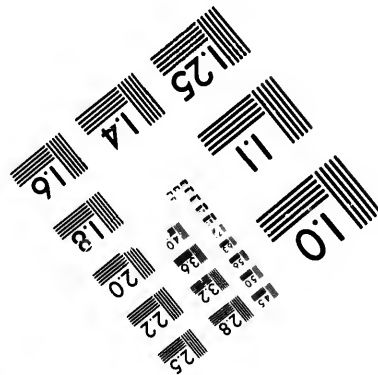
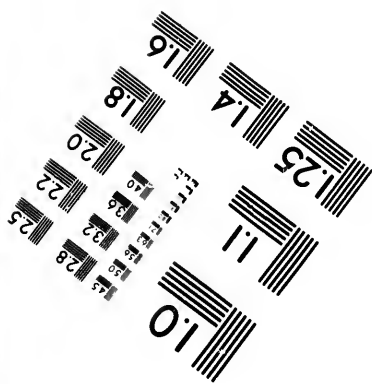
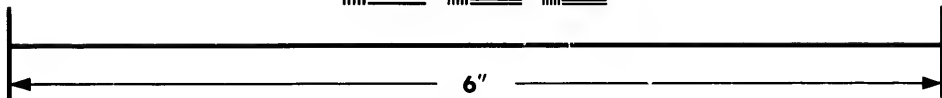
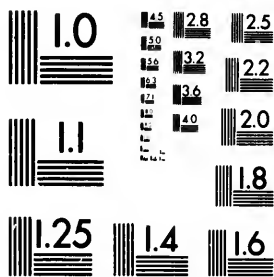


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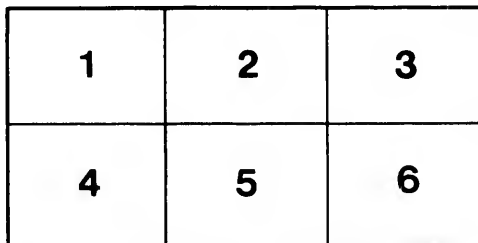
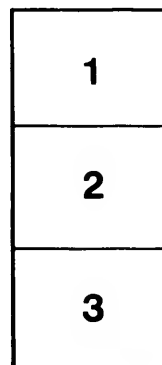
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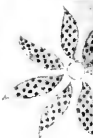
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American Public Health Association

22ND MEETING
MONTREAL P.Q.
September 1894



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J. L. Lahey

- - AMERICAN - -

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION,

MONTREAL MEETING, 1894.

HAND BOOK,

FOR THE USE OF

MEMBERS ^{and} VISITORS.

BLONDE
SAMPSON

PUBLISHED BY THE LOCAL COMMITTEE,

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

MONTREAL,

SEPTEMBER 25th, 26th, 27th ^{AND} 28th, 1894.



The regular Sessions will be in Association Hall,
Young - Mens' - Christian - Association - Building,
Dominion Square, opposite the Windsor Hotel.

The formal opening will take place on Tuesday evening, at the Windsor Hall, (adjoining Windsor Hotel.)

A programme will be issued daily giving full particulars about the proceedings of each session.

54285

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FOR 1893-1894.



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Province of Quebec, discovered by Jacques-Cartier in 1534, is the oldest of the seven provinces of Canada. In 1840 the province of Quebec, then called Lower Canada, and the Province of Ontario, then called Upper Canada, up to that time separate colonies, were united under one Government. In 1867 the colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick were annexed and the Dominion of Canada formed as a federation of four provinces. To this Manitoba and the North West Territory were added in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873.

Quebec has been made famous by the long struggle (lasting nearly a century) between the French and the English for supremacy on the continent of America, ending with the ultimate success of England in 1760, after heroic deeds of arms on both sides, for which the names of Montcalm and Levis for the French, and Wolfe and Amherst for the English, will always be proudly recalled. The cession to England was definitively ratified in 1763 by the treaty of Paris which guaranteed to the French their laws, language, and religion.

The Province is ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor representing the Queen, a legislative council of 24 members nominated by the provincial ministry, and a legislative assembly of 73 members elected by the people, the Capital being situated at Quebec.

The population of the Province is 1,562,000, of whom 80 per cent are of French descent. Its area is 188,900 square miles.

It may be mentioned that the Provincial Government is charged with the regulation of all sanitary matters, with the exception of those relating to external quarantine and adulteration of foods, which, from their relations with commercial affairs, remain under the control of the Dominion Government.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

The city of Montreal, originally called *Ville-Marie* by its founder, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, took its origin in a small settlement of less than fifty colonists established in May 1642 upon the present site of the Custom House. Several Indian settlements however already existed, within the area of the present city limits, when Jacques-Cartier in 1535 landed at the Indian village of Hochelaga which now forms one of the wards of the City.

The early history of Montreal is closely bound up with the warfare of the Indians tribes. The French colonists and their leaders sided with the Hurons in their struggles against the Iroquois whose fierce attacks at times threatened to exterminate the little settlement of Montreal, which being situated near the Iroquois territory formed a favourite point of attack. The heroism and devotion of the missionaries, the tact of the military leaders in securing support from the Indians, in the absence of effective assistance from France, and the enterprise and daring of the colonists throughout this trying period are well known to history. After fifty years of this warfare, the Iroquois were finally subdued, and Montreal rapidly became a thriving centre of trade, and at the same time an important French strategic post in the warfare with the English colonies to the south.

In 1722 Montreal was regularly fortified, the citadel being placed upon what is now Dalhousie Square, while the present Champ de Mars formed the parade ground.

After the capture of Quebec in 1759, the town of Montreal was surrounded by English troops and capitulated in 1760. From this time on, the city was not the seat of any important military operations, although in 1775 it was temporarily occupied, and in the war of 1812, it was threatened by invading armies.

A large number of spots of historic interest have been identified in the business portion of the city, and thanks to the efforts of the Montreal Antiquarian Society, have been marked with tablets which serve to recall many events of these early

days. While the cessation of warfare marks the commencement of the prosperity of the city, its history since then, like that of most thriving business towns, is devoid of romance.

The population was 107,000 in 1871 and 177,000 in 1881. The present population of the city is 240,000. Montreal is now the head of ocean navigation in Canada, besides being the principal Canadian centre of trade and manufactures, and the headquarters of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway systems.

The POST OFFICE, a gray stone building of modern architecture situated in the business portion of the city, at the corner of St. James and St. François Xavier Streets.

The COURT HOUSE. This building is situated on Notre Dame Street, close to Jacques-Cartier Square. It is an imposing structure of grey limestone, surmounted by a dome in which the advocates' library is placed.

The CITY HALL. A large grey stone building situated beside the Court House, the architecture of which is of the French style with a central pavillion. It contains all the municipal offices and departments, including the Local Board of Health.

