

MONTREAL

Modern
Progressive



Where the Indian village of Hochelaga nestled beside Mount Royal before Columbus found the New World, graceful modern structures now dot Montreal's impressive skyline.

Come Abroad to Cosmopolitan MONTREAL

A Foreign Tour
without crossing the
Seas



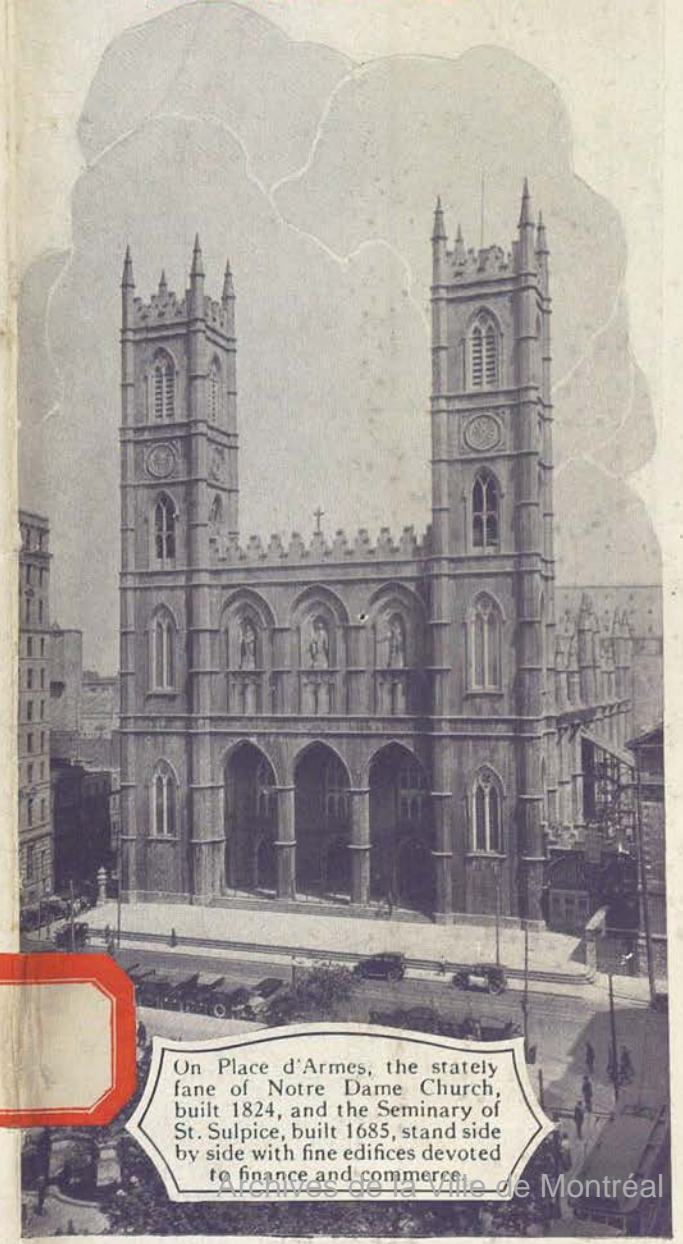
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MONTREAL

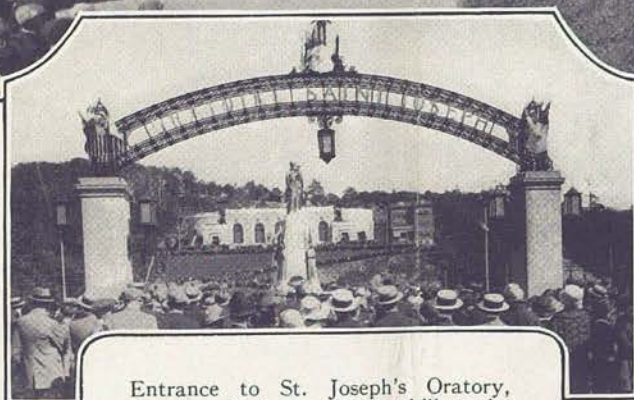
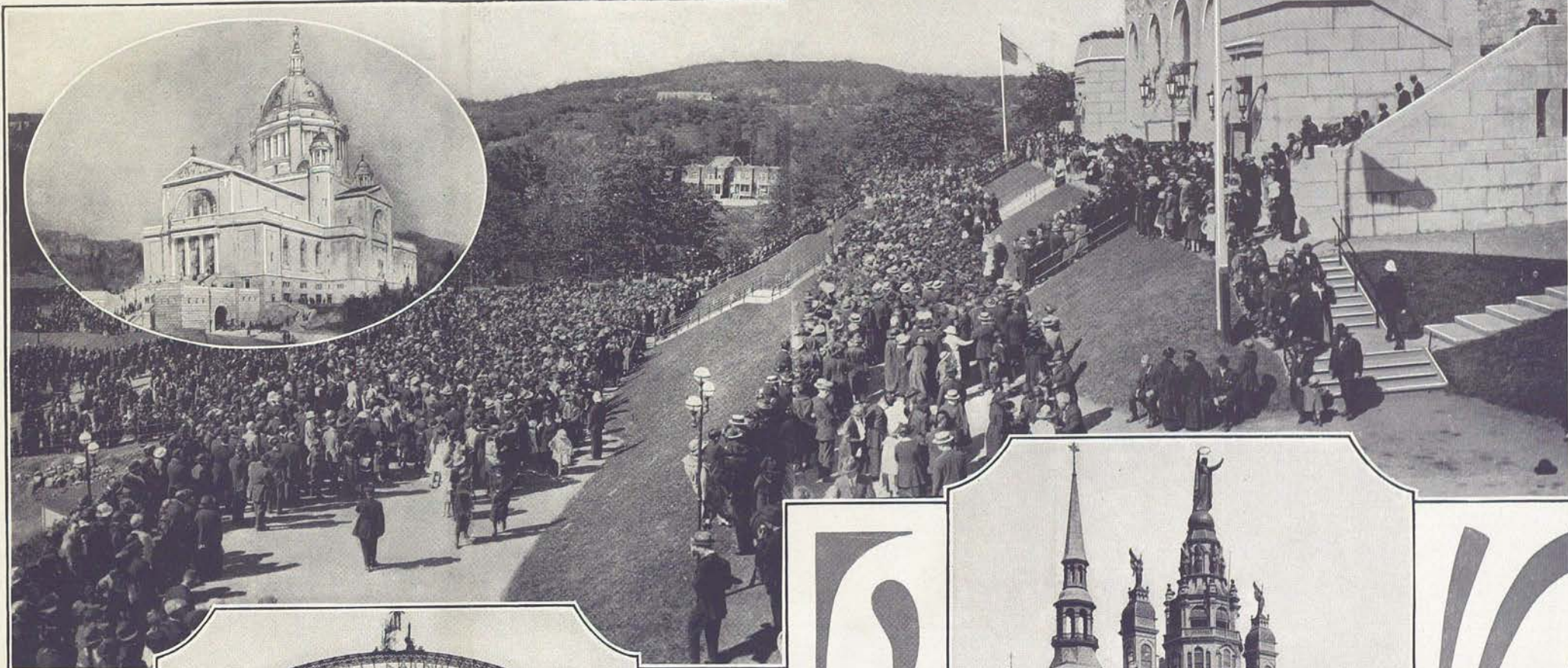
Historic
Romantic



On Place d'Armes, the stately fane of Notre Dame Church, built 1824, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, built 1685, stand side by side with fine edifices devoted to finance and commerce.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORATORY, COTE DES NEIGES, MONTREAL

Famous throughout North America for the remarkable cures wrought through the prayers of Brother André, "Miracle Man of Montreal." Here pilgrimages numbering thousands of suppliants come daily from all parts of Canada and the United States. The Crypt, seen on hill at right, is now being surmounted by a magnificent Basilica (shown in inset), made possible by thank-offerings from grateful beneficiaries of the Shrine of St. Joseph.



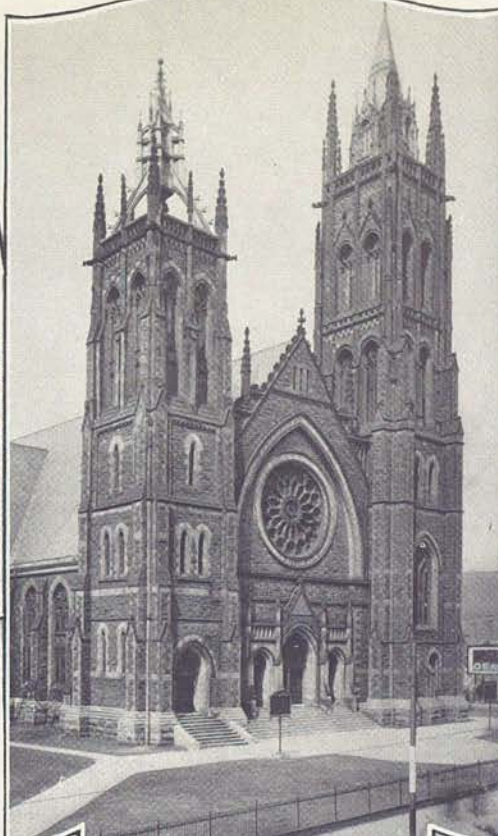
Entrance to St. Joseph's Oratory, showing pilgrims ascending hill to the Crypt. Brother André's residence in smaller building at right.



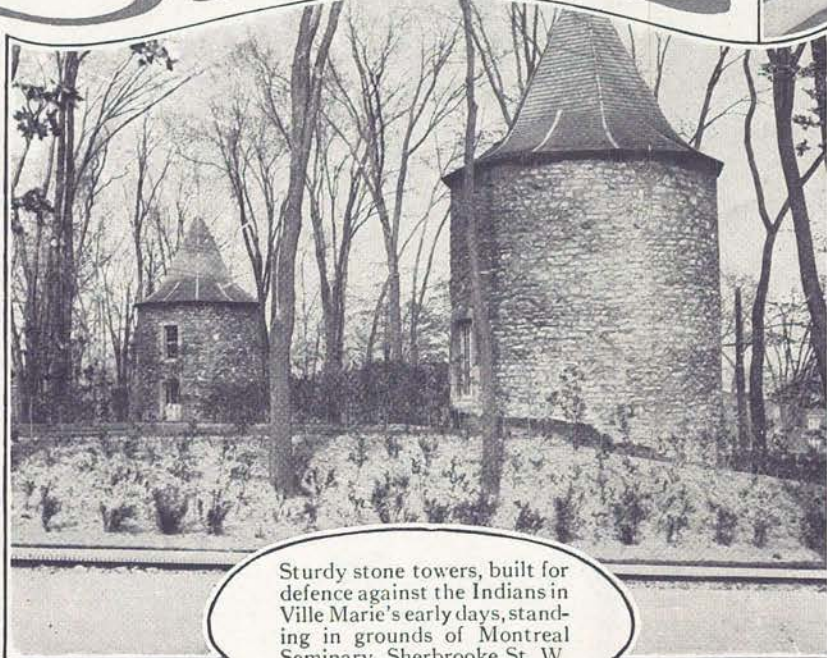
Bonscours, the sailors' church, built in 1771 on the site of first church erected in 1657. Dozens of tiny ships holding votive lamps, given in recognition of answered prayers for rescue at sea, decorate the church's interior



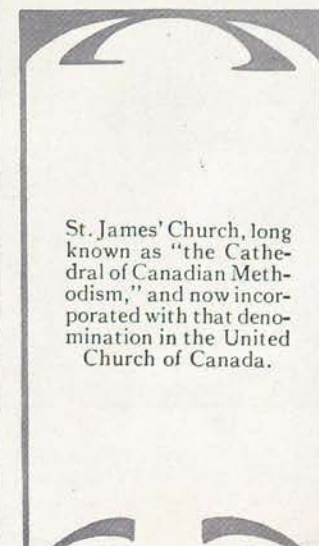
The Court House, one of the most massive and splendid of Montreal's architectural ornaments, was outgrown by the city's legal business and is now faced by a handsome annex also housing the Provincial Government Offices.



