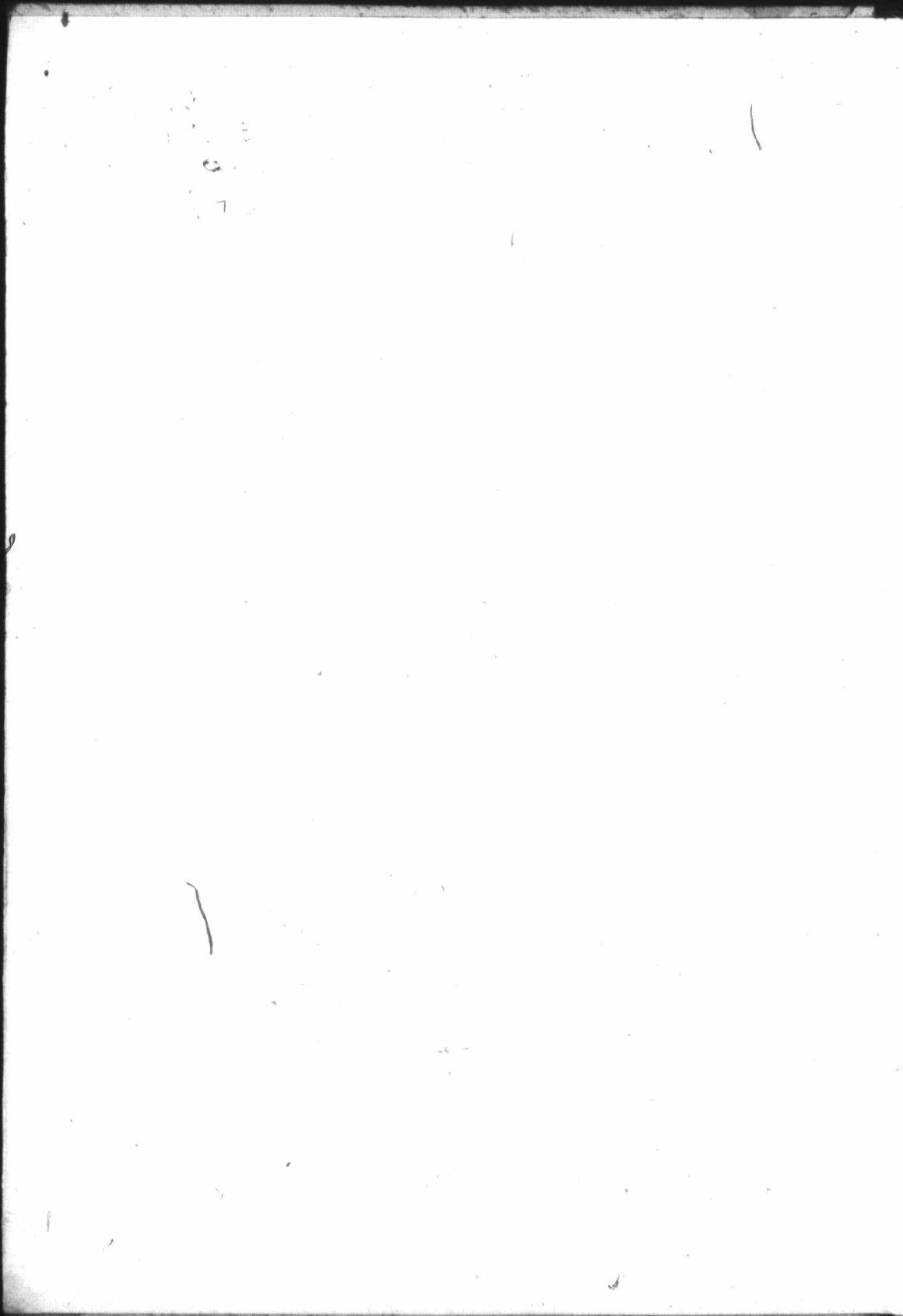
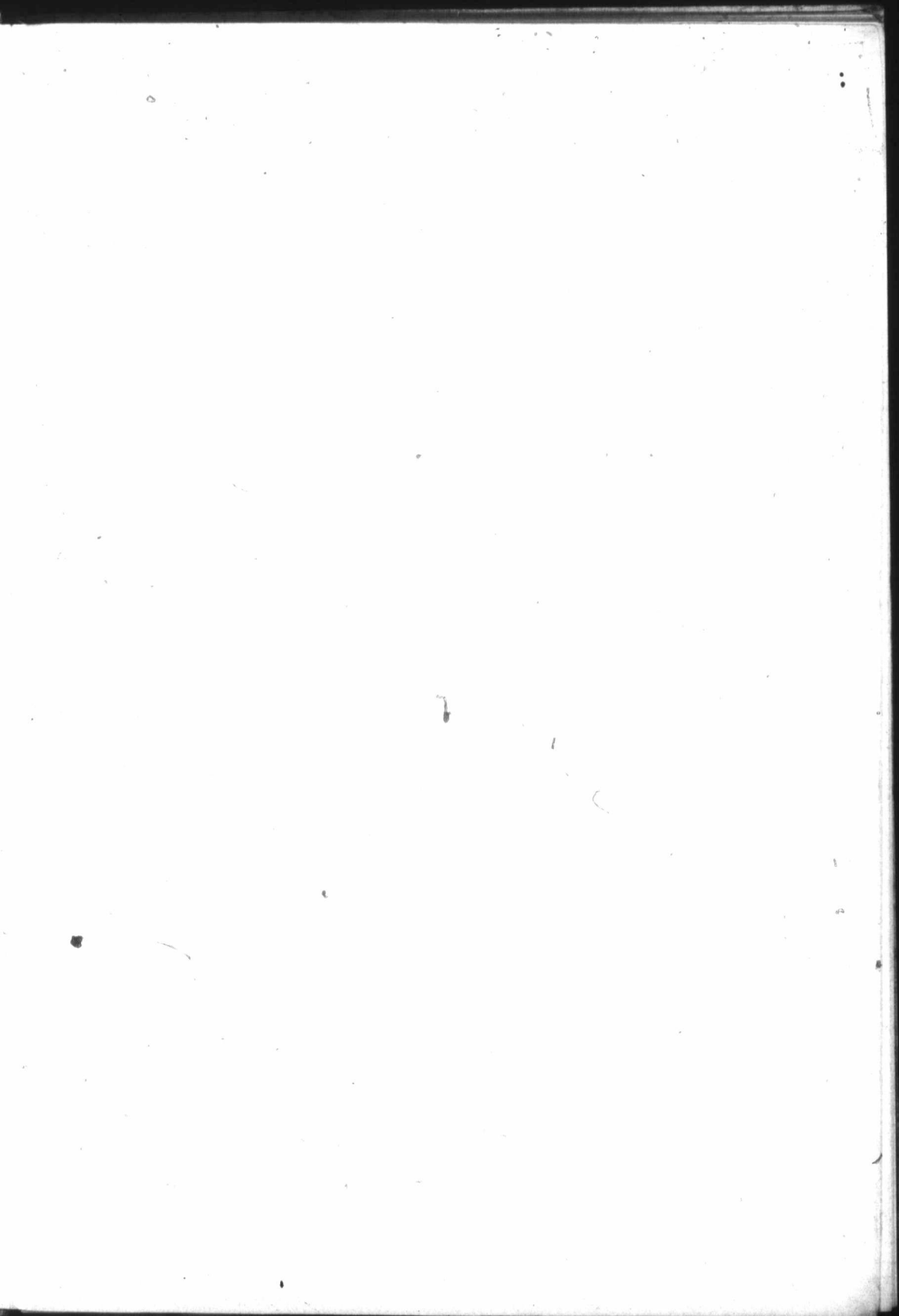


CREMATION

ITS HISTORY, PRACTICE
AND ADVANTAGES





THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.,
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,
MONTREAL.

CREMATION

ITS HISTORY, PRACTICE AND ADVANTAGES

NOTICE

*The use of the Mount Royal Cemetery
Crematorium is, by the terms of the Com-
pany's Charter, restricted to such persons
as have signified the desire in writing.*

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THE MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY
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MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY COMPANY

MONTREAL.