The CUSTOM HOUSE, situated on the river front, on a piece of land formerly called Pointe à Allières, where Champlain, the founder of Quebec, first landed, and Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal, assisted at the first mass. A column has been erected marking the place. The building is triangular in form facing on three streets.

THE BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING. A large red sandstone building, situated on St. Nicholas Street, and completed in 1893. The Corn Exchange and Stock Exchange have their offices here.

DRILL HALL—On Craig Street, opposite the Champ de Mars, the headquarters of the City Battalions.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, upon Park Avenue and Mount Royal Avenue. Used as a Fair Ground. At the time of the small-pox epidemic, in 1885, some of the buildings were employed for hospital purposes.

CHATEAU DE RAMESAY (Opposite the City Hall).— This old building, once the residence of French Governors, is one of the landmarks of the city, having been built in 1704 by Chevalier de Ramesay. Formerly this chateau was in the most fashionable part of the city and adjoining it were the residences of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, the Comte de Contrecoeur, the Comte d'Eschambault, the Comte de Beaujeu, and other French noblemen of the period. When the revolutionary army occupied Montreal in 1775, General Worster and Benjamin Franklin were quartered in this building. The land lately has been purchased by the City from the Provincial Government with the intention of placing in it a public library and museum, a large part of the expense having been borne by the Montreal Antiquarian Society.

THE SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE is the large building which adjoins Notre Dame Church part of which was erected in 1657. In the original building there is an old clock deserving notice. This is the head office of the Sulpicians in this Province and the residence of their Superior.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A handsome brick building upon Dominion Square corner of Dorchester Street, contains in addition to the meeting rooms, a library and reading room, a gymnasium and a swimming bath.

THE FRASER INSTITUTE, Corner University and Dorchester Streets, contains a public library, bequeathed by the city, and open to the public every day.

The NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 32 University Street. The society was organized in 1827 and removed to its present building in 1858. On the ground floor is a lecture room and a library and on the upper flat a good natural history collection and a museum.

The ART GALLERY, Phillips Square, is under the direction of the Art Association, incorporated in 1860. Recently, the buildings have been considerably enlarged and a number of works of art added to the collection.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS GALLERY—Situated on Notre Dame Street, No. 1666 near Place d'Armes, where some valuable pictures are on exhibition. The Society has been founded to disseminate the taste for Art and make the works of artists popular.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE at Point St. Charles, on the Grand Trunk Railway. Built by Jas. Hodges, in 1859, from designs by Robert Stephenson. The bridge is 9,148 feet long, and is of the tubular pattern, though recently slits have been cut in the roof along the whole length to afford light and ventilation. The tubes contain 8,250 tons of iron, and there are three million cubic feet of masonry in the piers and abutments which have to resist an immense pressure from the enormous masses of ice piled against them by a current running 7 miles an hour. The total cost was \$6,300,000. Near the entrance of the bridge is an enormous block of stone, erected to the memory of 4,000 victims of ship fever in 1849.

ST. JAMES CLUB, 831 Dorchester St, corner of University.

CLUB CANADIEN, 350 Lagauchetiere Street.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, 57 Beaver Hall Hill.

CITY CLUB, St. James Street.

CLUB ST. DENIS, 88 St. Denis Street.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB. 28 Cathcart Street.

FOREST AND STREAM CLUB, Dorval.

ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB, Dorval.

ROYAL MONTREAL GOLF CLUB, Park Avenue.

MONTREAL HUNT CLUB, 403 Delorimier Avenue, comprises, besides the kennels and stables, a very comfortable club house.

MONTREAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. The club ground and gymnasium are on Mansfield Street. The athletic grounds where lacrosse matches are played, are at Cote St. Antoine, and the club house is at Cote des Neiges.

Among the principal RESIDENTIAL STREETS of Montreal may be mentioned: Sherbrooke, St. Denis, Cherrier, St. Louis Square, St. Hubert, Berri, Pine Avenue, University (north,) Peel, Stanley (north,) Drummond, McTavish, McGregor, Simpson, Redpath, Bishop, Crescent, Dorchester (west.)

The locality in which the principal WHOLESale BUSInESS HOUSES are situated lies between the river front and Notre Dame Street from Bonsecours Market to McGill Street.

For RETAIL BUSINESS, the following streets are the most frequented: Notre Dame (from Dalhousie Square to Chaboillez Square,) St. Lawrence Main Street, Bleury (between Craig and St. Catherine Streets,) St. James, from Bonaventure Station to Place d'Armes, St. Catherine east, (between St. Denis and Amherst) and west (between Philips Square and Guy Street,) Ontario Street (from St Hubert to Papineau.)

The NOTRE DAME PARISH CHURCH. This church the largest in the city, is erected opposite Place d'Armes Square. It is built in the Gothic style and can easily accommodate 10,000 persons. Its towers are 227 feet high, the western one being provided with an elevator. From the top of it, visitors can have a broad view of the city and country around. Half way up in this tower is *Le Bourdon*, the largest bell in America, weighing 29,400 lbs.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, situated on St. Catherine Street. It stands as a monument of gothic architecture and is remarkable for the unity and beauty of its style. Its spire, all in stone, is 224 feet. The decorations of the interior are very attractive. The capitals of the columns are nicely carved in imitation of different Canadian plants.

The CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—This cathedral, which is now nearly completed, is situated on Dominion Square. It is built on the same plan, but on a smaller scale, as St. Peter's at Rome. The interior, though unfinished, is still enough advanced to give an idea of the decorations. The total length is 330 feet, and the dome has a height of 250 feet. The total cost of this building, when completed, will be over \$1,000,000.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. This church, of recent construction, is situated on St. Catherine Street. It is built in red sand stone, ornamented with yellow free stone. The exterior appearance of the building is striking and its style of architecture attractive. The carved ornamentations on the facade are designed in very good taste and well executed. The interior is remarkable for the beauty and choice of the wood work.

The **JESUITS CHURCH**, situated on Bleury Street, is built from the plan of St. Marie Majeure in Rome, and frescoed and decorated in Roman style. The altars, which have been lately built anew are particularly attractive in their style of architecture and decoration.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—the oldest Protestant church in Montreal, built in 1792, is a picturesque antique looking building, situated on St. Gabriel Street, adjoining the Champ de Mars. It is not now used as a church.

NOTRE DAME DE BONSECOURS.—The present church was erected in 1771, on the site of a church established by Sister Marguerite Bourgeois in 1673 and destroyed by fire in 1754. The church was of a curious style of architecture peculiar to Normandy, but recently has been enlarged and modernized in a manner departing considerably from the original design.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, situated upon Lagauchetiere Street, will seat 5,000 people. It is the church of the Irish Catholics.