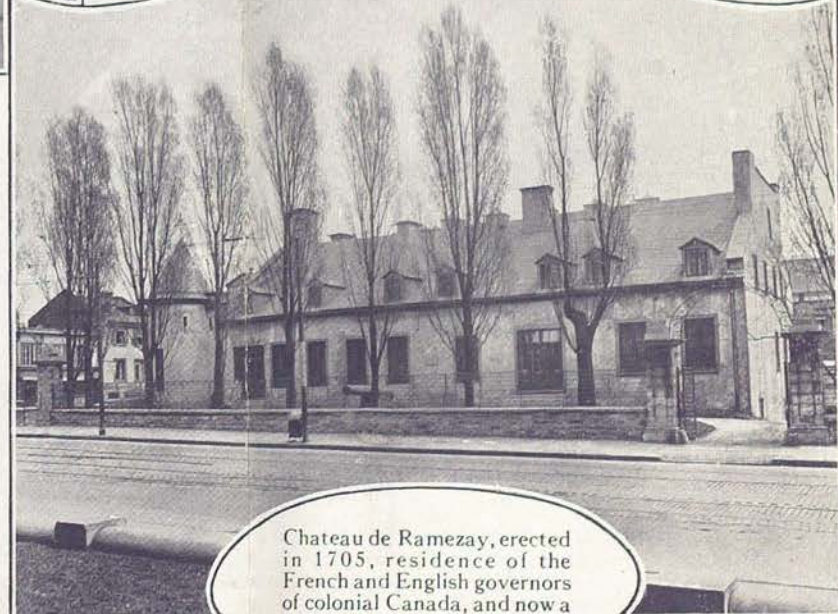
Dominion Square and Basilica of St. James, a replica on a reduced scale of St. Peter's at Rome. At right — Aerial view of Square and Basilica.



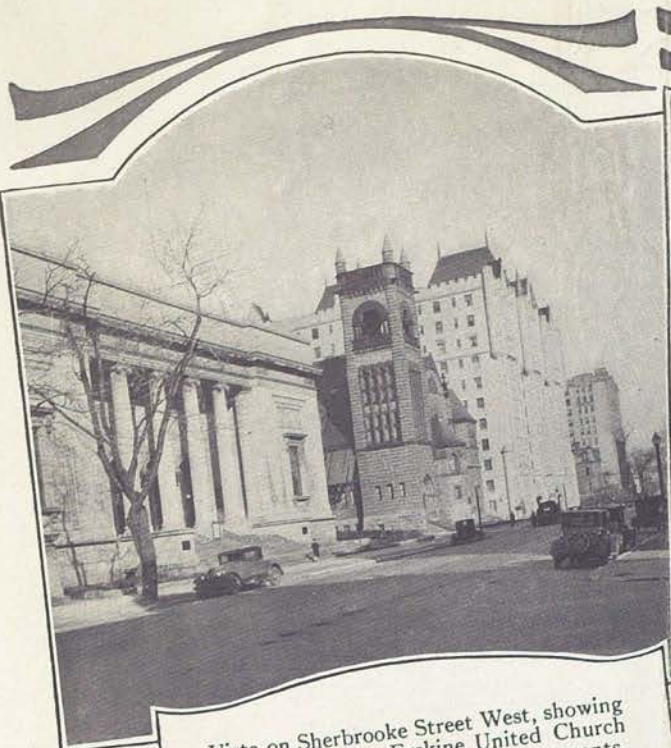
Sturdy stone towers, built for defence against the Indians in Ville Marie's early days, standing in grounds of Montreal Seminary, Sherbrooke St. W.



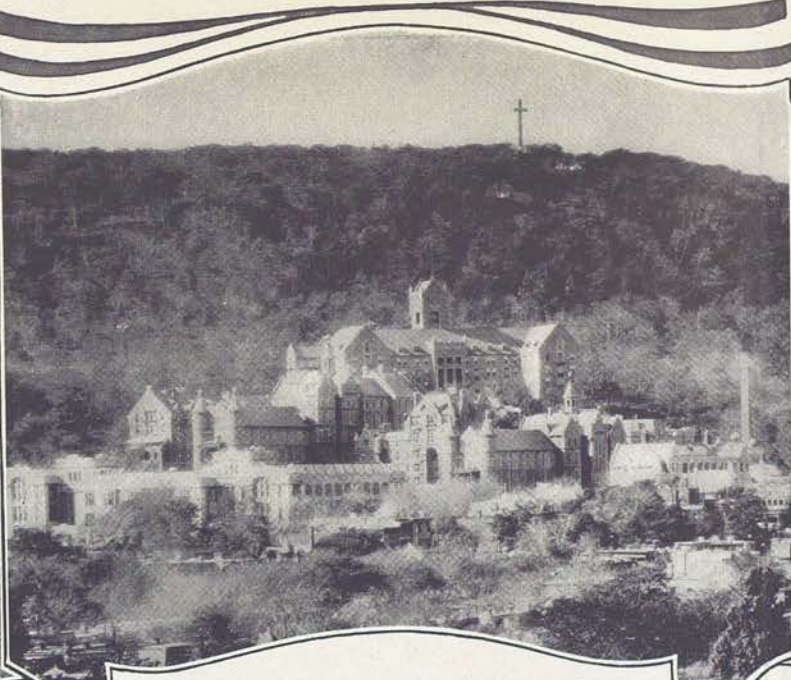
St. James' Church, long known as "the Cathedral of Canadian Methodism," and now incorporated with that denomination in the United Church of Canada.



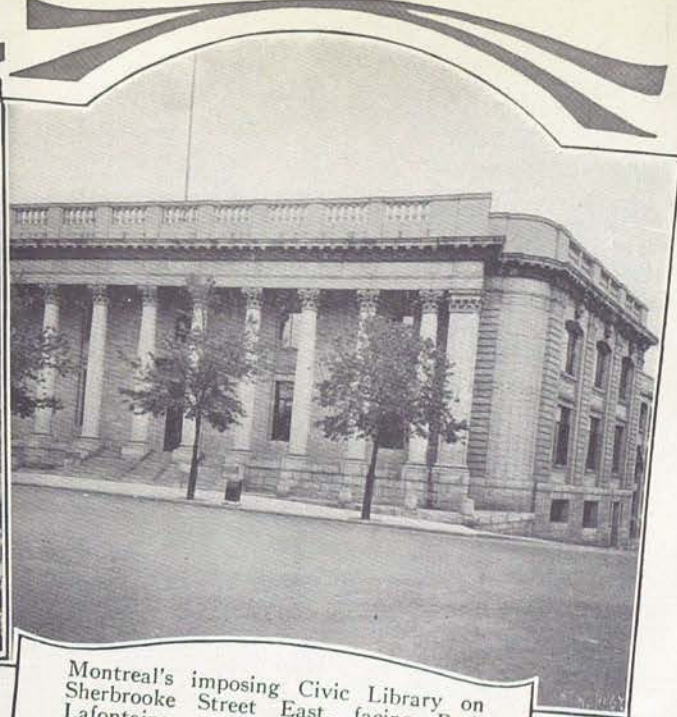
Chateau de Ramezay, erected in 1705, residence of the French and English governors of colonial Canada, and now a museum.



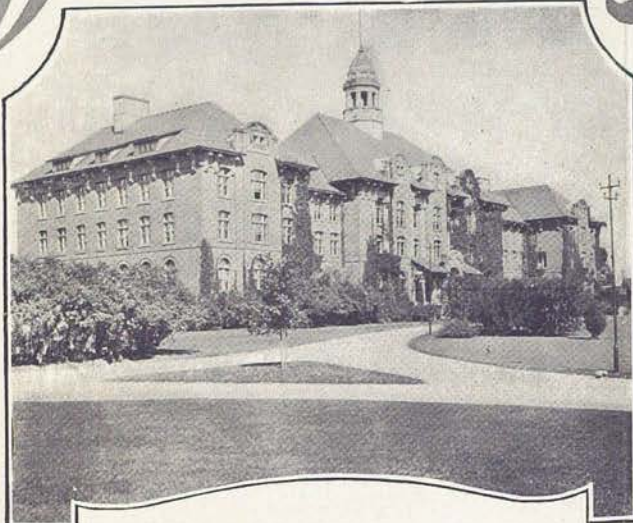
Vista on Sherbrooke Street West, showing the Art Gallery, Erskine United Church and the Chateau and Acadia Apartments.



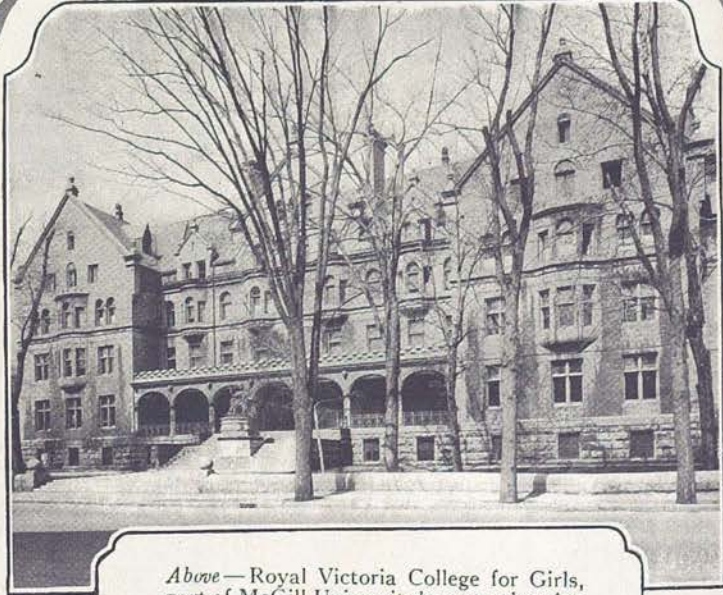
The tree-clad slopes of Mount Royal make a picturesque background for Royal Victoria Hospital, Pine Avenue West, with its striking mediaeval architecture.



