



GOOD NEIGHBOURS

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MONTREAL HISTORIC SIGHTSEEING GUIDE

1642

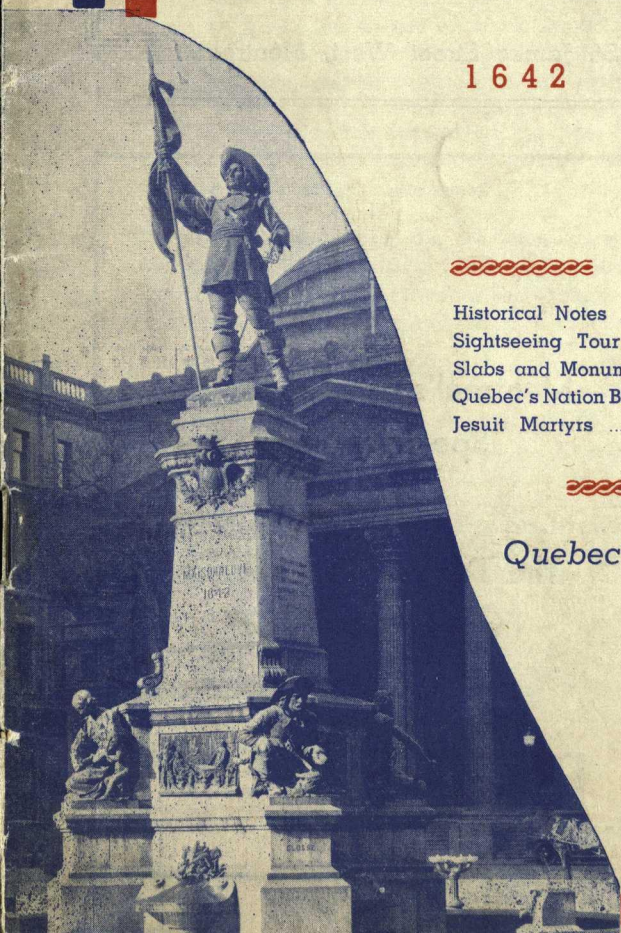


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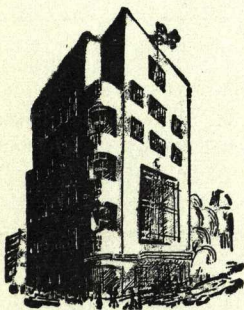


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If you are interested in trade possibilities with Canada or any aspect of Canadian business, we invite you to drop in for a chat while visiting Montreal. Our Business Development Department at Head Office is a mine of information on Canadian business, industry, and markets. Our officers will be delighted to see you.

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GOOD NEIGHBOURS

MONTREAL

AS SEEN BY AN UNRRA STAFF MEMBER

One of the curses of conventions and conferences — international as well as national or regional — is that the business of the sessions keeps one from becoming well acquainted with the people and the city which is host to the meeting. This is a mutual loss.

Montreal, with hospitality unprecedented in my experience, for the UNRRA Council meeting now just concluding, has overcome this handicap to a unique degree. The leaders of the city have come to the Session, since the workers in the Sessions have not been able to go to Montreal as they would wish. Several occasions have been created on which the delegations from the 44 nations and the staff of the Council and the Director General have been privileged to become acquainted with Montreal's citizens and to view her historic and beautiful environs.

The experience has been joyful. This city, stationed at a point where water and rail traffic converge on one of the great routes of world transport, is among the most cosmopolitan in the world.

From whatever nation the delegations come they can find somewhat of the flavor of their own culture in Montreal. The blend of people and ways of living that originate in the four corners of the earth gives a distinction and a fascination to the Montreal scene that truly delights us all.

Were these the more leisurely times of peace, the majority of us would stay on for a few days after the Session and become truly familiar with your great city. But the needs of the people who look to UNRRA for succor in the day of deliverance are so pressing, that once the business of the Council is concluded its members and staff will depart at once for the scene of their labors.

But this beautiful and charming municipality will exert a pull upon us which will bring many score back again further to savor the pleasure of your Montreal hospitality.

MORSE SALISBURY,

*Public Information Director,
United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
Washington, D.C.*

OUR GUESTS' IMPRESSION OF MONTREAL

If there is a more beautiful city than Montreal...
I don't know one.

If there is a more gracious city than Montreal...
none of the representatives from 20 countries, and not
one of the newspapermen who attended the opening
sessions of the Provisional International Civil Aviation
Organization know one.

In its blending of the old and the new, in the politeness of its people, and their very real desire to make one feel at home, Montreal holds a unique place.

A council such as PICAQ naturally brings people from all over the world. They are people who have been reared in a cosmopolitan atmosphere, ready to catch the overtones of beauty that a place can hold for them. All of the representatives, and all of the many other people who attended the distinguished gathering, were open in their praise of what the city held for them.

It is quite easy to see why tourist from all over the world have found their way to Montreal; and why they have gone away voicing its praises, and writing of its charms.

I hope to return again and again, and I am sure the city of Montreal will continue to thrill when the interim council of PICAQ meets again in October; as representatives take up permanent residence; and when the assembly of the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization meets, thus making Montreal the civil aviation centre of the world.

And why not?

Norton Anderson,

Public Relations Officer,
Canadian Preparatory Committee,
PICAQ.



INDUSTRIAL EXPERT

An outstanding visitor stopping at the City Hall of Montreal in quest of information about the most convenient site for some industry or manufacture, is told to go and see Monsieur Valmore Gratton, at the Dominion Square Building.

Gratton is a living encyclopedia, a term fully justified by the many titles he holds.

A master in Science of Commerce, an economist and advertising council, he has been, for many years, compiling and amassing data, statistics, historical information, etc., etc. about our large city in whose future he has a most optimistic faith.

As head of the City of Montreal Industrial and Publicity Bureau, he has sat as advisor or secretary on many of the economic organizations formed from time to time to study post-war problems.

His experience and knowledge being known, his advice is being sought in many quarters and of course much appreciated.

Valmore Gratton is in his forties, which means that he is in the prime of life and can render, for many years to come, most valuable services to our community. Here are some titles, past affiliations and former activities of Valmore Gratton.

TITLES:

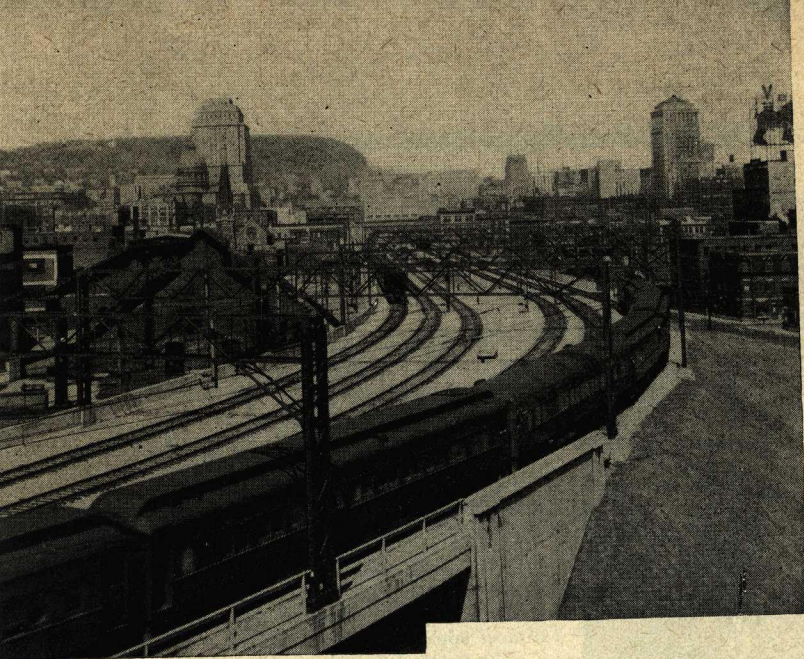
Master in Science of Commerce, Economist and Advertising Council;
Director, Economic and Tourist Development Bureau;
Secretary, Greater Montreal Economic Council;
Secretary, Quebec Economic Advisory Board;
Technical Advisor, Town Planning Commission (Montreal);
Vice-President, Canadian Chamber of Commerce;
President, Commission of Industrial Co-Ordination and Information, Montreal Chamber of Commerce;
Professor, University of Montreal.

PAST AFFILIATIONS:

President, Montreal Chamber of Commerce;
Technical Advisor, Quebec Department of Trade and Commerce;
Director of Public Relations, Federation of Quebec Chambers of Commerce;
Member, Quebec Labour Council;
Vice-President, Montreal Zone, National War Production Committee.

FORMER ACTIVITIES:

Editor, Quebec Year Book (1921-24);
Statistician and Director of French Advertising, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. (1924-29);
Manager, Investment Company of Canada (1929);
Commercial Statistician, Northern Electric Co. (1930-31);
President, Technical Research Service (1931-34);
Technical Advisor and Account Executive, Canadian Advertising Agency (1935);
Sales Manager, René T. Leclerc Inc. (1936);
Present position since 1937.



•
The
Beautiful
Mountain
City
•

MONTREAL ENTRANCE TO NEW CENTRAL STATION.

The new C.N.R. Central Station where 65 million passengers have travelled on the 35,040 trains which have operated in and out of this station in a year. In addition, it is estimated that more than 10 million persons have visited this terminal since its official inauguration in July, 1943.

MONTREAL

A city whose kindly hospitality and dual personality, of French and English speaking people, attracts tourists from many lands, summer and winter alike Montreal is a city of unique charm, linking, as it does, old traditions with the new.

In the early days the little settlement lay in the lee of "Mount Royal" from which Montreal takes its name, near the water's edge, where voyageurs from Quebec rested from their long paddling, before commencing the tedious portage around the Lachine Rapids, on their way to Lake St. Louis.

The Island of Montreal lies between the great St. Lawrence and the Ottawa River. The two rivers unite at the eastern end of the island and flow together. In its course around the north of the island, the Ottawa is called the Back River. Here it divides into two branches, forming the historic Isle Jésus; between this island and Montreal, the branch is called Rivière des Prairies, and again between the latter and the mainland the branch is known as Rivière des Mille Isles.

Long ago Jacques Cartier, sailing up the St. Lawrence, came to what he thought was the gateway to China (La Chine) and on Mount Royal he planted a wooden cross. Today, tourists arriving from the South by motor, may see a cross modernized in brilliant electric lights, standing high on the hill on the supposed historic spot. At night it may be seen for many miles, a beacon of good faith. The beauty of the mountain silhouetted against the twilight sky, with the great towering buildings of the city looming up in the foreground, and the long row of pearl-like lights along the new Jacques-Cartier Bridge, is a sight never to be forgotten!

Where once, only the timid canoe might approach that little settlement of Ville Marie (as Montreal was first called) now mighty monarchs of the Seven Seas lie in its wide harbour. Great freighters, heavy with grain from the prairie lands, from the far Northern ports in the Great Lakes; luxurious Round-the-World Cruisers, Lake Steamers, and private yachts that have come up the inland water route via the Hudson, Lake Champlain, the famous Richelieu to the St. Lawrence — all steam into the splendid harbour to link this great Metropolis with all parts of the outside world. Twelve official Highways radiate from Montreal connecting all Canada and the United States. The Canadian Pacific Railway — the world's greatest travel system — and the Canadian National Railway, the largest railway system in America! Great steel bridges, magnificent engineering feats; Victoria Jubilee Railway Bridge, and the beautiful new Jacques-Cartier Bridge, link the city with the mainland.

Montreal is rplete with history! The Indian village of Hochelaga, now the section between Sherbrooke, Burnside, Metcalfe and Mansfield Streets, was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. But when Champlain returned to the site in 1611 the village had been wiped out. In 1642 Maisonneuve, a French captain, arrived with fifty colonists, a priest, and a young heroic girl, Jeanne Mance, and established the settlement called Ville Marie. In 1644 Jeanne Mance founded the Chapel and hospital of the Hotel Dieu, the present site of which is situated on Pine Avenue West. The obelisk to their memory stands in the Place d'Youville, and the monument of Maisonneuve may be seen in Place d'Armes.

In 1760 Ville Marie was the last stand of the French after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, and in 1775 the Americans held the Continental Congress here. In 1776 the British recaptured it. Many old buildings, reminiscent of that time, are still to be seen in the downtown district near St. Lawrence and Notre Dame. From the historic Chateau de Ramezay the French Governors planned their regime, later the Chateau passed to the Compagnie des Indes and it became the centre of the fur trade, until in 1763 it housed the British Governor. It is now one of the truly romantic places of interest, where many old relics of those uncertain days may be found.

Montreal has been called the City of Churches, and there are many very old churches, such as the Notre Dame de Bonsecours, with its huge statue of the Virgin, which is near the harbour and has been a shrine for generations of brave sailors. Notre Dame on Place d'Armes was built in 1824 to replace an earlier one dating back to 1672. It is said now to mark the spot where Maisonneuve slew an invading Iroquois chief with his own hand. The beautiful twin towers are similar to those of Notre Dame in Paris and they contain ten bells, one of which is the largest in America. The enormous Nave and Galleries will hold ten thousand worshippers. St. James Cathedral, Dorchester Street, with its thirteen bronze statues, is a replica of St. Peter's in Rome, except that it is a quarter of its size — the dome rises 227 feet in height. Christ Church Cathedral, English Protestant, is one of rare beauty. Brother André's Shrine, or St. Joseph's Oratory, is noted far and wide as a place of healing, and pilgrims are ever climbing the long stairs in hope of the miracles.

Montreal's greatest attraction is: "Le MUSEE HISTORIQUE CANADIEN Inc.," a wax museum of historical scenes, animated with over 200 life-size wax figures, in a marvellous setting amazingly realistic.

Here you will see portrayed: the History of the Primitive Churches, the Roman Circus, events of Historic Canada and the World's UNIQUE reconstitution of the famous Catacombe of Rome.

There are altogether 250 churches in the city, of different denominations: 105 Roman Catholic, 102 Protestant and 43 other faiths.

Montreal has a great many schools and places of learning, and two very famous Universities: McGill University, founded in 1811 by Hon. James McGill, comprising eight faculties, is the leading institution of learning in Canada, and is known in all parts of the world. Université de Montréal was founded in 1878 by the Quebec priests as a branch of the Laval University at Quebec, and has now an enrollment of 5,300 students.

St. Catherine Street West is the sophisticated shopping district of Montreal — here you will find many exclusive novelty shops as well as the largest and some of the finest departmental stores in Canada. In this district, too, are the large hotels and theatres. It is really the hub of activities and general starting point for tours, mountain drives and information. Near here are the railway terminals. On Windsor Street, and covering a whole block, the Canadian Pacific Railway station raises its towers fifteen storeys high, and at the foot of Windsor Street the Canadian National Railways is situated.

Montreal has always taken sport seriously. In the old days snow-shoeing clubs rivalled each other in enthusiastic tramps, and the Ice Carnivals were a yearly event of great importance. For many years the Fête de Nuit, with the storming of the Ice Palace on Fletcher's Field, brought thousands from all over Canada and the United States.

