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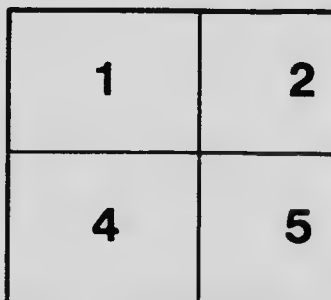
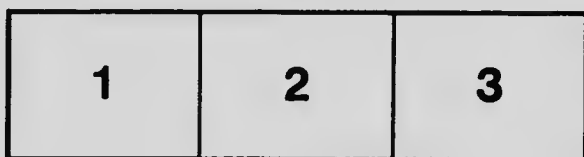
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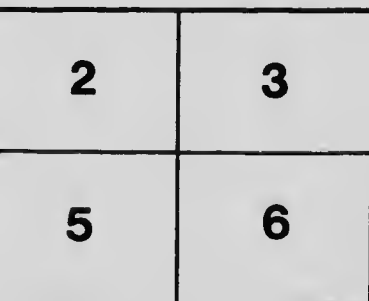
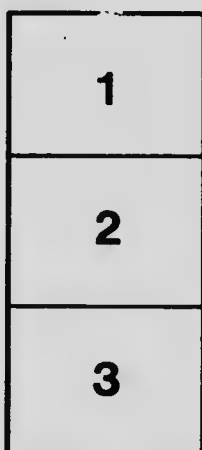
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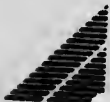
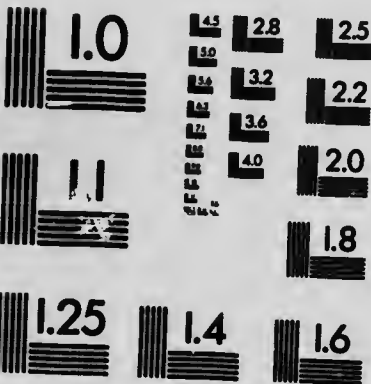
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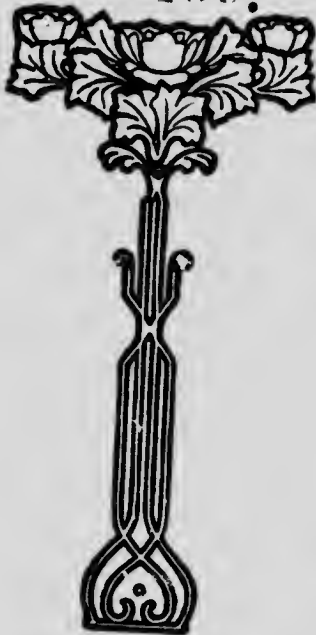
MONTREAL

