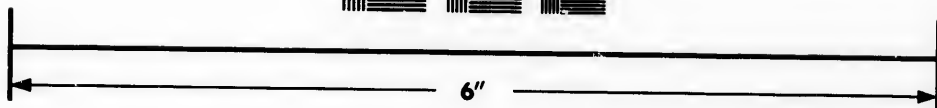
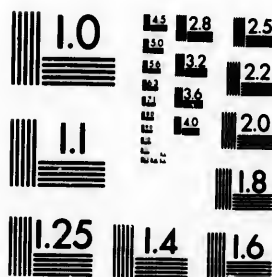


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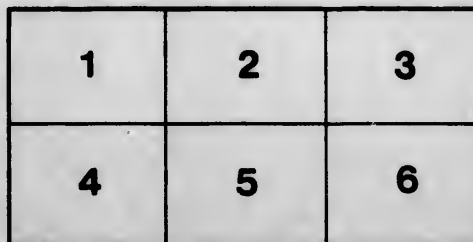
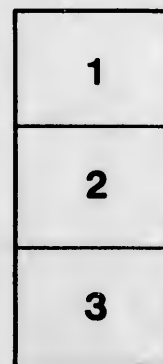
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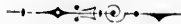
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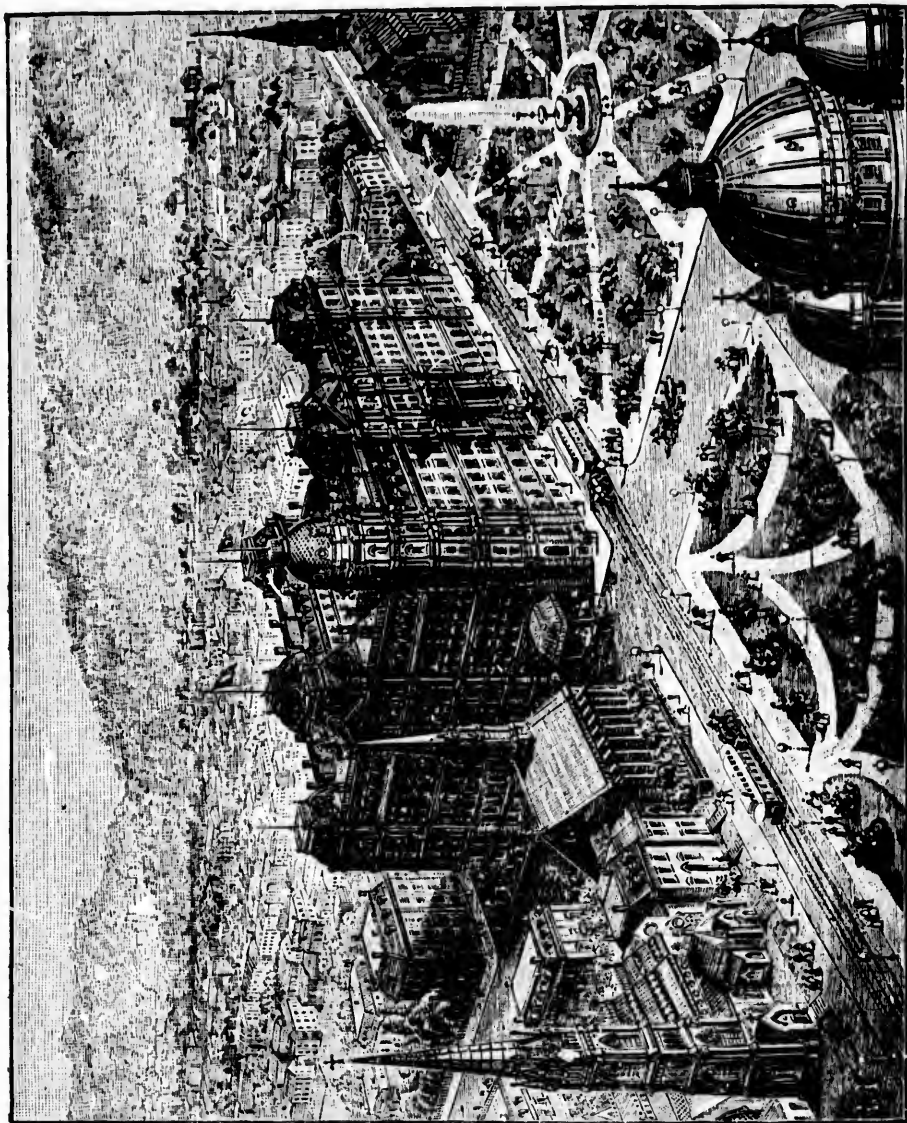
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 EAST—Portland, Boston, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, 7.40 a.m., Portland, 11.10
 p.m., also 8.40 p.m. Island Pond, Arthabaska, Richmond, Quebec, 4.00 p.m.
 St. Hyacinthe, 5.15 p.m. Richmond, Island Pond, Quebec mixed, 7.30 a.m.
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 4.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m.
 New-York, by C.V.R., via Troy, and Boston, via Fitchburg, 8.30 a.m., 6.00 p.m.
 New-York, via Springfield, and Boston, via Lowell, 8.30 a.m., 8.25 p.m.
 St. Albans and intermediate stations, 4.40 p.m.
 Chambly and Farnham, 8.30 a.m. Chambly and Waterloo, 4.40 p.m.
 Chambly, Rougemont and St. Cesaire, 5.15 p.m.
 New-York and the Adirondacks, via Coteau, Malone and Adirondack and St.
 Lawrence R.R., 8.10 a.m., 6.10 p.m.
 Hemmingford, Howick, Ormstown, Huntingdon, Fort Covington, Valleyfield
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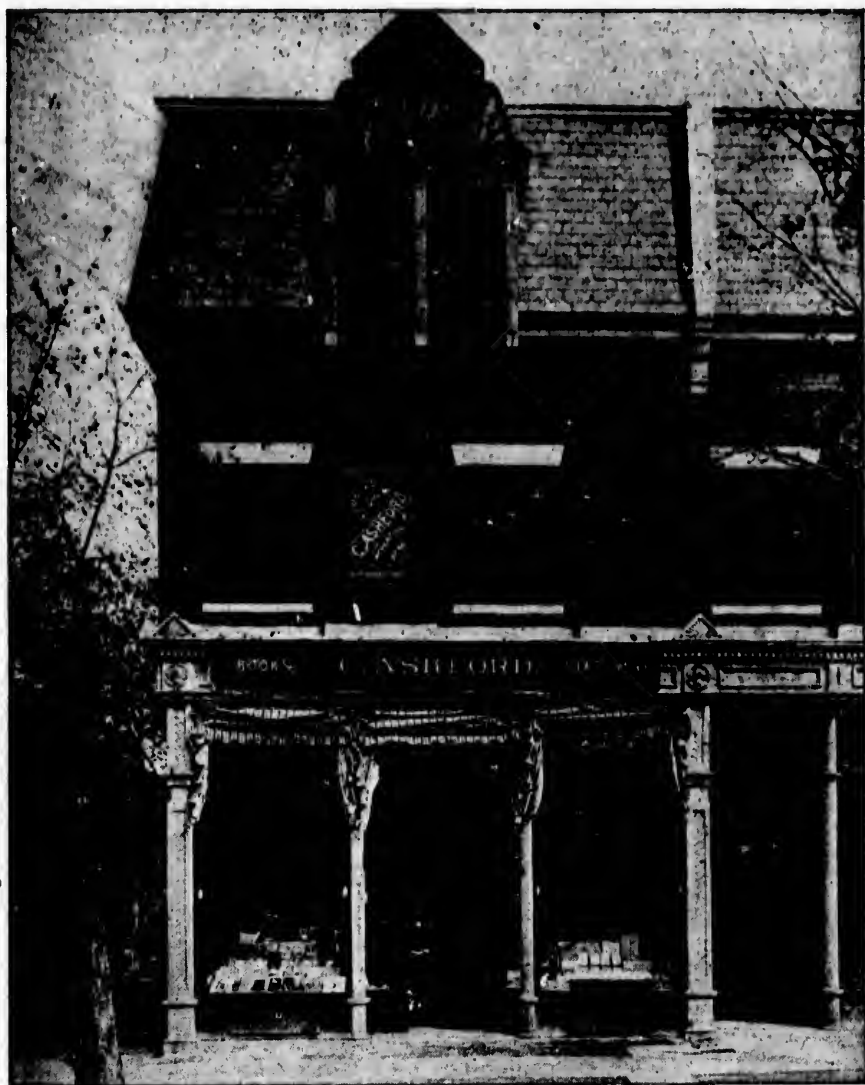


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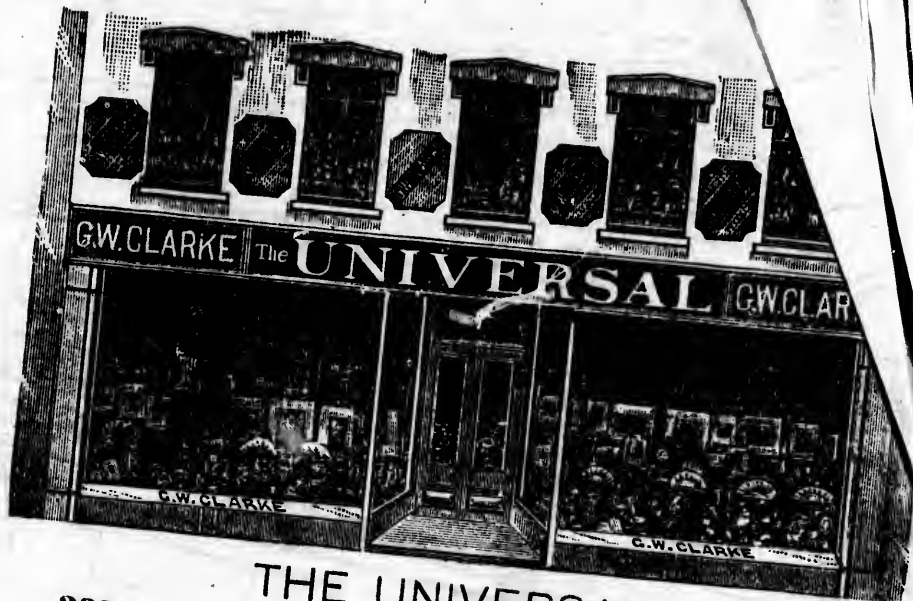
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"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatted together; and a little child shall lead them."—ISAIAH.

*Rose-wreath and fleur-de-lys
Shamrock and thistle be
Joined to the maple tree
Now and for aye.*

—JOHN READE.

MONTREAL PAST AND PRESENT.

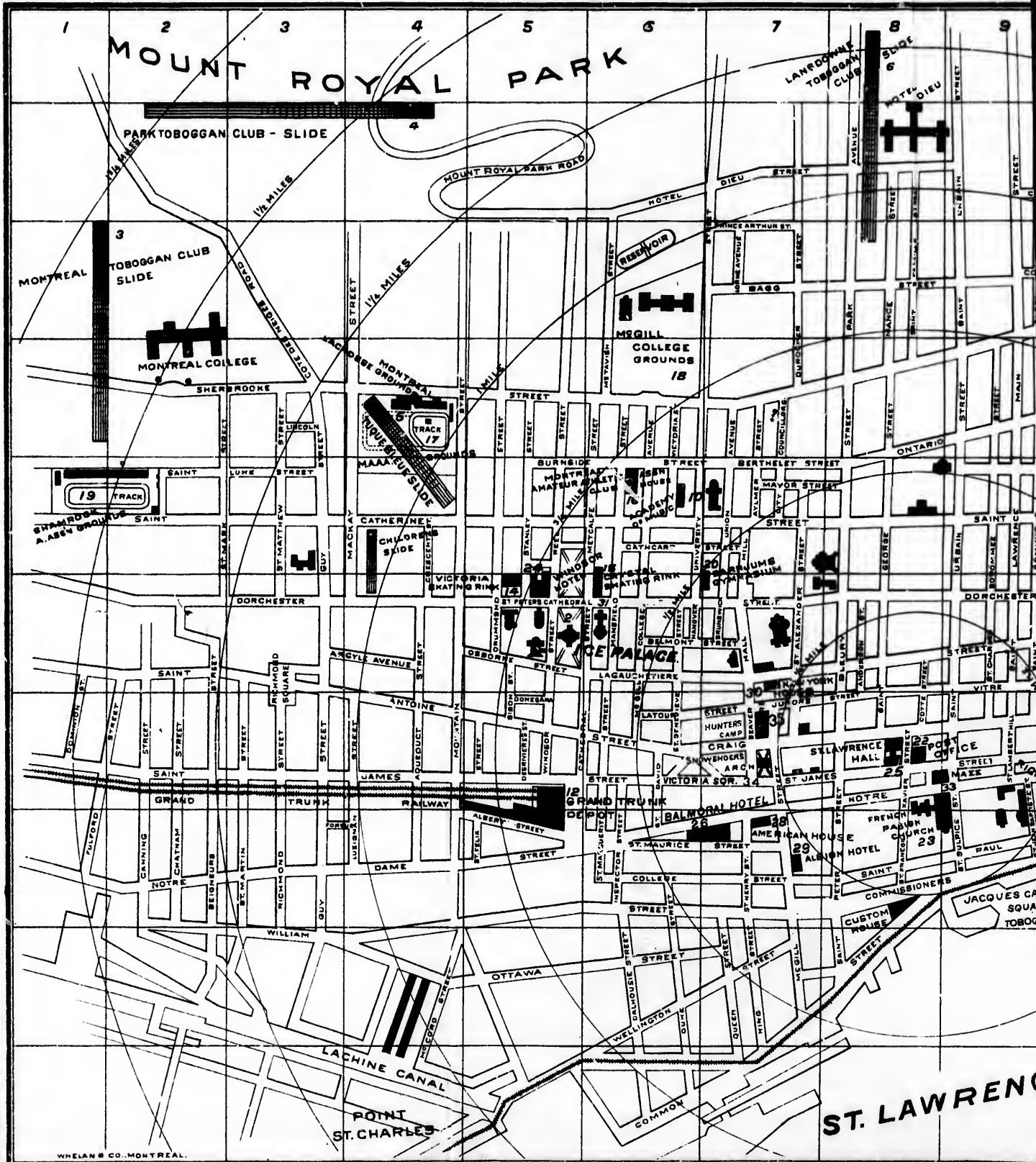
The City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada, is built on an island of the same name, formed by the River Ottawa debouching into the River St. Lawrence, at its western and eastern extremities, the former near St. Ann's, 21 miles from Montreal, the latter at Bout de l'Isle. The island is of a triangular shape, and is about 30 miles long and 10 broad, situated in Latitude 45° 31' North, and Longitude 78° 35' West and 250 miles above salt water.

Montreal was founded on the 8th of May, 1642, by Maisonneuve, 107 years after the visit of Jacques Cartier and his crew in 1535. Jacques Cartier was the first European who visited the locality. On the arrival of Jacques Cartier there was an Indian village called Hochelaga on the site of the Montreal of to-day. The village was situated where the English Cathedral at the corner of University and St. Catherine Streets now stands. What is now known as Hochelaga was for many years a French town, two miles east of Montreal, but is now joined to the City of Montreal.

The first clearing for the city was made where the custom house now stands. The city proper is about 4½ miles long by 2 broad, and over 200 miles of streets and lanes. Montreal is 315 miles nearer to Liverpool than the city of New York, and one-third of the whole distance, by way of the St. Lawrence, is in comparatively smooth water. The distance from Montreal to Chicago by the St. Lawrence system is 185 miles less than the distance from New York to the same city. Montreal is 334 miles from Boston, 400 miles from New York, 845 miles from Chicago, and 2,750 miles from Liverpool.