Montreal's imposing Civic Library on Sherbrooke Street East, facing Park Lafontaine, contains many rare volumes and a Golden Book signed by world-famous visitors.



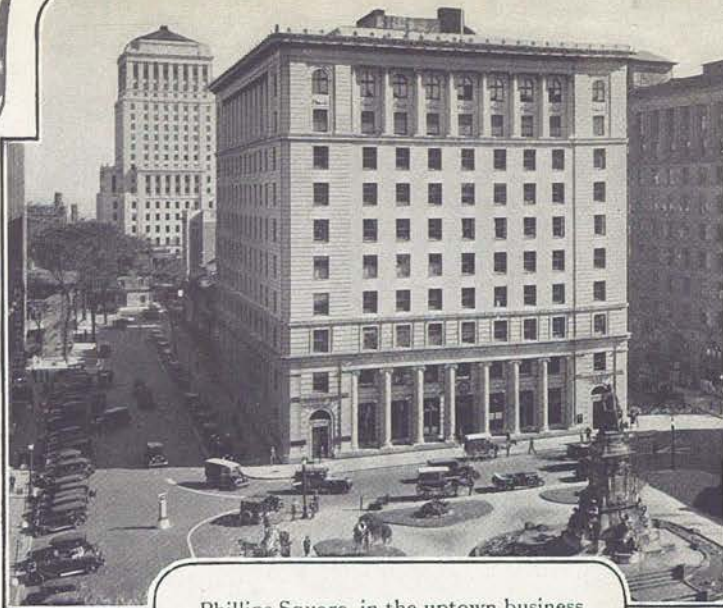
Affiliated with McGill—Macdonald College of Agriculture at Ste Anne de Bellevue, founded and endowed by the late Sir William Macdonald.



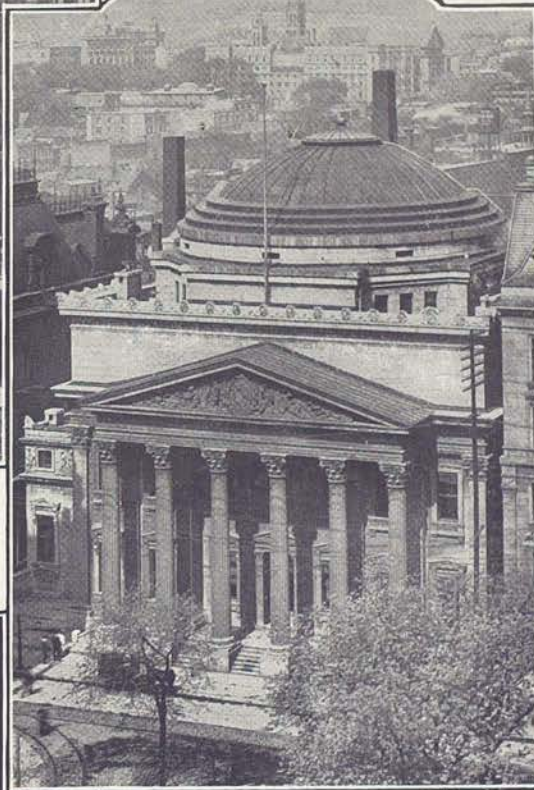
Above—Royal Victoria College for Girls, part of McGill University's comprehensive facilities for higher education.



Arts Building of McGill University. The founder, James McGill, is buried under a small monument before the portico.

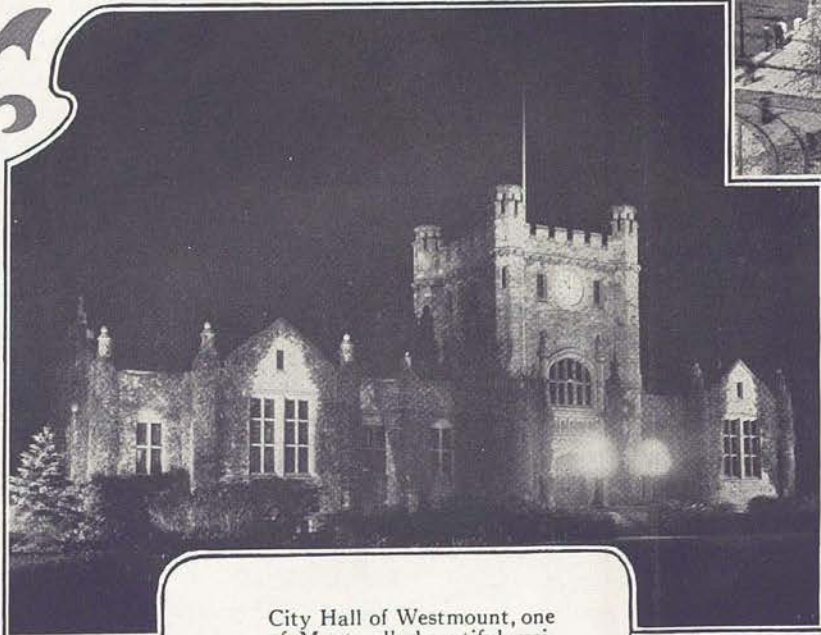


Phillips Square, in the uptown business district. Statue of King Edward VII in right foreground, Canada Cement Building in centre, Bell Telephone Building in left background.



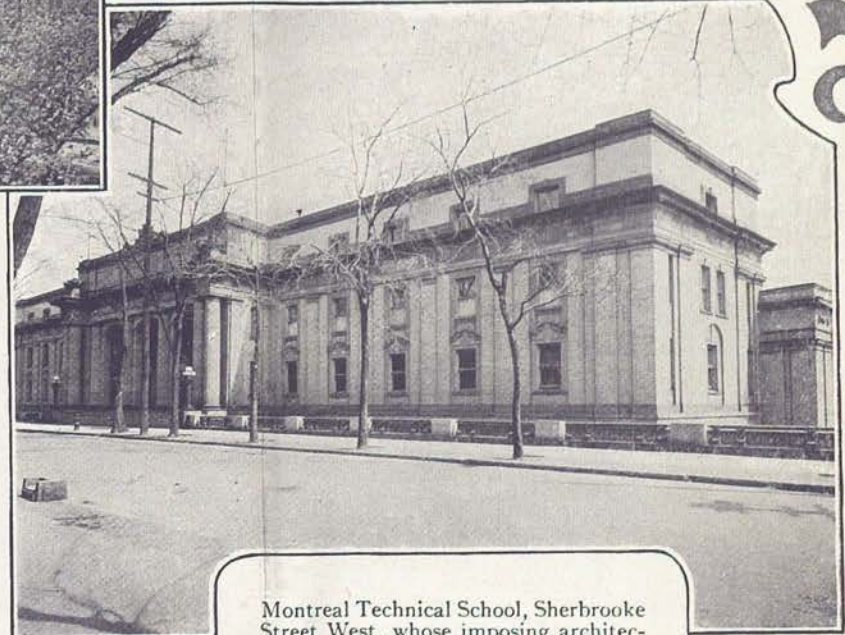
Montreal City Hall, modelled after the Hotel de Ville of Paris, built over 70 years ago, and re-built after fire of 1922.

At right—Aerial view of Champ de Mars.

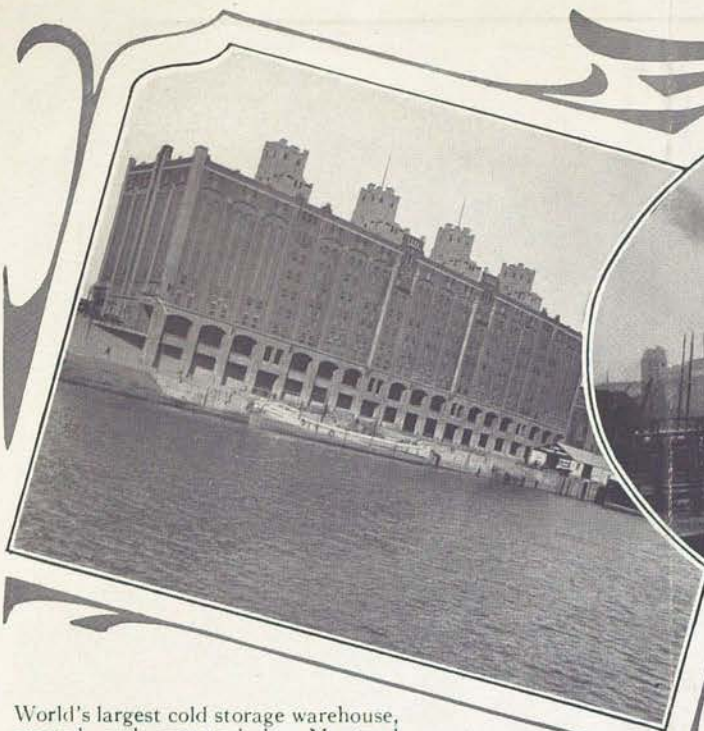


City Hall of Westmount, one of Montreal's beautiful residential suburbs.

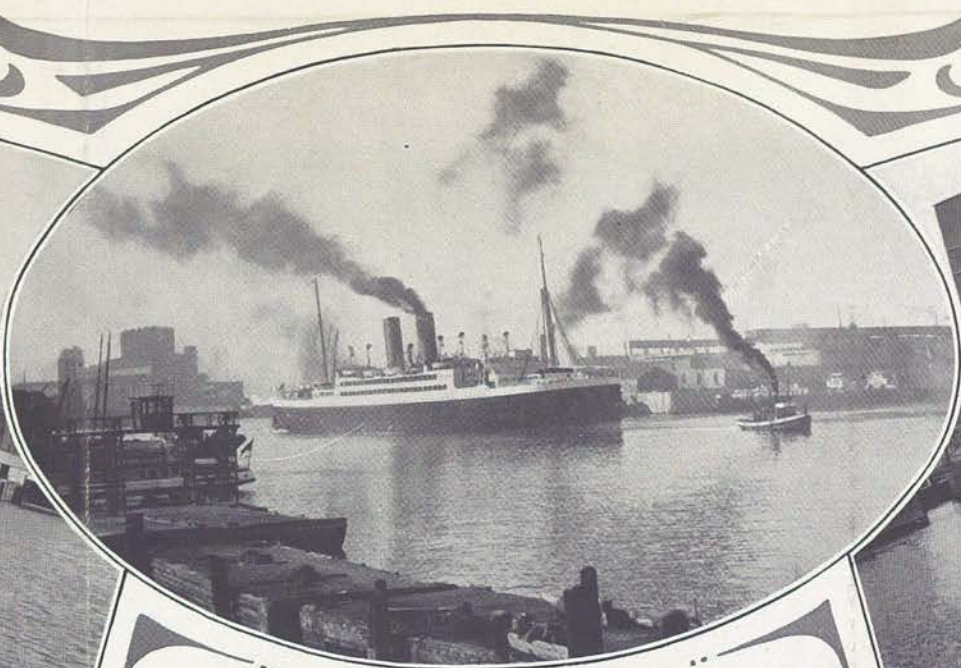
Canada's financial heart—The head office of the Bank of Montreal, founded in 1817, and one of the strongest monetary institutions in the British Empire. The Uptown district in background.



