a period of eight weeks, so that some allowance should be made for errors.

Some idea of the labor involved in the compilation of the work, and of the difficulties in the way of securing the accuracy of information at which we aim, may be drawn from the fact that in this year's issue, in the City proper, by actual count, 21,408 new names have been added, 18,981 names taken out, 15,661 alterations made in other names, and 19,619 names remain unchanged (exclusive of the Outskirts).

As usual, the book is divided into four parts, viz.: (1) The Advertisers Classified Directory; (2) The Street Directory; (3) The Alphabetical Directory; (4) The Miscellaneous Information.

In next edition the whole of the Outskirts now appearing at the end of the book will be inserted in the City portion.

This book is respectfully dedicated to its generous patrons—**THE PUBLIC.**

MONTREAL, June 27, 1893.

MONTREAL IN 1892.

We gave last year a sketch of the history of Montreal from its foundation to the opening of the year 1892, covering a period of two hundred and fifty years. Since our last Directory was issued, however, the Census Bulletins have come to hand, giving many interesting facts concerning Montreal for the year 1891, and no apology is needed for inserting them here.

According to the bulletins, the population of Montreal in 1891 amounted to 216,650 souls against 155,237 in 1881, an increase amounting to thirty-nine and one-half per cent. A recent estimate by the President of the Bank of Montreal, places the city at not less than 300,000, suburbs included. The city has increased very largely indeed in population, and compares favorably with leading American cities in that respect. It has also notably increased its manufacturing industries, although not in so large a proportion as that of population. It stands sixteenth instead of twelfth in the list of Canadian manufacturing cities in point of manufactures per head. In 1881 the per head amount of manufactures of Montreal was \$338 and in 1891 it was \$336, a decrease of two dollars per head. But this decline does not of necessity indicate a decline in the prosperity of the city. Other considerations lead us to conclude that our citizens have found other occupation for their energies, and also that our manufacturing industries support a larger population directly and indirectly than in 1881.

The number of industrial establishments in Montreal in 1891 was 1,735, compared with 1,467 in 1881. The capital invested was \$51,212,133 in 1891, against \$32,185,691 the previous Census. The number of hands employed in these establishments in 1881 was 33,335, which had increased to 38,562 at the close of the decade. The wages paid out in 1891 amounted to \$13,078,546, against \$8,925,865 in 1881, and the increase of average earnings of the workmen was by no means inconsiderable. The average annual wages of the employees in 1881 was \$267.60, and in 1891 it had increased to \$339.16, a gain of twenty-three per cent. The cost of the raw material used by our manufacturing industries in 1891 was \$42,429,102, compared with \$32,484,005 in 1881, while the value of the finished product in 1891 was \$72,603,377, against \$52,509,710.

These figures indicate to what growth the city of Montreal has attained since its foundation, and indicates also what must be its progress in the future. We are also led to comprehend with what sturdy strength the city is able to withstand adverse fortunes or poor commercial years, while sweeping forward in a resistless tide when the gates of prosperity are unlocked.

The year 1892 was neither a year of disappointment nor one of unwonted success. Compared with the three or four years that preceded it, there were many reasons for satisfaction, yet the commercial atmosphere was not altogether cloudless, and while the banks, and doubtless merchants themselves, made their usual profits, these were attended with greater danger than usual, and that serious losses were not made in certain lines was due largely to the extra precautions taken. It may be said, however, that the danger which commerce encountered in 1892 did not properly belong to the year itself. They were in some cases the muttering of the retiring storm, and in others the preliminary thunders of financial crises gathering in the monetary centres of the United States.

The year opened uneventfully, with money easy both locally and in London, and in consequence the local stock exchange was the scene of considerable activity. Early in

January the report in the *Official Gazette* that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company was about to apply for powers to issue ordinary stock to its shareholders and preferred stock at will, sent the value of its stock down to 88 $\frac{3}{4}$, some 12,000 shares changing hands within one week. Thereafter, stock speculation grew so active that in April the banks thought it well to arrest it somewhat by calling in \$750,000 of their call loans, an action to which they were also probably led by the growing demand for accommodation on the part of business houses, which is incident to that season. The necessity for holding over some 50,000 tons of hay in and about Montreal, employed about \$600,000 of the banks' funds; and it is pleasant to know that for this hay the prices ultimately secured were not unsatisfactory.