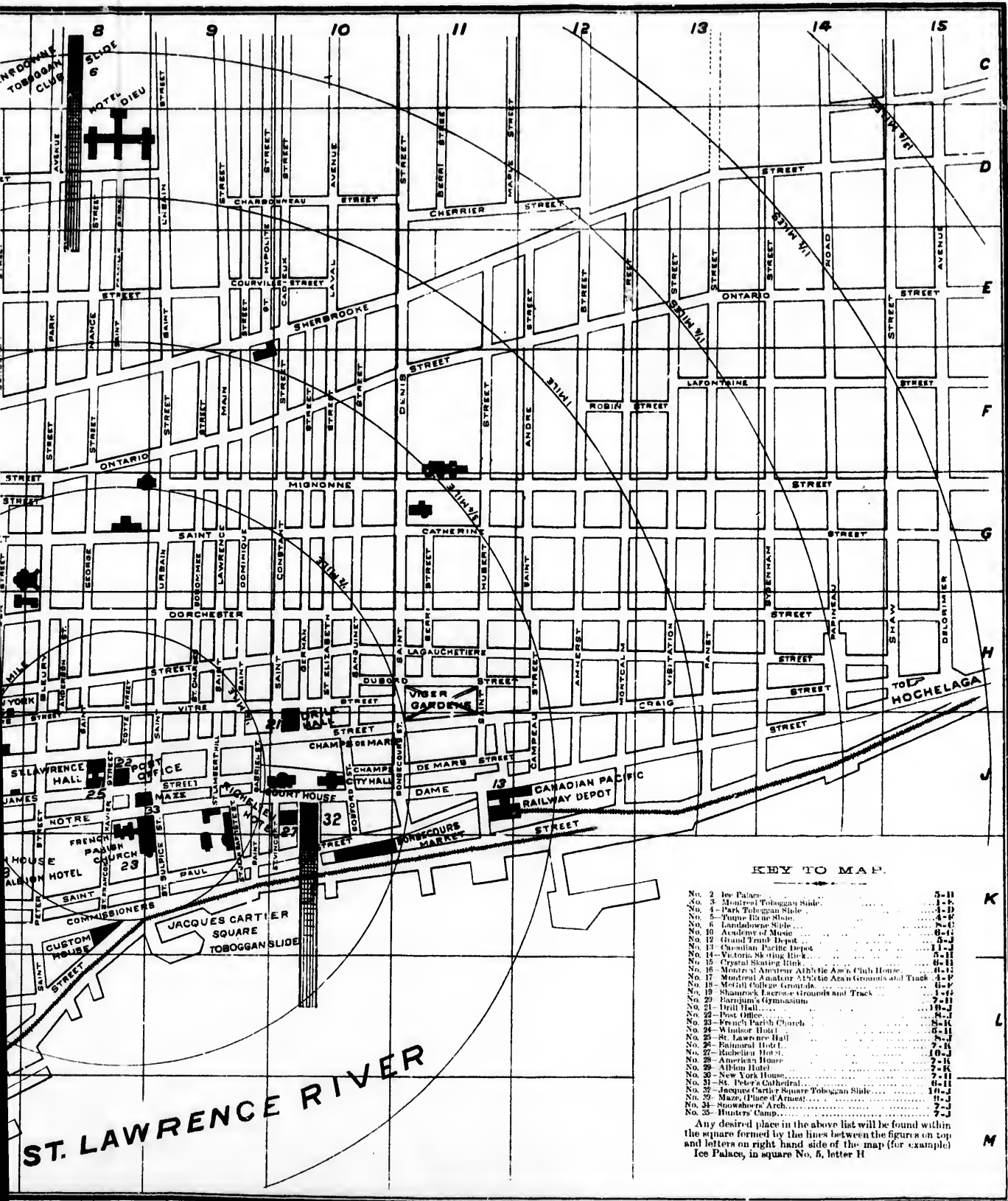
British troops were stationed at Montreal till 1870. The Barracks were situated where the C. P. R. Dalhousie Station now stands. The

CITY OF MONTREAL



ST. LAWRENCE

OF MONTREAL.



KEY TO MAP.

No. 2	Ice Palace	5-11	K
No. 3	Montreal Toboggan Slide	3-5	
No. 4	Park Toboggan Slide	3-5	
No. 5	Touque Ice Palace	4-6	
No. 6	Lauriol-Lacombe Slide	6-6	
No. 10	Academy of Music	6-11	
No. 12	Grand Trunk Depot	5-11	
No. 13	Christian Public Depot	1-11	
No. 14	Victoria Skating Rink	5-11	
No. 15	Crystal Skating Rink	6-11	
No. 16	Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn. Club House	6-11	
No. 17	Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn. Grounds and Track	4-6	
No. 18	McGill College Grounds	4-6	
No. 19	Shamrock Ice Hockey Grounds and Track	1-11	
No. 20	Barrington's Gymnasium	7-11	
No. 21	Post Office	8-11	
No. 22	Post Office	8-11	
No. 23	French Parish Church	8-11	
No. 24	Windsor Hotel	6-11	
No. 25	St. Lawrence Hall	5-11	
No. 26	Balmoral Hotel	7-11	
No. 27	Roberta Hotel	1-11	
No. 28	American House	2-11	
No. 29	Albion Hotel	2-11	
No. 30	New York House	7-11	
No. 31	St. Peter's Cathedral	6-11	
No. 32	Jacques Cartier Square Toboggan Slide	1-11	
No. 33	Maze (Place d'Armes)	5-11	
No. 34	St. Joseph's Arch	7-11	
No. 35	Hunters' Camp	7-11	

Any desired place in the above list will be found within the square formed by the lines between the figures on top and letters on right hand side of the map (for example Ice Palace, in square No. 5, letter H)

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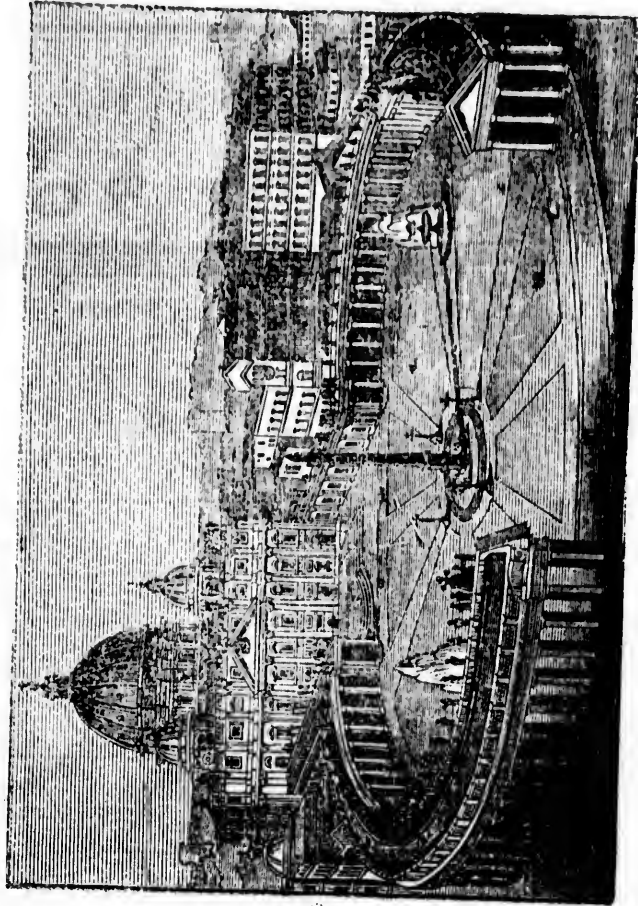
HEADQUARTERS FOR ENVELOPES.





THE INDIAN PILOT FROM CAUGHNAWAGA.

WAGA.



ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, ROME.

AN INDIAN LEGEND

— ABOUT —

THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

The following very interesting legend and prophecy was at one time very common amongst the Mohawk Indians, though now barely remembered:—

Long, long ago there was a great lake where the Island of Montreal now stands, and the Mohawks dwelt upon its borders and were happy. Then bad people came and drove the Indians into the water, killing many of them; and the Great Spirit, when he saw the Mohawks so badly treated, raised up a country for them out of the lake, and stocked it with game and fruit and maize, and gave it to the Mohawks; but there was no mountain. Then the bad people came over to the Island and took possession of it, and drove the Mohawks away to the Isle of Jesus, which they made their hunting ground. Then when they stood on the shore one evening they saw a great fire leap up on the Island, and there were dreadful peals of thunder, and terrible flashes of lightning, and all the bad people were killed; and after a while, when the smoke had cleared away, the Mohawks saw the Mountain, and they went back and took possession of the island; where they lived happily until attacked by the Algonquins and Wyandots. Then the white man came and drove all the Indians away. This is the Legend. There is also a prophecy that one day the Mohawks shall see the fire break out in the mountain again, and that the whole Island of Montreal will sink, and the great lake again spread over the spot where the Island now stands. The legend and the prophecy are pretty, and geological research may show some foundation for the upheaval.

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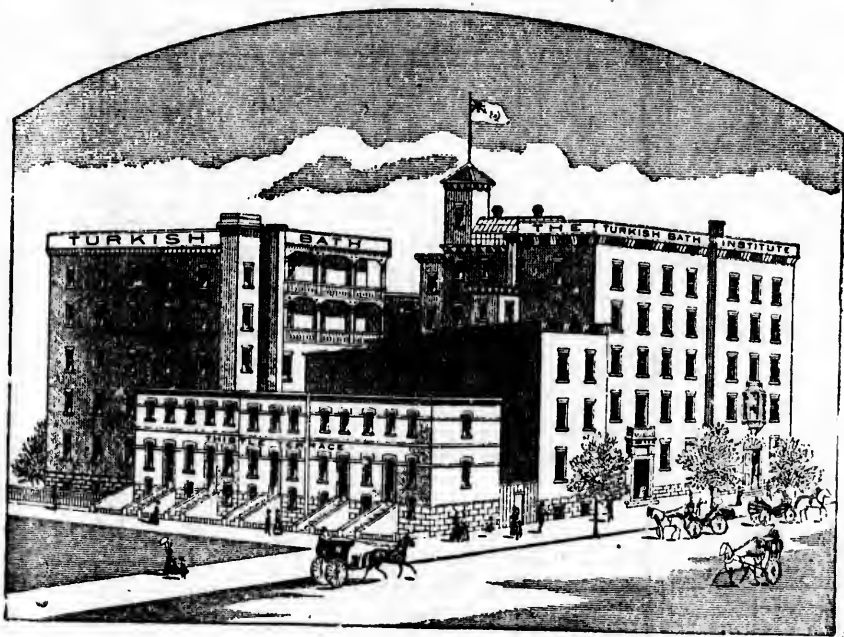
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Military cemetery and powder magazine and store-rooms were on St. Helen's Island.

Montreal surrendered to the British forces under Generals Murray and Amherst on the 8th Sept., 1760, a year after the capture of Québec. It was taken by the Americans on the 12th of November, 1775, and retaken by the British on the 15th of June, 1776. The English-speaking portion of the population were so disgusted with the Rebellion Losses Bill passed by the Liberals in 1847, that, when the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, entered the Parliament House (erected where the St. Ann's Market now stands) on the 25th of April to give his assent to the measure, they gathered together from all quarters of the city and entering the Parliament House they drove out the members and set fire to the building. That was the last parliament held in Montreal. One of the strangest features of this unfortunate affair is that some of the rankest Tories of that time have joined themselves with the Liberals under Mr. Mercier since that time — Mr. Alfred Perry is one.

The population of Montreal proper (Government census of 1891) was 216,650 or 245,971 including St. Henry, St. Cunegonde, Cote St. Antoine and Mile End. This is over 25 per cent increase during the last decade. Over one half of the population are of French, one-fifth of Irish, one-seventh of English and one-seventeenth of Scotch origin, (but the one-seventeenth of Scotch origin have as large a share in the enterprise and business of Montreal as any of the other nationalities which form one-half, one-fifth, or one-seventh of the population) and as to religion, about two-thirds are Roman Catholics. The general good feeling existing between parties of different shades of opinion renders Montreal less subject to party disturbances than other cities of the same population. This rule, of course, like every other rule, had one or two exceptions; but the following two instances show that the above rule has been very well followed. In the olden times, just after the Conquest, the Protestants used one of the Roman churches after the morning mass: For 20 years after 1766, the Church of England people occupied the Church of the Recollets every Sunday afternoon. The Presbyterians used the same church before 1792, and when the congregation moved to their first church in St. Gabriel Street, they presented to the priests of the Recollet Church a gift of candles for the high altar, and of wine for the mass, as a token of good-will, and thanks for the gratuitous use of the church.

The Bonsecours Church was very nigh being swept away, a few

years ago, to make room for a railway station, but some Protestants, actuated by a love of the picturesque, and out of regard for the memory of the good Sister by whom it was founded, made such a noise about it that the Bishop interfered to prevent the sale.

Louis Joseph Papineau who, with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, took the lead in the troubles of 1837-38, had his headquarters in Montreal.

It may be as well to remark here that these two men McKenzie and Papineau did more for the cause of freedom than any other two men that ever lived in Canada. Like many other good men they were not sufficiently honoured till they were gone.

On the 9th of June, 1853, Father Gavazzi, a celebrated lecturer, formerly a famous Roman Catholic priest, lectured against the Church of Rome in Zion Congregational Church (now the Herald Building), and a riot ensued, in which about 40 persons were either killed or wounded.

One of the most unfortunate events in the history of Montreal was the murder of Thomas Hacket, an Orangeman, on the 12th of July, 1877, by a gang of Fenians, on Victoria Square, near the Queen's monument. Several of the bullet shot marks may yet be seen in the stone wall at 15 Victoria Sq., opposite the Queen's monument.

The Bank of Montreal, the first bank in Canada, was opened in Montreal in 1817.

The second steamer built on the continent of America was built at Montreal, by Mr. John Molson, and was called the "Accommodation." She made her first voyage in 36 hours, between Montreal and Quebec, on the 3rd and 4th November, 1800.

From 1685 to 1801 Montreal was surrounded by a wall, extending along the site of Fortification Lane from Victoria Square to Dalhousie Square, at the Canadian Pacific Railway Depot, From Victoria Square the walls extended down to the river, about the site of McGill Street. The city then was of a triangular shape, the small angle pointing towards the east. At present the city is of a triangular shape, but the small angle points towards the west, it seeming to have been turned end for end.

Montreal is less subject to epidemics than many other cities of the same size, although the small-pox got a hold of it in 1855, on account of the vast majority of the French-Canadians being prejudiced against vaccination. The number of deaths was 3,164; of these, 2,887 were French-Canadians, 181 other Catholics, and 96 Protestants.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

If you don't wish to pay more than legal tender to the cabmen, you need not make any bargain before you start to visit the places of interest. Simply consult your watch and the cab tariff which you will find on another page of this book. If you carry United States silver change it at your hotel, where you will get full value for it; United States bank notes pass in Canada at full value, but the silver dollar is only good for 80c, in some places. If you are an Old Country tourist change your gold at the banks, where you will get full value for it; but keep your silver till you return if you do not wish to lose 20 per cent on it.

You may depend on all the advertisers in this book to deal fairly with you if you wish to trade with them. There are no advertisements of mean or sharp people in this book.

While the publisher of this book does not deny that he wishes to make some money out of it, the first object he has in view is to give such information to the stranger or tourist as will be interesting and useful to him. As this is the only book of this kind that ever reached six editions in five years in Montreal, the author believes he is accomplishing his object, and at the same time giving his patrons full value for their money. As this is an age of novelty, the author has adopted an original plan in putting the preface in the middle of his book.

HOTELS

For first-class hotels Montreal is second to no other city in America. The Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, is the largest and grandest hotel, not only in Montreal, but in the whole Dominion. It is on the finest site in the city, near the new C. P. R. and G. T. R. depots. It is within a stone's throw of the principal churches in the city, and close to the famous Mount Royal Park. Mr. Swett the manager is one of the most popular business men in Montreal. Everyone that knows him has a good word for Mr. Swett. Mr. Randolph assistant manager is also very popular. The Classic Rotunda of the hotel is well worth a visit from all tourists passing through our beautiful city. In the evenings the Rotunda is always like a stock exchange where business men meet to talk business or hear the news, or make enquiries of Mr. McConniff about travelling arrangements, or to get the latest edition of the New York or Toronto papers at the news-stand, which is

always open till midnight. Strangers staying at the hotel and needing carriages should hire one at the office near the main door. Mr. Morey's staff of drivers have no superiors.

The St. Lawrence Hall is the oldest established first-class hotel at present existing in Montreal. It is in the heart of the business centre of the city, adjoining the General Post Office, and has been so well known to the public for many years that it needs no recommendation.

The St. James Hotel on St. James St. opposite Grand Trunk station has been deservedly popular since the arrival of the new manager G. D. Fuchs.

