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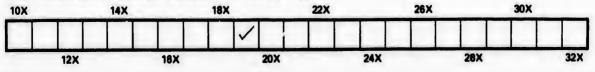


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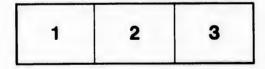
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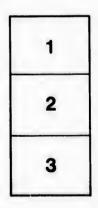
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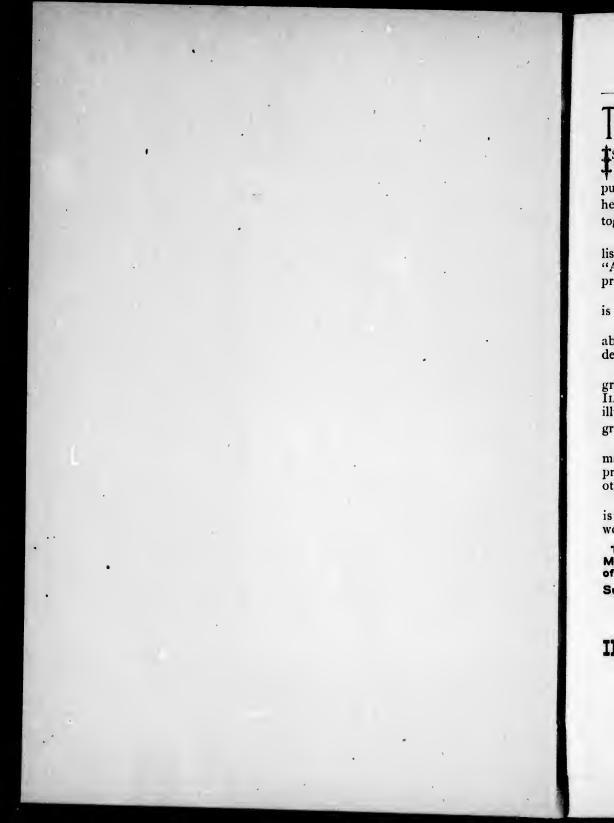
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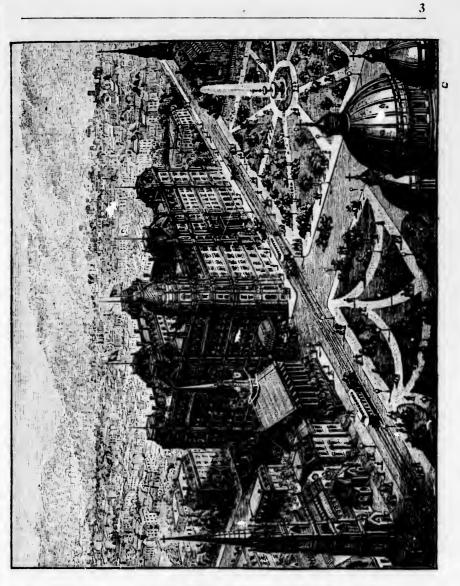
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DOMINION SQUARE AND WINDSOR HOTEL.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE-Corrected to 1st April, 1892. **Trains Leave Bonaventure as follows:**

WEST—Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Intermediate stations, 9.30 a.m., 8.40 p.m.,

11.55. Brockville (mixed), 1.30 p.m. Cornwall, 5.00 p.m.

Ottawa, Hawkesbury and Malone, via Canada Atlantic, 9.00 a.m., 4.55 p.m. EAST-Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, 8 a.m. Campbellton,

Quebec and Portland, 10.15 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond and Quebec, 4 p.m. Actonvale, 5.35 p.m. Richmond, Island Pond & Quebec, 6a.m SOUTH-New York, by D. & H. R.R., via Rouse's Point, 8.25 a.m., 5.20 p.m.

New York, by C.V. R. R., Boston via Fitchburg, 7.30 a.m., 5.30 p.m. Boston via Lowell, New York via Springfield, 8.50 a.m. Boston and New York via

Springfield, 8.35 p.m. 4.30 p.m., St. Johns, Stanbridge and St. Albans.

Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield and Beauharnois, 3.45 p.m. Mixed for Hemmingford Huntingdon and Massena Springs, 6.20 a.m.

Local train for Chambly, Richelieu, Marieville, Farnham, Granby & Waterloo, 5 p.m. Special train daily, at 5.15 p.m., for Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, Beaconsfield and St. Anne's.

Suburban Train Service:

For Lachine wharf-5.25, 6.35, 7.50, 9.05 and 12 noon, 2.00 p.m., 3.30, 5.05, 6.20 p.m., and 9.00 p.m. (11.20 p.m., Mon., Wed. and Sat.)

For Lachine-9.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.00 p.m.

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For St. Henri, Point St. Charles, St. Lambert, 6.00 6.20, 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 8.25, 8.30, 8.50 a.m., 12.10, (2.00 Sat. only) 3.45, 4.05, 4.30, 5.00, 5.20, 5.35, 6.30, 8.35, 10.15, 11.20 p.m.

For Longueuil, 6.40, 8.30 a.m., 12 noon, (2.00 Sat. only) 5.00, 6.30, 11.20 p.m.

For St. Laurent—7.40 a.m., 12 noon, 5.25 p.m. For St. Ann's and Vaudreuil, 9.00, 9.30 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 6.15, 8.40, 11.55 p.m. For Valois, 1.30 and 5 p.m. Dorval, 1.30 and 5 p.m. (* daily except Monday.)

Trains Leave Windsor Street Station as follows:

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For Boston, Portland, Manchester, etc., 9.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

For Sherbrooke, 9 a.m., 4 p.m. (7.50 p.m. except Saturdays). Lake Megantic, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.50 p.m. (Saturdays excepted).

For Newport, etc., 9 a.m., 5.40 p.m. and 8.15 p.m. For Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, Rigaud and all intermediate stations, 5.10 p.m.

For Toronto, Smith's Falls, Brockville, Kingston and Peterboro, 9.20a.m., 8.45 p.m. For Detroit and Chicago, 8.45 p.m.

For Ottawa and Buckingham, 7.50 a.m., 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. For Sault St. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 11.45 a.m.

Leave Daihousie Square Station:

For Quebec, 8.25 a.m. and 10 p.m. For Quebec and points on Intercolonial Ry. to Campbellton, N.S., 10 p.m. For Three Rivers, 8.25 a.m., 5.15 p.m., 10 p.m. For Joliette, St. Felix de Valois, St. Gabriel, etc., 5.15 p.m.

For Ottawa, 8.50 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 8.40 p.m.

For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 8.40 p.m.

For St. Lin, St. Eustache, 5.30 p.m. For St. Jerome, 8.50 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate stations, 3 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.30 p.m. (Saturday, 1.30 p.m. instead of 3 p.m.)

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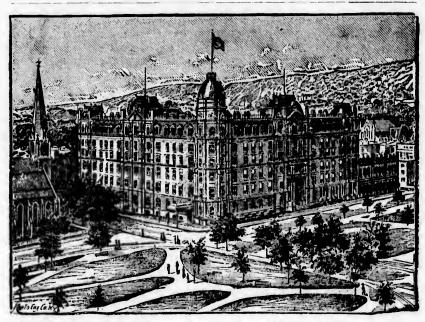
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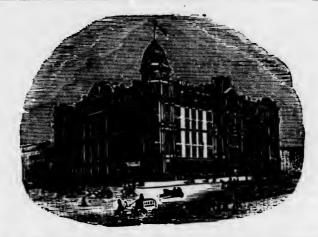
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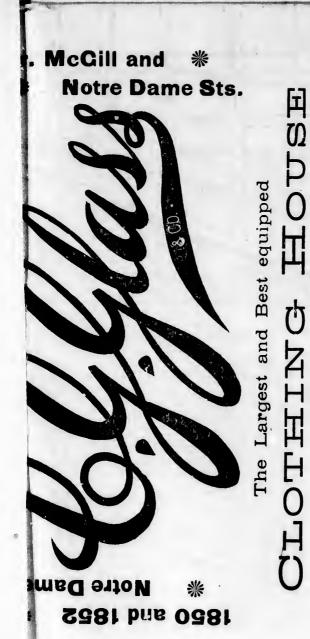
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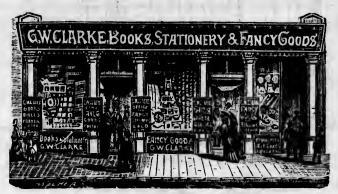
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AN INDIAN LEGEND

-ABOUT-

THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

The following very interesting legend and prophecy was at one time very common amongst the Mowhawk Indians, though now barely remembered :—

Long, long ago there was a great lake where the Island of Montreal now stands, and the Mohawks dwelt upon its borders and were happy. Then bad people came and drove the Indians into the water, killing many of them; and the great spirit, when he saw the Mohawks so badly treated, raised up a country for them out of the lake and stocked it with game and fruits and maize, and gave it to the Mohawks; but there was no mountain. Then the bad people came over to the Island and took possession of it, and drove the Mohawks away to the Isle of Jesus, which they made their hunting ground. Then when they stood on the shore one evening they saw a great fire leap up on the island, and there were dreadful peals of thunder, and terrible flashes of lightning, and all the bad people were killed; and after a while, when the smoke had cleared away, the Mohawks saw the Mountain, and they went back and took possession of the island; where they lived happily until attacked by the Algonquins and Wyandots. Then the white man came and drove all the Indians away. This is the Legend. There is also a prophecy that one day the Mohawks shall see the fire break out in the mountain again, and that the whole Island of Montreal will sink, and the great lake again spread over the spot where the island now stands. The legend and the prophecy are pretty, and geological research may show some foundation for the upheaval.

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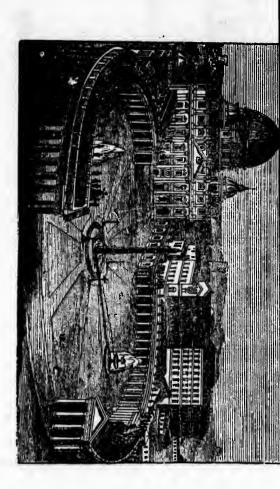
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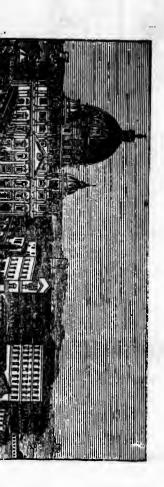
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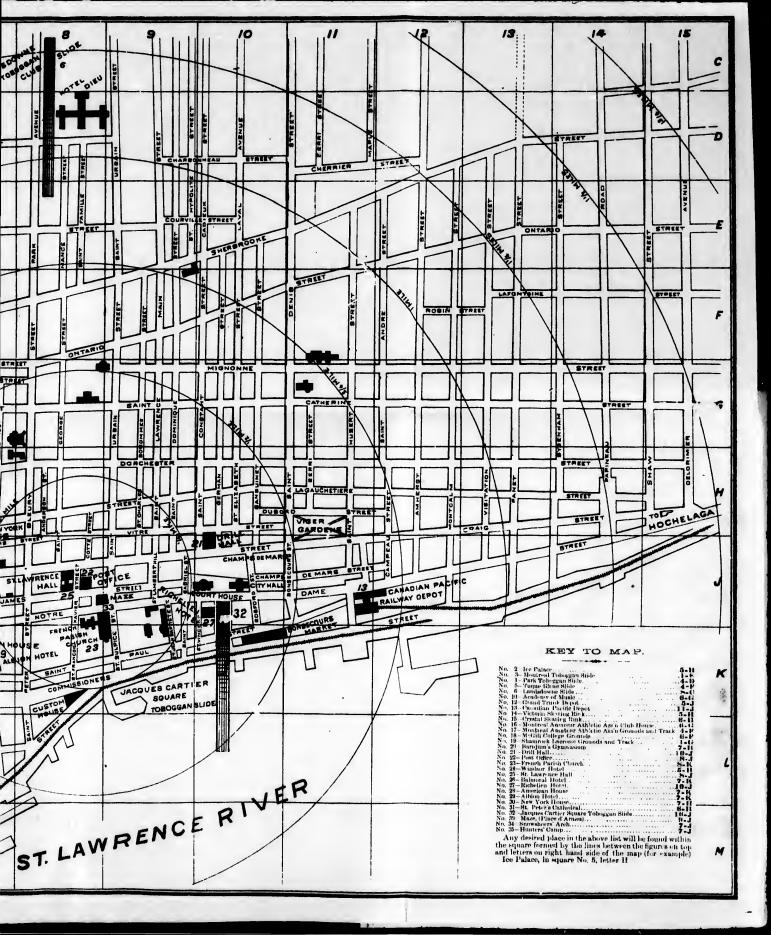
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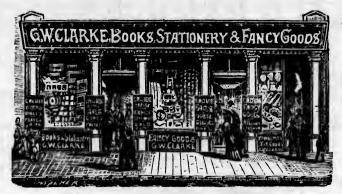
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MONTREAL PAST AND PRESENT.

"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them."—ISAIAH.

> Rose-wreath and fleur-de-lys Shamrock and thistle be Joined to the maple tree Now and for aye.

> > -JOHN READE.

II

MONTREAL PAST AND PRESENT.

The City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is built on an island of the same name, formed by the River Ottawa debouching into the River St. Lawrence, at its western and eastern extremities, the former near St. Ann's, the latter at Bout de l'Isle. The island is of a triangular shape, and is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, situated in Latitude 45° 31' North, and Longitude 78° 35' West and 250 miles above salt water.

Montreal was founded on the 8th of May, 1642, by Maisonneuve, 107 years after the visit of Jacques Cartier and his crew in 1535. Jacques Cartier was the first European who visited the locality. On the arrival of Jacques Cartier there was an Indian village called Hochelaga on the site of the Montreal of to-day. The village was situated where the English Cathedral at the corner of University and St. Catherine Streets now stands. What is now known as Hochelaga was for many years a French town, two miles east of Montreel, but is now joined to the City of Montreal.

The first clearing for the city was made where the custom house now stands. The city proper is about 4½ miles long by 2 broad, and over 200 miles of streets and lanes. Montreal is 315 miles nearer to Liverpool than the city of New York, and one-third of the whole distance, by way of the St. Lawrence, is in comparatively smooth water. The distance from Montreal to Chicago by the St. Lawrence system is 185 miles less than the distance from New York to the same city. Montreal is 334 miles from Boston, 400 miles from New York, 845 miles from Chicago, and 2,750 miles from Liverpool.

British troops were stationed at Montreal till 1870. The Barrack's were situated where the C.P.R. Dalhousie Station now stands. The Military cemetery and powder magazine and store-rooms were on St. Helen's Island.

MONTREAL PAST AND PRESENT.

Montreal surrendered to the British forces under Generals Murray and Amherst on the 8th Sept., 1760, a year after the capture of Quebec. It was taken by the Americans on the 12th of November, 1775, and retaken by the British on the 15th of June, 1776. The Englishspeaking portion of the population were so disgusted with the Rebellion Losses Bill passed by the Liberals in 1847, that, when the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, entered the Parliament House (erected where the St. Ann's Market now stands) on the 25th of April to give his assent to the measure, they gathered together from all quarters of the city and entering the Parliament House they drove out the members and set fire to the building. That was the last parliament held in Montreal. One of the strangest features of this unfortunate affair is that some of the rankest Tories of that time have joined themselves with the Liberals under Mr. Mercier since that time_Mr. Alfred Perry is one.

