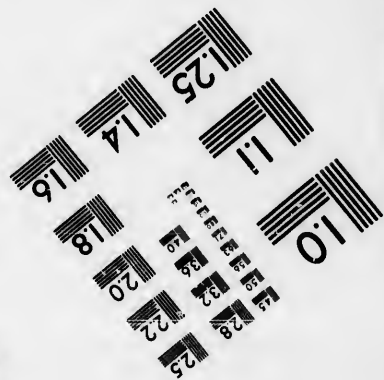
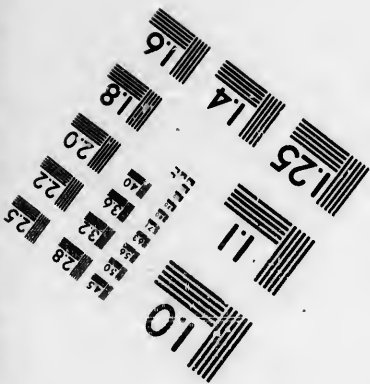
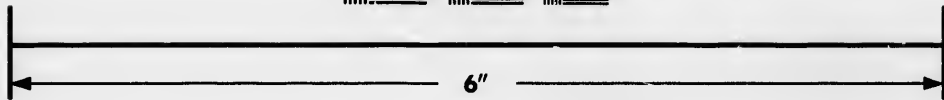
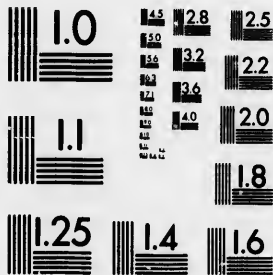


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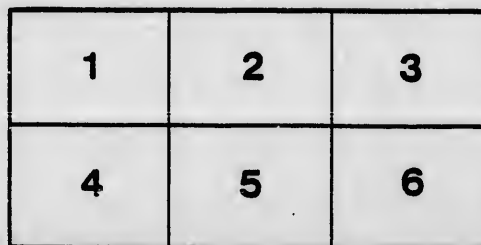
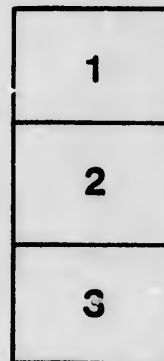
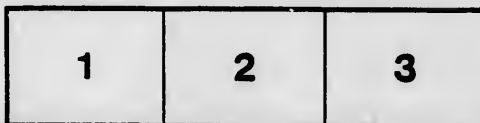
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INTRODUCTORY LETTER TO PROSPECTUS OF LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA :

GENTLEMEN,

I would respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying Prospectus of a work which I have long desired to prepare and issue. I feel confident that when you have read my proposal and given the subject careful consideration, you will agree with me that the publication of such a GAZETTEER AND HISTORY would benefit not only thousands of business men in and out of Canada, but would tend, almost more than any other undertaking, to enhance the repute of our country and people in other parts of the world. The works of BOUCHETTE, of GOURLAY, of SMITH, of CHRISTIE, of GARNEAU, and other writers, set forth the importance of Canada at different stages in her history. Lovell's Dominion Directory, published in 1871, and Lovell's Pocket Gazetteer of British North America, published in 1881, were intended to serve the purpose implied by their titles. But in the years that have elapsed since these works appeared our circumstances have materially changed, and, at the present time, a comprehensive and trustworthy GAZETTEER AND HISTORY, such as I have indicated in my Prospectus, is a felt necessity. There is, probably, no business or professional man in the Dominion of Canada who has not frequently lamented the lack of such a repertory of general information. Scores of new places have grown into importance all over the country, concerning which little can be learned; even as to the older towns, villages and settlements, the knowledge obtainable is often scanty and imperfect. Early writers had, in many instances, no opportunity of making their inquiries on the spot, owing to the want of facilities for communication, and their successors have too often simply copied their statements without examination. The consequence is that a great deal of error is disseminated even by means of books that claim exemption from error. To escape such pitfalls the truly safe method is that which I have laid down. It is only by personal visits, by direct interrogation of local authorities and old residents, who have witnessed what they relate, that mistakes can be avoided. On this point there is one consideration that should not be lost sight of. In all parts of the Dominion of Canada there are still venerable survivors of the generations that have passed away, and who hold in their memories rich stores of valuable knowledge touching the events and scenes of their early lives. By conversation with these patriarchs of the hamlet how much may be learned to which we have access by no other source! Thirty years ago (eleven years before the confederation of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia) I was travelling by the Grand Trunk Railway. As the cars passed near Richmond, I observed an aged woman point to a large stone in the St. Francis, visible from the window, and say to her companion,—like herself advanced in years—that she was, she believed, the first white woman who had washed clothes at that spot, and then she told the story of her arrival there, with her husband; of their slender outfit: an axe, a gun, a frying pan, a bag of potatoes, some cabbage and onion seeds; of the surrounding desolation, there being no neighbor for miles and miles; of their

struggles, with a family of seven children, all born in the place; of the occasional Indian tramp, harmless, and grateful for small favors, which he munificently returned when game was plentiful, with furs and venison. Had that aged passenger been encouraged to recount further details of that hard, uphill experience, and to supplement them with the records of other families, what a light she could have shed upon the growth of that now prosperous community! It is of such "simple annals of the poor" that much of our early history consists; and it is from the old who began their career in a time so different in many respects from the present that the most satisfying and truthful accounts of the life of the past can be procured. I have therefore, made *viva voce* inquiry a salient feature in my Prospectus.

If there are those who look upon such gathered lore as stale and profitless, there are many to whom it is not. It will have a supreme interest for those most concerned, the people of the locality, and it will also have the great merit, which the future historian will appreciate, of not being second-hand.

I may here say that I can myself look back to Montreal as it was in the year 1820, my father and mother, with eight children, having arrived here on the 4th of August in that year—now 66 years ago. This city now so great, and with such promise of greater things, was then but a small place, not even incorporated; without even a wharf for a ship or steamer to land at. I recollect when the late JACQUES VIGER, Esq., was inaugurated as first mayor. I well remember the Citadel Hill, a miniature mountain on what is now known as Dalhousie square, where the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is situated. I can recall the English Protestant Burying Ground on St. James street, from St. Peter to McGill street—Craig street being then a creek. Nor shall I ever forget Windmill Point, or the Common, with only the Priests' Farm building on it. As a child I spent many days there, pasturing a colt. In 1820, it was a wild barren place, used in summer as a resting place by hundreds of Indians, and as free pasturage for the cattle of the neighborhood. I saw the first sod turned on it for the Lachine Canal. It is now known as Point St. Charles, a little world in itself, thanks to the energy of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., whose enterprise has made Canada a prosperous country and a home for thousands. It is there that the chief offices, machine shops and works of the Company are situated.

I am now in my 77th year, and it is, perhaps, time that I should take some rest, but I will not look for it until my encyclopedic Gazetteer and History is in the hands of the people of the Dominion of Canada.

In bringing out this work, and thus transforming what to me has long been a cherished dream into a grand accomplished fact, may I look for your sympathy and co-operation? Prepared on the plan I have sketched out, I feel assured that such a work would be a boon to thousands of my fellow-countrymen and reflect credit and honor on the land I have, for sixty long years, tried to serve with devoted loyalty and with what gifts Heaven has endowed me. Leaving to Canada such a legacy, I think I could die content.

I have the honor to be, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

JOHN LOVELL, *Manager and Publisher.*

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dustry, the manufactures, business features banks, churches, convents, colleges, schools, charities, hotels, printing offices, newspapers, municipal organizations, &c., will be laid fully and accurately before the inquirer.

The plan on which the work will be prepared will ensure reliability for every fact stated.

The Editor-in-Chief with the Assistant Editor will have entire control of the literary department, subject to the approval of the publisher or his representative.

To each Province will be assigned one or more Editors and Assistant Editors, of known literary ability and standing. It will be their duty to visit each county, district, parish, township, island, city, town and locality in the Province allotted to them, and to learn by personal inquiry from the oldest and most intelligent residents whatever may be of interest or importance in its annals. They will also be expected to consult every document of value, that may be accessible, in connection with the

growth of the community. In fine, they are to omit no opportunity to consult any person, book or manuscript that is likely to shed light on the history of the neighborhood from the days of the first pioneers—from the felling of the first tree by the hardy backwoodsman—to the time of their visit. It shall be their special care to render due honor to those brave toilers who, from the heart of the "forest primoval," cut out homes for themselves and their children, thus laying the foundation of prosperity and happiness for the generations that shall come after them. It is the desire of the publisher that in his proposed work not one of such founders of the nation shall be forgotten.

Particular attention will be devoted to the census of each place, so as to make the statistics touching the population as free from error as conscientious painstaking can make them. For that purpose the Editors will ascertain the number of males and females that slept in each house during the night preceding their inquiry, without reference to age or calling. Should any be absent temporarily, the Editors are to add the number to the persons in the house. They shall also ascertain the number of houses, churches, convents, colleges, public and private schools, grist, saw, carding and other mills, factories, and public buildings, mentioning the materials of which they are built, and such other details as may be of interest. They shall also note the number of clergy, of what denomination, medical faculty, legal profession, mercantile community, manufacturers, societies, clubs, libraries, boards of agriculture, &c.

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Societies can have the names inserted of their presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, secretaries, committees, &c., on payment of \$1 a line. Societies can also have engravings of their banners, flags, &c.—no picture to be smaller than 2 x 4 ins. nor larger than 4½ x 7 ins.—at a charge of from \$21 to \$51.

Care will be taken to bring the history of all places down to the date of publication. Nor will dependence be placed, in any instance, on mere hearsay or on second-hand knowledge. The Editors must investigate every question for themselves, resting satisfied only after they have exhausted all accessible sources of full and exact information.

In order that, on the head of thoroughness and accuracy, there may be no room for subsequent complaint, the information collected will be primarily submitted to persons of unquestioned competency, in whose character and judgment the public can have implicit confidence.

The reports of the Editors, from time to time, will be placed in the hands of G. MERCER ADAM, Esq. (Historian for the Province of Ontario), a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the Dominion of Canada, who has kindly consented to undertake the responsible

duties of Revising Editor. He will visit each place on the lines of railways, steamboats or stages, to test, in person, the accuracy, and, if possible, improve the information taken by the Editors. His report will be forwarded to the Editor-in-Chief. After the matter is in type proofs will be forwarded for final revision to gentlemen or ladies of recognized ability in the localities in which they reside. Every chance of allowing mistakes of fact or date to pass uncorrected will thus be avoided.

Equal pains will be taken to ensure correctness in the geography and topography of the Provinces and of their various districts. In addition to the descriptions comprised in the accounts of counties, districts, parishes, cities, towns and villages, the islands, lakes and rivers in each Province will be arranged in an Alphabetic list, with the distance of each from the nearest railway station or steamboat landing. Such a list will be contained in each volume, while the Ninth Volume will comprise a general Alphabetic Catalogue of all the islands, lakes and rivers in the Dominion of Canada, the natural peculiarities and historical associations of each of them being carefully noted.

The great domain of the Canadian Northwest—so little known to Foreigners and even to Canadians—will receive special prominence in the *Gazetteer and History*, and will be fully treated with reference to its historic past, in connection with the Fur Trade, the Indians that possessed it, and its present and future prospects as the great granary of the North American Continent and the home of thriving multitudes yet to inhabit it. The history, racial classification, tribal traditions, manners and customs of the aborigines of the continent will be fully treated in the pages of the work by competent writers on American ethnology.

The geology, mineralogy, botany, agricultural resources and coast and inland fisheries, will be dealt with as occasion may require.

Our great waterways and their significance from a commercial standpoint will have their fair share of attention.

Due prominence will be given to our vast net-work of railway communication. In the descriptions of cities, towns and villages mention will always be made of such lines as pass through them. The same plan will be adopted as to the ocean, lake and river steam vessels plying within the limits of the Dominion, or from our ports to those of other countries.

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tion, will be given for each Province, with a general list in the Ninth Volume.

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These charges include the photo and a blocked electrotype plate of the animal. No picture to be smaller than 2 x 4 ins., nor larger than 7 x 4 1/2 ins. To be paid for when the electro is delivered to the owner of the animal. Such contributions would give great value to the Gazetteer and History and help to make it a National Work.

When desired, descriptions would be given of churches, convents, colleges, schools, institutions, private residences, manufactories, mills, animals, etc., at a charge of four cents a word.

Views may be taken from any given point, by Messrs. WM. NOTMAN & SON, on all railway or steamboat routes. Views not to be smaller than 2 x 4 ins. nor larger than 7 x 4 1/2 ins. The taking of the view, and the picture will cost from \$21 to \$51 according to size. When desired an electro-plate of the engraving would be furnished to the contributor at an extra cost of \$1 to \$3.50, blocked, ready for use,—to be paid for when proof of view is furnished to the contributor.

The descriptive matter of cities, towns, etc., will be printed in OLD STYLE BREVIER type.

The matter describing private residences, public institutions, lakes, rivers, railway routes, the number of artists, clergymen, advocates, barristers, notaries, physicians, public banks, private banks, savings banks, commercial callings, trades, etc., in each place, will be printed in OLD STYLE NONPAREIL type.

The publisher, as he has stated more fully in an accompanying letter, has had such a work as is here briefly outlined in his mind for many years. He is now of advanced age and has spent a busy life, but he entertains an earnest hope to see his long-cherished purpose at least in course of accomplishment before death gives him rest from his labors.

He feels convinced that such a work would be of infinite and manifold service to his country. It would tend to show the world

what the Dominion of Canada is, how vast and varied are its resources, by what classes of people it has hitherto been developed, what is actually being done for its further development, and what a grand future, under Providence, awaits the thrifty heirs of the hardy pioneers of a day that is gone. Unless the knowledge out of which such an encyclopedia could be compiled is gathered soon, the opportunity of collecting it will be sought in vain. As it is, those who have survived the infancy of British North America—the period between 1791 and the dawn of the emigration movement,—are few and far between. But there are still several who, though, like the publisher, they have long been in the sere and yellow leaf, received from those pioneers the story of the valiant struggle in which they won for their sons so glorious a heritage. One of this second generation, Mr. Canniff Haight, has recently given all patriotic Canadians a rich treat in "Country Life in Canada Fifty Years Ago." Though on the title-page he has placed the date limit of his personal recollections, he was able by remembered traditions to go back to the first settlement of the Bay of Quinté. What Mr. Haight has done for a portion of Ontario, what the Rev. Dr. Scadding, the historiographer of Toronto, has done for the capital of Ontario, and what Mr. J. M. LeMoine has done for the city of Quebec, the publisher would make it his aim to do for the whole broad realm of Canada. There are in every province hundreds of men like Mr. Haight in the wealth of their memories but without his gift of putting their recollections and inherited knowledge on record. By the plan already unfolded, all this dormant folk-lore (which must soon, unless some effort be made to secure it, be forever lost to us), could be placed at the disposal of the historian. There is not a corner in a county, not a business thoroughfare or fashionable avenue in our cities, that has not its own romance of industry which living men could tell. But in a few years the places that knew them will know them no more, and none will remain to restore to those places their associations with the past.

The publisher, therefore, appeals to the intelligent and patriotic public to rescue from oblivion many traits of our early history that do not deserve to perish, many names of worthy men and women, the benefit of whose brave and strenuous service we are enjoying to-day. For his part, he will do what he can to make the work a credit to Canada. With his staff of fellow-workers he will endeavor to make it all that so comprehensive an enterprise ought to be, full and readable and, above all, trustworthy.

He sincerely hopes that every public-spirited citizen of the Dominion of Canada will assist him in the publication of the Gazetteer and History by a timely subscription to the Nine Volumes, or to any volume, and especially by the contribution of such illustrations as will put this vast country, with all its wealth of resources, in its true light before the world.

THE PUBLISHER.

A VERY GREAT ENTERPRISE.

To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—As an old resident of Montreal who takes a lively interest in its progress and in that of my fellow-citizens, I would beg respectfully to draw the attention of the public to what I may term a gigantic enterprise which is now being carried out by one of the worthiest and most respected men in town—I refer to the veteran publisher, Mr. John Lovell, and the Dominion Gazetteer, which he is about to bring out. The work is an immense one, particularly for a gentleman of Mr. Lovell's years, and that he should have gone to work upon it demonstrates the enterprising pluck of which he is possessed. The work, when completed, will be a monument to his perseverance and his energy in struggling with difficulties, which to many younger men would be altogether insurmountable. The enterprise is one in which every citizen of Montreal should take an interest. The Gazetteer will be invaluable to our business men, and I trust all who can do so will become subscribers, at once, so as to make the project an assured success from the commencement.

Yours truly,

W. D. STROUD.

MONTREAL, 15th Nov., 1886.

Extract from a letter of THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L., &c.

I have looked through the Specimen pages of your proposed Gazetteer and History. If carried out, in manner indicated by those pages, it will be a work of the greatest value to the whole Dominion. It ought to be patronized largely by Canadians. Please put me down for a set.