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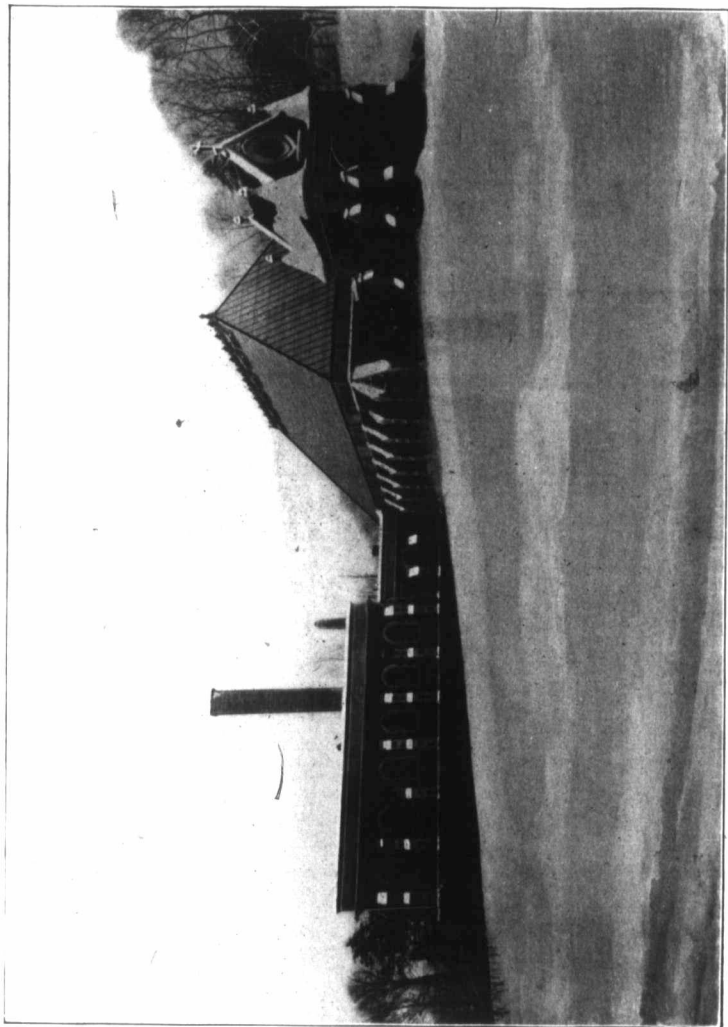
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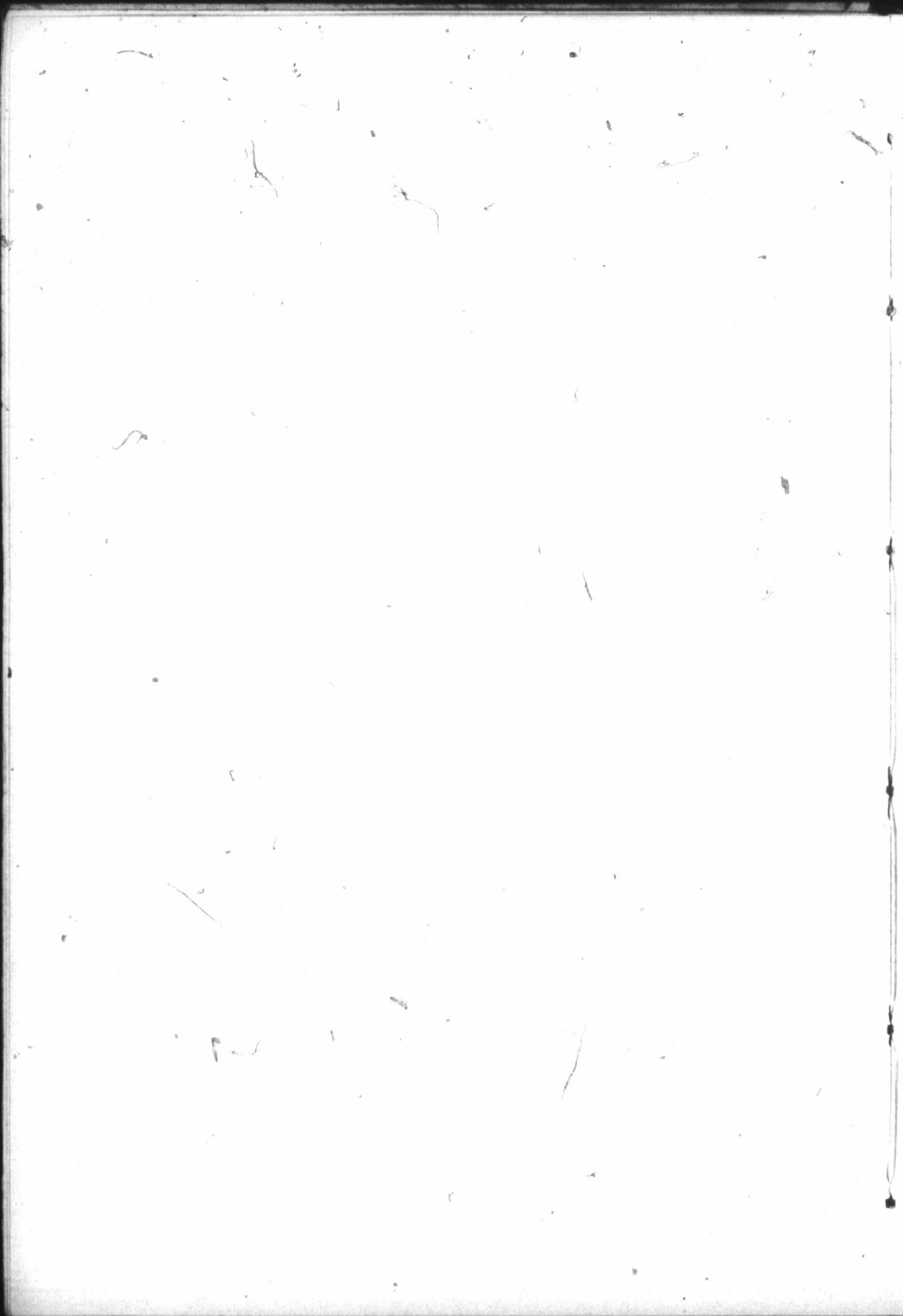
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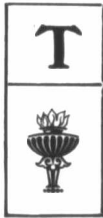
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CONSERVATORY AND CREMATORIUM — MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY CO.



Mount Royal Cemetery Company Crematorium



THE opening of the first Crematorium to be erected in Canada will undoubtedly attract public attention to a movement, which, though comparatively new in its modern development, has already secured a large and steadily increasing number of adherents in many foreign lands. Prejudice, founded mainly upon the practice of centuries in the disposal of the bodies of the dead, is rapidly vanishing before the ever-growing realization of the benefits and advantages of cremation as carried on in accordance with accepted scientific principles. On the one side stands a natural and tender sympathy with ancient customs; on the other a desire to remove an undoubted menace to public health through the presence of cemeteries in more or less congested districts. Religion, as has aptly been remarked, has no real standing in the question. Burial existed with the advent of Christianity; it was not an outcome of the teachings of the Master. It has no stronger claim for retention than the mode of life, the methods of transportation, etc., of those days. If science is not to be restricted in these and many other ways

from contributing to the health, the comfort and the convenience of mankind, why should it be restricted in a matter of such grave importance as the final disposition of the bodies of the dead? They were placed underground then merely that their decomposition might not be a menace to the living. The progress of human knowledge has taught us that the precaution was a most imperfect one, and science has demonstrated in cremation the existence of a perfect plan. There is no religious scruple which should tie us to the sanitary errors of the past.

The only tie which binds us to the grave as a method for the disposition of the bodies of the dead is that of reverence for a custom general in all lands and among all people for many centuries. Breaking away from this tie requires but calm consideration, a consideration which the history of modern cremation has shown to have been freely accorded and with most satisfactory results for its believers wherever the location of a crematorium has attracted more than fugitive public attention to the matter. It is a fact of considerable interest in this connection, that there is not one of the modern crematories located in Great Britain, in Europe, in the United States or elsewhere, which has not shown a steady increase in the demand made upon it. The history of cremation is practically but sixteen years old in the United States. In 1884, there were but sixteen cremations in that country; in 1900 there were 2414. There were but two crematories in 1884; in 1900 there were twenty-four in operation. The figures indicate the progress made in the past. The future is more promising, for as the stone rolls down the hill it acquires momentum. It is in the hope of aiding in the diffusion of the knowledge of the benefits and advantages of cremation and to draw public attention to the

crematorium established in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, through the liberality of two citizens, that this pamphlet is issued.

HISTORY OF CREMATION.

Cremation was practised by the primitive Aryans who consigned the bodies of the dead to the flames in the belief that by that means alone the body could be transformed into a spirit. The accounts of Casar, Diodorus of Sicily and others, of the mortuary customs of Gaul and those practiced by the Druids, clearly prove that the ancient inhabitants of France and Britain burned their dead, while among the Scandinavians the custom prevailed until the Ninth and among the Slavs until the Eleventh century. At one time all the great nations of the world, the Egyptians, Persians and Chinese excepted, practiced cremation either wholly or in part. The Egyptians staunchly adhered to their custom of embalming. The Persians, as followers of Zoroaster, paid high reverence to fire and would not feed it with decomposing substances. Similar reverence for earth and water led them to refrain from using either for the disposal of the bodies of the dead, and these were accordingly laid exposed in certain places called "Dakhma," where they speedily became the prey of wild beasts and vultures. If a corpse was promptly devoured it was esteemed a great honor, for it was inferred that a person must have been very bad indeed if even beasts would not touch him after death. In China while cremation has been practiced it is, comparatively speaking, a modern practice, dating back to the introduction of Buddhism. The ancient usage of burial has generally been more favored. Cremation was practiced by both the Greeks and Romans. The scanty evidence of the facts which led to its abandonment in favor of burial, go to

show that it was due to the increasing display and ostentation, and to such lengths did this go that it was no uncommon occurrence for wealthy families to become pauperized by the death of a single relative. This display even went so far as the provision of ornamental and polished woods for construction of the funeral pyre. There is evidence to show that cremation was practiced by the early Christians in those lands in which the custom was in vogue, but finally it was the influence of religion that prevailed upon the authorities of the nations of Europe to stamp out the practice of burning the dead.