**Interesting Facts concerning
the Metropolis of Canada.**

**A brief record of its develop-
ment and accomplishments.**

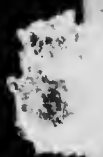
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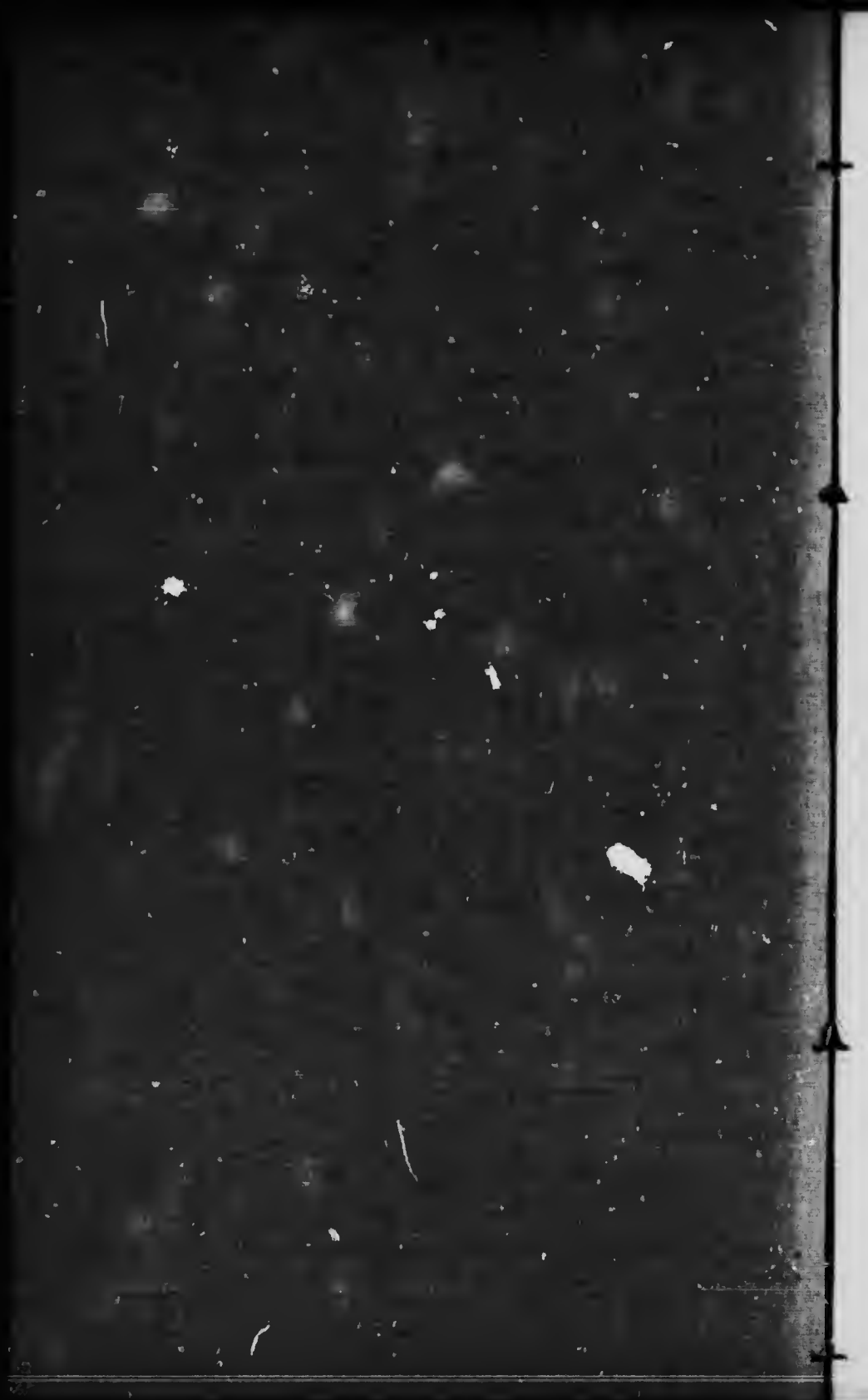
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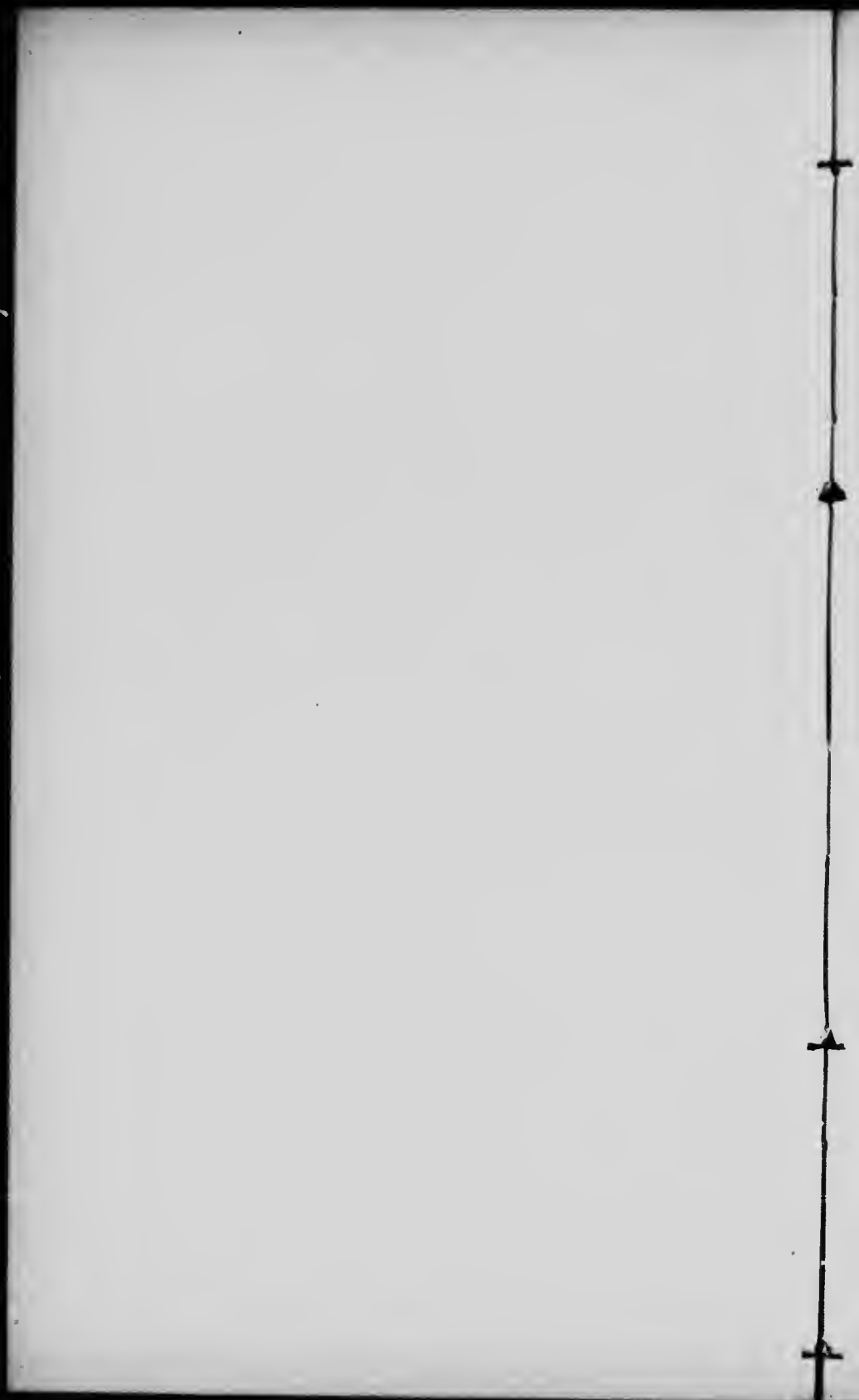