MCGILL COLLEGE—In 1813 James McGill, a Montreal merchant, bequeathed land and a large sum of money to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of learning. In 1821 a charter was obtained, but until 1856 the medical faculty was the only one actively engaged in university teaching. At present, there are faculties in Arts (including the Donalds special course for women), Medicine, Applied Science, Law and Veterinary Medicine with affiliated theological colleges representing different Protestant denominations. The College grounds are situated on Sherbrooke Street, between University and McTavish Streets. Within the past

his church, few years, the generous donations of friends of the University have led to the erection of a number of fine new buildings, the Redpath Museum, Redpath Library, the Workman Building for Mechanical Sciences, the McDonald Engineering Building, the McDonald Physics Building, the recently enlarged building of the Medical Faculty and the Botanical Gardens at Cote des Neiges being well worth visiting.

Street, is LAVAL UNIVERSITY is the only Catholic University in Montreal, being a fusion of the old Victoria Medical School and the Montreal Branch of Quebec Laval University. A University building is at present in course of erection on St. Denis Street, near St. Catherine Street, where the law and medical faculties will have their quarters.

g build- BISHOP'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL, on Ontario Street, corner of Mance Street, and occupied by the Medical Faculty. The Theological and Art Faculties of this University are at Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke. This college has a fine museum and laboratories and a library.

church THE MONTREAL COLLEGE.—Forms an imposing group of buildings on Sherbrooke Street, west of Guy Street, at the foot of the mountain. In the Seminary a theological training is given to those preparing themselves for priesthood. In the college, students follow a classical course. Higher up on the mountain is the College for the study of philosophy. Near Sherbrooke Street, in front of the Seminary, can be seen two towers, relics of an old fort where schools were opened for the instruction of the Indians, in the early days of the colony, by priests of the Order of St. Sulpice.

Irish ST. MARY'S COLLEGE now annexed to the Church of the Gesu on Bleury St. is carried on by the Jesuits fathers. It was founded in the year 1848 and removed to the present building in 1855, which was remodeled and enlarged in 1893. Nearly 400 pupils attend the college, which possesses a museum, two laboratories and three libraries.

THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL is situated on a lot of land called the Plateau between Ste. Catherine and Ontario Streets, near St. Urbain Street, Main entrance No. 1999 St. Catherine Street. This is a school for the special training of students in engineering; it is provided with museums and laboratories for the practical teaching of all the different branches of these studies. Annexed to this school in the same building is the Commercial Academy under the control of the Catholic School Commissioners.

HIGH SCHOOL, Peel Street. A large brick building completed in 1892 and replacing the former building which was destroyed by fire in 1890. It is provided with the Smead and Dowd system of heating and ventilation.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS.—A large building, situated on Sherbrooke Street between German and Sanguinet Streets. It is a commercial college under the direction of the Friars of the Christian Schools, attended by a great many pupils. It is provided with a museum, a library and a laboratory for the study of practical sciences.

The SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. This order of religious Ladies founded in 1653 by Marguerite Bourgeois for the education of girls has now a large number of establishments. The three principal ones are: the Villa-Maria Convent, at Notre Dames des Graces, where also was the newly-built mother house which was burnt in 1893; the Mont Ste. Marie Convent on Guy Street, and the old establishment on St. Jean Baptiste Street, where for 200 years was the seat of the community.

The LADIES' OF THE SACRED HEART have two large institutions for the instruction of young ladies, one situated at Sault-au-Recollet, near the city, and the other recently built, which is being now completed, on St. Alexander Street.

The HOCHELAGA CONVENT, an educational institution carried on by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, is situated on Notre Dame Street East. This is also the mother house of the order. It is a very extensive building, of a pleasing style of architecture.

THE JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL is an establishment of the Provincial Government for the practical training of teachers for the catholic public schools. It occupies a very handsome grey lime stone building on Sherbrooke Street east near Logan Park.

MCGILL NORMAL SCHOOL, Belmont Street, under the direction of McGill College for the training of teachers.

GREY NUNS FOUNDLING ASYLUM—A very large grey stone building situated on Guy Street between St. Catherine and Dorchester Streets. The order of the Grey Nuns was founded in 1737 by a Canadian lady, the widow of M. de Youville, to specially take care of foundling children, but now the institution receives, besides orphans, the aged and the infirm. Out of the 1500 inmates annually received in this institution about half are foundlings.

INFANTS SCHOOL AND INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND CHILDREN St. Catherine Street.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Sherbrooke Street.

ASILE DE LA PROVIDENCE St. Catherine Street.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND MUTE, St. Denis Street.

HOSPICE DE LA PROVIDENCE, Mignonne Street.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE, Dorchester Street, near Bleury.

MACKAY INSTITUTE FOR PROTESTANT DEAF MUTES

MONTREAL DISPENSARY, 135 St. Antoine Street.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE, 31 Berthelet Street.

PROTESTANT INFANTS' HOME, 508 Guy Street.

PROTESTANT MONTREAL FOUNDLING ASYLUM, Argyle Avenue.

HERVEY INSTITUTE, Mountain Street.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK—Covers 430 acres and was acquired by the city in 1874. Has been laid out under the direction of Mr. Frederic Olmstead. The various roads and pathways have been so arranged as not to interfere with the natural wildness of the Park or give it an artificial appearance. The top of the mountain is most readily reached by the Inclined Railway on Park Avenue or by carriage, though it also forms a pleasant walk, ascending by Peel Street. A good view of the city, the river, and almost the entire island of Montreal, with the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers surrounding it can be obtained from the summit, while the Laurentian Range, Belœil, Shefford and Orford Mountains, as well as the Adirondacks and Green Mountains, can also be seen.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND—Called after Helène Boullé, wife of Champlain, was opened a few years ago as a public park. It is beautifully wooded and offers an excellent view of the city and harbour. It has been used as a military depot, and the port and barracks form the headquarters of the Montreal Garrison Artillery and Montreal Field Battery. There is a public swimming bath in the island under the City control. The Montreal Swimming Club has also its quarters at the east end of the island.

VIGER SQUARE, on Craig Street, extending from St. Denis to St. André Street, is partly laid out as a park and garden, and is the largest public square in Montreal.

CHAMP DE MARS—Between Craig Street and the Court House and City Hall, opposite the Drill Hall. This piece of land, 240 yards long, has been used for the drilling of troops for the past 150 years.

DOMINION SQUARE, surrounded by the Catholic Cathedral, St. George's Church, the Young Men's Christian Association Building, the Windsor Hotel and the Windsor Station. A statue of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, is being erected there, and two Russian guns captured at Sebastopol are also to be seen.

VICTORIA SQUARE—Situated between McGill Street and the foot of Beaver Hall Hill, where there is a large bronze statue of Queen Victoria by Marshall Wood.