The other principal hotels in Montreal are the Balmoral Hotel, Richelieu Hotel, the Albion Hotel, on McGill Street ; the Canada Hotel, St. Gabriel Street , the Jacques Cartier Hotel, Jacques Cartier Square ; the New York House, on Lagachetière St.

CHURCHES.

After the stranger has fixed on an hotel to stop in, the first point of attraction in Montreal is the churches. Montreal is noted for the number of churches it contains, as well as for the number of its charitable institutions. There are at present 76 churches in Montreal, or one church of every 2,800 people. Of these 20 are Roman Catholic, 18 Presbyterian, 14 Episcopal, 1 Reformed Episcopal, 12 Methodist, 3 Congregational, 4 Baptist, 1 Swedenborgian or New Jerusalem Church, 1 United Free Church, 1 Luther or German Protestant Church, 1 Unitarian, and 3 Jewish Synagogues. There are seven Protestant churches in which the services are conducted in the French language.

Mark Twain remarked at the Windsor once, that he never saw so many churches within a stone's throw of each other before.

St. Peter Cathedral, properly speaking the Cathedral of St. James, (he being its patron saint), now in course of construction on Dominion Square, demands first attention. It is being built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, of which, generally speaking, it is about half the dimensions. The foundation of it was laid in 1868. The dimensions of St. Peter's at Rome are: length, 615 feet; breadth, 286 feet; and height, 435 to the top of the dome.

The following are the dimensions of St. Peter's of Montreal, copied from the figures on the plan of the cathedral, very kindly given to the compiler of this little book, by gentlemen in actual charge of the con

struction. The exact height to the top of the cross is 258 feet, that is 240 feet to the top of the dome, and the cross being 18 feet high, makes the entire height 258 feet. The breadth of the cross is 12 feet. It weighs 1,500 lbs. The stone work is 132 feet high. Above this is the dome, 108 feet of wood work, with the cross, 18 feet high, fixed on the top. The extreme length of the building is 333 feet exterior and 295 feet interior. The greatest breadth is 222 feet exterior and 216 interior. The general breadth is 150 feet. The general thickness of the wall is between three and four feet. The foundation wall is eight feet thick and eight feet deep below the surface. The circumference of the outside of the dome is 240 feet. The view of the city from the dome excels by far every other view in the city.

The parish church of Notre Dame, erroneously called the French Cathedral, stands upon Place d'Armes, Notre Dame Street (the coldest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year). It is built after the model of Notre Dame (Our Lady) in Paris. It holds 10,000 people comfortably, and when crowded, as it often is, it has been known to hold 15,000 people. The length of the church is 255 feet, and the breadth 134 feet. The two principal towers are 227 feet high. The Bourdon bell, the largest in America, weighs 24,780 lbs., and cost \$25,000. It is 8 feet 7 inches in diameter, and 6 feet 9 inches high. It is 1 foot thick. The clappers weighs 860 lbs. Besides this enormous bell there are 10 other bells, which, when rung as on great occasions, make very agreeable chimes. It is stated that the entire church cost over \$6,000,000. It is the largest ecclesiastical edifice in America, except the cathedral of Mexico. It has 19 double confession boxes, where 19 priests can hear 38 confessions at one time. It has two galleries, one above the other. The corner stone was laid in 1824 and the first mass performed in 1829.

The church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, built in 1874, for the purpose of illustrating the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, is the most beautiful church in the city. The adoration of the Virgin under this name dates from the 11th February, 1858, when it is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to a young shepherdess fourteen years of age, named Bernadette Soubirous, at the Grotto of Massabielle, on the banks of the river Gave, near the town of Lourdes (Loord), in the diocese of Tarbes, on the Upper Pyrenees, in the south-west of France, 530 miles from Paris. It is stated that the Blessed Virgin appeared to this girl eighteen times, and told her that "she was the Immaculate Conception," and sent a message by her to the clergy

to tell them to build a chapel for her on that rock. It is also further stated that she revealed a secret to her, which she told her not to make known. It is also further stated that water, with healing qualities, gushed out of the rock at that time, and continued to flow ever since. In the basement of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Montreal, is a fac-simile of the Grotto at Lourdes, which strangers interested in such things should not fail to visit. Lourdes, at present, is a well-known place of pilgrimage. Lourdes is noted for its excellent chocolate, and is in the neighborhood of the best mineral springs of the Pyrenees.—(Anna T. Sadliers, Wonders of Lourdes.) (N. B.—Is it the mineral qualities of the water on the religious nature of the place that effects the cures?)

The church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours (Our Lady of Good Help) is the oldest church in the city, being erected in 1771. There is a grand statu of the Virgin erected on this church with an elevator to go up to it. It was originally intended to erect this statu on Mount Royal, but the citizens were not unanimous about the choice so it was decided to erect it where there would be no opposition.

Of the other Roman Catholic churches, the most interesting to touristes and others are: the Jesuits' Church, on Bleury Street; St. Patriek's Church, on St. Alexander Street; Notre Dame de Nazareth; and the church of St. James.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal), on St. Catherine Street, is said to be the finest specimen of gothic architecture in North America. St. George's Church, and the Church of St. James the Apostle are the next in importance of the Episcopal Churches in point of architecture. St. George's (Low Church) has the largest Protestant Congregation in Montreal. The Methodists can now boast of having one of the grandest churches in Montreal in St. James Church, on St. Catherine Street.

Of the Presbyterian churches, Crescent Street Church, St. Paul's Church, and the American Presbyterian Church receive the most attention for architecture. St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church is the oldest existing Protestant Church in Canada. It was erected in 1792.

The Young Men's Chrstian Association, the oldest institution of the kind on the continent, on Dominion Square. Reading Room and

Library, open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Young men, looking for employment whether resident in Montreal or not would do well to call. Like many other similar institutions there is more gymnastic and less gospel than in former years. Young men's prayer meeting, Saturday, from 8 to 9 p. m. Sunday services :—Men's Bible Class; 9.30 to 10.30 a. m., 3 to 4 p. m.

The Sailors' Institute, on Commissioners Street, is a kindred institution. There is also the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, 101 Metcalfe Street. A very useful institution.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Victoria Bridge, the longest bridge in the world, at the time of its erection was considered the eighth wonder of the world. Its is $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles long between stone work and 2 miles long including stone work approaches. It is made of twenty-five tubes, supported by twenty-four piers, and two end abutments. The lower side of the centre tube is sixty feet above the summer level of the River St. Lawrence. It was erected in 1859 by James Hodges, from the designs of Robert Stephenson and Alexander M. Ross.

It was formally opened by the Prince of Wales in 1860. The height from the bed of the river to the top of the centre tube is 108 feet. The greatest depth of water during the summer season is about 22 feet, but in the spring the water sometimes rises over 20 feet above the summer level of the river. In the spring of 1886 the water rose 25 feet above the average summer level. The centre has an elevation of about 20 feet above the ends. The current at the bridge runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. The bridge cost over \$6,000,000. It belongs to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Trains generally take from four and a half to five minutes to cross the bridge. It took five and one-half years to build it.

THE LACHINE CANAL is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, and overcomes a total rise of 45 feet. It has five locks, 270 feet long and 45 feet wide. Vessels drawing twelve feet of water can pass through it. The width of the canal varies from 163 to 208 feet. The first ground was broken at Lachine on the 17th of July, 1821.

WATER WORKS.—The water of the city is taken from the River St. Lawrence, about a mile above the Lachine Rapids, at a point 37 feet above the summer level of the harbor of Montreal. One branch of the aqueduct starts at that point, and another branch starts from

a point a little over half a mile above. Both unite and form a canal about five miles long to the wheel house, at the west end of the city. From the wheel house the water is pumped to the large reservoir, on the side of the mountain, a distance of about three miles. The large reservoir, dug out of the solid rock, is 200 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence. It is 810 feet long by 377 feet wide, and 24 feet deep. It has a capacity of $36\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons. From the large reservoir, the water that supplies the city above Sherbrooke Street is pumped to a smaller reservoir 70 years further up, on the side of the mountain. The Water works of the city cost \$6,000,000.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS are about seven miles above Montreal, and about two miles below the town of Lachine. The Rapids extend about half a mile in length between Heron Island on the north and Devil's Island on the south. During the summer season trains leave Bonaventure Depot 7.55 a. m. and 5 p. m., to connect with the boats shooting the Rapids in the morning and evening. The round trip may be made in about two hours — return tickets 50c. Opposite Lachine is the Indian village of Caughnawaga, where a remnant of the Mohawk tribe of Iroquois are settled upon a reserve. These Indians are famous for their skill in boating, so that when the British Government, in 1884, sent a boat expedition up the cataracts of the Nile, for the relief of Kartoum, a gang of fifty Caughnawagas were sent to lead the expedition, and how satisfactorily they performed their task is known to all who took an interest in the history of these times.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Mount Royal, so called by Jacques Cartier, on his first visit to Canada, 1535, in honor of the King of France, rises over 700 feet above the level of the River St. Lawrence. The mountain park covers 430 acres of ground. A fine view of the city and surrounding country may be got from the summit. Looking southward across the river, the first mountain to the left is Montarville; seven pretty lakes are concealed in the recesses of the mountain. Next is Belœil mountain (or St. Hilaire), with the ruin of a chapel on the summit. A depression in the midst of this mountain is occupied by a lake of singular clearness and depth. Next is Rougemont, almost concealing the Yamaska mountain behind it; and to the right the conical shape of Mount Johnson, or Monoir, sharply breaks above the level surface. In the far distance

are to be seen the green mountains of Vermont to the left, and the Adirondacks, in New York to the right.

The cemeteries may be mentioned in connection with Mount Royal Park, of which they now form a part. The first Catholic Cemetery was situated at Place d'Armes, and the Protestant Cemetery was located where St. James and St Peter Streets meet. As the city extended, the Roman Catholic Cemetery was removed to Dominion Square, and the Protestant Cemetery to Dufferin Square, on Dorchester Street east. There was also a Civil and Military Cemetery on Papineau road and on St. Helen's Island; and finally they were all removed to their present location. In the Roman Catholique Cemetery the ascent to Mount Calvary, by the 14 stations of the cross, appeals to the devotion of Roman Catholics, and interests Protestants, as being a feature not met with in the cemeteries usually visited.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, now used as a public park, is the most popular place for picnics in the city. The island is named after H el ene Boull e, Champlain's wife, the first European lady that came to Canada. It was used for many years by the British Government as a depot for military stores and a station for troops. The fort and barracks still remain.

Viger Square, or as it is popularly called, Viger Garden, in St. Denis Street.

The Champ-de-Mars, upon Craig Street, is a fine exercise ground for troops.

Jacques Cartier Square, near the City Hall and Court House, has a fine outlook upon the river. A column, surmounted by a statue of Lord Nelson, is placed at the head of the square. It was erected in 1808 by the merchants of Montreal, shortly after the death of the Admiral at Trafalgar.

VICTORIA SQUARE, at the junction of St. James and McGill Streets, is on the site of the old hay market. The name was changed in 1860, in honour of the Queen, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Upon it is a colossal statue of the Queen, in bronze, by Marshall Wood, an English artist.

DOMINION SQUARE is the finest square in the city as to site. Till late years it was known as the Catholic Cemetery. The Windsor Hotel, St. Peter's Cathedral, and several other churches, give it importance architecturally. (See list of streets, etc.)

PLACE D'ARMES (so called on account of a battle that was once fought here with the Indians), the site of the first Roman Catholic Cemetery

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in Montreal, is opposite Notre Dame Church ; its is surrounded on all sides by important buildings. This is said to be the coolest spot in Montreal at all seasons of the year.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE is 2,200 miles long. Its remotest source is the St. Louis, a small stream falling into the upper end of Lake Superior. It is the fourteenth longest river in the world, and the fifth longest river in America. From Quebec to Montreal, a short distance below Quebec to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it varies from 10 to 35 miles in width. Half way between Montreal and Quebec it widens out into Lake St. Peter, which is 20 miles long and 9 wide. Jacques Cartier sailed for the first time on the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 10th of August, 1535, and that being St. Lawrence Day, he named that body of water in honor of the saint, and the Gulf and River St. Lawrence have been known by that name ever since.

At Quebec the river rises 15 feet, but it ceases to be observed at the lower end of Lake St. Peter. The depth of the river is so great, that Quebec was one of the few ports in America which the "Great Eastern" was able to visit.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The principal public buildings are :— the Court House, Bonsecours Market (should be visited on Tuesday or Friday), the Custom House, the Examining Warehouse, the new City Hall, the Harbour Commissioners' Building, Inland Revenue Office, the office of the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds, Mile End.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Montreal has three of the best railway stations on the continent, all new. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, have Bonaventure and Windsor stations in the west end of the city, and the Canadian Pacific Railway has also Dalhousie Station in the east end for the Quebec line. The Grand Trunk Railway depot at Bonaventure, or St. James Street, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, on Windsor Street, should be visited by any one who has time. The order and discipline around Bonaventure Depot is very creditable to

Mr. O'Hara who spares no pains to have everything right and leave everybody satisfied.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Montreal is as remarkable for the number and variety of his philanthropic institutions as it is for the number of its churches. Every national society has its "home" for those of its own nationality. The St. George's Society for English, St. Andrew's for Scotch, St. Patrick's for the Catholic Irish, the Irish Benevolent Society for Protestant Irish, the German Society for Germans, and St. John the Baptist's for French-Canadians. The social organization of Montreal is so composite, that in order to work well, many institutions require to be triplicate at best. Race and language divide the French from the English and Irish, and religion divides the English from the French and Irish; and the Irish, are subdivided by religion, so that they require two separate national benevolent societies.

The following are the principal institutions :—

Protestant Insane Asylum, Verdun.

The Montreal General Hospital, corner Dorchester and St. Dominique, founded in 1822.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, 680 Dorchester St.

The McKay Institute, for Protestant Deaf Mutes, Cote St. Luc Road.

The Montreal Dispensary, 145 St. Antoine St.

The Ladies' Benevolent Institution, 31 Berthelet St.

Church Home, in connection with the Episcopal churches in the city, 116 University St.

Protestant Infants' Home, 508 Gay St.

St. Margaret's Nursery for Foundlings and House of Mercy for Fallen Women (Episcopalian), 12 Kensington Ave., Cote St. Antoine.

St. Margaret's Home, Church of England, 660 Sherbrooke St.

Home for Friendless Women, 418 St. Antoine St.

Protestant Orphan Asylum, 2409 St. Catherine St.

Boy's Home, 117 Mountain St. J. R. Dick, superintendent, Mr. Gawn, assistant superintendent. One of the most useful and practical institutions in the city.

St. Andrew's Home, 403 Aqueduct St.

St. George's Home, 139 St Antoine St.

The Hervey Institute, Mountain St., near Dorchester.

The Montreal Maternity, 93 St. Urbain St.

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The Western Hospital, 1251 Dorchester St.

The Women's Protective Immigration Society, 141 Mansfield St.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 196 St. James St.

Grey Nunnery, corner of Guy and Dorchester Streets. At one time this institution served as an hospital. It is now more of a foundling institution and boarding-house for old men and old women. The name "Grey Nuns" was first given them in derision. The malicious reports circulated against the ladies, especially that of their "furnishing the Indians with alcohol, and making too free a use of it themselves," gave rise to the epithet "Sœurs Grises" (Grey Nuns), the word grise (grey) bearing a double meaning in French, viz., a grey color, or tipsy. The peculiar dress worn by the sisterhood of that order was adopted by them for the first time in August, 1775; seventeen years after the foundation of the order. The order was founded in 1738, the first list of members being Mme d'Youville, with three pious companions and four or five infirm poor. In the year 1747, the management of the old General Hospital of Ville-Marie, founded in 1694, was given to the sisters of this order. During the year of the ship fever in 1847-8, these sisters took a leading part in their attendance on suffering humanity at that time. This institution has about 800 inmates, between nuns and patients. Although visitors are always welcome, twelve o'clock noon is the time that is best for visitors to call, as special preparations for the reception of visitors are made then.

On a little spot of ground (neatly fenced in) at Point St. Charles, near the end of the Victoria Bridge, is an enormous stone, called the Immigrant's Memorial Stone, taken from the bed of the River St. Lawrence, and erected on a column of stone work by the working men employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, bearing the following inscription: — "To preserve from desecration the remains of 6,000 immigrants, who died of of ship fever, A.D. 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workmen of Messrs. Peto, Brassey and Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A. D. 1859.