Today, the beautiful Mountain is always thronged with sports devotees. On Cote des Neiges the famous Ski Jump attracts hundreds, as does also the Park Slide with its mile-and-a-half run. The Mountain is kept as a park and each season finds it flocked with pleasure seekers. Ski-ing, tobogganing, riding, sleighing or carriage drives are equally delightful. No automobiles are allowed to spoil the unique tranquillity, and in spring or summer, young and old alike crowd it in search of wild flowers, or fresh breezes, as the case may be. The Mountain rises seven hundred and fifty feet above sea level, and has a wide variety of beautiful trees; in fact the whole city has been lucky in retaining a great number of splendid trees, as may be seen from the Lookout at the east of Mount Royal; and with many large parks and city squares, the traveller finds comforting retreats to delight the eye.

If one could enumerate the chief industries of this great city, there would be a long list, including — tobacco, paint, textiles, shoes, cement, pulp and paper, steel works and foundries, sugar refineries, the largest flour mill in the British Empire, glass works, metal plants, car building factories, ship-building, aeroplane designing and building, and a dry dock 600 feet long, 135 feet wide — accommodating vessels up to 25,000 tons. Montreal's wharves stretch eight and a half miles long, with a harbour railway of over sixty-five miles of track. Here, too, are towering grain elevators and gigantic warehouses which make it the world's greatest grain port, and the second largest port in America — a thousand miles from the sea!

With four French and three English daily newspapers the city is kept well posted in world and home news.

SEEING MONTREAL

This booklet is prepared for Airport Patrons and Sightseeing Visitors, so that it will help you to enjoy your visit to Montreal.

No. 1 — SIGHTSEEING TOUR

Montreal with its glittering domes and spires resplendent of the old order, its chimneys and warehouses indicating indicative of its active commercial life, its many churches, modern buildings and homes, with its commercial, religious home life blended in harmonious tranquility, situated beside the gleaming waters of the majestic St. Lawrence river — offers to the Tourist, a veritable treasure house of historical interest.

A Motor Coach Tour takes the visitor through the Shopping District, Financial Section, stopping at the famous Notre Dame Church and passing the Bonsecours Market, the Chateau de Ramezay (1705), giving also a view of the Harbor, with its gigantic grain elevators, the old French quarter, the Bonsecours or Sailors' Church. A stop is also made at Desjardins, the largest Fur Store in the World. Passing Lafontaine Park, the English residential area of the city of Westmount where a panoramic view is obtained from the Westmount Look-out: 621 feet above sea level. A further stop is made at St. Joseph Oratory (Brother André's Shrine), and you will pass the new University of Montreal (French), McGill University, the Mother House, the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, the two Martello Towers, and returning to the Windsor Hotel by the way of Montreal's 5th Avenue, passing the Art Galleries' Museum, Chateau Apts., Holt Renfrew's, Ritz Carlton Hotel, Millionaires' Club and the Royal Victoria College.

This tour takes 2½ hours and is personally conducted.. Fare: \$1.00 per person.
4 trips daily: 10.00 A.M., 10.30 A.M., 2.00 P.M., 2.30 P.M.

No. 2 — INDIAN TOUR

A motor coach Tour, which passes through the City of Westmount, Township of Montreal West, the quaint old French Villages of St. Pierre and Lasalle, then crossing the majestic St. Lawrence River via the new Honore Mercier Bridge and then enters the Indian Village and Reservation of Caughnawaga. A complete Tour is then made of the Village, where the squaws may be seen, squatting on the doorsteps of the primitive homes, offering the handicraft for sale.

Before leaving this Village a group of Iroquois Indians in their native attire will entertain you with their famous war dances, etc., after which a stop is made at the quaint Indian Church and you will see the bones or relics of the Indian Maiden "Katheri Tekakewitha" meaning Lily of the Mohawks, to which tribe she belonged — after which you will be shown the famous Wampum Belt (Belt of Peace) valued at \$50,000 and many other Indian relics.

Leaving the village you will return to Montreal via the site of the famous Lachine Massacre, the Lachine Rapids, which are noted as being the fiercest and longest in any in the St. Lawrence River. Finally through the city of Verdun, passing alongside the boardwalk for a distance of 3 miles then back to the Hotel, concluding a tour which will be long remembered.

Tour leaves the Windsor Hotel at 3.00 P.M. daily.

Tickets may be obtained in the Main Lobby. Fare: \$2.50 per person.

WHERE OUR COMMEMORATIVE SLABS AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS ARE LOCATED

Compiled by E. Z. MASSICOTTE, Archivist for
the District of Montreal.

Tour to be done in the old Montreal, which will be an historical revelation. — Deeds of the Quebec and Dominion Sites and Monuments Commissions — Changes of street names. — A list to be kept and referred to. — Present number of slabs.

Twenty years ago, we were noting that the Archeology and Numismatic Society, with its head office in the Chateau de Ramezay, had started in the month of October 1891, to arouse the curiosity of the people at large and incite the public to make interest in the history of the Canadian Metropolis, by the way of commemorative slabs indicating places where our noteworthy people have lived, where happened several facts remembering some touching or glorious pages in the annals of our City which was founded in 1642.

At that time, about fifty slabs were affixed along the streets of the old Montreal, due to the liberality of several citizens, but in 1913 there were only 35 left. Expropriations, demolitions had made their task and four other ones disappeared afterwards.

On the other hands, the Quebec Monuments Commission had eight new slabs affixed, three more were placed by the care of the Dominion Sites Commission and about a dozen more at the expense of several citizens.

So that today there are 55 slabs in Montreal, not including those in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Verdun, Town of Lasalle, Lachine and Westmount.

Out of this number, there are 35 marble slabs and 16 metallic ones. The eleven slabs affixed by Quebec and Dominion Commissions are bilingual. Other ones unilingual, 22 being in English language.

In some respects, metal slabs with a little care, are worthy to be preferred, for the marble ones are subject to injury by frost and thaw. A number of these are in bad shape, cracked or ruined through weather inclemencies.

The bilingual notices, remembering that Montreal is a city having a majority of French speaking inhabitants, are better filling the educational part.

As regards monuments, we are indicating only 34 among the main ones, without giving their inscriptions which will be too long to enumerate. For the present, we will confine ourselves in answering to two questions frequently asked :

- a) Where are located in Montreal commemorative slabs and monuments ?
- b) Where can their list be found ?

Some lists have been published long ago, but it would be useless to reproduce same today, for they will imperfectly inform tourists or Montrealers ready to make historical tours.

Since the twentieth century, many streets have changed their names and our city has increased the number of public monuments.

This last word induces us to advice the reader that we are leaving aside (once more for lack of space) slabs and statues erected inside religious and public buildings.

In order to help lovers of History, our list of 91 slabs and monuments has been classified by streets, from west to east, and from north to south, especially as regards the old Montreal.

SLABS AND MONUMENTS

Hereunder are slabs and monuments which can be seen at the following places.

Youville Square

1.—Here stood the castle of Louis Hector de Callières, governor of Montreal, in 1684 and governor of "Nouvelle France" from 1698 to 1703. Said governor put an end, by the peace signed in Montreal in 1701, to a war with Iroquois which had lasted 14 years. (Corner Youville and Port Street).

2.—Pioneers Monument—Unveiled in 1894. (Place Royale Square).

3.—The cradle of Montreal. Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, established at this place the foundation of Montreal on May 10th, 1642. In 1635, he builded there a blockhouse, 320 feet each side, which was replaced 30 years later by the castle of Mr. de Callières, after which the place was named Pointe-à-Callières. Erected in 1926, (Corner Common Street and Youville Square).

4.—Hon. John Young Monument. Unveiled in 1911. (Youville Square).

St. Paul Street, from West to East

5.—Here lived Chevalier de Chapt, sieur de la Corne and St. Luc, only surviving one from the wreck of the "Auguste", 1761. Served with distinction in the French and English armies. Had a great influence upon the savage nations. Died on March 31, 1817. (Near No. 67, St. Paul West).

6.—First public square in Montreal, 1657. — Market place granted by Seigniors, 1676. (On Inland Revenue Building).

7.—This site is part of the land granted by the Montreal Company to Jeanne Mance, who came with de Maisonneuve in 1642 and erected the first "Hôtel-Dieu" in 1644. The land was granted in fief in 1682, by the "Messieurs de St-Sulpice", seigniors of Montreal.

Gedeon de Catalogne, King's engineer, acquired part of this land in 1691. This slab has been affixed under the auspices of the Montreal Archeological Society. (Bilingual). (South eastern corner of St. Paul and St. Sulpice Streets).

8.—Notre Dame de Bonsecours, started 1687, burnt down 1754, rebuilt 1772, renovated 1888. (On the church front wall).

Notre Dame Street, from West to East

9.—Recollets Gate. By this gate Amherst took possession of the City on September 8th, 1760. General Hull, 25 officers and 350 soldiers of the American army, all war prisoners, passed through it in September 10th, 1812. (Shall be affixed at south eastern corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets).

10.—Here stood until 1866 the church and monastery of Rev. Fathers Recollets. Anglicans held these buildings from 1761 to 1789 and Presbyterians between 1791 and 1792. They went later on to Irish Catholics who occupied them from 1825 to 1847. These buildings had been erected in 1693. (South eastern corner of Notre Dame and St. Helen St.)

10a.—Site of the printing plant where died on January 24, 1794 Fleury Mesplet, first printer established in Montreal and founder of the "Gazette", first newspaper published in this City. (Bilingual). (Located on rear of City and District Bank Bldg., 267 Notre Dame West).

11.—The Forretier house. General Montgomery and his officers lived there during the winter of 1775. (The house was demolished in 1940).

12.—To Frs. Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal, Captain under Marshall de Turenne, afterwards priest of St. Sulpice during 35 years. died in 1701, being the rector of the parish. (Western part of Seminary closing wall).

13.—St. Sulpice Seminary, founded in Paris by Mr. Jean Jacques Olier, 1641. Established at Ville Marie, 1657. Mr. Gabriel de Queylus being superior. Seigniors of Montreal Island, 1663. (On the Seminary closing wall).

14.—The second parish church of Ville Marie, built in 1672, dedicated to cult in 1678 and torn down in 1829. (On the Seminary closing wall).

15.—Monument of Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve—Unveiled in 1895. (Place d'Armes).

16.—Spot of Christ Church Cathedral, first Anglican church, 1814. Burnt in 1856. (Translation). (Northern side of Notre Dame Street, near No 17 West).

17.—Raphael Lambert Closse, right hand of Mr. de Maisonneuve, received in 1658, as reward for his gallantry, a fief whose this land formed a part (Bilingual). South eastern corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets).

18.—The first Court House erected here in 1820, was burnt in 1844. The present building erected in 1851-1856, was enlarged and repaired in 1890-1894. (Bilingual). (On the front wall of the Old Court House).

19.—On this spot acquired in 1692, Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus had built a residence and a church which were burnt down in 1803. (Bilingual). (On the front wall of the Old Court House).

20.—Rev. Father Charlevoix, the historian of "Nouvelle France", 1723. (On the east part of the front wall of the Old Court House).

21.—Vauquelin Monument — Erected in 1930. (Vauquelin place).

22.—Nelson Monument — Erected in 1809. (Jacques Cartier Square).

22a.—Jacques Viger, first mayor of Montreal, inaugurate in 1833 the municipal system of the city. (Bilingual). (On the west part of the front wall of the City Hall).

23.—Château de Ramezay, built by Claude de Ramezay around 1705. Property of the East India Company, 1745, Headquarters of Bostonian army 1775-1776. Official residence of English governors 1792 to 1849. The Special Council sat there from 1837 to 1844. (On front wall of Château de Ramezay).

24.—The first Canadian Steamboat "Accomodation" was built in Montreal in 1809 by Hon. John Molson. She made her first trip from Montreal to Quebec on November 3-6, 1809. During the war of 1812-14, this boat rendered very great services between Quebec and Montreal. Erected in 1928. (Bilingual).

Nota:—This slab is of bronze. Near it is another one of marble, text of which is about the same. (On the front wall of Molson's Brewery).

25.—Location of the Bennett and Henderson foundry.

In this factory were designed, built and installed the two engines with which the "Royal Williams" succeeded for the first time to cross the Atlantic ocean, with steam being the only moving power. (Translation). (On Dominion Rubber Co. building, east of Papineau Ave.)

26.—Patriots' Monument. Erected in 1926. (Au Pied du Courant).

27.—Here Commandant Ethan Allen was defeated in 1755 and taken prisoner by Canadians. (Bilingual). (On a pillar next to house bearing No. 5320 Notre Dame East).

QUEBEC'S NATION BUILDERS

The Honourable John Molson who, at the age of 22, founded Molson's Brewery, one of the foremost industries of its kind, had the distinction of building the third steamer put in service in America. That was in 1809, and on account of his initiative in constructing the first seamboat, he was known familiarly as the "Bourgeois des Steamboats". That first venture in the realm of steamship construction was followed later with the construction of other boats which comprised an important fleet at the time.

Mr. Molson was from 1826 to 1830 president of the Bank of Montreal and became one of the sponsors of the first railway which was officially opened to traffic on July 21st, 1836. This railroad was an innovation and many were people who loudly predicted that it would become an instrument of death and was vowed to an ephemere life. As an industrialist, he furthermore became interested on the sometimes humble beginnings of major business enterprises. It therefore ensues that the Molson family can rightly be classed as amongst the foremost of Canada's Nation Builders, our country being therefore indebted to him to a large extent. One of the first reasons that prompted Mr. Molson to build ships was the travel conditions existing at the time and from that after thought of progressive spirit, was born the first steamboat which was appropriately called and baptized "Accommodation".

Securing the design of an engine from England, Mr. Molson had it cast at the Forges du St-Maurice, near Trois-Rivières and finally completed in Montreal. His two partners in the venture, James Bruce and John Jackson built the ship and installed the engine, respectively. The boat herself was a 40 ton unit, which measured 85 feet long with a 16 feet width. She carried a six horsepower engine and was equipped with a paddle wheel on each side of the boat.

The ship started on its maiden trip from Montreal at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday November the 1st and reached Quebec City on Saturday the 4th at 8.30. The actual navigation occupied only 36 hours, but the trip proper required 66 hours in all, of which 30 spent at anchor. This was made imperative due to the fact that then the river was never lighted or buoyed and that the ship could only proceed by daylight. Her speed was not quite five miles an hour. The accommodation on board was rather indifferent, consisting of two rooms, a large one for men and a smaller one for women, with a double row of sleeping berths on each side. A table in the centre of the ship served as a dining table in the daytime and a place for clothes by night. There were 20 berths in all. Only 10 passengers were carried on the first trip at minimum rate of \$8.00 and a maximum of \$9.00 up meals and berth included. Sixty pounds of luggage were allowed. Way passengers were charged 25 cents per league.