ST. LOUIS SQUARE, Situated on St. Denis Street, a little above Sherbrooke Street. The basin occupying the middle of the square was formerly the reservoir supplying the eastern part of the city.

PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE—A small square, situated opposite Notre Dame Church. Facing it are also the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Insurance and the New York Life Insurance Buildings. A bronze statue of Maisonneuve by Phillipe Hebert is to be erected in the centre of this square.

JACQUES-CARTIER SQUARE—Opposite the City Hall. A column of Nelson, erected in 1808 by the merchants of Montreal shortly after his death at the Battle of Trafalgar, is placed on the upper part of this square.

PAPINEAU SQUARE, upon Craig Street, and BELLE-RIVE PARK, on Notre Dame Street in the eastern part of the city, are both in one of the manufacturing districts of the city.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC has its quarters in the Provincial Government building at No 76 St. Gabriel Street, opposite the west end of the Champ de Mars. It was established in August 1887 and is composed of seven members, of whom one is President, and a Secretary. There are also attached to the Board, an Inspector of Health, a Bacteriologist, a Chemist, and a Recorder of Statistics.

The LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH has existed since the year of 1840. In 1876 its duties were better defined under the direction of the Mayor, who was a physician. During the

time of the small-pox epidemic in 1885-86, the Board was remodelled and the staff increased. At present, it is composed of a health committee of seven aldermen and an executive staff consisting of a medical officer of health, a sanitary engineer, a secretary, 3 public vaccinators, 2 veterinary surgeons in charge of milk inspection, a sergeant and 16 sanitary policemen, 4 meat inspectors, an accountant and six clerks. In addition, there is a special department for the removal of garbage.

WATER-WORKS—The city water supply is obtained from the St. Lawrence river: the intake being placed on the south shore of the Island of Montreal, one mile above the Lachine Rapids. The water is conducted by means of an open aqueduct to a settling basin of 23 million gallons capacity, placed at the pumping Station in Point St. Charles. The pumping is done partly by water power and partly by steam, and 18 million gallons per day, or about 60 gallons per head of the population is the average consumption.

The lower reservoir is situated on McTavish street near the mountain, 204 feet above the river, and has a capacity of 35 million gallons. From this, water is pumped to the upper reservoir, a small basin situated upon the mountain side, 200 feet higher, and containing 1½ million gallons, used to supply the higher parts of the city, and to furnish extra pressure to the fire hydrants. The total cost of the city water works to date has been six million dollars. Although the intake is fifteen miles below the point where the Ottawa river enters the St. Lawrence, their waters do not mingle, and the city water, though taken from the St. Lawrence really comes from the Ottawa, except during the mid-winter months when an ice jam forms at the foot of the Cascade Rapids and forces the Ottawa river into the channels north of the Island of Montreal.

At the **WEST END ABATTOIR**, situated in Cote St. Paul there are killed yearly 90,000 head, and at the **EAST END ABATTOIR**, situated in Hochelaga, 80,000 head are slaughtered. Both these abattoirs are situated in the outskirts of the city, and are under the supervision of the Local Board of Health.

THE BONSECOURS MARKET—On St. Paul Street, near Jacques-Cartier Square, should be visited on a Tuesday or Friday morning. The *habitants* from the surrounding country crowd the halls and fill the surrounding squares with their carts of various market commodities. Numerous curious indigenous articles, homespun clothing, wooden shoes, knickknacks, &c., are also offered for sale, and the scene is one highly characteristic of peasant life in Lower Canada.

GARBAGE INCINERATOR, situated on the Gregory Farm at Point St. Charles, is reached by Wellington and Centre Street Cars. This incinerator, built on the Thackeray system, is calculated to burn 150 tons of garbage per day and consists of a 12 celled furnace. The chimney is 186 feet high and furnished with a 7 feet flue. It is proposed to use the heat generated for furnishing electric light and power.

NIGHT SOIL INCINERATOR, situated 3 miles beyond the city limits, is reached by the Back River Electric Cars. About 500 to 1000 cubic feet of night soil are daily dried and burned by means of a coal furnace.

SEWAGE PUMPING STATIONS, situated on Mill Street in the western, and on Craig Street in the eastern part of the city. During the spring floods, the high level of the river prevents the out-flow from the main sewers. To avoid this, intercepting sewers and pumping stations have been established. This arrangement has effectually prevented periodical flooding of the cellars which formerly occurred in a large portion of the city.

Two public bathing establishments are worth visiting: **THE TURKISH BATHS INSTITUTE**, 140 St. Monique Street, an establishment where hydropathic and massage treatment is carried out; these baths are opened from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. A large swimming bath has been erected in an annexed building.

THE LAURENTIAN BATHS, on Craig Street corner of Beaudry, there is in this establishment also a swimming tank together with Turkish baths; the water used in these baths is obtained from an artesian well which furnishes 40,000 gallons per day; it is opened from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

HOSPITALS. All the hospitals in Montreal receive sick persons irrespective of their creed or nationality, and all are equally open to the students of any medical school.

The following are the chief hospitals :

The **HOTEL DIEU** (350 beds), the oldest hospital in Montreal, was founded in 1644 by Mademoiselle Mance. The original site was on St. Paul Street, and the present building at the head of St. Famille Street was completed in 1861. The hospital is in charge of the nuns of the *Religieuses hospitalières de St. Joseph*.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, 446 Dorchester Street, (200 beds), was founded in 1822 and sustained by public subscriptions, which have also been supplemented by liberal endowments. Recently, the hospital has been enlarged by the building of the Greenshield and the Campbell wings for the treatment of surgical cases, and the whole of the older portion of the building is at present being remodelled. By arrangement with the city, cases of fever are treated in a separate building. The hospital was the first to establish an ambulance service in Montreal, and also the first to establish a training school for nurses.

L'HOPITAL NOTRE DAME—(125 beds.) Founded in 1880 and incorporated as a general hospital. This hospital has as yet no endowment and depends entirely on public charity to meet the daily expenses. The management and the nursing are entrusted to the Grey Nuns, under the control of a medical board and a board of laymen directors, assisted by a council of lady patronesses.

WESTERN HOSPITAL, (50 beds), 1251 Dorchester Street, was founded by Major Mills in 1875. Though originally used exclusively for treating female patients and as a maternity hospital it has been transformed into a general hospital. The hospital is in charge of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College.

The **ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL** (250 beds) is situated on Pine Avenue, at the head of University Street. It was founded in 1887 by Lord Mount Stephens and Sir Donald Smith,

each contributing half a million dollars, and was opened in January, 1894. Very complete lecture theaters and laboratories form a special feature of this Hospital, the pathological, laboratory, which occupies a separate building, being probably the finest in America.