Montreal Technical School, Sherbrooke Street West, whose imposing architecture is matched by the completeness of its educational equipment.



World's largest cold storage warehouse, erected and operated by Montreal Harbour Commission.



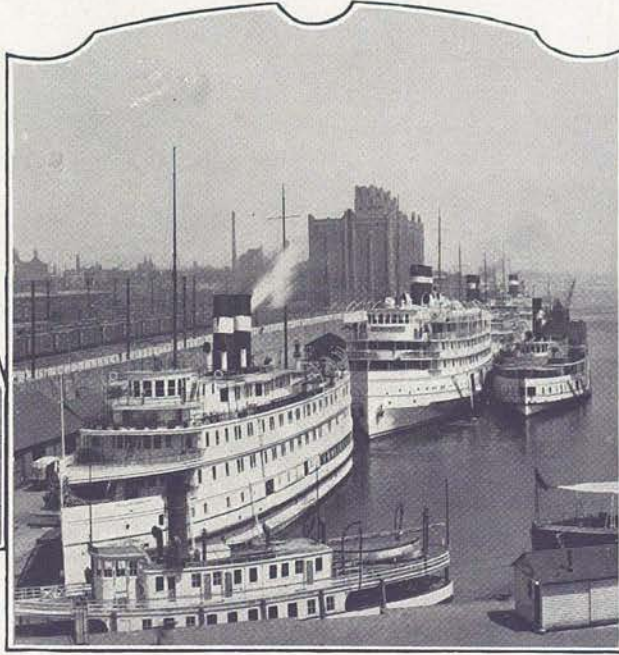
Montreal, 1,000 miles inland, is among the world's greatest seaports, with 200 passenger and 1,000 freight sailings annually.



Portion of elevator system which makes Montreal the world's greatest wheat shipping port.



Huge Atlantic liners berth with ease beside the magnificent piers of Montreal's fifteen-mile harbour front.



The shipping of the Atlantic and the Great Lakes and the railway traffic of half a continent converge upon Montreal.



River vessel of Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, shooting Lachine Rapids on trip from Upper Lakes to Saguenay River.



Montreal Harbour Bridge, over two miles long and costing \$20,000,000, connecting Montreal Island with the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River. Its main span, 162 feet above harbour level, allows full clearance for lake, river and ocean shipping.



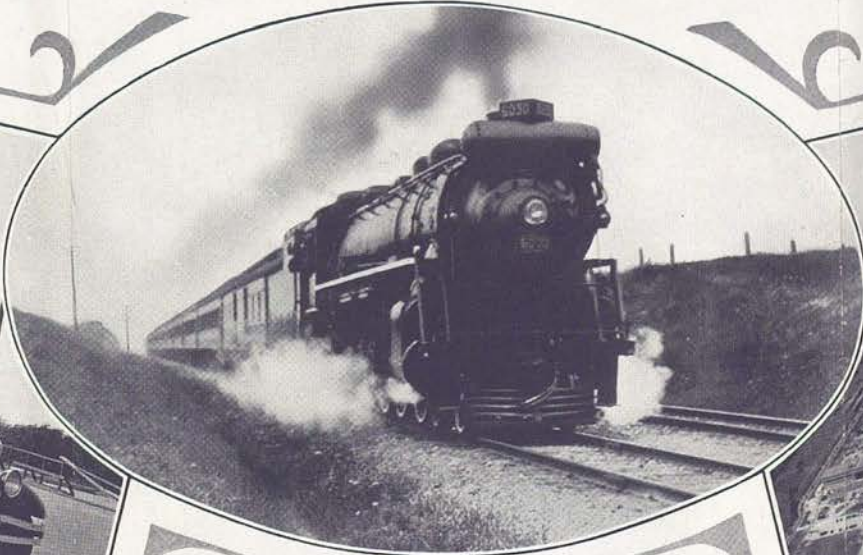
The Dominion, stellar train of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is fastest trans-continental express in North America. This train crosses Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, 2,886 miles, in 89 hours, westbound, and 92 hours, 45 minutes, eastbound. C.P.R. tracks and steamships combined girdle two-thirds of the globe.



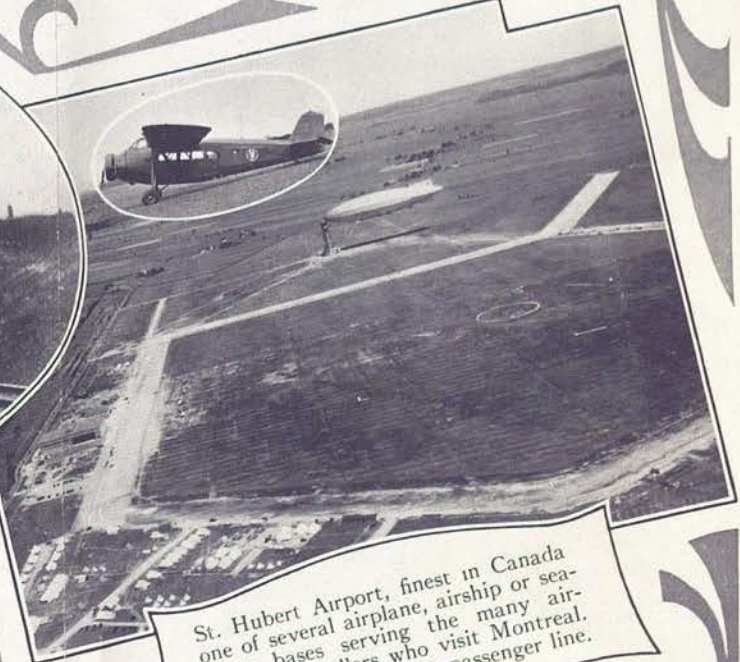
One of the twin Taschereau and Gali-peault Bridges, connecting Montreal Island with Ile Perrot and the Quebec-Ontario mainland at Vaudreuil.



All important inter-state and interprovincial motor coach lines have Montreal connections. Local routes enable visitors to cover most interesting portions of Quebec Province speedily and comfortably.



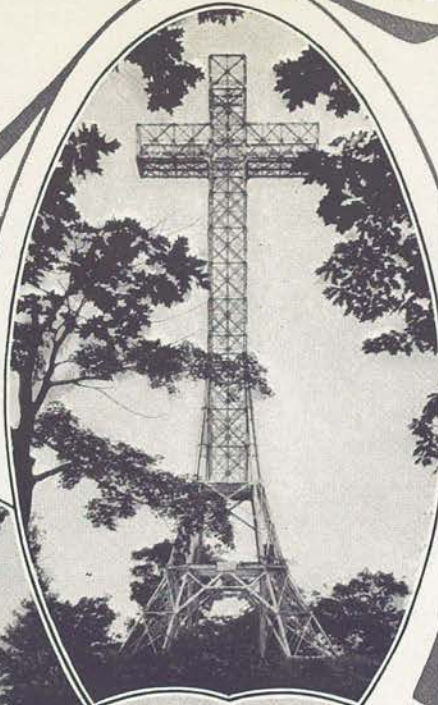
International Limited, crack all-steel train of the Canadian National Railways, operating daily between Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago. This is the world's fastest long-distance train, traversing 334 miles in 360 minutes. C.N.R. mileage of 23,400 is the largest operated under a single management anywhere in the world.



St. Hubert Airport, finest in Canada one of several airplane, airship or seaplane bases serving the many air-minded travellers who visit Montreal. Inset—Plane of regular passenger line.



At left—
Westmount's noble memorial to its heroic dead in the Great War recalls brave deeds



At left—
Illuminated Cross erected on Mount Royal by St. Jean Baptiste Society, 110 feet high, and a landmark visible for miles in all directions by day or night.



Above—
Monument on Fletcher's Field, at the base of Mount Royal, immortalizing Sir George Etienne Cartier, who brought French Canada into Confederation in 1867.



The statue of Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, stands on Place d'Armes near the spot where he slew the chief of an invading band of Iroquois.

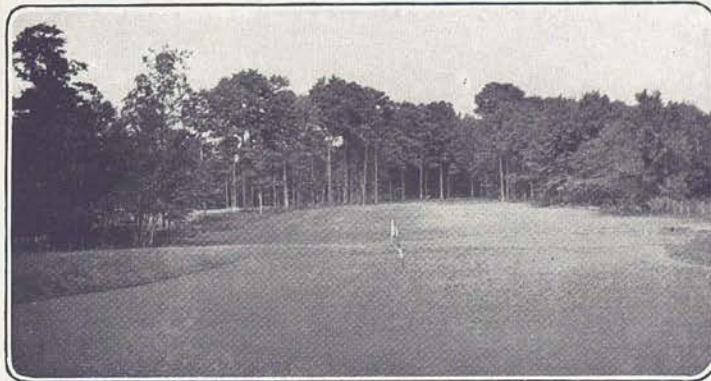
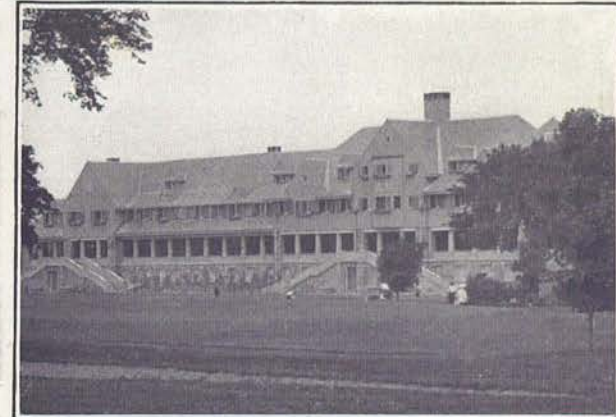
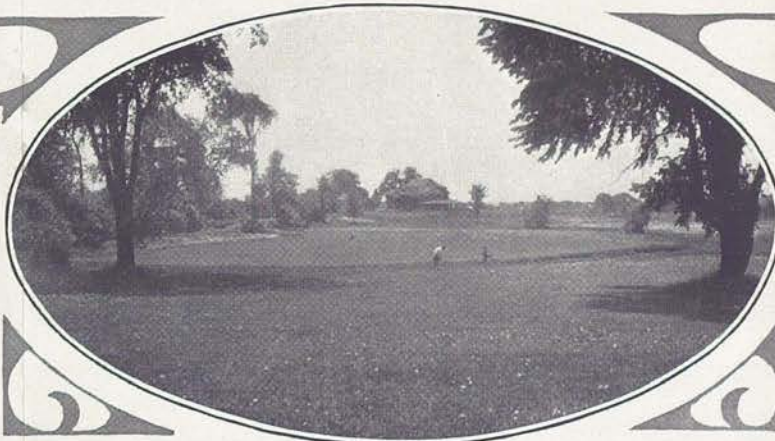
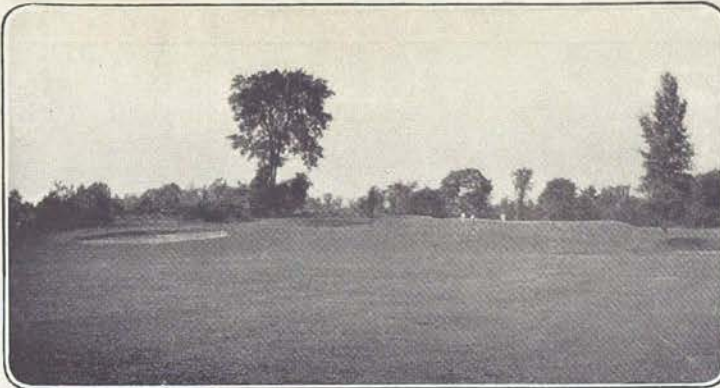


South African War Memorial—Trooper of Strathcona Horse, in Dominion Square.