The Hotel Dieu Hospital is the oldest institution of the kind in Montreal, being founded in 1644, two years after the foundation of the city. It is under the management of the Black Nuns. It contains a hospital, a convent, and a church. Eighty of the sisters are cloistered, and do not go outside of the building and grounds.

In the Notre Dame Hospital the management is decidedly Roman Catholic, but it is open for the relief of the sick and suffering of all

creeds ; and the patients have the privilege of sending for a clergyman of the denomination they belong to.

The sisters of the orders of Asile de la Providence have eight institutions under their charge at Monrreal. They have also charge of the Insane Asylum at Longue Point.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The school laws for Montreal are, in some respects, peculiar. An assessment of one-fifth of one per cent is levied annually upon all the real estate in the city, collected by the City Treasurer with the other taxes, and handed over to the two city boards of Protestant and Catholic School Commissioners. The tax on the property of Protestants goes to the Protestant Board, and that on the property of Catholics to the Catholic Board. One-third of the tax on Companies, etc., goes to the Protestant Schools, and two-thirds to the Catholic Schools.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

The Honorable James McGill was born in Glasgow, October 6, 1744, and died at Montreal, December 19, 1813. By his last will and testament dated January 8, 1811, he devised that tract and parcel of land, commonly called Burnside, situated near the city of Montreal," and containing about forty-seven acres of land, with the Manor House and other buildings thereon erected, and also bequeathed "the sum of ten thousand pounds current money of the Province of Lower Canada" to the "Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning," to erect and establish a University or College "for the purposes of education, and the advancement of learning in the Province with a competent number of Professors and Teachers to render such establishment effectual and beneficial for the purposes intended : upon condition, also, that one of the Colleges to be comprised in the said University shall be named and perpetually be known and distinguished by the appellation of McGill College."

At the date of the bequest the value of the above-mentioned was estimated at \$120,000. Though the charter of McGill University dates from the year 1821, so that it is nominally seventy-two years old, its actual history as a teaching institution began somewhat later. Owing to protracted litigation, the property bequeathed did not come into possession of the Board of Governors until 1829. On the 29th of June in that

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year, the University was formally opened in Burnside House, the old residence of the Founder. The Montreal Medical Institute, which had been in existence for some years, was incorporated with it as the Faculty of Medecine, and shortly afterwards the Faculty of Arts was established with a Principal and three Professors. The infant institution met with several checks to its growth, and it was not until its charter was amended in 1852, that it began a career of rapid progress. Happily for the University Sir J. W. Dawson, a distinguished geologist and naturalist, (born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October 1820) became its Principal in 1855, and to his unwearied efforts on its behalf in all its different departments it mainly owes its remarkable success. Within the last few years its revenues have increased wonderfully — its staff of teachers is very efficient — and the number of students prove the value of the varied instruction imparted. To the Faculties of Arts and Medicine those of Law and Applied Science have been added, and all these are in a most thriving condition. The Donalda special course in Arts provides for the education of women with studies, exemptions, and honours similar to those for men.

The Governors, Principal and Fellows of McGill College constitute the Corporation of the University, and have the power of granting degrees in all the Arts and Faculties in McGill College, and the affiliated College of Morrin, Quebec, St. Francis, Richmond, and Stanstead, P. Q. There are four affiliated Theological Colleges, viz, the Congregational, the Presbyterian, the Diocesan, and the Wesleyan, all in Montreal. The McGill Normal School provides the training requisite for teachers of Elementary and Model Schools, and Academies. The affiliated schools in addition are the Boys' High School, and the Girl High School, Montreal, the Trafalgar Institute for the education of women, etc., etc.

Of the numerous noble endowments and benefactions contributed to the University by the millionaires and other rich men of the city, it would occupy many pages to give even a brief account. We need only mention the William Molson Hall, the Peter Redpath Museum, the William C. McDonald, Phisics Building, the Thomas Workman Department of Mechanical Engineering, the William C. McDonald, Engineering Bnilding, the Library, etc., to show how generously large sums of money have been presented for University Buildings; and we find that the same liberality has been displayed especially of late years in the Endowment of Chairs, Exhibitions and Scholarships, medals and prizes, as also in subscriptions to the general endowment, subscriptions for current expenses, for the Library, Museum, and Apparatus, and, in

fact, for almost everything needed from time to time in all the faculties. Ladies and gentlemen vie with one another in assisting the University with money for any and every purpose that may be suggested by the venerable and universally respected Principal. No man in the world has ever laboured more constantly and disinterestedly than he for the permanent benefit of an educational institution. He has sacrificed not only income, but what is more important to him much time in the drudgery of the mere routine business of the College. As he has himself said: "My connection with this University for the past thirty-eight years has been fraught with that happiness which results from the conscientious of effort in a worthy cause, and from association with such noble and self sacrificing men as have built up McGill College. But it has been filled with anxieties and cares, and with continuous and almost unremitting labour. I have been obliged to leave undone, or imperfectly accomplished, many cherished schemes by which I hoped to benefit humanity, and leave foot prints on good of the sands of time." These pathetic words must conclude our imperfect sketch of McGill University, and its benefactors.

The Presbyterian College of Montreal is entirely devoted to the training of missionaries and ministers speaking English, French, and Gaelic, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

The Montreal College and Grand Seminary, or the Seminary of St. Sulpice, on Sherbrooke Street West, has a large number of students and professors. There are two courses of study, one for the church and the other for a business course.

Laval University.—What the McGill University is to the English and Protestants of the Province, the University Laval is to the French Catholics. The chief seat of this institution at Quebec.

The establishment of Laval University at Montreal profoundly agitated the French community, and the matter does not seem to have been finally settled as yet.

St. Mary's College, otherwise called the Jesuits' College, on Bleury St., is under the management of the Jesuit fathers.

Ville Marie Convent is the mother house of the order of Grey Nuns. It has accommodation for 1,000 nuns. The nuns of this order make an annual retreat here from all parts of the country. The building is better known to some under the name of Monklands. It was at one time the residence of the Governor General of Canada. A fine view of the building is got sailing down the river on a clear day. The buildings were partially destroyed by fire this summer.

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The sisters of this order at present number about 800 professed sisters, 90 novices, 50 postulants, and about 20,000 pupils.

The nuns of the order of the Sacred Heart have three establishments in Montreal. The home of the order is at Amiens, France.

The Hochelaga Convent is the mother house of the sisters of the order of the holy names of Jesus and Mary.

The Veterinary College.—Montreal possesses a very important School of Veterinary Science, under the care of Principal McEachran. Students from a great distance come to attend this College. It has six professors besides the principal.

Board of Art Schools.—These are free evening classes for drawing. The Montreal School has 300 pupils.

SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS.

Libraries.—The principal libraries in Montreal are: the McGill College Library of 25,000 vols. The Advocates' Library in the Court House, 15,000 vols. Presbyterian College Library, 10,000 vols.

The Mechanics' Institute has a very large library. There is a free public library in the Fraser Institute, Dorchester Street. The Y.M.C.A. has a very good library, and a well supplied free reading room.

THE FINE ARTS.

Music.—There are several musical societies in the city, but only two, the Mendelssohn Choir and Philharmonic Societies are regularly organized.

The Art Association.—This institution owes its existence to the late Bishop Fulford and the late Benaiah Gibb. There is a permanent collection which is being gradually added to and improved. All art exhibitions of any importance in Montreal take place here. The Galleries are open from nine to dusk, and are situated at the corner of St. Catherine Street and Philips Square. Saturday, except when special exhibitions are in progress, is free.

The Natural History Society.—The Museum of this Society is on University Street, near the English Cathedral. It is well worth a visit. Among the interesting articles to be seen there is the first breech-loading gun ever invented. It was sent out to this country by

the French Government. It was used by the French in one of their expeditions against the Indians of Lake Oka. The Indians attacked the canoe in which the cannon was placed and upset it. The cannon lay for a while in the bottom of the lake and one part of it was lost there and never found. The finest specimens of mummies to be seen in any museum may be seen there, some of them 3,500 years old, without a hair of the head removed. It contains several valuable relics relating to Canadian history, and several articles of general interest too numerous to be mentioned, such as the scarf of Mary Queen of Scots; Egyptian sun-dried brick, manufactured, it is supposed, at the time the children of Israel were in bondage there. The best collection extant of Canadian birds is to be seen there.

AMUSEMENTS.

Lacrosse.—The national game of Canada is well represented. The principal clubs are the Montreal and Shamrocks.

Theatres.—The Academy, on Victoria Street. The Queen's, corner of Victoria and St. Catherine Streets. The Royal, on Coté Street.

Tobogganing.—This is the most popular of the winter sports of Montreal; although, like most other amusements, it is not without its danger.

Hunting.—Montreal can boast of the best conducted hunting establishment in this continent; Kennels, at Papineau Road.

Skating.—The Victoria Skating Rink is the largest and best Skating Rink in Europe or America. Besides this Skating Rink there are several others of less importance.

Gymnasium.—The Gymnasium of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association (M.A.A.A.), 114 Mansfield Street, is a very good and useful institution.

The following kinds of amusements are also well represented in Montreal:—Cricket, Base Ball, Foot Ball, Curling, Chess, Boating, Bicycling, Golf, Racket, Lawn Tennis. (Racing—Blue Bonnets, about 5 miles west of Montreal, and Lepine Park, about 3 miles east of Montreal, are the principal places for this amusement, where vast crowds of people gather on a racing day.)

Militia.—Volunteering is a favorite occupation of the young men of the city. There are six regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry, one company of Engineers, one battery of Horse Artillery, and six battery of Garrison Artillery.

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NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The newspapers and periodicals of Montreal, in English and French, are about fifty in number. There are five French and four English daily and ten French and eight English weekly newspapers. There are eight French and eleven English monthly and two English quarterly periodicals.

The *Gazette* (Conservative) and *Herald* (Liberal) are the English morning papers. The *Gazette* is the oldest existing paper in the Dominion, being established in 1778. It was originally written in French, afterwards half French half English, and finally it was wholly issued in English.

The *Quebec Gazette*, published in 1764, was the first paper printed in Canada.

The *Star* is a general newspaper, and has the largest circulation in Canada. It does not devote much space to editorials, but when it does start its weight is always felt. The letters from the general public on the topics of the day, in its Saturday issue, are always very interesting. It upholds British connection and advocates the building up of a Canadian Nationality. It was established in 1869.

The *Witness* is a religious, political, temperance and comic paper. It advocates prohibition but opposes high license. At the last general election it took sides with anti-British party. It advocates that unknown quantity called Unrestricted Reciprocity.

The principal Canadian newspapers outside of Montreal are the *Toronto Mail*, *Globe* and *Empire*. The *Mail* is independent and is the leading morning paper in Canada. The *Globe* is liberal and the *Empire* is Conservative in politics.

The *True Witness* is the Irish Catholic National and Home Rule Organ. It was the only paper in Montreal that did not make any demonstration for the Queen's Jubilee; but it stood up for the British flag at the last election.

The *Shareholder*, published in Montreal, is a very valuable paper to business men.

French Press.—*La Minerve* (Conservatrice). *La Patrie* (Liberal), *La Presse* (Conservative). *L'Aurore* (French Protestant organ). *L'Etendard* (the Ultramontane and Jesuit organ). *Le Monde* (Conservative).

Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, published quarterly.

Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Canadian Journal of Fabrics, published monthly, and the *Canadian Textile Directory*, published by Mr. R. B. Biggar, Fraser Building, St. Sacrament Street, are the only publications in Canada as far as we know devoted entirely to the interests of Canadian Textile Manufacturers and kindred trades. Those interested in these lines need not be reminded that it will be to their interest to procure both of these useful publications.

Canadian Record of Science, quarterly.

Church Guardian, published weekly in the interest of the Church of England, by Dr. L. H. Davidson, 190 St. James Street.

Canadian Medical Record, monthly.

The *Canada Revue*, monthly. Subscription 10c. a copy, \$3 a year. It is the most radical French magazine in Canada. A. Filiatreault, manager, 312 Craig St.

Dominion Illustrated, monthly; treats of Canadian subjects. It is the only paper of this kind in the Canada. Price, \$2.50 a year; 25c. a copy.

Echo, the Labour organ, weekly.

Educational Record, monthly.

Insurance and Finance Chronicle, published monthly by R. W. Smith, 1724 Notre-Dame Street.

Legal News, published weekly at the *Gazette* office.

Lovell's Montreal Directory, published every year, price \$2 50.

Lovell's Montreal Business Directory, \$1.00.

Lower Canada Jurist, monthly.

Montreal Law Reports, monthly.

Montreal Produce Bulletin, weekly.

Northern Messenger, semi monthly.

Presbyterian Record, monthly.

The Real Estate Record, monthly, indispensable to every one interested in real estate in Montréal. J. C. Simpson & Co., 181 St. James Street.

Sporting Life, weekly.

Trade Bulletin.

Montreal Medical Journal, monthly.

The Trade Review, weekly.

Presbyterian College Journal, published monthly during each session, is considered the leading journal of the kind in Canada.

University Gazette, published weekly during the session by the students of McGill College.

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HISTORICAL TABLETS.

No. 1.—Metcalfé near Sherbrooke, site of a large Indian village, claimed to be the Town of Hochelaga visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535.

No. 2.—(Not located.) To the Hon. John Molson, the father of steam navigation on the St. Lawrence. He launched the steamer "Accommodation" for Montreal and Quebec service.

No. 3.—On Custom House Square. "The First Public Square of Montreal 1657—La place du marché—Granted by the Seigneurs 1676."

No. 4 and 5.—Front of Custom House. This site was selected and named in 1611 "La Place Royale," by Samuel de Champlain the Founder of Canada." Near this spot on the 18th day of May 1642, landed the founders of Montreal, commanded by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve." The first proceeding was a (mass) religious service."

No. 6.—On Port St. Here was the fort of Ville Marie, built 1643, demolished 1648, and replaced by the House of Monsieur de Callières 1686.

No. 7.—On Foundling St. Site of the Chateau of Louis Hector de Calliers, Governor of Montreal 1684, of New France 1698-1703. He terminated the fourteen years' war with the Iroquois by treaty at Montreal 1701."

No. 8.—Corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice. "Here was the first parish Church of Ville Marie, erected in 1656.

No. 9.—On Seminary Wall, Notre Dame St. "The second parish Church of Ville Marie, built in 1672, dedicated 1678, and demolished in 1829, occupied the middle of Notre Dame St.)

10 and 11.—On the Seminary Building. "The Seminary of St. Sulpice founded at Paris by M. Jean Jacques Olier, 1641, established at Ville Marie, 1657, M. Gabriel de Queylus, superior, Seigneurs of the Island of Montreal, 1663."

"François Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal, captain under Marshal de Fournier, then priest of St. Sulpice during 35 years. He died in 1701, curé of the Parish."

No. 12.—St. Helen near Notre Dame. Here stood until 1866 the Church and Monastery of the Recollet Fathers, 1692, in which the Anglicans from 1764, to 1789, and the Presbyterians from 1791 to 1792, worshipped.

No. 13.—On the Imperial Building (107 St. James St.) “Near this square, afterwards named, La Place d’Armes, the founders of Ville Marie, first encountered the Troquois, whom they defeated, Chomedy de Maisonneuve, killing the Indian Chief with his own hands, 3rd March, 1644.

No. 14.—Corner Notre Dame and McGill. “Recollect Gate:” By this gate Amherst took possession 8th Sept. 1760. General Hull, U.S.; 25 officers and 300 men entired as prisoners of war, 20 Sept. 1812.

No. 15.—Corner Notre Dame and Jacques Cartier sq. “The residence of the Hon. James McGill, founder of McGill University, 1744-1873.

Nos. 16 and 17. On Chateau de Ramezay, opposite City Hall. “Chateau de Ramezay, built about 1705 by Claude de Ramezay Governor of Montreal 1703. Headquarters of “La Compagnie des Indes, 1745. Official residence of the British Governors after the conquest. Head quarters of the American Army, 1775, and of the special Council 1837.”

“In 1775 this Chateau was the headquarters of the American General Wooster and here in 1776 under General Benedict Arnold, the Commissioners of Congress, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles of Carrollton held council.”