MR. G. R. M. H. [unclear]
May 1850



MÉDÉRIC MARTIN, Esq., M.P.
Mayor of Montreal.





MONTREAL

The Commercial
Metropolis of the
Dominion of Canada.

FOREWORD



IN this booklet are contained statistics from which can be answered most of the questions asked relative to the growth and development and present standing of the City of Montreal.

The statistics presented here are secured from reliable sources and are all authentic.

From the figures showing the growth of the City, from the standpoint of population, it will be noticed that Montreal has never passed through a period of stagnation, nor at any time experienced a mushroom development.

It is realized that all questions asked about present conditions and progress cannot be answered by statistics or by necessarily restricted and brief observations, and any additional information about the City of Montreal will be cheerfully furnished by the City Clerk.

Population and Early History.

The City of Montreal has a population of 650,000 souls, without the suburbs, which, nevertheless, may be considered as part and parcel of the City proper. The total population, with the suburbs, is over 750,000. In population, therefore, Montreal ranks as one of the great cities of the world.

The growth of Montreal's population is shown by the following table :

1851	.	57,715	1891	.	211,302
1861	.	90,323	1901	.	277,829
1871	.	107,225	1911	.	522,377
1881	.	140,747	1916	.	650,000



CITY HALL OF MONTREAL.



PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.



THE LEADING CITY

MONTREAL is the leading city of Canada, its supremacy being founded on unique natural advantages. Although 1,000 miles from the open sea, it is the national seaport of Canada. It is the terminus of the great inland waterways which reach from the head of Lake Superior. It is also the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern railways (all of which are transcontinentals), and is the headquarters of the two former systems.

In addition Montreal is the financial centre of Canada and the commercial metropolis. It is also the seat of hundreds of important industries, many of them of a national character.

The city is situated on the island of Montreal, which is 30 miles long by 7 to 10 miles wide, and is washed by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.

It is one of the oldest cities on the North American continent. The site was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and by Champlain in 1611. Maisonneuve formally founded the city on August 24, 1641.

About 75 per cent of the population of Montreal are of French-Canadian origin. Both French and English are officially used in Montreal, and most of the inhabitants speak both languages with equal facility.

Montreal contains numerous historical buildings, and is especially rich in magnificent churches and other ecclesiastical structures—so rich, indeed, that it has been called the Rome of the New World.



NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

The Business Importance of Montreal

THE bank clearings of Montreal for the year 1915 were \$2,628,122,428. This gives the city of Montreal sixth place among all the cities on the American Continent in the volume of bank clearings.

The port of Montreal, with its numerous modern steel sheds, great grain elevators and grain conveyors, is one of the best-equipped ocean ports in the world. The harbor contains about 8 miles of deep waters,



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

with wharfage accommodation for approximately 100 vessels.

There are no fewer than 1,400 industries in Montreal, among which are included immense manufactories of locomotives, railway cars, structural iron and steel, electrical appliances, rubber goods, machinery, tobacco, boots and shoes, clothing, sugar refining, silk, cotton, woolens, paints, furniture, carriages and confectionery.

The city has the largest flour mill in the British Empire—capacity 6,000 barrels in 24 hours.

Montreal is the headquarters of the foreign consular services.

The customs revenue collected at the port of Montreal is around \$25,000,000 per annum.

The river St. Lawrence, which flows by the city, empties about one-third of all the fresh water on the globe into the ocean. The city is in the centre of a district rich in water powers, and it is lighted and supplied with electrical power for all purposes by water power plants.



KING EDWARD VII MONUMENT, Phillips Square.

Some of the Factors in Montreal's Greatness

THE big Atlantic liners and the freight carriers from the Great Lakes meet at Montreal.

Montreal is the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. The former administers from Montreal an army of some 70,000 employees, and the latter an army that is rapidly approaching that figure. There are many thousands of employees in the great administrative offices of these companies here.

Montreal has some of the biggest railway yards in the world.



MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT, Place d'Armes.

The Angus shops in Montreal constitute one of the greatest locomotive and car building and repairing plants in the world. In normal times they employ 5,000 men, and in addition to much repair work for the C.P.R., build rolling stock at the rate of one completed average train every day.

The principal car building and repair shops of the Grand Trunk Railway are in Montreal.