Extract from a letter of J. M. LEMOINE, Esq., the
Historian of Quebec.

You have my warmest praise for the completion of the literary venture outlined in your Prospectus. None but a veteran like you could dare conceive such a comprehensive project; none but an indefatigable worker could expect to compass such a task. If I can be of any service to any of your co-adjutors in gathering and sifting information about old Quebec, please command my services. I can recommend you, from past experience, as an earnest and successful toiler in Canadian annals. I am pleased to find that years have not damped your ardor and that the glow of youth is still yours.

Extract from a letter of GEO. STEWART, Jun., Esq.,
Author of Canada under the Administration of the
Earl of Dufferin, Editor of Stewart's Magazine, &c.

I have the Prospectus of the Gazetteer and History which you intend publishing. The great enterprise will have my best support. Such a work is needed, and I know no man in Canada better equipped to publish and direct such an undertaking than yourself. I wish you all success.

Lovell's Gazetteer and History.

To the Editor of THE GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday appears a very kind letter from W. D. STROUD, Esquire, in favor of my project. To this estimable citizen I beg to tender my most sincere thanks, not only for the letter but for the kind way in which he subscribed \$75 for nine volumes of my projected Gazetteer and History. His wish to see such a work issued did not end here. After signing his name for \$75, he said: "Mr. Lovell, in case your subscription list does not come up to your expectation, put me down for five additional sets, that is, put me down for \$300 to help your great enterprise." This magnificent offer is worthy of all praise. Every good man will glory in such a citizen. It has my heartfelt thanks. It is a noble contribution towards the issue of one of the greatest works ever attempted in this country. It will be a true History of over 10,000 places and a description of over 3,000 Lakes, Rivers, Islands, etc., in this wonderful and prosperous country.

To Mr. W. DRYSDALE, publisher, and to other gentleman, I, also, beg to offer my thanks for their voluntary subscriptions and for having put my Gazetteer and History prominently forward through the Press and by their strong and forcible advocacy of the true value of the work.

In my personal canvass I have received substantial support and kind words of encouragement from leading citizens, both here and abroad. While I am thankful for what has been done towards the issue of my great work, I must say that the voluntary task I have imposed upon myself of making a personal canvass, at my time of life, is not always very cheering. But my heart is in the work. No wonder. For thirty years the thought of being of use to my country, by publishing a true History of every place in it, has cheerfully urged me on. While health and strength are mine I will persevere in my effort.

The importance of the work, for which I am struggling to obtain support must be my excuse for taking up so much of your valuable space.

Yours obediently,

JOHN LOVELL.

MONTREAL, 16th Nov., 1886.

Extract from a letter of SYDNEY R. BELLINGHAM,
Esq., formerly a resident of Montreal, now residing at Castle Bellingham in Ireland.

I have the Prospectus of your elaborate National Canadian work. I herewith return a signed order for a complete set of your Gazetteer and History. The work merits encouragement. It is satisfactory to read the caution that the projector of this costly enterprise will not commit himself until a sufficient number of subscribers have sent in their names to cover cost of publication.

Extract from a letter of a Canadian gentleman, now
residing in New York.

I have your letter and Prospectus. I glory in your decision. Put me down for two sets of the Gazetteer and History and for a loan of \$1500. In case your subscription list covers cost of publication. The work must be of great value to the Dominion.

Extract from a letter of a gentleman residing in
Ottawa.

I am rejoiced to see that your wanted fires are again blazing up in the Prospectus of the great and comprehensive work it foreshadows.

VOLUME I.
LOVELL'S
GAZETTEER AND HISTORY

OF EVERY
COUNTY, DISTRICT, PARISH, TOWNSHIP, CITY, TOWN,
VILLAGE, ISLAND, LAKE AND RIVER

IN THE
EIGHT PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

IN NINE VOLUMES, INCLUDING A VOLUME OF MAPS, &c., AS FOLLOWS:

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| Vol. 1. ONTARIO, | Vol. 5. MANITOBA, |
| 2. QUEBEC, | 6. BRITISH COLUMBIA, |
| 3. NEW BRUNSWICK, | 7. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, |
| 4. NOVA SCOTIA, | 8. NORTHWEST TERRITORIES,* |

9. A Volume of Eight beautiful MAPS, as perfect as skilled Draughtsmen can make them,

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WHERE PUBLISHED IN EACH PROVINCE,
POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, GENERAL STATISTICS, &c.

VOLUME I. — ONTARIO

Montreal:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL;
PRINTED AND BOUND BY JOHN LOVELL & SON.

1887-89.

* Under this title will be included the Districts of Keewatin, Assinibola, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, &c., with their Towns and Villages, as far as the places in them can be reached.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF VILLAGES IN ONTARIO.

FONTHILL, formerly called Canbyville, a village in the townships of Pelham and Thorold, county of Welland, is built on a beautiful site. A long avenue of maple and chestnut trees gives it a picturesque and romantic appearance. In 18 this place was a dense forest. The earliest settler was Benjamin Canby. He built the first house on the west side on which the village now stands. Then nearly all the wilderness belonged to him. His nephew, Thomas Canby, became his heir. The next pioneer was Caleb Swayze, a gentleman of Dutch extraction. He owned the east side. The land in the surrounding country was of excellent quality, especially on the ridge that runs around the south side of Lake Ontario to Hamilton, and it was generally occupied by a sturdy, laborious and persevering class of well-to-do farmers. The business foundation of the village was the erection of a hotel or tavern, kept by Joseph Hill. It was not free from the vices of its class and time, and chance travellers joined with its usual *habitudes* in making their lives shorter beneath its roof. In 18 the tavern and its carousers received a well merited check. Half a dozen brave Washingtonians who visited this place and formed a total abstinence society, gained several converts from the tavern and the surrounding country. Men who never drank joined the ranks for the sake of example. The authors of this desirable reform had reason to rejoice over their wonderful success. Although its later career has not been quite in harmony with its early progress, Fonthill possesses many advantages. In 1837 the "Father of Fonthill," Mr. Dexter D'Everardo, made his appearance. He started a small store and a school at the same time, in separate rooms, in a hotel still standing, and kept by Mr. Osborne. A school-house was built in 1844 and opened by Owen Lawrence with a dozen pupils in attendance. Religious services were first held in 18 by Episcopalians, and afterwards by Methodists, in Mitchell's paint and waggon shop. The Baptists built the first church. Elder Way, an earnest and devoted man, went himself with the farmers into the woods to cut down and hew the timber for the purpose. The next place of worship was built in 1852 by the Universalists, and was afterwards sold to the Methodists. About this time a large building was erected by the enterprising Mr. D'Everardo, the upper portion of which was used as a concert hall and the lower floor as a printing and publishing house, owned and supervised by that worthy gentleman. In this office was published the *Fonthill Advertiser* which had but a short career. The publisher, not meeting with the success he had anticipated, and which he most justly deserved, and not being able to pay the wages agreed upon to his employées, furnished them with ink, paper and the use of type and presses wherewith to start another paper, of which they were to have the profits accruing from the sale and the advertisements. The new publication enjoyed a prosperous life.

In 1848 the village had a school for young ladies, in which were taught all the most useful as well as ornamental accomplishments; an

ambrotype artist, a merchant tailor, boot and shoe stores, cabinet manufactories and numberless other indications of business activity. Fonthill had also a high reputation for the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, by which some forty years ago it was as well known throughout the Province as it is now by its admirable and thriving nurseries.

Welland, in becoming the county town, naturally attracted the principal business enterprise, but Fonthill will never be considered a mere ordinary village by those who remember its former greatness, and who still talk affectionately of the weekly scientific lectures in the old concert hall and of the literary circle whose prestige and influence are unforgotten still.

Morris, Stone & Wellington's nurseries, the largest in Canada, are situated here. The Montreal, Dominion and Great North Western Telegraph Co., the registrar's office for the County and Surrogate court, and the county clerk's office, are in the village. It is 4 miles from Port Robinson, a station on the Welland railway, 4 from Welland, the county town, 10 from St. Catharines, 12 from the Falls of Niagara, 100 from Toronto. Pop. 300—125 f, 175 m—50 c, 250 p.*

Fonthill has 000 houses: 000 brick, 000 stone, 000 wooden, 000 streets. It has

2 cemeteries	2 factories	1 hotel	1 post office
4 churches	3 general stores	1 nursery	1 registry office
	1 telegraph office		

1 advocate, 4 clergymen, 1 notary, 3 physicians

2 bakers	1 Canning and	2 harnessmakers	2 shoemakers
2 butchers	Fruit Drying	2 lumber dealers	1 tinsmith
2 carpenters	Co.	1 insurance agt	1 piano agent
1 carriage-maker	3 grocers	1 painter	

Among the principal inhabitants are:

COMFORT WM., M.D., physician and surgeon

D'EVERARDO DEXTER, registrar county of Welland

EMMETT JAMES O., M.D., physician and surgeon

KINSMAN AVERY B., carriage-maker

KINSMAN DANSON, postmaster, general store

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON, extensive nurseries

RICE ALLAN B., general store

SMITH THOMAS, hotel

TANNER WM., lumber merchant

NORTH BAY—A wonderful village—marvellous in its growth—in its prosperity. It is beautifully situated on Lake Nipissing, in the township of Widdifield and in the district of Nipissing. It is one of the principal divisional points of the Canadian Pacific railway. Here large repair shops and running sheds are erected, and employment given to a large number of mechanics and laborers by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Northern and Northwestern railway has a connection here with the C. P. R.

The name North Bay is taken from the beautiful Horseshoe Bay, which Lake Nipissing cuts out of the township of Widdifield. Horseshoe Bay has delightful bathing beaches, and Lake Nipissing is famous for herring, maskinongé, bass, pike, sturgeon, etc., fishing. Game in the neighborhood is abundant. The sportsman, the angler, may here enjoy good sport and a rich harvest in

* Pop. population; f females; m males; c Catholic; p Protestant.

SPECIMEN PAGES—FOR QUEBEC VOLUME.

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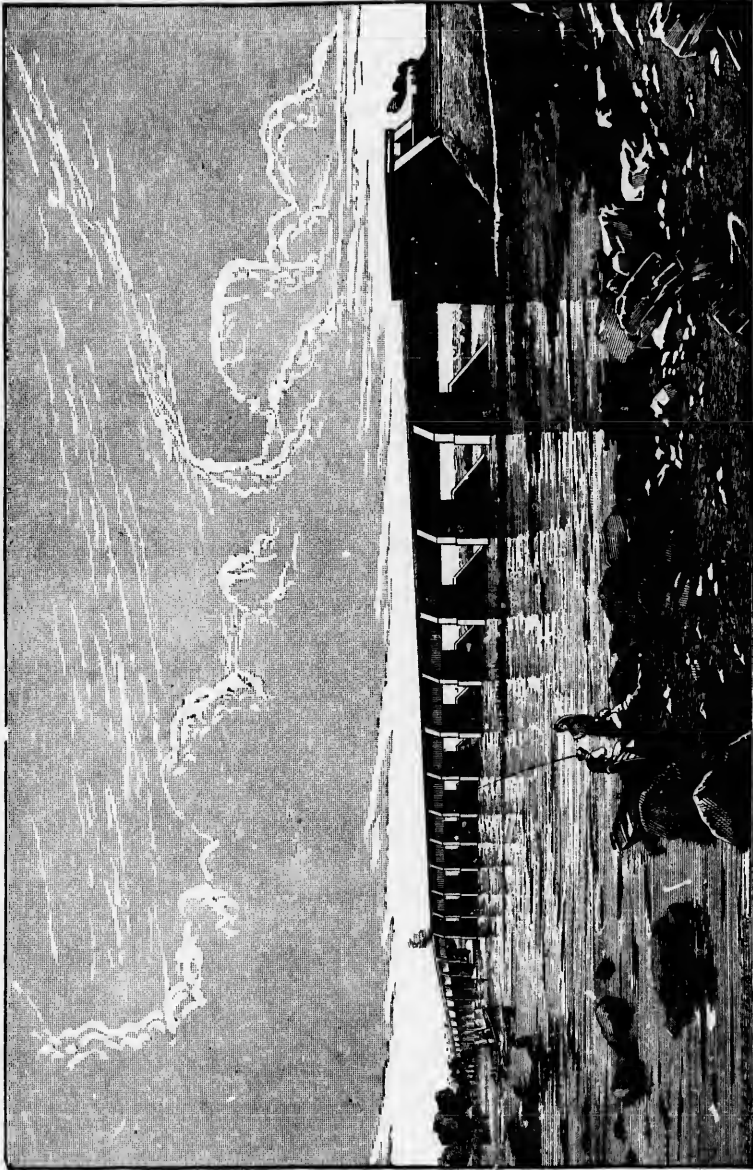
VOLUME II—QUEBEC

Montreal:

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PRINTED AND BOUND BY JOHN LOVELL & SON.

1887-1889.

* Under this title will be included the Districts of Keewatin, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta,
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Engraved for Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.
VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE BEGINNINGS OF MONTREAL.

(FROM LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.)

[In admitting these extracts from the HISTORY OF MONTREAL, now in course of preparation for this GAZETTEER AND HISTORY, the publisher wishes to say that, like all other local records of the work, it will be thoroughly revised by recognized masters of the subject before being finally presented to the public. In every case, the editor's debt to previous writers, to unpublished manuscripts and to *other* suggestions will be definitely acknowledged, in order that students, so desiring, may draw instruction from the same sources. The publisher deems it of importance that the *origines* of places should be treated with special fitness, as, when the founders and pioneers, are men of moral and intellectual vision, they impress their characters on their work, and the preservation of their names and that have an inspiring and inspiring effect on those who come after them. Their ascriptions with the great and good of a past day has had a salutary influence on several of our Canadian cities, and on none of them more perceptibly than on Montreal, the city of whose birth and early years it do not without parallel in the annals of civilization.]

• • • • •
 Many places on this continent that are noted for their manufactures, commerce, wealth and culture, had not even a name when the nineteenth century began. Those who can look back over a hundred years of corporate existence could be easily enumerated, while those whose span of life extends over twice that period are of exceptional antiquity. Of cities of this last category Canada has, at least, her proportionate share. In all the older provinces of the Dominion, and especially in Quebec, there are important towns, not the least of whose titles to distinction is that they have risen on the sites of the little fortresses or missions of the seventeenth century. Nor is their claim to the nobility that comes from remembered generations shaded by the doubt that often overhangs such pretensions. On the contrary, no patent of rank, bearing the sign manual of royalty itself, is more worthy of credit. For, at the founding of every parish and at the most significant acts in the lives of the individual parishioners, the Church was present, a witness not to be gainsaid. The consequence is that, not only can we trace the course of settlement from the very beginning, along the whole range of territory comprised under the name of New France, but it has also been found possible to follow up the fortunes of every member of every Canadian family to the first who bore the name on this side of the Atlantic. The collection and arrangement of this great mass of parochial registers, so as to constitute a national genealogy, has been due to the learning and energy of one scholar, ABBÉ CYPRIEN TANGUAY, whose name the whole Canadian race shall ever hold in honor. Now we know from that erudite and conscientious inquirer that before the close of the year 1700 there were no less than forty-six parishes established and in regular operation in the province of Quebec. The Government of Nova Scotia has the registers of Port Royal from 1700 to 1726, while those dating from the latter year to 1755 are in the hands of the Archbishop of Halifax. There is also a collection of similar documents for the period prior to 1700, but it has suffered too much from the ravages of time or the neglect of its guardians to be of much service for historical research. Nevertheless, it is to Annapolis or Port Royal that some historians have conceded the

primacy among Canadian cities. It became the nucleus of a European settlement in 1605 (the St. Croix enterprise having proved abortive), and from that date till the present has continued, under some auspices or other, to be a local habitation for Europeans or their descendants. Quebec was founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, and in 1634 Three Rivers began its civic career. To it, however, belongs the honor of having attracted the attention of Champlain, on his first voyage up the St. Lawrence in 1603, as a locality well adapted for a settlement. The birth-date usually assigned to Montreal as a civilized community is 1642. When in 1892 Americans of every name shall be commemorating, as is most meet, the discovery of this western hemisphere by Columbus, four hundred years before, the people of Montreal will also be celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their city by De Maisonneuve. But its antiquity ought not really to be bounded by that formal act. Even if we pass over the fact that Champlain had actually, in 1611, begun the work of clearing and building on the very point that De Maisonneuve subsequently selected for his fortress and habitation—giving it, in fact, the very name, *Place Royale*, which it bore long afterwards,—it must not be forgotten that Montreal is one of the rare instances of a European city having been superimposed upon an Indian town. More than a hundred years before De Maisonneuve, with the solemn rites of the Church, consecrated to the Virgin Mother the capital of his colony, a fortified *bourgade* stood at the base of the trapezian hill from which Montreal receives its name. How long it had occupied that position of pre-eminence we can only conjecture. But the fact that in the early part of the sixteenth century it was the strong dwelling-place of an apparently thriving community shows that its admirable natural advantages had been recognized even by the rude predecessors of its civilized inhabitants. The sight that greeted the eyes of the hardy mariner of St. Malo and his brave companions was an augury of the greatness and prosperity of Montreal in days to come, when the din of strife should have been succeeded by the sounds of manifold industry.