On the opening of navigation, trade set free from the fetters of winter assumed large proportions, and it is said that the traffic on the Lachine canal from the last of April to the middle of May was in excess of the same period in any previous year. The banks found themselves called upon in May to supply funds to the City and the Government with which to pay interest on debts, and rates for call money consequently advanced to four and one half per cent.

The early portion of the year was also characterized by some very important discussions which attended the preparation of the new city charter. This city council, desirous of raising larger revenues, inserted a clause to grant them permission to tax bank stocks, merchandise, etc., to an extent not to exceed one per cent. This clause was bitterly opposed by the bankers generally and by merchants individually, and the result of a meeting in Quebec between the ministry and the opponents of the proposition led to the withdrawal of what was certainly an objectionable mode of raising revenue. But the Legislature, which so readily detected the mote in the eye of our city council, thereupon framed a measure of taxation, which showed them to have retained the beam in their own eye. The present "Hall Act," as it may be called, is not even defended by those who passed it, yet it is allowed to bear most unjustly and most heavily upon Montreal. It is quite certain that the citizens could not have borne the taxation contemplated by both bodies, the council and the legislature, and the protection afforded us against ourselves, as it were, was one for us and two for the ministry.

One of the most important events of May was the meeting of the Bankers' Association, which took place on the 19th of that month. The Association, which may be said to have its head office in Montreal, was the result of the several meetings which the bankers had with the Government during the discussion of the Bank Act of 1890. After these meetings had brought about many desirable changes in the proposed Bill, the bankers appointed Messrs. F. W. Thomas of the Molsons Bank, R. R. Grindley of the Bank of British North America, and George Hague, of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, a committee of three, to draw up a constitution and call a meeting at which to submit it. These gentlemen called the first meeting for Dec. 17, 1891, and the constitution being adopted, a meeting was called for May 19, 1892, in Montreal, which was well attended. The officers of the Association for 1892 were:— Geo. Hague, president; B. E. Walker, Jas. Stevenson, Thos. Fyshe and W. C. Ward, vice-presidents; with Messrs. R. R. Grindley, E. S. Clouston, Geo. Burn, F. W. Thomas, Geo. A. Schofield, Wm. Farewell and J. S. Bousquet, Executive Council. Mr. W. W. L. Chipman, manager of the Clearing House in this city, was appointed secretary of the Association.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new Board of Trade building on the same day as the bankers' meeting made the 19th May a red letter day indeed in the history of

Montreal's progress. The stone was laid by Sir Donald Smith, K.C.M.G., in the presence of the Building Committee, the Council and a large assemblage of members of the Board and the general public. Members also of the City Council were present. Sir Donald Smith remarked that "there are illimitable possibilities for the progress of Montreal in the next twenty-five years." The new building, situated almost directly opposite our Printing House, is build of Moat red sandstone superimposed upon a foundation of granite from the Thousand Islands. It is in the form of a U, the hollow court in the front being 104 ft by 54 ft. Each wing has two entrances, one in front and one on each side street and the main entrance is in the central portion, and opens off the court. The building is 233 ft long with a depth of 110 ft. The financial labors in respect of this building were by no means small. The first mortgage bonds payable in thirty years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (no coupons) amounting to \$300,000 were taken by the New York Life Ins. Co., and the second mortgage bonds, amounting to \$250,000 at 5 per cent, term thirty years, were taken up partly by the banks (\$37,500), but fairly well distributed among the trades. The contractors took \$25,000. The building not only offers grand quarters for the Board, but has some 106 offices, which are occupied in part by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific Telegraph, Great North-Western Telegraph, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, Dominion Commerical Travellers' Association, &c.

The opening months of the agricultural season in 1892 did not promise satisfactorily. May and June were very wet, and the potatoes suffered greatly, while other crops on low lying ground were almost destroyed. Great fear was at that time expressed for the future, but with July came such weather as tended to undo much of the damage and restore the crops to their normal condition. The hay crop, of course, was abundant, which assisted greatly the production of butter and cheese. The cattle trade, on the other hand, was met at the outset by the quarantine in Great Britain consequent upon the existence of the foot and mouth disease in certain counties, and the result was that when the British quarantine was raised, the accumulated herds encountered in competition our early shipments, and caused a serious decline of profits, if not actual losses, in most cases. And scarcely was the trade re-established upon a satisfactory basis than the alarm was given that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada, and our cattle were schedule. Altogether, the cattle trade suffered severely during the year now past.