Montreal contains the principal plant of the Canada Car and Foundry Company, whose gross sales amount to some \$16,000,000 annually.

Montreal is the centre of the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in Canada.

Montreal is the centre of the pulp and paper manufacturing industries of the Dominion.



COURT HOUSE.

Montreal is the centre of the textile industries of Canada.

Montreal is the centre of the sugar refining industry in Canada.

Montreal has huge works for the manufacture of iron, structural steel and machinery.

Montreal has the greatest manufactories of electrical appliances in Canada.

Montreal has the greatest stock yards, abattoirs and packing houses east of Chicago.

Montreal has great brick-manufacturing industries.

Montreal is the centre of clothing manufacture in Canada.

Montreal has the greatest paint-manufacturing plants in Canada.

Montreal has huge lumber-manufacturing plants.

Montreal is the centre of tobacco and cigar manufacture in Canada.



A VIEW OF THE HARBOR OF MONTREAL.

Montreal is the centre of the cement manufacturing industry in Canada.

In addition to being the headquarters for the leading banks of Canada, Montreal is also the headquarters of the leading insurance companies, the leading financial and commercial houses, and the headquarters of the telephone and telegraph companies of the Dominion.

Montreal is growing faster proportionately than any other city in the world.

Attractions of Montreal

FOR picturesqueness of location Montreal is unique. Back of the commercial and business district, and in approximately the centre of the city, is the famous Mount Royal—a mountain of some 800 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. This beautiful elevation, rugged and picturesque, is set apart as a city park.



LAFONTAINE PARK, view of the Lake and the Bridge.

Mount Royal is really an extinct volcano. There are beautiful drives along typical mountain roads to the summit. From the latter a magnificent view is to be had of the city, the harbor, the river St. Lawrence and the outlying spurs of the Adirondack Mountains. This splendid panorama is one of the show sights of the whole world.

A few of the numerous other points of interest are:—

St. James Cathedral (Roman Catholic), an exact duplicate, one-third the size, of the famous St. Peter's in Rome.

Notre Dame Church, the most magnificent of the French-Canadian churches, and the second greatest church on the continent. Has largest bell in America (15 tons). Seats 18,000 people. Numerous historic paintings.

The ancient Bonsecours Church.



LAFONTAINE PARK, view of the Lake.

St. Patrick's Church, the mother church of the Irish Catholics.

Christ Church Cathedral (Anglican).

St. James Methodist (the Cathedral of Canadian Methodism).

Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705, residence of French and British Governors, and headquarters of American Army, 1775.

Site selected by Champlain in 1611 as La Place Royale.

Government grain elevators, among largest in the world.

McGill University (English), and Laval University (French).

St. Helen's Island, a city park in the centre of the St. Lawrence.

New Art Gallery, Sherbrooke Street,

New Civic Library, Sherbrooke Street.



INCLINE RAILWAY.

SCENE ON THE PARK DRIVE
MOUNT ROYAL.



AT MOUNT ROYAL LOOK-OUT.



PLACE VIGER HOTEL AND C. P. R. STATION

City's History in Outline

SITE visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, and by Champlain in 1611. City founded by Maisonneuve in 1641.

Fierce battles with the Iroquois Indians, who determined to exterminate the settlement. (The last remnant of this tribe now lives in the Indian reservation of Caughnawaga, near Montreal).

Peace treaty signed here in 1801 between 500 Indians representing the chief nations of North America from the mouth of the Mississippi to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

Fighting between English and French troops, culminating in surrender of Montreal to English in 1760, and the ceding of all the French colonies to England.

City captured by the American forces under Montgomery in 1775.



DOMINION SQUARE and WINDSOR HOTEL.

In 1812 French-Canadians of Montreal took up arms against American invaders, the latter being routed.

In 1852 Montreal became the Capital of Canada. Later, the capital was transferred to Toronto because a crowd, maddened at Lord Elgin's bill granting special privileges to French-Canadians, burned the house of Parliament to the ground. Later on, the Capital of Canada was definitely fixed at Ottawa.

Montreal visited by disastrous conflagrations in 1850 and 1852. A third city was reduced to ashes, on which frame or wooden buildings were prohibited within the then city limits.

Of Interest to Tourists

MONTREAL is 120 miles from Ottawa, 333 east of Toronto, 758 west of Halifax, 334 north of Boston, 400 north of New York City, and 2,750 west of Liverpool.



BANK OF MONTREAL.

Interesting side trips are :—

To Lachine, returning by steamboat which shoots the famous Lachine rapids. This is an afternoon trip.

To Caughnawaga, the reservation of the last remnants of the Iroquois indians.

To St. Anne de Bellevue, where there is magnificent maskinongé fishing, and where the Irish poet Moore wrote his Canadian boat song, "Row, brothers, row." Here also is the Macdonald Agricultural College, built, equipped, and endowed by Sir William Macdonald at a cost of \$7,000,000.

To Quebec and the Saguenay by boat.

To Carillon by boat (a lovely trip up the Ottawa river, made in one day, and returning via the Lachine rapids).