The "Accommodation" was soon replaced by a better boat, the "Swiftsure" of 400 tons displacement, 130 feet in length and 44 feet in width, with cabins for 44 people and a steerage for 150 passengers. She was launched in 1812 in the presence of Governor Prevost. Her first master was John Molson, Jr., who is said to have been the first man to navigate with safety the St. Lawrence by night. The next steamer, the "Malsham" of 600 tons displacement, was built in 1814. The accommodation was very good on board the later Molson boats. The table was "luxurious", with breakfast at 8 o'clock, lunch at 12, dinner at four and tea at eight.

Whoever now goes back in history gone by and studies the accomplishments and deeds of the Molson family is justly proud of the role this family has so successfully played in the building up of our country. The Historical Guide feels proud to salute the successors of the founders of this monument of industry that has done so much for the grandeur of Canada.

St. James Street, West

28.—Monument to St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle. Erected in 1920. (Saint-Jacques and College Streets).

29.—Monument to Pierre LeMoynes d'Iberville. Erected in 1894. (Corner of St. James and Vinet Streets).

30.—This slab was affixed to commemorate the centenary of the Bank of Montreal, the oldest banking institution in Canada, founded on November 3rd, 1817 and incorporated on July 2nd, 1822. This building was erected in 1847, repaired and enlarged in 1905. The first president of the Bank was John Gray and first cashier Robert Griffin. The 14th president, in 1917, was Sir Vincent Meredith and the 8th general manager, also in 1917, was Sir Frederick William Taylor. (Translation). (Front wall of Bank of Montreal building).

31.—Here is the place, afterwards named Place d'Armes, where founders of Ville Marie met the Iroquois for the first time and overthrew them. In this instance, March 1644, Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve killed by his own hand the Iroquois chief. (Translation). (Front wall of Royal Trust building).

32.—This building stands on part of the land granted to Urbain Tessier, said Lavigne, on September 10th, 1651. This grant was the eight to have been made to a colonist in the Montreal Island. (Translation). (Front wall of Royal Trust building).

St. James Street, East

33.—Spot of the first synagogue erected in Canada, 1777 (A.M. 5537) by Spanish and Portuguese Jews Congregation. "Shearith Israel", founded in 1768. (Translation). Corner of St. James and Notre Dame Streets).

St. Antoine Street

34.—Monument to Jacques Cartier. Erected in 1893. (Corner of St. Antoine and Laporte Streets).

St. Helen Street

35.—Spot of the first St. Paul church, presbyterian, 1831. Pastor Rev. Edward Black. Forsaken in 1868. (Translation). Corner of St. Helen and Recollets Streets).

36.—Spot of the first Baptist chapel, 1831. Rev. John Gilmour, pastor. Forsaken in 1866. (Translation). (Near No. 17, St. Helen Street).

37.—On this spot was organized the first Young Men Christian Association of America on November 25th, 1851. Erected on the occasion of Jubilee celebration, on June 8th, 1901. (Translation). (Near No. 17, St. Helen Street).

Dollard Street

38.—Dollard des Ormeaux, with 18 colonists, 4 Algonquins and 1 Huron gave their life in the Long Sault, in May 1660 and saved the colony. (Translation). (Corner of Dollard and St. James Streets).

St. François Xavier Street

39.—Site of residence of Jean Guillaume de l'Isle de la Cailleterie, delegated by the Canadian people in 1783 with Adhemar de St. Martin and Wm. D. Powell, in order to obtain from His British Majesty a constitutional government from Canada. (Eastern side of St. François Xavier Street at No. 47).

St. Sulpice Street

40.—Here was residing in 1675 Daniel de Gresolon, Sieur Duluth, one of the explorers of Mississippi valley. It is after him that the city of Duluth was named (Translation). (On Duluth Building).

41.—Here François la Bernarde, sieur de Laprairie, opened a school in 1688. (Translation). (On Duluth Building).

42.—1842-1917 — 75th anniversary of foundation of the firm Rolland, started in 1842 by Hon. Jean Baptiste Rolland, senator, born in 1815, dead in 1888. Continued by his son, Jean Damien Rolland, member of Legislative Council, born in 1841, dead in 1912.

This slab has been affixed in 1917 under the auspices of the Montreal Historical Society. (Corner of St. Sulpice and de Bresoles Streets).

43.—1642-1917 — 275th anniversary of foundation of Montreal Judith Moreau de Bresoles, Catherine Mace and Marie Maillet, first hospitalier nuns, collaborating with Jeanne Mance, went in 1659 to live at the Hotel-Jieu, which stood on part of this site.

Rev. Sister de Bresoles, born in 1611, dies here on July 1st, 1687. This slab has been affixed in 1917 under the auspices of the Montreal Historical Society. (Corner of St. Sulpice and de Bresoles Streets).

44.—Here was the first parish church of Ville Marie erected in 1656. (North western corner of St. Sulpice and St. Paul Streets). (North eastern corner of St. Sulpice and St. Paul Streets).

44a.—Here was born Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, famous son of Charles Le Moyne and founder and 1st governor of Louisiana. (Bilingual). (North-western corner of St. Sulpice and St. Paul).

St. Lawrence Boulevard

45.—Place in 1694 of the house of de la Mothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit. (Translation). North western corner of St. Lawrence and Notre Dame Streets).

46.—Near this spot was located the first school of Montreal founded in 1657 by Marguerite Bourgeoys, 1620-1700. Founder of Notre Dame Congregation. (South eastern corner of St. Lawrence and Le Royer Streets).

St. Gabriel Street

47.—Here stood in 1792 the first Presbyterian church. It was pulled down in 1903. (Bilingual). Eastern side of the street near St. James).

48.—Here stood the residence of Hon. John Richardson, member of Executive Committee of Lower Canada. At the back was built in 1793 the big warehouse of Forsyth Richardson & Co. (Bilingual). South Eastern corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame Streets).

St. Vincent Street

49.—St. Vincent Street was named after Jean Vincent Philippe de Hautmesnil, owner of part of Closse fief from 1688 to 1693. (Bilingual). (South eastern corner of St. Gabriel and Notre Dame Streets).

50.—Here lived from 1689, Gedeon de Catalogne, engineer, officer and annalist. He worked on the fortifications of Quebec, Trois Rivières and Louisbourg. (Bilingual). (Western side, near St. Thérèse Street).

Bonsecours Street

51.—The Papineau House, Six of their generations lived there. (Western side, near Notre Dame Street).

52.—Pierre du Calvet, 1775-1791. Representative government. (North eastern corner of Bonsecours and St. Paul Streets).

St. Victor Street

53.—Sir William Johnson, from Johnson Hall, on Mohawk river, the superintendent of Indian affairs, who was also the first American to be made a baronet. It is him who, under Amherst, commanded the Allied Indians, in 1760. It is to them that was given the first British medal coined in Montreal. Here was the house of Sir Johnson, son of the aforesaid, commissioner of Indian affairs. (Translation). (South western corner of St. Victor and Commissioners Streets).

Craig Street

54.—Queen Victoria Monument — Unveiled in 1872. (Victoria Sq.)

55.—Dr. Chénier Monument — Unveiled in 1895. (North western corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets).

Dorchester Street

56.—Cenotaph to the memory of Canadian soldiers dead from 1914 to 1918. — Unveiled in 1924. (Southern Part of Dominion Square).

57.—Sir John A. MacDonald Monument. — Unveiled in 1895. (Southern part of Dominion Square).

58.—Queen Victoria Jubilee. — Unveiled in 1897. (Northern part of Dominion Square).

59.—Strathcona Horse. — Unveiled in 1907. (Northern part of Dominion Square).

60.—Monument of Robert Burns, Scotch poet. — Unveiled on October 18th, 1930. (Northern part of Dominion Square).

61.—Mgr. Bourget Monument. — Unveiled in 1903. (South Eastern corner of Dorchester and Cathedral Streets)

62.63.—On the front wall of the English General Hospital are two big marble slabs, one of which to the memory of Hon. James Reid, chief justice and the other to the memory of Hon. John Richardson, merchant and member of Executive and Legislative Councils. These two distinguished citizens were the first big benefactors of the institution. (Inscriptions are quite long and in English language). (Affixed on eastern and western wings of the old part of the building).

Osborne Street

64.—"Je me souviens" (I remember). Spot of the garden of John de Belestre McDonell, where the St. Jean Baptiste Society was founded by Ludger Duverney, on June 24th, 1834. Homage from Victor Morin, former general president, June 24th, 1926. (South western corner of Osborne and Windsor Streets. C.P.R. Station).

Beaver Hall Hill

65.—Here stood Beaver Hill, residence built in 1800 by Joseph Frobisher, one of the founders of the North Western Company by which Montreal was during several years the fur trade center of North America. (Translation). (At No. 1089, Beaver Hall Hill).

Viger Avenue

66.—Ste Jeanne d'Arc Monument—Unveiled in 1912. (At No. 429, Viger Avenue East).

67.—Monument to France—Unveiled in 1913. (At No. 429, Viger Avenue East).

St. André Street

68.—Here Truteau, Roulier and Langevin-Lacroix held back 50 Iroquois, May 6th, 1662. (North western corner of St. André and Dorchester Streets).

St. Catherine Street

69.—Rev. F. Fulford Monument — Unveiled in 1870. (North western corner of St. Catherine and Union Streets).

70.—King Edward VII Monument.—Unveiled in 1914. (Phillips Square).

71.—This spot was part of the land granted on October 24th, 1654, by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve, governor of Montreal, to Robert Le Cavalier, gunsmith. (North eastern corner of St. Catherine and Bleury Sts.).

71a.—(405 St. Catherine East). The first cathedral in Montreal and the first Episcopal Palace were built here. Both buildings were razed to the ground in 1852.

St. Denis Street

72.—Octave Crémazie monument — Unveiled in 1902. (St. Louis Square).

Peel Street

73.—Simon McTavish Monument. — Erected in 1806. (Now collapsed).

Sherbrooke Street

73a.—These towers belonged to the "Fort des Messieurs de Saint-Sulpice". Erected in 1694 by the Abbé De Belmont and demolished in 1854.

74.—Near this place is the spot of the fortified town of Hochelaga, visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535; forsaken before 1600. It included 50 big houses each one sheltering several families living from farming and fishing. (Bilingual). (East of McCord Museum).

75.—This gate was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Roddick, M.D., L.L.D., F.R.S.C., L.M.C.C., MCMXXIV. (Translation). Entrance to McGill University).

76.—Hon. James McGill Monument. — Erected in 1875. (Lawn of McGill University).

77.—Queen Victoria Monument. — Unveiled in 1900. (Facing Union Avenue).

78.—Monument to the famous Italian poet Dante. — Unveiled in 1922. (East of St. Denis Street).

79.—Sir. L. H. Lafontaine Monument. — Unveiled on September 28th, 1930. (Lafontaine Park).

80.—Dollard des Ormeaux Monument. — Unveiled June 24th, 1920. (Eastern part of Lafontaine Park).

81.—To the French dead of Montreal and French Canadian volunteers of the French army, 1914-1918. Cenotaph unveiled July 14th, 1931. (Eastern part of Lafontaine Park).

Pine Avenue

82.—Ville Marie Hôtel-Dieu founded in 1644 by Jeanne Mance. Transferred in 1861 on this land given in 1730 by Benoit and Gabriel Basset. Removal of remains of Jeanne Mance and 176 nuns, 1861. (On the front wall of Hôtel-Dieu chapel).

83.—Jeanne Mance Monument. — Unveiled in 1909. (Lawn of the Hôtel-Dieu).

Park Avenue

84.—Sir George Etienne Cartier Monument. — Unveiled in 1919 (Jeanne Mance Park).

Gouin Boulevard

85.—Salute to the Cross erected around 1696 and renovated in 1922, in memory of Father Nicholas Viel, martyred in the spring of 1625, and Salute to the remains of blockhouse of Nouvelle Lorette built in 1696 by M. Vachon de Belmont, p.s.s. (Corner of Gouin Boulevard and Berthelet Street).

86.—Rev. Father Nicolas Viel Monument. — Unveiled in 1903. (Lawn of Sault au Récollet church).

87.—Monument to the Huron neophyte Ahuntsic. — Unveiled in 1903. (Lawn of Saut au Récollet Church).

Bridge Street

88.—Monument to the victims of typhus 1847-1848. — Erected in 1859. (Near entrance to Victoria Bridge).

St. Patrick Street

89.—Here was the St. Gabriel blockhouse, and near this spot Rev. Father Le Maître was slain by Iroquois in an ambush August 26th.

Notes—This slab is today affixed on a wall in the yard of City Incinerator, west of Atwater. It should have been erected on St. Gabriel farm, near Seigneurs Street.



IMPORTANT DATES IN MONTREAL HISTORY

- 1535—Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence and discovered the site of Hochelaga (Montreal). He ascended the mountain and named it Mount Royal in honour of his King.
- 1642—With Jeanne Mance, Mme de la Peltrie, a Jesuit Priest and fifty colonists, Maisonneuve founded the city of Montreal on May 18th.
- 1672—Streets of Montreal laid out and named.
- 1705—Château de Ramezay built.
- 1759—Wolfe defeated Montcalm at Quebec. Canada was formally ceded by France to Great Britain by the subsequent Treaty of Paris in 1763.
- 1775—The American General Montgomery occupied the city of Montreal, establishing a Continental Congress at the Château de Ramezay. Recaptured by the British in 1776.
- 1791—Canada divided into Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec).
- 1809—The first steamboat built by the Hon. John Molson.
- 1821—McGill University incorporated.
- 1824—Notre-Dame Church (present building) begun.
- 1832—Montreal incorporated as a city.
- 1841—Upper and Lower Canada united. Montreal became the capital for the Province of Canada in the years 1844-49.
- 1867—Dominion of Canada formed with Ottawa as capital.
- 1886—First Canadian Pacific train to Vancouver.

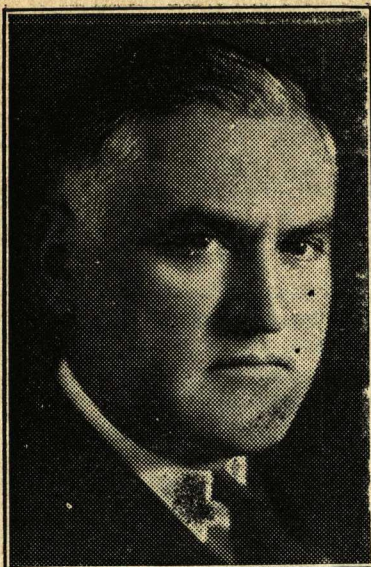
VISIT THE BIRTHPLACES AND HOMES OF QUEBEC'S NATION BUILDERS

Many are Famous Names Associated with the History of French Canada's Cities

DO YOU KNOW ?