Of the origin, career and ultimate fate of Hochelaga our knowledge is unhappily scanty. Still

enough is known to justify us in dividing the history of the city into three periods: the aboriginal, the French and the British. Each of these periods has features of human interest peculiar to itself and deserving of careful study.

It was no blind chance that planted those rude primeval warriors, hunters and husbandmen on the spot where Jacques Cartier found them. For security, for shelter, for convenience of rendezvous, for purposes of traffic, no point could present better facilities. It was the same instinct that guided the half-civilized hordes of the early eastern world to the sites of Nineveh, of Babylon, of Memphis, of Tyre, which impelled the children of the forest to make a stronghold of Hochelaga. Though they could not conceive the possibilities of its development under a direction superior to their own, they saw that the situation was favorable for the supply of their rude needs, and thus unconsciously predicted its remoter and grander destinies. Those destinies had, indeed, been marked out by patient, far-seeing Nature, in the very dawn of time. The slow preparation for fulfilment began when the primeval germ of the continent rose, bleak and lifeless, above the archæan sea. By the unhurrying action of mighty forces below and above, its foundations had been laid deep and solid. The throes of the volcano raised aloft its mountain bulwars. True father of waters, the first horn of American rivers, had indicated it as the entrepot of nations to be born, ere yet the Mississippi Valley had emerged from the primal ocean. *Tante molis erat Romanam condere gentem.* A tremendous task, accomplished without haste, and yet without rest in the long lapse of succeeding ages that have left their impress in the rocky mosaic, where (as science tells us) the eldest of living things, the creature of life's dawn, the first denizen of Canada, has engraved the story of its birth and death—and yet, all this was but preliminary to the great end in view, was but the building of the stage on which an act in the drama of humanity should be performed in the ripeness of the years.

If the theory that identifies them with a branch of the great nation of the Huron-Iroquois be correct, it was not merely in the designation of our commercial capital that Jacques Cartier's Indians proved themselves prophets. According to Mr. Horatio Hale (than whom few are better qualified to speak with authority on the subject), the weight of evidence fixes the date of the Iroquois confederacy at about the middle of the fifteenth century. The name of the chief to whom that scheme of offensive and defensive alliance is due is known to many readers from the poem in which Longfellow has made such skilful use of the music of Indian words. But the Hiawatha of fact and the "Hiawatha" of poetry are two different characters. An Onondaga of high rank, "he had long," says Mr. Hale, "beheld with grief the evils which afflicted not only his own nation, but all the other tribes about them, through the continual wars in which they were engaged, and the misgovernment and miseries at home which these wars produced." He, therefore, devised the plan of a league or federation for the Iroquois tribes by which, while the general control should be lodged in a federal senate, composed of elected representatives, each

nation should still retain its own council and the management of its own affairs. It was, in fact, the system of Imperial federation and home rule combined. He first of all laid his proposal before his own people. But his rival Atotarho, a bad, ambitious, despotic man, intrigued so successfully as to stifle debate and defeat Hiawatha's plans. The latter then determined to appeal to the other tribes. He set out for the country of the Caniengas, called by the French the Agniers, and by the English, the Mohawks. There, with the aid of Dekanawidah, he secured the assent of the Caniengas, and a day was appointed for a great meeting at which the other four tribes should also be present by their deputies. At that time the Five Nations occupied the region extending from the head waters of the Hudson to the Genesee—the Mohawks being the most easterly and the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas following westward in the order named. The Onondagas, being central, were the most influential, and, so, when Hiawatha's plan was adopted, the pre-eminence was accorded to the chief of that tribe, who had originally been an anti-federalist. The provisions and obligations of the League, as described by Mr. Hale, reflect the utmost credit on the political sagacity of the Iroquois. His account reads almost like a forecast of the scheme conceived and carried out by Canadian statesmen four hundred years afterwards. And if the people of Hochelaga were of the Huron-Iroquois stock, and the bulk of the evidence tends to that conclusion, it is, at least, a noteworthy fact that the aboriginal forerunner of the greatest city of the Canadian federation should have been built and tenanted by a race in which the federal idea had taken such fruitful root.

Mr. Hale even ventures to suggest that the Huron-Iroquois, who had their pristine seat on the Lower St. Lawrence, may have been originally an offshoot of that pre-Celtic race, of which the Basques are the only unmixed surviving remnant, the Basque and Iroquois tongues presenting some marked resemblances in structure. In connection with this theory the early visits of the Basque fishermen to Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence are not unworthy of notice. But, whatever grounds there may be for this hypothesis, it was neither as models of statecraft nor as long-lost kinsmen, that Champlain and his successors regarded their Iroquois neighbors. Some authors have maintained that Cartier's Hochelagans were not of Huron-Iroquois, but of Algonquin stock, basing their contention on the statement of certain Algonquins who were at Ville-Marie at the Feast of the Assumption, in the year 1642. Those Indians said that they were of the nation that had formerly possessed the island. Four years later, moreover, an Algonquin tribe manifested a desire to settle on the island as their fatherland. Abbé Faillon has, however, made it clear that the pretensions of those Algonquins might be well founded, without their story casting any doubt on the Huron-Iroquois origin of the Hochelagans of 1535. In fact, there appears to have been a series of alternate occupations of the whole St. Lawrence region by both those great Indian races. Sir William Dawson suggests that the Hochelagans

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were neither of the Algonquin family, nor precisely of that of the Huron-Iroquois, but a remnant of an ancient and decaying nation to which the Eries and some other tribes belonged. This nation, he thinks, may have had historical relations with the now extinct Alleghans or Mound-Builders of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, and, latterly, with the Huron-Iroquois; but, at the epoch of French discovery, was on the point of extinction, hemmed in between the aggressive Iroquois nations, on the south, and the barbarous Algonquins, on the north, and holding the stronghold of Hochelaga as its last fortress on the St. Lawrence. As to their language, he also thinks that, though it resembled the Iroquois in many leading words, it was still a separate dialect. Mr. Horatio Hale, on the other hand, includes the Eries in the Huron-Iroquois stock, and, as to any relations of them and their kindred with the Mound-Builders, he refers to a strange tradition, found among both the Huron-Iroquois and the Algonquin tribes, to the effect that they had all once formed an alliance against a common foe, the very Mound-Builders in question.

There is one point, however, as to which all the writers on the Hochelagans are more or less agreed—the Iroquois affinities of the language that they spoke. On this question, the testimony of Abbé Cuoq may be regarded as final, and the conclusion of that learned philologist, supported by ample evidence, is that the words in Cartier's lists were spoken by tribes of Iroquois speech, or of a language very nearly akin to it. It is no less certain that when Champlain arrived in the country, the Huron-Iroquois tribes had disappeared. Their transmigration has been explained in several different ways. It may, however, help us to a solution of the problem, if we try to ascertain how they came to be settled at Hochelaga.

The history of France, fertile in surprises, has no more striking feature than the appearance, in an age which produced the *Importants* and the *Petit-Maitres*, of such a company of Christian men and women as *La Société de Notre Dame de Montréal*. One writer has qualified that age as an age of disguises, of masquerades; and, coming fresh from the story of the *Fronde* to such characters and aims as those of "Messieurs et Dames," one might be almost tempted to regard them, too, as players in some profane masque in which the *dramatis persone* were saints and martyrs and holy virgins. But, marked as is the contrast, the righteous of that unrighteous age, if fewer in number, were no less real than those who were found at the other extreme of the moral scale. No one has painted the corruption of the time in which the Montreal mission had its birth in more lurid colors than the latest biographer of M. Olier. And to the same faithful pen we owe some of the clearest and most truthful portraits of those heroes and heroines of Christian chivalry, whose words and deeds form the subject of so interesting a chapter in our history. If, however, we would know the truth as to the aspirations of the founders of Montreal, we have in the *Véritables Motifs*, written in 1643 (probably, as Abbé Verreau thinks, by M.

Olier himself), a source of knowledge which makes the consultation of any secondary authority no longer necessary. Turning, then, to that remarkable work, which, until the *Société Historique* undertook its re-publication, was virtually inaccessible to ordinary students, we find that the motives which prompted the mission in the wilderness to which the commercial metropolis of Canada owes its origin, were four in number.

Standing on this point, then, let us in fancy see the little town—a veritable *civitas Dei* in the pious yearnings of its founders—as it grew up beneath the diligent hands of those servants of God and friends of man. Opposite it lay St. Helen's, now the beautiful island park of the Canadian metropolis, so named by Champlain in honor of his wife, Helen Bonillé, and near by the Isle St. Paul, called after Paul Chomédy de Maisonneuve. Away behind rose Mount Royal, crowned with budding verdure, while past the little settlement swept the mighty St. Lawrence—both names recalling Jacques Cartier, the brave harbinger of De Maisonneuve.

The first colonists of Montreal, according to lists which we owe to the laborious research of Abbé Verreau, were M. de Maisonneuve, Father Poncet, M. de Puisseau, Mlle. Mance, Mme. de la Peltrie, Mlle. Catherine Barré, Jean Gorry, Jean Robelin, Augustin Hébert, Antoine Damien, Jean Caillot, Pierre Laimery, Nicolas Godé and François Gadois, his wife, and their four children. All these were in Montreal in the summer of 1642. During the succeeding twelve months (1642-43) the following additions were made to the population: Gilbert Barbier, J. B. Legardeur de Repentigny, Guillaume Boissier, Bernard Berté, Pierre Laforest, Henri —, César Leger, Jean Caron, Léonard Lucot dit Barbeau, Jacques Haudebert, Jean Massé, Mathurin Serrurier, Jean Bte. Damien, Jacques Boni, Jean Philippes, Pierre Didier, Pierre Quesnel, Julien Pothier, — Bellanger, Louis Godé, Louis d'Ailleboust and Barbe de Boulogne, his wife, Mlle. Phillipine de Boulogne, Catherine Lezeau, Jean Mattemalle, Pierre Bigot, Guillaume Lebeau, M. David de la Touze, Fathers Joseph Imbert Dupéron, Ambroise Davoust and Gabriel Dreuilletes. Further research may make some additions to this roll of honor, which every Montrealer ought to prize as the most precious of possessions. The bearers of some of these names are represented by numerous and prosperous descendants.

Against the raids of the Iroquois the little town was considered secure, but there was another foe against whose encroachments no thought of defence had as yet occurred to the settlers. "In the month of December, 1642" (we take the description from Abbé Faillon's *Histoire de la Colonie Française*), "an unforeseen event that overtook those pious colonists increased their confidence in the divine goodness. Nor, if we judge by the results which followed, can we help thinking that God only permitted it in order to give them a fresh mark of His

fatherly care. When M. de Maisonneuve selected the Place Royale as the site of the Fort of Ville-Marie, the locality, as already mentioned, seemed to offer many advantages. But, not having yet resided in the country, he did not foresee that the River St. Lawrence, notwithstanding its breadth, which is some three-quarters of a league at that point, might leave its bed and inundate the neighboring grounds. In the month of December, in the same year, 1642, it overflowed its banks to an extraordinary degree, and in a few moments covered all the environs of the Fort. At last, as the flood augmented more and more, everyone retired within that place of safety and had recourse to prayer to turn aside so disastrous a visitation. The little stream on the bank of which the Fort had been built had already begun to overflow, when M. de Maisonneuve, moved by a lively sentiment of faith and trust, conceived the design of planting a cross on the bank of the river, so that it might please God to keep it within its bounds, if it were for His glory, or that He might make known His will, if He wished to be served in some other part of the island, in case the lately erected habitation should be overwhelmed by the waters. He declared his purpose to the Jesuit Fathers, who approved of it, and also made it publicly known to the colonists, who, aware of the purity of his intentions, were of one heart with him as to the religious act which he had determined on. He accordingly set up the cross, at the same time making a solemn promise to God to carry another cross to the summit of the mountain, if his prayer should be heard. But it was God's will to purify the faith of those zealous colonists, as He had formerly perfected Abraham by the trials to which He exposed him. The waters still rose, rolling in great waves, till they had filled up the ditches of the Fort, approaching even to the threshold, and menacing with their fury the buildings in which were stored the munitions of war and the provisions for the subsistence of the colony. Nevertheless, alarming though the spectacle was, none murmured at the dispensation which they accepted without fear and even without disquietude, though it was midwinter, even the day of the Lord's Nativity. M. de Maisonneuve was especially courageous, hoping that in good time his prayer would be heard. And that is just what happened, for the waters, having lingered a while at the gate of the Fort, without passing further, gradually retired, and thus freed the colony from the threatened danger."

M. de Maisonneuve, in his gratitude at so signal a deliverance, was not forgetful of his vow. Workmen were employed to clear a path up the mountain, while the great cross was being heved into shape, and on the 6th of January (Epiphany), 1643, all being in readiness, the cross was solemnly blessed and the procession set out on its journey up the mountain. M. de Maisonneuve bore the cross himself, though it was of no light weight and though the road was rough. An altar was duly erected on the mountain, and M. Dupeyron celebrated mass, Madame de la Peltrie being the first to communicate. For long afterwards the cross was the destination of pious pilgrimages. So ended the first Montreal flood of which history has preserved the record.

The Iroquois, whose notice the settlers had happily escaped during the first few months, no sooner saw what was taking place, than they put forth all their ingenuity and malice in their efforts to undo the work and to exterminate the workers.

Some Algonquins, having slain an Iroquois, sought refuge within the walls of the Fort from the tribesmen who undertook to avenge his death. The pursuers saw the fugitives enter the gates, but not being numerous enough to assail the colony, they contented themselves with a stealthy examination of the defences against their return in stronger force. It was not long till the murdered Iroquois was more than avenged. In June, 1643, sixty Hurons, proceeding from their country with letters from the Jesuit Fathers, came upon a band of Iroquois near the place now well-known as Lachine, to whom in order to secure immunity for themselves, they treacherously suggested an attack on Ville-Marie. The Iroquois accepted the advice, and detailed forty of their number, all picked warriors, to carry out the raid. It so happened that just then six Frenchmen were engaged in building at some distance from the Fort, and these, by a feigned retreat, were decoyed into the hands of the enemy. Three met their fate on the spot. The other three were taken prisoners. As no danger had been apprehended to these workmen—the scene of their labors being only about two hundred feet from the Fort itself, it was not till they failed to make their appearance at the usual hour for their return that any anxiety was felt for their safety. — The fears of the governor and his companions were soon realized. The lifeless body of Guillaume Boissier, bearing the marks of fierce struggle and triumphant savage ferocity, was a silent, but eloquent witness of Ville-Marie's initial tragedy. Sadly and reverently the remains of the dead pioneer were borne back within the precincts of the town, and on the same day were solemnly laid to rest in a small enclosure set apart for a burying-ground *ad confluum magni et parvi fluminis*. This first cemetery, a small triangular area at the extremity of *Pointe à Callières*, was used until 1654, when that of the Hotel-Dieu succeeded it. The reflection that the spot was devoted to such a purpose, and that it received the dust and ashes of Ville-Marie's first dead is another added to the many claims which that earliest nucleus of their city has upon the people of Montreal. And yet there is not either on the Custom House or in its neighborhood the least indication of its historic and hallowed associations. "What place more venerable in all the island of Montreal?" wrote M. l'Abbé Verreau, a few years ago, in a remarkable paper contributed to the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, on "The Founders of Montreal." "On that very spot rises one of those superb and costly cut-stone edifices which the Government constructs for the public service. It is well known as Her Majesty's Custom House. Now, a few marble tablets, with suitable inscriptions set at the entrance of that palatial structure — which in our days takes the place of the ancient Fort or *Château*, or inserted in the exterior of its walls, would be at once an ornament to the building and a reminder of

the events of which its site was the scene. For there, on that tongue of land, formed by the St. Lawrence and the little stream that runs beneath Commissioners street, were built the first palisade, the first Fort, the first habitation, the first chapel of Ville-Marie, and there, too, were laid to rest in peace the first whom the grasp of death tore from the little colony. If our federal Government, if our local Government, if our municipal authorities are too poor to perform that simple act of justice and of gratitude, surely any one of those millionaires, whose wealth has been gained from the resources of that land of the Iroquois, which was conquered by the brave founders of Ville-Marie, might undertake the task." It is not credible that such an appeal should be made in vain, and wherever it may take effect, it is to be hoped that, ere long, De Maisonneuve and his brave and pious companions will be fitly commemorated on the scene of their noble labors. How perilous was the task which they had undertaken the disfigured body of poor Boissier sadly revealed. A few days later, the bodies of two of his companions, Bernard Berté and Pierre Laforest, generally called *l'Avovergnat*, were discovered in the bush. Of the three taken prisoners one escaped; the others were tortured and burned by the Iroquois. After that display of savage enmity the hostile Indians seldom ceased infesting Ville-Marie.

