

to Lachine can still be seen the remains of a fortified seignorial château which tradition asserts was the home of La Salle in the year 1668.

**Some Historical
Reminiscences.**

Near the Place d'Armes stood the house of Sieur du Luth, after whom the city of Duluth, in Minnesota, is named. On Notre-Dame street, west of St. Lamher Hill, was the residence of La Mothe Cadillac, who left the then little French village to proceed westward and found the now beautiful city of Detroit. A tablet on the Leeming-Miles Building erected on this spot, records this fact—The Tourists Information Bureau is in this Building. In later years such men as Washington Irving, General Montgomery, Benjamin Franklin, Arnold, Chase, Carroll and John Jacob Astor followed one after the other to Montreal, each leaving a lasting imprint in the city's history.



Old Windmill
on the Lower Lachine Road.

A little tablet at the corner of Notre-Dame and St. John streets, with the following inscription: "Forretier House. Here General Montgomery resided during the winter of 1775-6," reminds us that the city was once in the hands of our southern neighbors. Sir Guy Carleton—whose name will always be associated with the Quebec Act, 1774—won back the city for us, and since then Montreal has stood secure, though again threatened during our troubles with the great republic to the south, in 1812-15. Its growth in population has been consistent. At the time of the cession to Great Britain, the city had only a population of some 3,000; at the beginning of last century, this had increased to 12,000, and at the present time she boasts of some 350,000 inhabitants.

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