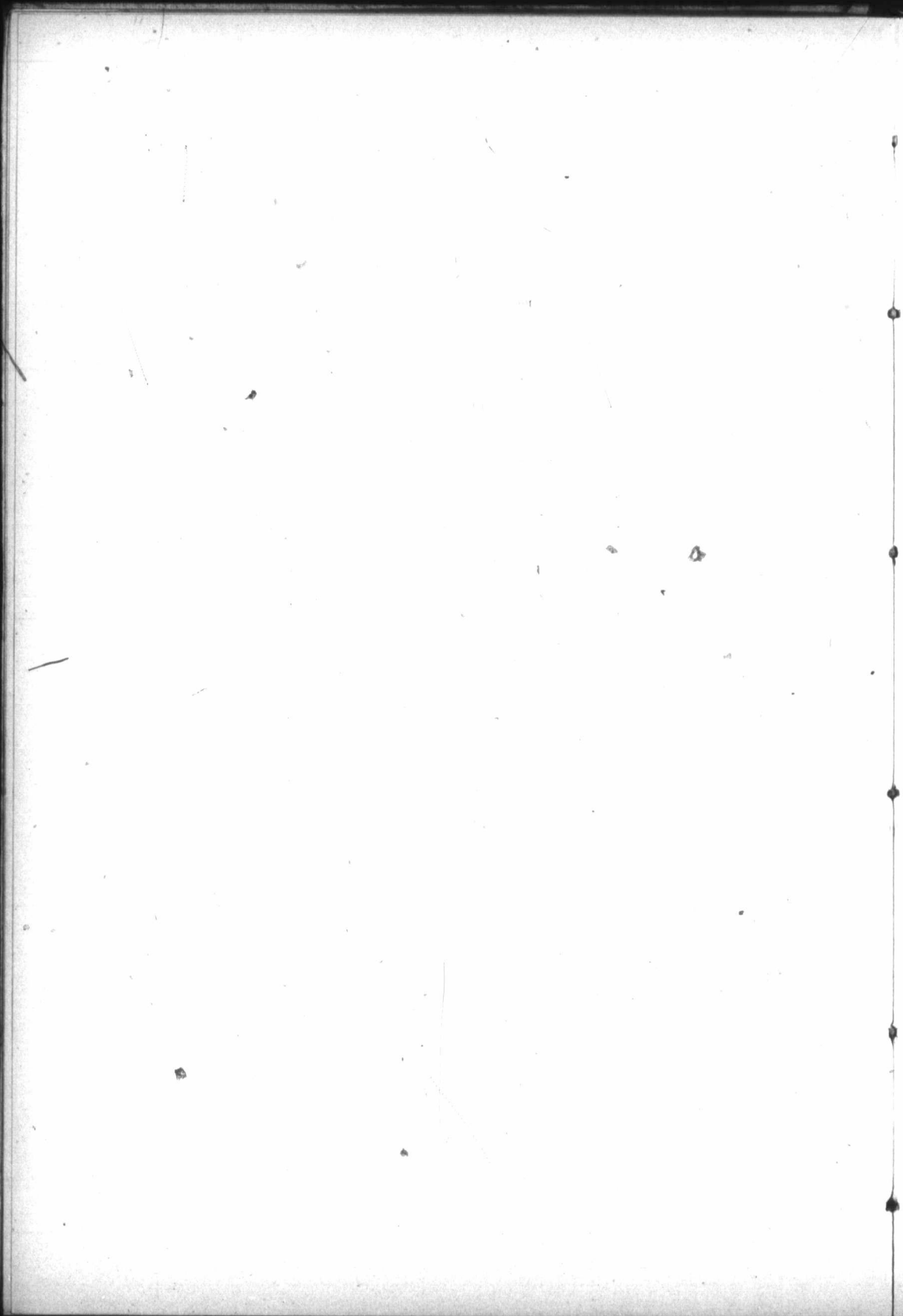
However, the ancient history of cremation can have and should have no bearing upon the modern practice. All the objections now open to that of burial applied with equal force in favor of burial as compared with cremation in the early days of Christianity. It was not, indeed, until barely within the past quarter of a century that the application of accepted scientific principles placed cremation on its present footing of undeniable merit and made it an operation consistent with the most urgent demands of decency, respect and sanitation.

MODERN CREMATION.

For many centuries the practice of cremation lay dormant. In 1797 Legrand d'Aussy, a Jesuit father and a member of the Institute of France, loudly proclaimed the necessity of substituting cremation for burial, and upon his proposal a prize of 1,500 francs was voted by the Arcopage for the scientific study of the question. Nothing desirable came from this competition. There was some discussion of ways and means and an attempt at securing an enactment, but it was futile and in the end the subject once more lapsed into dormancy.



ENTRANCE TO CREMATORIUM—FROM THE CONSERVATORY.



It next appeared in Italy where papers and monographs were published commending the method as early as 1866. It was not, however, until 1872 that practical experimenters, Gorini and Palli, published, separately, the results of their experiments, and, in 1873, Professor Brunetti, of Padua, detailed his experience, exhibiting the results in the form of ashes, etc., with a model of his furnace at the great exhibition at Vienna of that year. With the publicity thus secured may be said to date the history of modern cremation. In the following year movements in favor of the establishment of cremation as the most satisfactory means of disposal of the bodies of the dead were inaugurated in Italy, in France, in England and in the United States. The objections made were many and vexatious. In Italy, where cremation was first practised upon an extensive scale, its more general use was retarded by the fact that the law did not allow the cremation of the bodies of those who previous to death had expressed the wish, even by means of testamentary signification, if their legal representatives objected. A notable case was that of Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, who gave minute instructions as to the disposal of his remains by means of cremation. His family and friends opposed the plan in the most determined manner and, in consequence, those to whom he had entrusted the task, were unable to carry out his wishes. The occurrence gave rise to considerable agitation but it was not until 1891 that, on the passing of the new Italian burial law, the deceased was given the absolute right to determine whether his body should be buried or burned.

In France the adoption of cremation was delayed by the fear that the process would afford an opportunity to criminals to forever destroy any trace of their crimes. The report of a commission of municipal councillors and sanitarians

named in 1875, favored cremation but police objections nullified the proposal. The agitation was continued until, finally, in 1885, the Minister of the Interior allowed the establishment of a crematorium, but merely as an experiment and only to be used in the cremation of the debris of the dissecting room. Late in 1887 the law was so amended that persons in a position to dispose of their worldly belongings by will were given complete option in regard to the burial or burning of their own bodies. The same law made regulations concerning the establishment and operation of crematories, the objection concerning the facility cremation offered for the hiding of crime being met by the appointment of a special officer who is charged with determining the existence of any indications that seem to call for a special enquiry into the cause of death. In 1889 there were 49 cremations at the Paris municipal crematorium; in 1900 the number had reached 300 with an ever-increasing manifestation of public interest in the subject. Cremation has the warm support of the municipal authorities of Paris.

The history of cremation in England dates back to 1874, when Sir H. Thompson, F.R.S.C., M.B., Lond., etc., who had seen the exhibit of Professor Brunetti at the Vienna exhibition, contributed an article to the *Contemporary Review* describing the process and arguing strongly in favor of its adoption. A society was formed for the purpose of advocating cremation in April, 1874. The declaration signed by the members read :

“ We disapprove the present custom of burying the dead and desire to substitute some mode which shall rapidly resolve the body into its component elements by a process which cannot offend the living, and shall render the remains absolutely innocuous. Until some better method is devised we desire to adopt that usually known as cremation.”

In 1879 the first crematorium was constructed at Woking. But the Home Office interfered and prevented its utilization and it lay idle for several years. In 1882 the council of the society was requested by Captain Hanham, of Blandford, Dorsetshire, to undertake the cremation of two deceased members of his family who had left express instructions to that effect. The society was unable to comply as the Home Secretary of that day reiterated the objections which had been made three years before. Captain Hanham then erected a crematorium upon his own estate, and in October, 1882, successfully carried out the wishes of his relatives. Dying himself a year later his body was also cremated on the same spot by a relative. The Government entered no protest. In 1883 a cremation took place in Wales in defiance of the coroner's authority and in consequence legal proceedings were instituted. These resulted in 1884 in the decision of Mr. Justice Stephen declaring that cremation is a legal procedure; provided it be effected without nuisance to others. In April, 1884, the House of Commons refused to pass a bill providing for the regulation of cremation. Upon the defeat of this measure the Cremation Society, backed up by the decision of Mr. Justice Stephen, announced that the crematorium at Woking was at the service of the public providing certain conditions, intended to remove the chief objection to cremation, the opportunity for removing traces of poison or other injury which are retained by an undestroyed body, were complied with. On March 20th, 1885, the Woking crematorium was used for the first time. Since then crematories have been erected at Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester.

Cremation was introduced into Germany at Gotha in 1878, since which time several crematories have been constructed.

The first cremations in Denmark took place in 1893, in Sweden in 1887 and in Switzerland in 1889.

Cremation in the United States also dates back to 1873-74, when the project of establishing a crematorium was discussed in New York, but the idea was not carried out and it remained for Dr. F. Julius LeMoyné of Washington, Pa., to erect the first crematorium on this continent in 1876. It was primarily designed for the cremation of his own body, but in order to create an interest in the subject of cremation and assist in the education of an intelligent appreciation of the question, he permitted its occasional use, and it was accordingly utilized for the first time in December, 1876, when the body of Baron de Palm was cremated. For eight years Dr. LeMoyné's crematorium was the only one on the American continent. In 1884 the second was erected at Lancaster, Pa., and the year following the New York Crematorium was opened, as was also that located at Buffalo, N.Y. Since then scarcely a year has passed without one or more crematories being added to the list, until now there are twenty-four at the service of the public. In 1900 the number of bodies cremated was 2,414. As an indication of the rapidly growing interest it may be stated that the increase over the previous year was no less than 418, and that this increase has been marked by continuous growth, indicating a distinct recognition of the advantages of the system as the public becomes familiar with them.

THE LOCAL HISTORY.

The history of the cremation movement in Montreal dates back only a few years. At a meeting of the proprietors of Mount Royal Cemetery it was proposed that a crematorium be erected. The sentiment of the meeting appeared favor-

able to the suggestion but legal obstacles in the charter under which the Cemetery Company was working rendered its execution impossible and it was accordingly rejected. However, in 1898 the late John H. R. Molson in his will left the sum of \$10,000 to the Cemetery for the establishment of a crematorium. The legal objections still existed, however, and in consequence the Cemetery Company felt compelled to decline the bequest. At the suggestion of Mrs. Molson, the widow of the deviser, the Company expressed its willingness to transfer the bequest to any competent corporate body that might be organized and to permit its superintendent and secretary to act for it in their respective capacities. The matter was frequently discussed at meetings of the trustees of the Cemetery Company during the next two years. In 1900, however, Sir William Macdonald made the offer that if the Cemetery Company would assume the trust he would furnish the funds necessary to the erection and equipment of the building and would further endow it in such a manner that the general resources of the Company should not be called upon for aid in its support. This offer was accepted and application duly made to the Quebec Legislature for such amendments to the Company's Charter as would enable it to assume the trust and operate the crematorium. This legislation was granted subject to conditions designed to protect certain interests. These conditions are:

1. That the deceased at the time of his death is entitled to be buried in Mount Royal Cemetery and has expressed a desire, either in his will or codicil thereto, that his body be cremated.