The population of Montreal proper (Government census of 1891) was 216,650 or 245,971 including St. Henry, St. Cunegonde, Cote St. Antoine and Mile End. This is over 25 per cent increase during the last decade. Over one-half of the population are of French, onefifth of Irish, one-seventh of English and one-seventeenth of Scotch origin, (but the one-seventeenth of Scotch origin have as large a share in the enterprise and business of Montreal as any of the other nationalities which form one-half, one-fifth, or one-seventh of the population) and as to religion, about two-thirds are Roman Catholics. The general good feeling existing between parties of different shades of opinion renders Montreal less subject to party disturbances than other cities of the same population. This rule, of course, like every other rule, had one or two exceptions; but the following two instances show that the above rule has been very well followed. In the old times, just after the Conquest, the Protestants used one of the Roman churches after the morning mass. For 20 years after 1766, the Church of England people occupied the Church of the Recollets every Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterians used the same church before 1792, and when the congregation moved to their first church in St. Gabriel Street, they presented to the priests of the Recollet Church a gift of candles for the high altar, and of wine for the mass, as a token of good-will, and thanks for the gratuitous use of the church.

The Bonsecours Church was very nigh being swept away, a few years ago, to make room for a railway station, but some Protestants, actuated by a love of the picturesque, and out of regard for the memory of the good Sister by whom it was founded, made such a noise about it that the Bishop interfered to prevent the sale.

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y, a few estants, e mema noise Louis Joseph Papineau who, with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, took the lead in the troubles of 1837-8, had his head-quarters in Montreal.

On the 9th of June, 1853, Father Gavazzi, a celebrated lecturer, formerly a famous Roman Catholic priest, lectured against the Church of Rome in Zion Congregational Church (now the Herald Building), and a riot ensued, in which about 40 persons were either killed or wounded.

One of the most unfortunate events in the history of Montreal was the murder of Thomas Hacket, an Orangeman, on the 12th of July, 1877, by a gang of Fenians, on Victoria Square, near the Queen's monument. Several of the bullet shot marks may yet be seen in the stone wall of the building now occupied by the Goodyear Rubber Company.

The Bank of Montreal, the first bank in Canada, was opened in Montreal in 1817.

The second steamer built on the continent of America was built at Montreal, by Mr. John Molson, and was called the "Accommodation." She made her first voyage in 36 hours, between Montreal and Quebec, on the 3rd and 4th November, 1809.

From 1685 to 1801 Montreal was surrounded by a wall, extending along the site of Fortification Lane from Victoria Square to Dalhousie Square, at the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot. From Victoria Square the walls extended down to the river, about the site of McGill Street. The city then was of a triangular shape, the small angle pointing towards the east. At present the city is of a triangular shape, but the small angle points towards the west, it seeming to have been turned end for end.

Montreal is less subject to epidemics than many other cities of the same size, although the small-pox got a hold of it in 1885, on account of the vast majority of the French-Canadians being prejudiced against vaccination. The number of deaths was 3,164; of these, 2,887 were French-Canadians, 181 other Catholics, and 96 Protestants.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

If you dont wish to pay more than lega' tender to the cabmen, you need not make any bargain before you start to visit the places of interest. Simply consult your watch and the cab tariff which you will find on another page of this book. If you carry United States silver change it at your hotel, where you will get full value for it; United States bank notes pass in Canada at full value, but the silver dollar is only good for 80c, in some places. If you are an Old Country tourist change your gold at the banks, where you will get full value for it; but keep your silver till you return if you do not wish to lose 20 per cent on it.

You may depend on all the advertisers in this book to deal fairly with you if you wish to trade with them. There are no advertisements of mean or sharp people in this book.

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While the publisher of this book does not deny that he wishes to make some money out of it, the first object he has in view is to give such information to the stranger or tourist as will be interesting and useful to him. As this is the only book of this kind that ever reached five editions in five years in Montreal, the author believes he is accomplishing his object, and at the same time giving his patrons full value for their money. As this is an age of novelty, the author has adopted an original plan in putting the preface in the middle of his book.

HOTELS.

For first-class hotels Montreal is second to no other city in America. The Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, is the largest and grandest hotel, not only in Montreal, but in the whole Dominion. It is on the finest site in the city, near the new C.P.R. and G.T.R. depots. It is within a stone's throw of the principal churches in the city, and close to the famous Mount Royal Park. The Classic Rotunda of the hotel, grandly frescoed, and its beautiful stained glass windows, is well worth a visit from all tourists passing through our beautiful city. In the evenings the Rotunda is always like a stock exchange where business men meet to talk business or hear the news, or make enquiries of Mr. McConniff about travelling arrangements, or to get the latest edition of the New York or Toronto papers at the news-stand, which is always open till midnight.

The Balmoral Hotel, opened in 1886, is a first-class hotel, with all modern conveniences. It is near the C.P.R. and the G.T.R. depots and the wharf of the Upper Canada boats.

The St. Lawrence Hall is the oldest established first-class hotel at present existing in Montreal. It is in the heart of the business centre of the city, adjoining the General Post Office, and has been so well known to the public for many years that it needs no recommendation. With such three hotels as the Windsor, the Balmoral and the Hall a traveller will make no mistake in going to either.

The other principal hotels in Montreal are the Richelieu Hotel, the Albion Hotel, on McGill Street; the Canada Hotel, St. Gabriel Street; the Jacques Cartier Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square; the New York House, on Lagauchetiere Street; and the St. James Hotel, opposite the Grand Trunk depot.

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CHURCHES.

After the stranger has fixed on an hotel to stop in, the first point of attraction in Montreal is the churches. Montreal is noted for the number of churches it contains, as well as for the number of its charitable institutions. There are at present 76 churches in Montreal, or one church for every 2,800 people. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic, 18 Presbyterian, 14 Episcopal, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 12 Methodist, 3 Congregational, 4 Baptist, 1 Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church, 1 United Free Church, 1 Luther or German Protestant Church, 1 Unitarian, and 3 Jewish Synagogues. There are seven Protestant churches in which the services are conducted in the French language.

Mark Twain remarked at the Windsor once, that he never saw so many churches within a stone's throw of each other before.

St. Peter's Cathedral, properly speaking the Cathedral of St. James, (he being its patron saint), now in course of construction on Dominion Square, demands first attention. It is being built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, of which, generally speaking, it is about half the dimensions. The foundation of it was laid in 1868. The dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome are : length, 615 feet ; breadth, 286 feet, ; and height, 435 to the top of the dome.

The following are the dimensions of St. Peter's of Montreal, copied from the figures on the plan of the cathedral, very kindly given to the compiler of this little book, by gentlemen in actual charge of the construction. The exact height to the top of the cross is 258 feet, that is 240 feet to the top of the dome, and the cross being 18 feet high, makes the entire height 258 feet. The breadth of the cross is 12 feet. It weighs 1,500 lbs. The stone work is 132 feet high. Above this is the dome, 108 feet of wood work, with the cross, 18 feet high, fixed on the top. The extreme length of the building is 333 feet exterior and 295 feet interior. The greatest breadth is 222 feet exterior and 216 interior. The general breadth is 150 feet. The general thickness of the wall is between three and four feet. The foundation wall is eight feet thick and eight feet deep below the surface. The circumference of the outside of the dome is 240 feet. The view of the city from the dome excells by far every other view in the city.

The parish church of Notre Dame, erroneously called the French Cathedral, stands upon Place d'Armes, Notre Dame Street (the coldest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year). It is built after the model of Notre Dame (Our Lady) in Paris. It holds 10,000 people comfortably, and when crowded, as it often is, it has been known to hold 15,000 people. The length of the church is 255 feet, and the

MONTREAL AND VICINITY.

breadth 134 feet. The two principal towers are 227 feet high. The Bourdon bell, the largest in America, weighs 24,780 lbs., and cost \$25,000. It is 8 feet 7 inches in diameter, and 6 feet 9 inches high. It is 1 foot thick. The clapper weighs 860 lbs. Besides this enormous bell there are 10 other bells, which, when rung as on great occasions, make very agreeable chimes. It is stated that the entire church cost over \$6,000,000. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in America, except the cathedral of Mexico. It has 19 double confession boxes, where 19 priests can hear 38 confessions at one time. It has two galleries, one above the other.

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The church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, built in 1874, for the purpose of illustrating the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, is the most beautiful church in the city. The adoration of the Virgin under this name dates from the 11th February, 1858, when it is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to a young shepherdess fourteen years of age, named Bernadette Soubirous, at the Grotto of Massabielle, on the banks of the river Gave, near the town of Lourdes (Loord), in the the diocese of Tarbes, on the Upper Pyrenees, in the south-west of France, 530 miles from Paris. It is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to this girl eighteen times, and told her that "she was the Immaculate Conception," and sent a message by her to the clergy, to tell them to build a chapel for her on that rock. It is also further stated that she revealed a secret to her, which she told her not to make known. It is also further stated that water, with healing qualities, gushed out of the rock at that time, and continued to flow ever since. In the basement of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Montreal, is a fac-simile of the Grotto at Lourdes, which strangers interested in such things should not fail to visit. Lourdes, at present, is a wellknown place of pilgrimage. Lourdes is noted for its excellent chocolate, and is in the neighborhood of the best mineral springs of the Pyrenees.—(Anna T. Sadliers, Wonders of Lourdes.)

The church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours (Our Lady of Good Help) is the oldest church in the city, being erected in 1771.

Of the other Roman Catholic catholic churches, the most interesting to tourists and others are: the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury Street; St. Patrick's Church, on St. Alexander Street; Notre Dame de Nazareth; and the church of St. James.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), on St. Catharine Street, is said to be the finest specimen of gothic architecture in North America. St. George's Church, and the Church of St. James the Apostle are

MONTREAL AND VICINITY.

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ost interesting ry Street ; St. ume de Naza-

orth America. e Apostle are the next in importance of the Episcopal Churches in point of architecture. St. George's (Low Church) has the largest Protestant Congregation in Montreal. The Methodists can now boast of having one of the grandest churches in Montreal in St. James Church, on St. Catherine Street.

Of the Presbyterian churches, Crescent Street Church, St. Paul's Church, and the American Presbyterian Church receive the most attention for architecture. St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church is the oldest existing Protestant Church in Canada. It was erected in 1702.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the oldest institution of the kind on this continent, on Dominion Square. Reading Room and Library, open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young men, whether resident in the city or strangers, are welcome. A young man coming to Montreal looking for employment would do well to call. Daily prayer meeting from 12.15 to 1 p.m. Young men's prayer meeting, Saturday, from 8 to 9 p.m. Sunday services :--Men's Bible Class, 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 3 to 4 p.m.

The Sailors' Institute, on Comm.ioners Street, is a kindred institution. There is also the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, 101 Metcalfe Street. A very useful institution.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Victoria Bridge, the longest bridge in the world, at the time of its erection was considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is 178 miles long between stone work and 2 miles long including stone work approaches. It is made of twenty-five tubes, supported by twentyfour piers, and two end abutments. The lower side of the centre tube is sixty feet above the summer level of the River St. Lawrence. It was erected in 1859 by James Hodges, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross.

It was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. The height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 108 feet. The greatest depth of water during the summer season is about 22 feet, but in the spring the water sometimes rises over 20 feet above the summer level of the river. In the spring of 1886 the water rose 25 feet above the average summer level. The centre has an elevation of about 20 feet above the ends. The current at the bridge runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. The bridge cost over \$6,000,000. It belongs to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Trains generally take from four and a half to five minutes to cross the bridge. It took five and one-half years to build it.

MONTREAL AND VICINITY.

THE LACHINE CANAL is 834 miles long, and overcomes a total rise of 45 feet. It has five locks, 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. Vessels drawing twelve feet of water can pass through it. The width of the canal varies from 163 to 208 feet. The first ground was broken at Lachine on the 17th of July, 1821.

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WATER WORKS.—The water of the city is taken from the River St. Lawrence, about a mile above the Lachine Rapids, at a point 37 feet above the summer level of the harbor of Montreal. One branch of the aqueduct starts at that point, and another branch starts from a point a little over half a mile above. Both unite and form a canal about five miles long to the wheel house, at the west end of the city. From the wheel house the water is pumped to the large reservoir, on the side of the mountain, a distance of about three miles. The large reservoir, dug out of the solid rock, is 200 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is 810 feet long by 377 feet wide, and 24 feet deep. It has a capacity of $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons. From the large reservoir the water that supplies the city above Sherbrooke Street is pumped to a smaller reservoir 70 yards further up, on the side of the mountain. The Water works of the city cost \$6,000,000.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS are about seven miles above Montreal, and about two miles below the town of Lachine. The Rapids extend about half a mile in length between Heron Island on the north and Devil's Island on the south. During the summer season trains leave Bonaventure Depot 7.55 a.m. and 5 p.m., to connect with the boats shooting the Rapids in the morning and evening. The round trip may be made in about two hours—return tickets 50c. Opposite Lachine is the Indian village of Caughnawaga, where a remnant of the Mohawk tribe of Iroquois are settled upon a reserve. These Indians are famous for their skill in boating, so that when the British Government, in 1884, sent a boat expedition up the cataracts of the Nile, for the relief of Kartoum, a gang of fifty Caughnawagas were sent to lead the expedition, and how satisfactorily they performed their task is known to all who took an interest in the history of these times.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Mount Royal, so called by Jacques Cartier, on his first visit to Canada, 1535, in honor of the King of France, rises over 700 feet above the level of the River St. Lawrence. The mountain park vers 430 acres of ground. A fine view of the city and surrounding constry may be got from the summit. Looking southward across the two, the first mountain to the left is Montarville; seven pretty one are concealed in the recesses of this mountain. Next is Belœil

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om the River it a point 37 One branch h starts from form a canal l of the city. rge reservoir, miles. The ove the level wide, and 24 s. From the e Sherbrooke er up, on the st \$6,000,000. ove Montreal, Rapids extend he north and n trains leave vith the boats he round trip oc. Opposite emnant of the These Indians ritish Governf the Nile, for re sent to lead their task is e times.

is first visit to over 700 feet nountain park 1 surrounding ard across the seven pretty Next is Belœil mountain (or St. Hilaire), with the ruin of a chapel on the summit. A depression in the midst of this mountain is occupied by a lake of singular clearness and depth.

Next is Rougemont, almost concealing the Yamaska mountain behind it; and to the right the conical shape of Mount Johnson, or Monoir, sharply breaks above the level surface. In the far distance are to be seen the green mountains of Vermont to the left, and the Adirondacks, in New York to the right.

The cemeteries may be mentioned in connection with Mount Royal Park, of which they now form a part. The first Catholic Cemetery was situated at Place d'Armes, and the Protestant Cemetery was located where St. James and St. Peter Streets meet. As the city extended, the Roman Catholic Cemetery was removed to Dominion Square, and the Protestant Cemetery to Dufferin Square, on Dorchester Street east. There was also a Civil and Military Cemetery on Papineau road and on St. Helen's Island; and finally they were all removed to their present location. In the Roman Catholic Cemetery the ascent to Mount Calvary, by the 14 stations of the cross, appeals to the devotion of Roman Catholics, and interests Protestants, as being a feature not met with in the cemeteries usually visited.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, now used as a public park, is the most popular place for picnics in the city. The island is named after Hélène Boullé, Champlain's wife, the first European lady that came to Canada. It was used for many years by the British Government as a depot for military stores and a station for troops. The fort and barracks still remain.

Viger Square, or as it is popularly called, Viger Garden, in St. Denis Street.

The Champ-de-Mars, upon Craig Street, is a fine exercise ground for troops.

Jacques-Cartier Square, near the City Hall and Court House, has a fine outlook upon the river. A column, surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson, is placed at the head of the square. It was erected in 1808 by the merchants of Montreal, short'y after the death of the Admiral at Trafalgar.

VICTORIA SQUARE, at the junction of St. James and McGill Streets, is on the site of the old hay market. The name was changed in 1860, in honour of the Queen, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Upon it is a colossal statue of the Queen, in bronze, by Marshal Wood, an English artist.