No. 18.—Notre Dame near St. Lambert Hill. “Site of Christ Church Cathedral, the first Anglican Church, 1814, burnt, 1856.”

No. 19.—On Hotel Dieu Building. Hotel Dieu de Ville Marie, founded in 1644, by Jeanne Mance. Transferred 1861 to this land given by Benoit and Gabriel Bassett. Removal of the remains of Jeanne Mance, and 178 nuns in 1861.”

No. 20.—Sherbrooke St. near Montreal College marking the headquarters of General Amherst at the time of the surrender of Montreal to the British power.

No. 21.—Notre Dame St. east of St. Lambert Hill. “In 1694 here stood the house of La Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit.”

No. 22.—Corner of Sherbrooke and Park Ave. Mayor General, James Murray, Brigade Commander under Wolfe at Quebec, 1759, and afterwards first British Governor of Canada, encamped on this plateau with the second division of Amherst’s army upon the surrender of Montreal, and all Canada, 8th Sept., 1760.

No. 23.—Dolard Lane (at 226 St. James.) To Adam Dollard des Ormeau, who with 16 colonists, 4 Algonquins, and 1 Huron sacrificed their lives at the Long Sault of the Ottawa, and saved the Colony.

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No. 24.—On the Bonsecours Market. Sir William Johnson of Johnson Hall, on the Mohawk River, the celebrated superintendant of Indian Affairs, the first American Baronet, commanded the Indian Allies with Amherst's army in 1660. To them was issued in commemoration the first British Montreal medals. Here stood the house of his son Son Sir John Johnson Indian Commissioner."

No. 25.—On St. Paul St. opposite Bonsecours Market. Site of the house of General Ralph Burton, second Governor of Montreal 1763. He executed on the Plains of Abraham at Wolf's dying command the military operation which finally decided the day.

No. 26.—On Dalhousie square Fire Station. To Brigadier General Thomas Gage, second in command, under Amherst, first British Governor of Montreal 1760, Afterwards last British Governor of Massachusetts 1775.

No. 27.—Near head of Simpson St. Site of the residence of Sir Alexander McKenzie discoverer of McKenzie River 1793, the first European to cross the Rocky Mountains.

No. 28.—Corner Notre Dame and St. Peter Sts. Forrestier House, here General Montgomery resided during the winter of 1775-76.

No. 29.—Corner of Dorchester and Bleury. This street was named in honour of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester commander of the British forces and preserver of the colony, during the American invasion 1775-76; twice Governor of Canada, by whom the Quebec Act 1774, was obtained.

No. 30.—On St. Paul St. near Bonsecour market. The Papineau House, six of their generations have dwelt here.

AUTHORITIES COSULTED.

The following are the authorities consulted in compiling this book: Handbook of the Dominion (Dawson's). Montreal Past and Present (George Bishop & Co.) All Round Route (Canada News Co.) A B C Railway Guide and Starke's Almanac (Theo. Robinson). "Reminiscences of my Visit to the Grey Nunnery," for sale there. History of Notre Dame de Lourdes, for sales by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Lourdes. Historical Sketches of Notre Dame of Montreal, for sale at the church. Our Caughnawagas in Egypt (W. Drysdale & Co.) History of the Montreal Prison (J. D. Borthwick). The *Montreal Herald*. McNally's Pocket Cyclopædia. Hayden's Dictionary of Dates. Montreal Directory, 1890-1. C. P. R. Time Table, with notes. Appleton's

Canadian Guide Book. George Murray, Lights and Shrines of Montreal by G. W. Lighthall.

For the Historical account of the origin of the names of the streets, I am indebted to a paper contributed by Mr. Woody, of Cote St. Antoine (a boy 13 years old), to the *Witness*, and also for information gathered from the Rev. Mr. Borthwick's contribution to the *Star* on the same subject.

For the information of readers of this book, who may wish to get some information about other places outside of Montreal, I may state that after perusing all the publications I could get my hand on in this line, I know of no more useful book than Appleton's Canadian Guide Book. The Appletons were fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Roberts of Kings College, Nova Scotia, who is recognized, on all hands, as the best versed in Canadian literature of our living authors.

SUBURBS AND NEIGHBOURING TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

[N.B.—The distance is calculated from the Post Office].

CAUGHNAWAGA, an Indian village opposite Lachine.

COTEAU ST. LOUIS.—Two miles from Montreal, east of Mount Royal, has large stone quarries. Population about 3,500.

COTEAU ST. PIERRE.—On the upper Lachine road, 3 miles from Montreal, has large brick works. Population about 300.

CÔTE ST. LUC.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lachine road. Population, 250.

COTE ST. PAUL.—Three miles from Montreal, on the Lower Lachine road. Population about 2,000.

COTE VISITATION.—On Papineau road, two miles east of Montreal. Population about 600.

HUNTINGDON.—Huntingdon stands in more close relation to Montreal than any other outside town in the Dominion. Montreal is particularly interested in the welfare of Huntingdon, and Huntingdon is particularly interested in the welfare of Montreal. When the Huntingdon people want anything that they have not got themselves, they don't go to Ottawa or Toronto (as others that might be mentioned) they come to Montreal. Huntingdon is a thriving little town, surrounded by a fine farming country, and the centre of the chief settlement of the English-speaking people in south-western Quebec. The Huntingdon district (as it is

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commonly called) is renowned for its cheese and Clydesdale horses. Its thrifty farmers are always the best customers of city merchants. Huntingdon village has two industries that do it credit. First, the well-known establishment of Daniel Boyd & Co., where all kinds of agricultural implements are manufactured, such as plows, harrows, reapers, and mowing machines, hay-presses and other articles too numerous to mention in a short notice of this kind. Second, the only organ factory in the province, and the instruments of Geo. W. Cornwall & Co. are known far and near, for their fine tone and moderate price. Boyd & Co. are the only manufacturers of the Dederick hay-presses in this section and do a large trade in them. Huntingdon has two railways, the Grand Trunk and the St. Lawrence & Adirondack, with 14 trains daily. Its excellent facilities of communication have increased the attendance at its celebrated academy, which at the last AA examination obtained first place both for competitors over and under 18 years of age. The local newspaper is the well-known Gleaner. The Huntingdon annual Exhibition is always a success.

LACHINE.—Nine miles from Montreal, is one of the favorite summer resorts in the neighbourhood of Montreal. It is the principal boating place in the vicinity of Montreal. There are regattas on the lake opposite the town annually. At Lachine the boats shooting the Rapids always connect with the Montreal trains, morning and evening, during summer for the excursionists who come to shoot the Rapids, many of whom come a long distance on purpose. Shooting the Lachine Rapids of late years is something like going to see Niagara Falls. The population is about 5,000.

LAPRAIRIE.—A village on the south side of River St. Lawrence, 9 miles south-west of Montreal. Population about 2,000. During the summer season the ferry boat makes three trips a day to Montreal and back. The first railway in British North America was constructed from here to St. John, in 1836. It was discontinued and the rails taken up a few years after. The best hotel is the Montreal House kept by Mr. Robert.

LONGUEUIL.—On the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Hochelaga. Some years ago a railway was run on the ice across the river from Montreal to Longueuil. Population, 3,500.

LONGUE POINTE.—Six miles east of Montreal, known now through the world as the site of the Lunatic asylum, which was burned, in which many human beings were burned to cinders. The exact number is not known. Population about 800.

MAISONNEUVE.—East of Hochelaga, about four miles from Montreal. Population about 1,350.

MONTREAL JUNCTION.—A new village on the C. P. R. Montreal and Toronto line, five miles from Montreal. Population about 200.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE lies east of Mount Royal, at the terminus of the street railway. The grounds of the Provincial Exhibition buildings are here. Population about 400.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE, off Cote St. Luc road. Population about 150.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.—A small village at the back of the Mountain. Population about 400.

NOTRE DAME DE NEIGES lies in rear of Mount Royal. Population about 800.

OUTREMONT lies at the west end of Mount Royal. Population about 500.

PETIT VILLAGE TURCOT, near Cote St Paul. Population about 200.

SAULT AU RECOLLET is near the east end of the Island of Montreal, about 7 miles from the city. Population about 400.

ST. CUNEGONDE, an old town joined to the west end of Montreal, with a corporation of its own. Population about 12,000.

ST. LAMBERT.—A village on the south side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal at the end of Victoria Bridge. Population about 1,200.

ST. LOUIS OF MILE END, formerly part of Cote St. Louis, has a population of about 3,000. It is one of those small French villages at the east end of Mount Royal.

COTE ST. ANTOINE is principally inhabited by Montreal business men. It is at the western terminus of the St. Catherine Street line of the street railway. Population about 2,000.

MONKLANDS, formerly the residence of the governors of Canada, now occupied by nuns who call it Villa Maria, is located here. The convent was nearly destroyed by fire this summer. Fortunately there were no lives lost; but the financial loss of the sisters was very heavy and only partially covered by insurance.

ST. HENRY is an incorporated town with a population of about 10,000.

It is about 3 miles west of Montreal.

VERDUN, formerly called Lower Lachine road, is about 5 miles west of Montreal on the banks of the St. Lawrence. The new Protestant Insane Asylum is built here. A ferry crosses from here to La Tortue, a small village on the other side of the river. S. S. Bain Mayor.

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HOW TO VISIT THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST IN THE SHORTEST
TIME FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

In whatever quarter of the city you are lodging, the first place to visit is Notre Dame Church.

From the Windsor, if you do not wish to hire a cab, you may get an electric car at the door to take you near the Post Office, and then a few paces from you is Notre Dame Church and several other places of interest. A few blocks east from there is the new City Hall, the Court House, Nelson's monument, St. Gabriel street old Presbyterian Church, and not far away is the Bonsecours Market and Bonsecours Church. While there you may visit the Harbor and the new Custom House, about a half mile further west. Then walk up McGill Street to Victoria Square, from whence you may get the street cars to take you to the principal places of interest up town. First visit the Notre Dame de Lourdes, near the corner St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets. From thence retrace your steps westwards, till you come to Bleury street, and there is the old Jesuits' Church and College. Then turn up to St. Catherine street west, till you come to the Art Gallery, corner of Phillips square. Then visit the English Cathedral and the Museum of the Natural History Society. Then take the street cars till you come west as far as Guy Street and visit the Grey Nunnery at noon. After dinner, hire a cab to take you to McGill College (there is a very interesting museum in connection with the College, which visitors may enter on payment of a small entrance fee), and close by are the two city reservoirs; and if you don't wish to hire a cab to take you to the top of the mountain, you can go up by the elevator for 5 cents. Then after you have taken a good view of the surrounding country from the top of the mountain, and visited the two cemeteries, you can come back to the city by the omnibuses for 15 cents, and you have a day well spent, and not over a dollar of necessary expense, besides your hotel bill.

Street letter boxes in Montreal are visited four times daily, viz., 9.15 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE STREETS.

The first names given to the streets of old Montreal were given by M. Dollier de Canon, the Superior of the Seminary, the priests of the Seminary, being the seigneurs of Montreal.

Amherst street was named in honour of General Amherst. Some of his exploits were the taking of Louisburg from the French in 1758. He was engaged in the capture of Quebec and compelled the capitulation of Montreal in 1760.

Aylmer street was named after Lord Aylmer, who was Governor-General of Canada in 1831.

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Champlain street was named after Samuel de Champlain, the famous explorer. He founded Quebec in 1608. He was the first Governor of Canada in 1633.

Common street is so called on account of the common pasturage for cattle along the banks of the River in that locality in the olden times.

Craig street was named after Sir James Craig, who was Governor of Canada from 1807 to 1811. In the olden times a creek ran where Craig street now is. There were several wooden bridges across the creek where the street can now run.

Dollard Lane was called after Dollard, a French Commander who made himself famous in the wars between the French and the Indians.

Dorchester street was called after Sir Guy Carleton, Governor-general of Canada, after the British conquest. He was Governor from 1786 to 1797.

Fortification Lane was called after the old fortification wall, the north side of which was built on that site.

Frontenac street was called in honour of the popular French Governor of Canada of that name. He was Governor from 1672 to 1682. He built Fort Frontenac now called Kingston.

Gosford street was named after the Earl of Gosford, who was Governor-General in 1835.

McGill street was called after the Hon. James McGill, the founder of McGill University, and the first English-speaking Mayor of Montreal.

Maisonneuve street was named after Monsieur de Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal.

Metcalfe street was called after Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General in 1842.

Montcalm street was named after the famous French General Montcalm, who fell on the Plains of Abraham, when Quebec was taken in 1759.

Murray street, named after General Murray, the first Governor-General of Canada after the Conquest.

Papineau Road was named after the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the leader of the French Canadian Rebellion in 1837.

Richmond Street was named after the Duke of Richmond, who was Governor in 1818 and 1819. He died on the 20th August, 1719, from the effects of the bite of a pet fox.

Sherbrooke street was called after Sir John Cope Sherbrooke, who was Governor in 1816 and 1818.

Wolfe Street was named after General Wolfe, the hero of the capture of Quebec in 1759.

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GUIDE TO PRINCIPAL STREETS.

The number on the streets run from east to west and from the river towards the Mountain, or north and south.

The principal streets of the city, running east and west, are:—Wellington, William, Commissioners, St. Paul, Notre Dame (about 5 miles in length from Hochelaga to St. Henry, the east end of which was formerly called St. Mary and the west end St. Joseph street; these three streets are now under the name of one street): St. James street; the west end of this street was formerly called St. Bonaventure street. Osborne is a continuation of Lagauchetière. Craig and St. Antoine streets are continuations one of the other. Lagauchetière, St. Catherine, Dorchester, Mignonne, Ontario and Sherbrooke streets. A large portion of the dwellings of the upper classes of Montreal are on this last street. Latour, Jurors and Vitré form one street.

The principal streets running from the river towards the Mountain are St. Denis, St. Lawrence Main, St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Bonsecours is a continuation of St. Denis street towards Bonsecours Market. St. Elizabeth street and Laval Avenue are a continuation one of the other. Cadieux street is a continuation of St. Constant street. St. Dominique street. St. Urbain street is a continuation of St. Sulpice street. Mance street is a continuation of St. George street. McGill street. University street. Metcalfe street is a continuation of Cathedral street. Peel street is a continuation of Windsor street. Mountain street.

The following streets have different names at different parts. The question of having a single name for them has been long under discussion:—Mountain and McCord. Hanover and University. St. Peter, Bleury and Park Avenue. Berthelet, Ontario and Burnside Place. Champ de Mars and Rousseau. College and St. Paul. William and Foundling. Latour, Jurors and Vitré. St. George and Mance. St. Constant and Cadieux. St. Lambert and St. Lawrence. Bonsecours and St. Denis. Gosford and Sanguinet. Monarque and Papineau Road. Port and St. Nicholas. Callières and St. François-Xavier. Windsor and Peel. Cathedral, Metcalfe and McTavish. Brunswick and Union Avenue. St. Elizabeth and Laval Avenue. St. Charles Borromée, Arcade and Mitchison Avenue. Guy and Côte des Neiges Road. Quiblier and Tupper. Comte and Lincoln Avenue. Lougucuil Ferry and St. Suzanne. Pantaléon and German.