Meanwhile, M. de Maisonneuve kept on the defensive. The consciousness that on his prudence and judgment the safety of the infant colony depended made him careful not to provoke an encounter with the savages. Again and again he resisted the demands of the bolder spirits of his small garrison, sensible of the fearful risks of their situation, should the Iroquois determine to assail the colony *en masse*. Fearless on his own account, he had not dreamed that his policy of self-restraint would incur the imputation of lack of courage. But, when after the loss of five of their number, the colonists became more and more importunate in their appeals to him to lead them against the foe, it began to dawn upon him that his motives were liable to be misunderstood, and that the only way to convince the impatient of the wisdom of his course was to give them, under his own leadership, an opportunity of testing their exuberant bravery. Hitherto, his plans for the protection of the settlement had been admirably devised. Those whose duties made it necessary that they should pass daily beyond the environs of the Fort, had been drilled to set out and return at the sound of the bell, so as to guard against surprise from the Indians who were wont to conceal themselves in the underwood. Another effective source of protection consisted in a number of well-trained dogs, whose instinct enabled them to scent the Iroquois. Every morning regularly, these sagacious animals, headed by a bitch of rare endowments, well-named Pilot, formed themselves into a patrol and made a reconnoitring tour all over the town. Pilot was a veritable martinet and allowed no skulking or lagging on the part of her canine brigade. Her own young she trained to be genuine dogs of war, administering discipline when they disobeyed orders by cuffs and bites, and never forgetting to punish

in due time those who misbehaved while on duty. On perceiving any traces of the Iroquois, she turned back promptly and made straight for the Fort, uttering her warning bay, to intimate that danger was nigh. But even the soldierly qualities of Pilot, and the faithful services that she rendered, only made the malcontents more dissatisfied, as they saw the honors of war carried off by a dog. To no purpose De Maisonneuve counselled delay, representing that they were far too few to expose themselves to the multitude of the enemy, by whom a loss that to them would be destruction would hardly be felt. At last the governor received a hint that his protective policy had been miscon-

Montreal is distant from Toronto, 333 miles; from Quebec, 180 miles; from St. John, N.B., 430 miles; from Halifax, N.S., 852 miles; from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 880 miles; from Winnipeg, Man., 1403 miles; from Victoria, B.C., 2906 miles; from Battleford, N.W.T., 1903 miles; from New York, U.S., 400 miles; from Boston, Mass., 230 miles; from Liverpool, Eng., 2750. Pop. 210,000—100,000 f, 110,000 m; 130,000 c, 80,000 p.

Montreal has 40,000* houses, etc.:

125,000 brick	500 4shed	100 marble
500 dark stone	29,400 lime stone	6,000 wooden
671 avenues, streets, etc.:		
34 avenues	2 parks	4 roads
7 blocks	18 places	12 squares
6 courts	100 private gardens	346 streets
38 lanes	0 public gardens	63 terraces

100 academies and schools, among them are the:

Académie Bourgeois	Gramm'r school	Mrs. Mercer's Ladies
Académie commerciale catholique	High sch. of Montreal	Boarding and Day
Académie de la Maîtresse St. Pierre	High school, Preparatory	Protestant Commis-
Acad. du Sacré Cœur	Jac. Galtier Model sch	sioners school
Académie St. Denis	McGill Model school	Royal Arthur school
Académie St. Louis de Gonzague	McGill Normal school	St. Ann's school
Ann Street school	Misses Formore's Ladies school	St. Anne academy
Azile Nazareth for the blind	Misses Symmers & Smith Young Ladies school	St. Antoine school
Belmont school	Model sch Notre Dame	St. John's Parochial school
Bokrer's Music school	Montreal academy	St. John's school
British and Can school	Mrs. Macchard's acad	St. Joseph's academy
Christian Bros school	Mrs. G. M. Miller and Miss Pitt's school	St. Lawrence school
Collegiate school		St. Patrick's school
		Young Ladies' Ed establishment
		Young Ladies' semy

86 benevolent societies:

5 aged children women	7 gratuitous dispensaries of medicine	1 Prot boys home
2 associations des enfants de Marie	1 Hervey institute	1 orphan asylum
4 asyls for children	1 home for friendless women	2 reformatory schools
1 Canadian society for prevention of cruelty to animals	1 industrial room	1 société bienveillante de Notre Dame de Bonsecours
1 Canadian telegraphers' mutual insurance association	1 industrial school	1 société des artisans canadiens-français
1 cercle nat français	1 infants school	1 society for the protection of women and children
3 charitable	1 Irish orphan boys and girls institun	1 society of ladies of charity of St Patrick's congregation
1 club of England homo	1 Irish Protestant benevolent society	1 société St Vincent de Paul
1 colonization society	1 jail for females	1 St Andrew's home
1 couvent de la miséricorde	1 lady boarders	1 St George's home
1 deaf and dumb institution for boys	1 lunton des commis marchands	1 union St Joseph
" " " " for girls	1 Mackay institution for protestant deaf mutes	1 union St Pierre
3 dispensaries	2 meals to the poor daily	1 union prayers and good works
1 Eng working men's club society	1 Montreal workingmen's mutual ben	1 united prot working men's ben society
1 firmen's benevolent association	3 night refuges	1 university maternity hospital
1 for girls and women leaving jail	1 Notre Dame de Lourdes charity	2 visiting sick daily
1 Fraser institute free public library	1 orphan girls	1 women's protective lmmgn society
6 general hospitals	1 servants girls out of place	

*The figures are merely inserted to give an idea of how the enumeration of houses, avenues, streets, churches, public buildings, theatres, etc., etc., will be inserted by the Editors who are to take the necessary information for LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.

Montreal—Continued.

69 churches and 2 synagogues :

2 baptist	13 episcopal	1 reformed episcopal
23 catholic	13 methodist	1 unitarian
3 congregational	16 presbyterian	2 jewish synagogues

154 clerical profession :

1 catholic archbishop	2 baptist ministers	15 presbyterian min
1 episcopal bishop	3 congregational min	1 reformed episcopal
1 reformed episcopal bishop	15 episcopalian "	1 unitarian
100 catholic priests	13 methodist "	2 jewish rabbis

8 colleges :

Bishop's	Dioecesan theological	Presbyterian
Collège de Montréal	Grand séminaire	St Marie
Congregational	McGill	Wesleyan

116 educational institutions :

24 academies	2 high schools	1 music school
10 boarding schools	1 kindergarten	2 normal schools
6 colleges	4 model schools	15 preparatory schls
43 day schools	2 gymnasiums	3 universities

80 educational professors :

16 divinity	15 latin	8 music
2 Hebrew	8 law	2 physical culture
6 Greek	17 medicine	6 veterinarian

53 public buildings :

Art gallery	G. T. Railway offices	Nazareth Infant schl
Bank of B. N. A.	Grey nursery	and Institution for
Bank of Montreal	Harbor Com. Inspectors'	Blind children
Banque du Peuple	building	Notre Dame hospital
Banque Jean Carlier	Horvey institute	Post office
Banque Ville Marie	High school	Presbyterian college
Bonsecours market	Hôpital Général des	House of Industry
Can Pacific lt offices	Sœurs Grises	Prot Infants' home
City and District Savings bank	Hospice St. Charles	Orphan asylum
City hall	Hôtel Dieu hospital	Reformatory school
Collège de Montréal	Jacques Cartier Normal school	Southern St. Sulpice
Congregational coil	Ladies' Benevolent In	St. Joseph's asylum
Commercial exchange	Laval Normal school	St. Mary's college
Court house	McGill university	St. Patrick's asylum
Custom house	Mechanics Institute	Standard Life Ass Co
Deaf & Dumb asylum	Merchants bank	Wesleyan college
Examining warehouse	Montreal Gas Co.	Western hospital
Fraser institute	Montreal gen hospital	Young Men's Christian association.
Grand seminary	Montreal Telegraph Co	

3 universities :

Laval	McGill college	Bishop's college
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Mercantile Callings, Professions, Trades, etc.

368 advocates, 120 Q's.C., 14 judges

133 agencies :

3 chemical	7 financial	3 mercantile
5 collection	4 forwarding	13 real estate
15 consular	27 insurance	9 shipping
4 custom house	42 manufacturers	

27 architects and valuers

56 artists :	16 engravers and designers	20 opticians
2 bank note engravs	4 lithographers	3 photographers
4 chromo-litho.		7 wood engravers

22 banks :

14 public	4 private	4 savings
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12 boards :

1 agriculture, county of Hochelaga	1 assessors	1 notaries
1 agriculture, province of Quebec	1 catholic examiners of schools	1 protestant board of school commrs
1 arts and mfrs	1 health	1 stockholders
	1 license commrs	2 trade

27 bookstores :

5 English books	1 miscellaneous	2 second hand
5 French "	3 novels & periodicals	4 school books
1 law "	4 religious & general	2 scientific works

47 brokers :

7 custom	14 general	8 stock
4 financial	14 insurance	

25 chemists and druggists, retail

clubs, among them are the :

Jacques Cartier	Metropolitan	mes
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28 companies :

12 building and investment	6 express	2 mining
3 cemetery	1 gas	3 navigation
	1 loan and mortgage	

4 druggists, wholesale

225 dry goods, wholesale

oo dry goods, retail

13 engineers :

6 civil	1 military	7 mining
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25 grocers, wholesale

200 grocers, retail

12 hardware, wholesale

50 hardware, retail

177 hotels, among them are the :

Albion	City	Richelleu
American house	Grand Central	St James
Balaclava	Nov York house	St Lawrence hall
Canadian Pacific	Notre Dame	Windmar

6 libraries :

5 lending	1 public	1 Rodpath museum
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1368 manufactories :

8 agricultural impts	1 colored, glazed and	3 land plaster
8 air beds	plated papers	2 lead pipes
7 ale and porter	3 condiments for	1 leather belting
3 artificial limbs	cattle	7 life preserv
6 baby linen	4 copper utensils	1 locomotive bolts
4 bags and sacks	1 copying press	13 lumber
3 bakers' machinery	2 cranks	2 muscoto regalia
3 baking powder	2 cork life preservers	12 mill work
3 bank stamps	2 crane machinery	8 monuments
2 barb wire	4 cutlery	4 mowing machines
13 baskets	4 die sinkers	6 paints
8 bedding	13 doors, sashes, blinds	7 paper bags
4 bellows	8 edge tools	17 paper collars
11 billiard tables	6 egg cases	2 paper hangings
26 biscuits	2 electric light machines	3 piano fortes
3 blacking	7 elevators	4 portable forges
19 blank books	5 electro plates	3 railway ink
2 boiler coverings	10 engineers	4 printers' roll comp
12 boilers, steam	4 envelopes	4 printing papers
4 bookbinders' machinery	13 filters	3 railway and carriage springs
1 bookbinders' tools	3 fire proof safes	12 refrigerators
126 boots and shoes	2 fluid beef	1 rubber goods
6 boot lasts	7 gas fixtures	2 sewing machines
1 brushes	9 gent's furnishings	25 shirts and collars
3 butter trays	2 grain bags	2 silk
2 cabinet organs	16 marble	16 silver ware
2 candles and hard oil	70 harness	4 soda water
12 card-board	2 hat and cap bloc's	2 stained glass
1 cards, glazed papers	17 hats & bonnet frames	3 stationary
75 carriages	49 hats and furs	6 steam engines
4 carriage axles	1 hardware	5 steam pumps
4 carriage springs	6 heating apparatus	4 stoves
7 castings	20 leather	2 roofing felt
4 chair-springs	3 horse nails	3 tents
4 chandeliers	12 hoop	4 trunks
2 chest expanders	13 hot water furnaces	4 tobaccos
9 children's carriages	2 ice picks	1 type
2 church bells	5 invalid chairs	2 wall papers
30 cigars	600 plates w. rckers	7 white lead
5 cloths & w.ollens	8 iron bedsteads	2 wire cloth
100 clothing	15 iron doors	3 wire fencing
3 coat oil stoves	12 iron railings	3 woolen
11 coffee and spices	6 jewel cases	4 wringer
	6 lamps	3 yeast

147 medical profession :

110 allopathists	0 dentists	7 oculists and aurists
10 homoeopaths		

48 newspapers :

9 daily	22 weekly	17 monthly
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110 notaries public

6 railways entering the city :

Canadian Pacific	Delaware and Hudson	North Shore
Central Vermont	Grand Trunk	South Eastern

2 recorders

2 registrars

25 refreshment rooms, among them :

Alexander's	Hope coffee house	Phelps'
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273 restaurants, among them :

Albion	Freeman's	Walker's
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30 stationers, retail

7 stationers, wholesale

7 steamship lines—ocean and river :

Alban line	Glasgow	Quebec Steamship Co.
Beaver	Ottawa River Navigation Co.	Richelleu and Ontario
Dominion		Navigation Co.

10 wines and liquors, wholesale

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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- BATES J. & W. A., 66 St James st.
- BARRY DENNIS, 74 St James st, h 790 Lagachetiere st.
- CRESSÉ L. G. A., LL.B., barrister, attorney and solicitor, 90 St James st, h 121 Champ de Mars st.
- CROSS SELKIRK, 186 St James st, h 151 Cote des Neiges road.
- GAUDET OSCAR, 1572 Notre Dame st.
- GREENSHIELDS, GUERIN & GREENSHIELDS, barristers, attorneys and solicitors, 1728 Notre Dame st.
- HAGUE & HAGUE (Frederick Hague, D.C.L., Henry J. Hague, B.A., B.C.L.), 186 St. James st.
- LAPLEUR & RIELLE, British Empire Chambers, 1724 Notre Dame st.
- LIGHTHALL W. D., MA, B.C.L., of Butler & Lighthall, 16 Phillips place.
- MCGIBBON ROBERT D., B.C.L., of McGibbon & McLennan, 95 Union av.
- PAGNUELO SIMÉON, Q.C., of Pagnuelo, Taillon & Gouin, 383 Sherbrooke st.

Architects and Valuers.

- HOPKINS J. W. & E. C., 145 St James st.
- PERRAULT & MESNARD, 11 Place d'Armes.
- KENNEDY WILLIAM, 25 Bleury st, h 56 Marlborough st, Hochelaga.
- WALBANK W. McLEA, B.A.S., P.L.S., 214 St James st.

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- BEAUDRY NARCISSE, optician, manufacturing jeweller, importer of watches and plated ware, 1380 Notre Dame st.
- BISHOP (THE GEORGE) ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO. (Limited), engravers, lithographers, printers, stationers and die sinkers, 169 St. James st.
- BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., bank note, G. B. BURLAND, president and manager; G. J. BOWLES, sec.-treasurer, Savings Bank building, 46 St John st.

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WISMAN JAMES L., wood engraver and designer on wood, Room 1, Barron block, 162 St James st and 49 St John st.

Banks.—*Bank of British North America, The* Established in 1836, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up capital, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £221,800. London office, 3 Clement's lane, Lombard st., E.C.

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Banks—Montreal—Continued.

Bank of Montreal.—Capital \$12,000,000; Reserved fund \$6,000,000. Head office, Montreal.—C. F. SMITHERS, president; SIR DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., vice-president; W. J. BUCHANAN, general manager; A. MACNIDER, assistant general manager and inspector; H. V. MERRIDITH, asst. inspector; E. T. CLOUSTON, manager; A. B. BUCHANAN, secretary. The Bank of Montreal has 28 branches in Canada, and 21 Foreign agencies. 109 St James st facing Place d'Armes.

Bank of Toronto.—Capital \$2,000,000; Reserve fund \$1,150,000. Head office, Toronto.—GEORGE GOODERHAM, president; W. H. BEATTY, vice-president; D. COULSON, cashier in Toronto; J. MURRAY SMITH, manager in Montreal. The Bank of Toronto has 2 Foreign agencies. 168 St James st cor St John st.

Banque du Peuple.—Capital \$1,200,000; Reserve fund \$200,000. JACQUES GRENIER, president; GEORGE S. BRUSH, vice-president; A. A. TROTTIER, cashier. La Banque du Peuple has 5 agencies. 95 St James st.

Banque Jacques Cartier.—Capital \$500,000. ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, president; ANANIS S. HAMRIN, vice-president; ADLARD L. DE MARTIGNY, cashier. La Banque Jacques Cartier has 6 branches and 2 Foreign agencies. 7 Place d'Armes.

Banque Ville Marie.—Capital \$500,000. WILLIAM WEIR, president; J. G. DAVIE, vice-president; UBALDE GARAND, cashier. La Banque Ville Marie has 7 agencies. 153 St James st.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—Capital \$6,000,000; Reserve fund \$2,100,000. HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, president; WILLIAM ELLIOT, vice-president; W. N. ANDERSON, general manager; ROBERT GILL, acting manager in Montreal. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has 2 agencies. 157 St James st.