But in other lines no such hardships were experienced. The briskness of trade shortly made the demand for money so good that rates were advanced by the banks, especially as these institutions were called upon in July to deposit a further \$900,000 on account of circulation, with the Government. It was well for the profits of the banks that money began to be in greater demand, for during the first six months of the year profits must have been small.

July was an important month in the history of this city, for it was in that month that the agitation for an electric street railway service came to a head, and the Montreal Street Railway Company determined to head off all competitors by adopting a system forced upon them by public opinion. The company has not by any means made a success as yet of its undertaking, although it must be said that, when the improvements now in course shall be completed, the service cannot but be an improvement upon the horse car system. In July, Montreal received a heavy blow in the retaliation policy, so called, of President Harrison in the matter of the Sault Ste Marie Canal. It became necessary for our government to do something in the matter, and the rebate of which the Americans

complained has been removed. It is to be regretted from Montreal's standpoint that, instead of doing away with the rebate, it was not extended to all vessels, for the first requisite of a shipping centre is cheap transportation facilities.

The summer was noted for the Cholera scare, which led the Province to take severe measures restricting immigration, and for a series of accidents on the Grand Trunk Railway and to vessels of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company. Although resulting in serious loss of property, these accidents fortunately did not have any serious results to travellers. The accident to the "Columbian" and the burning of the "Corinthian" naturally affected the status of Richelieu stock on the local exchange for a time.

About June it was proposed, we believe by the president of the Ville Marie Bank, that certain of the legal holidays observed in this Province be done away with, in order that trade might not be obstructed. The suggestion was considered by those interested, and, as a result, the Province and Dominion have passed laws removing these days from the list of holidays.

The grain merchants of Montreal were greatly interested in October in the question of grading Canadian grain in New York, to which large shipments were made. It had been the custom to preserve the identity of Canadian grain, but the facilities for its storage as such were not extensive, and the custom resulted in tying up large numbers of cars at the season when they were most required. On the other hand, it was urged that inspection in New York did not protect the shipper, and that Canadian grain, having won a reputation abroad, would suffer by being merged into the grain of the United States. A compromise was effected between the parties most heavily interested.

Towards the close of October the oft-mooted idea that the Bank of Montreal should become our Dominion bankers began to take shape, and met with the support of everyone. It was considered indicative of the vast development of Canada that a domestic institution was in a position satisfactorily to discharge so important a duty. The bankers of our Government in London had discharged their duty well, but it was properly considered somewhat anomalous that so important a country as Canada should seemingly not have a domestic bank of sufficient magnitude and repute to handle its business, and when the transfer of the account was made (which took place in December), it was greeted with widespread satisfaction at home, and possibly a little surprise and admiration abroad. In December also the same bank secured the new civic loan, for which it paid the high figure of 98½, less 1 per cent. for commission.

The outlook of the crops in the spring has already been indicated. The *Witness* thus reviews the realization of these promises, under date November 11th :

"It is not always that Canada has such reason for thanksgiving as she has had this year, and the holiday very generally observed yesterday was, we trust, taken in its deepest meaning. The weather of the autumn was such that farmers were greatly assisted in preparing for another season, and while some lines of trade suffered a little through the fine weather, all branches nevertheless reaped an advantage through improved payments and decreased failures. The North-West has this year been moving its crops more freely than last year, and a brisker trade and demand for money have been the consequence. * * * Although the outlook is a pleasing one, the situation in Canada is one which requires a sound banker to make the most of it. Certain industries are more or less hampered, while the cattle trade has received a

"severe blow by the scheduling in Great Britain of imported live cattle." The year closed with call money as high as six per cent. in Montreal.

Reviewing the business of 1892 as a whole, we find that, though the crops were abundant, prices were low, but that the proceeds instead of being applied as in 1891 to pay off arrears of debt appertaining to the three preceding poor years, were free from that drain and reacted directly upon the country, to its advantage.