... That at Rivière-du-Loup was born John McLaughlin, the father of Oregon; Nicolas Perrot, the famous explorer of the American Middle-West, lived at Bécancour across the Saint Lawrence from Trois-Rivières; Norbert Blanchet, born at St-Pierre-de-Montmagny, was the first bishop of Oregon; Louis Blanchette, a native of Saint-Henri-de-Lauzon, was the founder of Saint-Charles, Missouri; LeMoynes d'Iberville, born in Montreal at the North-West corner of Saint-Paul and Saint-Sulpice Streets, established a settlement in Louisiana, and founded Mobile, Alabama; La Vérendrye, born at Trois-Rivières, discovered the Rocky Mountains and the territory of the State of Wyoming; Nicolet, a resident of Québec, discovered Wisconsin and it was after Peter Skene Ogden of Québec that Ogden, Utah, was named; Cavelier de la Salle, who lived near Montréal, was the discoverer of the Mississippi and the founder of Niagara, N.Y., Joliet, Illinois, and Memphis, Tennessee; Prudent Beaudry, a native of Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines, buried in the Côtés-des-Neiges Cemetery in Montreal, was one of the first mayors of Los Angeles, California; the founder of Détroit, Lamothe-Cadillac, was a resident of Montréal; Contrecoeur, born in the village bearing his own name, erected a fort where now stands the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Duluth, the town engineer of Montreal, after whom the city of Duluth is named, explored Dakota; Repentigny, founder of Sault-Sainte-Marie, had his home at Mascouche; a sulpician priest, François Picquet of Oka, was the founder of a city in Indiana, which now bears his name; LeMoynes de Bienville, a native of Montreal, the brother of Iberville, founded New Orleans, Louisiana, and Biloxi, Mississippi; Jean-Baptiste Faribault, founder of Kankakee, Illinois, was born at Berthier; Jacques Porlier of Montréal founded Green Bay, Wisconsin; Benjamin Gervais of Louisville had a locality named after him in Minnesota; Noël Levasseur of Saint-Michel-d'Yamaska was the founder of Bourbonnais, Illinois; Jean-Baptiste Lefebvre, also of the same place, founded Superior City, Wisconsin; Michel Ménard, born at Saint-Denis-sur-Richelieu, was one of the pioneer settlers of Galveston, Texas; François-Xavier Aubry, a native of Maskinongé was one of the most famous "trait makers" of the western United States and his name was given to Aubry City, Arizona, and Aubry City, Colorado; at Repentigny near Montreal was born Salomon Juneau, founder and first mayor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Julien Dubuque, founder of Dubuque, Iowa, was a native of Saint-Pierre-les-Becquets opposite Trois-Rivières; Vital Guérin of Saint-Rémi-de-Napierville founded Saint-Paul, Minnesota; Pierre Ménard, founder of Keokuk, Iowa, the first governor of Illinois, was born at Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu; and the son of one of these pioneers, Antoine LeClaire, founded Deavenport, Iowa, and turned the first sod of the Rock Island Railway.

Many more names could be added to the list. For the French Canadian explorers launched this continent's Pageant of Progress centuries ago.



POPULAR SPORTSMAN and INDUSTRIALIST

•

Mr. Leo Dandurant has the unique distinction of being a Quebec American from the fact that he was born at Kankakee, Illinois, a city founded by Jean Baptiste Faribault from Berthier, Quebec, therefore with the

blended qualities of American and Canadian it is not difficult to understand why Mr. Dandurant's activities, sporting and philanthropic, reach beyond the boundaries of Canada into the United States. He owns race tracks, belongs to numerous sporting and social clubs. He is the President of Café Martin and Drury's Restaurant Ltd., President of Montclair-Richelieu Spring Water Co. Ltd., Director of Alexandria Wood Products, President of Paul Service Stores, Governor of Notre Dame Hospital, President of the Corporation of Quebec Restaurant Owners, Vice-President of the National Restaurant Association for Canada, and past President of the Canadian Restaurant Association; for restaurateurs he is better known as owner of **Café Martin** and **Drury's Restaurant**, outstanding establishments in Canada. He was co-proprietor and general-manager of the Canadian Hockey Club, oft-times of the National Hockey League and holders of the World's Championship. His numerous racing activities started in 1913. His restaurant activities date back in the early 20's. Drury's Restaurant is the oldest Chop House in Canada, still operating; established in 1888. He is also Honorary President of the Athletic Commission of the National Athletic Association.

Social Clubs: Montreal Reform, National A. A. Laval-sur-le-lac, St Denis.

Born in Kankakee, Illinois, July 9th, 1889, came to Canada in 1906, attended St. Viateur College and St. Mary's College (Montreal). Entered in business in 1912 with Montreal Real Estate Market. Married Emilia Marie Laplante, had two sons, Gerard and Paul.

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THE JESUIT MARTYRS

By Father Elmer O'Brien.

On March 25, 1593, **ST. JOHN DE BREBEUF, S.J.**, was born at Condé-sur-Vire, a small village about five miles from St. Lô, France. Upon completion of his studies in literature and philosophy he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Rouen, November 8, 1617. He was appointed to teach at the College of Rouen when his probationary period was over but before very long was withdrawn from the work because of ill health. He was ordained priest in 1622 and returned to the college in the capacity of Bursar. When the Recollet Fathers sent their appeal to the French Jesuits for help in the mission of Canada, Brébeuf and three others volunteered. On April 24, 1625, he set sail from France in the ship of Guillaume de Caen and arrived at Quebec on June 18 of the same year. His labours among the natives were interrupted by the seizure of Quebec by Kirk four years later and he was forced to return to France where he assumed his former position at the College of Rouen. In 1633 he returned to Canada with Champlain and laboured, especially in the Lake Huron district, until his death by torture at the hands of the Iroquois, March 16, 1649, at the Mission of St. Ignace near Sturgeon Bay, Ontario. With him died **ST. GABRIEL LALEMANT, S.J.**, a Parisian, who entered the Society of Jesus in 1630 and was ordained priest in 1638 at the age of twenty-eight, his course of studies — as was Brébeuf's — having been shortened presumably because of weak health. The following year he was appointed to the famous College of La Flèche as Dean of Men, in 1641 to Moulins as Professor of Philosophy. He was Dean at the College of Bourges in 1646 when permission was granted to go upon the Canadian mission. He left France that summer. After two years work at headquarters in Quebec he was transferred to the Huron mission and became Father Brébeuf's assistant a month before martyrdom.

Near Mount St. Louis, Ontario, **ST. ANTHONY DANIEL, S.J.**, was martyred on July 4, 1648. He was born in Dieppe, May 27, 1601, and after a brief period in preparation or a law career entered the Society at Rouen in 1621. Probably his task of teaching a young Huron boy while he was at the College of Rouen turned his thoughts to the Canadian mission. In any case, in 1632 he sailed for Canada with his brother, Charles, a sea-captain in the employ of the De Caen Company. For a year he worked in the Bras d'Or district of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, but destined for the Huron mission he was eventually called to Quebec and thence to the Lake Huron district. After two years in the Indian villages he started a small residence school for Huron boys, first at Notre Dame des Anges and later in Quebec itself, but once it was safely under way he returned to Huronia and death.

ST. CHARLES GARNIER, S.J., was born in Paris, September 5, 1624, and taught for a time at Eu. He arrived in Canada in 1636 and immediately penetrated to heart of the mission country in the Georgian Bay district and met his death there for the Faith about ten miles south of the present Styner, Ontario, December 7, 1649. Nearby, somewhere on the Nottawasaga River, **ST. NOEL CHABANEL, S.J.**, found martyrdom on the following day. A native of Sauges, France, he had entered the Society at Toulouse when he was seventeen. He was Professor of Classics at the Colleges of Toulouse and Rodez before coming out to Canada in May, 1643. While on his way from St. Charles Garnier's mission to Christian Island he was fallen upon by an apostate Huron, slain, and his body cast into the Nottawasaga.

ST. ISAAC JOGUES, S.J. was born at Orleans on January 10, 1607, studied at the Jesuit college in his native city and entered the Society, at Paris, October 24, 1624. He occupied a professorship at Rouen before sailing for Canada in 1636. Almost upon arrival he was posted to the Huron mission. In 1642 he penetrated the Iroquois blockade which had cut off contact with the French colony at Quebec for over a year, and, laden with supplies, was on the return voyage when his band was set upon by the Iroquois. He was captured, together with **ST. RENE GOUPIL, S.J.**, and taken to Ossernenon (the present Auriesville, N.Y.). There they were tortured and given over into slavery. His companion, René Goupil, a native of Anjou (May 15, 1608), had originally been a Jesuit novice but forced to abandon the life because of poor health he studied surgery and then came out to Canada to be of what assistance he could to the Jesuit missionaries. On the way down to Auriesville, with death at every moment imminent, he was accepted into the Society by Father Jogues who received his vows. He was slain near Auriesville in 1642 for having made the Sign of the Cross over the head of a small Indian boy. Father Jogues was eventually rescued by the Dutch and returned to Europe where he obtained permission from Pope Urban VII to say Mass despite the fact that his right index finger had been chewed off. Then he came to Canada and with a lay helper, **ST. JEAN DE LA LANDE**, was martyred near Auriesville in October 1646.

Reprint of Montreal Star, Monday Oct. 16, 1944.

The story of the Jesuit Fathers is a chapter in Canadian history that will forever cling to the minds of Canadians together with the deeds of heroism through centuries of battles for reconstruction and survival. Dr. E. J. Pratt, professor at the University of Toronto, author and poet, declared last night in the second of a series of Loyola lectures in Loyola College auditorium.

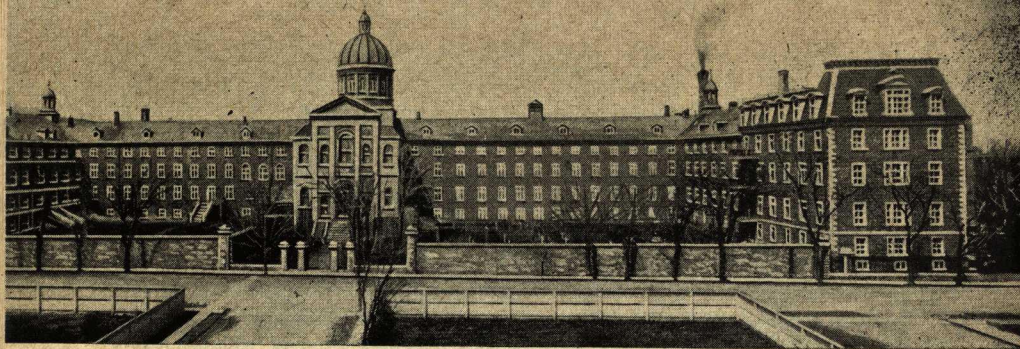
"Like the nation's fighting men, the Jesuits fought for an ideal 300 years ago and died without the slightest thought of personal gain in a world that was filled with tribal strife," Dr. Pratt said. "The martyrs died happily because they knew the seal of Christ had been placed in the New World."

Describing the tortures inflicted by the Gestapo in occupied countries in Europe as being inferior to those of the Indians, Dr. Pratt said that the latter made death an art and a sport in the struggle to make the victim cry with pain. "But even the grimmest sadistic torture failed to subdue the will of the priests as they suffered a living hell before going the way of the Master," he added.

POEM WON AWARD

Dr. Pratt, whose narrative poem, "Brebeuf and His Brethren" won the Governor General's award for poetry in 1940, read a letter which Father Brebeuf, leader of the Jesuit mission, wrote to a seminary in France in 1642. "If it is faith and true missionary work you seek, then come to Canada where I am now, amidst the cruel Indians, fierce winter, and continual privation," the Jesuit wrote. "Death and famine are plentiful, but yet doing missionary work among these savages makes one feel that this mission will be destined to banish ignorance and paganism from this country."

The Jesuit missionaries, Dr. Pratt declared, created an epic in Canada's history that will last forever.



HOTEL-DIEU DE SAINT-JOSEPH

Situated at 65 Pine Avenue West, between Park Avenue and St. Urbain Street, is the oldest hospital on the Island, celebrating its 300th Anniversary this year. Solidly built in grey stone, surrounded in part by a high cloister wall, its chapel and peaceful cloister gardens, at the foot of Mount Royal, together with the old and newly completed hospital buildings, represent one of Montreal's most historic and progressive institutions.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, who arrived at Ville Marie (old Montreal) in 1642, actually began the mission for which Monsieur de la Dauversière already in 1630 founded, in La Flèche (France), the Order of the Hospitaliers of St. Joseph, whose first Sisters arrived here in 1659. However, Jeanne Mance continued her work until her death in 1673.

The original buildings which were situated on St. Paul Street and which Jeanne Mance occupied together with the Pioneer Sisters, have long since been destroyed by fire or else torn down after the present hospital was completed in 1861.

For nearly 200 years Hotel-Dieu served this City as its only civil and military hospital. Jeanne Mance and the Sisters gave their services freely as a charitable duty towards the sick and poor. Madame de Bullion, a wealthy and very generous lady in France, interested in the erection of this hospital which Jeanne Mance founded, provided the means for the first and most difficult period. Income from property acquired during that time helps even today to pay for the charitable services rendered by the Sisters. Jeanne Mance's sense of economy in fact saved, more than once, the City of Montreal from complete ruin.

Thus the history and progress of this hospital are closely interwoven in the colorful expansion of the largest French-speaking city on the Continent.

New inventions in science, technique and industry changed the old block-houses and military barracks, built by the soldiers and settlers, into spacious, air-conditioned and sound-proof wards and rooms. With its new wing, called the "Pavillon of Monsieur de la Dauversière", Hotel-Dieu has also become one of Montreal's most modernly equipped hospitals and therefore combines very effectively age, experience and beauty. Its medical staff is widely known for its valuable contributions to the developments of medical science. Its copper towers and ancient bell, under the shadow of the cross which stands on top of Mount Royal, are symbolic of the high ideals which inspire the Sisters of Hotel-Dieu in their work.

Hotel-Dieu's tercentenary was marked by the opening of the new wing and you, our American visitor, will have a chance to see for yourself, while visiting the hospital, an interestingly arranged exhibition of documents and souvenirs related to its growth. You will learn how this second oldest hospital in Canada, with its four beds in the wilderness, has developed into a modern place of healing with about six hundred beds, where also many Americans have at one time or another found help and relief from suffering.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE



This edifice, located on Notre Dame Street facing Place d'Armes, is the oldest building in Montreal, part of the structure dating back two hundred and fifty years. The Society of St. Sulpice, from which the Seminary takes its name, played a major role in the establishment and early history of the City of Montreal — or Ville Marie, as it was known at that time. Father Jacques Olier, founder of the Society, and Jerome de la Dauversière together organized the "Company of Montreal" with the purpose of building on this island a Christian settlement which would serve as a centre for the colonizing and evangelizing of all New France. In 1640 this association officially succeeded the old "Company of One Hundred Associates". Its first organized expedition reached the island in 1642, and founded Ville Marie in that year. Under the Abbé de Queylus, four Sulpician priests arrived at the settlement in 1657. The original "Parish Church" was built by them in 1672, and the present Church of Notre Dame, built in 1829, is the successor to this.