Merchants Bank of Canada.—Paid-up capital \$5,753,883. Head office, Montreal. ANDREW ALLAN, president; ROBERT ANDERSON, vice-president; GEORGE HAGUE, general manager; J. H. PLUMMER, assistant general manager; A. M. CROMBIE, local manager; C. N. REID, assistant local manager; J. POTTENGER, chief inspector; W. L. MARLER, assistant inspector. The Merchants Bank of Canada has 32 branches and 3 Foreign agents. 205 St James st cor St Peter st.

Ontario Bank.—Capital \$1,500,000. Head office, Toronto.—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., president; DONALD MACKAY, vice-president; C. HOLLAND, general manager in Toronto; W. W. L. CHIFMAR, manager in Montreal. The Ontario Bank has 16 branches. 8 Place d'Armes sq.

The Molsons Bank.—Paid-up capital \$2,000,000. Rest \$675,000. Head office, Montreal. THOMAS WORKMAN, president; J. H. R. MOLSON, vice-president; F. WOLFFERSTAN THOMAS, general manager; JAMES ELLIOT, manager. The Molsons Bank has 16 branches and 6 agencies in Canada, 3 agencies in Europe and 13 agencies in the United States. 200 St James st cor St Peter st.

Churches.

American Presbyterian Church.—REV. GEORGE H. WELLS, pastor, cor Dorchester st and Drummond st.

Bonscours Church (R. C.)—REV. H. LENOIR, priest, St. Paul st, opp Bonscours st.

Calvary Church (Congregational).—REV. EDWARD M. HILL, M.A., pastor, 302 Guy st.

Christ Church Cathedral (ch of England).—REV. J. G. NORTON, M.A., rector, St. Catherine st, bet Union av and University st.

Church of the Gesù (R. C.)—REV. REV. HENRI HUDON, S. J., superior of the Mission; REV. A. D. TURGEON, rector, 144 Bleury st.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian).—REV. W. S. BARNES, pastor, Beaver Hall hill cor Laguchetière st.

Eglise Métropolitaine (Cathedral).—MONSIEUR E. C. FARRÉ, Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal; REV. I. M. EMARD, chaplain, 129 to 135 Cathedral st.

Emmanuel Church (Congregational).—REV. DR. CORNISH, acting pastor, 1456 St. Catherine st.

Erskine Church (Presbyterian).—REV. LOUIS H. JORDON, B.D., pastor, 1412, 1414 and 1416 St. Catherine st.

First Baptist Church.—REV. J. WHEATON SMITH, B.D., pastor, 1267 St Catherine st cor City Councillors st.

General Hospital Church.—REV. P. DEGUIRE, superior, Grey Nunnery, Guy st cor Dorchester st.

Hotel Dieu Church (R. C.)—REV. I. J. TALLET, and REV. J. A. TRIBAULT, P.S.S., priests, Pine av.

Methodist Church (Centre).—REV. JOHN PHILIP, minister, 187 and 189 St James st.

New Jerusalem Church.—REV. EDWIN GOULD, minister, 25 Hanover st cor Dorchester st.

Notre Dame de Pitié Church (R. C.)—REV. C. V. SORIN, chaplain, 1652 Notre Dame st.

Notre Dame Parish Church.—REV. F. L. COLIN, superior; REV. D. TAMBARAU, ecōnome; REV. A. L. SENTENNE, parish priest, Seminary of St Sulpice, Notre Dame st opp Place d'Armes.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada.—BISHOP USSHER, D.D., minister, 14 Beaver Hall hill.

St Andrew's Church (church of Scotland).—REV. JAMES EDGAR HILL, M.A., B.D., minister, Beaver Hall hill.

St. Bridget's Church (R. C.)—REV. J. S. LONERGAN, parish priest, cor Dorchester and Champlain sts.

St George's Church (ch of England).—VERY REV. DEAN CARMICHAEL, M.A., D.C.L., rector, 60 Windsor st.

St. James' Church (R. C.)—REV. V. ROUSSELOT, parish priest, 127 St. Denis st.

St James the Apostle Church (ch of England).—REV. CANON ELLGOOD, rector, 1583 St. Catherine st west.

St Patrick's Church (R.C.)—REV. PATRICK DOWD, parish priest, cor Laguchetière and St Alexander sts.

St Paul's Church (Canada Presbyterian).—REV. JAMES BARCLAY, M.A., minister, 846 Dorchester st.

Trinity Church (ch of England).—REV. W. F. MILLS, B.D., honorary canon Christ Church cathedral, rector, 22 St Denis st cor Dubord st.

Clubs.

Metropolitan Club.—JOSEPH HICKSON, president; JOHN AITKIN, vice-president; JOHN F. COTTON, secretary-treasurer. 37 Beaver Hall hill.

St. James Club.—GEORGE E. SMALL, manager and secretary. 831 Dorchester st cor University st.

Colleges.

Collège de Montréal.—REV. P. DEGUIRE, director; REV. L. CASSIER, bursar, 1181 Sherbrooke st.

Commercial College, The Bryant & Stratton.—DAVID C. BUIE, principals, 5 Place d'Armes.

Congregational College of British North America.—REV. J. F. STEVENSON, principal, 58 McTavish st.

McGill College.—SIR WILLIAM J. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., principal; W. C. BAYNES, B.A., sec., Sherbrooke st.

Presbyterian Theological College.—D. H. MACVICAR, principal, 67 McTavish st.

St Mary's College (Jesuit).—REV. A. TURGEON, rector; REV. E. SCHMIDT, minister; REV. L. LEMIRE, assistant-treasurer, 142 Bleury st.

Theological College for the Diocese of Montreal, Church of England.—REV. CANON HENDERSON, M.A., principal; REV. CANON BRUCHER, sec., 876 Dorchester st.

Wesleyan Theological College.—REV. GEORGE DOUGLAS, principal, 228 University st.

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Canadian Express Co., throughout Canada and Europe, connects with responsible Express Companies for all parts of the United States, GILMAN CHENEY, superintendent; D. T. IRISH, agent. 84 and 86 St François Xavier st.

Dominion Express Co.—HON. JOSEPH ROSAIRE THIBAUDEAU, president; JOHN CASSIS, secretary-treasurer; W. S. DODD, superintendent. 224 St James st.

Montreal Gas Company.—JESSE JOSEPH, president; HUGH MCLENNAN, vice-president; JAMES F. SCRIVER, secretary. 11 St James st cor St Gabriel st.

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BREWSTER C., 11 Phillips sq.

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 GAULT BROS. & Co., 21 St Helen st.
 GREENSHIELDS S., SON & Co., 17 to 21 Victoria sq.
 HODGSON, SUMNER & Co., 347 St Paul st.
 McLACHLAN BROS. & Co., 232 McGill st.
 MAY THOMAS, & Co., 240 McGill st.
 ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., cor Lemoine and St Helen sts.
 ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL, 16 St Helen st.
 STEPHEN F., & Co., Woolleus, 25 St. Helen.
 THIBAUDEAU BROS. & Co., 332 St Paul st.

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CARSLY'S, 1765 to 1777 Notre Dame st.
 LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1883 Notre Dame st.
 MUSSEN THOMAS, 1651 Notre Dame st.
 MURPHY JOHN, & Co., 1781 and 1783 Notre Dame st.
 OGILVY JAMES A., 203 St Antoine st.

Grocers, wholesale.

CAVERHILL, HUGHES & Co., 20 and 22 St Sacrament st.
 CHILDS GEORGE, & Co., 20 and 22 St François Xavier st.
 HUDON, HERBERT & CIE., 80 St Peter st.
 KINLOCH, LINDSAY & Co., 80 St Peter st.
 KIRK, LOCKERBY & Co., 75 to 79 St Peter st.
 MATHEWSON J. A., & Co., 202 McGill st.
 TIPPIN BROTHERS, 318, 320 and 322 St. Paul st and 153, 155 and 157 Commissioners st.
 TURNER, ROSE & Co., cor St John and Hospital sts.

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 BAYLIS MANUFACTURING Co., varnishes, printing inks, white lead, H. BAYLIS, manager, 16 to 28 Nazareth st.
 BRUSH GEORGE, Eagle foundry and engine and boiler works, 24 to 34 King st and 43 Queen st.
 BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (THE), card and paper department, colored, glazed and plated papers, card-boards and playing cards, cor St François Xavier and Craig sts.
 CANADA PAPER Co., paper makers and wholesale stationers, 578, 580 and 582 Craig st.
 DOMINION TYPE FOUNDING Co., book, newspaper and job type, presses and furniture, 15 Chenneville st.
 GAULT BROTHERS & Co., wholesale Canadian woollens, 21 St Helen st cor Recollet st.
 GREENE & SONS Co., furs, hats, caps, 513 to 525 St Paul st.
 GROSS F., TRUSSES, Canada Truss factory, 686 to 690 Craig st
 KANKIN, BEATTIE & Co., office of the Canada Thread Co. and Chambly Cotton Co., 12 DeBresoles st, and 139 LeRoy st.
 ROBERTSON JAMES, lead pipes and shot, works 200 Dalhousie st and 142 William st, h 49 Park av.
 ROLLAND J. B., & FILS, wholesale stationers, booksellers, printers and bookbinders, paper hangings, agents for French and German manufactures, sole agents for the Rolland Paper Co., at St Jérôme, 6 to 12 St Vincent st; Quebec agency, Renaud's block, St Paul st.
 SHEARER & BROWN, saw and planing mills, 119 Shearer st, cor Richardson st, office 172 Shearer st.
 SHEARER JAMES, doors, sashes, blinds, mouldings and lumber, factory and office 172 Shearer st, St Gabriel locks, h Green av, Cote St Antoine.
 TOOKR BROS., shirts and collars, 520 to 528 St Paul st.
 WARREN HORACE B., & Co., scales, 763 Craig st.
 WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING Co., sewing machines, 1 and 3 Place d'Armes.
 WILLIAMS (THE) MANUFACTURING Co., sewing machines, ANDREW ALLAN, president; D. GRAHAM, managing director, 1733 Notre Dame st, factory St Bonaventure st, Town of St Henry.

Mercantile Agencies.

Bradstreet Company, The Improved Mercantile Agency.
 JOSEPH PRIESTMAN, general manager; THOMAS BELL, superintendent, 1794 Notre Dame st.
Dun, Wiman & Co., The Commercial Agency.—W. W. JOHNSON, manager, 114 St James st.

Newspapers, daily.

Gazette, The.—GAZETTE PRINTING Co., printers and publishers; RICHARD WHITE, managing director, cor Craig and St François Xavier sts.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle.—R. WILSON SMITH, editor and publisher, 1724 Notre Dame st.
Star, The.—GRAHAM & Co., proprietors and printers, 163 St James st.

Notaries.

CUSHING CHS., 110 St James st, h 1377 Dorchester st.
 DOUCET THROD, 190 St James st, h 230 St Denis st.
 ISAACSON J. H., 42 St Sacrament st, h 1800 St Catherine st.
 LIGHTHALL W. F., 156 St James st, h 16 Phillips place.
 LIGHTHALL & LIGHTHALL, 156 St. James St.
 LYMAN A. C., 157 St James st, h 84 Victoria st.

Paintings, Oil & Water Color, Picture Frames.

SCOTT WM., & SON, show rooms 1746½ Notre Dame st., store 1747 Notre Dame st.

Refreshment Rooms.

Alexander's Dining and Refreshment Rooms.—CHARLES ALEXANDER, confectioner, proprietor, 219 St James st.
Hope Coffee House.—G. H. STEVENS, propr., 713 Craig st cor St. Alexander st.

Schools.

Asile Nazareth for the Blind.—REV. SISTER PELTIER, superloress, 1085 St. Catherine st.
High School of Montreal.—H. A. HOWE, M.A., LL.D., principal and rector, Boys' department; DR. F. W. KELLY, B.A., Ph. D., assistant head master; Mrs. L. FULLER, lady principal, Girls' department, cor Burnside place and Metcalfe st.
High School, Preparatory.—A. N. SHRWAN, headmaster, cor Metcalfe and Burnside.
Jacques Cartier Normal School.—REV. L'ABBÉ H. A. VERRÉAU, principal, Sherbrooke st east, head of Visitation st.
Music School.—PROFESSOR WILLIAM BOHRER, principal Montreal Music school, 1464 St Catherine st.
St John's Parochial School.—REV. EDMUND WOOD, superintendent, 1829 Ontario st.
St John's School.—REV. ARTHUR FRENCH, B.A., head master, 274 St. Urbain st.

Stationers, wholesale.

CANADA PAPER COMPANY (Limited), paper makers and wholesale stationers, 578, 580 and 582 Craig st; Toronto branch 11 Front st west.
 DAWSON WILLIAM V., of DAWSON BROS., agent for COWAN & Co., 20 DeBresoles st, h Place St. Sophie, 68 McGill College av.
 McFARLANE, AUSTIN & ROBERTSON, 343 St. Paul st.
 MILLER ROBERT, SON & Co., school book publishers, 1872 Notre Dame st.
 ROLLAND J. B., & FILS, booksellers and agents for the Rolland Paper Company, at St. Jerome, Que., 6 to 14 St Vincent st; Quebec agency, Renaud's block, St. Paul st., Que.

Universities.

University Laval.—Montreal branch, Faculty of Law.—REV. T. C. HAMEL, rector; HON. JUDGE JOSEPH ALPHONSE OUBET, secretary, 1538 Notre Dame st.
University McGill College.—Medical Faculty, Upper University st, Faculty of Arts, University buildings, 813 Sherbrooke st., Faculty of Law, Molsions Bank chambers, 198 St James st.
University of Bishop's College.—Medical Faculty, F. W. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P., London, dean; A. KENNEDY, registrar, Ontario st cor Mance st.

SPECIMEN PAGES OF THE HISTORY OF VILLAGES IN QUEBEC.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS, an incorporated village near the east end of Montreal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, seignioriy of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. This place, on account of its proximity to Montreal, may be regarded as one of its suburbs. In 1760 it consisted of three or four small houses, erected by Jean Brazeau, who had acquired a tract of what was thought rather poor land from the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, seigniors of the Island of Montreal. An English settler, James Ross, purchased sixty acres of it, but afterwards resold it to Brazeau. Shortly afterwards the discovery of an immense bed of limestone, suitable for building purposes, gave a great impetus to the prosperity of the locality. Capital was invested, and the first stone extracted in 1773. Among the earlier proprietors of quarries were Benjamin Lapointe, Pascal Comte, John Spalding and Charles Lacroix. The principal buildings in Montreal were built of stone from these quarries. Among them may be cited the old Montreal college, the Church of Notre Dame, Post office, City hall, Villa Maria convent, and most of the Banks. About the year 1800 M. Plessis dit Bélair bought a strip of land, extending from the present St. Denis street to Robin street, and established a tannery. The district then became known as Tanneries des Bélair. Mr. Plessis was the father of Monseigneur Plessis, bishop of Quebec. The house he then built is still standing and is now used as a saw mill. Owing to the development of the quarries many small houses were built from time to time. It was incorporated as a village in 1846. In 1855 a Catholic chapel was erected under the auspices of the Cleres de St. Viateur. Afterwards a church was built at St. Louis de Mile End, and the chapel became a part of the new church. Experiments in orchard culture were at one time made, but proved unsuccessful. The land has been gradually portioned into farms, which are now in a flourishing condition. The quarries, however, form the principal industry, and furnish the bulk of the male population with employment. The village proper is closely built, and during the past year several substantial dwellings have been erected. The town hall, which was burned in 1886, has been rebuilt, and presents a fine appearance. In the same year a free library was established by the municipal council for the use of the inhabitants. The village has a mayor and six councillors. It possesses a Catholic church, two Catholic academies and one Protestant dissection school. Mails daily. Distant from Montreal 1 mile. Pop. 1581—822*f*, 759*m*; 1404*c*, 177*p*.