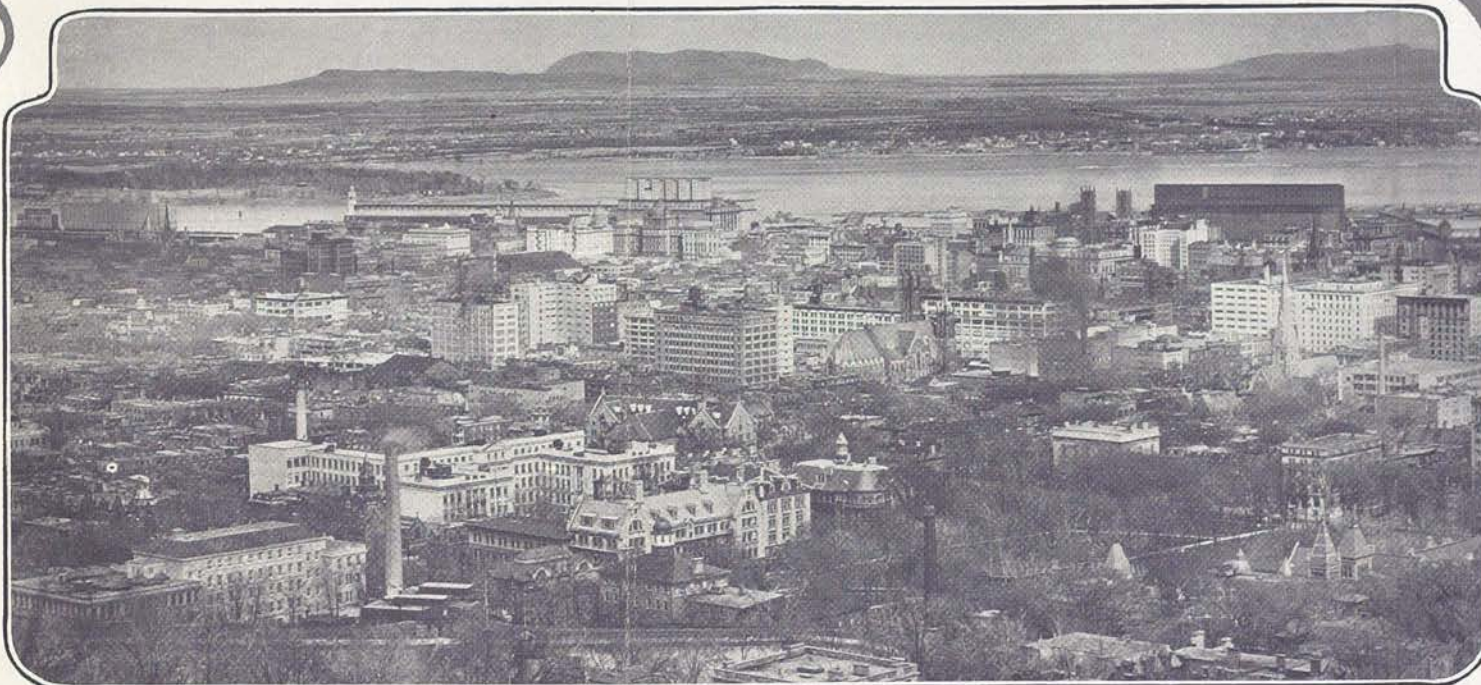
Above—
To the glorious memory of Adam Dollard and his 15 young companions, who, though dying to a man, turned back 500 attacking Indians and saved the infant settlement which became Montreal of to-day.

At right—
"Edward the Peacemaker," Montreal's enduring tribute to King Edward VII., in Phillips Square.

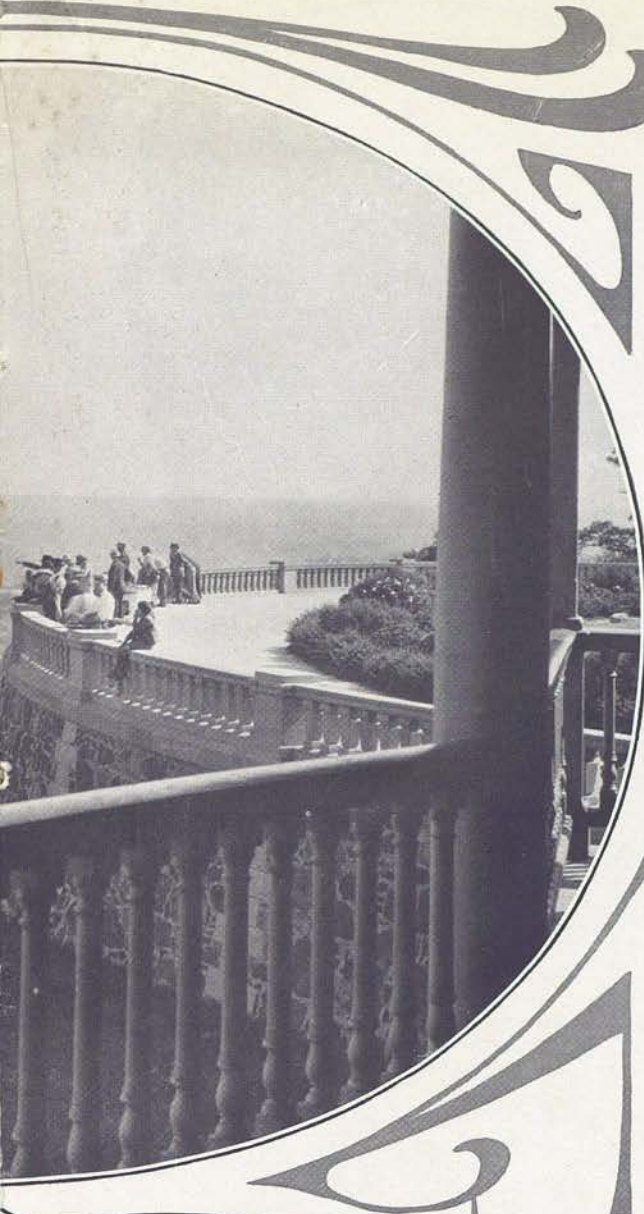




A score of splendid golf courses on or close to the Island of Montreal permit devotees of the Royal and Ancient Game to exercise their skill amidst surroundings of scenic loveliness, while luxurious clubhouses minister to their comfort and material wants.



THE Lookout in Mount Royal Park is an excellent place to view the magnificent panorama of city and distant mountains which compose the picture. The upper illustration represents views as seen by the south-east portion of city, with new Harbor, business, educational, hotel and theatrical structures. The lower right picture is an aerial photograph showing the south-east portion of the city. From the summit of the mountain, near the Lookout, the view of the Adirondack range in Quebec, the Adirondacks in New York and the hills of Ontario, representing a distance of about 100 miles, is visible.



an unexcelled vantage point from which
 city, river, lake, villages, farm-lands and
 ure of Montreal and its setting. Three of
 a spectator on the Lookout. Upper left,
 our Bridge, lower left, portion of central
 section, upper right, south-west section,
 picture reverses the viewpoint, being from
 east section backed by Mount Royal
 lookout, glimpses are caught of the Lauren-
 York State, the Green Mountains of Vermont,
 representing a radius of vision
 00 miles.



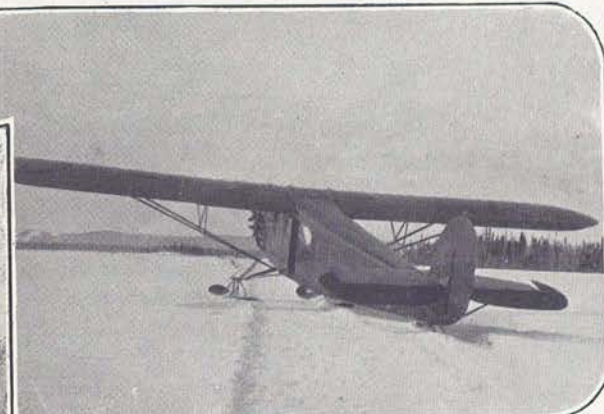
Ski-jumping contests in Montreal bring world-famous exponents of the sport to contend with local champions.



The two ski-ing pictures show Anthony A. Maurer, the Swiss champion, in action.



Young and old alike take joy in Montreal's healthful winter pleasures.



Montreal, with six airports, leads Canada in air-consciousness. Skids replace wheels for winter flying



Ice-trotting races have many devotees among Montreal residents and visitors.

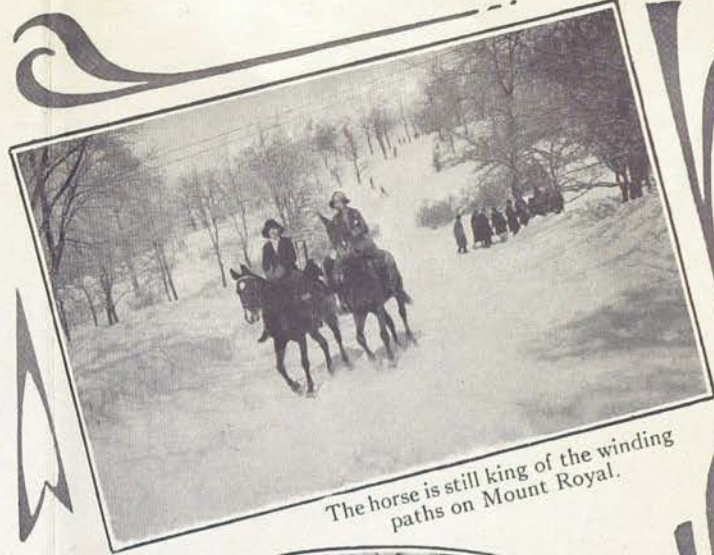
No spot in Montreal is more familiar to visitors than Dominion Square, and the photographer has caught with rare fidelity the spirit of winter. The low sleighs are a picturesque feature, and are a favorite means of reaching the top of Mount Royal, motor vehicles being excluded from the park roads.



