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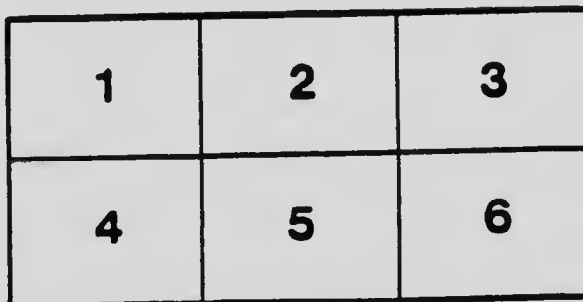
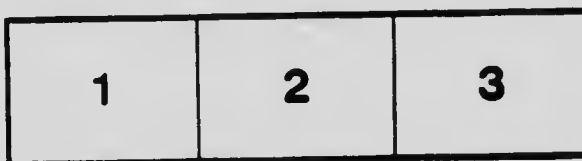
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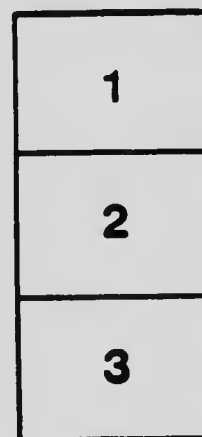
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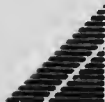
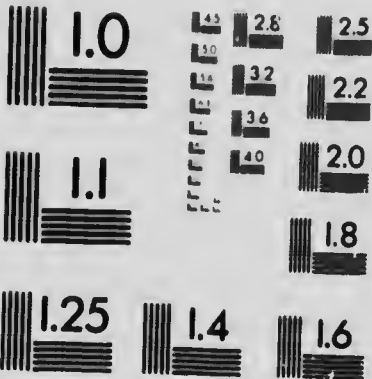
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*Sendeth this little book
with kindest Christmas greetings
and the most sincere wishes for the ensuing year.*

Montreal, Canada.

Christmas, 1902.

[illegible]



A Winter's Night View of Montreal.

JANUARY

Montreal, during the first month of the year, is to be seen at its best. The Christmas holidays are in full swing, and the streets are never so animated nor the stores so brilliant as now. The sleighs, as they speed along, make the air musical with the tinkle of their bells, and signs can be seen everywhere of the thorough enjoyment of the season. Business proceeds as keenly as in summer, and trade generally is just as brisk. The streets are kept clear

of snow excepting sufficient to allow a good surface for the sleighs. All the sports and amusements that help to make a Canadian winter so enjoyable are now indulged in, and the illustrations give some faint idea of the pleasures there are to be experienced whilst King Frost holds his Court. First and foremost comes skating. This is the most popular amusement, as no special activity being necessary, old and young can both enjoy it. Open air rinks are everywhere, on which sports and banquets are held from time to time. The gorgeous and fanciful costumes of the skaters on a gala night make a sight to be long remembered.



The Winter Fair



Sleight on Sherbrooke Street.

FEBRUARY

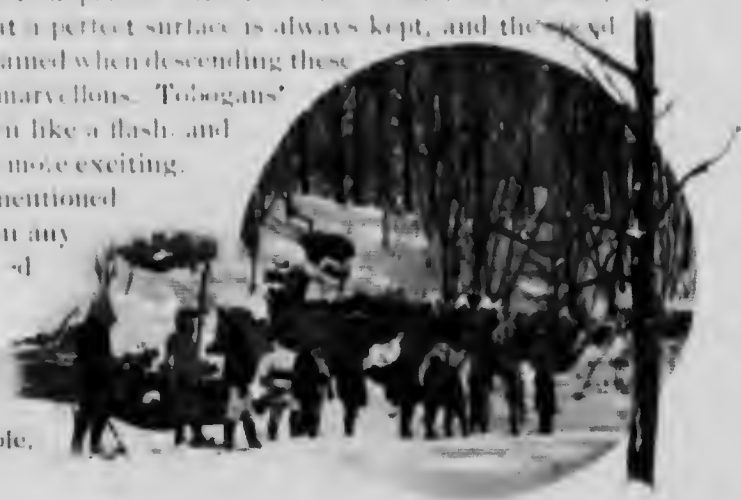


Coming from
the Park Slide

Tobogganning is another favorite sport, but one requiring a certain amount of care. The small boy is in the element here. Anything from a \$20000 toboggan to a slave from a broken barrel (the latter from preference) will serve him, and away he goes, whizzing down the hill with wild yell, perfectly happy. Regular slides are built in places with the snow well looked after, so that a perfect surface is always kept, and the speed attained when descending these is marvellous. Toboggans

capable of holding five or six people dash down like a flash, and for those who enjoy a sensation nothing can be more exciting.