To St. Anne de Beaupré, the Lourdes of Canada, visited by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims every year.

To the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal, where splendid trout fishing may be had amid scenery of primeval grandeur.



ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL



ST. CATHERINE STREET, LOOKING EAST
FROM PHILLIPS SQUARE.



FACTS *for* INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISTS

THE best point for locating industries in the whole Dominion of Canada is unquestionably the City of Montreal and vicinity.

WHY? BECAUSE:

1st. MONTREAL is at the head of ocean navigation and is the port of distribution for the mighty inland navigation system, covering the great lakes from Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, down through Lake Huron, Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River to the City of Montreal. This means the cheap supply of raw material and an economical distribution of the manufactured products.

2nd. MONTREAL is the headquarters of the three large transcontinental railways, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, whose lines branch out to every city, town and populated district of the Dominion.

3rd. MONTREAL offers a splendid labor market, the most advantageous in the Dominion.

4th. MONTREAL is a wealthy city with immense banking capital, always at the disposal of industrial expansion.

5th. MONTREAL has unlimited water power in the immediate vicinity, which is being constantly developed and manufacturers are offered very attractive rates for the power required in their operations.

6th. MONTREAL as a field for manufacture deserves the best attention not only of Canadian and European capitalists, but of the capitalists from the United States as well who may desire to secure a share of the great volume of Canadian business, which shall develop after the War.

7th. There is reason to expect that the policy of the British Empire will be to develop and encourage business amongst its component parts by protective tariff, and the United States industries, in order to do business in Canada, will find it to their advantage to establish themselves within our boundaries.



Useful Information About MONTREAL

1915-1916

Population.....	(approximate)	650,000
Taxable property		\$623,250,975
Exempt property		\$214,477,676
City's debt.....		\$ 90,804,465
Per capita de ^b t.....		\$ 165
Revenue of City		\$ 12,304,971
Value of City's property.....		\$ 34,689,320
Gross revenue from water-works		\$ 1,466,689
Municipal rate of taxation.....	Per \$100 of assessed valuation.....	\$1.00
Borrowing power.....		12%
School tax rate, Roman Catholic.....	Per \$100 of assessed valuation.....	40c.
School tax rate, Protestant....	Per \$100 of assessed valuation.....	50c.
School tax rate, Neutral.....	Per \$100 of assessed valuation.....	50c.
Territory of City.....	acres	25,750
Extent of City.....	miles	13 x 9
Streets.....	miles	485
Paved streets.....	miles	200
Brick sewers.....	miles	360
Public parks.....		54
Area of public parks.....	acres	840
Number of arc lamps		3,639
Number of 80 C.P. incandescent lamps.....		677
Number of 40 C.P. incandescent lamps.....		364
Mileage of tramway lines (single track).....		261.64
Passengers carried.....		226,593,018
Percentage paid to City by Tramways Company....		\$472,512
Number of building permits issued.....		2,081
Value of buildings for which such permits were issued		\$8,511,221
Water pumped during the year.....	gallons	19,755,873,959
Water pumped daily.....	gallons	54,125,630