HOSPICE DE LA MISERICORDE, or the **FRENCH MATERNITY**, 554 Dorchester Street, is under the control of the Nuns of the Mercy. Over 300 cases are annually cared for in this maternity.

THE MONTREAL MATERNITY, 93 St. Urbain Street, (50 beds), founded by the Medical Faculty of McGill College to give practical instruction to medical students.

The **CIVIC SMALL-POX HOSPITAL**, on Moreau Street, built in 1886, after the severe Small-pox epidemic of the previous year. It is reached by Ontario Street and can accommodate 120 patients. Near the hospital, is a steam disinfecting station where a Geneste-Herschler cylinder has been placed. Steps are now being taken by the city to build two new Fever Hospitals.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—This line has two stations in Montreal: The Windsor Station, containing the head offices, on Dominion Square, from which trains leave for Halifax, Toronto, Boston, &c., and the Dalhousie Square Station on Notre Dame Street for the routes to Quebec, Ottawa and Winnipeg. This station is built on the site of the old citadel. The workshops of the Company are on Delorimier Avenue.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY STATION—Situated on St. James Street, near Windsor Street. It is a red brick building, completed in 1890, reached by the Windsor Street cars. In addition to the Grand Trunk service, this station forms the terminus of the Central Vermont, the Delaware & Hudson, the Canada Atlantic, and the Adirondack Railways. The head offices and railway works of the Company are situated at Point St. Charles.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY—A convenient and economical way of seeing the city is by means of the electric cars. All the Street Railway lines in Montreal are under control of one company and transfer ticket to points which cannot be reached directly by one route are furnished to passengers by the conductors without extra charge.

THE PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY—Cars run every half hour to Outremont and Cote des Neiges, starting from corner of Craig and Bleury Streets, going up Park Avenue; and also to Sault-au-Recollet, leaving from the same point.

THEATRES—Academy of Music, Victoria Street; Queen's Theatre, St. Catherine Street, corner of University, Le Theatre Français, St. Catherine and St. Dominique Streets; Royal Theatre, Coté Street: Sohmer Park and Menagerie, Notre Dame Street, corner Panet Street, Windsor Hall, Dominion Square.

HOTELS.—The leading hotels are: the Windsor, on Dominion Square; the St. Lawrence Hall, near the Post Office; the Queen's Hotel, near G.T. Ry. station, and the Balmoral Hotel, on Notre Dame Street, west of McGill Street.

DRIVES.—The drives through the Mountain Park, along the Lower Lachine Road, to Cote St. Antoine, where the ruins of the beautiful Villa Maria Convent can be seen, are all favorites with visitors. To those who wish to go further, a drive to Dorval or Longue Pointe may be recommended.

LACHINE is reached by Grand Trunk Railway to the wharf, returning by boat and shooting the Rapids.

The **LACHINE BRIDGE**, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, built in 1887. This bridge is built on the modern cantilever principle and its graceful appearance makes it difficult for one to realize the enormous strength and weight of material which enable it to withstand the pressure of the ice.

LONGUE POINTE LUNATIC ASYLUM, 4 miles below Montreal, reached by Notre Dame Street, with 1,500 inmates. The old building, which was six stories high, was destroyed by fire in

1890 and many lives lost. The present temporary hospital has been erected on the same site on the pavilion plan.

VERDUN ASYLUM, situated on the Lower Lachine road, near the Rapids, about 4 miles from the city, is the Protestant asylum for the insane. A brick building, completed in 1889. Accommodates 400 inmates. Largely supported by voluntary contributions.

At the back of the mountain are the MOUNT ROYAL PROTESTANT CEMETERY and the COTE DES NEIGES CATHOLIC CEMETERY. Both cemeteries are pleasingly situated and tastefully laid out.

For those who take part in the Excursion to the ST. LAWRENCE QUARANTINE STATION at GROSSE ILE, the following notes may be useful :

In leaving the wharf a good view can be obtained of the City, the harbour, and the Victoria Bridge. On the voyage down the river the village of Longue-Pointe, with its insane asylum, is passed 4 miles below Montreal. The parishes of Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Verchères and Contrecoeur on the south bank, and those of Repentigny, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie and Berthier on the north bank, are then passed in succession, their names, it will be noted, being those of noble families of the old French regime. At 45 miles below Montreal is the town of SOREL, (population 7,000) situated at the mouth of the Richelieu River. Lower down the river, after passing through Lake St. Peter is the city of TROIS RIVIERES, (population 8,700) one of the oldest settlements in Canada, having been founded by LaViolette, eight years earlier than Montreal. It is situated on the north bank, about midway between Montreal and Quebec, and was occupied by Montgomery in 1775.

On nearing Quebec, the village of Sillery and Spencerwood, the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and then the Plains of Abraham, the scene of the decisive battle in the conquest of Canada by Wolfe in 1759, are passed on the left hand.

QUEBEC, (population 67,000) the oldest city of the Province and the second in size, was founded by Champlain in 1608. The city is of great interest to tourists on account of its picturesque appearance and historic souvenirs. Among the things which attract attention are the old ramparts and Martello towers, the Citadel, the Catholic Basilica and the Anglican Cathedral, the Dufferin Terrace, the Parliament Buildings, the Grand Battery, Laval University, Montcalm's Headquarters, the Church of Notre Dame de la Victoire, (lower town), etc. On the Princess Louise embankment are the sheds where the emigrants land, and a branch of the Grosse Ile disinfecting station.

Among monuments of historical interest which can be seen are that of "Wolfe and Montcalm" erected in the Governor's Garden, another in memory of Wolfe erected upon the spot where he fell on the Plains of Abraham and the "Monument des Braves" erected on the Ste. Foye road in memory of those who fell on both sides at the time of the capture of Quebec. On the cliff overhanging the lower town can be seen an inscription marking the spot where the American general Montgomery fell during the attack of Quebec in 1775.

Interesting drives can be taken in the neighborhood to Beauport, (where there is an insane asylum with 1,200 hundred inmates,) Montmorency Falls, the Cap Rouge, the St. Louis and the Ste. Foye roads, the Indian village of Lorette, and Lake St. Charles where Quebec takes its water supply.

The leading hotels of the ancient capital are the *Chateau Frontenac*, the *St. Louis Hotel*, the *Victoria* and the *Florence*.

Opposite Quebec, is the town of LEVIS (population 7,200) the heights above which are strongly fortified.

On leaving Quebec, the Falls of Montmorency (240 feet high) can be seen to the north, and then the ISLAND of ORLEANS. After passing this, Cape Tourmente is seen and a good view is obtained of the LAURENTIAN RANGE, the

oldest geological formation known, which skirts the north bank of the St. Lawrence to Labrador.