Practical considerations early caused the Company of Montreal to abandon its interests in Ville Marie, and in recognition of the services which they had rendered to the colony, the Priests of St. Sulpice were given, in 1663, Seigneurial rights over the whole island. They thereby became responsible not only for the religious development but also for the civil administration of the colony, a function which they carried on with considerable success until well after the end of the French Rule. Their Seigneurial rights were then allowed gradually to expire, the last becoming extinct sometime after 1860. Among these rights had been that of receiving as tithes, one thirteenth of the fruits of the colonist's labor.

The first Seigneurial Manor House and the first separate Seminary were built on St. Paul Street about 1664, not far from the site of the present "Seminary of St. Sulpice", which came into being in 1683. This latter building has a frontage on Notre Dame Street of some 342 feet, and extends 444 feet along the Rue St. François Xavier. Built according to the model of the original Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, its central section and two wings form three sides of a great rectangle, 132 feet by 90 feet. The ancient clock which stands above the main entrance is one of Montreal's most picturesque landmarks. Built of common freestone, with a high stone wall enclosing both the building and its spacious gardens, the "Old Seminary" was described by Charlevoix as "a stately, great, and pleasant house". Its associations with the religious, civil, artistic, educational, and missionary history of Montreal make it an object of unusual interest.

The priests of St. Sulpice are today in charge of Notre Dame and St. James parishes, the Indian mission at Oká; they conduct the Grand Seminary of Theology on Sherbrooke St., the Seminary of Philosophy on Côte des Neiges Road, Montreal College, College André-Grasset, the Canadian College of Rome, and they have in their charge the spiritual direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the Grey Nunnery, the Hotel Dieu of Montreal, and the Little Daughters of St. Joseph.

Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame

The first religious order established in America having been founded in 1659 by Miss Marguerite Bourgeoys.

In 1653 Maisonneuve met with a pious lady in France, Marguerite Bourgeoys of the "Sisters of the Congregation" of Troyes. She was 33 years of age and filled with zeal to engage in work in the colonies. She volunteered to accompany Maisonneuve to Canada. The only accommodation Maisonneuve could offer her was a stable of stone, 25 feet square, and in this stable was founded the first religious order in America, the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, now nearly three centuries old. Here was established a school. It was located on St. Paul Street. Later they built a more commodious building, but this was destroyed by fire, two of the nuns perished in the flames. The priests at the seminary helped them in this hour of affliction and they were able to rebuild. For a long period their historic home was on St. Jean Baptiste Street with a frontage of 433 feet and with 234 feet on Notre Dame Street.

In 1880 the Mother House and the Novitiate were transferred to the western slope of Mount Royal, but the structure was burned to the ground in 1893 and the sisters returned to their historic building on St. Jean Baptiste Street until their magnificent new convent home was built on Sherbrooke Street in July, 1908. The immense building is of Romanesque architecture and resembles one of the abbeys of the Middle Ages.

Grey Nunnery

The sisters of charity of Montreal known as the Grey Nuns form a community of over 1,000 sisters. The site is bounded by Guy, Dorchester, St. Catherine and St. Matthew Streets. It contains the mother house, novitiate and administration department. A large number of branches are scattered all over Canada and the United States.

The Grey Nunnery was first founded in 1692 by M. Charon, a native of Normandy. It had a precarious existence at first until taken in charge in 1747 by Madame Youville, the widow of M. François de Youville, a Canadian gentleman. The hospital was destroyed by fire in 1765 and was rebuilt on Youville Square on the spot where in 1642 the first mass was said in Montreal.

Villa Maria Convent, formerly Monklands

Situated at 4245 Decarie Boulevard.

This is the principal convent of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. It was for half a century the home of the Monk family and was called Monklands. When Upper and Lower Canada were united it became the official residence of the Governor-General of Canada. It was purchased by the Congregation of Notre Dame and attracts young ladies from all over the world to its courses of study.

Bonsecours Church

Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church is situated east of Bonsecours Market and is the oldest and most venerated of the sacred edifices in Montreal. In 1673 it was built, a wooden structure, 30 x 40, on a piece of land donated by Maisonneuve just outside the limits of the town. It was destroyed by fire in 1754 and was rebuilt on the same foundations in 1771. On the apsis of the chapel is a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin with arms outstretched to protect the sailors.

Notre-Dame Church

This church, on Notre Dame St., facing Place d'Armes, is one of the greatest sights of Montreal, and is visited annually by tens of thousands of visitors. The church is open to visitors during the hours of the day and a magnificent view of the city may be had from the tower.

In 1642 the first bark chapel was built at Pointe Callière, under the title of Notre Dame, being succeeded the following year by a frame building. A larger one was built in 1654 and in 1672 a still more spacious edifice was constructed on the spot where Maisonneuve's monument now stands. The present Notre Dame church was built and opened for divine worship on June 15th, 1929. The interior of the imposing edifice is 225 feet long by 134 feet wide and 80 feet high. In the eastern tower hang ten bells. In the western tower hangs Le Gros Bourdon, weighing 15 tons, the largest bell on the continent. There are two immense arcades, 60 feet high, with three niches containing the statues of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist. The towers are 227 feet high. From the summit, reached by a flight of stairs and an elevator, a wonderful view is had of the city. There are nine chapels and altars in the body of the church, containing many admirable sculptures and paintings, including "The Virgin and Child," by Fra Angelico; "The Annunciation," by Larose; "The Visitation," by Gill; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Saint Charles; "Christ the Consoler," by Franchère; "Dollard and His Sixteen Companions," "The First Mass in Montreal," by Saint Charles; "The Rock of Horeb," by Franchère; "The Wedding of Cana," by Beau.

Notre Dame Street

In the early days of Montreal, Notre Dame Street was the residential street, while St. Paul Street was the business thoroughfare. At the corner of Notre Dame and McGill was the Recollet Gate, where Amherst entered the city on September 8th, 1760, and took possession. On Notre Dame, west of St. Lambert Hill, was the residence of Lamothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit. On Notre Dame, west of Chateau, was a tall warehouse, dating from 1793, where John Jacob Astor was engaged in business. On the corner of Notre Dame and St. John Streets, General Montgomery lived 1775-6.

Place Royale

Place Royale, on St. Paul St. W., is the most historic spot in Montreal. Here is Pointe Callière, where the history of the city had its beginning. Champlain landed here in 1611 and built a wall of bricks which he made from clay found on the spot in order to test the ice shove in the spring. Here he established a trading post.

On this sacred spot, where the old custom house now stands, Maisonneuve and his followers landed on May 18th, 1642, and raised an altar which Mademoiselle Mance and Madame de la Peltrie decorated, and where all kneeled as Père Vimont raised aloft the Host. On the spot he built a fort and a chapel and erected a palisade, and the story of Ville Marie was begun. In 1647 a building was erected for Mademoiselle Mance and the Hotel Dieu just outside the wall of the fort. In 1684 a strong palisade was built around the growing town of Ville Marie of cedar staves fifteen feet high with towers, bastions and a platform, where the sentries paced with halbred or flintlock.

At Pointe Callière was a fortified windmill. The wall of the town extended for three-quarters of a mile along the river front. The water gate was at Pointe Callière and was protected by a guard house and watch towers. These wooden ramparts fell into decay and in 1721 work begun on fortifications of stone. These extended from Dalhousie Square to McGill St., through the site of the Bank of Montreal, southwest to Commissioner St., and along the latter to Dalhousie Square. They were destroyed in 1817 .

Chateau de Ramezay

Situated on Notre Dame St. E., adjoining Jacques Cartier Square. This historic building dates from 1705, when it was built by Claude de Ramezay, governor of Montreal, as his chateau. In 1745 it was occupied as headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes and after the conquest became the residence of the English governors. When the American Revolutionists invaded Montreal in 1775, the American commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carrol, held their meetings here. They set up a printing press in the vaults of the chateau and started printing a newspaper, with a view of winning over the French of Quebec to their cause, but without success. The Gazette is still published in Montreal, being the third oldest newspaper in America.

The chateau contains the Ramezay Museum. The Elgin Gallery has the Bell of Louisburg. A feature of the building is the council chamber, where have sat Montcalm, Charlevoix, Benedict Arnold, Governors Vaudreuil, Hal-dimand and Elgin.





Victoria Bridge

The Victoria Bridge of Montreal is the gateway to the city for the Canadian National Railways, while the King Edward Highway crosses the bridge from the Eastern Townships and New York State. The bridge was completed in 1859 and at the time was considered the eight wonder of the world. It is one and seven-eighths miles in length with 23 spans of 242 feet each and the centre span 330 feet. Robert Stephenson and Alex. Ross were the engineers. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.) formerly opened the bridge in 1860.

In 1898 the single track tabular bridge was replaced by a double track open-work steel bridge on the same piers with carriageways and footwalks. In 1909 an electric railway was completed over the bridge and is operated by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway.

Jacques Cartier Square

This is one of the principal centres of historic interest in the city, extending from the Champ de Mars to Commissioner St. On the square are the Nelson Monument, Bonsecours Market, Chateau de Ramezay, City Hall and Court House, while nearby are Bonsecours Church, Jacques Cartier Pier and principal port terminals of the city.

The Nelson Monument was erected in 1809 in honor of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. It consists of a column 50 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Nelson. On the pedestal are reliefs, depicting the Battle of the Nile and of Trafalgar.

On the upper part of Jacques Cartier Square was the Place des Jesuites. In 1692 the Jesuites purchased a plot of ground which took in the sites of the

Champ de Mars and the Court House. Here lodged Charlevoix, the historian of New France.

In 1696 four Indians were burned to death on Jacques Cartier Square by order of Frontenac. On the square stood the town pillory.

Mount Royal Park

Mount Royal Park was acquired for park purposes in 1874. It covers 640 acres and its summit is 763 feet high. Winding driveways climb the mountain to the Observatory. Long flights of steps make the Observatory accessible to pedestrians. The view from the top of the mountain is magnificent. Below are the fine residential districts embowered in trees. Then comes the shopping district of Dominion Square and St. Catherine Street, with the silvery dome of St. James Cathedral shining in the sun. Beyond is the banking districts of St. James Street and the twin spires of Notre Dame. At the right may be seen the Victoria Bridge spanning the mighty St. Lawrence, and at the left, green St. Helen's Island and the Jacques Cartier Bridge. Away to the south rise the Green Mountains of Vermont. Mount Royal Park is one of the most beautiful parks on the continent and hundreds of thousands yearly enjoy the wonderful panorama from the Observatory and winding driveways.

The Park was laid out by the celebrated landscape gardener, Frederick Law Olmstead. The driveway ascending the Mountain from University Ave. follows a serpentine course to the upper reservoir at Cragfoot, then through the forest or underfield, then through the cliffs past the Brackenfell on the right.

The Cross on the brow of Mount Royal marks the spot where Maisonneuve planted the cross in January, 1642. While Maisonneuve was building his fort in 1641 on Pointe Callière, the rising waters of the St. Lawrence threatened its destruction, but they began to subside when they reached the level of the fort and in gratitude for its deliverance he had a huge cross set up on the top of Mount Royal.

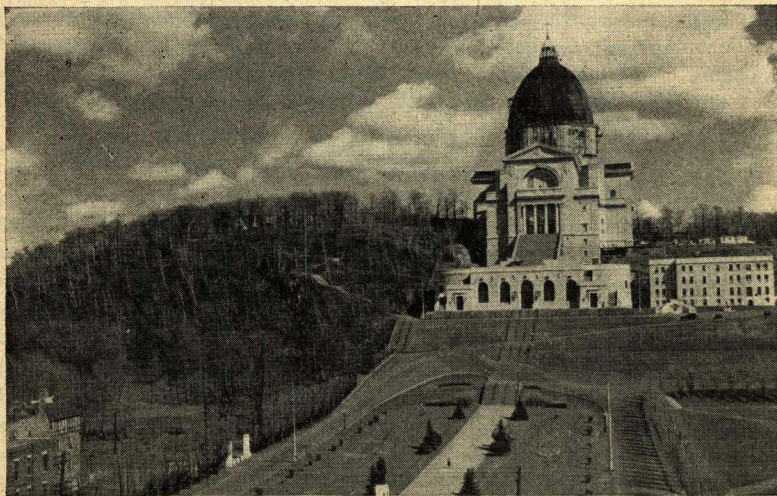
The Cross on Mount Royal which is illuminated at night commemorates the planting of a cross there by Jacques Cartier, July 27th, 1534, and the planting of a cross again by Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve January 6th, 1643. The same site was selected ten years later as a place of pilgrimage by Marguerite Bourgeoys. The Rev. Abbot Alexandra Marie Deschamps P.C.S. in a memorable sermon delivered in Notre Dame Church during celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Society of Montreal June 24th, 1874, urged the erection of a cross on Mount Royal. In 1923 Mr. Henry L. Auger, a director of Central Executive of St. Jean Baptiste Society, proposed the execution of the project by raising funds through the sale of Mount Royal Cross stamps. This was done through the efforts of school children, and students at colleges and convents. \$98,000 being contributed in this way. The cross was built in 1924. It weighs 26 tons in 100 feet high, width of arms 30 ft. and 30 ft. across at base. At top the cross is 6 ft. square. It is on Hill 728 and the observatory of the cross is 828 feet above the St. Lawrence. There are 240 lamps of 75 watts each.

Windsor Street Station

This is the headquarters of one of the world's greatest systems of transportation with 17,000 miles of transcontinental railway, extending from Halifax and St. John on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific. Their steamship lines run from Montreal to Liverpool, Eng., and from Vancouver to Japan, China and Australia. British Columbia joined the Confederation of Canada on condition that a transcontinental road should be built. The building of the road was a tremendous undertaking for a country of such small population as that of Canada, and the attempt almost met with disaster. Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona risked all they possessed to complete the undertaking, and on January 28, 1886, Montreal and Vancouver were finally linked by bands of steel and the first through train left Montreal for the Pacific.

St. Joseph's Shrine

This famous Shrine is sought year by year by an increasing number of worshippers and is second only to the Shrine at St. Anne de Beaupré in the hearts of the devout. The property on which the Shrine stands was acquired in 1896 by the Corporation of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, whose home is at 921 Queen Mary Road, across the way from the Shrine. A chapel was built to contain a statue of St. Joseph. This was added to repeatedly and in 1914 Archbishop Bruchesi granted permission to replace



St. Joseph's Shrine.

the Oratory with a church, the crypt of which was completed in 1917. Brother André, the founder of the Oratory, was called the Miracle Man of Mount Royal, and the sick and infirm have flocked to his Oratory in tens of thousands to be cured of their ailments. Two great public demonstrations are held yearly on May 10th and on Labor Day.

Université de Montréal

The Université de Montréal, Maplewood Ave., on the northern slope of Mount Royal, is a masterpiece of modern architecture and an active centre of French culture with a record of unquestioned achievement. It is directed by masters who are, for the most part, graduates from European or American Universities.