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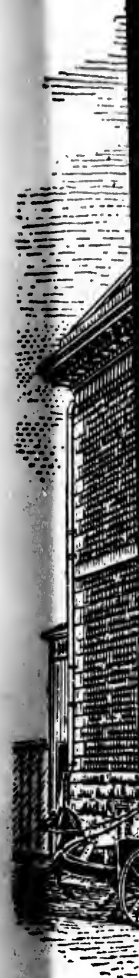
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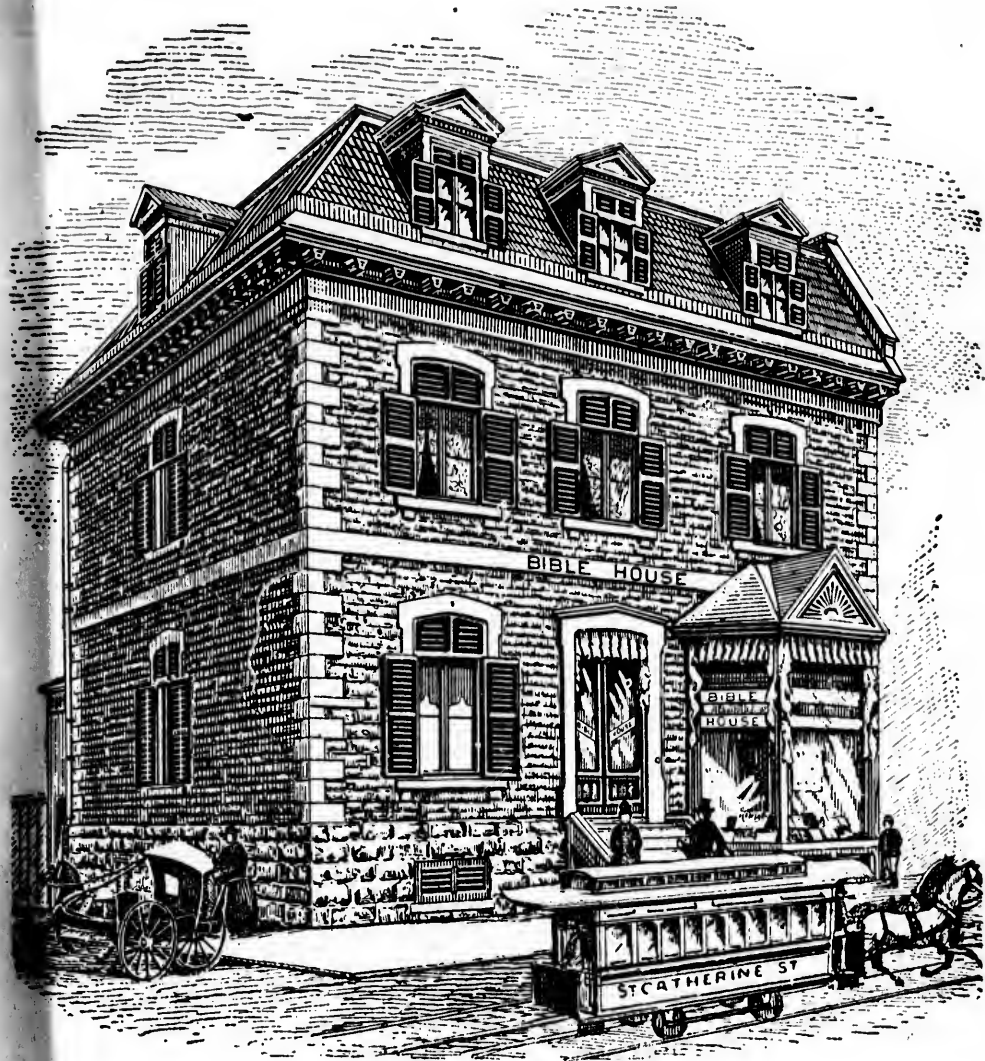
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6237	LOYAL EXCELSIOR.....	Alternate Tuesday.....	662½ Craig St.
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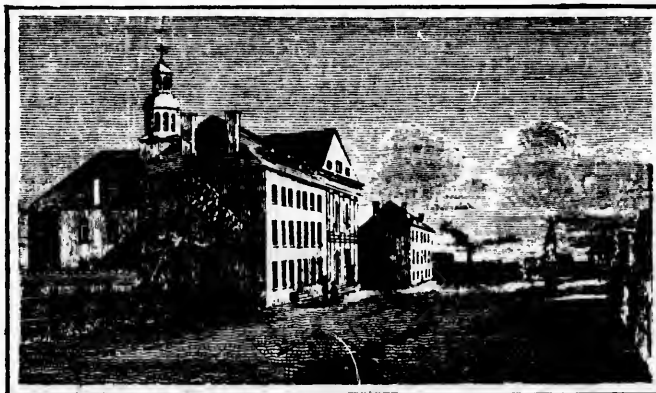
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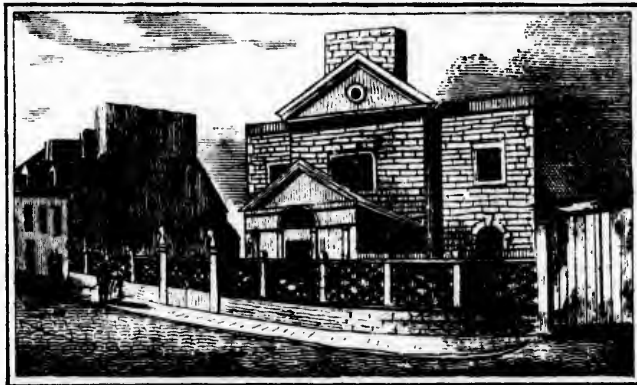
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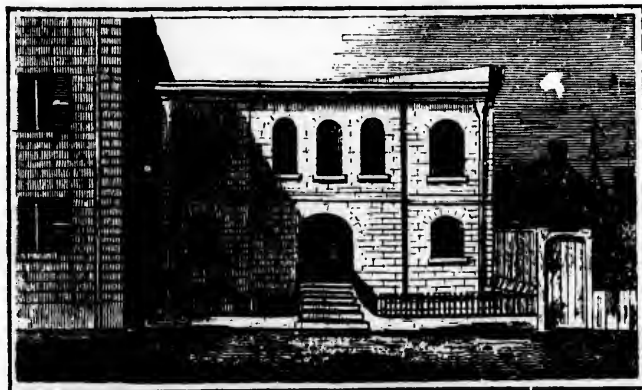
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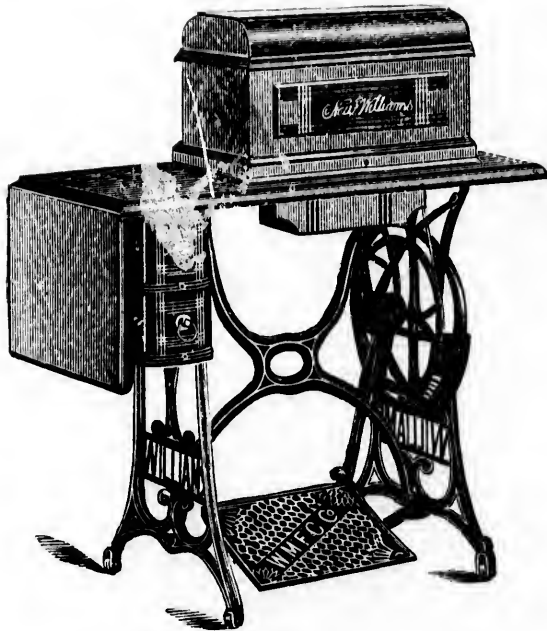
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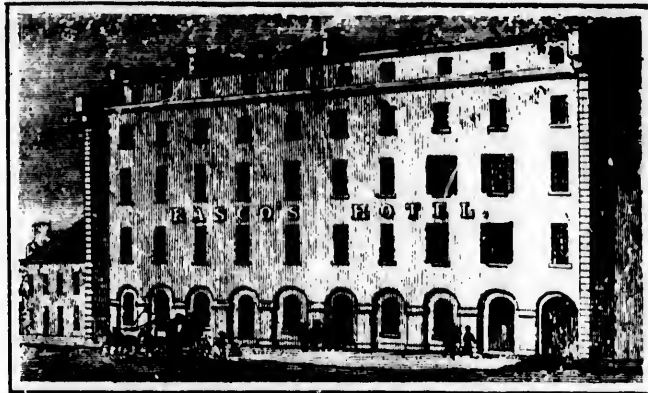
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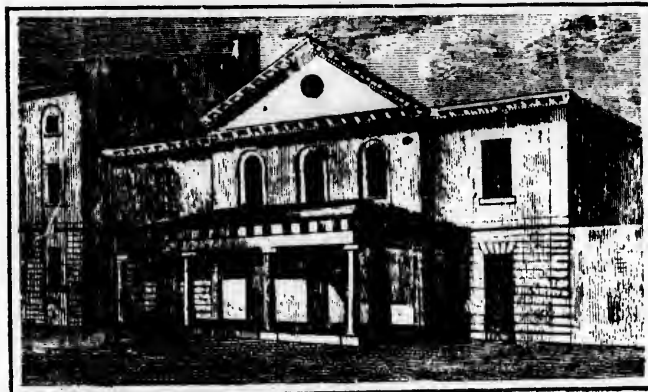
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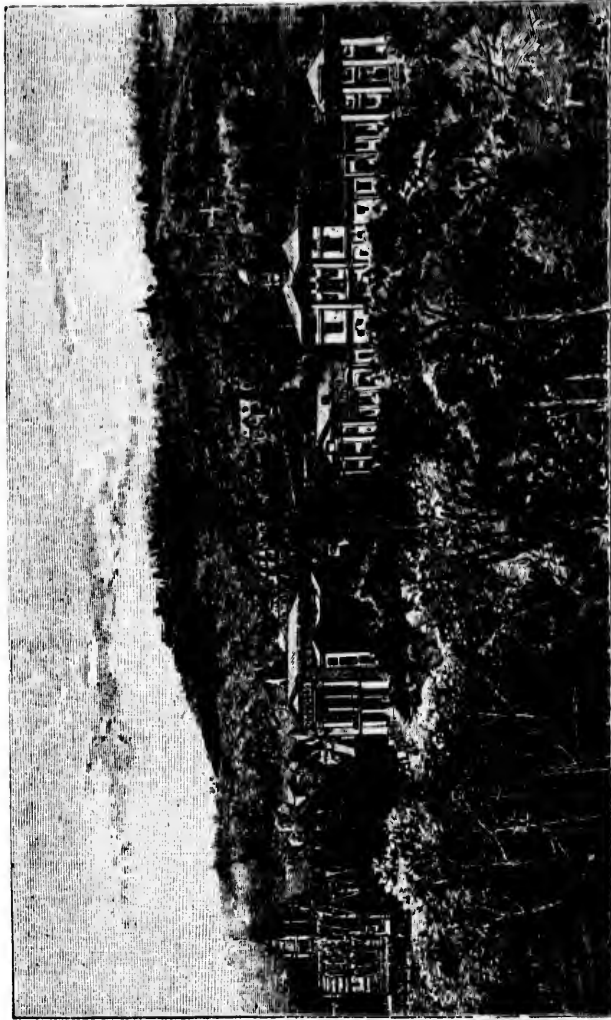
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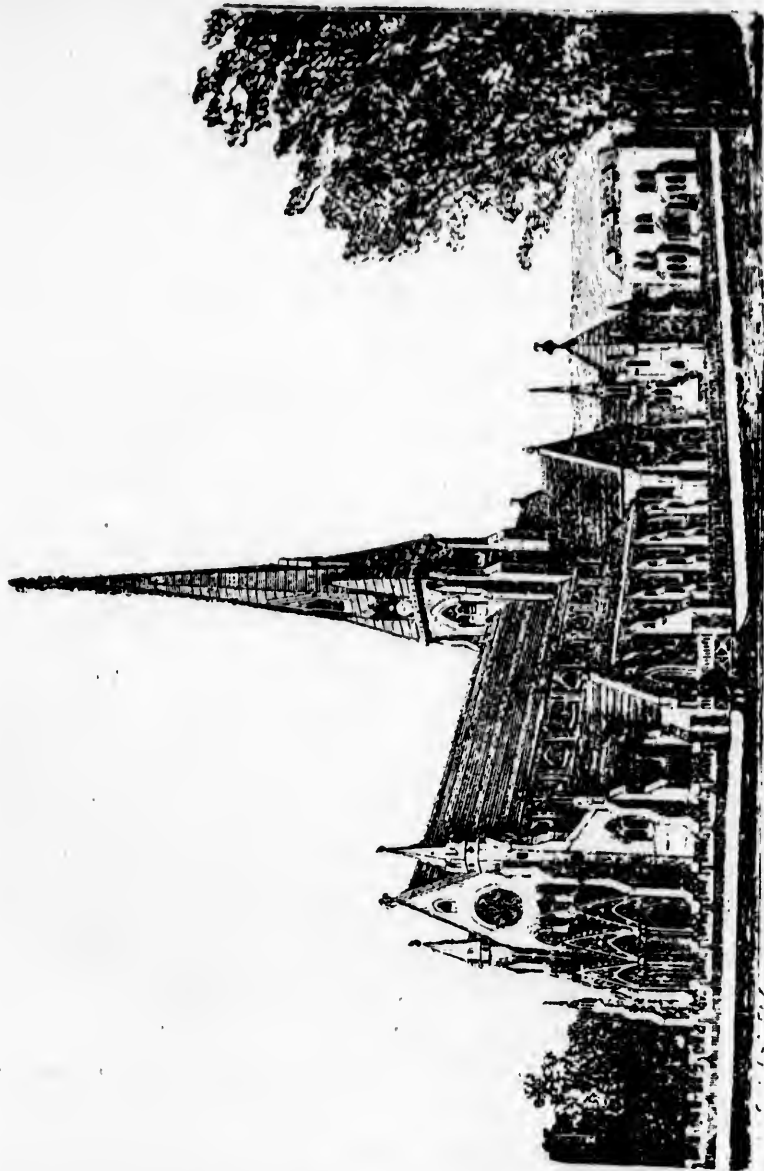
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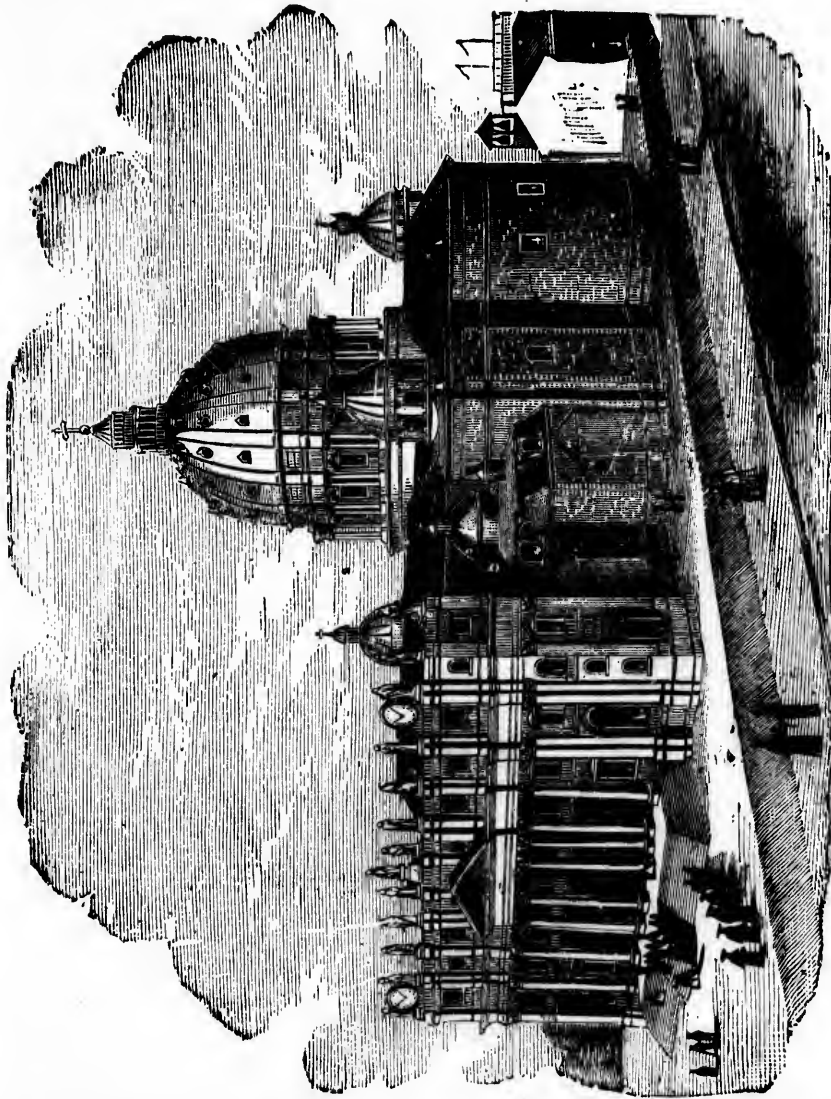
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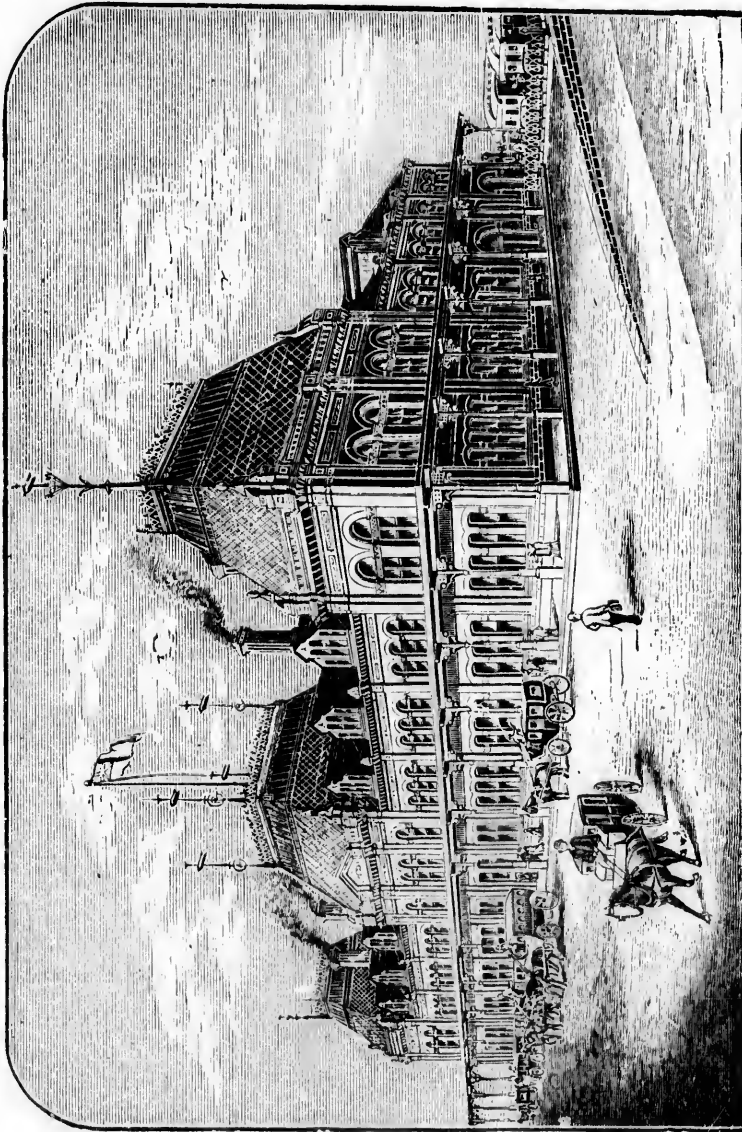
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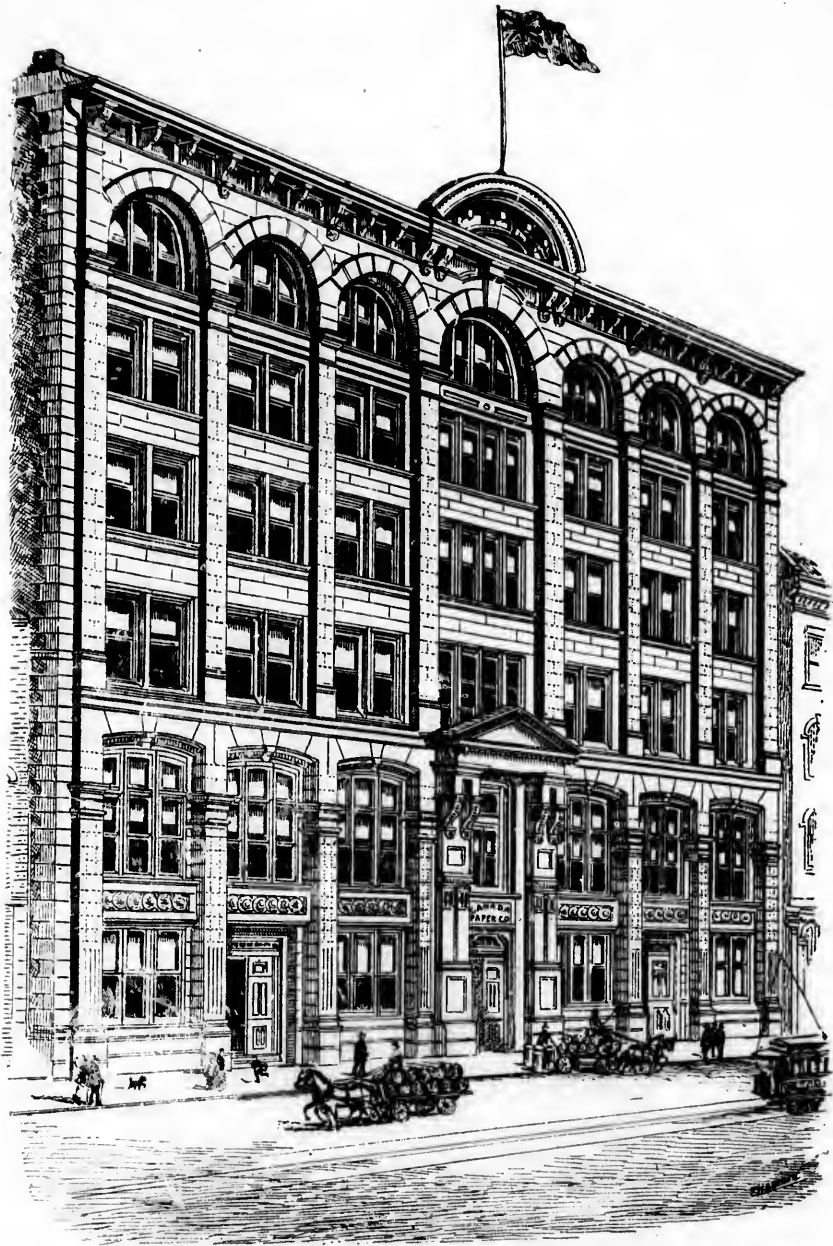
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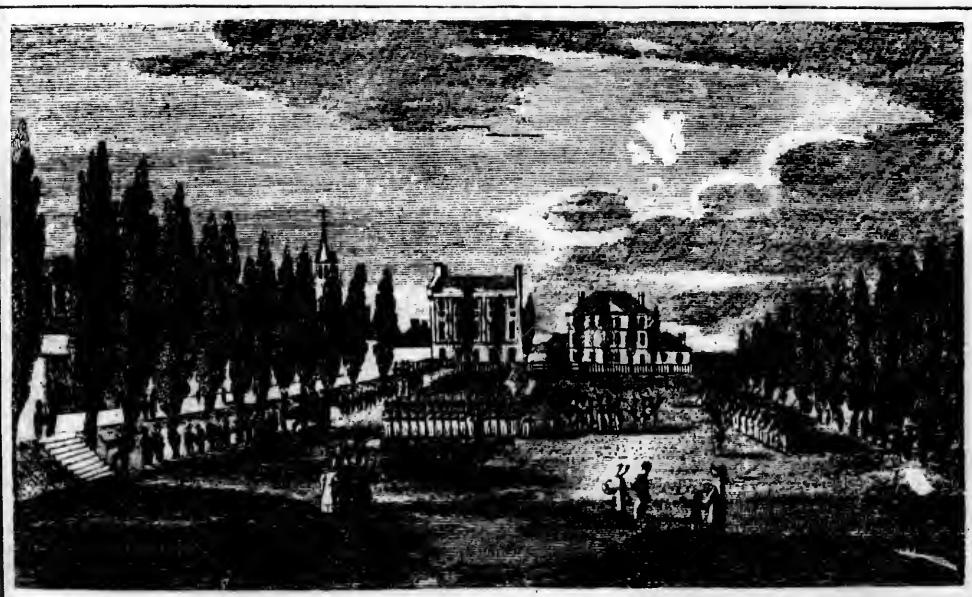
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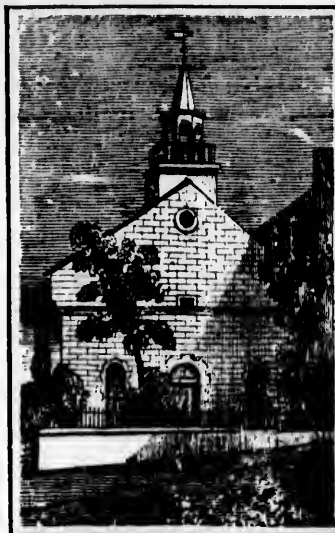
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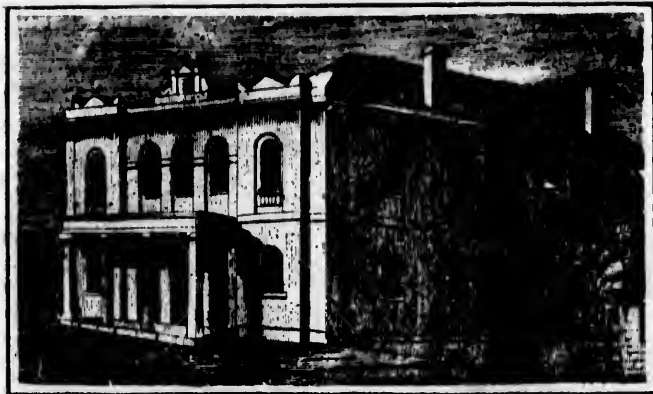
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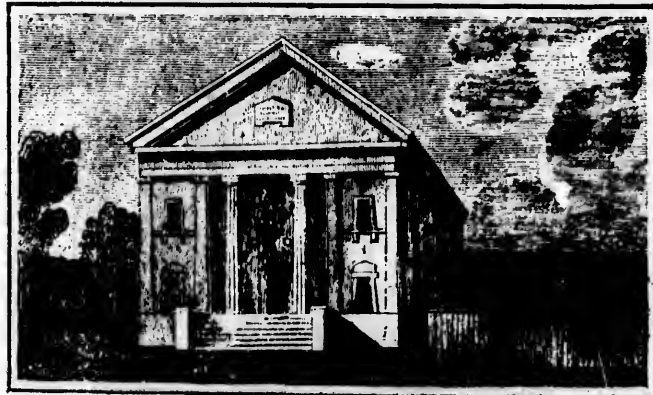
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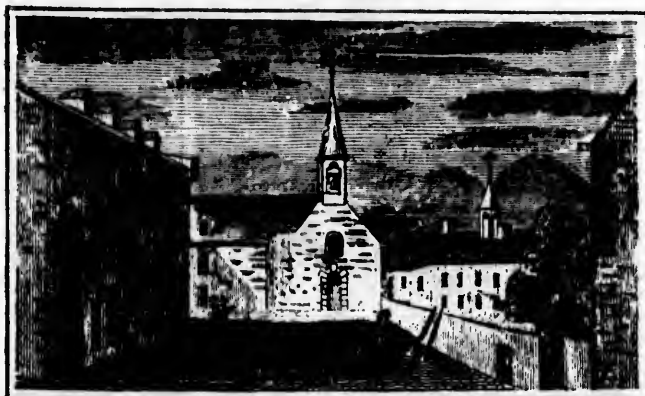
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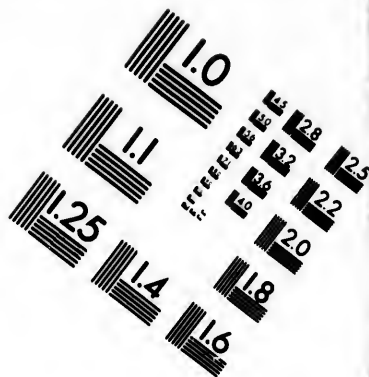
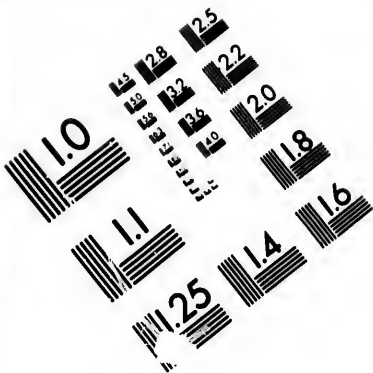