Snowshoeing is the last winter pastime to be mentioned here, and it is one that affords more variety than any other by reason of the fact that it is not confined to a particular ground. Off you go, wherever the fancy takes you, tramping over the deep snow as safely as though on a macadam road, the broad surface of the snowshoes taking you easily over places that are otherwise inaccessible.



A Tramp through the Winter at George Snowdon Hall

MARCH



James Cathedral

from the ground. The principal Protestant Church is Christ Church Cathedral on St. Catherine street, and it is claimed that it is the most perfect church, architecturally, in America. Mention must certainly be made of Notre-Dame Church (illustrated on the cover), as it is the Parish church of Montreal and the second largest on the continent. The towers are a landmark for miles around and contain the biggest bell in all America. The immense size of the interior may be realized when it be known that it can seat 12,000 people.

This month brings the winter to an end, and Lent calls to mind the churches, of which Montreal has more than a fair number. Being chiefly a Catholic city the Catholic churches are the more in evidence; and very fine ones they certainly are, some of the interiors being gorgeous in the extreme. The chief Catholic edifice is the St. James Cathedral on Dominion Square. This was started in 1870 and built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome. The dome with the huge ball and cross rises to a height of two hundred and fifty feet



Christ Church Cathedral.



*The Harbor,
looking East.*

Spring comes with this month, and the harbor is now busy with a ceaseless stream of vessels from all over the world. It is seldom realized that Montreal is a sea port, although over six hundred miles from the ocean. British warships often sail right up to the city, and passenger vessels of over 10,000 tons ply regularly between this port and Europe. The St. Lawrence river (two miles

wide here), makes Montreal's position unrivalled in the world. The other illustration

on this page shows the Custom House, on the harbor front. This is built on the site which Champlain, in 1611, chose for the commencement of the city. It was the first land cleared, and a trading post with the Indians existed there until the founding of the city in 1641.

The Lachine canal commences nearly opposite here. A fine stone wall runs the entire length of the harbor front, which was built to protect the city from floods when the river rises very high in the spring.



*Custom
House.*

MAY



Seminary of St. Sulpice.

The two old buildings pictured here, although not relating particularly to May, are worthy of remark as being the most historical houses in Montreal. The upper one is the Seminary of St. Sulpice, dating back to 1710. This was erected and occupied by the first owners of the Island of Montreal, who were granted the Island under condition they kept up church

services and made provision for education. It is, even now, the

wealthiest religious order in America. The lower picture shows the Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705

by a former governor of Montreal.

Later on it became the residence

of the English military governors

and was the centre of gaiety

and fashion during the early

English military occupation. It

is now used as a museum, and

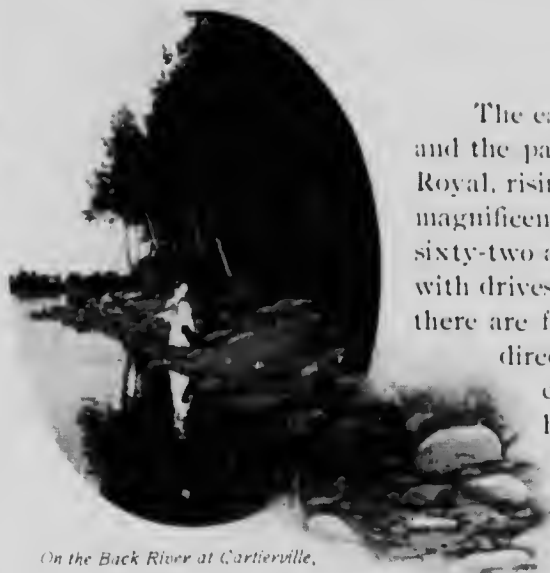
contains many interesting and

historical relics of early Montreal.



Chateau de Ramezay.

JUNE



On the Back River at Cartierville.

