

the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic Ocean. Then, too, were initiated those great religious, educational and charitable projects, the memory of which is cherished in many a hallowed spot within and without the line of the ancient walls. Then, too, was begun the crusade against intemperance among the Indians and that traffic which made them fiends, while zealous priests were striving to make them Christians. It was also the age of the *coureurs des bois*, the bushrangers, whose exploits are so romantic to read about, though they caused sorrow to many a home and were the object of many a weighty censure from the Church.

By the close of the 17th century a marked change began to be observable in the social, industrial and commercial conditions of the city. The system of government was already established and justice was regularly administered. While Colbert was in power, earnest efforts had been made to promote colonization, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and although in 1701 the entire population, even including Acadia, did not reach 20,000 souls, so many outposts had been occupied that the possibilities of development were obvious to the far-seeing statesman. Iron-works, tanneries, shipbuilding, and other industries had been started, and there was a considerable trade with the Mother Country and the West Indies. Montreal had a share in this various progress—small, indeed, compared with its relative rank as a centre of business in later generations, but still sufficient to indicate what, under favorable circumstances, it was destined to become.

The erection of the improved fortifications, the nature and extent of which have just been outlined, show to what degree the authorities had recognized its advantages. Though Quebec, in point of population, and as the metropolis and chief garrison of the colony, as well as from its readier access to visitors from Europe, took precedence during the whole period of French rule, and for a considerable time after the Cession, the situation of Montreal clearly pointed it out as the great *entrepôt* between the East and West. In that sense, the naming of Lachine (China) was one of those unconscious prophecies which are sometimes met with in the pages of history.

At the time of its occupation by the British forces it contained thirty-two streets and four lanes. Notre Dame street was then the aristocratic quarter. The parish church marked its centre. The Court house and civic offices were nearly opposite the Seminary, at the corner of St. François Xavier street. The Jesuits' establishment was nearly on the site of the present Court house. The old Bonsecours Church, which had been burned in 1754, had not yet been replaced by the new one erected in 1771-73. The Recollet church, with the adjoining monastery and garden, was conspicuous in the area between Lemoine and Notre Dame streets,—the intervening Recollet street bearing witness to the fact. The citadel stood on Dalhousie square. Not far off a portion of M. de Lery's walls remained standing until 1881, when it was removed to make room for the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. The Château de Ramezay, now occupied by Laval University, is one of the most remarkable relics of old Montreal. It was built as long ago as 1704, and was long the centre of fashion and official distinction under the *ancien régime*. It is also noteworthy as having sheltered Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll of Carrolltown, when these celebrated men came here as emissaries from Congress to allure the Canadians from their allegiance to King George.

Montreal owes its present architectural splendor very largely to devastating fires. Both before and after the capitulation, it was often the scene of holocausts that