DOMINION SQUARE is the finest square in the city as to site. Till late years it was knows as the Catholic Cemetery. The Windsor

Hotel, St. Peter's Cathedral, and several other churches, give it importance architecturally. (See list of streets, etc.)

PLACE D'ARMES (so called on account of a battle that was once fought here with the Indians), the site of the first Roman Catholic Cemetery in Montreal, is opposite Notre Dame Church; it is surrounded on all sides by important buildings. This is said to be the coolest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year.

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THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE is 2,200 miles long. Its remotest source is the St. Louis, a small stream falling into the upper end of Lake Superior. It is the fourteenth longest river in the world, and the fifth longest river in America. From Quebec to Montreal, a short distance below Quebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it varies from 10 to 35 miles in width. Half way between Montreal and Quebec it widens out into Lake St. Peter, which is 20 miles long and 9 wide. Jacques Cartier sailed for the first time on the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 10th of August, 1535, and that being St. Lawrence Day, he named that body of water in honor of the saint, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence have been known by that name ever since.

At Quebec the river rises 14 feet, but it ceases to be observed at the lower end of Lake St. Peter. The depth of the river is so great, that Quebec was one of the few ports in America which the "Great Eastern" was able to visit.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The principal public buildings are :--the Court House, Bonsecours Market (should be visited on Tuesday or Friday), the Custom House, the Examining Warehouse, the new City Hall, the Harbor Commissioners' Building, Inland Revenue Office, the office of the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, Mile End.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Montreal has three of the best railway stations on the continent, all new. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, have Bonaventure and Windsor stations in the west end of the city, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has also Dalhousie Station in the east end for the Quebec line. The Grand Trunk Railway depot at Bonaventure, or St. James Street, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, on Windsor Street, should be visited by any one who has time. The order and discipline around Bonaventure Depot is very creditable to Mr. O'Hara who spares no pains to have everything right and leave everybody satisfied.

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BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Montreal is as remarkable for the number and variety of its philantrophic institutions as it is for the number of its churches. Every national society has its "home" for those of its own nationality. The St. George's Society for English, St. Andrew', for Scotch, St. Patrick's for the Catholic Irish, the Irish Benevolent Society for Protestant Irish, the German Society for Germans, and St. John the Baptist's for French-Canadians. The social organization of Montreal is so composite, that in order to work well, many institutions require to be triplicate at best. Race and language divide the French from the English and Irish, and religion divides the English from the French and Irish; and the Irish are subdivided by religion, so that they require two separate national benevolent societies.

The following are the principal institutions :---

Protestant Insane Asylum, Verdun.

The Montreal General Hospital, corner Dorchester and St. Dominique, founded in 1822.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, 680 Dorchester Street.

The McKay Institute, for Protestant Deaf Mutes, Cote St. Luc Road. The Montreal Dispensary, 145 St. Antoine St.eet.

The Ladies' Benevolent Institution, 31 Berthelet Street.

Church Home, in connection with the Episcopal churches in the city, 116 University Street.

Protestant Infants' Home, 508 Guy Street.

St. Margaret's Nursary for Foundlings and House of Mercy for Fallen Women (Undenominational), 12 Kensington Ave., Cote St. Antoine.

St. Margaret's Home, Church of England, 660 Sherbrooke Street. Home for Friendless Women, 418 St. Antoine Street.

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Protestant Orphan Asylum, 2409 St. Catherine Street.

Boy's Home, 117 Mountain Street.

St. Andrew's Home, 403 Aqueduct Street.

St. George's Home, 139 St. Antoine Street.

The Hervey Institute, Mountain Street, near Dorchester.

The Montreal Maternity, 93 St. Urbain Street.

The Western Hospital, 1251 Dorchester Street.

The Women's Protective Immigration Society, 141 Mansfield Street. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 189 St. James Street.

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Grey Nunnery, corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets. At one time this institution served as an hospital. It is now more of a foundling institution and boarding-house for old men and old women. The name "Grey Nuns" was first given them in derision. The malicious reports circulated against the ladies, especially that of their "furnishing the Indians with alcohol, and making too free a use of it themselves," gave rise to the epithet "Sœurs Grises" (Grey Nuns), the word grise (grey) bearing a double meaning in French, viz., a grey color, or tipsy. The peculiar dress worn by the sisterhood of that order was adopted by them for the first time in August, 1775; seventeen years after the foundation of the order. The order was founded in 1738, the first list of members being Mme. d'Youville, with three pious companions and four or five infirm poor. In the year 1747, the management of the old General Hospital of Ville-Marie, founded in 1694, was given to the sisters of this order. During the year of the ship fever in 1847-8, these sisters took a leading part in their attendance on suffering humanity at that time. This institution has about 800 inmates, between nuns and patients. Although visitors are always welcome, twelve o'clock noon is the time that is best for visitors to call, as special preparations for the reception of visitors are made then.

On a little spot of ground (neatly fenced in) at Point St. Charles, near the end of the Victoria Bridge, is an enormous stone, called the Immigrant's Memorial Stone, taken from the bed of the River St. Lawrence, and erected on a column of stone work by the working men employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, bearing the following inscription:—"To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants, who died of of ship fever, A.D. 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workingmen of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A.D. 1859.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital is the oldest institution of the kind in Montreal, being founded in 1644, two years after the foundation of the city. It is under the management of the Black Nuns. It contains a hospital, a convent, and a church. Eighty of the sisters are cloistered, and do not go outside of the building and grounds.

In the Notre Dame Hospital the management is decidedly Roman Catholic, but it is open for the relief of the sick and suffering of all creeds; and the patients have the privilege of sending for a clergyman of the denomination they belong to.

The sisters of the orders of Asile de la Providence have eight institutions under their charge at Montreal. They have also charge of the Insane Asylum at Longue Point.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The school laws for Montreal are, in some respects, peculiar. An assessment of one-fifth of one per cent is levied annually upon all the real estate in the city, collected by the City Treasurer with the other taxes, and handed over to the two city boards of Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners. The tax on the property of Protestants goes to the Protestant Board, and that on the property of Catholics to the C .tholic Board. One-third of the tax on Companies, etc., goes to the Protestant Schools, and two-thirds to the Catholic Schools.

McGILL UNIVERSITY was founded by James McGill, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who died in 1813, leaving \$150,000 for the foundation of a College to be called by his name. It is Protestant in its general character, but undenominational, all the leading Protestant denominations having like privileges in it. It has over 500 students and 40 professors. It has four faculties, of Arts, Applied Science, Medicine, and Law. Being non-denominational, it has no Theological Faculty; but it offers advantageous terms of affiliation to other Theological Colleges. It is affiliated with the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Anglican Diocesan Theological Colleges at Montreal. It has also two affiliated colleges in Arts; Morrin College, Quebec, and St. Francis College, Richmond. It is also affiliated with the McGill Normal School.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal is entirely devoted to the training of missionaries and ministers speaking English, French, and Gælic, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Montreal College and Grand Seminary, or the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on Sherbrooke Street West, has a large number of students and professors. There are two courses of study, one for the church and the other for a business course.

Laval University.—What the McGill University is to the English and Protestants of the Province, the University Laval is to the French Catholics. The chief seat of this institution is at Quebec.

The establishment of Laval University at Montreal profoundly agitated the French community, and the matter does not seem to have been finally settled as yet.

St. Mary's College, otherwise called the Jesuits' College, on Bleury Street, is under the management of the Jesuit fathers.

Ville Marie Convent is the mother house of the order of Grey Nuns. It has accommodation for 1,000 nuns. The nuns of this order make an annual retreat here from all parts of the country. The building is better known to some under the name of Monklands. It was at

St. Charles, e, called the ne River St. the working b, bearing the ne remains of 3, this stone y and Betts, D. 1859.

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one time the residence of the Governor General of Canada. A fine view of this building is got sailing down the river on a clear day.

The sisters of this order at present number about 800 professed sisters, 90 novices, 50 postulants, and about 20,000 pupils.

The nuns of the order of the Sacred Heart have three establishments in Montreal. The home of the order is at Amiens, France.

The Hochelaga Convent is the mother house of the siste:s of the order of the holy names of Jesus and Mary.

The Veterinary College.—Montreal possesses a very important School of Veterinary Science, under the care of Principal McEachran. Students from a great distance come to attend this College. It has six professors besides the principal.

Board of Art Schools.—These are free evening classes for drawing. The Montreal School has 300 pupils.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Libraries.—The principal libraries in Montreal are: the McGill College Library of 25,000 vols. The Advocates' Library in the Court House, 15,000 vols. Presbyterian College Library, 10,000 vols.

The Mechanics' Institute has a very large library. There is a free public library in the Fraser Institute, Dorchester Street. The Y.M.C.A. has a very good library, and a well supplied free reading room.

THE FINE ARTS.

Music.—There are several musical societies in the city, but only two, the Mendelssohn Choir and Philharmonic Societies are regularly organized.

The Art Association.—This institution owes its existance to the late Bishop Fulford and the late Benaiah Gibb. There is a permanent collection which is being gradually added to and improved. All art exhibitions of any importance in Montreal take place here. The Galleries are open from nine to dusk, and are situated at the corner of St. Catherine Street and Phillips Square. Saturday, except when special exhibitions are in progress, is free.

The Natural History Society.—The Museum of this Society is on University Street, near the English Cathedral. It is well worth a visit. Among the interesting articles to be seen there is the first breech-loading gun ever invented. It was sent-out to this country by the French Government. It was used by the French in one of their expeditions against the Indians of Lake Oka. The Indians attacked the canoe in which the cannon was placed and upset it. The cannon lay for a while in the bottom of the lake and one part of it was lost

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ciety is on ell worth a is the first country by ne of their as attacked l'he cannon it was lost there and never found. The finest specimens of mummies to be seen in any museum may be seen there, some of them 3,500 years old, without a hair of the head removed. It contains several valuable relics relating to Canadian history, and several articles of general inrerest too numerous to be mentioned, such as the scarf of Mary Queen of Scots; Egyptian sun-dried brick, manufactured, it is supposed, at the time the children of Israel were in bondage there. The best collection extant of Canadian birds is to be seen there.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRES.—The Academy, on Victoria Street. The Queen's, corner of Victoria and St. Catherine Streets. The Royal, on Coté Street.

Tobogganing.—This is the most popular of the winter sports of Montreal; although, like most other amusements, it is not without its dangers.

Hunting.—Montreal can boast of the best conducted hunting establishment on this continent; Kennels, at Papineau Road.

Skating.—The Victoria Skating Rink is the largest and best Skating Rink in Europe or America. Besides this Skating Rink there are several others of less importance.

Gymnasium.—The Gymnasium of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M. A. A. A.), 114 Mansfield Street, is a very good and useful institution.

The following kinds of amusements are also well represented in Montreal:—Cricket, Base Ball, Foot Ball, Curling, Chess, Boating, Bicycling, Golf, Racket, Lawn Tennis. (Racing—Blue Bonnets, about 5 miles west of Montreal, and Lepine Park, about 3 miles east of Montreal, are the principal places for this amusement, where vast crowds of people gather on a racing day.)

Militia.—Volunteering is a favorite occupation of the young men of the city. There are six regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one company of Engineers, one battery of Horse Artillery, and six batteries of Garrison Artillery.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The newspapers and periodicals of Montreal, in English and French, are about fifty in number. There are five French and four English daily and ten French and eight English weekly newspapers. There are eight French and eleven English monthly and two English quarterly periodicals.

The Gazette (Conservative) and Herald (Liberal) are the English morning papers. The Gazette is the oldest existing paper in the

Dominion, being established in 1778. It was orininally written in French, afterwards half French half English, and finally it was wholly issued in English.

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The Quebec Gazette, published in 1764, was the first paper printed in Canada.

The *Star* is a general newspaper, and has the largest circulation in Canada. It does not devote much space to editorials, but when it does start its weight is always felt. The letters from the general public on the topics of the day, in its Saturday issue, are always very interesting. It upholds British connection and advocates the building up of a Canadian Nationality. It was established in 1869.

The *Witness* is a religious, political, temperance and comic paper. It advocates prohibition but opposes high license. At the last general election it took sides with anti-British party. It advocates that unknown quantity called Unrestricted Reciprocity.

The principal Canadian newspapers outside of Montreal are the Toronto *Mail*, *Globe* and *Empire*. The *Mail* is independent and is the leading morning paper in Canada. The *Globe* is liberal and the *Empire* is Conservative in politics.

The *True Witness* is the Irish Catholic National and Home Rule Organ. It was the only paper in Montreal that did not make any demonstration for the Queen's Jubilee; but it stood up for the British flag at the last election.

The *Sharcholder*, published in Montreal, is a very valuable paper to business men.

French Press.—La Minerve (Conservative). La Patrie (Liberal). La Presse [Conservative]. L'Aurore (French Protestant organ). L'Etendard (the Ultramontane and Jesuit organ). Le Monde [Con.] Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, published quarterly.

Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics, published monthly, and the Canadian Textile Directory, published by Mr. R. B. Biggar, Fraser Building, St. Sacrament Street, are the only publications in Canada as far as we know ce oted entirely to the interests of Canadian Textile Manufactures and kindred trades. Those interested in these lines need not be reminded that it will be to their interest to procure both of these useful publications.

Canadian Record of Science, quarterly.

Church Guardian, published weekly in the interest of the Church of England, by Dr. L. H. Davidson, 190 St. James Street. Canadian Medical Record, monthly.

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Dominion Illustrated, month'y; treats of Canadian subjects. It is the only paper of the kind in Canada. Price, \$1.50 a year; 15c. a copy.

Echo, the Labour organ, weekly.

Educational Record, monthly.

Insurance and Finance Chronicle, published monthly by R. W. Smith, 1724 Notre Dame Street.

Legal News, published weekly at the Gazette office.

Lovell's Montreal Directory, published every year, price \$2.50.

Lovell's Montreal Business Directory, \$1.00.

Lower Canada Jurist, monthly.

Montreal Law Reports, monthly.

Montreal Produce Bulletin, weekly.

Northern Messenger, semi-monthly.

Presbyterian Record, monthly.

The Real Estate Record, monthly, indispensable to every one interested in real estate in Montreal. J. C. Simpson & Co., 181 St. James Street.

Sporting Life, weekly.

Trade Bulletin.

Montreal Medical Journal, monthly.

The Trade Review, weekly.

Presbyterian College Journal, published monthly during each session, is considered the leading journal of the kind in Canada.

University Gazette, published weekly during the session by the students of McGill College.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED.

The following are the authorities consulted in compiling this book: Handbook of the Dominion (Dawson's). Montreal Past and Present (George Bishop & Co.) All Round Route (Canada News Co.) A B C Railway Guide and Starke's Almanac (Theo. Robinson). "Reminiscences of my Visit to the Grey Nunnery," for sale there. History of Notre Dame de Lourdes, for sale by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Historical Sketches of Notre Dame of Montreal, for sale at the church. Our Caughnawagas in Egypt (W. Drysdale & Co.) History of the Montreal Prison (J. D. Borthwick). The Montreal Herald. McNally's Pocket Cyclopædia. Hayden's Dictionary of Dates. Montreal Directory, 1890-1. C. P. R. Time Table, with notes. Appleton's Canadian Guide Book.

For the historical account of the origin of the names of the streets, I am indebted to a paper contributed by Mr. Woodly, of Cote St.

Antoine (a boy 13 years old), to the *Witness*, and also for information gathered from the Rev. Mr. Borthwick's contribution to the *Star* on the same subject.