2. That a medical certificate similar to that now required for burial has been produced.

3. Provided also that in addition to the above conditions the Company shall not by cremation or incineration dispose

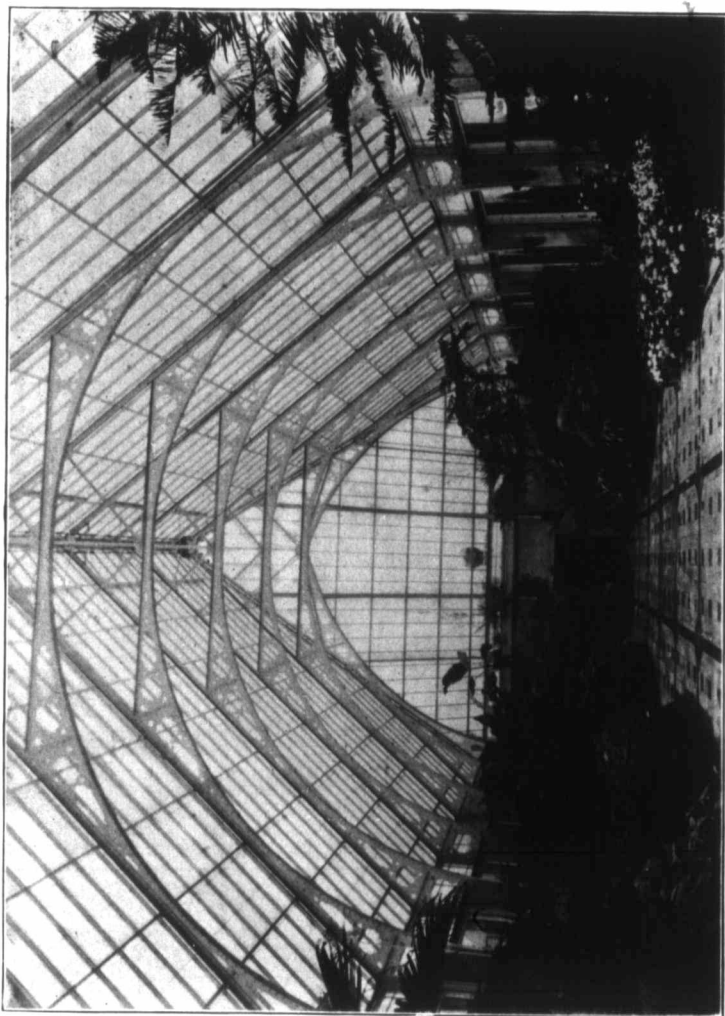
of the bodies of persons who have died a sudden or violent death without permission from the coroner of the district in which such person died.

These conditions wholly or in part are common to the operation of all crematories and the objects they are designed to serve are well indicated by their wording.

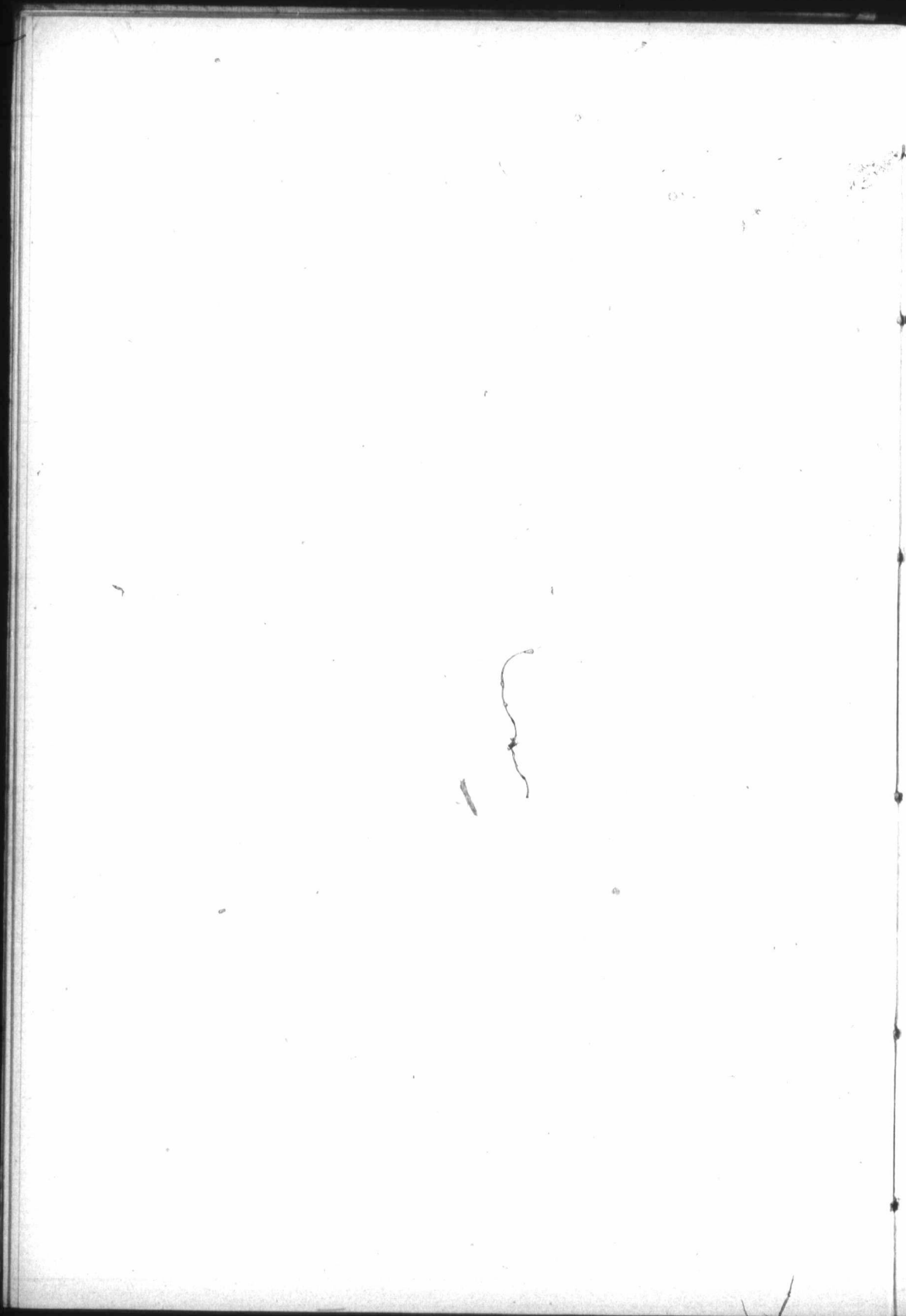
REPUGNANCE TO CREMATION.

In the erection of the Mount Royal Crematorium the idea kept steadily in view has been to render the surroundings as close an approach to æsthetic perfection as possible. Those which surround interment are not usually so. The gruesomeness of the open grave is avoided and replaced by a process performed with order, decorum and decency amidst surroundings calculated to render the strain of final parting less severe.

“After all that has been said and possibly after all that can be said upon this subject,” said Mr. John Storer Cobb in an address delivered before the New England Cremation Society, “it remains a fact that to the minds of some, the idea of reducing the human body to ashes by means of fire, will still be obnoxious. All the arguments and facts which may be presented to show the baneful effects of inhumation may be admitted or at least not contradicted. It may even be accorded that in remote periods of time and in far distant lands, cremation may be well enough, nay, even a necessity, but when the question is brought so near home as to embrace the possibility of subjecting one’s own body, or what is a much surer and more exacting test, that of dearly beloved friends, to the operation of fire, there is at once a shrinking and recoiling from the thought. And it must be accepted as a fact, that in most instances this repugnance arises from reverence of the departed and an affectionate regard for



CONSERVATORY—CREMATORIUM—MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.



their memory. This sentiment may be accounted a mistaken one; it is nevertheless entitled to the utmost respect.

“Burial in the earth is a method of disposition with which all have been familiar from the period of their thought’s inception. The processes carried on within the grave are, therefore, likely to have escaped observance. If reflection upon the subject does cause this humiliating procedure with all its painful and revolting accessories, to come before the mind, it has to be instantly put aside. Immediately however, that a new method is proposed these features are what first engage attention, and how different is the result when we dwell upon the body’s disintegration by means of heat. One who has witnessed the operation writes about it with an approbation so earnest that the reader of his words would think him an ardent partizan of the cause. Yet he is a Christian clergyman who sacrificed his feelings to the sacredness which attaches to the request of a dying friend. Against his inclination he accompanied the body to the Washington Crematorium, and after describing what he then saw, he says:

“As we turned away from the incinerator where we had left the body of our friend, it was pleasant to think of him still resting in its rosy light, surrounded by what seemed to us as floods of purity. It was grateful, too, to feel that whatever might remain after a few brief hours of purifying work, would be as he would wish it, clean and white, like his own pure self, without offence to thought or memory. The earthly parts which might be driven off by heat, and in that sense made spiritual, would have their home with sunlight in the upper air, and altogether, every thought and feeling which the scene evoked, so far from being painful, as I feared they would be, were engaging and winsome, if one may use such words of such a scene. After all that I have

seen I must say that my feelings are completely changed, and that the process of incineration is so much more attractive than anything which I had ever conceived, that I would as much rather see the body of my dearest friend cremated than buried, as can possibly be imagined.'"

Mr. Cobb has treated this delicate subject so clearly and comprehensively, with the assistance of the quotation included, that there remains little more which can be said. It is a matter of reflection which can only result in the conclusion that the sentiment most of us feel for the grave is misplaced, and that it can equally well be entrusted to the Crematorium.

THE MOUNT ROYAL CREMATORIUM.

The Crematorium of Mount Royal Cemetery is situated just inside and a little to the left of the gateway. The building designed by and erected under the superintendence of Mr. Andrew T. Taylor, architect, is of the English Gothic style of architecture, with massive oak doors, is constructed of Montreal limestone, and is of fireproof construction throughout. An imposing entrance porch leads one at once to a large conservatory, its sides lined with plate glass windows, its glass roof supported by ornamental iron trusses and with a richly designed floor in different colored marbles. The sides banked with plants, some of equatorial growth, the conservatory forms a magnificent entrance hall. Opening off the conservatory and leading to the crematorium hall is a small ante-room. The crematorium hall is a beautiful room with an arched roof groined with ribs and bosses. The floor, like that of the conservatory, is laid in rich colored marbles in a decorative pattern, and the walls are lined with pavonazzo marble for a considerable height. The windows are filled with leaded glass in ornamental and varied patterns.

It is in this hall that the religious ceremony, when one is desired, will take place.