THE GROSSE ILE QUARANTINE STATION is situated upon an Island 30 miles below Quebec, and from its position in the middle of the St. Lawrence, controls the route of all incoming vessels. Two inspecting steamers furnished with disinfecting apparatus are stationed there. The Superintendent of Canadian Quarantines has his headquarters on the Island. In 1893, the station was completely remodeled and fitted with the best modern appliances, including three large steam disinfecting chambers, tanks for mercuric chloride drench, sulphur blasts, cleansing and disinfecting baths, etc. The detention buildings provide for the separate accomodation of 125 saloon, 200 intermediate and 1,500 steerage passengers. A brick hospital affords accomodation for 100 patients and in addition there are hospital sheds which can be used in case of emergency. In all, there are forty buildings upon the Island.

In returning from Grosse Ile a stop will be made at Quebec.

W. L. GIBSON
W. L. GIBSON

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES IN MONTREAL.

ONE HORSE VEHICLES.

Time allowed—Fifteen Minutes.

By the drive.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	25 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	40 cts.

Time allowed—Thirty Minutes.

By the drive.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	40 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	60 cts.

For the first hour.

By time.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	75 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	\$1.00

For every subsequent hour.

By time.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	60 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	75 cts.

TWO HORSE VEHICLES.

Time allowed—Fifteen Minutes.

By the drive.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	50 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	60 cts.

Time allowed—Thirty Minutes.

By the drive.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	65 cts.
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	75 cts.

By time.	For 1 or 2 persons.....	\$1.00
	For 3 or 4 persons.....	\$1.25

BAGGAGE.

For each trunk carried in any such vehicle, 10 cts.

No charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by hand.

a. When the drive exceeds half an hour, hour rate to be charged; fractions of hours for any drive exceeding one hour shall be charged *pro rata* hour rates as above established for drives by the hour.

b. For drives between midnight and four o'clock in the morning, fifty per cent. shall be added to the tariff rates above established.

c. The tariff by time shall apply to all drives extending beyond the city limits, provided the engagement be made within the city limits.

d. Children under five years and sitting on their parents' or guardians' lap will be admitted free of charge, and shall not be held as being included in the word "persons" in the said tariff.

e. The word "drive" wherever it occurs in the said tariff shall be held to admit stoppages within the time fixed for said drives.

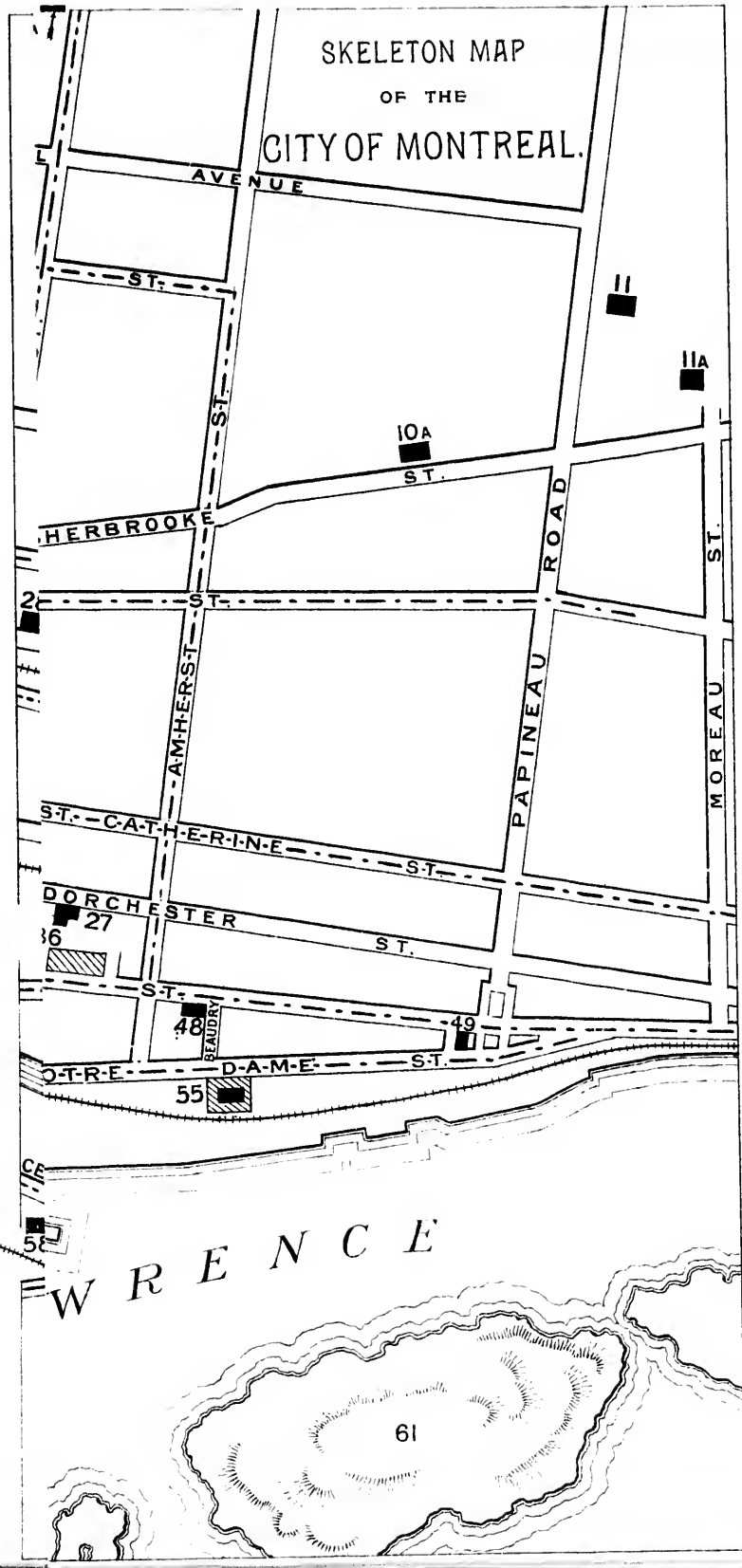
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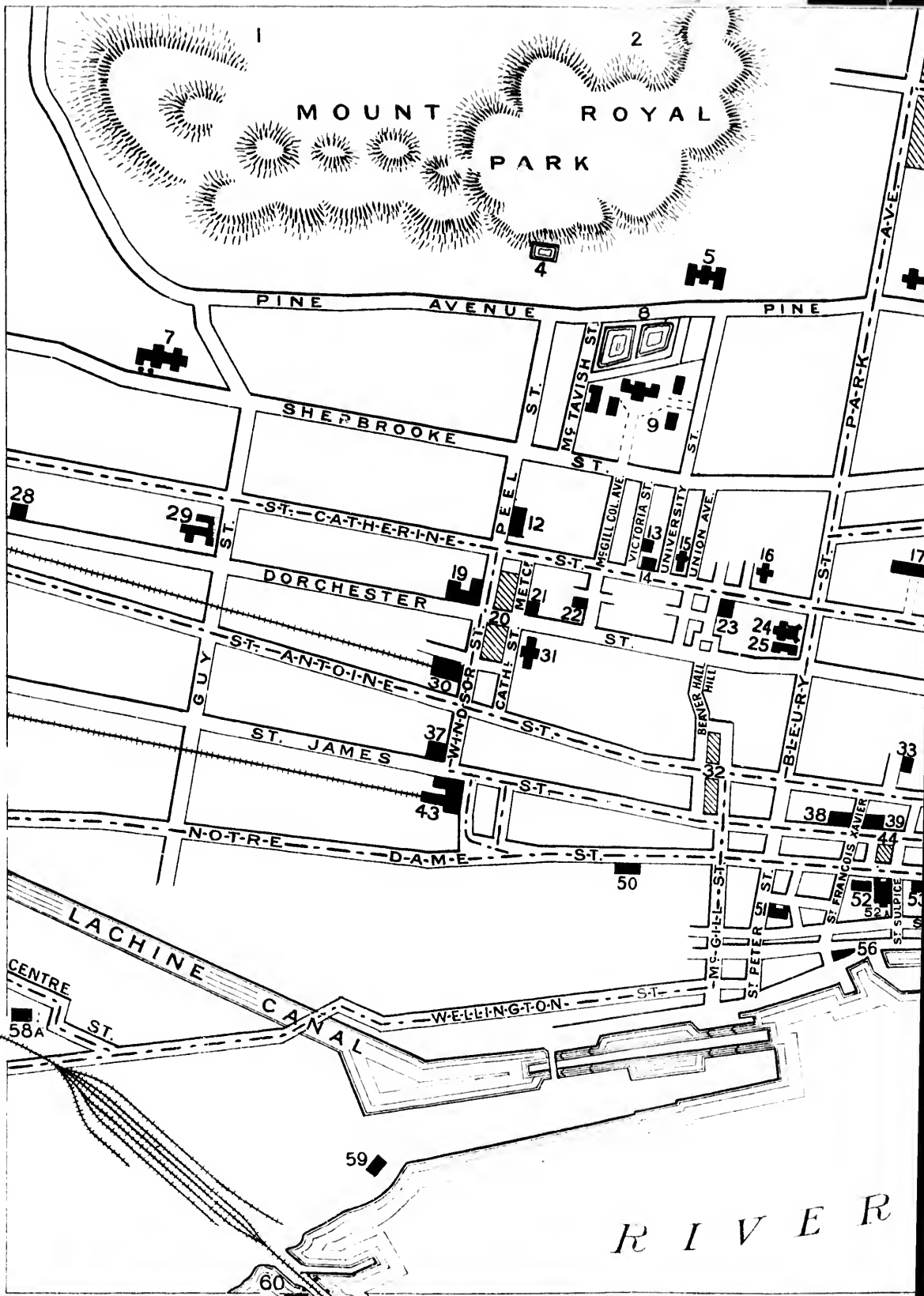
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SKELETON MAP
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.