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For the information of readers of this book, who may wish to get some information about other places outside of Montreal, I may state that after perusing all the publications I could get my hand on in this line, I know of no more useful book than Appleton's Canadian Guide Book. The Appleton's were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Roberts of Kings College, Nova Scotia, who is regognized, on all hands, as the best versed in Canadian literature of our living authors.

SUBURBS AND NEIGHBOURING TOWNS AND VILLEGES.

[N.B.—The distance is calculated from the Post Office].

CAUGHNAWAGA, an Indian village opposite Lachine.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS.—Two miles from Montreal, east of Mount Royal, has large stone quarries. Population about 3,500.

COTEAU ST. PIERRE.—On the upper Lachine road, 3 miles from Montreal, has large brick works. Population about 300.

COTE ST. LUC.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lachine road. Population, 250.

COTE ST. PAUL.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lower Lachine road. Population about 2,000.

COTE VISITATION.—On Papineau road, two miles east of Montreal. Population about 600.

LACHINE.—Nine miles from Montreal, is one of the favorite summer resorts in the neighbourhood of Montreal. It is the principal boating place in the vicitity of Montreal. There are regattas on the lake opposite the town annually. At Lachine the boats shooting the Rapids always connect with the Montreal trains, morning and evening, during summer for the excursionists who come to shoot the Rapids, many of whom come a long distance on purpose. Shooting the Lachine Rapids of late years is someting like going to see Niagara Falls. The population is about 5,000.

LAFRAIRIE.—A village on the south side of River St. Lawrence, 9 miles south-west of Montreal. Population about 2,000. During the summer season the ferry boat makes three trips a day to Montreal and back. The first railway in British North America was constructed from here to St. John, in 1836. It was discontinued and the rails taken up a few years after.

LONGUEUIL.—On the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga. Some years ago a railway was run on the ice across the river from Montreal to Longueuil. Population, 3,500.

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ce, opposite e across the LONGUE POINTE.—Six miles east of Montreal, known now through the world as the site of the lunatic asylum, which was burned, in which many human beings were burned to cinders. The exact number is not known. Population about 800.

MAISONNEUVE.—East of Hochelaga, about four miles from Montreal. Population about 1,350.

MONTREAL JUNCTION.—A new village on the C. P. R. Montreal and Toronto line, five miles from Montreal. Population about 200.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE lies east of Mount Royal, at the terminus of the street railway. The grounds of the Provincial Exhibition buildings are here. Population about 400.

MOUNT ROVAL VALE, off Cote St. Luc road. Population about 150. NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.—A small village at the back of the Mountain. Population about 400.

NOTRE DAME DE NEIGES lies in rear of Mount Royal. Population about 800.

OUTREMONT lies at the west end of Mount Royal. Population about 500.

PETIT VILLAGE TURCOT, near Cote St. Paul. Population about 200. SAULT AU RECOLLET is near the east end of the Island of Montreal, about 7 miles from the city. Population about 400.

ST. CUNEGONDE, an old town joined to the west end of Montreal, with a corporation of its own. Population about 12,000.

ST. LAMBERT.—A village on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal at the end of Victoria Bridge. Population about 1,200.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END, formerly part of Cote St. Louis, has a population of about 3,000. It is one of those small French villages at the east end of Mount Royal.

COTE ST. ANTOINE is principally inhabited by Montreal business men. It is at the western terminus of the St. Catherine Street line of the street railway. Population about 2,000.

MONKLANDS, formerly the residence of the governors of Canada, now occupied by nuns who call it Villa Maria, is located here.

ST. HENRY is an incorporated town with a population of about 10,000. It is about 3 miles west of Montreal.

VERDUN, formerly called Lower Lachine road, is about 3 miles west of Montreal on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The new Protestant Insane Asylum is built here. A ferry crosses from here to La Tortue, a small village on the other side of the river.

HOW TO VISIT THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE SHORTST TIME FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

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In whateves quarter of the city you are lodging, the first place to visit is Notre Dame Church.

From the Windsor, if you do not wish to hire a cab, walk down Windsor street to the corner of St. Antoine street or up to the corner of St. Catherine street. From there take the street cars going east, and tell the conductor to let you off at the Post Office, and then a few paces from you is Notre Dame Church and several other places of interest. A few blocks east from there is the new City Hall, the Court House, Nelson's monument, St. Gabriel street old Presbyterian Church, and not far away is the Bonsecours Market and Bonsecours Church. While there you may visit the Harbor and the new Custom House, about a half mile further west. Then walk up McGill Street to Victoria Square, from whence you may get the street cars to take you to the principal places of interest up town. First visit the Notre Dame de Lourdes, near the corner St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets. From thence retrace your steps westwards, till you come to Bleury street, and there is the old Jesuits' Church and College. Then turn up to St. Catherine street west, till you come to the Art Gallery, corner of Phillips square. Then visit the English Cathedral and the Museum of the Natural History Society. Then take the street cars till you come west as far as Guy Street and visit the Grey Nunnery at noon. After dinner, hire a cab to take you to McGill College (there is a very interesting museum in connection with the College, which visitors may enter on payment of a small entrance fee)' and close by are the two city reservoirs; and if you don't wish to hire a cab to take you to the top of the mountain, you cau go up by the elevator for 5 cents. Then after you have taken a good view of the surrounding country from the top of the mountain, and visited the two cemeteries, you can come back to the city by the omnibuses for 15 cents, and you have a day well spent, and not over a dollar of necessary expense, besides your hotel bill.

• Street letter boxes in Montreal are visiled four times daily, viz., 9.15 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m.

BANKS.

Bank of Montreal, 109 St. James street, Sir Donald A. Smith, Pres. E. S. Clouston, General Man. Canadian Bank of Commerce, 157 St. James street,

A. M. Crombie, Local Manager.

	MONTREAL AND VICINITY. 31		
HE SHORTST	Merchants' Bank of Canada, 205 St. James street, Andrew Allen, President. Geo. Hague, General Manager.		
rst place to	Bank of British North America, 140 St. James, street, R. R. Grindley, General Manager.		
, walk down	Quebec Bank, New York Life Building, T. McDougall, Local Manager.		
o the corner	The Molson's Bank, 200 St. James street		
going east,	John A. Molson, President. T. W. Thomas, Manager.		
nd then a few	Bank of Toronto, 168 St. James street,		
er places of	J. Murray Smith, Local Manager.		
y Hall, the	Ontario Bank, 8 Place d'Armes,		
Presbyterian Bonsecours	R. N. King, Local Manager.		
new Custom	Merchants Bank of Halifax, 1720 Notre Dame street,		
cGill Street	E. L. Pease, Local Manager. Banque du Peuple, 95 St. James street,		
cars to take	Jacq. Grenier, President.		
it the Notre	Union Bank of Canada, 1764 Notre Dame street,		
enis Streets.	G. H. Balfour, Local Manager.		
e to Bleury	Bank of Nova Spotia, 130 St. James street,		
Then turn	T. O. McDonald, Local Manager.		
Gallery, cor-	Banque d'Hochelaga, 107 St. James street,		
Iral and the	F. X. St. Charles, President. M. J. A. Prendergast, Manager.		
street cars	Banque Jacques Cartier, 7 Place d'Armes,		
Nunnery at	Alphonse Desjardins, President. A. L. DeMartinguy, Manager.		
llege (there	Banque de Ville Marie, 153 St. James,		
lege, which nd close by	W. Weir, President.		
cab to take	Banque Nationale, 101 St. James street, A. Gebourg, President. Alf. Brunet, Manager.		
evator for 5	A. Gebourg, Hesident. An. Drunet, Manager.		
surrounding	CHURCHES.		
cemeteries,	ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
cents, and	Cathedral, Dominion Square.		
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s daily, viz.,	Notre Dame de Bonsecours, St. Paul street.		
. daily, 112.,	Notre Dame de Lourdes, corner St. Catherine and St. Denis streets.		
3	Jesuits, 144 Bleury street.		
	Grey Nunnery Church, corner Guy and Dorchester streets.		
	Hospice St. Joseph, 473 Mignonne street.		
Man.	Hotel Dieu Church, Pine Avenue.		
Maari,	Notre Dame de Grace, village of Notre Dame de Grace.		

Notre Dame des Anges, 537 Lagauchetière street. Notre Dame des Neiges, Côte des Neiges.

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Notre Dame de Pitié.

St. Ann's, 28 Basin Street.

St. Bridget's, corner Dorchester and Champlain streets.

St. James, 127 St. Denis street.

St. Joseph, 306 Richmond street.

St. Mary, corner Craig and Panet streets.

St. Patrick, corner St. Alexander and Lagauchetière streets.

St. Peter's corner Visitation and Dorchester streets.

St. Vincert de Paul, 138 St. Catherine street. 4

PRESBYTERIAN.

Chalmer's, St. Lawrence street, above Sherbrooke street. Eglise du Sauveur, French Presbyterian, 90 Canning street. Erskine, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.

Côte des Neiges Churci Côte des Neiges.

Crescent, corner Do and and Crescent streets.

Knox, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets.

Melville Church, Cote St. Antoine.

St. Gabriel, 2148 St. Catherine street.

Calvin, Notre Dame street west.

St. Mark's, corner William and Dalhousie streets.

St. Matthew's, Point St. Charles.

St. Paul's, corner Dorchester and St. Monique.

Stanley Street, (free seat), 102 Stanley street, adjoining Windsor Hotel.

St. John's, French Presbyterian, corner St. Catherine and St. Justin. Taylor Church, 99 Champlain street.

American Presbyterian, corner Dorceester and Drummond streets. American Presbyterian, Inspector street.

St. Andrew's, corner Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetière streets.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Cathedral, corner University and St. Catherine streets.

Crace Church, 458 Wellington street

Eglise du Rédempteur, French Episcopal, 123 Chatham street.

St. George's, corner Osborne and Windsor streets.

St. James the Apostle, 2557 St. Catherine street.

St. John the Evangelist, corner Ontario and St. Urbain streets.

St. Jude's, corner Coursol and Vinet streets. (Free seats.)

St. Luke's, corner Champlain and Dorchester streets.

St. Martin's, 472 St. Urbain street.

St. Mathias, corner Côte St. Antoine Road aud Church Hill Avenue.

St. Stephen's, corner College and Inspector streets. St. Thomas, corner Voltigeurs and Notre Dame streets. Trinity Church, St. Denis street, opposite Viger square.

METHODIST.

St. James, St. Catherine street, near Phillips square.
East End, corner Lagauchetière and Plessis streets.
Mountain Street Church, 124 Mountain street.
Dominion Square, corner Dorchester and Windsor streets.
Douglas, 2794 St. Catherine street.
First French Methodist, corner Craig and St. Elizabeth streets.
West End, 198 Canning street.
Sherbrooke street, cor. St. Charles Borromée and Sherbrooke sts.
Pointe St. Charles, 59 Wellington street.
Dorchester, corner Dorchester and St. Urbain streets.
Côte St. Antoine Church.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

St. Bartholomew's, cor. Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetière streets.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Calvary Church, 302 Guy street. Emmanuel, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Zion Church, Milton street.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist, corner St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Olivet, corner Mountain and Osborne streets. French Baptist, Mance street, above St. Catherine street. Grace Baptist Church.

OTHER CHURCHES.

German Protestant, 129 St. Dominique Street. Unitarian, Beaver Hall Hill. New Jerusalem, corner Dorchester and Hanover streets. Gaelic Services in Stanley Street Presbyterian Church. Welsh Services in Y. M. C. A., Sunday, 3 p.m.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

1st, McGill College Avenue. 2nd, Stanley street. 3rd, 2462 St. Catherine street.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE STREETS.

The first names given to the streets of old Montreal were given by M. Dollier de Canon, the Superior of the Seminary, the priests of the Seminary, being the seigneurs of Montreal.

Amherst street was named in honour of General Amherst. Some of his exploits were the taking of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was engaged in the capture of Quebec and compelled the capitulation of Montreal in 1760.

Aylmer street was named after Lord Aylmer, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1831.

Champlain street was named after Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer. He founded Quebec in 1608. He was the first Governor of Canada in 1633.

Common street is so called on account of the common pasturage for cattle along the banks of the River in that locality in the olden times.

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Craig street was named after Sir James Craig, who was Governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811. In the olden times a creek ran where Craig Street now is. There were several wooden bridges across the creek where the steet cars now run.

Dollard Lane was called after Dollard, a French Commander who made himself famous in the wars between the French and the Indians.

Dorchester street was called after Sir Guy Carleton, the first Governor-General of Canada, after the British conquest. He was Governor from 1786 to 1797.

Fortification Lane was called after the old fortification wall, the north side of which was built on that site.

Frontenac street was called in honour of the popular French Governor of Canada of that name. He was Governor from 1672 to 1682. He built Fort Frontenac now called Kingston.

Gosford street was named after the Earl of Gosford, who was Governor-General in 1835.

McGill street was called after the Hon. James McGill, the founder of McGill University, and the first English-speaking Mayor of Montreal.

Maisonneuve street was named after Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal.

Metcalfe street was called after Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General in 1842.

Montcalm street was named after the famous French General Montcalm, who fell on the Plains of Abraham, when Quebec was taken in 1759.

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ench General Quebec was Murray street, named after General Murray, the first Governor-General of Canada after the Conquest.

Papineau Road was named after the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the leader of the French Canadian Rebellion in 1837.

Richmond street was named after the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor in 1818 and 1819. He died on the 20th August, 1719, from the effects of the bite of a pet fox.

Sherbrooke street was called after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, who was Governor in 1816 and 1818.

Wolfe street was named after General Wolfe, the hero of the capture of Quebec in 1759.

CONSULATES.

Argentine Confederation, Chili, Peru and Republic of Uruguay	
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN	509 St. Paul Street.
Belgian	156 St. James Street.
BRAZIL	6 Port Street.
DANISH	32 St. Sulpice Street.
FRENCH	86 Union Avenue
GERMAN EMPIRE	61 St. Sulpice Street.
HAWAIIAN KINGDOM	227 Commissioners Street.
ITALIAN Netherlands	17 Beaver Hall Hill. 89 St. Fraçois-Xavier Street.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	32 St. Sulpice Street.
SPANISH	961 Dorchester Street.
SWITZERLAND	412 St. Paul Street.
PORTUGAL	195 Commissioners Street.
UNITED STATES	246 St. James Stret.

Presbyterian College Journal.

Published Monthly during every Session, six months, from November to April inclusive.

PRICE: 20 CENTS SINGLE COPIES, OR \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. SUBSCRIPTIONS OF ADVERTISEMENTS Received by NORMAN MURRAY, 38 VICTORIA STREET, - - MONTREAL.

C P.O. Box 713

• Notice to Tourists • WINDSOR HOTEL TICKET AGENCY

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Time-Tables and Tour Books furnished free.

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DEPOT RATES CHARGED

J. McCONNIFF, Union Ticket Agency, Windsor Hotel, MONTREAL, Canada.

Travellers' complete accommodation, via all Lines from Montreal (Rail and Steamer), secured at this Agency. Berths reserved in advance of departures. Open till 10 p.m. Daily, Sundays incluaive.

* Special * Notice * ^O

A Souvenir of your visit "ILLUSTRATED MONTREAL," charmingly written, beautifully illustrated, &c. Price, 75c. and \$1.00. Sold everywhere. Buy it.

GUIDE TO PRINCIPAL STREETS.

The numbers on the streets run from east to west and from the river towards the Mountain, or north and south.

The principal streets of the city, running east and west, are :---Wellington, William, Commissioners, St. Paul, Notre Dame (about 5 miles in length from Hochelaga to St. Henry, the east end of which was formerly called St. Mary and the west end St. Joseph street; these three streets are now under the name of one street). St. James street; the west end of this street was forme.ly called St. Bonaventure street. Osborne is a continuation of Lagauchetière. Craig and St. Antoine streets are continuations one of the other. Lagauchetière, St. Catherine, Dorchester, Mignonne, Ontario and Sherbrooke streets. A large portion of the dwellings of the upper classes of Montreal are on this last street. Latour, Jurors and Vitre form one street.

