

their roads, and the Dominion Car Works make all the chilled steel car wheels for the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways. It employs over 600 men. A large steel axle factory in Hochelaga employs 100 hands. Eight firms of nail and spike makers have \$2,000,000 invested in their business, and employ 1600 labourecs. There are four horse-shoe factories, five make horseshoe nails, three firms make tacks and ornamental nails, one factory makes iron piping and twelve large foundries supply fittings for stoves, fences, lamps, furnaces, pumps. Three firms manufacture safes, two steel saws, two sewing machines, six wire, four springs, two electric light and two telephone machinery, and so on in a long line the iron and steel trade could be lengthened out. Suffice it to say that fully eight thousand persons earn their bread in this industry. Brass founding is also one of the industries of Montreal and employs nearly half a million of money and about four hundred men. The sugar industry is chief among those that were revised by the National Policy. The Redpath Sugar Refining was closed, but opened again and in a few months was employing 600 or 700 persons and putting out a million and a half pounds of sugar for each year. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery is also a Montreal institution and has a capital of \$850,000 while the Redpath (or properly speaking Canadian) Sugar Refinery has a capital of \$1,000,000. Between them they control the Sugar Trade of the Dominion, the other refiners of Halifax, Moncton and Berthier being smaller concerns. Beet-root sugar making was tried during the past few years; but it was not a success. The cigar and tobacco making industry has grown to immense proportions during the past ten years, and over 1,000 persons are employed in Montreal alone in the cigar business. The tobacco is imported from the West Indies, the United States and from Indian Archipelago. There are twenty-five factories in Montreal.

The silk industry has not proved quite such a bonanza as the cigars and tobacco trade, but trunks and valises, paper hanging leather board, wholesale clothing, are all prosperous and paying.

Paper making is one of the most successful of Montreal's capital. Sought fields and parties in the city control mills in Lachute, Richmond, St. Jerome, Valleyfield and elsewhere where newspaper is turned out for newspaper offices and other departments of printing, and also for the manufacture of paper bags and wrapping paper of all kinds.

EDUCATION.

Montreal Schools have kept pace with her commercial increase. With the Catholics as early as 1535, it was religion and education first, commerce afterwards. With the Protestant English it was conquest and commerce first—religion and education afterwards. The Catholic religion means education also in a sense. The Protestants place secular education alone. The Recollet Fathers commenced the education of the Indians in 1615. Fathers Jamay, D'Olbeau, Le Caron, and Brother Duplessis, better known as Brother Pacific, were the first known teachers in Canada. They taught in St.

Maurice, Tadoussa building near No Jesuits did much methods. The R Order died in the estates were confi and founded their commenced their called St. Rapha the historian; Jea number of illustri Of the leading m ornament to the p in the Sulpician C College on the slo attended by about under many draw to it is a branch o The Polytechnic S ward of Catholic Commissioners, su Quebec, as its Sci schools establishe ported out of the The advance in th French Canadian

The Protestan more serviceable n compared with wh The Common Scho not until a compar line. To-day, Mon cities. In early da work, and some v earlier than 1853. British and Canadia Bonaventure Stree the High School, i strongest of these leading merchants to very important tant Board of Sch