The banks added \$639,210 to their paid-up capital during the year, and \$1,419,788 to their Reserve funds. The outstanding circulation at the close of December, 1892, was \$559,894 in excess of December, 1891, while specie and Dominion notes showed a gain of \$951,187 and \$2,268,068 respectively. Current deposits showed a gain of \$6,044,908 for the year, and the savings of the public entrusted to the banks as deposits were augmented to the extent of \$11,368,002. Call loans showed an increase of \$5,556,244, and current loans \$11,941,558. Yet, as indicating the prosperous condition of the country, the overdue debts held by the banks were decreased by \$270,320.

As indicating the improvement of trade in 1892, the following table of the failures in Canada and Newfoundland may be interesting, especially as compared with the five preceding years:—

STATISTICS OF FAILURES IN CANADA (INCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND) FROM 1887 TO 1892

	According to BRADSTREETS.			According to DUN, WIMAN & Co.		
	No. of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No. of Failures.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Ontario.....	716	\$1,813,625	\$3,652,959	698	\$3,285,805	\$4,405,858
Quebec.....	565	1,869,781	5,273,847	511	3,997,501	6,021,244
New Brunswick.....	85	394,320	549,002	96	402,435	722,540
Nova Scotia.....	153	487,330	956,320	177	495,780	1,135,120
Prince Edward Island.....	8	61,300	113,000	10	100,600	160,410
Manitoba.....	62	285,956	517,400	90	339,387	597,494
N. W. Territories.....	16	28,602	51,521	98	776,475	669,878
British Columbia.....	74	248,181	452,461	98	23,000	62,647
Newfoundland.....	3	19,000	37,000	8		
Total, 1892.....	1,682	4,848,095	11,603,210	1,688	9,420,963	13,766,191
1891.....	1,346	6,014,000	14,884,000	1,889		17,100,649
1890.....	1,626	6,746,008	12,482,000	1,847		18,289,935
1889.....	1,616	6,119,585	13,147,910	1,777		14,713,223
1888.....	1,780	7,178,744	15,498,242	1,677		14,081,169
1887.....	1,315	8,407,000	17,054,080	1,252		10,386,884

The number in business in 1892 was 56,751; in 1891, 64,386; and in 1890, 82,696.

N. B.—The figures of Assets are reported as approximates only, the amount realized differing widely from their estimated value.

The Custom House returns for the port of Montreal for 1892 given below show the large increase of \$6,183,527 in the exports as compared with the previous year, and the 1891 figures exceeded those for 1890 by \$7,437,607, so that comparing 1892 with 1890 an increase is shown in the value of exports in the two years of \$13,621,134. This shows that the produce of the Dominion is finding increased favor in outside markets. On the other hand, the imports show a small decrease from last year amounting to \$751,161, and the percentage of duty collected is about one per cent. below that of 1891.

The Harbor Commissioners' figures show as usual an increase in the number of sea-going vessels arriving at this port, which although fewer than in 1890 aggregated a total tonnage exceeding that of any preceding year.

YEARS.	Sea-going Vessels arrived in Port.	Total Tonnage.	Value of Merchandise Exported.	Value of Merchandise Imported.	Customs Duties Collected.
1892.....	735	1,036,707	\$45,648,310	\$47,667,408	c. \$6,812,063.60
1891.....	725	937,657	39,464,783	48,418,569	7,297,223.51
1890.....	746	930,332	32,027,176	44,102,786	9,201,426.86
1885.....	629	683,854	25,274,898	37,413,250	6,672,971.26
1880.....	710	624,271	30,224,904	37,102,869	5,317,783.80
1850.....	211	46,156	1,744,772	7,174,108	1,009,256.80

Navigation opened by the arrival from sea of the S.S. "Tremona," on the 23rd April, and closed on the 24th November with the departure of the S.S. "Tyr." The first sailing vessel to arrive was the barque "Yuba," on the 19th May, and the first vessel which entered by the Straits of Belle Isle was the S.S. "Lochmore," on the 17th June.

Four hundred and twenty-two vessels of all kinds were entered in the Port Warden's office in 1892, with a tonnage of 788,700 tons, being sixty-nine vessels and 131,049 tons over the arrivals of last year. Of these, sixty-two were steamers and seven sailing vessels, and no vessels have been reported as missing or lost of this large fleet.