The roarin' game of Auld Scotia is played nightly by hundreds of enthusiastic curlers.



Junior takes Mother and Dad skiing on Fletcher's Field



The horse is still king of the winding paths on Mount Royal.



Sleighriders, skiers and walkers share winter joys on Mount Royal.



From indoor luxury to out-door pleasure is a short trip by sleigh, motor or train.



Championships are contested and records made at Cote des Neiges ski jumps.



Above—Cote des Neiges Road entrance to Mount Royal Park. Centre—Park Tobogganing Club's slide on Mount Royal, where the speed mania may be indulged with absolute safety.



Many Montreal girls are adepts at hockey, Canada's national winter game.

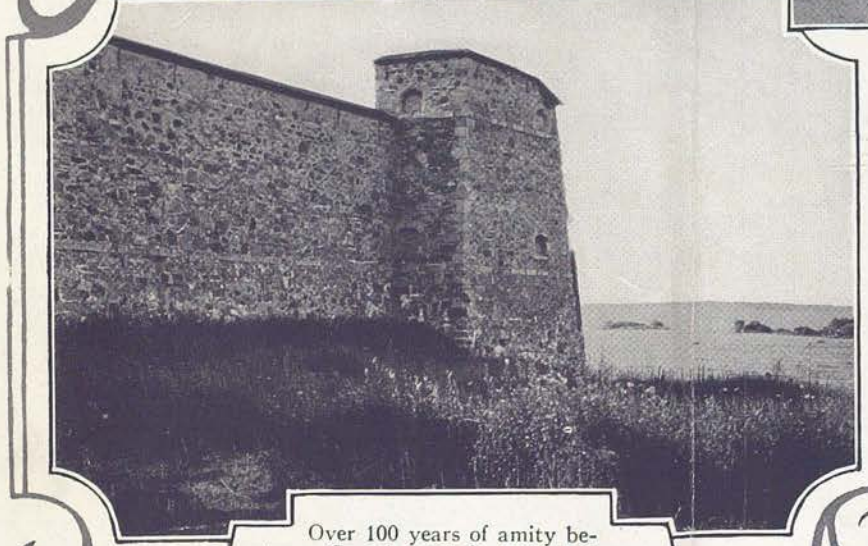
Archives de la Ville de Montréal



LaSalle's windmill at Lachine near Montreal, sold by him to secure funds for his discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley in 1673.



The ravages of time, war and the encroaching river have left their marks on the hoary walls of Chambly Fort.

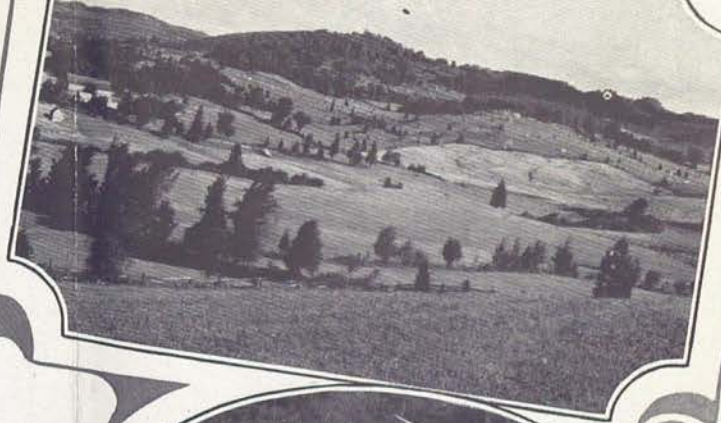
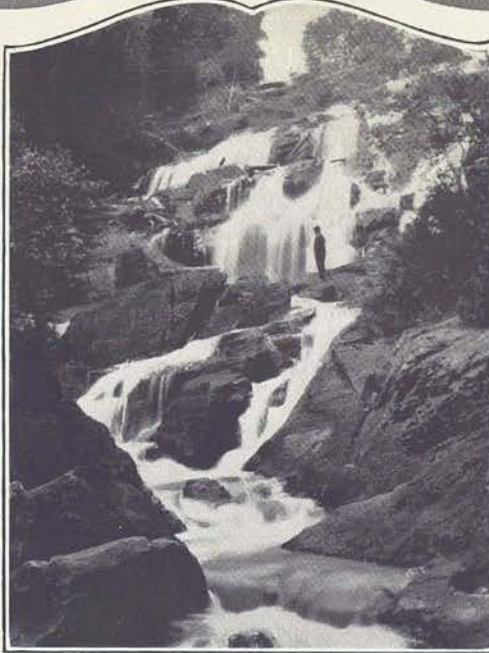


Over 100 years of amity between Canada and the United States have passed since cannon battered at old Chambly's towers.

Gateway of old fort at Chambly, on the Richelieu River, 14 miles from Montreal. Built in 1710 on the site of an earlier fort, it has been fought for, taken and re-taken many times, being held in turn by French, British, United States and Canadian forces. In the military cemetery one hundred yards from its walls rest soldiers of General John Thomas' American army of 1776. A monument to their memory was erected there by the D.A.R.



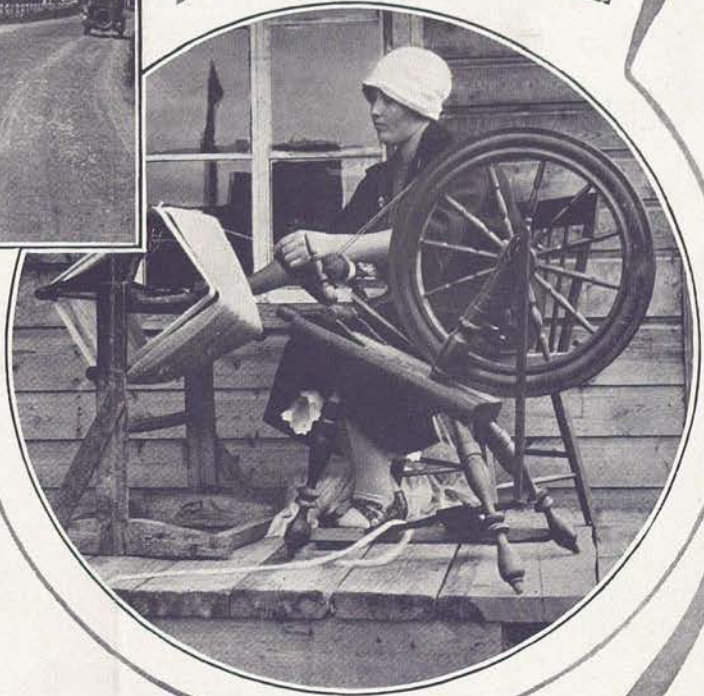
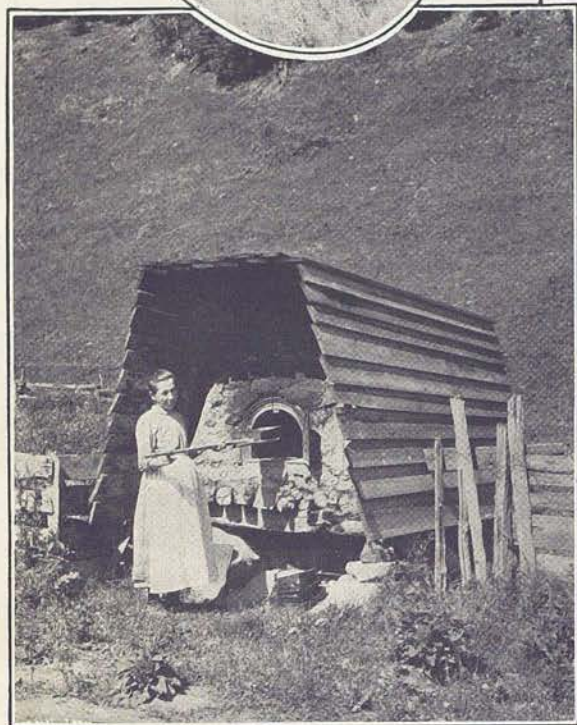
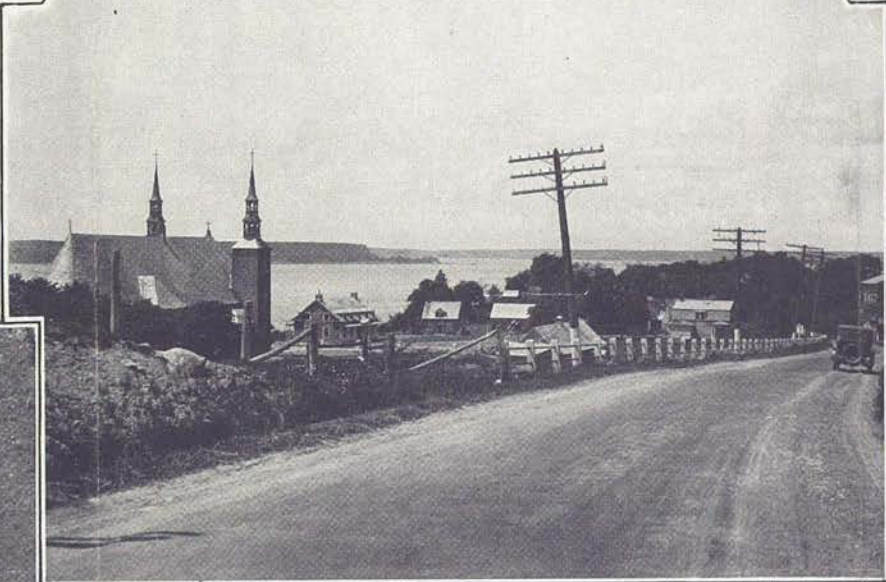
Moated Fort Lennox, Ile aux Noix, Richelieu River, just north of U.S. boundary and an interesting side-trip from the Montreal-New York Highway.