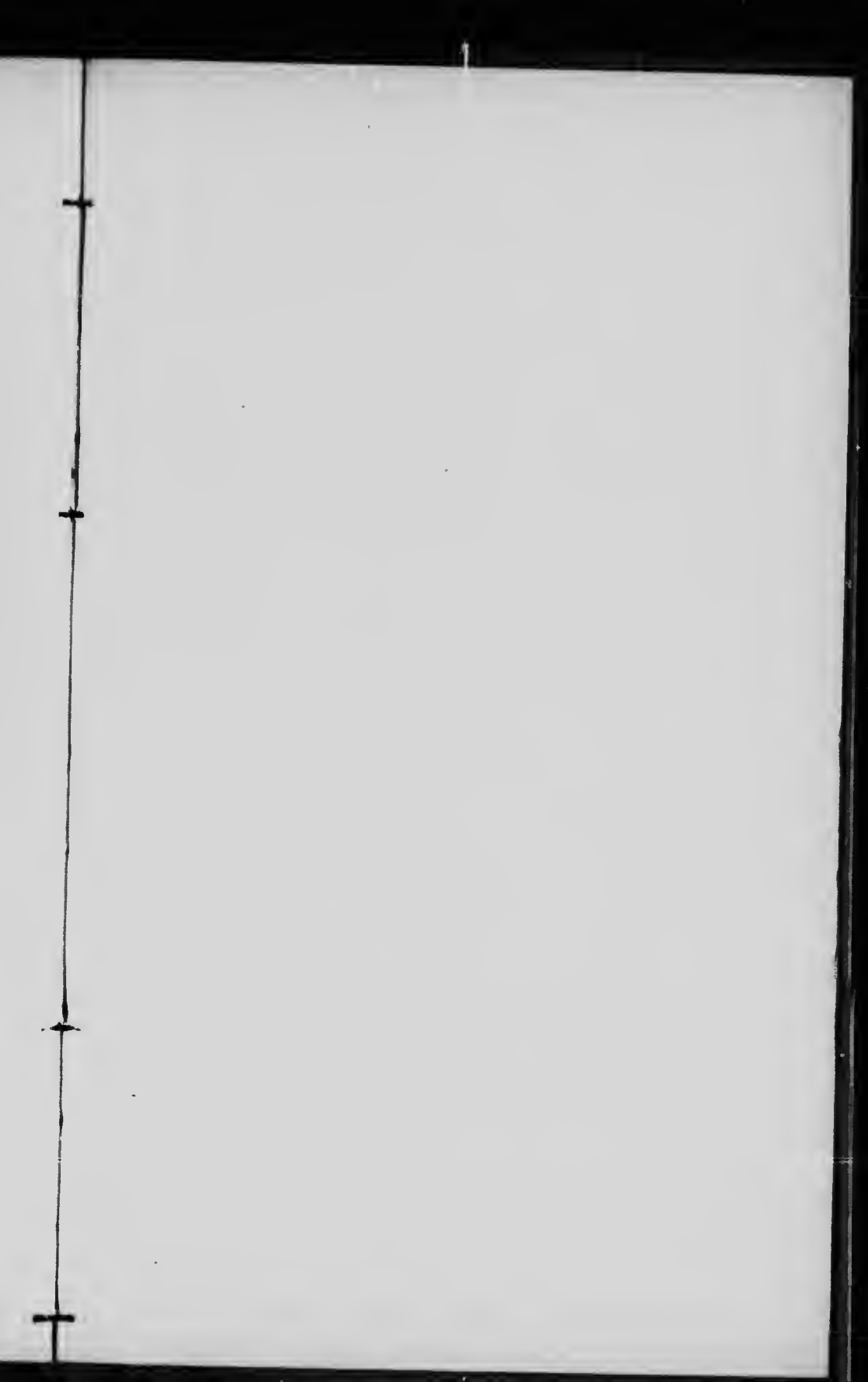
INFORMATION ABOUT MONTREAL — *continued*

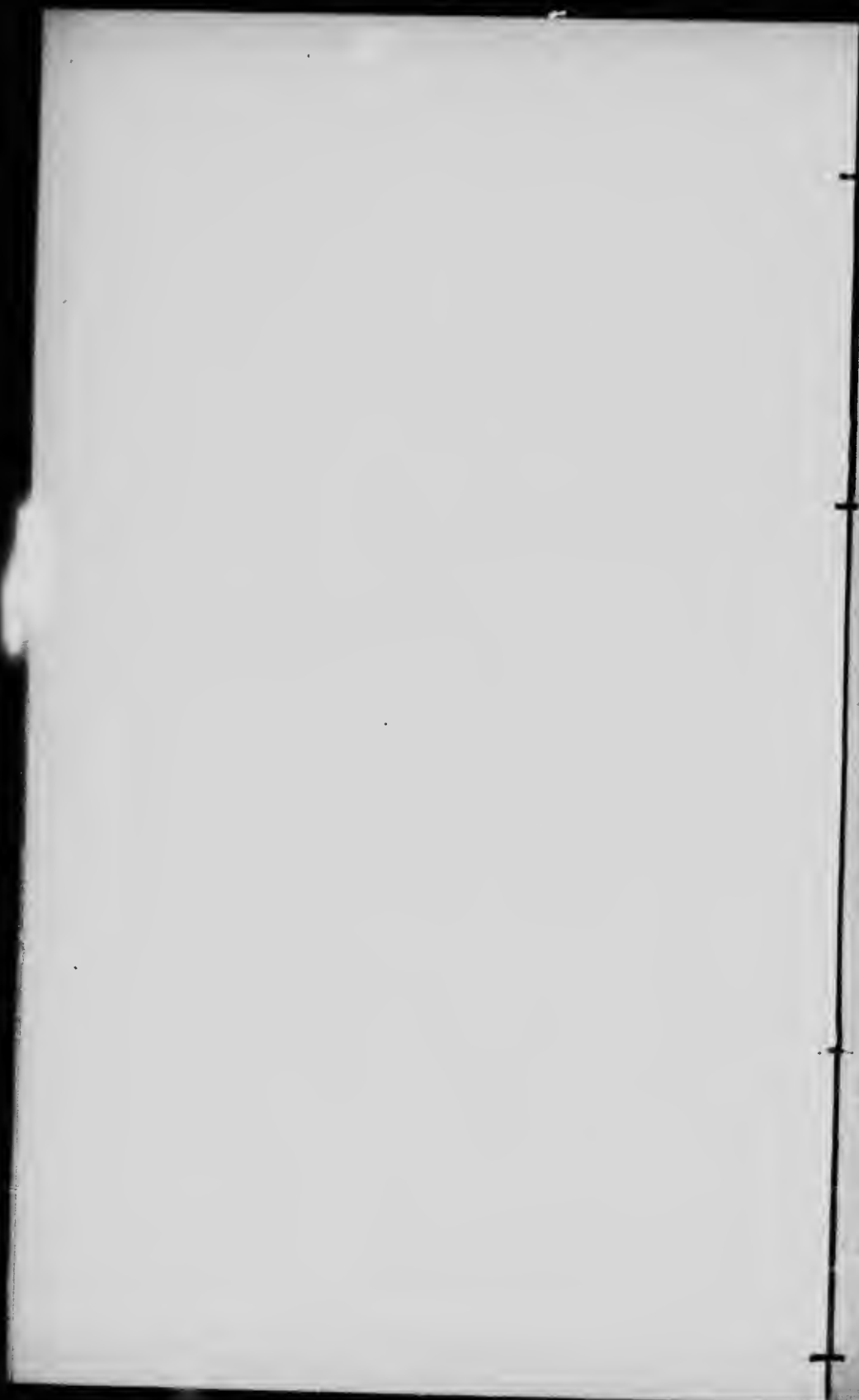
Daily consumption per capita.....gallons	135.3
Ocean vessels arrived.....	484
Total tonnage.....	1,657,726
Maritime Provinces vessels arrived.....	331
Total tonnage.....	603,546
Inland vessels arrived.....	8,572
Total tonnage.....	4,222,426
Gas rates.....Per 1000 cubic feet (<i>less 20% on prompt payment</i>)	\$1.00
Electricity rates.....Per Kilowatt-hour	\$0.05
Water rates.....On assessed rental	4%
Number of manufactures (1911 Census).....	1,104
Number of employes " (1911 Census).....	67,841
Telephone rate.....Residences	\$35.00
Telephone rate.....Business places	\$55.00
Bank clearings.....	\$2,628,122,428
Imports.....	\$129,139,817
Exports.....	\$191,170,656
Birth-rate.....	37%
Custom House revenue.....	\$24,116,304
Post Office gross earnings.....	\$ 1,590,225
Money Orders issued.....	\$ 3,192,507
Money Orders and Postal Notes paid.....	\$ 5,463,952