The principal streets running from the river towards the Mountain are St. Denis, St. Lawrence Main, St. Peter, Bieury and Park Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Bonsecours is a continnation of St. Denis street towards Bonsecours Market. St. Elizabeth street and Laval Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Cadieux street is a continuation of St. Constant street. St. Dominique street. St. Urbain street is a continuation of St. Sulpice street. Mance street is a continuation of St. George street. McGill street. University street. Metcalfe street is a continuation of Cathedral street. Peel street is a continuation of Windsor street. Mountain street.

The following streets have different names at different parts. The question of having a single name for them has been long under discussion :-- Mountain and McCord. Hanover and University. St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue. Berthelet, Ontario and Burnside Place. Champ de Mars and Rousseau. College and St. Paul. William and Foundling. Latour, Jurors and Vitré. St. George and Mance. St. Constant and Cadieux. St. Lambert and St. Lawrence. Bonsecours and St. Denis. Gosford and Sanguinet. Monarque and Papineau Road. Port and St. Nicholas. Callières and St. François-Xavier. Windsor and Peel. Cathedral, Metcalfe and McTavish. St. Elizabeth and Laval Avenue. Brunswick and Union Avenue. St. Charles Borromée, Arcade and Mitchison Avenue. Guy and Côte des Neiges Road. Quiblier and Tupper. Comte and Lincoln Avenue. Longueuil Ferry and St. Suzanne. Pantaléon and German.

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NEW ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STREETS.

Albert Av., at 125 Canning Albert Lane, off 205 Guy Albert Place, 78 to 82 St. Urbain Albert, from 98 Delorimier to Shaw Albert, off 42 Chaboillez Square Albert, from 116 Canning Albina, off 392 St, Denis Alexander Place, off 131 St. Alexander Allard, from 212 Panet to 169 Visitation Amherst, off 1307 Notre Dame Anderson, off 696 Dorchester Ann, from 153 William to Common nor. Aqueduct, cross at 215 St. Antoine Arcade, from 17 Guilbault to Roy Archambault Lane, from 26 to 54 Fullum Argyle Av., formerly Scotland, from 365

Aqunduct West to Guy Argyle Terr., 2332 to 2334 St. Catherine Ashfield, between 151 & 159 St. George Atwater Av., from Canal to Wheelhouse Aylmer, off 2179 St. Catherine

Aylmer Terrace, between 55 and 65 Aylmer

Bagg, from 521 St. Lawrence to Mance Balmoral Place, at 1851 St. Catherine Balmoral, off 2080 St. Catherine Barclay Place, at 28 Barclay, off 1173

Notre Dame

Barrack, off 1424 Notre Name Barre, from 17 Eleanor to Guy Baron Block, from 160 to 168 St. James Basin, from 31 McCord to Seigneurs Bayle, off 31 St. Mark Beauchamp Av., off 32½ St. Urbain Beaudry, from 201 Craig to Sherbrooke Beaver, now part of Victoria Square Beaver Hall Hill, from Victoria Square

up to Beaver Hall Square Beaver Hall Sq., at the head of Beaver Beaver Hall Terr., now Beaver Hall Hill Belmont, off 39 Beaver Hall Hill Berard, from 1322 Ontario North Berersford, off 919 Wellington Berri, from 61 Dubord North Berry Lane, off 334 Craig Berthelet, off 226 Bleury Bishop Av., off 263 St. Antoine Bishop Lane, off 36 St. Ignace Bishop, off 2557 St. Catherine Bisson, off 163 St. Antoine Bleury, from 669 Craig to 679 Sherbrooke Bonaparte, off 58 Visitation Bonsecours Market, between 96 and 186 St. Paul and 51 to 155 Commissioners Bonsecours, off 368 Craig Bourgeois, off 625 Wellington Brewster's Road, from Lachine Road to the Canal Britannia, off 5 St. Etienne Brock, from Water to 1222 Notre Dame Bronsdon Lane, opposite 584 Dorchester Brouillet Place, at 1486 St. Catherine Bruchesi, off 2137 Notre Dame Brunswick, off 798 Dorchester Buckingham Av., from 2637 St. Cath. to 16 St. Luke Burgess, see Bourgeois Burnside Place, off 82 Union Av. Busby, from 785 Craig to 39 Latour Bute Place, at \$18 Sherbrooke Cadieux, off 413 Sherbrooke Caithness Place, at 43 Argyle Av. Callunder Place, at 190 Mountain Cailieres, from I Common to 2 Foundling Cambridge Terr., at 73 McGill Col. Av. Campeau, off 1353 Notre Dame Canal, off 276 Wellington Canning, off 338 St. Antoine Capitol, of 7 Francois Xavier Carleton, from 69 McTavish Cathcart Place, at 28 Cathcart Cathcart, off 102 Mansfield Cathedral, from 55 Chaboillez Square to Osborne Cavan Place, at 91 Cathedral Cemetery, now Cathedral Centre, off 459 Wellington Cerat, off 955 St. Dominique Chaboillez Square, at 249 Notre Dame Chaboillez, off 532 St. James Champ de Mars Place, near City Hall Champlain (St. Mary's Ward), from 46 Lagauchetiere to Sherbrooke Champlain (St. Jean Baptiste Ward), from Rachel to city boundary Charbonneau, off 575 St. Lawrence

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Claremont Pl., bet. 209 and 217 Blenry Charlotte, off 133 St. Dominique Charron, from 32 Hibernia to Favard Chateauguay, off 632 Lagauchetiere Chatham, off 252 St. Antoine Chausse, formerly Paris, off I Sherbrooke Chenneville, off 615 Craig Cherrier, off 402 St. Denis errier (St. Jeam Baptiste), from 990 St. Dominique to 1157 St. Lawrence Chomedy, off 2786 St. Catnerine City Councillors, off 2166 St. Gatherine Clarke, from St. Jean Baptiste North to Mount Royal Av. Clifton Place, at 375 Mountain Clonbur Place, at 688 Lagauchetiere Clyde Place, at 666 Lagauchetiere Clontarf Place, at 658 Lagauchetiere Closse, off 182 St. Catherine Clyde Terrace, at 40 City Councillors Cochrane Place, at 222 St. George Colborne, formerly Kennedy, from the Canal North to 2067 Notre Dame Colborne Av., see Delormier Av. College, from 124 McGill to Chaboillez Colorane, off 85 Hibernia Columbus Place, at 199 Bleury ommissioners, from I Barrack, below the C. P. R. East End Depot to III McGill Concord, opposite 271 Bleury Conde, off 479 Wellington Congregation, off 584 Wellington Congregation Lane, in Favard Contant, off 84 Campeau Conway, off 25 St. Etienne Cornwall Terrace, at 64 St. Denis Costigan Lane, off 263 Richmond Cote des Neiges Road, off 1227 Sherbrooke College Row, at 52 City Councillors Coté, off 581 Craig Coursol, from 198 Canning to city limits Courville, off 525 St. Lawrence Craig, from 342 St. James East to Hochelaga Crescent, off 2498 St. Catherine Custom House Square, at 227 Commissioners

Cypress, off 130 Peel

INDEX TO STREETS.

39 Dalhousie, from 98 Common to 128 William Dalhousie Square, at 1410 Notre Dame De Bresoles, off 43 St. Sulpice Deslisle, from 96 Canning West Delormier Av., formerly Colborne, from 893 Notre Dame to city limits De Rouard Place, at 22 St. Elizabeth De Salaberry, off 1119 Notre Dame Desery, off 257 Notre Dame Desrivieres, off 605 St. James Desrivieres Av., off to Desrivieres Devienne, off 227 St. George Devon Place, at 688 Lagauchetiere Devonport Place, between 38 and 44 St. Alexander Devonshire Place, at 62 Craig Devonshire Place, at 714 Sherbrooke Dollard, off 224 St. James Dominion, off 420 St. Antoine Dominion Square, formerly Catholic Cemetery, on Dorchester, Peel, Windsor, Metcalfe and Osborne Dominion Av., off 142 Fulford Donegani, off 126 Windsor Dorchester runs from one end of the city to the other, between Lagauchetiere and St. Catherine Dorchester Av., formerly called Sisson's Lane, western continuation of Dorchester, Cote St. Antoine Dorchester Terrace, at 91 St. Constant Dowd, formerly St. Germain, off 90 Bleury Drolet, off 13 St. Louis Square Drummond, from 80 Osborne Dubord, off 65 Campeau Dubrule Lane, off 35 Versailles Dufaux Lane, off 159 St. Elizabeth Dufferin, from 85 Rachel North Dufresne, off 689 Notre Dame North Duke, from 81 Common to 121 College Dumarais, off 116 German Dunedin Place, between 30 and 74 University Dupre Lane, off 1973 Notre Dame Duquette Lane, off 91 Versailles Durham Place, between 26 St. Louis and Lacroix Durham, see Plessis Durocher, off 735 Sherbrooke

Echelon Terrace, at 536 Sherbrooke Edgehill Av., off 1260 Dorchester Edinburgh, from 37 Charron to Liverpool Edith Terrace, between 72 & 86 Fortier Eglinton Place, Mance Eleanor, from 207 Ottawa to 266 William Elizabeth Terrace, at 25 Elizabeth Ellengowan Terrace, at 239 University Ellesmere Place, at 121 Drummond Elliott's Block, at 2078 St. Cathnrine Eden Cottages, at 143 Canning Elyse Place, between 63 and 69 Dubord Emerald Place, at 70 Victoria Emery, see St. Emery Emma Terrace, at 641 Ontario Erie, from 32 Delormier Av. to 45 Shaw Ernest, off 394 St. Denis Essex Av., off 1265 Dorchester Etienne, see St. Etienne Evans Block, between 37 and 49 Bleury Evans, off 270 St. Charles Borromee Evans Court, off 10 St. Monique Evans Court, off 489 St. Paul Evans Place, bet. 24 and 34 Argyle Av. Exeter Terrace, between 387 and 393 St. Lawrence Farm, off 425 Wellington Favard, formerly Congregation, from 88 Sebastopol to 105 Bourgeois Forfar, from the River West to 67 St. Etienne Foyne Av., off 183 Guy Fort, off 1157 Dorchester Fortier, runs off 381 St. Lawrence Fortification Lane, from 17 St. Gabriel to Victoria Square Fortune, off 711 Wellington Foster's Court, see Elm Av, Foundling, opposite St. Ann's Market Fournier, off 392 Seigneurs Frederick Place, at 31 St. George Friponne, off 64 St. Paul Frontenac, off 603 Notre Dame Frontenac Lane, off 50 Fryntenac Fulford, off 2727 Notre Dame Fullum, off 775 Notre Dame Fullum Lane, off 294 Fullum Gain, off 975 Notre Dame Gale, off 463 Notre Dame

George Hypolite, see St. Hypolite German, off 443 Craig to 476 Sherbrooke Gosford, off 1533 Notre Dame Grand Trunk, off 10 Conde Grant, ofl' 1273 Notre Dame Grant Lane, off 36 Dufresne Gratton Place, at 205 Bleury Greenfield Place, at 10 University Greenock Place, at 1959 St. Catherine Grey Nun, from 45 Common to 12 William Grothe, north from 1256 Mignonne Groulx Lane, off 63 Versailles Guilbault, from 585 tn 164 St. Urbain Guy, from 433 William to 1128 Sherbrooke Guy Avenue, off 157 Guy Haldane Place, at 321 St. Urbain Hanover Terrace, at 87 Bleury Hanover, off 834 Dorchester Harbour, off 550 Notre Dame Harmony, near Fullum Havelock Terrace, at 176 Mountain Hermine, off 761 Craig Hester's Court, near 12 Bleury Hibernia, off 837 Wellington Hillside Place, at 239 University Hillside Terrace, at 589 Seigneurs Holyrood Place, at McGirl College Av: Hochelaga Market, from Desery to St. Michael Hospital, off 78 St. Francois Xavier Hotel Dieu, see Pine Av. Houle, from 537 Wolfe to 354 Amherst Hudon, from 24 Desery to St. Michel Hunter, opp. 17 Chatham to 12 Canning Iberville, off 621 Notre Dame Inkerman Terrace, at 33 Drummond Inspector, off 66 St. Antoine Island, from 268 St. Patrick to Mullins Isaac Alley, off 70 St. Urbain Jacques Carlier Place, at 187 Bleury Jacques Cartier, off 1330 Notre Dame Jacques Cartier Sq., olf 1554 Notre Dame Jamaica Place, at 43 German Jean, off 1070 St. Lawrence Jessie's Terrace, at 58 St. Hypolite Joachim Lane, off 16 Dufresne Joly Lane, off 1530 Ontario Josephat, off 133 Papineau Road Josephine, opposit) 246 St. Urbain

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polite Longueuil Ferry Lane, off 633 Notre Jubilee Avenue, off 249 Guy Sherbrooke Jurors, from 54 St. George to Victoria Dame me Longueuil Lane, from 21 College to Square Kelvin Place, bet. 74 and 76 Ontario 1849 Notre Dame Kempt, see Young Lorne Avenue, off 40 Prince Arthur Kennedy, see Colborne Lorne Crescent, off 40 Prince Arthur Kensington Terrace, at 649 St. Lawrence Louis Hypolite, off 26 St. Christophe versity Kent, from 78 Delormier to 67 Shaw Lusignan, off 264 St. Antoine Catherine Kilmun Terrace, at 216 Mountain Lynedoch Place, at 2295 St. Catherine n to 12 Wil-Kilwin Place, bet. 68 and 70 Victoria McGregor, off 84 Simpson Mackay, from 998 Dorchester to 1094 Kilwinning Place, Richmond Square King, from 57 Common to 26 William ignonne Sherbrooke les Kingsbridge Terrace, at 317 St. Urbain Magdala Place, at 2197 St. Catherine St. Urbain Knox, off 37 Hibernia Magdalen, off 603 Wellington 1128 Sher-Labelle, off 1638 St. Catherine Maisonneuve, formerly Sydenham, from Lacroix, off 1391 Notre Dame 72 Lagauchetiere to Sherbrooke Lafontaine, off 277 Visitation Mance, off 2065 St. Catherine Urbain Lagauchetiere, from 24 Shaw to Cath-Mansfield Place, Mansfield, between ury edral. That part between Cathedral St. Catherine and Sherbrooke and Beaver Hall Hill is now known Mansfield, from 852 Lagauchetiere to me as Palace 862 Sherbrooke Lagauchetiere Lane, at 350 Lagauche-Manufacturers, off 144 Shearer Iountain Maple, near 265 Sherbrooke tiere Larin Avenue, off 477 Seigneurs Maple Avenue, between 2122 and 2124 ury Lariviere, off 383 Visitation Notre Dame Lartique Place, near 405 Sherbrooke Maple Avenue, from the Railway Track ersity Latour, from Victoria Square to 20 St. to 102 Mullins, Point St. Charles igneurs Marbach Place, at 422 Dorchester Monique College Av: Marianna, off 252 Fullum Laval Avenue, off 445 Sherbrooke esery to St. Leclaire Avenue, of 342 Richmond Marie Anne, off 58 Champlain Leduc Lane, off 373 St. Dominique Marie Joseph, off 31 St. Andre s Xavier Leicester Place, at 76 University Marie Louise Avenue, off 323 Sanguinet Lemoine, from 100 St. Peter to 147 Market Square, off 181 St. Lawrence 54 Amherst McGill Market, at 1087 St. Lawrence St. Michel Leon XIII, off 166 St. St. Denis Marlborough Pl., het. 214 & 224 Bleury 12 Canning L'Epiphany Place, near 48 St. Denis Marlborough, off 383 Notre Dame Leroux, off 361 Seigneurs Mathieson Place, between 31 and 47 ummond Le Royer, off 39 St. Sulpice City Councillors Lincoln Avenue, off 478 Guy Mathieu, off 947 Ontario to Mullins Mayor, from 204 Bleury to 35 Aylmer Lincoln Place, between 217 and 225 McCord, off 2212 Notre Dame Bleury 7 Bleury Lionais, from 382 Cadieux to 142 McDiarmid Terrace, at 20 St. Martin McGill, from Victoria Sq. to 33 Common tre Dame Pantaleon Notre Dame McGill College Av., off 2289 St. Cath. Little Manufacturers, off 152 Shearer Little St. Antoine, off 320 St. James McTavish, off 887 Sherbrooke Liverpool, from 773 Wellington to the Menai, from 44 Britannia North to 86 end of Charron ypolite Forfar Merchants Exchange Court, off to Hos-Lock Lane, off 239 Richmond Logan, off 159 Papineau Road pital oad Metcalfe Block, between 86 and 110 Logan, Farm, from Papineau Road to Irbain Champlain Cathedral

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INDEX TO STREETS.