The early summer shows Montreal's surroundings to great advantage, and the parks and suburban river resorts are much frequented. Mount Royal, rising in the rear of the city to a height of over 900 feet, is one vast magnificent park. Four hundred and sixty-two acres of woodland are laid out with drives, rustic steps, seats, etc.; and there are footpaths leading off in every direction, following which one can wander for miles amidst a luxurious undergrowth of ferns and flowers. On reaching the top of the mountain there is spread below the magnificent panorama of the

city and river, a moonlight view of which forms the frontispiece of this booklet. A trolley car ride of a few miles across the island brings one to the north branch of the river, where there are some lovely spots for boating and fishing. So peaceful and beautiful is it out here that it is almost impossible to realize that a great city lies but a mile or two away.



A Drive in Mount Royal Park.



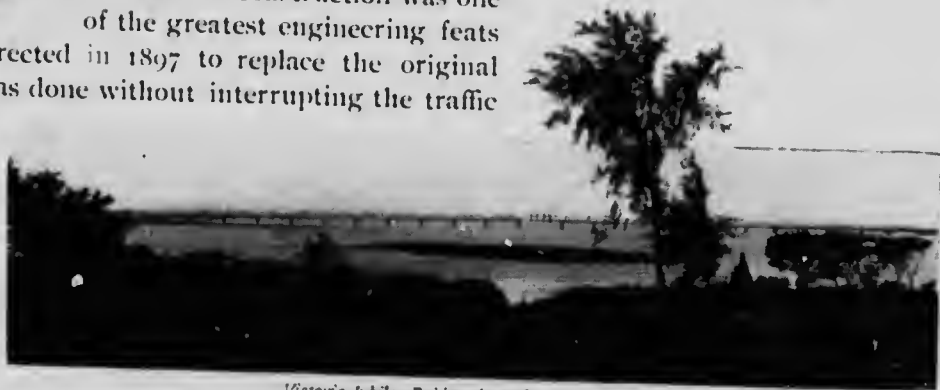
*Windsor Street Station
(Canadian Pacific Railway).*

of the present age. It was erected in 1897 to replace the original tubular bridge, and the work was done without interrupting the traffic for more than a few hours. A magnificent view of the river and city is to be had from here, the water front of the city extending over three miles.

This month calls to memory pictures of packing up for the country, railway stations, etc., and the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway is here shown. From this station one can travel nearly three thousand miles without change of car—right across to the Pacific coast. The station contains the general offices of the company and is one of the handsomest buildings in Montreal.

The bridge below, is the property of the Grand Trunk Railway (another huge railway system that serves the city). It is two miles long

and its construction was one of the greatest engineering feats



Victoria Jubilee Bridge, from St. Helen's Island.

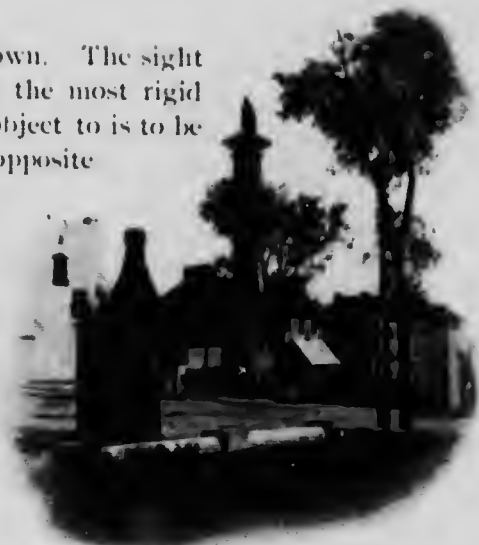
AUGUST

These are the "Dog Days" and every one who can, leaves town. The sight of a bottle is both suggestive and refreshing, and one that even the most rigid temperance advocate cannot object to is to be found on Notre-Dame Street, opposite the Court House. This bottle



The Court House Garden.

stands about fifteen feet high and is used as a newspaper kiosk. The monument rising behind is to the glory of Nelson. The Court House has a very handsome frontage and lies a little back from the street with a shady garden in front. The City Hall can be seen through the trees in the background. All this locality was



"The Bottle" and Nelson Column

the fashionable quarter of the city some 200 years ago and even now many of the side streets contain the old homes of former Montreal merchant princes, but they are fast disappearing and even "The Bottle" is doomed being unbecoming to the city's reputation.

SEPTEMBER



The Young Men's Christian Association Building.