Elaborate bronze doors give access to the adjoining incinerating room, the floor of which is paved with white tiles and the walls to the height of six feet six inches lined with white marble. Space has been provided for four incinerators, two only having been placed in position for the present. They are made of special fire brick with steel casings, and were constructed by Mr. James Inglis, superintendent of the Gardner Earl Memorial at Troy, New York, probably the most beautiful crematorium in the United States. The fuel used is kerosene oil, and the incineration of a body requires an average time of about two hours.

For the present, at least, no charge will be made for the incineration of bodies at the Mount Royal Crematorium, Sir William Macdonald having assumed the cost.

TO SECURE CREMATION.

To secure cremation at the Mount Royal Crematory it is essential that the request should have been made by the deceased in his will or in a codicil thereto, and that he was at the time of his decease entitled to be buried in Mount Royal Cemetery. A medical certificate similar to that now required for burial must be produced, and in such cases wherein death has been sudden or violent, permission must also be received from the coroner of the district wherein such person died. These facts must be established by statutory declaration before the Trustees can agree to accept any body for cremation.

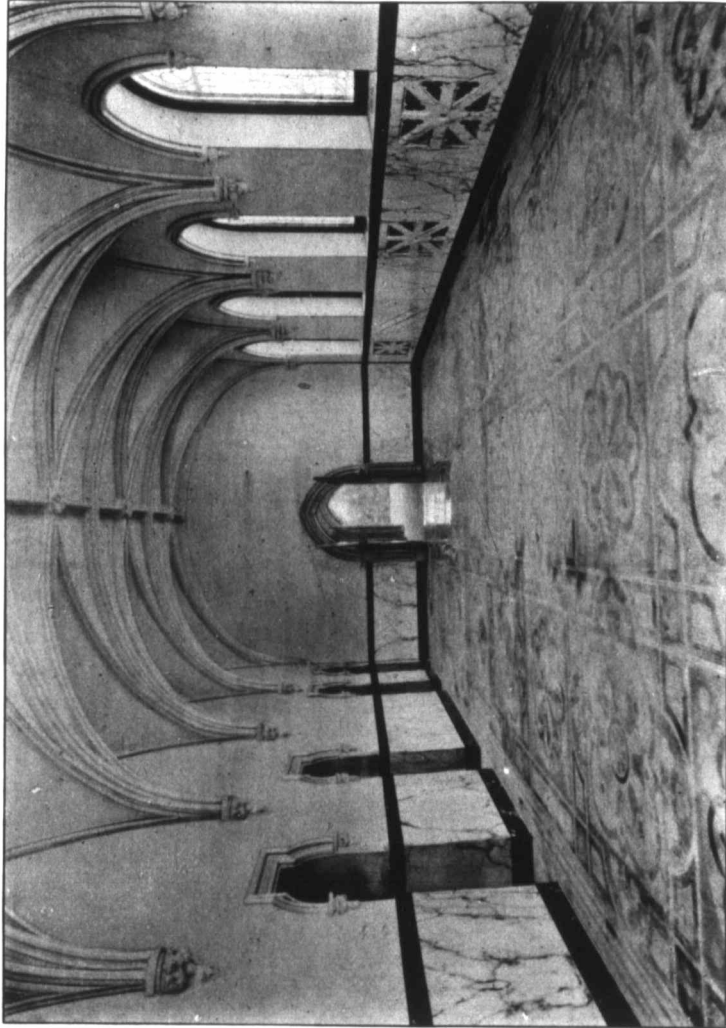
This declaration having been supplied, arrangements may be made with the superintendent of the Cemetery, who is the official in charge of the crematorium, as to the hour, etc. If a ceremony is desired at the Crematorium it must be arranged for by the relatives and the superintendent so noti-

tified. This service may take place in the hall of the Crematorium.

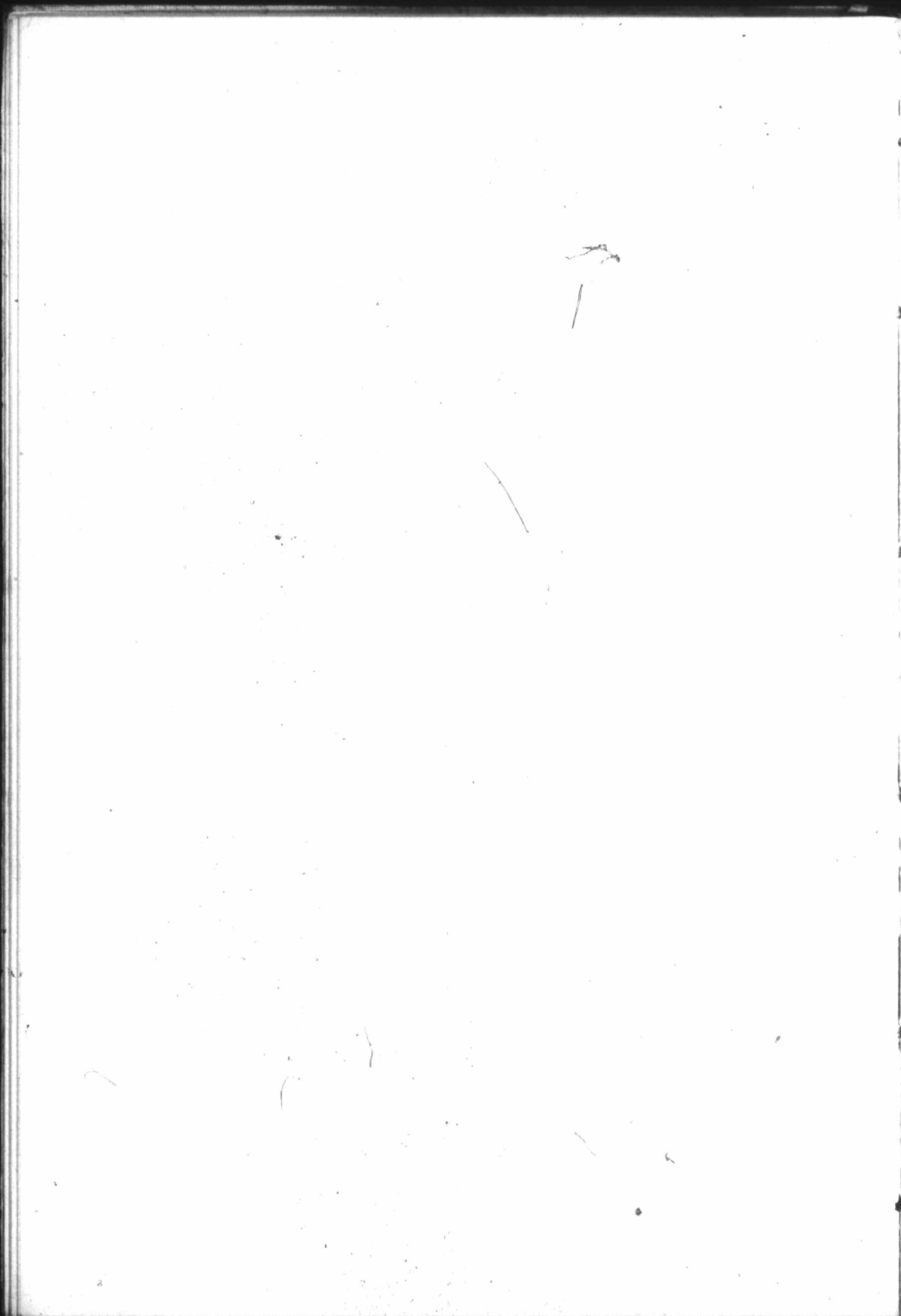
The body requires no special preparation; it may be prepared for burial as in the case of an ordinary interment. The coffin must be constructed of wood, and it is advisable that it should be as lightly built as possible, as heavy construction must necessarily lengthen the time required for incineration of the body. Preferably it should be put together without the aid of metal nails or fastenings, but this is not absolutely necessary and may be dispensed with in the interests of convenience. However, it must be so constructed that any metal trimmings, name plate, glass, etc., may be easily removed. The coffin best suited to the requirements of cremation is one constructed of light wood such as pine, ash, basswood, etc., and covered, if desired, by cloth, without glass, and with wooden handles also covered by cloth. Any handles, etc., removed from coffins will not be returned but will be destroyed within the Crematorium, as will also any outside shells, coffins in which cremation cannot take place, etc. The length of the coffin shall not exceed seven feet, the width shall not exceed two feet and the height shall not be over two feet.

THE OPERATION.

Upon the arrival of a funeral procession at the crematorium the body will be conveyed into the hall where the religious service, if any, shall be held. At the proper time the body will be placed upon a table before the receiving chamber and be passed into the receiving chamber, and the incineration may immediately begin. During the incineration the mourners will be allowed to remain within the Crematorium, but watching of the cremation through the opening provided for that purpose or through the opening in



CREMATORY HALL SHOWING ENTRANCE FROM CONSERVATORY.



the door, can only be allowed by agreement between the nearest relatives or friends of the deceased and the superintendent.

The work of removing the body, which is never removed from the coffin, from the hall to the receiving chamber and placing it in the retort, occupies only a few seconds and is not nearly so trying to friends and relatives who may witness it as that of lowering the coffin into the open grave.

The ashes remaining from the cremation of deceased persons will not be taken from the furnace until the morning following. They will then be carefully collected, and any metal from the fastenings removed by means of a magnet. The ashes, suitably enclosed, will then be delivered to the relatives of the deceased or to such person as is duly authorized to receive them. If not removed within thirty days from the date of cremation, the superintendent will bury them in a portion of Mount Royal Cemetery designated for that purpose.

Various methods for the final disposition of the ashes are in practice. That most commonly adopted and that which for the present at least is intended to prevail in Mount Royal, is their interment in a family or other lot. In cases where the body is brought from a distance the ashes may be returned to a local cemetery.

ADVANTAGES OF CREMATION.

