

The Ontario Bank is situated on Place d'Armes. It is in the Italian style of architecture, four stories in height, and built of Montreal limestone. The arched entrance to the bank and houses, with their masked key-stones, are bold and massive. The frontage is 50 feet; the depth 70 feet. The roof is surmounted by an ornamental iron railing.

La Banque Jacques Cartier is on the east side of Place d'Armes, and is a well-executed building in the modern French Renaissance style, four stories in height, with high mansard roof.

The Victoria Bridge was completed in 1859, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and A. M. Ross, carried out by the energy of James Hodge. The Hon. John Young, in 1847, and Mr. T. S. Keefer, in 1851, long before the English engineers came out, demonstrated the feasibility of such a bridge, and pointed out the location, which was afterwards, with slight modifications, adopted. The bridge is 9,184 feet in length. It consists of 25 tubes, supported by 24 piers and two terminal abutments. The centre tube is detached at both ends, and the double tubes are bolted together and to the piers at their inner junction, and free at their outer ends. These free ends rest upon rollers, and, as openings are left between each set of double tubes, the expansion and contraction caused by the extremes of Canadian climate are amply provided for. They are of the uniform breadth of 16 feet, and are arranged for a single track within. Their height varies from 18 feet 6 inches at the terminal tubes to 22 feet for the centre tube. The centre tube is 60 feet above the summer level of the river. Besides the openings for expansion, windows are placed in the tubes to afford light. All the spans are uniformly of 242 feet, excepting the centre, which is 330 feet. The piers are built of limestone of the same formation, taken from Point Claire, on the Island of Montreal, and Isle Lamotte, in Lake Champlain. The dimensions of the piers at the summit are 33 feet in the line of the river by 16 feet in the line of the bridge. They descend to a point 30 feet above summer level, very gradually increasing in size. At this point the masonry is extended horizontally 10 feet on the up-stream side, from whence it descends, at an angle of 45 degrees, to a point 6 feet below summer level, and thence perpendicularly to the bed of the river. The dimensions of the piers at their foundations are 92 feet by 22½ feet. The abutments are 242 feet by 34 feet at the top, and 290 feet by 92 feet at the foundation. The entrance is between high parapets of massive