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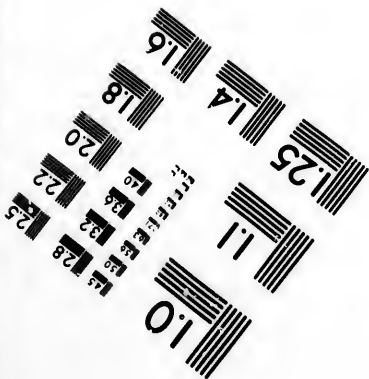
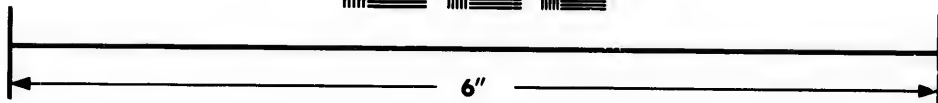
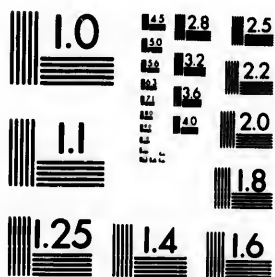


Chapel of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery.





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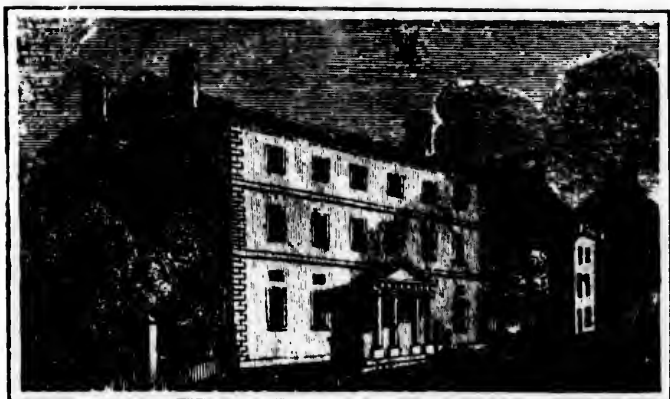


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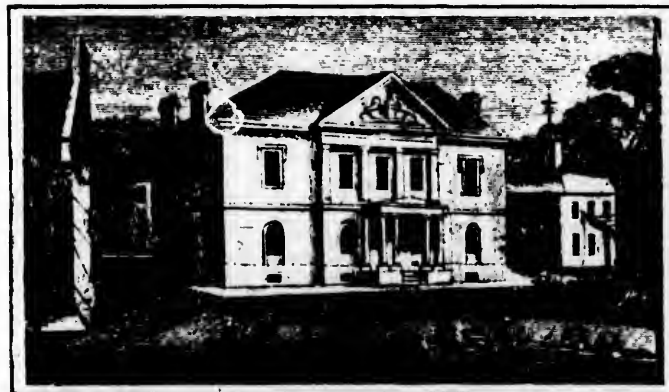
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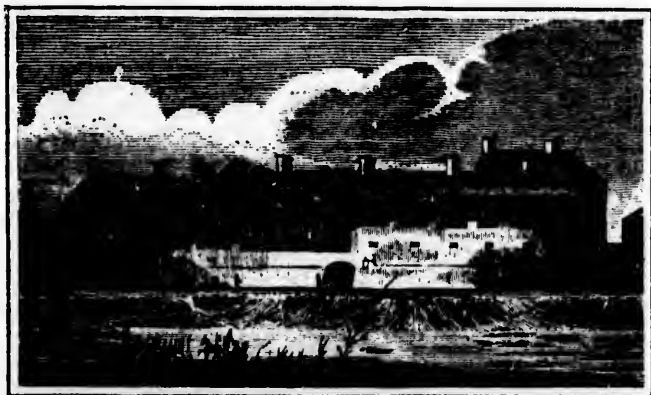
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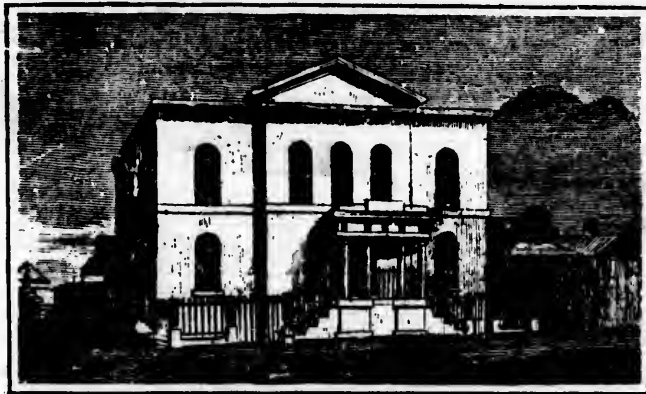
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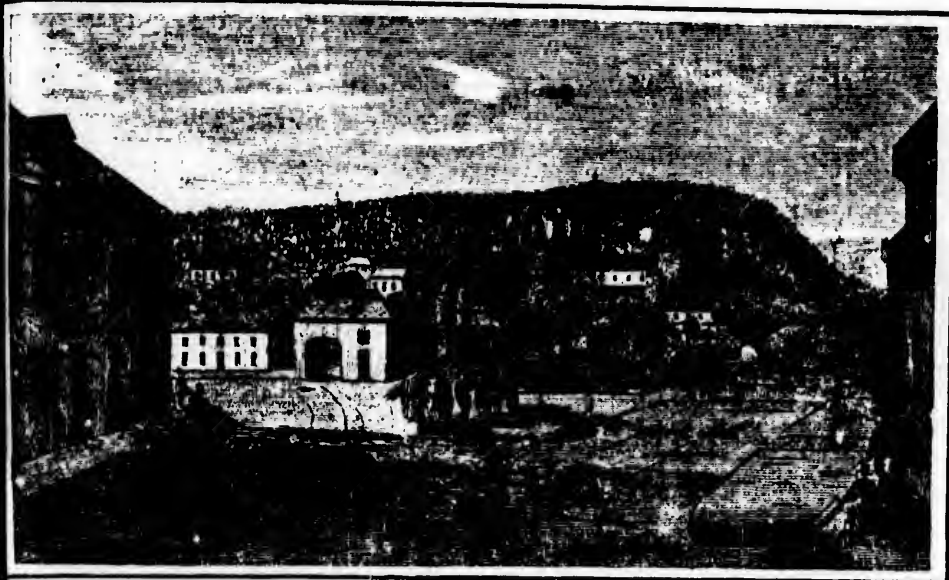


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CITY OF MONTREAL, FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

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View from the Hay Market.