In conclusion, a general argument in favor of cremation may be well. It is first of all to be recommended upon the ground of regard for the health of the living which is undoubtedly endangered by the presence of cemeteries in congested districts. In the Province of Quebec the location of cemeteries is placed in the hands of the Provincial Board of Health which possesses the power to order the removal of a

cemetery in the interests of public health. Similar provisions, more or less exacting, exist in all civilized lands respecting the location of cemeteries. In fact it is improbable that there is any rule of sanitation more generally observed than this. The extension of dwelling areas into localities occupied by cemeteries is a constant source of danger to the public health, and the solution has generally been the removal of the cemetery. But convenient and satisfactory locations for cemeteries are annually becoming more and more difficult to secure. Discussing this point Sir H. Thompson in his "Modern Cremation" wrote:

"I assume that there is no point of view to be regarded as specially belonging to the deceased person, and that no one believes that the dead has any interest in the matter. We who live may anxiously hope—as I should hope at least to do no evil to survivors after death, whatever we may have done of harm to others during life. But being deceased, I take it we can have no wishes or feelings touching this subject. What is best to be done with the dead is then mainly a question for the living, and to them it is one of extreme importance. When the globe was thinly peopled and when there were no large bodies of men living in close neighborhoods, the subject was an inconsiderable one and could afford to wait, and might, indeed, be left for solution to sentiment of any kind. But the rapid increase of population forces it into notice and especially man's tendency to live in crowded cities. There is no necessity to prove, for the fact is too patent, that our present mode of treating the dead, namely, that of burial beneath the soil, is full of danger to the living. Hence, intra-mural interment has been recently forbidden, the first step in a series of reforms which must follow. At present we who dwell in towns are able to escape much evil by selecting a portion of ground

distant—in this year of grace, 1873—some five or ten miles from any populous neighborhood, and by sending our dead to be buried there:—laying by poison nevertheless, it is certain, for our children and children's children, who will find our remains polluting their water sources when the now distant plot is covered as it will be, more or less closely, by human dwellings. For it can be a question of time only when every now waste plot will be utilized for food production or for shelter, and when some other mode of disposing of the dead than that of burial must be adopted. If therefore burial in the soil be certainly injurious now or in the future, has not the time already come to discuss the possibility of replacing it by a better process? We cannot too soon cease to do evil and learn to do well. Is it not indeed a social sin of no small magnitude to sow the seed of disease and death broadcast, caring only that they cannot do much harm to our own generation? It may be granted to anticipate objections, that it is quite possible that the bodies now buried may have lost most, if not all of their faculty for doing mischief by the time that the particular soil that they inhabit is turned up again, although this is by no means certain; but it is beyond dispute that the margin of safety grows narrower year by year, and that pollution of wells and streams which supply the living must ere long arise wherever we bury our dead in this country.

Well, then, since every buried dead body enters the vegetable kingdom, why should we permit it, as it does in many cases to cause an infinite amount of mischief during the long process.

It may, therefore, be well said that cremation offers a safe and convenient solution to a problem which demands constant attention, inasmuch as it exchanges a form of disposal of the bodies of the dead, from which they emerge purified beyond

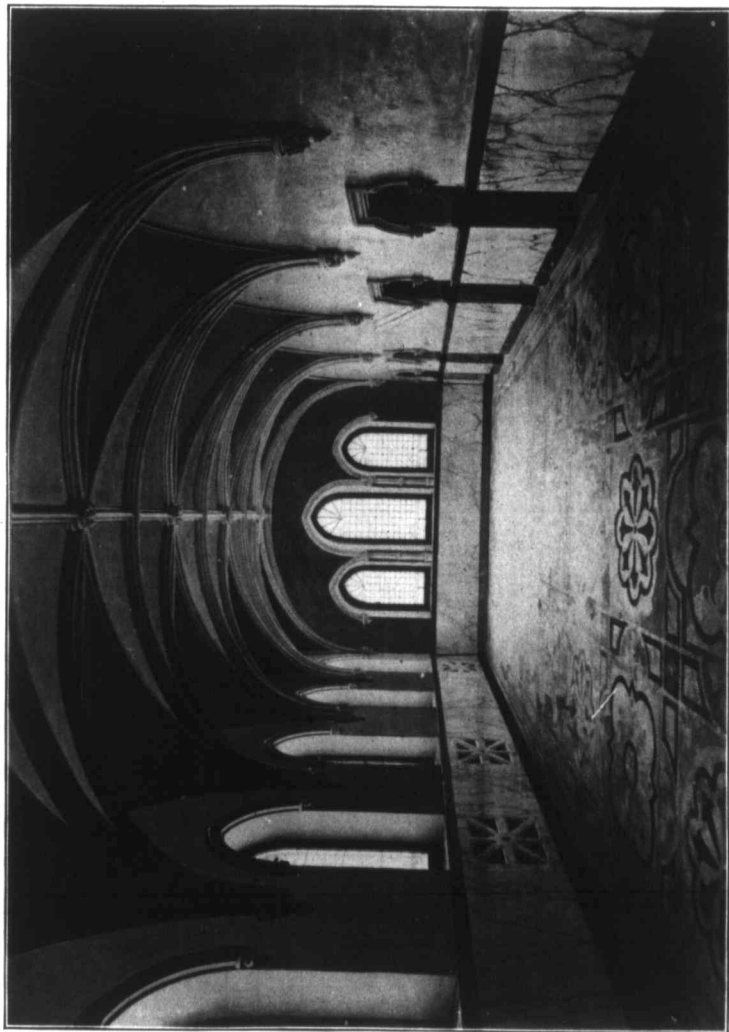
any possibility of harm-doing, for one in which the period of dis-integration, through the processes accompanying it, is an undying source of possible evil for the living. Even those who, manacled by affection for the customs of the past, are unable to sympathise with cremation, cannot but freely admit that the burning of the bodies of those who have died from infectious diseases is a wise and prudent provision and should wherever possible be made obligatory within the shortest time possible after dissolution."

Cremation may also be urged on the grounds of economy. The cost of modern burial is constantly being augmented by the increased desire for pomp and pageant. A not inconsiderable item is the cost of the coffin, which may be secured in costly woods and heavily ornamented. For the purposes of cremation the simpler the receptacle the more desirable it will prove. The area of ground required for interment of a body is considerable; for the interment of the ashes of a cremated body only a small portion of that required in the first case is necessary. The bodies of an entire family when cremated will be easily accommodated in the space required for a single adult buried in the ordinary way. The care and maintenance will also be correspondingly reduced.

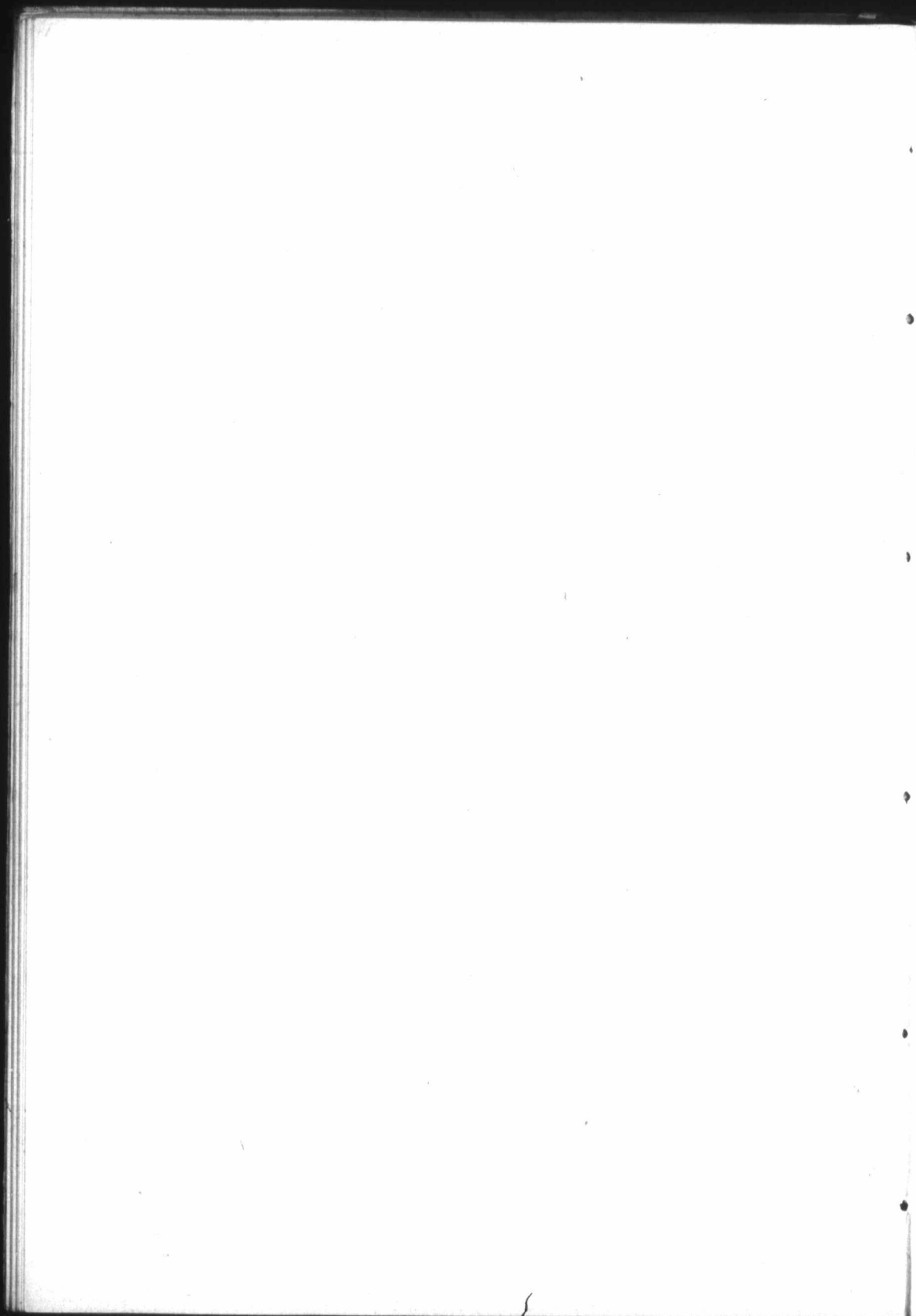
Cremation also does away with the danger of premature interment. The possibility is not great but still there have been authenticated cases. In cremation the possibility is eliminated.