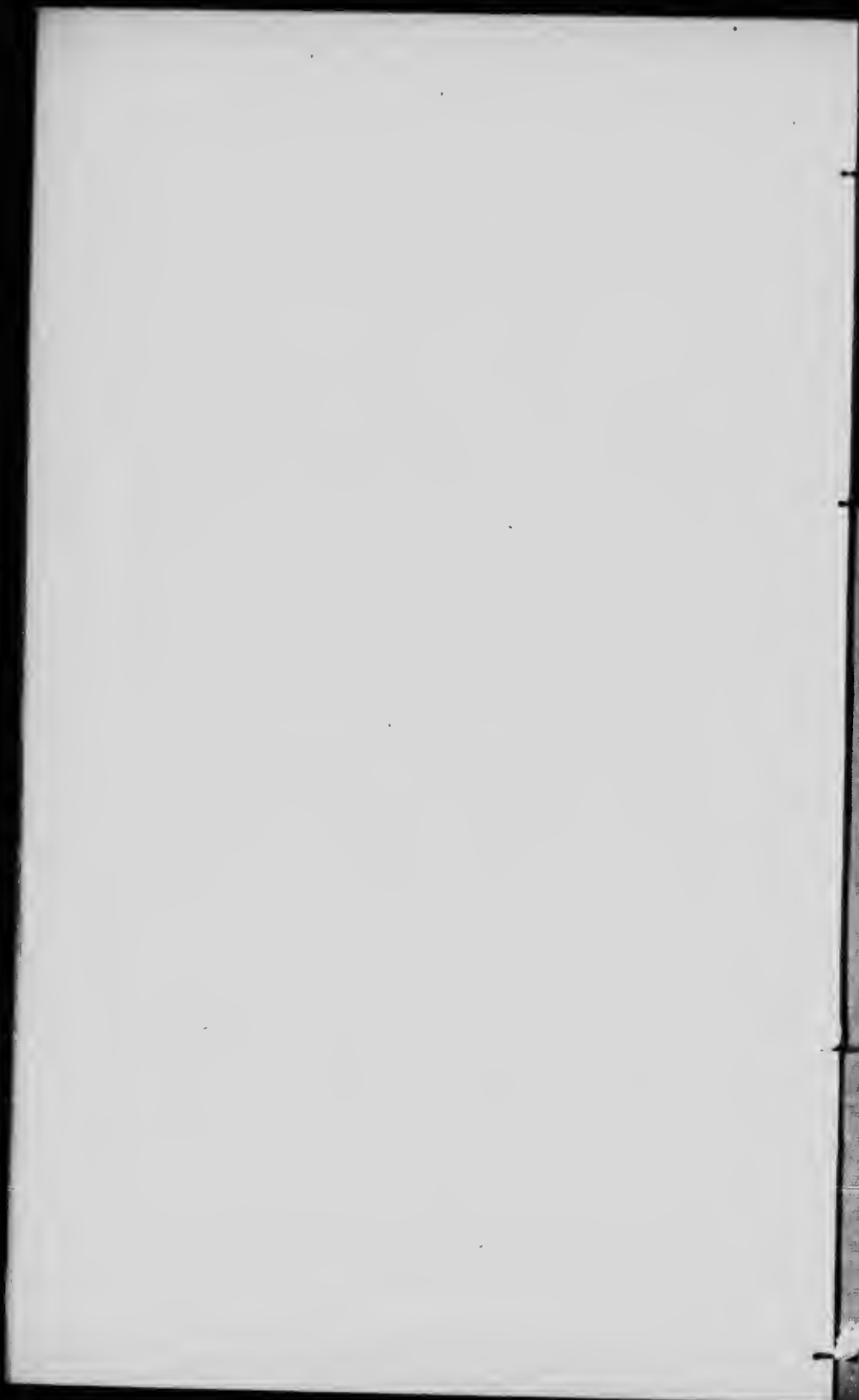


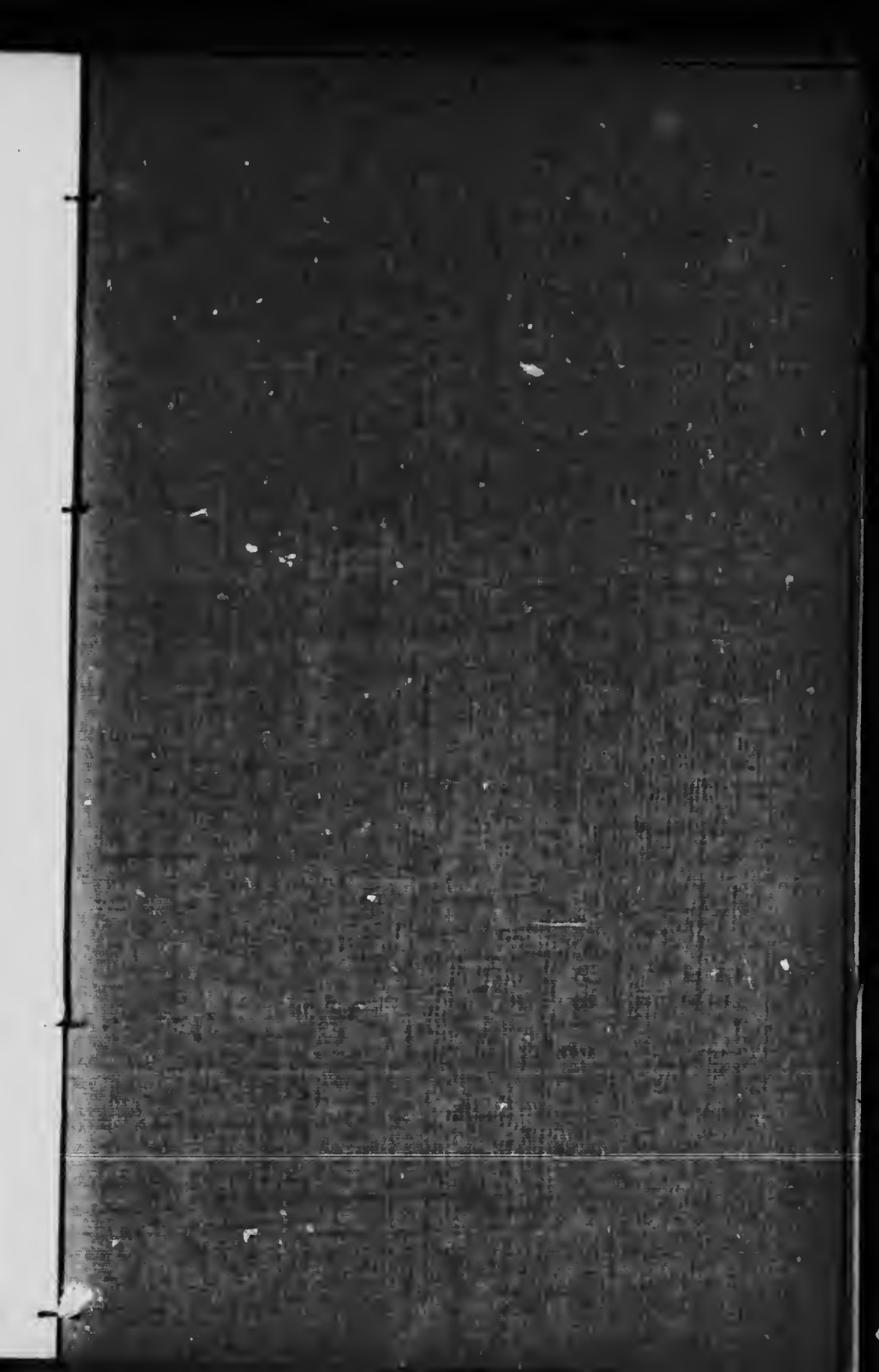


ST. JAMES STREET LOOKING WEST
FROM PLACE D'ARMES.















EDMOND SAWYER, LIMITED
MONTREAL