MOUNT ROYAL PARK

PINE AVENUE

SHEPBROOKE

ST. CATHERINE

DORCHESTER

ST. ANNE

ST. JAMES

NOTRE-DAME

LACHINE CANAL

WELLINGTON

CENTRE

BLEURY

RIVER

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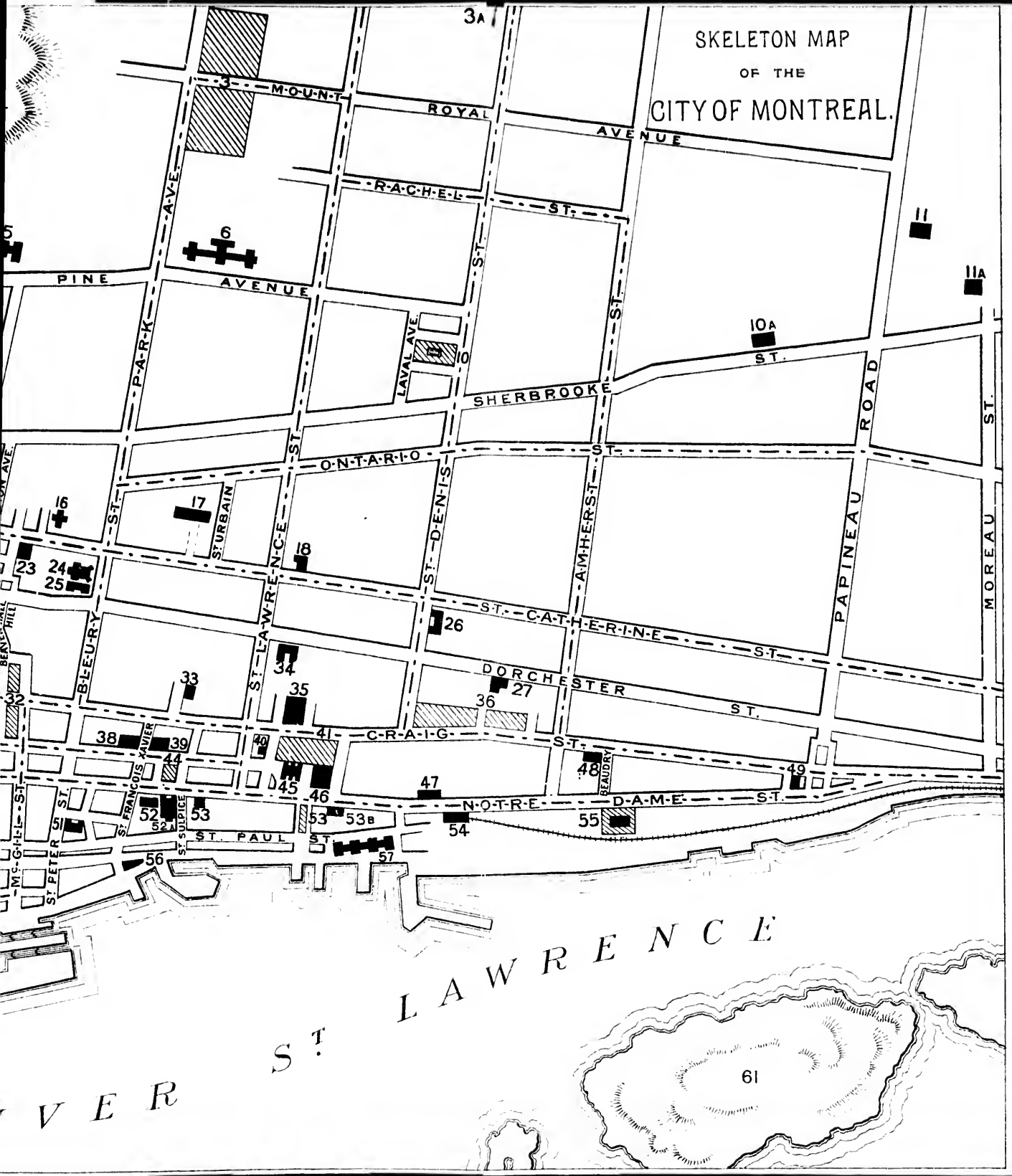