The following are the sections from the Charter of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, obtained at the last session of the Legislature in Quebec, empowering it to erect and operate a crematorium:

XXX. The Company may dispose of the bodies of deceased persons by burial, incineration, or cremation on its grounds in the judicial District of Montreal, and is hereby



CREMATORY HALL — CREMATORIUM—MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.



empowered to erect for the latter purpose a suitable building or buildings and to provide the same with such fixtures, appliances and facilities as may be deemed necessary, in order that such incineration or cremation may be carried on in accordance with accepted scientific principles.

XXXI. The Trustees of the Company, in pursuance of the general power to frame By-laws conferred upon them by section IX of the aforesaid Act of incorporation, may make by-laws and regulations for the reception, burial or cremation of the bodies of deceased persons, for the depositing of the ashes remaining therefrom in a suitable columbarium or otherwise disposing of the same in accordance with the wishes of the deceased or the person from whom the body is received, and for the fees and rates to be charged: Provided always that no body shall be buried within twenty-four hours or cremated within forty-eight hours after decease, unless under an order from a duly constituted Board of Health, or unless death has been occasioned by an infectious or contagious disease, and a certificate or permit to that effect as required by law is presented to the superintendent of the Cemetery; and further provided that no body shall at any time be cremated unless and until the following facts have been established by statutory declaration furnished to the Trustees:

1. That the deceased at the time of his death is entitled to be buried in Mount Royal Cemetery and has expressed a desire, either in his will or codicil that his body be cremated.
2. That a medical certificate similar to that now required for burial has been produced.
3. Provided also that in addition to the above conditions the Company shall not by cremation or incineration dispose of the bodies of persons who have died a sudden or violent

death, without permission from the coroner of the district in which such persons died.

The Trustees shall have the right to refuse to cremate in any case without assigning reasons.

In accordance with Section XXXI above quoted the Trustees of Mount Royal Cemetery Company have adopted the following by-laws regarding the cremation of bodies of deceased persons:

XXIV. The bodies of deceased persons who have expressed a desire, either in their wills or codicils that their bodies be cremated, may be cremated in accordance with the charter of the Company and the following regulations:—

1. Before cremation of a body can take place the Trustees must be furnished with the statutory declaration referred to in Section 31 of the Charter.

2. Cremation as well as the disposal and delivery of the ashes, shall take place under the direction of the Superintendent of the Company.

3. The coffins in which the bodies are burned shall be constructed entirely of wood and joined without the use of metal nails or clasps of metal.

4. Relatives desiring a religious ceremony in the Crematorium must themselves provide for the conduct of it, and shall notify the Superintendent.

5. Upon the arrival of the funeral procession at the Crematorium, the coffin shall be placed upon a table before the receiving chamber, and shall be passed thence into the receiving chamber, whereupon the incineration shall immediately begin.

6. During the incineration, the mourners shall be allowed to remain within the Crematorium.

7. Watching of the cremation through the opening provided for that purpose, or through the opening in the door

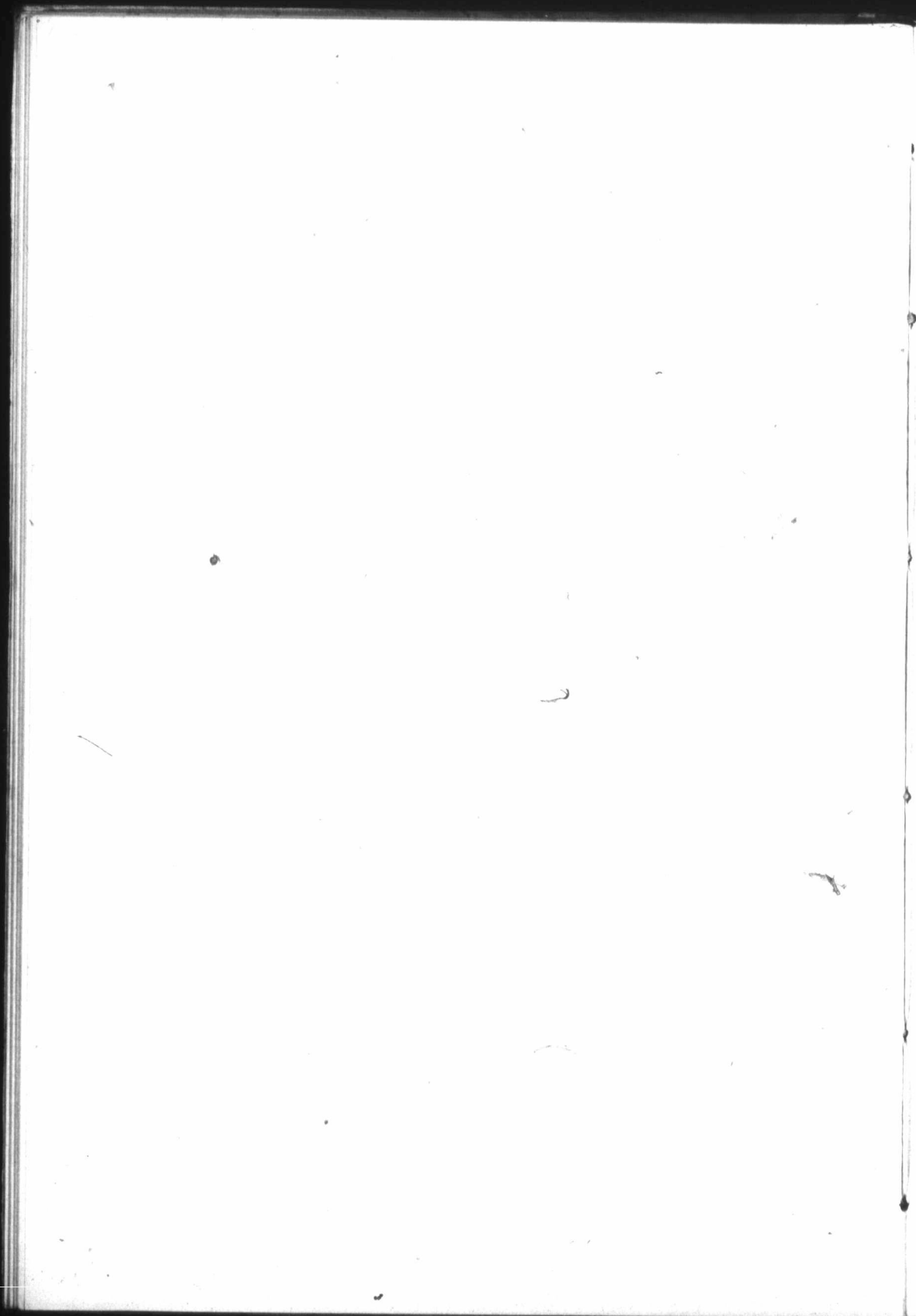
of the furnace, can only be allowed by agreement between the nearest relatives of the deceased and the Superintendent.

8. The ashes remaining from the cremation of the bodies of deceased persons shall be taken from the furnace upon the morning following the cremation, and shall there be delivered to the relatives of the deceased or to such person as is duly authorised to receive them; but if not removed within thirty days from the date of cremation the Superintendent shall bury the ashes in such portion of the cemetery as may be designated for such purpose.

9. The fees and rates to be paid for cremation shall be fixed by the Trustees, by resolution, and may be changed on one month's notice being given to that effect at any regular meeting of the Trustees.

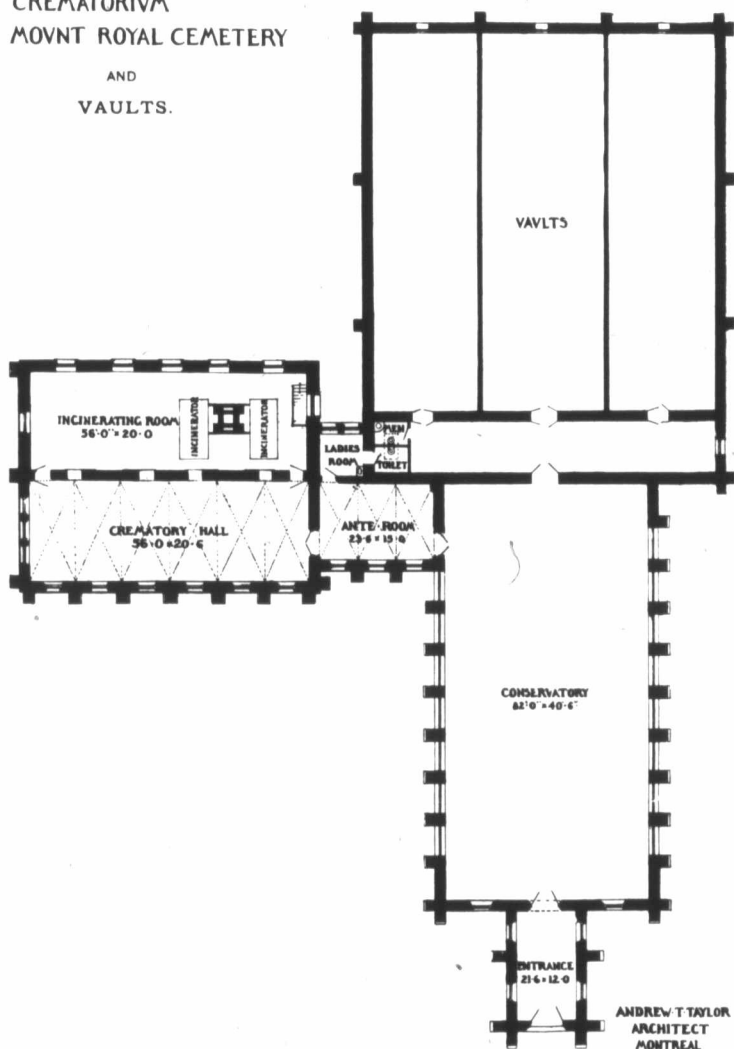
It has been decided meantime that no charge shall be made for cremation.