It has 245 houses: 62 brick, 55 stone, 128 wooden.
2 advocates 1 architect 2 clergymen 1 notary
5 bakers | 5 blacksmiths | 4 butchers | 7 grocers

Among the principal residents are:

BOUCHARD REV. T. A., Presbyterian minister, 7 Rivard st
BROUILLET LOUIS, architect, Mount Royal av
GAGNON AMÉDÉE, advocate, 1 St Denis st
LEFEBVRE M. THÉODORE, of M. Lefebvre et Co., Mount Royal av
LEFEBVRE M. THÉODORE, of M. Lefebvre et Co., cor St Denis stand Mount Royal av
PELLAND OCTAVE, advocate, 15 St Denis st
PRENOVEAU C. M. R., secretary-treasurer of municipality, 7 St Denis st
PRENOVEAU FRS. X., jun., mayor, 4 St Louis st

COTE VISITATION (also known as Petite Côte), an incorporated village, east of the city limits, district of Montreal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, county of Hochelaga. This beautiful tract was at one time the property of a few natives of France, who, with the growth of civilization and the gradual retirement of the Iroquois from the Island of Montreal, had acquired lands from the Seminary of St. Sulpice between the Seignioriy of Rivière des Prairies and Ville Marie. Several of the descendants of the original families are still to be met with, though most of them are dispersed through the country. Among them may be mentioned the Lagrenade, the Henripin, the Bourbonnière, the Lapointe and the Lafond families. In those distant days of early settlement a log hut and a clearance dotted the landscape here and there. A rough road had been cut through the woods, which extended as far as Rivière des Prairies and passed through what is now called Côte St. Michel. The district does not appear to have prospered to the same extent as some of those adjoining, partly in consequence of the light nature of the soil, but chiefly, it is thought, owing to lack of capital on the part of the first inhabitants. After the cession of Canada to Great Britain, a few emigrants from Scotland, who were fairly well off, purchased several acres of land, which they carefully tilled and fertilized. The French settlers not being able to compete with their richer neighbors, many of them left the Côte; and to-day only a few descendants of the pioneers hold land within its limits. Among the most important of the French proprietors in the beginning of the present century was Joseph Desautels, Jean Bte. Bourbonnière, Joseph Trudel, Lafon de Lagrenade, André Paquet Lavel, Jean Belisle, who, about 1808, sold his land to Joseph Lapointe, the first general storekeeper in the place. After that date farms were successfully acquired by John Dodds, John Drummond, Thomas Hastings, Frs. Fullam, John Molson, Daniel Drummond, John Hunter, Mrs. Kipp, William Snaith, sen., J.P. This latter gentleman is now (1887) in his 96th year. For several years he was an active Montreal Cavalry trooper, especially in 1837, when he was one of the unsuccessful combatants at St. Denis when the brave Dr. Wolfred Nelson defeated Colonel Gore, after a hard fought battle in November, 1837. Mr. Snaith was appointed, as was also the writer of this history, Orderly to Sir John Colborne in December, 1837, and rendered essential service at the battle of St. Eustache. In 1870 the county of Hochelaga was divided into seven municipalities, and Côte Visitation became one of them. James Drummond was elected first mayor, and seven councillors were chosen. During the episcopal jurisdiction of Monseigneur Lartigue a small chapel had been erected, but no regular services were held. A large number of the Catholic population now attend church at St. Louis de Mile End. The Jesuit Order has a church and a residence in Côte Visitation, and the Christian Brothers have a handsome and well equipped College for the education of such persons as desire to become teachers in their order. Two of the French families have still in their possession

the original deeds from the Seminary of St. Sulpice. A Protestant chapel and two schoolhouses have been erected, and some of the denominations purpose providing fuller religious accommodation. Côte Visitation is now a flourishing agricultural district, its dairy produce being especially noteworthy. James Drummond, mayor, has over fifty head of beautiful Ayrshire cows, which are well worthy of inspection, a fine breed of horses, sheep, pigs, etc. His farm is a model of skilful cultivation. The products are carefully recorded, and the annual results summed up. It is pleasing to give here the yield of a few of his beautiful Ayrshire cows:

Names.	Herd Book No.	Age of Cows.	When Calved, 1896.	No. days milking.	Lbs. of milk.	Per cent cream.
Volla ...	Imported.	4	Jan. 4	238	5233	15
Imp. ...	2807	5	Feb. 5	308	5857	15
Maud ...	2356	9	March 1	224	6007	14
Flora ...	1211	10	"	5	410	5681
Ida ...	1181	11	"	12	301	7252
Effie ...	579	14	"	17	294	8650
June ...	1214	10	April 1	252	8045	17
May ...	3633	3	Aug. 1	147	4948	15
Mad ...	2228	10	"	16	140	4545
Victoria.	2931	5	"	18	140	4764
Maggie ...	Imported.	5	"	19	140	4268

The scenery of the Côte is of that undulating character which is so pleasant to the eye. The inhabitants are mostly thriving, some of them wealthy. Distance from Montreal, 3 miles. Pop. 541—300 f, 241 m, 350 c, 191 f.

Côte Visitation has 82 houses; 19 brick, 30 stone, 33 wooden.

1 baker	1 cabinetmaker	2 grocers	2 sch. teachers
2 blacksmiths	1 cattle doctor	1 hotel	1 sh. maker
1 bricklayer	1 carpenter	2 joiners	1 trader
3 butchers	1 carrier	1 post office	1 wheelwright

Among the principal residents are:

- DRUMMOND JAMES, mayor and farmer
- ETIENNE DAVID, sen., councillor and farmer
- JEFFREY GEORGE, of Jeffrey Brothers, councillor
- JEFFREY BROS., blacksmiths, plough and wagonmakers
- LAFOND ANTOINE, secretary-treasurer of municipality
- SMITH WILLIAM, sen., J. P.
- VENNETTE PAUL, postmaster and wheelwright

ORMSTOWN, a village picturesquely situated on a rapid of the Chateaugay river. It is in the parish of St. Malachie d'Ormstown, county of Chateaugay and seigniory of Beauharnois. In 1839 the name was changed to Durham, in honor of the Earl of Durham, then governor general. As, however, there was a Durham in the Eastern Townships, a Durham in Upper Canada (now Ontario), and a Durham in Nova Scotia, it was deemed advisable by the inhabitants to change the name back to Ormstown, the first name given to a division of the seigniory by the Right Hon. Edward Ellice (father of Sir Edward Ellice, now residing in England), who was then temporarily residing at Beauharnois. In former days the surrounding settlements were, for postal purposes, known as Orm-stown, and were so acknowledged by the late Thomas Allan Stayner, Esquire, deputy postmaster general. Ormstown itself was locally known as being near the "Block house," where was fought the battle of Chateaugay, by the brave DeSalaberry and his Voltigeurs. The mail carrier was supposed to know where to find parties to whom letters were addressed. The mail

bag was generally carried on horseback, and the contents were distributed along the way, the sturdy carrier being armed with a musket strung over his shoulders, a pistol and a good stick to protect himself from the wolf, the bear, or the wild cat.

In 1824 Ormstown, as indeed the whole region, was a howling wilderness. The writer well remembers when there was only a narrow cart road through the present flourishing village. He knew well the first settlers, one of whom was William Jones, a fine specimen of a British soldier, a tall, stalwart man, who had seen service in the 93rd regiment, and who had bought or otherwise obtained his discharge from the army. With him lived his wife, two sons and a daughter. Jones purchased 100 acres from the seignior of Beauharnois, which now forms part of the village. He cut down the first tree upon it. He built a log house with a low, narrow doorway, and a small window with 7 x 9 inch panes of glass. The writer remembers seeing Jones walking into his log cabin sideways. After a few years Jones, with the help of his family, succeeded in making a small clearance, and in raising sufficient potatoes, wheat, etc., to feed them. Clothes were a scant commodity, and household comforts were seldom thought of. In 1824 Mr. Robert Lovell, father of the publisher of this history, had occasion to go to Huntingdon, 12 miles from Ormstown; to reach it he had to pass through Jones's bush and stopped at the log cabin to water his horse. It was a warm day in July and Jones handing Mr. Lovell a bucket, said: "There's water in the river, take all you want." When Mr. L. was about to leave, Jones offered to sell his bush (as it was then called) for £100 and £1 5s. per week during his own and his wife's lifetime. Mr. R. Lovell became the purchaser. After selling the place, Jones and his wife went to Montreal, and were afterwards joined by their children, who some time before had gone to seek employment elsewhere. As Jones and his wife were both well advanced in years, they only lived a few years to enjoy the £1 5s. per week. After the deed of sale was perfected, Mr. Lovell erected a temporary log house for his own use, and engaged a couple of men, who then occupied the original log cabin, to extend the clearance. For years the new owner only occasionally went to see the bush and the clearance the men were making. The immense forest was constantly being cut down, the timber burnt, and the land prepared for culture. Ormstown being almost the centre of the district of Beauharnois (then including that county, all Huntingdon and nearly the whole of Chateaugay), numerous applications were made for building lots on the place, as well as on the adjoining domain, and several were sold. Churches and buildings were in time erected, stores were opened, and a modest trade was done with the neighboring settlements. Ormstown, being in the centre of the Beauharnois Judicial District, the Government decided on placing there the courts and the registry office for the county of Beauharnois, then comprising nearly the whole judicial district. In 1842 the late Donw K. Lighthall, Esq., was appointed registrar. He arranged with Mr. Lovell to build

an office for him, which he occupied for several years, until the duties which he so worthily fulfilled being divided, he removed to Ste. Martine. Mr. Lighthall was an estimable citizen, a true friend, a loving husband and a fond father. The publisher of this work had the pleasure of knowing him intimately. In his district he kindly acted as the agent of the *Literary Garland*, at that time the only publication of the kind in Canada. It was ably edited by the publisher's brother-in-law, the late Mr. John Gibson. Through Mr. Lighthall's influence the *Garland* received the liberal support of his neighbors. He seldom came to Montreal without calling on the proprietor with his collections and many words of warm encouragement. To be with Mr. Lighthall, even for a short time, was quite a pleasure. His son Wm. F. Lighthall, Esq., is now a resident of Montreal, enjoying a large practice as a notary public, is a J. P. and issuer of marriage licenses.

The past and present history of Ormstown is equally cheering. It has had steady growth and great prosperity. After Mr. Lovell's decease, in 1849, the unsold part of the farm became the property of Mr. John Lovell, publisher. From time to time lots were sold from it, and, notwithstanding the large sales of the former owner, the remainder of the property was sold, principally by auction, for over \$20,000. This fact is mentioned merely to show the wonderful progress of the place. The last lot disposed of in 1883 was for a hennery, from which the purchaser, Mr. Smith, arranged to supply 500 fresh eggs per day to the Hotel Dieu, and to the Windsor hotel, in Montreal.

The village covers 75 acres of land, and is in the heart of a flourishing agricultural country. On its growth, it was connected with the opposite side of the river by a covered bridge, which, however, was carried away in 1886 by the spring flood. The bridge is now being replaced by an iron span structure, having passage ways for pedestrians.

In 1837 a line of stages was commenced by John Pringle, carrying passengers and way mails, tri-weekly and afterwards daily, from Huntingdon through Ormstown to Montreal, a distance of 52 miles.

In 1883 the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Co., a branch of the Grand Trunk, built a line connecting Montreal with Fort Covington and passing through Ormstown. It is now running daily. This enterprise is increasing the population and making this flourishing place almost a suburban village of Montreal.

Ormstown has a Catholic, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a Presbyterian church, ornamental stone and brick edifices, with spires, etc. It has also a fine temperance hall, a skating and curling rink, a flourishing lacrosse club, and a fine brass band. The Grand Trunk Railway has a station and the Montreal Telegraph Co. an office here; and here also the municipal council hold their meetings. The village is lighted with oil lamps. It is 12 miles from Huntingdon, 8 from Valleyfield, 14 from Ste. Martine, 18 from Beaulieu, 29 from Caughnawaga, and 40 from Montreal. Pop. 2000—900 *f*, 1100 *m*, 800 *c*, 1200 *p*.

* Pop. population; *f* female; *m* male; *c* Catholic; *p* Protestant.

Ormstown has 000 houses, 00 brick, 00 stone, 00 wooden 00 streets.

3 cemeteries	10 gen stores	1 post office	1 saw mill
1 glass factory	1 grist mill	1 printing office	1 tannery
4 churches	1 hotels	1 saloon	1 woolen mill
1 cranberry	1 lumber yard	2 schools	
1 advocate	4 clergymen	1 coroner	1 notary
2 bakers	1 cabinetmaker	1 joiner	1 stonecutter
2 blacksmiths	1 carpenter	1 milliner	3 tailors
1 brickmaker	1 carriage-maker	1 painter	1 tanner
1 builder	3 dressmakers	2 saddlers	1 tinsmith
1 butcher	2 shoemakers	3 shoemakers	1 watchmaker

Among the principal inhabitants are:

BAIRD THOMAS, general store, cor Church and Front sts

CAIRNS ROBERT, Front st

DEMERS REV. N. E., parish priest

LOCKERBY JOHN, general blacksmith, Front st

MCEachren ARCHIBALD, C.M.G. (late lieutenant colonel 50th battalion volunteer militia), district revenue inspector and secretary-treasurer of school commissioners and municipality, Front st

LOCKHART REV. A. A., incumbent Episcopal ch, Church st

MORRISON REV. D. W., minister Presbyterian ch

WATSH ROBERT N., postmaster, mill owner, lumber merchant, and general store, Front st

WRIGHT ROBERT M., editor and proprietor of the *Courier*, Front st

OUTREMONT, an incorporated village, situated on the north side of Mont-Royal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, district of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. The site on which the village stands was originally the property of the Reverend Sulpiciens, and was known as Côte St. Catherine, in the parish of Montreal. The road had been constructed around the base of the mountain, and served as an outlet to Côte des Neiges and St. Laurent. About 90 years ago François Descaries, and Joseph Perrault, legislative councillor, appear to have become proprietors of all the land which comprises Outremont. At this time it was nothing but a bush. Benjamin Hall a few years after purchased a large portion of it, and farms were fairly started. The land which sloped away into the St. Laurent valley proved very fertile, and several gentlemen of means procured farms. Among those were John Gray, who had a large foundry, Colonel Maxwell, Warren Dease, who had made a handsome fortune in the fur trade of the North West, and Doctor Beaubien, father of the Honorable Louis Beaubien. In the course of time, the land became more and more subdivided for farming purposes, and John McMartin, Jean Bouthillier, François Imbault, D. Lorn Macdougall, Sheriff John Boston, John Wiseman, Thomas Wiseman, and Dennis Horrigan made their homes there.

John Clarke became the purchaser of a valuable site for a country seat, comprising several acres of land. This gentleman had amassed a large fortune in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. He spent a considerable sum here in the erection of a handsome residence, which he named Beaver Lodge. The grounds were beautifully and luxuriantly cultivated. He entertained his friends in a princely manner. He was well known to the writer of this short sketch. His grand physique, fine qualities, commanding appearance, are still fresh in the memory of the writer. He was noted for his bravery, humanity and self-possession on trying occasions. One of his daring acts is worthy of mention here, and the following account of it is from the lips of his eldest daughter, Miss Adele

Clarke: While he was in Fort Garry, with his family, a large body of Indians approached the place in their war costume, with painted faces, determined on exterminating the devoted inmates. Mr. Clarke, being a leading citizen, ordered the men of the Fort to stand at their posts and to give fight to their relentless foe. The overwhelming numbers outside the Fort had a disheartening effect on the besieged, most of whom, in their despondency, would have met death without striking a blow. But, fortunately, the cool headed John Clarke was not so easily cowed. He instantly resolved to meet the fierce Indians, and he accordingly ordered the gate to be opened. He marched out alone, unarmed, and, as he issued forth, ordered the gate to be closed. The brave man, with outstretched arms, walked to where the Indians were encamped. They approached him with awe, believing that a superior being stood before them. They began by feeling his toes, his fingers, his body. The Indian chief put his hand on Mr. Clarke's head and offered him his *calumet* as a symbol of peace. In fine, his intrepid conduct secured the withdrawal of the Indians, and he returned to the Fort amidst the warmly expressed admiration and gratitude of the fear-stricken occupants. His estimable widow, two of his daughters and one son are now (1887) residing on Clarke avenue, a delightful locality on the western outskirts of Montreal.

SYDNEY ROBERT BELLINGHAM became the purchaser of a large and valuable tract of land in this place, beautifully situated on the north brow of the Mountain (Mont-Royal). There he built a comfortable house, in which he resided, with his family, for many years. Mr. Bellingham was ever an active and useful citizen. He served this country, as a British subject, faithfully and honorably, as an able writer, as one of its legislators in the House of Commons, but especially in the trying times of 1837-38, when he rendered signal service during the march of a handful of soldiers to St. Charles, under the command of the valiant Colonel Wetherall. At St. Hilaire it was ascertained that there were at least 3,000 insurgents in arms at St. Charles. The Colonel had only 120 men, all told, under his command. Mr. Bellingham was in command of the movements and actions of the soldiers. On consultation he and the amiable Colonel DeRouville (at whose house Colonel Wetherall, Mr. Bellingham, Captain Glasgow, Captain David, and others, were staying,) recommended that a despatch should be sent to Chambly to the brave and noble soldier, Major Ward, who had two companies of the Royals and one of the 32nd Regiment under his command in that place. Not satisfied with merely sending for Major Ward, Mr. Bellingham actually volunteered to carry Colonel Wetherall's despatch himself. A volunteer Montreal Cavalry trooper, of nine years' standing, consented to be his *compagnon de voyage*. At one o'clock on a dark night in November, 1837, both started on their perilous mission, with the understanding that if either fell on the way by the hands of the enemy the other was to ride on as long as the road was free. Fortunately both reached Point Olivier ferry at 4 o'clock a. m., aroused the reluctant ferryman from his bed and compelled him to ferry them across the Richelieu.