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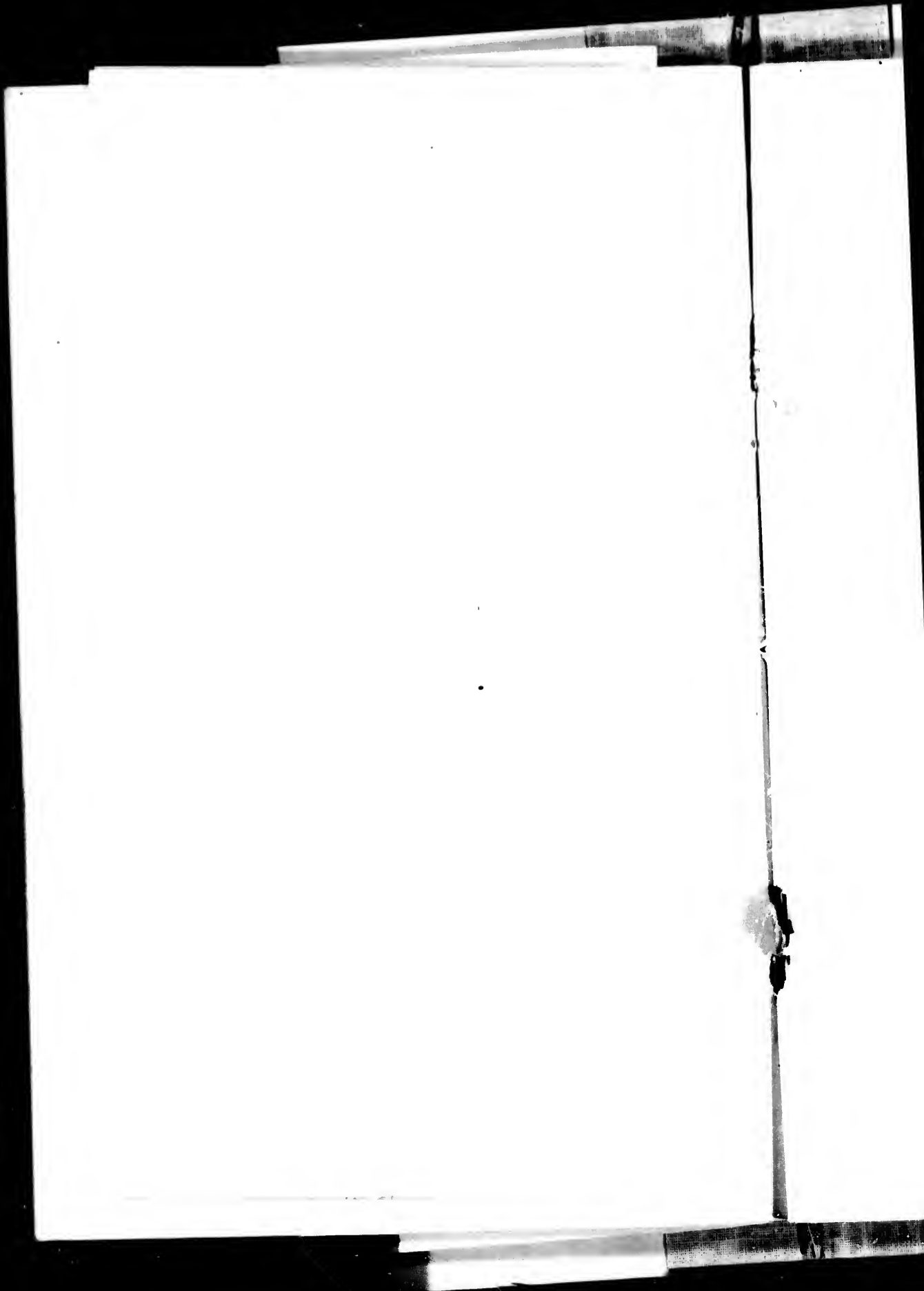
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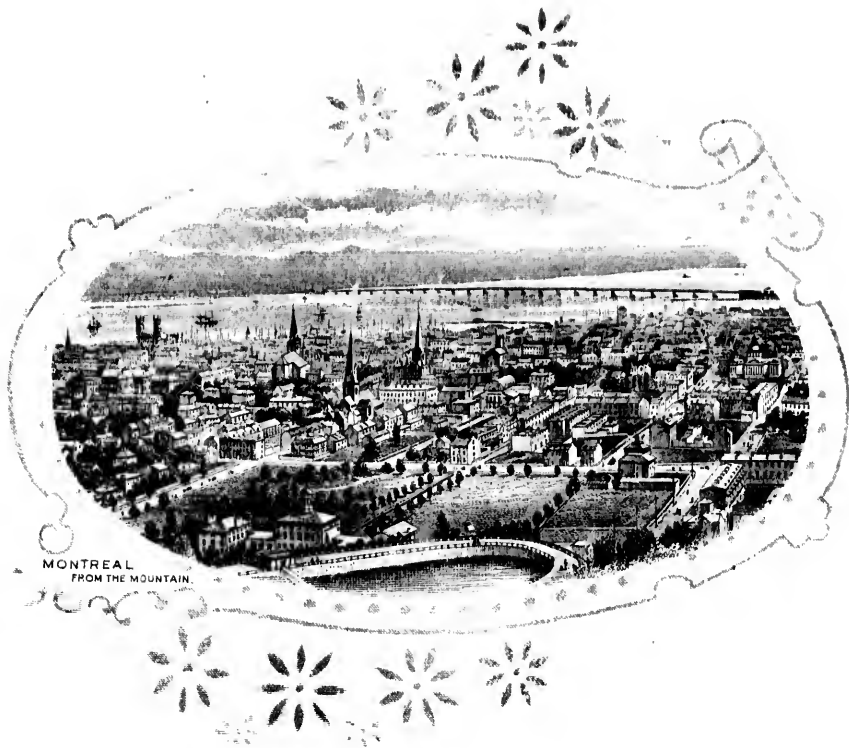
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SKELETON MAP
OF THE
CITY OF MONTREAL.







MONTREAL
FROM THE MOUNTAIN.