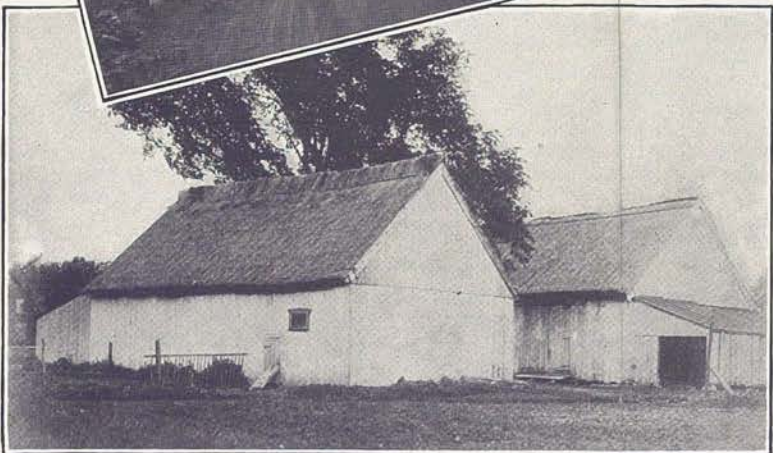
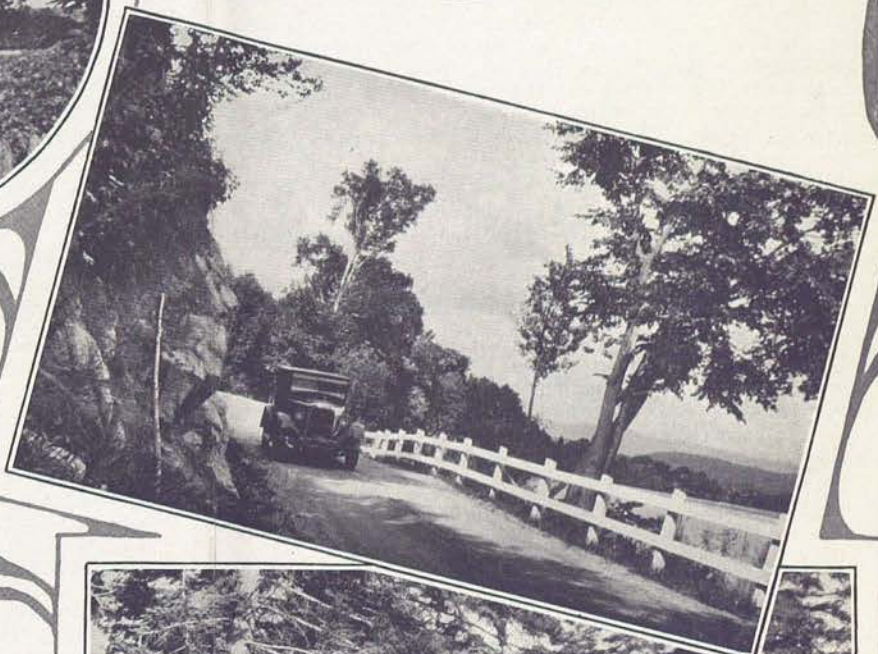
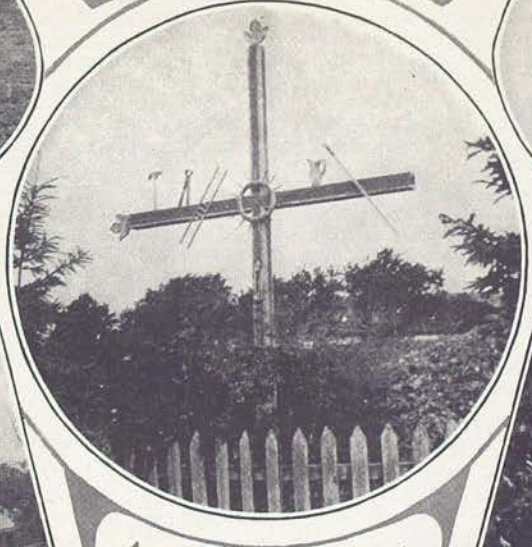
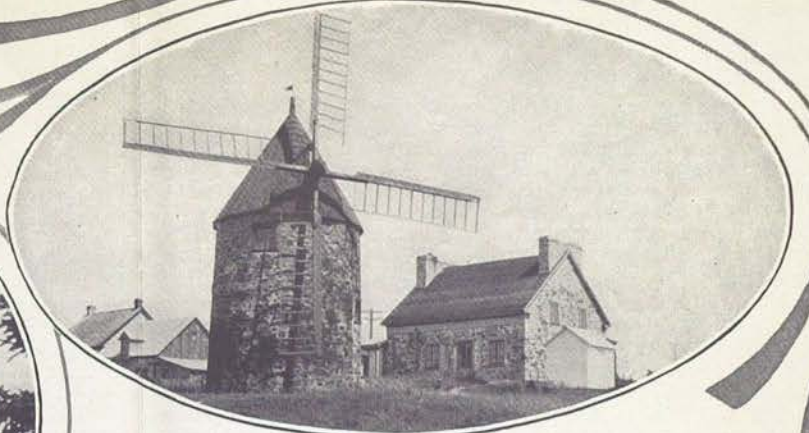
*N*ORTH of and paralleling the St. Lawrence Valley for 1,000 miles, from Labrador to the Ottawa River, lie the Laurentian Mountains, earth's oldest geological formation. Here lakes and streams teem with fish, wooded heights and valleys shelter wild game, virgin forests yield material for pulp and paper manufacturing, and great rivers are a source of illimitable electric power.



*T*HE Laurentian region north of Montreal, from which the foothills are visible, is rich in scenic beauties, recreational opportunities, and sportsmen's delights. Readily accessible by rail or highway, numerous hotels, sports clubs, camps and summer cottages provide accommodation for holiday-makers.



NOWHERE in America outside of the Province of Quebec does the traveller encounter scenes so perfectly preserving the spirit and customs of the Old World from which came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the forebears of the French-Canadian habitants of to-day. Upper left—One of the innumerable wayside shrines that dot the highways. Lower left—Bake oven beside the road. Centre—Village on the Montreal-Quebec Highway. Upper right—Calvary at Huberdeau, in the Laurentians. Lower right—Spinning, one of the handicrafts for which Quebec is famous.



AS the motorist traverses the Province of Quebec over the most modern of highways, vistas of superb natural beauty alternate with glimpses of quaint survivals in human activities. Upper left—Oxen drawing a farm machine. Lower left—A thatched barn. Above—A way-side shrine. Upper right—Windmill still in use near Verchères. Centre left, centre right and lower right—Typical highway scenes.



Motor Vehicle Law

(PROVINCE OF QUEBEC)

Lights. Two white in front, one red in rear, from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

The operator or chauffeur of any motor vehicle shall not make use of any acetylene, electric or other headlight within the lighted boundaries of any city, town or village unless such light be so lowered, operated or provided with such a device so operated as not to dazzle or blind any other driver either of a motor vehicle or other vehicle, or the operator of any motor vehicle or any pedestrian on the streets or highways, or make it in any way unsafe or difficult for any such driver, operator or pedestrian to ride, drive or walk on such streets or highways.

Non-Residents. Non-residents having no regular place of abode or place of business in this Province exempt, both as regards registration of car or operating license fees, for three calendar months, provided car is registered in home State or Province, and like exemption is granted motorists of the Province of Quebec.

Speed. Reasonable and proper, not exceeding in any event 20 miles an hour within a city, town or village, and 30 miles an hour elsewhere; 8 miles an hour on bridges, steep descents, sharp turns and intersections.

Street Cars. Illegal to pass to the left of street cars, unless on a single track line where the position of the track makes it impossible to do otherwise. Motor vehicles must not pass standing street cars while passengers are getting on or off.

Keep to the Right. All motor vehicles wherever possible must keep to the right side of the road.

Right of Way. Vehicle on right has right-of-way at intersections.

Railway Crossings. All motor vehicles must come to a full stop at railway crossings unprotected by gates, watchman or automatic signal device.

Immigration Regulations

CANADA. Bona-fide citizens of the United States require no passports in entering Canada, but should be prepared to furnish evidence of identity. Cards showing membership in recognized motor clubs or associations are usually accepted for this purpose.

Foreign-born citizens and alien residents of the United States should carry credentials establishing their legal residence there.

UNITED STATES. Tourists returning from Canada to the United States should be careful to have proofs of American citizenship or right to residence in that country, as otherwise they may be denied re-entrance temporarily or even permanently.

Canadian Customs Regulations

Governing Motor Vehicles

FOR a period of sixty days a motorist who is a resident of the United States may bring his car into Canada, FOR TOURING PURPOSES ONLY, and return to the United States either by port of entry or by any other port, without having to file a bond with the Canadian Customs Officials. All that is required is that he fill out at the Customs Office at the border on entering Canada a form in which particulars are given respecting his car. This form is made out in duplicate, a copy being retained by the Customs Officer, and one by the motorist, which is to be surrendered to the Customs Officer at the port of exit on leaving Canada.

At the expiry of the sixty-day period, an extension of thirty days to the original sixty-day permit may be secured on application to the nearest Collector of Canadian Customs.

No extension of a free entry touring permit will be made beyond the ninety-day period, but a tourist desiring to keep his car in Canada for a longer time may do so on proving his status as a tourist and furnishing a bond for double the amount of duty to which his car is

subject. This entitles him to remain for a further period of six months, at the expiry of which the car must be re-exported or the bond will be forfeited.

There is no restriction on the number of sixty-day permits issued in any one year, provided the car has been taken out of Canada on the expiry of a previous sixty-day permit or thirty-day extension thereto.

Governing Touring Accessories

Rifles and shotguns (but not revolvers or pistols), fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and photographic paraphernalia, already in use by the tourist for his particular needs and in his possession at the time of his arrival in the country, will be admitted without payment of a deposit. It is necessary, however, to list these articles on a special form, called E-29, with other accepted articles of the tourist's equipment, with all details so that they can be identified by the customs within the six months period. The filling out of this form is required only of tourists entering this country by automobile.

Canoes, detached motors, tents and accessories, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., for the personal use of the tourist and not for sale or for hire, will be admitted on condition that a deposit equal to the duty and taxes be made. This deposit is returnable if the articles are exported and identified at the port of entry or at a principal port within six months. It is, moreover, provided that these articles must be shown and their identity sworn to before a Canadian Customs officer at a port of entry or before a justice of the peace in a district outside of Canada.

No deposit required on dogs accompanying tourists.

U.S. Customs Regulations

The law requires that every person entering the United States shall make a declaration and entry of personal baggage. The senior member of a family present as a passenger may, however, declare for the entire family.

Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles acquired abroad in their baggage or on their persons, whether by purchase, by gift or otherwise, and whether dutiable or free of duty. Exemption, however, will be allowed by Customs Officers of articles aggregating not over \$100 in value, if suitable for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, and whether intended for the personal use of the passengers or as gifts or presents to others, provided the articles are not bought on commission for another person nor intended for sale. Articles so exempt from duty must, nevertheless, be declared.

Passengers must not deduct \$100 exemption in making out their declarations. Such deductions will be made by Customs Officers.

Each passenger over 18 years of age may bring in free of duty 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes, or smoking tobacco not exceeding 3 pounds, if for the bona-fide use of such passenger. These articles must be declared, but will be passed free by Customs Officers in addition to the \$100 exemption.

The offering of gratuities or bribes to Customs Officers is a violation of law.

All articles acquired abroad should be packed whenever possible in one receptacle. This will save trouble and inconvenience at time of examination.

U.S. Customs Officers are located at Windsor and Bonaventure Stations. Baggage not examined at these points will be forwarded to destination, if such is a bond port, for examination. If destination is not a bond port, inspection will be made at the frontier.

Montreal on Daylight Saving, May 1 to Sept. 25, 1932.

McGill University Museums

McCord National Museum, Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets.
Library Museum, McTavish Street.
Peter Redpath Museum, McGill Campus.
Ethnological Museum, 3640 University Street.

Golf for Visitors

BELOW is given a list of golf courses on or adjacent to the Island of Montreal upon which playing privileges may be secured by visitors. At most of these courses letters or cards of introduction are necessary, which the visitor should secure from his home club, his hotel or some local member. Green fees, ranging from 50 cents to \$2.00, may be ascertained on application to the various clubs.

	Holes	Yards
Beaconsfield Golf Club, Beaconsfield.....	18	6221
Beaurepaire Golf Club, Beaurepaire.....	9	2700
Chambly Basin Golf and Country Club, Chambly.....	9	3200
Country Club, St. Lambert.....	18	6047
Elmridge Country Club, Dorval.....	9	3360
Forest Hills Golf Club, Lachine.....	18	6000
Hampstead Golf Club, Hampstead.....	9	2700
Islesmere Golf Club, Ste. Dorothee.....	18	6576
Kanawaki Golf Club, Caughnawaga.....	18	6231
Lake St. Louis Country Club, Lachine.....	18	6400
Laval-sur-le-Lac Golf Club, Ste. Dorothee...	18	6350
Marlboro Golf Club, Cartierville.....	{ 9	{ 2700
Montreal Municipal Golf Course, Montreal..	18
Mount Royal Golf Club, Town of Mount Royal.....	18	6620
Rapids View Golf Club, Lower Lachine Road.	18	6200
Rosemere Golf Club, Rosemere.....	9	2700
Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie.....	{ 18	{ 6265
	{ 18	{ 6035
St. Leonard's Golf and Country Club, St. Leonard Road.....	9	3270
Senneville Golf and Country Club, Ste. Anne's	18	6167
Summerlea Golf Club, Lachine.....	{ 18	{ 6350
	{ 9	{ 2850

MONTREAL AIRPORTS

ST. HUBERT, eight miles from centre of city.
BOIS FRANÇ, six miles from centre of city.
VICKERS AIR HARBOUR (Seaplanes only).

TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

Canadian Pacific Railway
Canadian National Railways
Canada Steamship Lines, Limited
Provincial Transport Company (Motor Coaches)

Popular for Conventions

Montreal has come to the fore as a convention centre, and the number of important gatherings of business, fraternal and other bodies is practically doubling with each successive season. Montreal's accessibility from other large cities, its excellent rail, water and highway connections, its large hotels and its distinctive characteristics make it an ideal convention point.

Information for Tourists

Besides "Cosmopolitan Montreal," the Montreal Tourist & Convention Bureau, Inc., has prepared another folder, "Montreal Winter Attractions," which it will forward on application. An official road map issued by the Provincial Department of Highways is also sent on request. The Bureau welcomes enquiries regarding aspects of Montreal not covered in its booklets, customs formalities, fish and game regulations, detailed instructions as to routes, lists of hotels, etc. The Bureau's facilities are at the disposal of prospective tourist and convention officials or delegates.

COSMOPOLITAN MONTREAL

THE metropolis of Canada—its population of one million making it the largest city in Canada and the seventh largest in North America; the chief financial, commercial, industrial and transportation centre of the Dominion; summer terminus of trans-Atlantic passenger and freight traffic, and headquarters of the world's two largest transportation systems, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways—Montreal occupies a unique place among the great cities of the globe, and has in recent years become a veritable Mecca for tourists and convention gatherings.

Like an Old-World City

Montreal's combination of English-speaking and French-speaking citizens, with an alloy of other races, gives it the duality of population and the spirit of cosmopolitanism that make it distinctive among world cities. It is differentiated from other Canadian, British, American or Continental centres, being a blend of the attributes of all four. The older portions of the city preserve many architectural and civic characteristics of its earlier years, while in the surrounding countryside are found a simplicity of life and a survival of quaint institutions and customs recalling the seventeenth-century Brittany and Normandy whence came the ancestors of the French-Canadian habitants of to-day.

History and Tradition

Founded in 1642 near the site of a large Indian village visited by Jacques Cartier in 1534, Montreal proudly cherishes historical associations and traditions which are knit into the very beginnings of civilization in the New World. From Montreal went forth intrepid explorers and missionaries who were the first to carry the white man's religion and enlightenment to the dusky races, and pioneers who blazed trails through pathless forests, sailed the uncharted waters of the Great Lakes, and discovered and descended the mighty Mississippi.

Scenic Beauties

Scenically, Montreal has advantages which are indeed enviable. The island of the same name

upon which the city is situated, and whose whole area it is rapidly overspreading, is formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, and is washed by the waters of these two majestic rivers and of two lakes into which they expand. Midway of the island, Mount Royal rears its impressive bulk to a height of more than seven hundred feet, and the city in its growth has completely encircled the eminence and extends up its picturesque sides until checked by the boundaries of Mount Royal Park, which preserves the summit and an area of 475 acres as a people's playground in perpetuity. This combination of water-scape and mountain not only lends itself to civic beautification but also provides the fortunate citizens and their guests with unusual facilities for healthful recreation, enjoyable outings and a wide variety of summer and winter sports.

Places of Interest

The old and the new are strikingly blended in Montreal, and the visitor finds buildings erected two and one-half centuries ago side by side with structures which are the product of modern engineering skill. Of the numberless spots in and near Montreal which are worth a visit, these few may be cited: Chateau de Ramezay, built in 1705; Seminary of St. Sulpice, built in 1685; Notre Dame Church, built in 1824, on the site of an earlier church dating to 1672; St. Joseph's Oratory, the scene of many pilgrimages and some remarkable cures; the city's principal parks—Mount Royal, Lafontaine and Westmount; McGill University and the Université de Montréal; the Art Gallery, the Civic Library and the new City Hall; St. Helen's Island and the new Harbour Bridge, and the new airport at St. Hubert, terminus for British Airship Service and New York-Montreal airmails.

Pleasant Side Trips

Nor do the historic sites, ancient buildings and modern architectural monuments of Montreal exhaust the possibilities for sightseeing. Trips of

an hour or two by road, rail or water take the visitor to spots made notable by scenic charm, human interest, or both in combination. Fourteen miles south of Montreal, on the International

Highway, is Chambly, with a well-preserved fort, which, erected over two hundred years ago, was fought for and held in turn by French, British, American Revolutionary and Canadian forces, and within or near its walls these ancient enemies are buried side by side. Twenty miles north-west of Montreal, overlooking the placid waters of the Lake of Two Mountains, stands the monastery of the Trappist monks of Oka, where under a vow of perpetual silence the brethren carry on their simple handicrafts. Ste. Anne de Bellevue (where Tom Moore wrote his "Canadian Boat Song"), Lachine and Caughnawaga, Verchères and Vaudreuil, are other spots rich in historic lore and well worth a visit.

A Mountain Paradise

Thirty miles from the city rise the foothills of the Laurentian range—a paradise of Nature comprising thousands of square miles dotted with gem-like lakes and brawling mountain streams teeming with fish, stately mountain peaks and smiling valleys, and wooded areas in which rove deer, moose and many other varieties of wild game.

An All-Year Resort

With the growing recognition that Canada's climate, whether in spring, summer, autumn or winter, is health-giving, bracing and equable, has come a distribution over the entire year of the tourist traffic that was formerly concentrated in the midsummer months. Visitors can witness or join in the winter sports for which the city is famous without hardship or discomfort, for all sorts of recreations are open to them almost at the doors of the most luxurious hotels. Year-round highway communication between Montreal and New York, and over many of the main provincial highways, is now maintained. The slogan, "Abroad without crossing the seas," has had a potent appeal to thousands of Americans who desire to see another country at moderate expense, without any of the vexatious formalities and uncertainties of trans-Atlantic travel.

THE MONTREAL TOURIST AND CONVENTION BUREAU INCORPORATED

NEW BIRKS BUILDING, PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

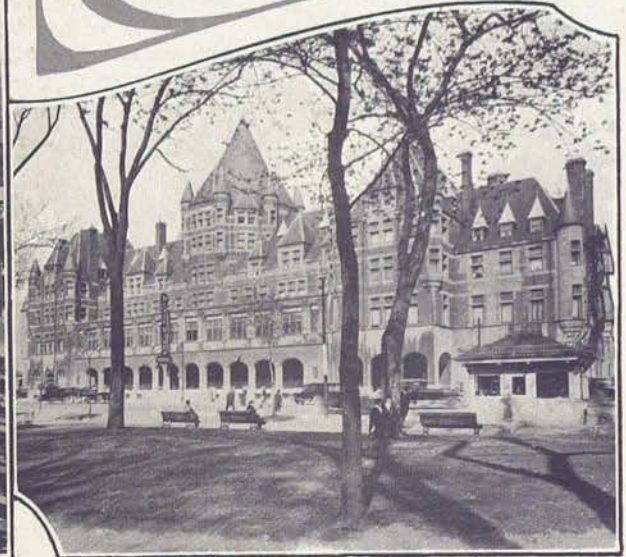
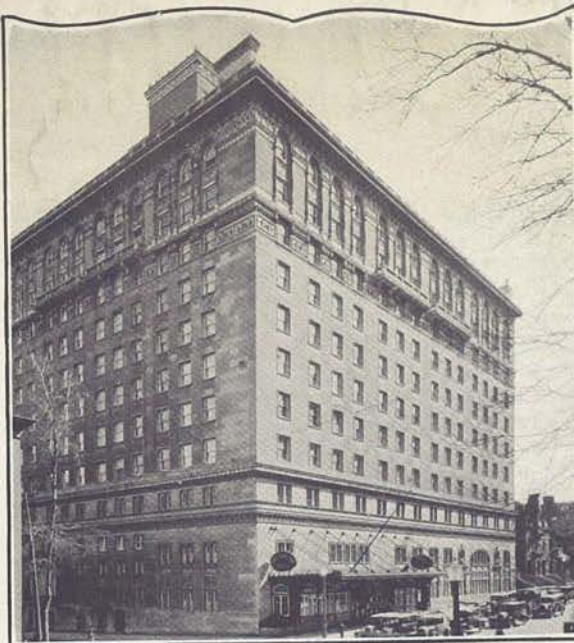
THEODORE G. MORGAN, *President*

ARMAND DUPUIS, *Vice-President*

GEORGE A. GRAFFTEY, *Convention Manager*

GEORGE A. McNAMEE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

Archives de la Ville de Montréal



A Votre Service!

Montreal places at the disposal of the travelling public the hotels illustrated on this page, ranging from palatial hostelries to comfortable and moderate priced establishments.

WINDSOR HOTEL
FORD HOTEL
HOTEL DE LASALLE

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

QUEEN'S HOTEL
PLACE VIGER HOTEL