Shortly afterwards they reached Chambly on jaded horses, which had they not been well bred would never have been equal to the fatigue of such a journey over rough and almost impassable roads. Major Ward was soon aroused by the sentinel. After receiving the despatch and exchanging a few words with Mr. Bellingham, the gallant soldier, with two companies of the Royals, one company of the 32nd Regiment, Mr. Sydney R. Bellingham, and the Montreal Cavalry trooper, set out on their way to St. Hilaire. Well might their arrival gladden the heart of the brave Colonel Wetherall and of the loyal DeRouville, for under Providence, it was the means, not only of saving valuable lives and much treasure, but of preserving this country to their beloved Father Land. With the additional force the march to St. Charles was begun early on the morning of the following day, and the destination was reached about 12 noon. While nearing St. Charles Colonel Wetherall noticed a fine-looking old man, with white locks, a picture of goodness—standing at his door. The Colonel was struck with the old man's fine appearance, attitude and carriage, and at once ordered the Montreal Cavalry trooper to bring him into his presence. The Colonel addressed this aged *habitant* in French, assuring him that he was desirous of meeting his misguided countrymen in a friendly way, and requested him to go up to the breastworks and ask his fellow countrymen to lay down their arms in order that the Colonel might enter into a parley with them. The venerable man was soon on the way. He was seen entering the breastworks—but not to return. The answer from within was the discharge of such cannon as the insurgents possessed, and a broad-side of small arms, sufficient, if well aimed, to have laid low every British soldier on the field. The gallant and well-meaning Colonel had a few of his men wounded and two killed, but lost no time. In about ten minutes after the action commenced his horse was shot dead under him. In a moment Sydney Robert Bellingham, Esq., was at the side of his dismounted Colonel, placing his own charger at the Colonel's disposal. The latter in a moment was on the powerful horse, ordered his men into line across the field, of course in single file, and placed Major Ward, with a few men, close to the breastworks. For hours the action appeared to be in favor of the insurgents, 3,000 of them stood against 300, but the latter were British soldiers, whose evolutions were directed by an able and experienced commander. The steady fire and courage of the insurgents were certainly worthy of a better cause. The only hope, at this trying moment, for the gallant Colonel was to command a charge on the breastworks. It was done in royal style, and with a shout that raised every man's courage. The breastworks, after severe fighting, were carried at the point of the bayonet. Here Major Ward distinguished himself as a soldier of courage and endurance. His trusty sword was dyed in blood.

This account of the taking of St. Charles is written as a simple act of justice to a gentleman whose services have never been fully acknowledged. The writer had known him with pride, with pleasure, for upwards of fifty years as a

manly defender of right and a hater of oppression. Sydney Robert Bellingham, Esq., was ever a true friend, confiding, generous and noble-hearted. His every act was that of a brave man. Without him the lamented Major Ward and his valiant soldiers would not have been on the field, and positive defeat would have closed the campaign. The writer of this sketch witnessed the battle. He can honestly say that the service rendered to Colonel Wetherall by Major Ward, sword in hand, decided the success of the loyalists in the engagement. The writer counted nineteen bullet holes in the Major's military frock coat, and his horse was riddled with bullets. The fine animal carried his master till his work was accomplished, and died soon after the battle was won. Wonderful to relate—the gallant Major himself escaped without even a flesh wound.

Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery, rendered good service with only five men and a six-pounder.

Captain David (afterwards Colonel) commanded the Montreal Cavalry. As a member of the troop, the writer can testify that, though they were few in number, they were found to be useful and willing soldiers.

On the day after the battle Mr. Bellingham requested Colonel Wetherall to accept the fine horse which that brave officer had ridden at the battle, as a slight memorial of his signal victory. The gift, so gracefully offered, was, the writer may add, gracefully accepted.

Mr. Bellingham's bravery and foresight throughout the entire march, and especially his valor in risking his life to secure Major Ward's timely and telling help, formed the topic of conversation among the victors of St. Charles. But for his timely aid the effort to reduce so determined and well organized a foe would probably have ended in failure. Mr. Bellingham is now (1887) spending the evening of his days in quiet retirement in his native country—Ireland.

In 1875 the village was incorporated as a municipality, with a mayor and 6 councillors, under the name of Outremont. Several substantial houses were erected and grouped themselves into a village. The farms are well tilled, and the orchards and gardens are among the finest. A small chapel has been erected, where the service of the Church of England is held.

Outremont is destined to become one of the most favorite suburban retreats of Montreal. Its pleasant site and agreeable approach to the city have already induced many prominent business men to take up their residence there. Mail daily; omnibus twice daily. One mile from Montreal. Pop. 337—181 *f*, 156 *m*; 80 *c*, 257 *p*.

Outremont has 58 houses—14 brick, 15 stone, 29 wooden.

1 builder	2 palaces	1 schooler	1 tailor
1 hotel	2 restaurants	1 school teacher	1 trader

Among the principal residents are:

BRAUBIEN HON. LOUIS
 BREMNER ALEXANDER, mayor and general merchant
 COOKE GEORGE, jun., secretary-treasurer of municipality
 COOKE EDWARD GEORGE, councillor
 FRASER WILLIAM, councillor and merchant
 HOWE H. ASPINWALL, T.C.D., M.A., J.L.D.
 LUMPKIN CHARLES, proprietor Outremont house

ST. LOUIS DE MILE END, an incorporated village near the east end of Mount Royal, parish of L'Enfant Jésus, seigniory of Montreal, county of Hochelaga. This village was formerly united with Côteau St. Louis and Côte Visitation in one municipality; but in 1878 it was incorporated as a separate municipality with a mayor and seven councillors. Before the year 1800 the site on which the village stands was a forest, and mostly belonged to Pierre D. Béclair. An Englishman, named Mount Pleasman, purchased it from the former owner and experimented in orchard culture with a large stock of fruit trees imported from England. His attempt was unsuccessful, and the land passed into the Whitehall and Knapp families. A few years later John and Jacob Wurtele purchased a large portion of it, and in 1816 it was subdivided between Wurtele, Fortier, John Spalding, Richard Smith, and others. Still later Stanley Bagg purchased a tract of about forty acres, on a portion of which the Provincial Exhibition buildings are now erected. In 1805 a clearance was made on the west side of St. Lawrence road to the brow of the Mountain, northward from where the Hotel Dieu hospital now stands to the present Mount Royal avenue. The clearance was turned into pasture land and a race course. The course was then the only one in either Lower or Upper Canada. Robert Lovell and family, in 1820 and 1821, occupied what was then known as the Wurtele property, now almost the centre of this prosperous and progressive village, then known as the Mile End. On the outskirts are several farms, among which may be noted that of John Spalding, whose father was one of the first pioneers in this district. All this immense tract of land had originally belonged to the Seminary of St. Sulpice and to the ladies of the Hotel Dieu. A Catholic church was built in 1857, in connection with which are the Convent of the Sisters of Providence, and an extensive Institution for Deaf Mutes (males), which is under the control of the Clercs de St. Viateur. Attached to this Institution is a manufactory where various trades are taught to the afflicted inmates. The Canadian Pacific railway runs through the village, and near the station is a large Kerosene oil refinery. Mail daily. Distant from Montreal 1 mile. Pop. 1578—774 *f*, 804 *m*; 1515 *c*, 63 *p*.

1 has 209 houses, 63 brick, 11 stone, 135 wooden,
2 academies 1 church 2 convents 1 protestant day school
4 clergymen 1 dentist 1 physician 1 vet surgeon
2 bakers 4 butchers 11 grocers 1 oil refinery
4 blacksmiths 2 contractors 2 hotels

Among the principal residents are:

BASTIEN TREFFLE, manufacturer and general contractor, Mount Royal av
 BERTZ REV. F., curé, ch L'Enfant Jésus, St. Dominique st
 EDGELL ALFRED, temperance hotel, St. Catherine road, Mount Royal av
 GAUDRY AMABLE, mayor, 155 St. Lawrence st
 MANSEAU REV. B. J., director Deaf and Dumb institution, St. Dominique st
 O'HARA REV. C. B., St. Dominique st
 PANTON JOHN, et Co., oil refinery, off Robin st
 POIRIER ALPHONSE, wood merchant, Mile End depot
 ROBIN DIT LAPOSTOLLE JOS., postmaster, Boulevard St. Joseph
 SYLVESTRE ISAIE, M.D., 124 St. Joseph st
 VILLENEUVE LEONIDAS, et Co., lumber dealers, etc., St. Dominique st
 WISEMAN THOMAS, Mile End hotel, Mount Royal av cor St. Lawrence

Lovell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

To be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers has been obtained to cover cost of publication.

The cost of publishing and delivering 9 volumes, will exceed \$200,000.

To guarantee the Publisher from loss \$150,000 must be subscribed before the work is commenced.

It will be embellished with Views of Cities, Towns, Villages, Avenues, Parks, Streets, Squares, Public Buildings, Private Residences, Mills, Manufactories, Scenery, Portraits of Eminent Canadians, etc., if contributed by interested parties.

KIND READER,—Help to make the GAZETTEER AND HISTORY—a *National Work*—a Panorama of the Dominion—by contributions of Pictures of all the most remarkable features in its Scenery, Resources, Architecture, Points of Historic Interest, Live Stock, etc.

I am now making a general canvass, through agents, and my own personal canvass in Montreal, to obtain support for my GAZETTEER AND HISTORY. From the kind reception generally given me, I am hopeful of achieving a grand success.

THE ONTARIO PRESS ON MY DIRECTORIES

It is a monument of unwearyed perseverance, diligence and enterprise on the part of Mr. Lovell—that prince of Canadian printers and publishers. It is a thoroughly reliable work. It embraces much information of interest and value to the immigrant and the traveller, and may appropriately be styled a geographical dictionary. It is in every part complete and reliable.—*Journal of Education, Toronto.*

We know of no other man whom we would so soon trust in a matter of this kind as Mr. Lovell.—*Free Press, Ottawa.*

Two of the most valuable and most useful books that ever came upon a Canadian Editor's table.—*British Whig, Kingston.*

It will stand a monument to Mr. Lovell's services to the Dominion.—*Brockville Recorder.*

We can say every promise made by Mr. Lovell has been fulfilled, with a good deal more thrown in.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

It is in every respect well worthy of the enterprise and public spirit of the publisher.—*Bruce Herald, Walkerton.*

The work is not only a credit to Mr. Lovell, but to the Dominion.—*Goderich Star.*

Mr. Lovell is deserving of being highly complimented for the success of his enterprise.—*Port Elgin Free Press.*

These works are magnificent publications—the best and most complete works of the kind that have ever been published.—*Dundas True Banner.*

IN order to give the public some idea of the qualifications of the publisher for undertaking a work so important as the GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION, it has been thought well to reproduce a selection from the press opinions elicited by the publication of his *Dominion Directory*. The testimony to the trustworthiness, practical value and general excellence of that work—a work of its kind without precedent in the annals of American typography—contained in the accompanying notices, is of a character to satisfy all fair-minded persons as to Mr. Lovell's fitness for the task of which he has assumed the responsibility. All that he asks is that, before declining to further his enterprise, the business and professional community should read this verdict on his past services in the same direction. These services were rendered in the face of obstacles which only a sincere sense of their necessity and utility could have enabled him to overcome. The consciousness that he was doing his humble share in making known to the world the vast resources of the country in which Providence has cast his lot, for the past sixty-six years, upheld him in the performance of a duty from which, had he yielded to the discouragements of the passing hour, he would have recoiled, baffled and humiliated. Notwithstanding its gigantic difficulties, he persevered till it became an accomplished fact. He had his reward in the reflection that he had discharged his self-imposed obligations, and kept faith with his own conscience and with his fellow-men. It was an additional satisfaction to know that the result of his labor was not unappreciated by the people of Canada. The lapse of years has deprived him of some of his former vigor. He cannot boast of the health that carried him undaunted through toils and trials in the past. But his faith in Canada's future is undiminished; his zeal in her service is unabated, and his tenacity of

purpose is unimpaired. And, with God's help and the timely aid of his fellow-citizens, he is determined, if his life be spared, to push to fulfilment the plan, formed thirty years ago, of a GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, which will do it justice in the eyes of mankind, and merit from the Press such commendation as greeted his *Dominion Directory of 1871*.

To some of the comments on the Directories (hereto appended) attention is respectfully solicited. They tell of Mr. Lovell's past success—of his capacity.

To the Press he begs to state his deep sense of obligation for the countenance and encouragement hitherto received, without which nothing will ever be widely or intelligently appreciated.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO PRESS

It is a very complete and satisfactory work. As far as we have been able to examine, the work is thoroughly reliable and accurate. It must have cost Mr. Lovell great labor and expense to complete so extensive an undertaking. He deserves the thanks of the whole community for the manner in which he has accomplished his task.

The publication of this truly national work is an event of importance in the history of Canada. To the superintendence of which the publisher devoted himself, going through what would have worked half the young men in the country "off their feet,"—it playing throughout a rare capacity for organization and detail. The Historical Sketches of the various Provinces are really interesting reading. We shall be much mistaken if this work will not be of material benefit to Canada.

It is *par excellence* the Directory of the period and the best complete and reliable compendium of the Dominion's History, its people, their names, residences, occupation, &c., extant. It is instructive to observe the precision, care and attention which must have been given this ponderous volume of 2,262 pages, in which is recorded, in an intelligent and reliable shape, the most minute information to be obtained in these provinces suited to such a work; and the enterprise and skill of the publisher—who spared neither labor nor expense in perfecting this *chef-d'œuvre*—are justly entitled to all the praise that can be bestowed upon a public-spirited desirous of meeting the requirements of the age. It is an indispensable appendage to the business community, and a monument to the perseverance and industry of Mr. Lovell.

Mr. John Lovell has placed the Canadian people under obligations to him for the excellent and elegant Directory of the Dominion which he has just issued. It is a most formidable volume, replete with information, which seems to have been compiled and printed with great care and much good taste.

These colossal works cannot fail to add greatly to the already well established reputation of Mr. Lovell as an enterprising Canadian publisher. The labor and care necessary to obtain all the information given must have been very great, and speak volumes for the energy and industry of the publisher. Scarcely any item of information regarding the Dominion is wanting from the volume.

This is a work of extraordinary magnitude and value. It requires only to be examined for to ensure its appreciation, and we trust its purchase by every business man in Canada. It is sufficient to indicate the nature of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Lovell when we state that he has expended in the production of the work the enormous sum of \$20,000.

We congratulate the country on the appearance of a work which is at once a practical and reliable exponent of its progress and condition, and a tribute of earnest patriotism to the young Dominion, in one of her most worthy subjects. Mr. Lovell's unflinching undertaking will excite the liveliest gratitude in those who are reminded of the value and importance of such a work to the people of the country. We hope that the enterprising publisher, who had the hardihood, single-handed, to undertake such a venture may find a most rapid and encouraging, while deserving return for his investment and outlay, and an appreciative acknowledgment of his energy and public spirit.

A book of more than 2,500 pages naturally inspires one with considerable respect, and when the book is well bound and neatly printed the respect increases. If a perusal of the work shows it to contain valuable matter, the respect rises to admiration. Lovell's Dominion Directory is entitled to the latter sentiment. The general information respecting each Province is full and valuable. Mr. Lovell intimates that the cost of issuing this work was not less than \$20,000, a statement we can well believe. Mr. Lovell's former attempt was not one to encourage him to persevere in the attempt to supply the country with so complete a compendium of useful information; but he is one of those men in whose vocabulary there is no such word as fail; and as he lost \$12,000 by his first volume, instead of sitting down and crying over the spilt milk, he set himself to work to retrieve the disaster by publishing another, and by taking such steps as to compel success. It is such men as these who make a country prosperous. Indefatigable in business, they do not wait on fortune, but compel fortune to wait on them. Mr. Lovell has now supplied the country with a directory which scarcely any hotel, lawyer or business man can do without, one which will stand as a monument of Canadian enterprise, and one of which the country may well feel proud.

The next stupendous work in the publishing line ever attempted in Canada may be found in the Dominion and Provincial Directories, just issued from the well-known printing-house of Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal.

These colossal works form the crowning effort of the celebrated John Lovell, of Montreal. Mr. Lovell has immortalized himself in the literary history of the country by the publication of these magnificent works. The zeal, the industry and the expense bestowed in the production of these works is worthy of all praise. All honor, we say, to John Lovell. No pecuniary reward could compensate him for what he has accomplished in this vast undertaking. John Lovell has for years taken a stand in Canada in supplying the people with a school literature of its own, and his name ranks among the foremost of its worthy publishers.

The Directory is at once a monument of Mr. Lovell's wonderful energy and enterprise, and of the progress which our country has made since its discovery and settlement.

The value of such works to the commercial community cannot be too highly estimated. The Directories are the most valuable productions ever issued from the press of Canada, and Mr. John Lovell's name will ever be held in remembrance by all who desire to cherish native enterprise and the advancement of this Dominion.

By this encyclopaedia of information, Mr. Lovell has entitled himself to the gratitude of the Dominion, and we hope that his spirited enterprise and herculean labor will be amply remunerated by an extensive circulation of his Directories.