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Metcalfe, from Dorchester, opposite St. Peter's Cathedral, to S87 Sherbrooke Metcalfe Lane, off 300 Richmond Mignonne, off 227 St. Urbain Mignonne (Hochelaga), from 222 St. Michel Mignonne Lane, now part of Mignonne Mill, between the upper basin of the canal and the river Milton, from 65 Shuter to Lorne Av. Milton Avenue, off 92 Mance Mitchison Av., near 684 St. Lawrence Molson Place and Terrace, off 306 Notre Dame

Mondelet, now called Eleanor

Monarque, off 1000 Notre Dame

Monet Lane, off 344 Aqueduct Montana, off 28 Cherrier

Montcalm, intersects Notre Dame at 1252

Montcalm Terrace, between 2 and 14 Montealm

Monteith Place, between 94 and 102 Cadieux

Monteith Terrace, between 90 and 108 University

Montgreenan Place, betweeh 119 and 121 Nazareth

Montmorenci, between 275 and 285 Dor**c**hester

Montrose Terrace, between 55 and 54 Drummond

Moreau, from 347 Notre Dame

Morland, off 287 St. Martin

Moulton Av., off 456 St. Lawrence

Mount Charles Place, at 115 St. Dominique

Mount Royal Av., from 771 St. Denis

Mount Royal Cemetery Road, near Mile End

Mountain Terrace, between 237 and 249 Mountain

Mountain, off 2212 Notre Dame

Mount St. Mary Av., off 227 St. Antoine Mullins, from 489 Wellington

Munro, off 246 Champlain

Murray, off 2131 Notre Dame

Mysterious Lane, now called Leclaire Avenue

Napoleon Road, off the extreme end of Wellington, Point St. Charles

Napoleon, from 690 St. Lawrence

Nazareth, from 89 Common to 114 William

Normand, off 68 Foundling

Notre Dame extends from Hochelaga to St. Henry, a distance of about five miles. The East end of Notre Dame was formerly called St. Mary; the centre, around the vicinity of Notre Dame Church, was called Notre Dame, and West of that it was known as St. Joseph

O'Leary Avenue, off 414 Seigneurs Olier, from 31 McCord to Richmond Ontario, from 237 Bleury to St. Michel Osborne, at C. P. R. Depot Ottawa, from 90 Queen to Canal Basin Overdale Av., oll 372 Aqueduct

Oxenden Av., off 17 Prince Arthur

Palace, see Lagauchetiere

Panet, from 69 Water to Sherbrooke

Pantaleon, from 3 Napoleon

Pantaleon, in rear of 110 Laval Av. Papineau Market, at 1003 Notre Dame Papineau Road, from Papineau Square Papineau Square, off 1003 Notre Dame Paris, from 59 Charron to 82 Liverpool

Park Av., from head of Bleury to Mount Royal Av.

Parker, off 356 Visitation

Parthenthais Sq. and St., off 815 Notre Dame

Paterson, off 218 Delormier Av.

Paston Avenue, off 303 Richmond

Payette, off 252 Seigneurs

Pea Lane, oil' 11 Roy Lane

Peel, from Dominion Sq. to Mount Royal

Perrault Court, off 21 St. Dominique

Perthius, off 27 Campeau

Phillip's Place, from Beaver Hall Sq. to Phillip's Sq.

Phillip's Sq., head of Phillip's Place Picard Lane, off 1721 St. Catherine

Pichette, off 209 Barre Lane

Pine Av., formerly Hotel Dieu

Place d'Armes, off' 1701 Notre Dame, opposite Notre Dame Church

Place d'Armes Hill, from 110 St. James to 564 Craig

Plateau Av., off' 1999 St. Catherine

Plateau, east from 31 Mance

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therine e INDEX TO STREETS.

Plessis, off 107 Lagauchetiere Plymouth Grove, off head of Canning and in rear of 385 St. Antoine Poele Lane, off 9 Rolland Lane Port, from 10 Common to 18 Foundling Poupart, off 19 Logan Prefontaine, off 297 Notre Dame Prince, from 68 William to the Canal Prince Arthur, off 271 Univeasity Provencal Lane, off 157 Dufresne Provost, off' 117 Desery Queen, from 67 Common to 48 William Quesnel, from 114 Fulford Quiblier, see Tupper Rachel, off 1071 St. Lawrence Railway Track, from Bonaventure Station to city limits Rapallo, off 303 Craig Recollet, from 89 St Peter to 207 McGill Redpath, off 1059 Sherbrooke Richardson, from 37 Conde to 39 Island Richmond, off 305 St. Antoine Richmond Sq., at 305 St. Antoine Richmond Av., off 296 Guy Rivard, off Roy Rivet, off 40 Fullum Robillard, off 85 Moreau Robin, off 250 Visitation Rolland, off 37 Mountain Ropery, from 336 St. Patrick Rousseau, off' 14 Campeau Roxburgh Place, at 33 Metcalfe Roy, crosses at 426 St. Denis Roy Lane, off 1915 Notre Dame Royal, from 107 Hibernia Rushbrook, from 123 Hibernia Ryde, oll' 57 Hibernia Sanguinet, off 401 Craig Schiller Cottages, at 360 Dorchester Schoolhouse, formerly St. Phillip Lane, off 19 Mountain Scotland, see Argyle Av. Seaton, off Rachel, near Papineau Road Seaver, off 24 Robillard, Hochelaga Sebastopol, off 576 Wellington Seigneurs, from Lachine Canal to 1154 Dorchester Seminary, off 164 McCord Shannon, off 207 Wellington Shaw, from 959 Notre Dame, to city lts.

Shearer, from G.T.R. track to Lach. cnl.

Sherbrooke runs from East to West above St. Catherine Shuter, off 751 Sherbrooke Simpson, off 1094 Sherbrooke Smith, from 46 Colborne to 41 McCord South Esk Place, at 269 Mountain Spier's Lane, off 102 Prince St. Adolphus, off 1016 Notre Dame St. Agnes, off 6 Farm, Point St. Chas. St. Albert, from 98 Island, Pt. St. Chas. St. Alexander, off' 713 Craig St. Alexis, olf 1770 Notre Dame St. Alexis, olf 59 Suzanne St. Alphonse, off' 1310 St. Catherine St. Amable, off' 18 Jacques Cartier Sq. St. Andre, oll' 249 Dorchester St. Andrew's, off 304 St. Patrick St. Ann's Market, off 93 McGill St. Antoine runs east to west above St. James St. Antoine Market, at the junction of Mountain and St. James St. Agustin, off 125 McCord St. Bernard off 101 Bleury St. Catherine runs east to west, from Hochelaga to Cote St. Antoine about four miles St. Christophe, ofl' 335 Dorchester St. Claude, ofl' 1518 Notre Dame St. Columban, off 371 Wellington St. Constant, off 461 Craig St. David Lane, formerly St. Edward from 1988 Notre Dame to 44 St. Ant. St. Denis, from 633 Craig to city limits St. Dizier, off 167 Commissioners St. Dominique, from 4.89 Craig crosses at 1900 St. Catherine St. Edward, off 165 Bleury St. Elizabeth, from 429 Craig north St. Eloi, off 449 St. Paul St. Emery, off 176 St. Denis St. Etienne, from the river to Lachine canal St. Famille, from 629 Sherbrooke north St. Felix, off 2080 Notre Dsme St. Francis, off 153 Grand Trunk St. Francois, off Ba rack

St. Francois Xavier, off 606 Craig

St. Gabriel, off 486 Craig St.Gabriel Market, sit'd on Montmorenci Centre and Richmond, Pt. St. Chas.

St. Genevieve, ofl' 19 St. Antoine St. George, off 2064 St. Catherine St. Germain, from 53 Mignonne St. Germain, see Dowd St. Helen, off 1815 Notre Dame St. Henry, off 1866 Notre Dame St. Henry, Point St. Charles, off 291 Grand Trunk St. Hubert, off 312 Craig Neiges Road St. Hypolite, off 500 Sherbrooke St. Hypolite Lane, off 1649 Ontario St. Ignace, off Lagauchetiere St. James runs from Court House and City Hall to St. Henri, between Notre Dame and St. Antoine St. James Market, at 1253 Ontario St. James Square, at 122 St. Denis St. Janvier, see Osborne St. Jean Baptiste, off 1635 Notre Dame St. Jean Baptiste, from Montana to St. Urbain, St. Jean Baptiste Village St. Jean Baptiste Market, 1072 St. Lawrence Sherbrooke St. John, off 1759 Notre Dame St. Julie, off 88 St. Pierre St. Justin, off 1876 St. Catherine St. Lambert, from 1659 Notre Dame St. Lawrence, from 509 Craig to St. Jean Baptiste Village St. Lawrence Market, at 181 St. Lawr. St. Leon Lane, at 19 Rolland Lane St. Louis, ofl' 29 Gosford St. Luke, west from 46° Guy St. Margaret, off 508 St. James Hall Hill St. Mark, off 1178 Sherbrooke St. Denis St, Martin, off 324 St. Antoine St. Matthew, off 1890 Dorchester St. Maurice, off 150 McGill St. Michel Lane, off 1785 Notre Dame St. Monique Av., off St. Monique St. Monique, oil 43 St. Antoine St. Nicholas, from 379 Commissioners St. Patrick West, from 347 Wellington St. Charles St. Paul, from Dalhousie Square to 125 McGill St. Peter, from 23 Common to 572 Craig St. Philip, off 1008 St. Catherine St. Pierre Lane, off 331 Mignonne St. Radegoude, now Victoria Sq. St. Roch Lane, off 68 Dufresne St. Rose, off 80 Papineau Road

St. Sacrament, off 52 St. Frs. Xavier St. Sulpice, off 1702 Notre Dame St. Therese, from 20 St. Vincent St. Thomas, off 320 William St. Urbain, off 551 Craig St. Vincent, off 1576 Notre Dame Stanley, back of Windsor Hotel Summer Hill Av., off 21 Cote des Sussex, off 1257 Dorchester Suzanne, from 637 Notre Dame north Sydenham Lane off 44 Maisonneuve Tansley, off 100 Delormier Av. Tar Lane, off 129 Nazareth Theatre Lane, off' 158 Vitre Thistle Terrace, off 128 St. Monique Torquay, at Durocher Torrance, off 126 Mountain Tower Av., off 2723 St. Catherine Tupper, off 48 St. Matthew Tweed Cottages, at 7 Mayor Union Av., from 801 Dorchester to 759 Union Row, Union Av., near Dorch. University, from 828 Dorchester Upper Sanguinet, at Roy Vallee, off 211 St. George Vaudreuil, from 265 St. Paul Vercheres Av., opp. 157 St. Chs. Borr. Versailles, off 248 St. Antoine Victor, off 93 St. Paul Victoria, from 2244 St. Cath. to 881 Sher. Victoria Sq., from McGill to Beaver Viger Sq., at the junction of Craig and Visitation, off 1153 Notre Dame Vitre, from 12 St. Denis to 63 St. Geo. Voltigeurs, off 1045 Notre Dame Water, from Voltigeurs Waverly Terrace, at 239 Bleury Wellington, from 52 McGill to Point Widows Lane, from 39 St. Rose William, from 92 McGill to Canning Windsor, from 601 St. Jas. to Dom. Sq. Wolfe, from 1280 Notre Dame Woodyard, at 1358 Notre Dame Workman, from 56 Can'g to city limits Young, from 239 Wellington to 214 Wm. Youville, from 23 Common

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES.

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Rose Canning to Dom. Sq. ...me Dame o city limits to 214 Wm. ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Cities, Tows and Chief Villages in the Dominion, with Population, Line of Railway on which situated, and the distance from Montreal:---

ONTARIO.	Whitby
NAME POPULATION ROUTE MILES	Woodstuck 8612 '' 460
Alexandria 1614 C.A 60	
Almonte	QUEBEC.
Arnprior	QUIDLC.
Barrie 5550 N. & N. W 390	Coaticook 3082 G.T.R 123
Belleville 9914 G.T.R. & C.P.R. 220 Berlin 7425	Farnham 2822 " & C.P.R. 49
Dennin	Fraserville or 2 4175
Bowmanville 3377	K. uu Loup y
Departford	Hull 11265 C.P.R 118 Huntingdon 2000
Brockville 8793 " & C.P.K. 125	
Contation Place 2000 U.P.K	Lachute
Chatham 9052 G.I.R 321	Lauzon or ?
	Lauzon or St. Joseph 3551
Coming wood 4940	Nicolet 2518 ALL SI
Cornwan	Quebec
Dundas 25.6 " 470	Richmond 2056 G.T.R
Galt	Sorel 6669 45
Gananoque 3669 " 155	St. Hyacinthe 7016 G.T.R
Goderich 3839	St. John's 4772 " & C.P.R. 27
Guel ph 10539	Three Rivers 8334 C.P.R 94
Hamilton	Valleyfield 5516 C.A 45
Kamptuille 2000 C. P. R 108	Waterloo 2951 G.T.R 48
Kemptville 19264 G.T.R. & C.P.R. 173	
Lindeau	NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. I.
London	Charlottetown
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No.	NAME OF LODGE.	MONTHLY MEETING.	PLACE OF MEETING.
		and Monday (except June, July and Au	
		3rd Wednesday	
57	HOCHELAGA	Ist Thursday	118 Mansfield St.
		4th Monday	
53	ST. ANDREW'S .	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		1st Friday	
7		Ist Monday (except July and Aug	
	ARGYLE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	ROYAL ARCH	3rd Monday in Feb., Apl., Oct and De	c6 Phillips Square.
5	CARNAVON CHAP OF ROYAL ARC	TER 3rd Thursday, (except June,) H July and August	1743 Notre Dame St.
6	ARCH CHAPTER I	MOUNT HOREB ROYAL. 2nd Wednsday.	1743 Notre Dame St.

ODDFELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	MONTHLY MEETNG.	PLACE OF MEETING.
3115	LOYAL MONTREAL	. Everry alternate Thursday,	662 1/2 Craig St.
5896	LOYAL VICTORIA	. Alternate Monday St.	Charles Club House.
21	NELSON	.Every Monday	662 1/2 Craig St.
6237	LOYAL EXCELSIOR	.Alternate Tuesday	662 1/2 Craig St.
6313	LOYAL STAR OF THE WEST	Alternate Tuesday	134 Chatham St.
89	A. J. O. KESHER SHEL BA	ARZEL DE SOLA	
I	MOUNT ROYAL	. Every Monday	251 St. James St.
3	Мігран	.Every Thursday	662 1/2 Craig St.
4	DUKE OF EDINBURGH	Every Tuesday	118 Mansfield St.
1	MONTREAL ENCAMPMENT	.2nd and 4th Wednesday	6621/2 Craig St.
	PATRIARCHS MILITANT CANTON MT. ROYAL.	3rd Wednesday	662 1/2 Craig St.
6		Every Tuesday Oddfellow:	
2	WELLINGTON	WednesdayOddfellow	s' Hall, Chatham St.

ORANGE DIRECTORY.

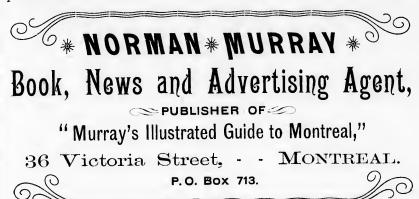
The following Primary Lodges meet in Orange Hall, 246 St. James Street, Montreal :--

No.	NAME OF LODGE.	MONTHLY MEETING.	DEGREE MEETING.
224	DERRY	2nd Thursday 4th	Thursday:
304	HACKETT	Ist Thursday Cha	atham St. Hall.
350	VICTORIA	4th Monday	
364	PRINCE OF WALES	1st Wednesday 3rd	Wednesday.
401	BOYNE	3rd Friday 1st	Friday.
413	DUKE OF YCRK	3rd Monday	
1263	DOMINION	2nd Monday 3rd	Thursday.
1373	LORNE,	4th Friday Lor	nas Hall, Point St. Charles.
		2nd Tuesday 124	

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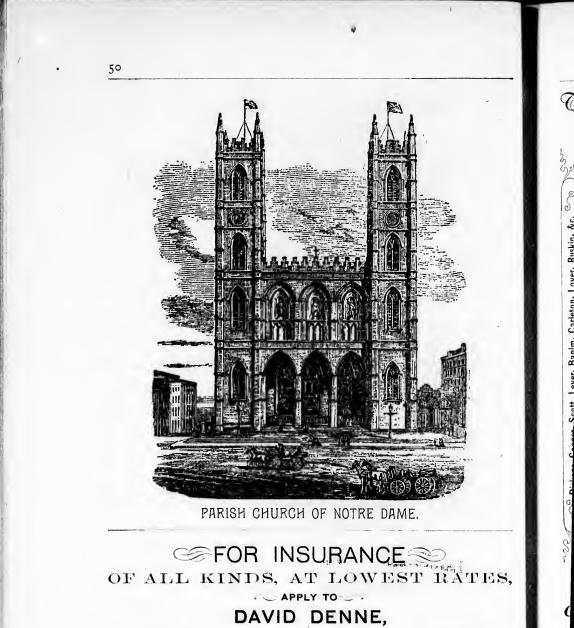
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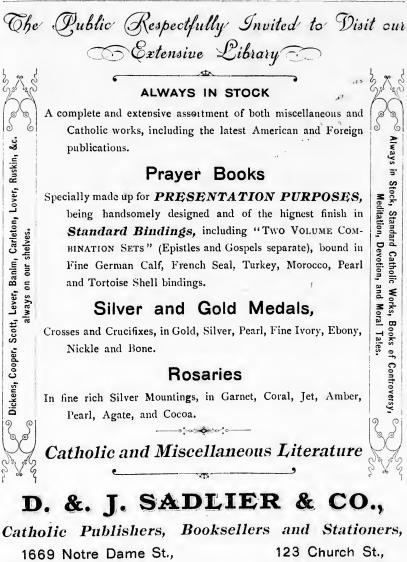
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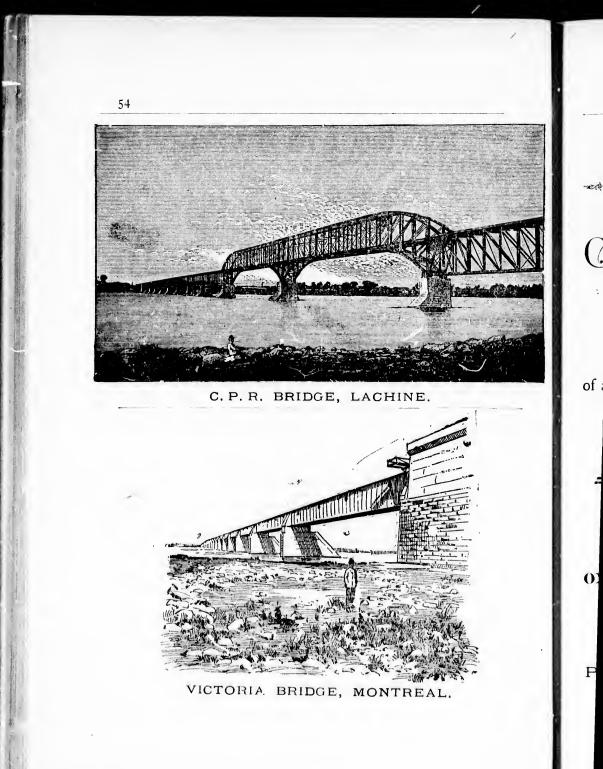
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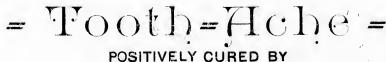
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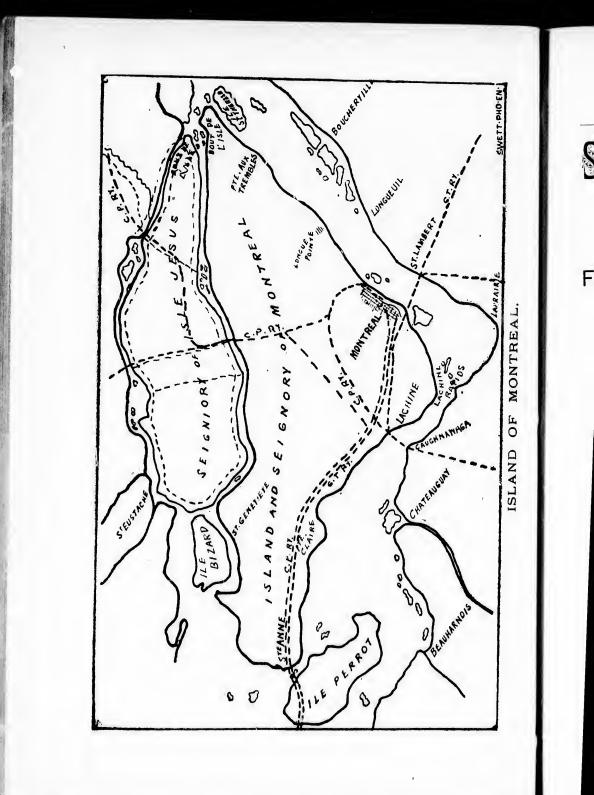
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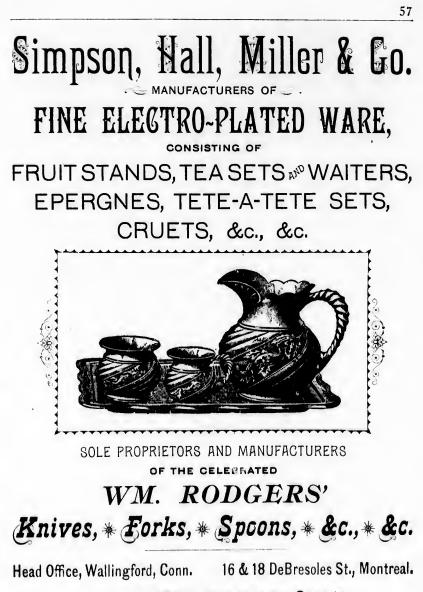
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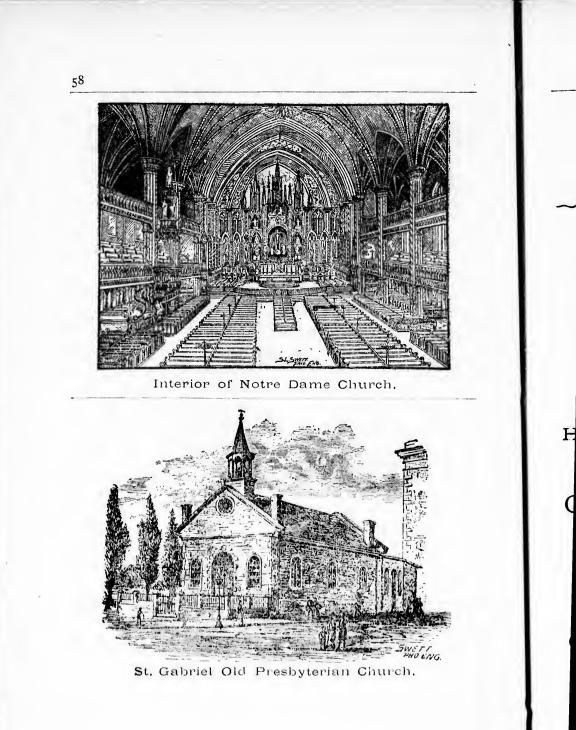
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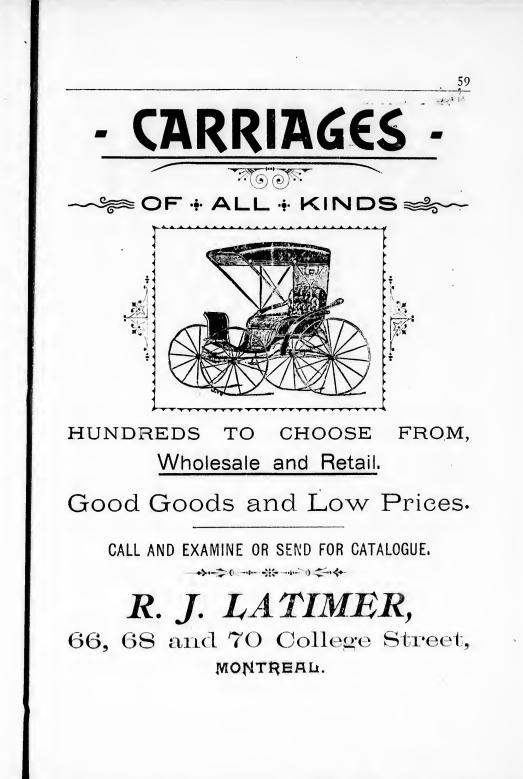


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COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STANDARD,	VALUE IN DOLLARS & CENTS,	
Austria	Florin	Silver	\$0.37.1	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
	Dollar		.96.5	
Brazil			.54.5	
	Peso		.96.5	
	Dollar		.93.5	
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	Franc.		.19.3	
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	Mark		.23.8	
	Yen		.59.7	
Tudio	Rupee of 16 annas	Silven	.44.4	
Italy	Rupee of 10 annas	Gold and Silver.	.19.3	
	Dollar		1.00.	
Mexico	Dollar	C 11 . 1 61	1.01.5	
	Florin		.38.5	
	Crown		.26.8	
	Dollar		.93.5	
Portugal	Milreis.	Gold	1.08.	
Russia	Rouble	Silver	.74.8	
Sandwich Islands	Dollar	Gold	1.00.	
	Peseta of 100 centimes.		.19.3	
	Crown		.26.8	
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
	Mahbub of 20 plastres .		.84.4	
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	.04.3	
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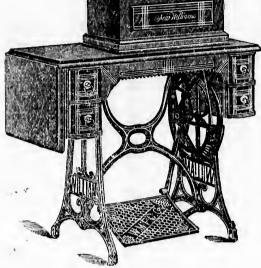


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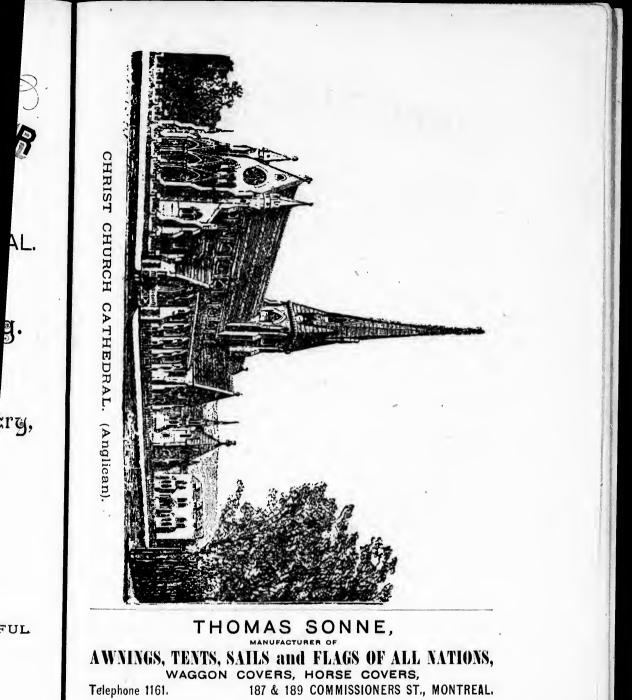
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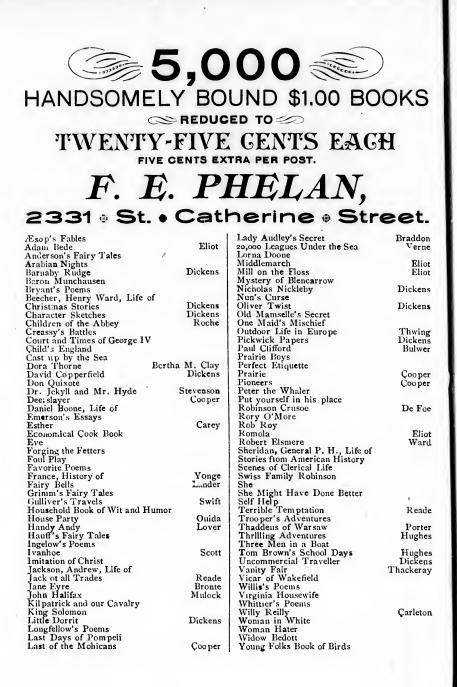
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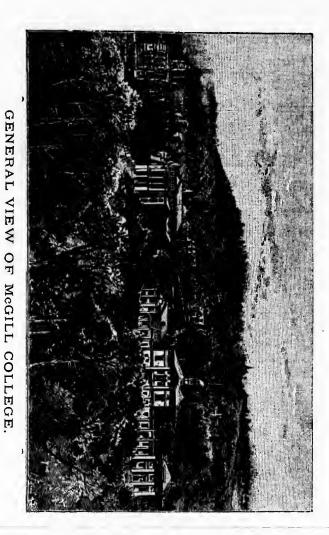
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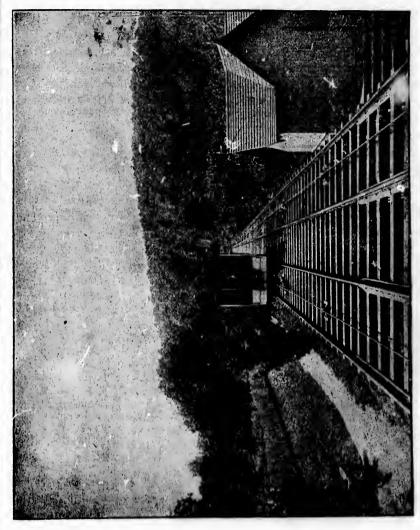
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Montreal has fifteen fire stations and 432 fire alarm boxes. The fire stations are situated as follows:—Central, on Craig street opposite the Post Office; No. 2, St. Gabriel street; No. 3, corner of Wellington and Dalhousie streets; No. 4, Chaboillez square; No. 5, St. Catherine street, near Bleury street; No. 6, corner Ontario and German streets; No. 7, Dalhousie square; No. 8, corner Craig and Gain streets; No. 9, St. Gabriel Market, Point St. Charles; No. 10, St. Catherine street, near Guy street; No. 11, corner Ontario and Beaudry streets; No. 12, Seigneurs street; No. 13, Desery street; No. 14, St. Dominique street; No. 15, Island street.