Church of the Gesu

Situated at 232 Bleury Street.

The Jesuites were expelled from Canada after the conquest, but in 1847 they were allowed to return and in 1842 the Church of the Gesu was erected. It is of Renaissance and Florentine architecture and is one of the most beautiful churches in the city. In its appointments it resembles the Gesu at Rome.

The first home of the Jesuites was erected in 1692 on the site of Champ de Mars. They were occupied as military headquarters in 1800 and burned in 1803.

Jacques Cartier Bridge

Our South Shore Bridge spans the St. Lawrence to Montreal South touching Ile Ronde and St. Helens Island. Its length between the abutments is 8670 feet and the total length from outlet to outlet is two miles. There are three sections, the north approach which is a viaduct 1820 feet long, extending from Craig Street to Lafontaine Street, the main span crossing the ship channel to St. Helens Island and the south approach from St. Helens Island to Montreal south. The main span is a cantilever structure 1097 ft. long and with 163 ft. of clearance for steamers. The cost of the bridge was about \$12,000,000, it was commenced in 1926 and completed in 1930. It is one of the most important bridges in the world. It is a Highway Bridge and besides providing connection with the South Shore gives access to motorists to the park on St. Helens Island. Col. C. L. Monserrat and P. L. Pratley were the engineers.

Canadian National Railways

This transcontinental system, the largest in North America, is owned by the Government of Canada and operated by the Canadian National Railway Company, a corporate organization, not a governmental department. Canadian National Railways came into being June 6, 1919, by Act of Parliament. Canadian Northern, National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways having failed to meet their obligations were acquired by the Government and joined to the existing Canadian Government Railways which included the former Intercolonial Railway. The Grand Trunk Railway System later failed to repay its indebtedness to the Government and on October 5, 1922, this system, the oldest in Canada, was added. The late Sir Henry W. Thornton, American born engineer with extensive railway experience in the United States and England, and during World War I Inspector General of Allied Transportation, was appointed President and Chairman of the Board. He effected co-ordination of the hitherto separate properties.

The Canadian National operates 23,561 miles, 21,722 in Canada and 1,839 in the United States. It reaches all important ocean ports, including Vancouver and Prince Rupert, on the Pacific, and the eastern ports of Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and Sydney. It operates the Hudson Bay Railway reaching tidewater at Churchill, Manitoba. The main line runs from Halifax to Montreal, and via Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton to Vancouver. It crosses

the Rockies at the lowest altitude and the easiest gradient of all lines. West of Jasper National Park, in Alberta, the line forks west to Prince Rupert, and southwest to Vancouver. Another main line runs from Montreal via Toronto to Chicago, with additional main line connection from Toronto to Winnipeg. The Grand Trunk Western subsidiary operates through Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, serving important industrial and agricultural territory. The Central Vermont subsidiary serves New England, running south from the Quebec border through Vermont, with steamship freight service from New London, Conn., to New York City.

The System operates the Canadian National Telegraphs offering a continent-wide service affiliated with the Western Union; complete express facilities and a chain of hotels and summer resorts.

The Canadian National Steamships ply between Canada and the West Indies and operate other ocean services.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, owned by Canadian National Railways, provide passenger, mail and express service from coast to coast, between Toronto and New York, and also to Newfoundland, flying daily 25,872 miles.

The Canadian National Railways is giving special service in Canada's war effort. Officers and technicians are on loan to various government departments, war materials are being manufactured in many of the Company's shops and ships of the Company's fleets have been taken over by the naval authorities. National Railways Munitions Limited, a Crown plant operated by the System, manufactures naval guns and field artillery mounts. More than 14,000 employees are now on active service with the Navy, Army and Air Force.

R. C. Vaughan is President and Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Harbour

The Harbour of Montreal is situated at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence River, approximately 1,000 miles inland from the Atlantic Coast and is reached by ocean shipping through a dredged channel having a minimum depth of 32½ ft., now being completed to 35 ft.

The harbour is administered by the National Harbours Board. It is served by both Canadian railways connected to the harbour front by 60 miles of terminal railway operated by the Board.

The harbour is open to navigation from about the middle of April to the beginning of December of each year. The Board operates main piers, wharves and jetties providing 105 berths, totalling about 10 miles of berthing accommodation; 26 transit sheds, with an aggregate floor area of over 2,063,000 square feet; also 4 grain elevators, with a total storage capacity of over 15,000,000 bushels, and 3½ miles of grain conveyor galleries; and a cold storage warehouse, with a capacity of 4,628,000 cubic feet. A 75-ton capacity floating crane and 10 locomotive cranes are available.

St. Paul Street

St. Paul Street was the first street of Montreal and is one of the most historic streets of the new world. For two centuries it was the main headquarters of the fur trade of the continent and from here eight generations of explorers and discoverers have gone forth opening up the great West.

From here in 1671 went St. Lussou to take possession of the West of Sault Ste. Marie, assembling a great body of Indians there and erecting an immense cross. Joliet and Marquette went from Montreal, and in 1673 discovered the Mississippi. In 1679, LaSalle, who lived on the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter, founded Michillimackinac, and in 1682 descended the Mississippi to its mouth. About the same time DuLhut was exploring the head of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. He died on St. Paul St. in 1710. Then followed the founding of Detroit by Cadillac and of New Orleans, Mobile and Biloxi by de Bienville and d'Iberville, who were born on St. Paul St. just east of Place Royale, the sons of Charles Le Moyne. Between them they were governors of Louisiana for 46 years. De la Verendrye and his sons in 1731 set forth from Montreal to explore the country west of the Great Lakes and were the first, in 1734, to see the Rockies.

Fronting St. Paul St. was the Chateau de Vaudreuil erected in 1723, burned

St. James Cathedral

St. James Cathedral is situated on Dominion Square. It is an exact duplicate of St. Peter's at Rome and one-third its size. It was erected by Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1870. The church was opened for worship in 1894. Over the portico are thirteen bronze statues of saints, St. James, St. Joseph, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Vincent of Paul, St. John, St. Paul, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Patrick, St. Charles Borromeo, St. John the Baptist, St. Hyacinth and St. Ignatius. The interior is most elaborate and imposing with decorations in white and gold. Under the dome there is a faithful reproduction of Bernini's Baldachino. The main altar and the chancel rail are of marble and onyx. At the north entrance is a fine statue of Bishop Bourget.

McGill University

At 381 Sherbrooke Street West, near McGill College Avenue.

McGill University was founded by James McGill, who won fortune in the fur trade, having been one of the partners of the North West Fur Co. At his death in Montreal in 1813 he left this fine estate of Burnside of 46 acres on the slope of Mount Royal and the sum of £10,000 to found a college. The college, however, was not organized until 1835. The property and endowment of the University now amount to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 and between 3,000 and 4,000 students are enrolled.

Christ Church Cathedral

On St. Catherine West, corner of University.

This is one of the most beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical architecture on the continent. It was built in 1860 by Bishop Fulford, the first resident Bishop of Montreal. It is of Gothic architecture in cruciform design. The total length is 212 feet with transept 100 feet across. The spire is 224 feet high. It was designed by Mr. F. Wills, formerly of Salisbury, England, and is constructed of Montreal limestone faced with Caen sandstone.

Art Gallery

At 1379 Sherbrooke Street West, near Bishop Street.

The Art Gallery was founded in 1847 and the present building was constructed in 1912 at a cost of over \$600,000.

The Grand Seminary and Site of the Priests' Fort

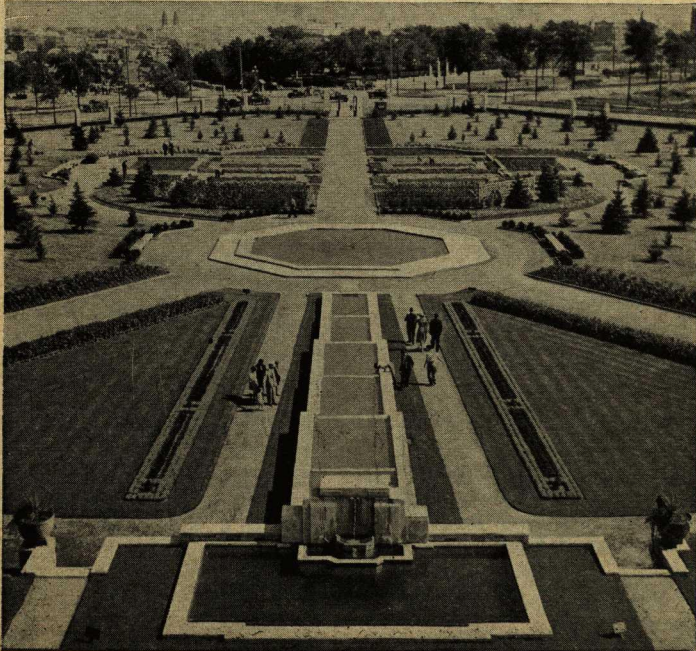
At 2065 Sherbrooke West, the two towers are what remains of the old Mountain Fort, built in 1694. Fearing attack from the non-Christian tribes, Mr. de Belmont, a priest since Sept. 14th, 1681, had built in 1694 a palisade surrounding his settlement which boasted of four bastions.

The two towers still standing and the wall connecting them are over two hundred years old and are, after the Seminary of St. Sulpice on Notre Dame St., the oldest buildings in Montreal.

Long may the towers stand as sentinels guarding the traditions of the past!

The Montreal Botanical Garden

At the corner of Sherbrooke Street and Pie IX Boulevard, adjoining the Municipal Golf Course, the Montreal Botanical Garden covers an area of about 250 acres. It is one of the largest botanical gardens in existence and is planned along the most modern lines, its scientific features being so arranged that the laymen will be able to enjoy to the full its educative value and esthetic beauty. Of this area, 150 acres have reached their ultimate development in either plantations or construction. It employs a minimum staff of some 75 scientists, technicians, gardeners or workmen. The Garden has several educational sections, either in conjunction with other Institutions, such as the Department of Agriculture or the Commission des Ecoles Catholiques, or of its own. Lectures and courses are organized for all categories of students; to young gardeners, a training both practical and theoretical of three years is given; for young children of under seven years a special class in natural history has been organized; for the children of our schools, public or private, visits are organized with benefit of a trained guide. Many other courses are also given to different groups of University students.



WHAT TO SAY *and* HOW TO SAY IT !

Here you see useful English sentences translated into their charming French equivalent (In Italics). You'll hardly ever need them — French Canadians will understand your English, of course, — but you may like to study a few of these words you'll hear... and take them home to try on the neighbours! The first sentence is always given in English. The Second is a French translation of the English as it would be written. The third gives you the pronunciation in phonetic sounds.

MOTORING

Which is the way to...?

Quel est le chemin pour aller à...?
kell ay luh shuh-menn pour allay
ah...?

Is it far from here?

Est-ce loin d'ici?
ess lwah dee-see?

Are we on the right road to...?

*Sommes-nous sur la bonne route pour
aller à...?*
sum noo sir la bun root poor
allay ah...?

How far is it to...?

Combien y a-t-il d'ici à...?
cohm-b'yan yahteel dee-see ah...?

Show me the way

Montrez-moi le chemin
montray-mwah luh shuhmenn

Where does this road lead?

Où conduit cette route?
oo condwee set root?

Is this the way to...?

Est-ce ici le chemin de...?
ess ee-see luh shuh-menn duh...?

Is the road easy to find?

Trouve-t-on facilement le chemin?
troov-tohn fassseelmahn luh shuh-
menn?

How many miles?

Combien de milles?
cohm b'yan duh mill?

Where is the first gas station?

Où est le premier poste de gazoline?
oo ay luh pruhmee-ay pusst duh
gazzoleene?

I want... gallons of gas please.

*Je veux... gallons de gazoline, s'il
vous plaît.*
juh vuh... gall-ohn duh gazzo-
leene, sil-voo-play.

I want one quart of oil too

Je veux une pinte d'huile aussi
juh vuh uhn pant' dweell ossee

I want 1 pint of oil

Je veux une chopine d'huile
juh vuh uhn sho-peen dweel

Check the oil please

Vérifiez l'huile, s'il vous plaît.
very-fee-ay lweel, sil-voo-play

Check the water in the radiator and
the battery please

*Vérifiez l'eau dans le radiateur et la
batterie, s'il vous plaît.*
very-fee-ay low dahn luh radee-
ahter ay la batt'ree sil-voo-play

How much?

Combien?
cohm-b'yan?

Can you give me a road map of the province?

Pouvez-vous me donner une carte routière de la province?

poo-vay voo muh donnay uhn cart' roo-tee-air duh la pro-vance?

That is all, thank you.

C'est tout, merci.

say too, mair-see.

Good by!

Au revoir!

oh revwahr!

POST OFFICE, TELEPHONE and BANK

Where is the post office?

Où est le bureau de poste?

oo ay luh burow duh pusst?

Where is the bank?

Où est la banque?

oo ay la bahnk?

Where can I telephone?

Où pourrais-je téléphoner?

oo poo-rayje tay-lay-funny

Where is the phone?

Où est le téléphone?

oo ay luh tay-lay-fun?

I don't understand.

Je ne comprends pas

juh nuh cohm-prahn pa.

Where can I get money changed?

Où pourrais-je faire changer de l'argent?

oo poo-ray-je fair shahn-jay duh lahr-jahn?

Will you cash this cheque for me?

Voulez-vous me changer ce chèque?

voolay-vooh muh shahn-jay suh sheck?

Will you give me american money?

Voulez-vous me donner de l'argent américain?

voolay-vooh muh donnay duh lahr-jahn amaireecahn?

Where can I mail this letter?

Où pourrais-je mettre cette lettre à la poste?

oo poo-ray-je mettre sett lett'r ah la pusst?

Do you sell stamps?

Vendez-vous des timbres?

vahnday-vooh day tamb?

CITY

Can you show me to a good restaurant?

Pouvez-vous m'indiquer un bon restaurant?

poo-vay-vooh mandeekay un bohn resstohran?

Is it far from here?

Est-ce loin d'ici?

ess lwan dee-see?

Straight on?

Tout droit?

too drwah?

To the right?

A droite?

ah drwaht?

To the left?

A gauche?

ah gohsh?

Over there?

Là-bas?

lah-bah?

In what street?

Dans quelle rue?

dahn kel rue?

Close by?

Près d'ici?

Pray dee-see?

I must go up the street?

Il faut monter la rue?

eel foe montay la rue?

I must go down the street?

Il faut descendre la rue?

eel foe dessandr' la rue?