(The photograph was taken on a Sunday morning, hence the deserted appearance). The building on the right, with the Corinthian columns, is the Bank of Montreal. The one further down, with the clock, is the Post Office. Most of the banks and insurance offices are situated on this street.

The only right these two pictures have to come under the heading "September," is that both the photographs were taken in that month. The headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association is a very striking looking building of red and grey, on the corner of Dominion square and Dorchester street, and has every accessory that can make it a pleasant home or *rendez-vous* to its members. The street scene shows St. James street, near Place d'Armes. This is the chief business



St. James Street.

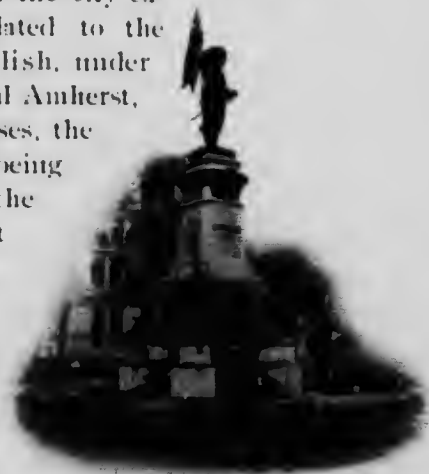
OCTOBER



Montreal 250 years ago.

in 1760. The city, in those early days, consisted of some few houses, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, a church, a fort, and a nunnery, the whole being surrounded by a high wooden wall. It bore incessant attacks by the Indians for many years. From a population of but a few hundreds it has now grown to contain 350,000 people and is to-day the metropolis of Canada and the chief port for the whole magnificent territory that stretches 3,000 miles to the west. Maisonneuve has not been forgotten, a very striking bronze monument, erected in Place d'Armes square, testifying to his achievement.

It was on the 15th of this month, in the year 1641, that the history of Montreal, as a city, commenced. On that day Maisonneuve formally took possession of the island, and the French rule began that lasted until the city capitulated to the English, under General Amherst,



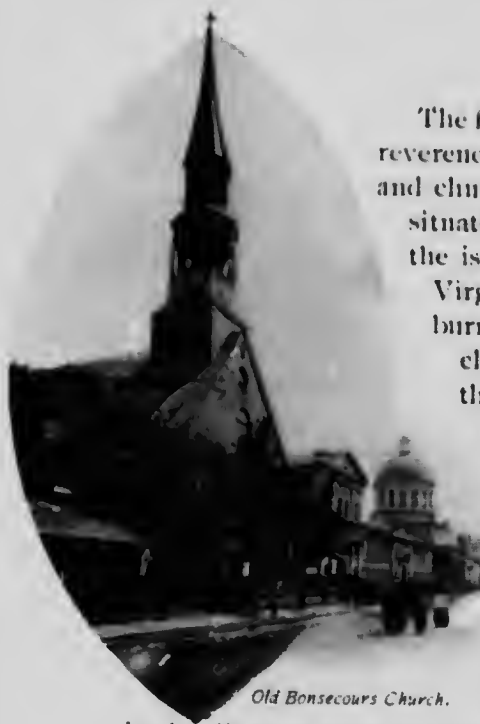
Maisonneuve Monument.

NOVEMBER

The first day of this month is one which the French Canadians hold in special reverence. All Saints Day is to them a great religious festival, and every shrine and church has its crowd of devotees. Some of the shrines are beautifully situated, the one shown being at Brisset, a few miles from the eastern end of the island. A lovely grotto is built amongst the trees, with a statue of the Virgin standing in a niche, and great devotion is shown in the shape of burning candles and praying. The church illustrated here is especially thronged, being dedicated to, and known as, Notre Dame de Bonsecours. It dates back to 1657, and is surmounted on the river frontage by a statue of the Virgin, that is supposed to possess miraculous powers for the aid of sailors.

Old Bonsecours Church.

The tower to be seen in the distance is part of Bonsecours market, the centre of distribution for the farmers from around.



Sh. ing Devotion at Brisset.

DECEMBER

The end of the year brings this little sketch of Montreal to a close. It also brings Christmas, a time when we all have kindly thoughts towards our friends far and near. Rich and poor alike make an effort to express "Goodwill to all men," and this little souvenir of the great Canadian metropolis carries the senders heartiest wishes for



Bringing in the Christmas Tree

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS



