

ONE OF MONTREAL'S SQUARES.—VICTORIA SQUARE, LOOKING TOWARDS THE UPTOWN DISTRICT.

STATUE OF QUEEN VICTORIA IN FOREGROUND.

ern has a line running from the city now, while its main transcontinental line is approaching through a tunnel over three miles long through Mount Royal. The Grand Trunk Pacific will also be connected up before long. Many United States railroads also send their trains in over the tracks of the Canadian companies. So Montreal has unexcelled advantages, both of lake and rail, as a distributing centre, and as a result is the commercial centre of the country.

Industrially Montreal is without a peer in Canada. In addition to the advantages of transportation it has an inexhaustible supply of "white coal" to draw from. Magnificent water powers abound in the district. At present there is being delivered in the city, or in process of development, some 300,000 horse-power of electric current. This is sufficient to care for all existing demands, but when, with the growth of the city, a further supply is needed, there is a million horse-power lying ready to be bottled up in the mighty flood of the St. Lawrence.

The excellent power supply has been attracting the attention of the railroads for some time, and projects for electrifying terminals are becoming popular. The Canadian Northern tunnel and terminals will be electrically operated and the other railroads have been seriously considering the question of installing electricity.

Built chiefly of limestone, of which there is an inexhaustible supply at hand, Montreal's public and private buildings wear a look of stability, comfort and wealth. Many of its private residences, university buildings and churches are magnificent examples of architecture.

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The population, as in the case of most large cities, is very cosmopolitan, British, French, Hebrew, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Slav, all contributing their quota, with some Asiatics. The largest representation is that of the Canadian French. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are of Gallic extraction, but they and their forebears have lived in the country for centuries and have enjoyed the liberties of the British con-