D I S T A N C E S

From MONTREAL	To	From MONTREAL	To
L'Assomption, P.Q.	24.6	Niagara Falls, Ont.	447.7
Rawdon	53.0	Welland, Ont.	462.6
Joliette		St. Thomas, Ont.	593.1
(via Saint-Jacques)	50.5	Windsor, Ont.	599.6
Trois-Rivières	96.0	Woodstock, Ont.	448.9
Grand'Mère	124.1	London, Ont.	477.9
Shawinigan Falls	114.8	Sarnia, Ont.	554.0
Québec	178.9	Guelph, Ont.	415.6
Sorel	53.0	Kitchener, Ont.	434.0
Nicolet	90.8	Stratford, Ont.	461.1
Chambly	20.3	Goderich, Ont.	505.9
Marieville	27.1	Brampton, Ont.	381.5
Rougemont	33.2	Orangeville, Ont.	381.5
Saint-Hyacinthe	36.0	Owen Sound, Ont.	473.7
Drummondville		Hawkesbury, Ont.	69.9
(via Saint-Hyacinthe)	75.5	Ottawa (via Hull), Ont.	122.6
Richmond		Ottawa	
(via Saint-Hyacinthe)	90.8	(via Pointe Fortune, Ont.)	130.9
Granby	51.1	Perth, Ont.	180.6
Waterloo	63.1	Smith's Falls, Ont.	193.6
Sherbrooke	100.2	Renfrew, Ont.	194.4
Farnham	42.2	Pembroke, Ont.	236.9
Cowansville	55.8	Mattawa, Ont.	334.9
Knowlton		North Bay, Ont.	383.9
(via Cowansville)	69.0	Sudbury, Ont.	465.9
Laprairie	9.3	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	658.9
Saint-Jean	25.7		
Iberville	26.2		
Bedford	50.5		
Rouse's Point			
(via Saint-Jean)	47.7	Portland, Maine	297.0
Huntingdon	59.2	Boston, Mass.	372.0
Valleyfield		Newport, Vt.	109.0
(via Saint-Lambert)	47.6	St. Albans, Vt.	71.7
Vaudreuil	34.2	Burlington, Vt.	96.7
Lachute	46.5	Hartford, Conn.	4,328.2
Hull	122.6	New Haven, Conn.	367.2
Sainte-Agathe	63.3	Rouse's Point, N.Y.	43.4
Mont-Laurier	169.2	Plattsburg, N.Y.	69.6
Terrebonne	27.3	Albany, N.Y.	250.4
		New York, N.Y.	409.1
		Malone, N.Y.	94.7
		Syracuse, N.Y.	280.1
Cornwall, Ont.	80.3	Rochester, N.Y.	337.1
Prescott, Ont.	129.0	Buffalo, N.Y.	407.1
Brockville, Ont.	140.8	Cleveland, Ohio	556.1
Gananoque, Ont.	171.9	Cincinnati, Ohio	852.1
Kingston, Ont.	189.9	Chicago, Ill.	958.1
Belleville, Ont.	240.7	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,346.1
Port Hope, Ont.	292.6	Atlantic City, N.J.	652.1
Peterboro, Ont.	321.7	Washington, D.C.	650.1
Oshawa, Ont.	321.8	Richmond, Va.	768.1
Toronto, Ont.	355.4	Miami, Fla.	1,808.1
Hamilton, Ont.	398.4	New Orleans, La.	1,766.1
St. Catharines, Ont.	434.1		

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT MONTREAL

Montreal has

- A population of over a million, including suburbs.
- 750,000 people of French descent language.
- A volume of foreign trade only exceeded by New York.
- Eight hundred and ninety-one miles of streets.
- Seventy-nine public parks.
- The finest natural mountain park of any city.
- Thirty-two miles of water front.
- Harbour capacity for 100 ocean-going steamers at one time.
- The largest cold storage warehouse in the world.
- An area of 50 square miles.
- A civic revenue of approximately twenty-one million dollars yearly.
- The largest building in the British Empire: The Sun Life Building.

Montreal is

- The largest and oldest brewery in America: Molson's.
- The largest city in Canada and seventh largest in North America.
- The port of shipment of one-third of Canada's entire national trade.
- The only "Ocean Port" in the world situated 1,000 miles from the sea.
- The home of the two largest transportation companies in the World (C.N.R. and C.P.R.)
- The only large city in America with complete facilities for winter sports.
- The second largest seaport in America.
- The headquarters for the Canadian fur trade.
- The world's largest grain shipping seaport and has held this supremacy for years.

ILE SAINTE-HELENE.

The barracks and fort at this particularly historic spot, called the last bulwork of French sovereignty over Canada, are worthy of interest. It was at Ile Sainte-Hélène, after the death of the Marquis de Montcalm, that the Chevalier de Lévis, who succeeded him, is said to have thrown his sword into the river after breaking it on his knee and burned the colours of his regiments rather than surrender them.



POINTS OF INTEREST

(Figures appearing at the end of the line indicate Tramway routes reaching location)

ASSOCIATIONS & SOCIETIES

Advertising Club	Mount Royal Hotel	PL. 7777
Kiwanis Club	Windsor Hotel	PL. 3738
Knights of Columbus	1191 Mountain St.	MA. 9301
Lions Club	614 St. James' St. W.	
Masonic Temple	Sherbrooke W. at St. Mark	FL. 2279
Montreal Amateur A. A.	2070 Peel St.	HA. 2233
Province of Quebec Safety League	Mount Royal Hotel	PL. 7777
Rotary Club	Mount Royal Hotel	PL. 3369
Touring Club of Canada	761 St. Catherine West	PL. 8077
Y.M.C.A. (Central)	1441 Drummond St.	MA. 8331
Y.W.C.A.	1124 Dorchester W.	MA. 7366
Montreal Tourist & Convention Bureau	1010 St. Catherine W.	LA. 5411
Travelaide Bureau	1010 St. Catherine W.	PL. 8077

BRIDGES (Entrancè & Exdt)

Bout de L'île Bridge, Eastern outlet — 86.
 Lachapelle Bridge, North West outlet — 17, or 69.
 Galipeault Bridge, Western outlet.
 Jacques Cartier Bridge, South Eastern outlet — 5, 44, or 12.
 Mercier (Honoré) Bridge, South Western outlet — L1, or L2.
 Pie IX Boulevard Bridge, North East outlet — 24, and 40.
 Viau Bridge, Northern outlet — 24.
 Victoria Bridge, Southern outlet — 2, or 58, and 2a.

CHURCHES & SHRINES

Christ Church Cathedral, St. Catherine W. at University St.
 — All cars passing St. Catherine and University.
 Notre Dame Church, Place D'Armes — All cars passing Place D'Armes.
 Notre Dame de Bonsecours, St. Paul East — 22, or 44.
 Reparation Chapel (Shrine), Pointes-aux-Trembles — 86, and Chapelle Bus.
 St. Andrew and St. Paul, Sherbrooke St. West — 4.
 St. George's Church, Osborne at Windsor Sts. — 9, 70, or 83.
 St. Germain, Cote St. Catherine Road (Outremont) — 29.
 St. James Cathedral, Dominion Square — 9, 65, or 14.
 St. Joseph's Oratory, Queen Mary Road — 69, or 29.
 St. Patrick Church (Irish), Dorchester St. West — 14, 47, 80, 96, 29.
 St. James Church, St. Catherine E. at St. Denis St.
 All cars passing St. Catherine and St. Denis.

HOSPITALS & INSTITUTIONS

Alexandra, 203 Charron St. — 58.
 Bordeaux Jail, Gouin Blvd. (Bordeaux) — 56, or 69.
 Children's Memorial, 1620 Cedar Avenue (Westmount) — 14, 47, or 65.
 Deaf & Dumb Institute (women), 3725 St. Denis St. — 24, 68, 72, or 35.
 Deaf & Dumb Institute (men), 7400 St. Lawrence Boulevard — 55.
 Franciscan Monastery, 2010 Dorchester St. West
 — All cars passing St. Catherine & Guy.
 Grey Nuns, Dorchester West & Guy Sts. — All cars passing St. Catherine & Guy.
 Hotel Dieu, Pine Avenue W. at Park Avenue — 4, 28, 29, 43, 80, 96, 55.
 Jewish General Hospital, Cote des Neiges — 18.
 Montreal General Hospital, Dorchester St. East — 55.

Notre Dame, Sherbrooke St. East — 73.
 Royal Victoria, Pine Avenue W. at University St. — 4.
 St. Luke's, St. Denis at Dorchester Sts. — 24, 68, or 35.
 St. Mary's, 3860 Lacombe St. — 18.
 Western, Dorchester at Atwater Sts. — All cars passing St. Catherine & Atwater.
 Catherine Booth Maternity Hospital, 4400 Walkley Avenue — 3, or 70.

COLLEGES — CONVENTS — SEMINARIES

Couvent du Sacré-Cœur, 3635 Atwater Ave., Tel. FI. 1726.
 Congregation of Notre Dame, Atwater Ave. at Sherbrooke St. — 3a, or 4, 14, or 47.
 Diocesan Theological College, 3473 University St. — 4.
 Grand Seminary, 2065 Sherbrooke St. W. — 4.
 Holy Name Convent, 628 St. Catherine Rd. — 29.
 Jacques Cartier Normal School, Sherbrooke St. E. at Calixa-Lavallee — 73, 1 or 54.
 Loyola College, Sherbrooke W. (Montreal West) — 3, or 70.
 Macdonald College of Agriculture, St. Anne de Bellevue.
 McGill University, Sherbrooke St. W. — 4.
 Montreal College, Sherbrooke at Atwater Sts. — 4.
 Notre Dame College, Queen Mary Road — 65, or 29.
 Plateau High School (French), Park Lafontaine — 73, 1, or 54.
 Polytechnique School, St. Denis at St. Catherine Strs. — 24, 68, 72, or 35.
 Royal Victoria College, Sherbrooke at University Sts. — 4.
 Seminary of Philosophy, St. Sulpice Road — 3a, or 4.
 Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame St. W. — All cars going to Place d'Armes.
 University of Montreal (new), Maplewood Avenue — 29.
 Ecole Technique, Sherbrooke St. West — 29, 43, 80, or 96.

LIBRARIES, INSTITUTES, BUILDINGS

Aldred Building, Place d'Armes — All cars passing Place d'Armes.
 Bank of Montreal, Place d'Armes — All cars passing Place d'Armes.
 Bell Telephone Building, Beaver Hall Hill — 14, or 47.
 C.I.L. Building, Beaver Hall at Dorchester — 14, or 47, or 65.
 City Hall & Annex (Montreal), Notre Dame St. East — 1, 54, 12, 22, or 44.
 Court House (old), Notre Dame E. at St. Gabriel — 1, 54, 12, 22, or 44.
 Court House (new), Notre Dame E. at St. Gabriel — 1, 54, 12, 22, or 44.
 Dominion Square Building, St. Catherine at Peel St.
 — All cars passing St. Catherine and Peel.
 Institut du Radium, Ontario at Pie IX — 5, or 39.
 Masonic Temple, Sherbrooke St. West — 4.
 Municipal Library, Sherbrooke St. East — 73, 1, or 54.
 Outremont City Hall, Cote St. Catherine Road — 29.
 Royal Bank of Canada, St. James St. West — All cars passing Place d'Armes.
 Sun Life Building, Dominion Square — All cars passing St. Catherine and Peel.
 University Tower Building, St. Catherine at University
 — All cars passing St. Catherine and University.
 Westmount City Hall, 4425 Sherbrooke St. West — 3, 3a, 4, 14, or 47.
 Windsor Station, Windsor at Osborne Sts. — 9, 70, 83.

PARKS & LOOKOUTS

Botanical Gardens, Sherbrooke St. at Pie IX — 73, or 39.
 Chalet Mount Royal & Lookout, Mountain Top (Altitude 700') — 93, or 11.
 Dominion Square, Peel and Dorchester Sts.
 — All cars passing St. Catherine and Peel.
 Lafontaine Park & Lighted Fountain, Sherbrooke at Amherst — 1, 54, 73, 9, or 44.
 Jeanne Mance & Lookout, Park Avenue at Rachel St. — 80, 96, 29, or 43.
 Mount Royal Cross (illuminated), Mountain Top (Altitude 785') — 93, or 11.
 Pratt Park (Lookout), Lajoie Ave. at Dunlop St. (Outremont) — 96.
 St. Helen's Island Park, Via Jacques Cartier Bridge — 74.
 Westmount Lookout, Summit Circle (Altitude 621') — 14, or 47.
 Westmount Park (Flower clock), Sherbrooke St. W. (Westmount) — 3, 3a, 14, or 47.

NOTE — Autos allowed by Shakespeare Road.

ART GALLERIES & MUSEUMS

LOCATION

Bell Telephone Museum & Lookout	Bell Telephone Bldg., Beaver Hall Hill
Chateau de Ramezay	Notre Dame E.—Opp. City Hall
Commercial & Industrial Museum	540 LaGauchetière E.
McGill University Museums	Sherbrooke St. W.
Montreal Art Gallery	Sherbrooke St. W.
Palais des Nains (Midgets Palace)	961 Rachel E. — Car 9.
Musée Historique Canadien (Wax Museum)	3715 Queen Mary Rd. — Cars 29, 65.

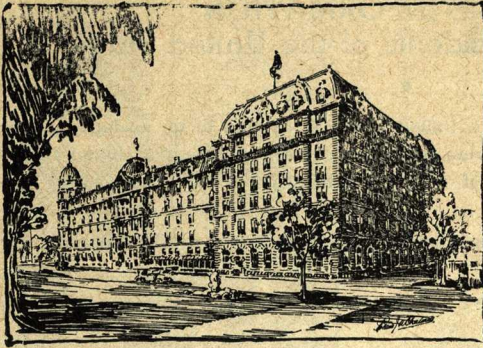
POINTS OF INTEREST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS

	Mileage from Prov. Tourist Bureau	
"Au Vieux Moulin"	Repentigny, Route 2	20
Battlefield Lachine	Lachine, Qué.	9
Beaver Restoration Colony, Can.	Route 29, 4 miles N.E. of Pont David	17
Board Walk	Wellington St. Verdun, Que.	3
Caughnawaga Indian Reserve	South West over Mercier Bridge	12
Dominion Government Rifle Range	Notre Dame St. E.	10
Fort Senneville Ruins	Senneville, Route 37	21
Lachine Rapids	LaSalle Blvd. (Ville LaSalle)	9
Macdonald College of Agriculture	St. Anne de Bellevue, Route 37	20
Military Hospital	St. Anne de Bellevue, Route 37	21
Mt. St. Anthony Reformatory Prison	Longue Pointe, Sherbrooke East	9
Old Fort de Longueuil	Longueuil, over Jacques Cartier Bridge	7
Old Fort Laprairie	Laprairie, over Victoria Bridge	14
Reparation Chapel. (Shrine)	Pointes-aux-Trembles	11
St. Jean de Dieu Asylum	Longue Pointe, Notre Dame W.	7
St. Vincent de Paul Prison	St. Vincent de Paul, Route 29	10
Tomb of Katerie Teka Kivita	La Prairie, Route 3	15
Trappist Fathers & Agricultural Col.	Oka—Route 29	30
Verdun Asylum	LaSalle Blvd., Verdun	5

Westmount

Westmount lookout is a very good place to view the City. Principal features are visible and copper arrows inlaid in the Parapit point out the following features:

Heron Island	Bell Telephone Building	Victoria Bridge
Nun's Island	Adirondack Mountains	Montreal Harbour
City of Verdun	Lachine Rapids	Rougemont
St. Bruno Mountain	Green Mountains	Mount St. Hilaire
Mount Johnson	Town of Laprairie	Aldred Building
Sun Life Building	Town of St. Lambert	St. Hubert Airport
Royal Bank Building	Mother House, C of N. D.	