The shipments of various kinds were heavy, as shown in the following table:—

Increase.	1892.	Description.	1891.	Decrease.
2,523,618	8,817,604	Wheat, bush.....	6,293,991	.....
329,165	2,247,742	Peas, ".....	1,918,577	.....
4,060,556	4,743,341	Oats, ".....	692,785	.....
.....	1,889,550	Corn, ".....	2,146,577	257,027 bush.
.....	801,762	Barley and Rye, bush.....	3,283,289	2,481,527 "
219,174 bbls.	817,035	Flour and Meal (equal to bbls).....	597,881	.....
116,674 "	438,419	Apples, bbls.....	816,745	.....
59,426,374 feet.	172,702,025	Sawn Lumber, feet.....	113,276,651	.....
8,052 tons.	10,362	Hay, tons.....	2,900	.....
.....	100,352	Oxen and Horses.....	110,169	9,817 head.

The following were the receipts and shipments of butter and cheese at Montreal during the past five years:—

	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888
BUTTER.	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs.
Receipts.....	221,867	211,978	150,903	143,730	91,043
Shipments.....	115,461	84,069	40,549	62,395	36,023
CHEESE,	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.
Receipts.....	1,379,136	1,372,279	1,415,348	1,183,566	1,137,372
Shipments.....	1,630,061	1,843,270	1,379,684	1,156,375	1,129,951

N. B.—It is estimated that about 100,000 boxes more Cheese are received annually than reported, receipts from some near points and by irregular boats not being reported.

Montreal is a very important distributing centre for the United States. During the fiscal year 1891-92 the shipments of United States salt through Montreal amounted to \$27,241, of salmon (all for Great Britain) \$34,245; of American lumber, \$88,581; of manufactured goods, \$513,954; of agricultural products, \$2,470,242 (chiefly flour); of animals and their products, \$6,289,599.

Some idea of the importance of Montreal as an export shipping centre may be had from the following table compiled from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1892.

	1892		1891		1890	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Montreal	\$32,918,109	\$49,066,238	\$32,284,055	\$45,492,257	\$31,660,216	\$45,934,403
Ontario	32,698,392	45,962,291	28,926,642	43,227,656	28,314,586	45,024,738
Toronto	3,649,085	20,996,391	3,500,642	19,343,968	2,945,390	20,519,797
Halifax	6,782,421	7,522,797	5,700,582	6,859,501	6,282,498	6,669,858
Quebec	4,967,563	2,974,173	3,131,639	3,031,549	7,503,216	3,358,103
St John, N.B.	3,464,424	3,463,157	4,170,090	3,993,551	3,596,877	4,332,013
Victoria	3,037,428	3,639,483	2,779,373	3,545,044	3,143,289	3,193,226

In 1893 the local stock exchange was visited by two panics; one, preliminary in February, and one of serious extent in March. The immediate cause of the latter was the calling in of some \$2,000,000 of call loans by two banks, and the panic would have been worse had not the Bank of Montreal come to the rescue. But the remote and actual cause was the condition of affairs in New York, consequent upon the long continued export of gold. Our banks deemed it well to strengthen their position. The report of the Commercial Cable Co. for 1892 showed net earnings of \$1,099,587, or 14½ per cent.

The Bell Telephone Co. showed net earnings of \$220,386, and the Gas Company, \$325,958. The Institute of Mining Engineers met in Montreal in February, with much success. In the present month of June the majority of our city banks issued their annual statements, all of which have been satisfactory, as the following table indicates:—

BANKS.	Net Earnings.	Dividend.	Added Res.	Percentage of Earnings to Assets.	Added P. & L.
Montreal	\$1,325,810	10 p.c.	.....	2.57	125,810
Merchants	604,395	7 "	265,000	2.52	10,228
Hochelega	84,174	7 "	30,000	1.75	1,285
Jacques Cartier	89,327	7 "	40,000	2.37	— 10,672
*Peoples	155,220	6 "	70,000	1.96	13,441
*Molson's	280,750	9 "	50,000	1.87	750
Ville Marie	32,839	6 "	.....	2.02	4,070
Totals	\$2,572,515	.....	\$455,000	.....	\$144,912

* Peoples and Molson's Bank Statements are for year ending February 28, 1893, and September 30, 1892 respectively.

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