These works will add greatly to the already well-earned reputation of Mr. Lovell as a Canadian publisher. The information they contain is invaluable. The labor and care necessary to obtain all the information must have been very great, and speak volumes for the energy and industry of the publisher.

Mr. Lovell has nobly fulfilled the promise of his Prospectus in giving to the people of Canada a full and reliable Directory of the Dominion. It is a book of which Canadians may well be proud, and for which we all owe a debt of thanks to the enterprising publisher, whose public spirit has prompted him to risk a heavy capital in this venture.

The Dominion Directory is the Domesday book of Canada. There is one thing the business men of Canada may rely on the information these Directories contain is reliable. Neither pains nor expense were spared to procure the fullest information and have it correct.

The publisher has immortalized himself in undertaking such an extensive and venturesome work. The Dominion Directory is one of the greatest publications ever issued in Canada.

An effort worthy of the man and country.—Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, has done much to enlarge his name and memory to the future generations of Canadians, but his last publications in the two colossal works just issued must do for his name abroad what his previous works have done for it in Canada.

These publications show the greatness and resources of our country, and will do much to attract attention to it abroad.

They are untraces of mechanical skill and typographical excellence. The Dominion Directory of 1871 is a truly national work, and one of which Mr. Lovell has just reason to feel proud.

They secure for Mr. Lovell a reputation for enterprise and determined perseverance that no other Canadian publisher has yet attempted to achieve, and one that will long entitle his name to be honorably associated with the material progress of Canada.

There is scarcely anything one might wish to know relative to the smallest town or village that cannot be found therein. There is something amazing in the quantity of matter contained in these Directories, and the thorough manner in which the work of compiling has been performed is worthy of admiration. It would be almost impossible to overestimate the value of these Directories, and certainly too much praise cannot be accorded to the enterprising publisher for the full and accurate manner in which he has accomplished his undertaking.

The publisher deserves the greatest credit for the excellence and reliability of the works.

On careful examination, we may designate them the crowning effort of Canadian enterprise. These colossal productions should enshrine him in every Canadian heart.

Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, has raised a splendid monument of Canadian skill and industry, in the Dominion Directory. Taking the surrounding circumstances into consideration, this is an example of private enterprise which we, we believe, in its way, without a parallel. The labor and expense of the undertaking must have been immense, and it quite deserves the mention made of it by Mr. Sanford MacDonald, who took the unusual course of referring in Parliament to the publication.

Lowell's Gazetteer and History of the Dominion of Canada.

Very few could call to their aid talent necessary for such a work, except a practical man. In Mr. Lowell, such a man was found. His experience and grasp of mind, qualified him for the task, and the result is a work of the most elaborate character, faultless in every particular.

Mr. Lowell must be a man of extraordinary enterprise to accomplish what he has done.

So far as we have been able to examine this extraordinary production, the publisher has more than fulfilled his promises.

The publisher is justly proud of his achievement, for the completion of his mammoth work fully deserves to be so designated, and Canadians cannot but share in his feelings as they peruse its pages. The people of the Dominion owe Mr. Lowell a debt of gratitude for his enterprise.

Its completion affords a crowning proof of zeal and energy and untiring perseverance of Mr. Lowell. The Directory is admirably arranged. What adds greatly to the value of the work is its correctness. The work altogether does Mr. Lowell infinite credit.

These works are monuments of industry, care and enterprise. The herculean task has been most successfully accomplished by Mr. Lowell and his assistants. The work has been most carefully and faithfully done, and reflects the greatest credit upon the publisher. It constitutes the crowning efforts of Mr. Lowell as a Canadian publisher.

These Directories are certainly marvels of industry, zeal and enterprise, and are as accurate as it is possible for such voluminous work to be. Mr. Lowell is entitled to the thanks of the people of the entire Dominion for presenting them with a Directory so comprehensive and accurate.

It reflects great credit on his enterprising publisher. We are seldom called upon to notice a work of more real merit in its own particular sphere. A feature we admire particularly in the work is the historic sketch of the several provinces.

This monster work has been received. It is a marvel of completeness. Its arrangements and indexes make it one of the most convenient books of reference published.

The Dominion is what Dominic Samson would call "pre-digious." We have carefully examined those portions of the work which relate to this country, and we must give Mr. Lowell credit for having them remarkably complete as well as correct.

We venture to say, that never before, in the whole world, has a work of such magnitude been completed for a country of no greater population and wealth than ours. We are strongly of opinion that, considering the national importance of the work, should any loss befall on Mr. Lowell, it should be made good by the Government.

The amount of labor, money, and post-office spent on this work since its undertaking is immense, and the magnitude of the labor and pecuniary cost involved in its execution would have equalled any one destined to Mr. Lowell's enterprise and energy. This is a work of which every Canadian should well be proud.

It contains by far the fullest compendium of general information ever offered to the Canadian public.

We trust the returns will be such as to amply remunerate Mr. Lowell for the outlay, and justify his faith in the good-sensical liberality of the people of Canada, whom he has certainly held under weighty obligations.

The information is of the most precise character and wonderfully reliable. The information is something more than in its extent, and could only have been procured and verified at the expense of an immense amount of time and money. The admirable system of classification and arrangement of this immense collection is perfectly explained in consulting a county directory.

The Directory is replete with most interesting and valuable information full of historical, descriptive and interesting matter concerning the Dominion. It deserves praise for its exactness, carefulness and success, which it is hoped will receive though a small accession to most of its qualities.

As works of information there has not been their equal produced in this or any other country, and they show most conclusively the indefatigable industry and perseverance of the publisher.

We feel justified in saying that we have few men in the Dominion who could have accomplished the enterprise of producing works of such extremely large proportions. Our conviction is that they far surpass anything of the kind we have ever seen or read of.

The arrangement and fullness of the matter are marvelously complete. The people of Canada are under heavy obligations to Mr. Lowell for his great and creditable enterprise.

Mr. John Lowell, the enterprising publisher of Montreal, has more than redeemed the promises made in the prospectus he issued of the magnitude and importance of the work which is now before the public.

We have to express our admiration for the work which Mr. Lowell has accomplished in the publishing of his Directory. As a publisher, Mr. Lowell has been foremost in Canada, but this work would be a credit to any publisher in the world.

The Dominion Directory is certainly one of the most complete works of the kind that has ever been published in Canada. As a guarantee for the accuracy of this vast work we need only say that it has been carefully compiled by John Lowell.

We cannot too highly commend the Dominion Directory, for the amount of information contained in it. Mr. Lowell intimates that the cost of issuing this work was not less than \$50,000, which statement on an examination of the work will fully bear out.

Mr. Lowell certainly deserves credit for the enterprise exhibited in this undertaking. We can heartily recommend the Directory to our friends.

The preceding extracts are from the Press of Ontario. Similar extracts might be quoted from the Press of the Province of Quebec, of New Brunswick, of Nova Scotia, of Prince Edward Island, of Newfoundland, and from a few United States papers.

Considering the magnitude of the work it must be regarded as a model of accuracy and a noble monument of Canadian enterprise. As a specimen of Canadian typography we are proud of it; as an index to the extent, resources, wealth, enterprise and progress of the vast Dominion it has no equal. It is truly the most valuable and extensive work ever issued in British North America. Mr. Lowell, the enterprising publisher, has taken the greatest pains to fulfill his promise to give to the Dominion a reliable Directory, and he has succeeded beyond the expectations of the public.

A magnificent triumph.—This colossal work is an honor and a necessity to the country. Its completion is a monument of enterprise and perseverance and the information of constant and indispensable use. We fervently wish its projector unbounded success, and feel proud that we have such a citizen in the Dominion as Mr. John Lowell.

Mr. Lowell had proof sheets of the work forwarded to leading men in every city, town, village and hamlet in the Dominion, for a reproof if required. By this means, the work is as near perfection as it is possible to attain. Although the work is the most creditable production.

The Dominion Directory cannot but cast the highest credit on the enterprise of Mr. John Lowell. The incalculable benefit it will prove to the Dominion cannot be estimated. We hope the Government will see that such an enterprise will be sustained, for we are fully convinced that the work is deserving governmental support.

We must express our astonishment at their extent, accuracy, and the vast amount of information they contain. They are monuments of industry, care and enterprise. The herculean task has been carefully and faithfully done, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Lowell.

Undoubtedly the most full, elaborate, and extensive works of the kind ever published in this country. Mr. Lowell's experience in the Directory and publishing business has enabled him to make this great work as nearly perfect and complete in its details as possible. We hope that such enterprise as this will be well rewarded.

These works are really magnificent publications—the best and most complete of the kind that have, in all probability, ever been published. The publisher deserves the thanks of the Dominion for having undertaken and successfully achieved the task of executing such valuable books.

Even when we know of Mr. Lowell as an enterprising man and one incapable of falling short of his promises, we were enabled to assure our readers that these works would contain a fund of information valuable to all classes of the people. High as our expectations were, we find them fully realized in every respect. We are, therefore, in pronouncing the works the most complete and best of their kind ever issued in this or any other country.

We felt justified by what we knew of the thorough manner in which Mr. Lowell performs whatever he takes in hand, in saying that the Directory would be a valuable addition to Canadian publications. We had no hesitation in predicting that when completed it would be the most comprehensive and accurate volume yet issued in Canada. And when we add that these anticipations have been more than realized in the work now before us, we are giving but a faint idea of its completeness. This book is in itself an undeniable proof of the progress of Canada and Canadian enterprise. The contents are marvellously correct throughout.

It is one of the largest and most useful books ever published in the Dominion. If we are to take our section of country as a specimen of the progress of the work, then we pronounce it the most perfect ever published.

This colossal work is an honor and a necessity to the country. Its completion is a monument of enterprise and perseverance, and the information of constant and indispensable use. The work altogether does Mr. Lowell infinite credit. We trust that his energy and public spirit will be amply rewarded.

Mr. Lowell deserves well of the business men of this country for the enterprise he has shown in the publication of these very valuable works.

These works contain a world of useful information, and are a monument to the perseverance and indefatigable industry of the publisher. No time or expense has been spared to make these Directories perfect; and we believe in almost every particular they are altogether correct.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Lowell for the manner in which he has carried through the difficult enterprise in which he engaged. The Directories themselves are beyond all praise.

We were residing in the United States when the 1856 Directory was issued, and we remember the astonishment expressed by "our American cousins," who, till then, had been accustomed to regard Canada as a "newly discovered" country, and the evidence of the progress of the business was strikingly exhibited in such a work, but a comparison of that with the present edition, 1871, will afford them still further food for reflection and wonder. We hope that Mr. Lowell may live to publish more than one additional Directory.

We believe that in teaching us to know more about ourselves, and helping to bridge the stream of isolation which has separated the various provinces, and of thus aiding to consolidate the Confederation which has been achieved in legislative matters, Lowell's Dominion Directory will prove a work of an ordinary political importance. We cordially recommend it as worthy a place in every Canadian household.

These works are far beyond any of the hitherto published in the country, or we might say, in any country. They will be of incalculable benefit to business and professional men. Mr. Lowell has fairly earned for himself the proud distinction of being called the Directory Publisher. We sincerely hope that he may find these mammoth publications as remunerating as they are full of useful knowledge.

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TO MY PATRONS AND THE PRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Allow me to tender you my sincere thanks for the support and encouragement you have already given me in my onerous undertaking. I have long been convinced that such a work was a necessity to the people of Canada, and that it would tend more than any other enterprise to give the outside world a true conception of the vastness and variety of the resources of our great country.

I am glad to say that two gentlemen of this city, of high standing and of known literary ability, have kindly consented to undertake the responsible duty of editing the entire Work—one as Editor-in-Chief, the other as Assistant Editor,—provided sufficient encouragement be given to justify me in beginning my labors.

Heartily grateful for your subscription, and venturing to hope for the help of your influence in inspiring others with the same good will,

I remain, with deep respect, yours faithfully,

JOHN LOVELL,

Manager and Publisher of *Lovell's Gazetteer and History.*

Montreal, May, 1887.

ANOTHER APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLICATION

OF

LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

To be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of Subscriptions have been obtained to cover cost of publication which will exceed \$200,000.

PATRIOTIC READER,—Do not hesitate to subscribe. Honor this undertaking by your assistance. Let us strive to secure a thorough *visa voce* inquiry into the beginning of every place in the Dominion, and let us work onwards carrying its history up to the time of publication and thus secure a correct and a truly *National History* of our magnificent country. Let us take pride in recording the marvellous progress which has been and is constantly being achieved throughout the Dominion. Let the outside world be told of the wonderful development of our Cities, Towns and Villages, of the Dominion at large. Think for instance of the advantages, the prosperity we have attained through the magnificent Allan Line of Steamships, ploughing the Ocean day and night from 1854 to the present time and bringing people and wealth to us.

Or, can too much be said of the noble effort of the Grand Trunk Railway Company? For the last 36 years have they not been the means of opening up and enriching this country in a marvellous degree? Yes, and at what a cost to themselves. The writer remembers, in the winter of 1855-56, being a passenger from Montreal to Quebec, having a continuous snow storm of three successive days. After passing Richmond, with a few of the neighboring settlements, the train entered into a wilderness, 22 miles in length, with only a water and fuel station about midway, to water and feed the iron horse, or as some of the good *habitans* then called it "Le Diabolo." The writer remembers seeing a *habitant* lift up a window to ascertain the cause of the delay, when one of his neighbors asked: "Que font-ils?" The answer was: "Ils sont après soigner le Diable." The snow plough was not then in general use, yet the Company, at a heavy expense, provided 200 men with snow shovels to clear the snow off the track, but the storm was so violent that the track filled up almost as fast as it was cleared. Consequently the train was delayed until the weather moderated. Then the 200 men were again put to work and after two nights and a day from Richmond the cars reached Point Levis, now South Quebec, a distance of 90 miles. In returning from Quebec in the spring of 1856, the writer was told that it cost the Grand Trunk Railway Company £70 for every passenger they carried during the previous winter from Montreal to Quebec, and *vice versa*, whilst they only received £2 in return. Many other cases might (as I hope to show hereafter) be cited in praise of the indomitable energy of the management in striving to keep the road open so as to accommodate the public. Such self-sacrifice is worthy of due commemoration. Now trains run regularly owing to experienced management, largely increased traffic, and the prompt use of the snow plough while snow is falling, and to the erection of snow fences and snow sheds in the most exposed places along the line. This celebrated road now runs over 2924 ½ miles of its own construction, and it has 630 way stations.

What the Grand Trunk Railway Company have been doing for nearly all the Provinces, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are now doing for the immense Northwest Territory, —for Manitoba, for British Columbia, and for places along its line. The road is now carrying passengers, freight and improved live stock from the Ocean landing to the Pacific Coast on their well built road, which has a length of 4500 miles, and 590 way stations. The Company have fairly earned a crown of lasting gratitude by their tremendous and successful effort. Thanks to their foresight, liberality and courage, the Dominion Government and the Dominion Parliament, having fortunately found the right men—men who risked immense fortunes and sacrificed their personal comforts—have brought to a successful issue the most magnificent line of railway in the world (4,500 miles in length). Surely such noble efforts should be recorded in history and especially while they are fresh in the memories of a grateful people. Help me to chronicle them in LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY.

Are we not deeply indebted to the Allan Steamship Company, to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and now to several other Steamship and Railway Companies for the material progress that is everywhere to be seen and especially in the Northwest country, which is now offering homes to millions of people?

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Notwithstanding the almost daily communication between this and the old world, the ignorance of us that prevails even in Great Britain and Ireland is simply astounding.

Let us tell the people abroad the wonderful progress that is being made in our Cities, Towns and Villages. For instance, let us take *Mtntawa, Ont.*: In 1879 it had a population of 653; in 1886 it had 1265 inhabitants; it has 4 churches, 26 general stores, 11 hotels, and is rapidly growing in extent and prosperity.

Take *North Bay, Ont.*: In 1881 it had a population of 5; in 1886 it had 1,200 inhabitants who have built 4 churches, 14 general stores, and 6 hotels, the latter at a cost of \$25,000. Truly a marvellous record.

Take *Winnipeg, Man.*: In 1870 it had a population of 300; in 1874 it had 2,000; in 1881 it had 25,000. In 1871 *Winnipeg's* annual assessment amounted to \$2,376,015; in 1881 to \$30,325,000. Prodigious.

When the full history of these places, and of all the places throughout the Dominion is written, Canadians, the people of Great Britain and Ireland, our good neighbors across the line—the people of the outside world—will look on our record with amazement.

KIND READER.—Will you encourage me to go on with a vigorous canvass for my work? Will you add your name to the List of Subscribers already obtained? In many trying moments I have been urged to persevere. The result so far augurs well for the necessary support. Do help me to begin the publication of *LOVELL'S GAZETTEER AND HISTORY OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA*, a work that shall truly portray the past from the landing of the first white man to the time of publication. Let us leave a faithful foundation for unborn historians.

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher.*

MONTREAL, April, 1887.

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