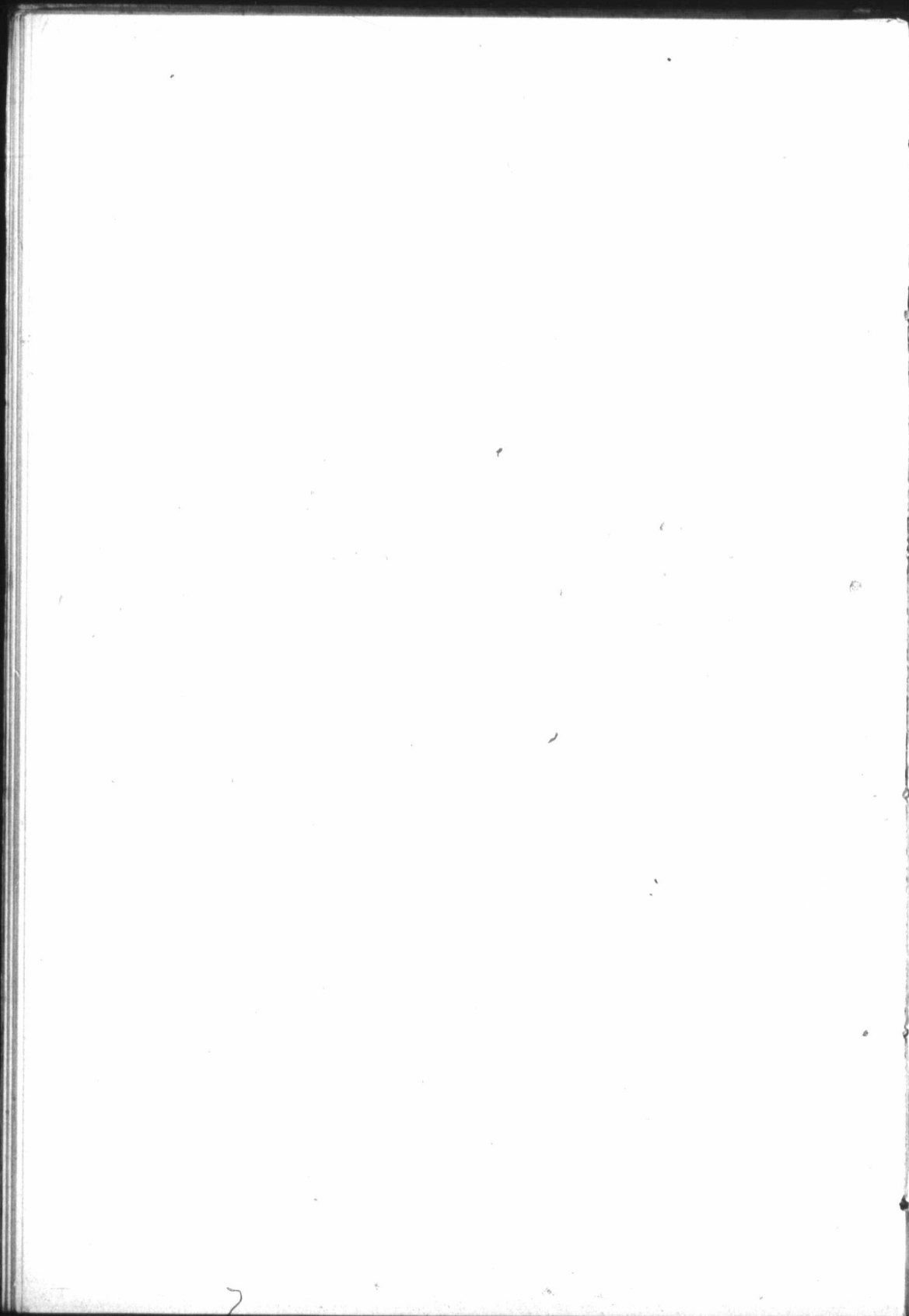
CREMATORIUM
MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY

AND
VAULTS.



ANDREW T. TAYLOR
ARCHITECT
MONTREAL

GROUND PLAN—CONSERVATORY AND CREMATORIUM
MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.



MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY,
MONTREAL.

To the Superintendent.

Application is hereby made for the incineration of the body of.....

Place and time of nativity.....

Place and time of death.....

To be cremated on..... at..... o'clock..... M.

Cause of death.....

Married, unmarried or widowed.....

Last place of residence.....

That it was the desire of said..... of whose body I or we
have charge by order of.....the..... of the deceased, that
body be cremated, as appears by the accompanying declaration.

The ashes to.....

I or we also certify there were no suspicious circumstances connected with the death of said.....

Dated this..... day of..... 190

In Presence of: Signed.....

FORM OF DECLARATION TO ACCOMPANY APPLICATION FOR CREMATION.

I,..... of.....
(Name in full) (Residence)

....., do hereby solemnly declare:—
(Occupation)

1. That..... in his life-
(Name of deceased)
time of.....
(Residence) (Occupation)

for the cremation of whose body application is herewith made, was, at the time of his death, entitled to
be buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, and has expressed the desire in his.....
that his body be cremated. (Will or Codicil)

2. That a medical certificate similar to that now required for burial is herewith produced.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true and knowing
that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act,
1893.

Declared before me,

at.....

this..... day

of..... A.D., 190

Mount Royal Cemetery

Application for Cremation and
Declaration to accompany
same.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY,
MONTREAL.

To the Superintendent.

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Place and time of death.....

To be cremated on..... at..... o'clock..... M.

Cause of death.....

Married, unmarried or widowed.....

Last place of residence.....

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Declaration to accompany
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Married, unmarried or widowed.....

Last place of residence.....

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(Residence)

(Occupation)

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1893.*

Declared before me,

at.....

this..... day.....

of..... A.D., 190

.....

Mount Royal Cemetery

Application for Cremation and
Declaration to accompany
same.

TESTAMENTARY CLAUSE.

To remove all doubt as to the final disposition of my body, I hereby express to my survivors my earnest desire that on my decease my body shall be cremated at the Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, or any other convenient Crematory.

Signed,

Address,

Witness,

Dated,

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Dated,

The image shows a ledger page with a grid of dotted lines. The grid is composed of two vertical lines on the right side, creating three columns of varying widths. There are two horizontal lines, one near the top and one near the bottom, creating three rows. The page is otherwise blank, with some very faint, illegible markings scattered across the surface.

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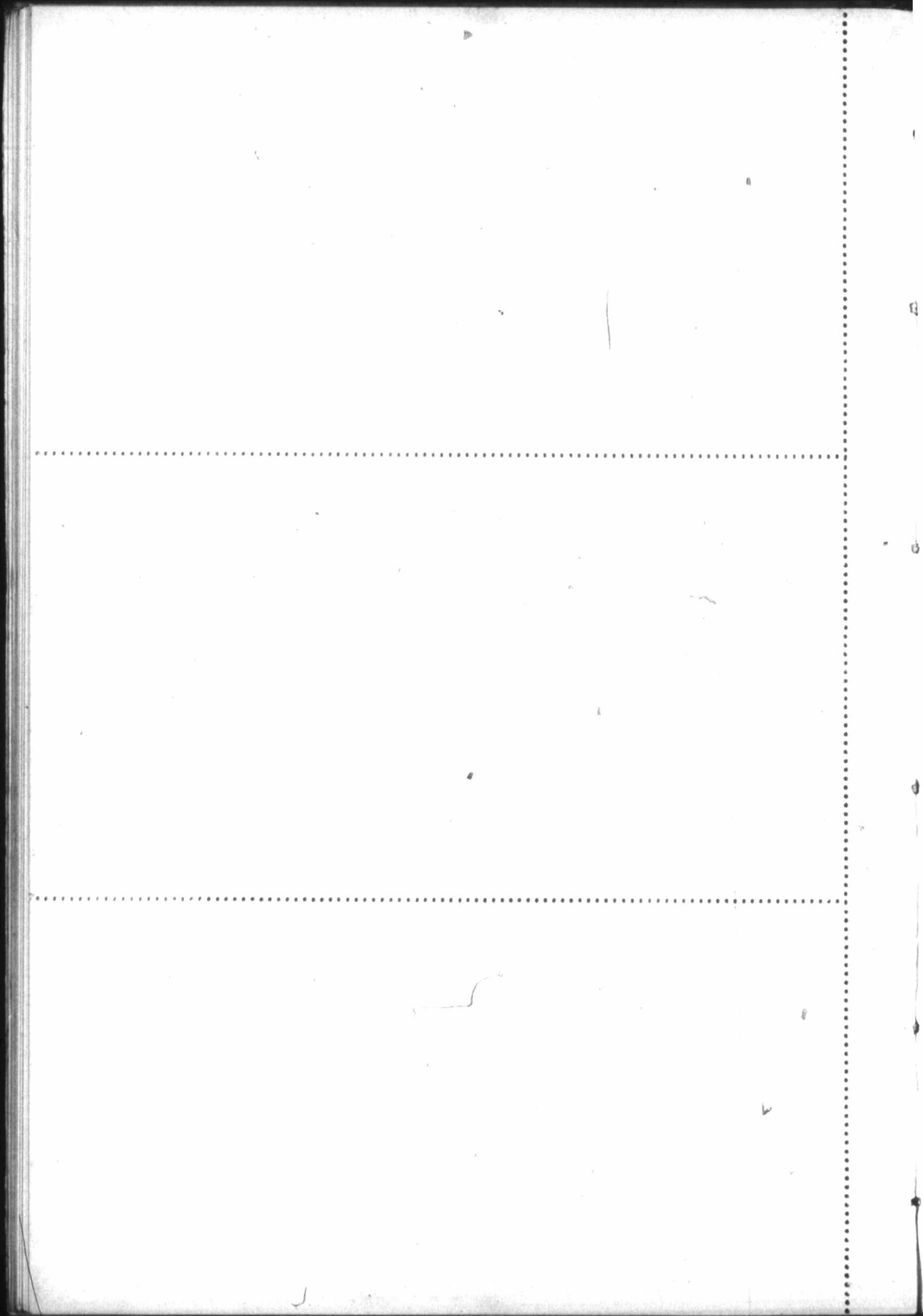
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