THE Windsor

ON DOMINION SQUARE



The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's baronial pile, the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec City, scene of two history-making conferences between United Nations leaders and their advisory staffs. Decisions made at the Quebec conferences, held in this now famous of all C.P.R. hotels, will continue to echo around the world until global peace has been restored.

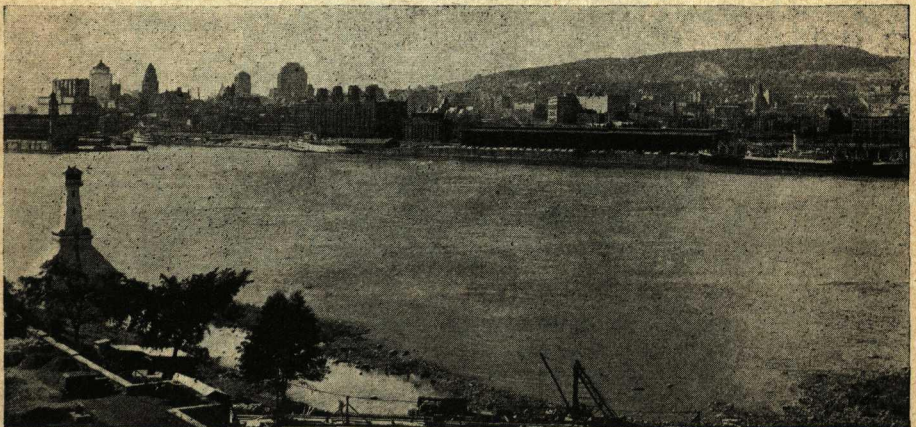
CUSTOMS INFORMATION

For Returning Residents of the United States

Each returning resident of the United States is entitled to an exemption from duty on articles up to a total value of \$100. acquired outside the United States under the following conditions, if declared when the resident arrives at the United States port of entry:

1. Provided they have been outside the United States not less than forty-eight hours.
2. Provided they have had no previous exemption within the past thirty days.
3. Provided the articles are for personal or household use and are not intended for sale, or as an order for others, or prohibited by law.
4. Provided they are acquired as an incident of the foreign journey.
5. Foodstuffs, cigarettes, tobacco, 100 cigars, and not over one wine gallon of distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors (Provided the quantity is not prohibited by state law) may be included in this exemption.
6. When a husband and wife, or a parent or parents and minor or financially dependent children, travel together, the articles included within the exemption may be grouped and allowance made without regard to which member is the owner; PROVIDED, that servants, friends, and relatives other than those above indicated may not participate in a grouped exemption.
7. Articles worn or carried on the person having an aggregate value in excess of \$25, articles intended for future delivery, and articles sent forward in bond must be declared in writing at the port of entry at the time of the resident's return to the United States, if the \$100 exemption is to be claimed for them.

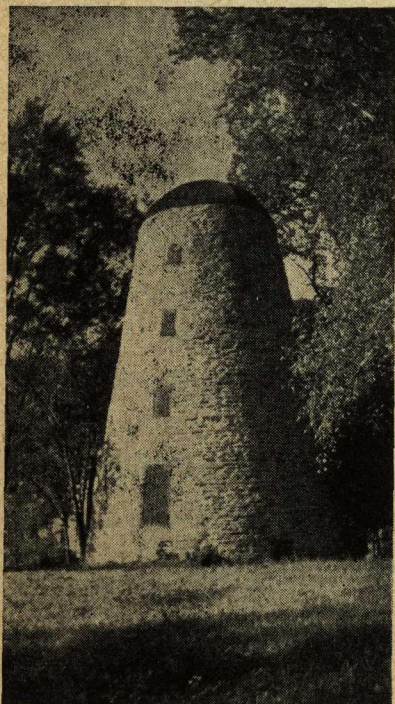
U.S.A. Consul: 1410 Stanley St., PL. 8605. — U.S.A. Customs: At Stations.



Harbour Front and Mountain.

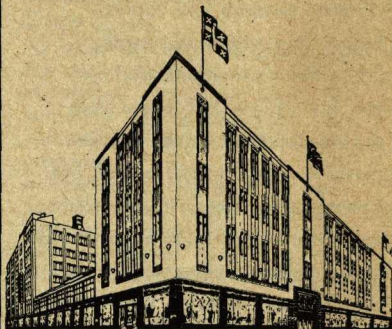


MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.



TOWER — LACHINE ROAD.

DUPUIS'



FRENCH CANADA'S LARGEST STORE

Dupuis have been closely identified with the business life of Montreal since the founding of their store in 1868 by J. Nazaire Dupuis.

This firm is owned and operated by the members of the founder's family. The President, Mr. Albert Dupuis, is the son of the late Alexis Dupuis, one of the founder's brothers.

The store covers a whole city block on St. Catherine Street East and ranks amongst the five big Department Stores in Montreal.

The firm operates an important Mail Order business from its own building, on Brewster St. and a branch of the Men's store is located in the Windsor Hotel.

The store's slogan is now a by-word in Montreal and the Province:

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT DUPUIS.

Dupuis Frères
LIMITED

865 ST. CATHERINE ST. E.
MONTREAL

WHERE CANADA LEADS

- In fur farming production.
- In wheat and flour exports.
- In world's wheat championship.
- In railway mileage per capita.
- In high grade wheat standards.
- In the world's per capita trade.
- In the world's greatest wheat field.
- In the largest hotel in the Empire.
- In elevator capacity: 350 million bus.
- In newsprint production in the world.
- In area and extent of National Parks.
- In hydro power development per capita.
- In largest single lock, on Welland Canal.
- In Empire's largest telescope, at Victoria.
- In some of the world's richest gold mines.
- In opening of new country by aeroplane.
- In life insurance per capita in the Empire.
- In the world's largest pulpwood resources.
- In the world's largest inland port, Montreal.
- In the largest grain mills in British Empire.
- In world's richest nickel and asbestos mines.
- In the largest forest resources in the Empire.
- In the world's largest smelter of its kind, at Trail, B.C.
- In one of the highest tides in the world, Bay of Fundy.
- In the most extensive sea fisheries in the world.
- In two of the largest drydocks on the continent.
- In the largest buffalo and elk herds in the world.
- In the world's longest publicly-owned railway (C.N.R.)
- In the highest hydraulic lift lock of its type, Peterboro.
- In the largest farmers' co-operative society in the world.
- In largest agricultural implement industry in the Empire.
- In the largest single unit elevator in the world; capacity nearly 7,000,000 bus. at Port Arthur.
- In the Canadian National Exhibition as the largest in the world, based on annual attendance of two million.
- In the biggest dam in the world, the Gouin, at the head of St. Maurice River, double capacity of Asouan dam.
- In the largest railway yards in the world operated by one concern, C.P.R., at Winnipeg (258 miles of track).
- In the Chippawa-Queenstown Power Canal as the world's largest engineering work since the Panama Canal.

Tourists visiting Montreal are always welcome at the

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU

DOMINION SQUARE

Where all Travel information will be cheerfully given by employees who will supply you with Booklets Free of Charge.

also at the

MONTREAL TOURIST & CONVENTION BUREAU

and

TRAVELAIDE BUREAU

MEZZANINE FLOOR -- DOMINION SQUARE BLDG.

BULL DOG PUBLISHING CO.

7215 CASGRAIN STREET — MONTREAL

Tel. DOLLARD 1852

Permit No. 1143E.



HUNTING!

"You have always dreamed of a Fisherman's and Hunter's Haven"...

Here it is...

70 miles north of Montreal, in the midst of thousands of acres of wooded country. A lake and mountain setting unrivalled for beauty and charm of majestic grandeur.

Hunting zone now open for deer and partridge. Fishing: Bass and Speckled Trout. Hunting and fishing licenses issued at the Lodge upon request. Guides, with some 30 years' experience on our territory, available.

By appointment — Cosy and spacious cocktail lounge. Cuisine by a reputed maître-queue. Also renowned for steaks.

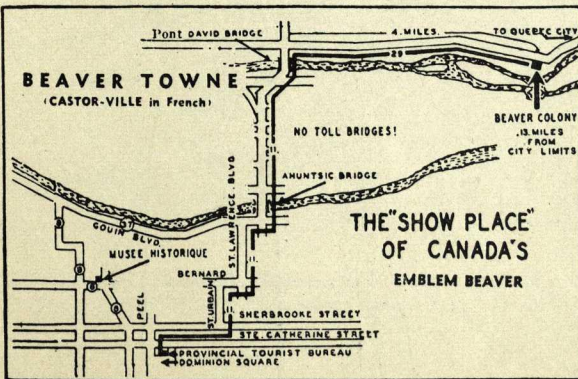
Detailed information and reservations, apply to the Manager, Tel. Arundel 13-2 or our Montreal office — Plateau 8077.

Suite 20 — Mezzanine
Dominion Square Bldg.

TRAVELADE
BUREAU

THIS MAP WILL
DIRECT YOU TO

BEAVER TOWNE



THE SHOW PLACE OF
CANADA'S EMBLEM
BEAVER

(located within 12 miles of
the City of Montreal)

Take route 11, corner Sherbrooke and St. Urbain Sts. Follow to Viau-Ahuntsic bridge, cross bridge, drive STRAIGHT AHEAD on route 11 to Pont David Bridge. Cross David Bridge, turn RIGHT on route 29 — then drive 4 miles to BEAVER Towne. (CASTOR-Ville, in French). Route 29 leads directly to route No. 2 — to Quebec city.

VERY IMPORTANT

Beavers are NOCTURNAL, by Nature. Please NOTE Show hours.

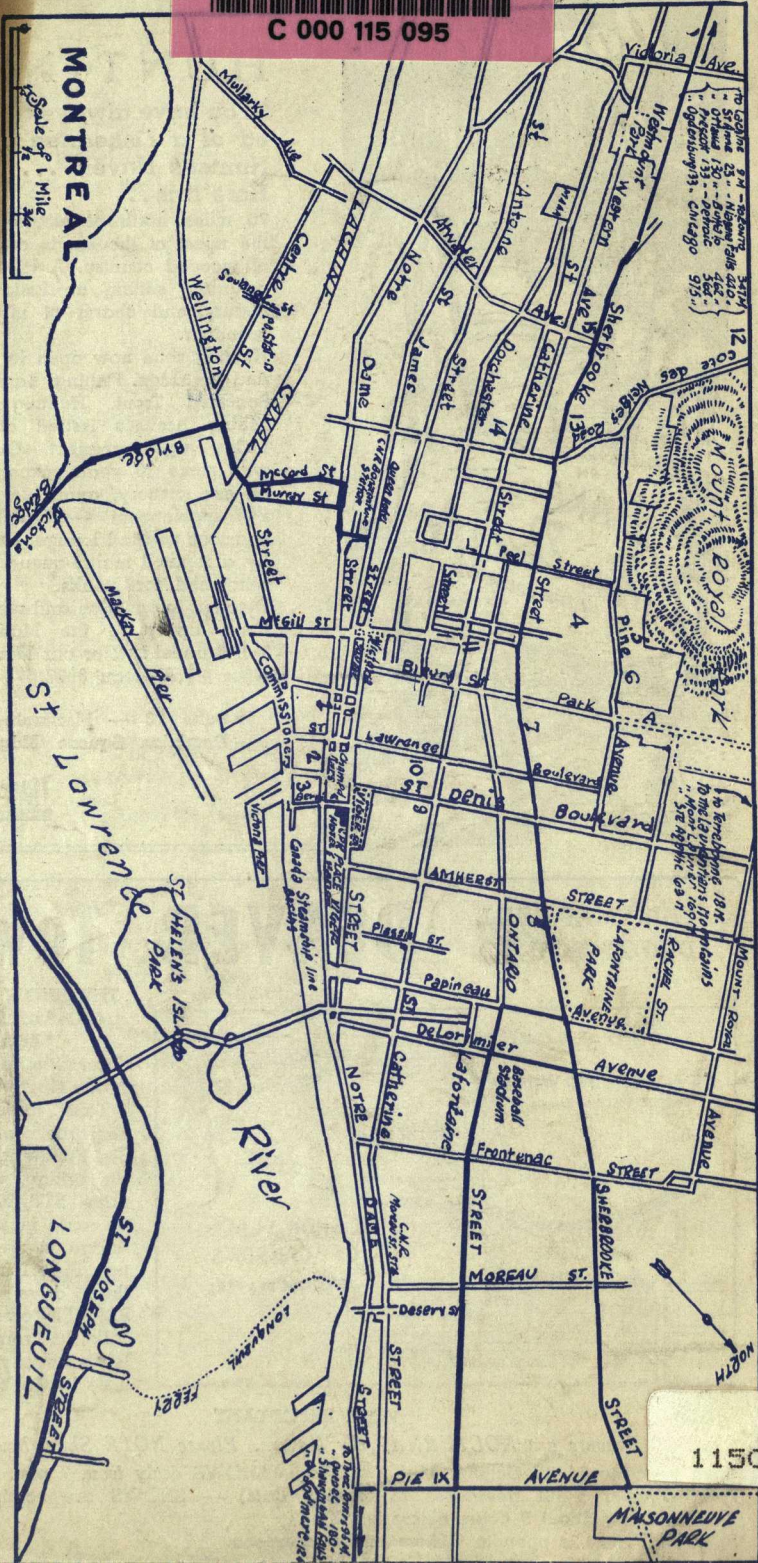
From May the 24 till October 1 — Continuous SHOWS daily from 7 p.m. till 9.30 p.m.
From October 1 till November 15 (closing date) — SHOWS are continuous daily, starting about 3 hours before DUSK.

BEAVER Towne is open to visitors in the afternoon.

BNQ



C 000 115 095



MONTREAL

Scale of 1 Mile
1/2 1 3/4

INDEX TO MAP

1. Place d'Armes, Notre Dame Cathedral, Seminary of St. Sulpice.
2. Chateau de Ramezay.
3. Jacques Cartier Square, Bonsecours Market and Church.
4. McGill University.
5. Royal Victoria Hospital.
6. McGill Stadium.
7. Hotel Dieu Hospital.
8. Civic Library.
9. University of Montreal.
10. Montreal General Hospital.
11. Christ Church Cathedral.
12. St. Joseph's Shrine.
13. Grand Seminary.
14. Grey Nunnery.
15. Convent of Congregation of Notre Dame.

115095



MARCONNEUVE PARK