

Situated on the island of Montreal, the largest of a group of islands formed by the confluence of the Ottawa with the St. Lawrence river, one thousand miles from the open sea, its position is picturesque to a degree. Behind is the beautifully-wooded Mount Royal, in front the majestic St. Lawrence, and in the distance the mountains

of northern New York. The natural beauty of the site is more than matched by its practical importance as the head of ocean navigation; as the key to and from the great interior of the Dominion, as the spot whence all traffic upon the great waterways of the country must centre, Montreal can never lose its maritime and commercial supremacy.



Notre-Dame Church.

Immediately to the west of the city has been built the Lachine canal, thus obviating the difficulties to navigation presented by the Lachine rapids. The passenger steamers "run the rapids," and this is a most exciting and indeed a never-to-be-forgotten experience enjoyed by thousands of tourists each year.

The Lachine rapids were first run by a steamer in the summer of 1840, by the side-wheeler "Ontario," afterwards known as the "Lord Sydenham."

Not only is Montreal the key to the great waterways of Canada, but it is also the chief railway centre of the Dominion.

To facilitate direct railway communication with the city, two magnificent bridges span the St. Lawrence and several connect the islands at the branches of the Ottawa river. The Victoria Jubilee Bridge, opened for traffic in 1860, by His Majesty King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, is a double-track steel open-girder bridge, with carriage-ways and foot-walks on either side of the main trusses. It is a magnificent structure, over two miles