CITY OF MONTREAL FROM ST HELEN'S ISLAND.

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OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

COUNTRY.	MONETARY UNIT.	STANDARD.	VALUE IN DOLLARS & CENTS.
Austria	Florin	Silver	\$0.37.1
Belgium	Franc	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
Bolivia	Dollar	Gold and Silver ..	.96.5
Brazil	Milreis	Gold .....	.51.5
Bogota	Peso	Gold .....	.96.5
Central America ..	Dollar	Silver .....	.93.5
Chili	Peso	Gold	91.2
China	Tael	Silver	1.38.0
Denmark	Crown	Gold .....	.26.8
Ecuador	Dollar	Silver .....	.93.5
Egypt	Pound of 100 piastres ..	Gold	4.97.4
France	Franc	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
Greece	Drachm	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
German Empire	Mark	Gold .....	.23.8
Japan	Yen	Gold .....	.59.7
India	Rupee of 16 annas	Silver .....	.44.4
Italy	Lira	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1.60.
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	1.01.5
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and Silver ..	.38.5
Norway	Crown	Gold .....	.26.8
Peru	Dollar	Silver .....	.93.5
Portugal	Milreis	Gold	1.08.
Russia	Rouble	Silver .....	.74.8
Sandwich Islands ..	Dollar	Gold	1.00.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes ..	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
Sweden	Crown	Gold .....	.26.8
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and Silver ..	.19.3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastres ..	Silver84.4
Turkey	Piaster	Gold04.3
United States of Columbia ..	Peso	Silver96.5

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3 6	3 73	15 3.65
4 8	4 97 $\frac{1}{3}$	16 3.89 $\frac{1}{3}$
5 10	5 \$1.21 $\frac{2}{3}$	17 4.13 $\frac{2}{3}$
6 12	6 .. 1.46	18 4.38
7 14	7 1.70 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 4.62
8 16	8 1.94 $\frac{2}{3}$	20 4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$
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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CITIES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Cities, Towns and Chief Villages in the Dominion, with Population, Line of Railway on which situated, and the distance from Montreal:—

ONTARIO.

NAME	POPULATION	ROUTE	MILES
Alexandria.....	1614	C.A.	60
Almonte.....	3071	C.P.R.	155
Arnprior.....	3341	"	171
Barrie.....	5550	N. & N.W.	396
Belleville.....	9914	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	220
Berlin.....	7425	"	395
Bowmanville.....	3377	"	399
Brampton.....	3252	"	305
Brantford.....	12753	G.T.R.	454
Brockville.....	8793	" & C.P.R.	125
Carleton Place.....	3000	C.P.R.	145
Chatham.....	9052	G.T.R.	321
Cobourg.....	4829	"	264
Collingwood.....	4940	"	427
Cornwall.....	6805	"	67
Deseronto.....	3333	"	—
Dundas.....	3546	"	47
Galt.....	7535	" & C.P.R.	391
Gananoque.....	3669	"	155
Goderich.....	3839	"	—
Guelph.....	10539	"	331
Hamilton.....	49320	"	372
Ingersoll.....	4191	" & C.P.R.	470
Kemptville.....	2000	C.P.R.	103
Kingston.....	19264	G.T.R. & C.P.R.	173
Lindsay.....	6090	"	324
London.....	31977	" & C.P.R.	454
Merrickville.....	2200	C.P.R.	119
Morrisburg.....	2000	G.T.R.	92
Napanee.....	3434	"	198
Niagara Falls.....	3349	"	470
Orangeville.....	2952	C.P.R.	494
Orillia.....	4752	G.T.R.	—
Oshawa.....	4066	"	299
Owen Sound.....	7497	C.P.R.	466
Ottawa.....	44154	" & G.T.R.	120
Paris.....	3094	"	—
Pembroke.....	4401	C.P.R.	224
Perth.....	3136	"	141
Peterborough.....	9717	" & G.T.R.	263
Petroléa.....	4357	M. Central.	—
Pictou.....	3287	Cent. Ont.	—
Port Arthur.....	2698	C.P.R.	993
Port Hope.....	5042	G.T.R.	279
Prescott.....	2919	" & C.P.R.	113
Renfrew.....	2611	C.P.R.	189
Sarnia.....	6693	G.T.R.	501
Simcoe.....	2674	"	—
Smith's Falls.....	3364	C.P.R.	229
St. Catharines.....	9170	G.T.R.	375
St. Mary's.....	3416	"	432
St. Thomas.....	10370	C.P.R.	470
Stratford.....	9501	G.T.R.	421
Strathroy.....	3316	"	474
Toronto.....	181220	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	333
Trenton.....	4364	G.T.R.	232
Vankleek Hill.....	2000	"	60
Walkerton.....	3061	"	—

Whitby.....	2786	G.T.R.	395
Windsor.....	10322	"	599
Woodstock.....	8612	"	460

QUEBEC.

Coaticook.....	3982	G.T.R.	123
Farnham.....	2322	" & C.P.R.	49
Fraserville or R. du Loup.....	4175	—	—
Hull.....	11265	C.P.R.	118
Huntingdon.....	2000	"	—
Joliette.....	3347	C.P.R.	48
Lachute.....	2751	"	—
Lauzon or St. Joseph.....	3551	—	—
Nicolet.....	2518	—	81
Quebec.....	63090	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	172
Richmond.....	2256	G.T.R.	77
Sherbrooke.....	10110	C.P.R. & G.T.R.	104
Sorel.....	6669	"	45
St. Hyacinthe.....	7916	G.T.R.	36
St. John's.....	4772	" & C.P.R.	27
Three Rivers.....	8334	C.P.R.	94
Valleyfield.....	5516	C.A.	45
Waterloo.....	2951	G.T.R.	48

NEW BRUNSWICK & P. E. I.

Charlottetown.....	11374	—	—
Frederickton.....	6592	C.P.R.	459
Moncton.....	8765	"	570
St. John's.....	39179	"	482
Woodstock.....	3290	"	449

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst.....	3781	C.P.R.	618
Dartmouth.....	6249	—	—
Halifax.....	38556	C.P.R.	756
Linenburg.....	4944	Int.	—
New Glasgow.....	3839	C.P.R.	737
Pictou.....	2999	"	749
Spring Hill.....	4513	"	635
Truro.....	5102	"	694
Yarmouth.....	6039	—	—

MANITOBA.

Brandon.....	3788	C.P.R.	1557
Calgary.....	3875	"	2264
Portage La Prairie.....	3363	"	1497
Winnipeg.....	25642	"	1342

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo.....	4595	C.P.R.	3034
New Westminster.....	6641	"	2891
Vancouver.....	13685	"	2997
Victoria.....	16841	"	2960

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"	"	20....	"	30....	30 "
"	"	40....	"	40....	40 "
"	"	60...	"	50....	50 "
"	"	80....	"		
"	"	100....	"		

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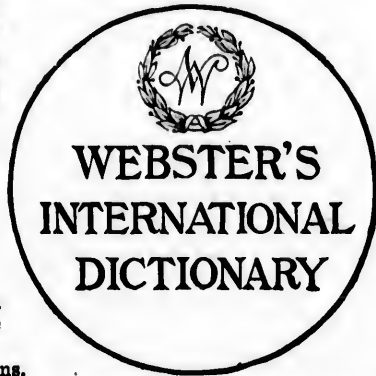
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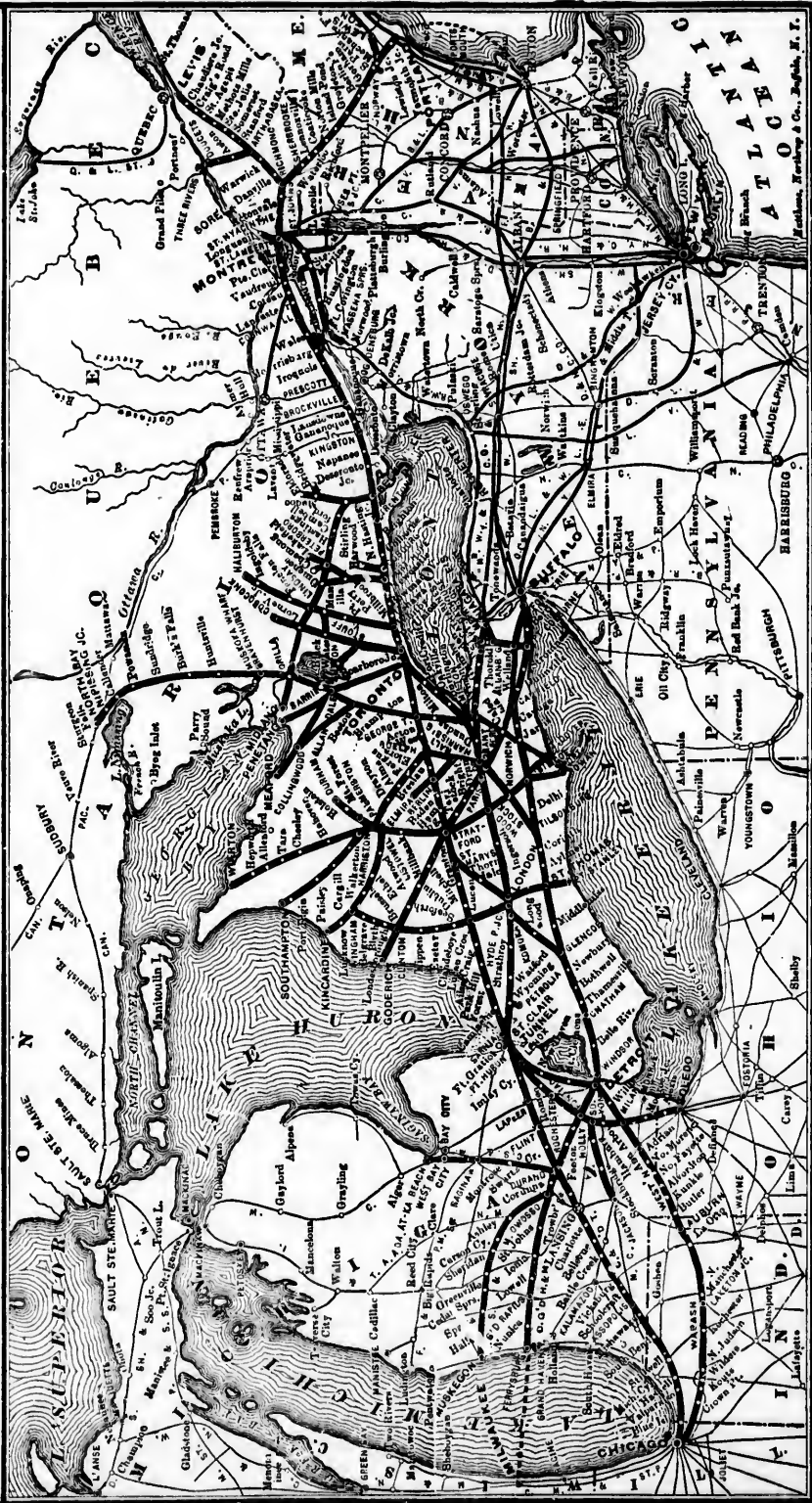
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OTTAWA.

Ottawa was first known by the name of Byton after Colonel By of the Royal Engineers who arrived there in 1826, for the purpose of carrying out the plan of construction of the Rideau Canal.

Up to 1826, the present site of Ottawa was almost an entire wilderness.

The first part of Ottawa that was settled was the present Rideau and Sussex Sts. The site of the Parliament Buildings, was formerly called Barrack's Hill, the Government having built barracks there for the regulars.

The population of Ottawa in 1857 was 7,700. It is now over 40,000. The ground was broken for the present Parliament Buildings on 22nd December, 1859.

The corner stone was laid by the Prince of Wales on the 1st Sept 1860.

The lover of nature and art who has a little time to spare may spend a very profitable day round the Parliament Buildings and grounds. No one should neglect to visit the main tower and examine the large clock.

Any one interested in literature need not be told to visit the library of parliament. Here the leading Canadian newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, may be seen on file. At the rear of the Parliament Buildings may be seen a fine specimen of the wonders of the Canadian forest, in the shape of a sample block cut from the trunk of a tree on which the following inscription is written.—Sample of British Columbia Fir Tree shown at Paris and Philadelphia Exhibitions.

The Douglas Fir Tree 8 ft. in diameter and over 300 ft. high, age 566 years. It was 183 years old when Columbus discovered America. The age may be verified by counting the rings.

The Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada on Sussex st., should be visited as well as the Canadian Fishery Exhibit, at the corner of Queen and O'Connor sts.

Ottawa is very properly called the City of laws and saws. There is more lumber handled round Ottawa in the course of a year than on the same extent of ground any where in Canada.

The view from Parliament Hill Ottawa is about as fine as the view from Mount Royal in Montreal. In days of yore this district was wild by nature and it was made more than wild by the fierce struggles of the various Indian tribes, who often encountered each other with their furs coming from the far north and west. Happily these days are over. The first settlement made in this neighbourhood was made in what is



now called the City of Hull; Philemon Wright of Woburn Massachusetts having led a colony of pioneers hither in 1800. Truly the first has become last since that day. Hull has the reputation of being the most bigoted catholic district in the Province of Quebec. They would be liable to mob a news agent in Hull who would sell any newspaper that would say any thing uncomplimentary to the Pope. All this notwithstanding the fact that it is Protestant brain and enterprise that gives them work. There are many fine buildings in Ottawa devoted to trade and commerce. The principal business street is Sparks street, Electric street, cars run like lightnings in all directions.

The population of Ottawa are more than two thirds Protestant. A large portion of the population of Ottawa are one way or other connected with the civil service and as a consequence, Ottawa can boast of a larger percentage of fairly well educated people than any other city in the Dominion. Ottawa has three daily newspapers.—The *Journal Free Press* and *Citizen*. The *Journal* is independent. Mr. Ross a well known old Montreal journalist is editor and proprietor. The *Free Press* is the liberal organ, The *Citizen* is one of the organs of Sir John Thompson. If Sir John Thompson says the moon is made of green cheese the "Citizen" will say "Amen." Take it all through Ottawa is a very interesting place. It is a capital place to spend a few days' holidays. The author takes in either Ottawa or Huntingdon when he feels like taking a holiday. The Ottawa Exhibition is always a success.

Ottawa is 120 miles from Montreal and the trip may be made in about 3½ hours by the Canada Atlantic which runs 15 trains daily.

Presbyterian College Journal

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