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There are fire alarm boxes at the following corners on the principal streets of the city :-- On St. James street, corner St. Peter, opposite St. Michel lane; St. Martin, Windsor, Place d'Armes Hill; on Notre Dame street, corners of Dupré, McCord, Canning, Fullum, Gale, Moreau, Frontenac, near Guy street, Bonsecours, opposite St. Lambert's Hill, St. Francois Xavier, McGill, St. Ignace, Wolfe; on Sherbrooke street, corners St. Lawrence, Mance, University, Peel, Mackay, Shaw, St. Denis; on Dorchester street, corners St. Urbain, Bleury, Union avenue, St. Elizabeth, Maisonneuve, Mansfield, St. Mark, Crescent; on St. Catherine street, corners St. Lawrence, St. Denis, McGill College avenue Mountain, Panet, Parthenais, Amherst, Papineau avenue, Fort; on Craig street, corners of Campeau, opposite St. Alexander, Little St. Antoine, Visitation, St. Lambert Hill; on St. Lawrence street, corners of Charbonneu, opposite Marie Anne, Sherbrooke and St. Catherine; on Wellington, corners of McCord and Congregation, St. Etienne and Hibernia.

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14 Cor. Vitré and Sanguinet	172
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93 " Ontario and Fullum	5
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144 " Simpson and Macgregor	
145 McTavish Street Reservoir	
148 Papineau Ave., opposite St. Rose	
Street	
151 Cor. St. Monique and Lagauchetière	
154 "Windsor and Osborne	
157 " Ontario and St. Urbain	1
162 Hibernia, opposite Knox	
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171 " St. Patrick and Napoleon	
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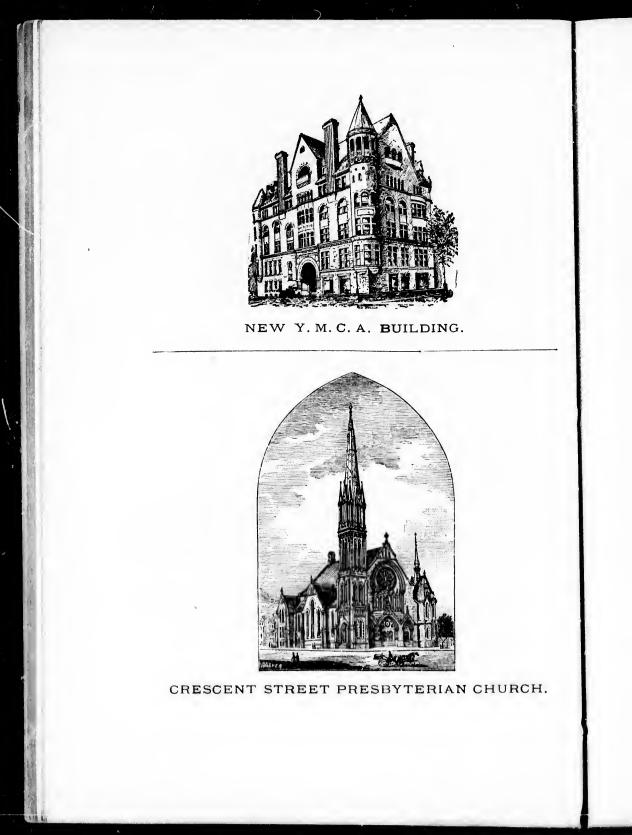
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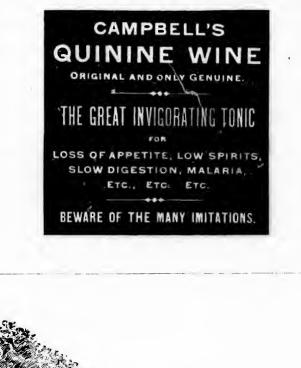
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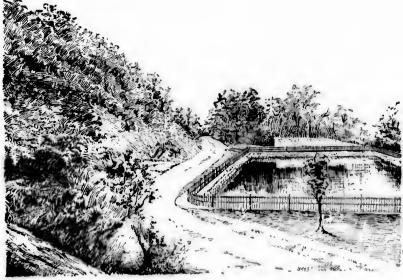
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73	" "	Magdalen and Favard
75	"	Centre and Napoleon Road
11	66	St. Hypolite and Roy
12	**	Napoleon and Cadieux
13	" "	St. Jean Baptiste and St,
•		Lawrence
214	"	St. Jean Baptiste and St.
		Denis
215	" "	Sanguinet and Rachel
218	66	Pantaléon and Marie Anne
219	66	Cadieux and Mount Royal
		Avenue
22I	Map	le, near St. Jean Baptiste
223	Cor.	Dufferin and Marie Anne
225	" "	Park and Milton Avenves
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231	St.	Paul, opposite Friponne
232		St. Louis and Berri
234	6.6	Craig and Bonsecours
236	66	Coté and Vitré
237	66	Mignonue and St. Constant
242	66	St. Claude and St. Paul
312	""	Jacques Cartier Square and
		St. Paul
313	" "	St. Paul and St. Jean Baptiste
323		St. Sulpice and Le Royer
324	Cus	tom House Square and St. Paul
341	St.	Francois Xavier, opposite St.
		acrament
414		, St. Henry and St. Maurice
415		St. Sacrament and St. Peter
421		McGill and St. Paul
423		
431		Youville and St. Peter
431	66	Grey Nun and Wellington



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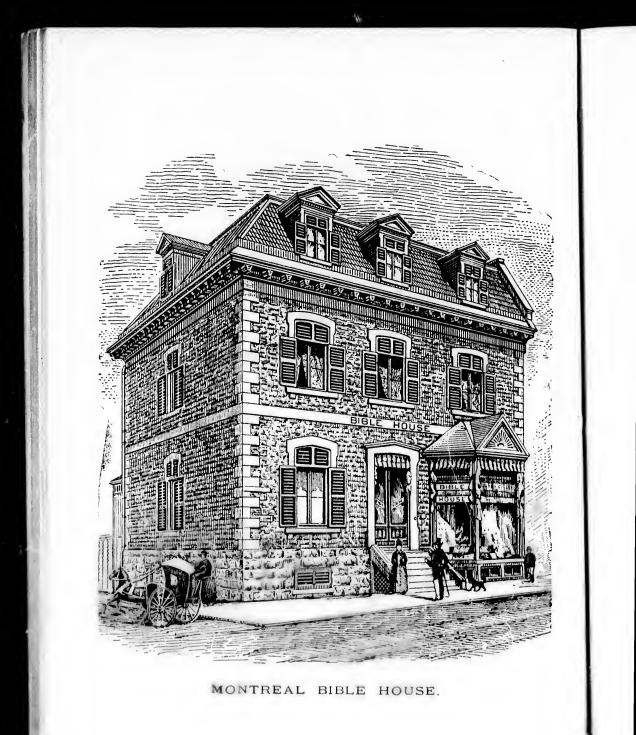


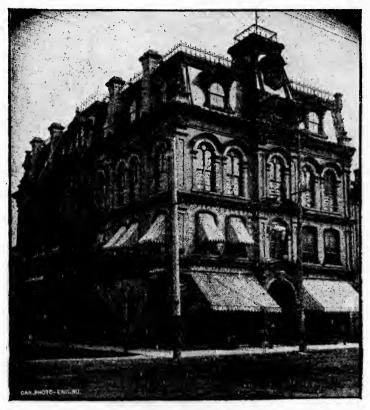




Drive in Mount Royal Park around Reservoir.

CH.



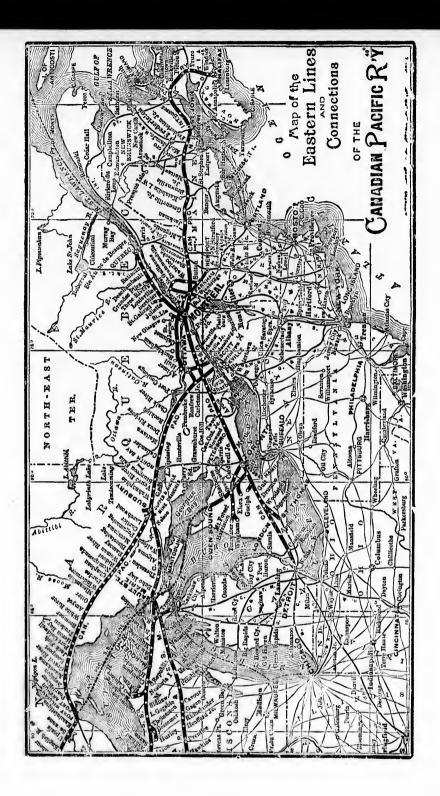


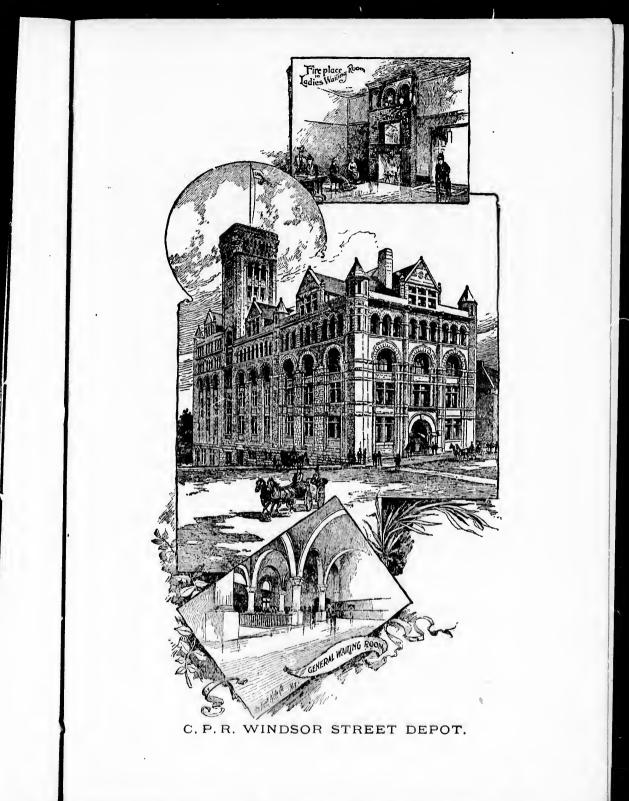
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- " Fullum and Notre Dame
- " Rubber Factory, Notre Dame
- " Panet and Craig
- " Plessis and St. Catherine
- " Wolfe and Lagauchetière
- " Montcalm and Notre Dame, and one Newspaper box
- " C.P.R. Depot and Notre Dame
- " Bonsecours and Notre Dame
- " City Hall and Notre Dame
- " Commissioners and Jacques Cartier square
- " St. Gabriel and St. James
- " Craig and St. Lawrence
- " Dorchester and St. Lawrence
- " St. Lawrence and Ontario
- " Ontario and St. Denis
- " Roy and St. Denis
- " Roy and St. Lawrence
- " Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence, and one Newspaper box
- " Sherbrooke and Autchison
- " Bleury and Ontario
- " University and Sherbrooke
- " Drummond and Sherbrooke, and one Newspaper box
- " Mountain and St. Catherine
- " Guy and St. Catherine, and one Newspaper box
- " St. Mark and St. Catherine
- " Essex Avenue and Dorchester
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- " Metcalfe and St. Catherine
- " Union Avenue and St. Catherine, and one Newspaper box
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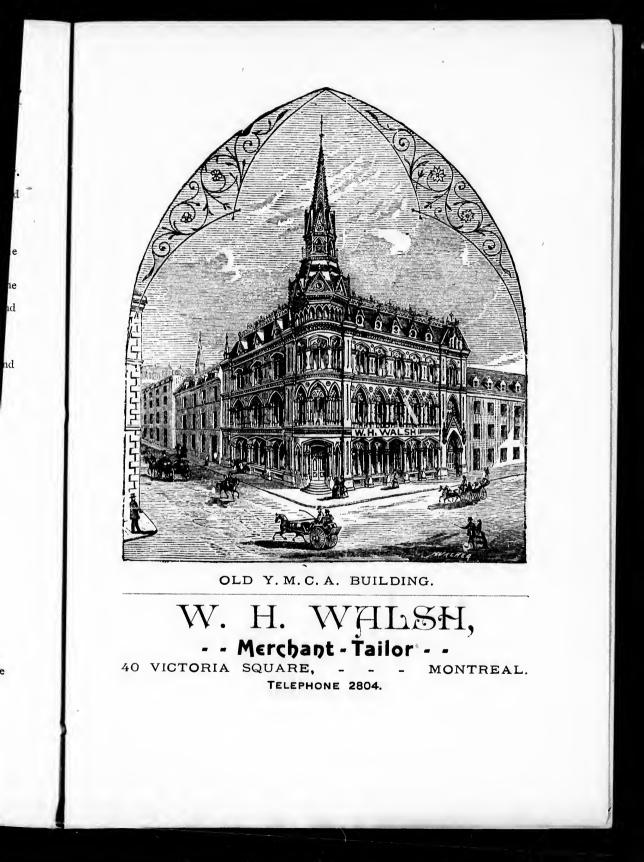
Cor. St. Patrick and St. Andrews

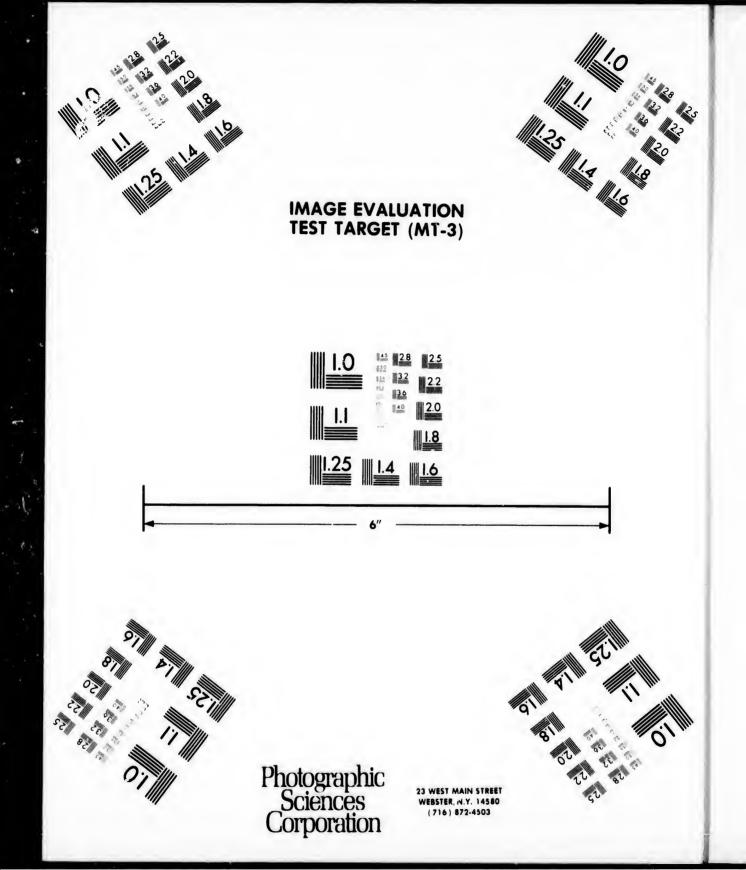
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