

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



facts and figures
from an
industrial survey
of



Submitted by:
Mr. F.W. COLLINS
INDUSTRIAL MANAGER
Montreal, Quebec,
April 30th, 1954

CORNWALL
-ONTARIO-



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CORNWALL

—ONTARIO—

HISTORICAL

The problem of the disposal of "Displaced Persons" is not a new one. At the close of the American Revolutionary War the British Government was faced with the task of providing for the many thousands of former residents of the Thirteen Colonies who had remained loyal to the British connection. Of these the largest unit was the King's Royal Regiment of New York, commanded by Sir John Johnson, who before the war had been a large landowner in the Mohawk Valley in Upper New York State. He had recruited his regiment mainly from his own tenants and it included, besides native-born colonials, men from all parts of the British Isles and from several of the countries of continental Europe, but for the most part of German and Scottish origin.

During the wars of Louis XIV the French armies laid waste the Rhine Palatinate and the inhabitants were forced to flee. Many who found refuge in England later came to the new world where they established homes and prospered, some in the Mohawk Valley and some in Pennsylvania. Their descendants and some of the Scottish Highlanders who had crossed the Atlantic in 1773 settled in the Mohawk Valley.

The King's Royal Regiment of New York and other units were disbanded in 1784 and to each of the officers and men was given land along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. To the Scots was allotted the section from the Quebec boundary to Cornwall and to the German settlers the section west of Cornwall. Later the land farther removed from the river was settled by immigrants who came directly from the British Isles, chiefly from the Highlands of Scotland and from Ireland. Of these settlers one large group consisted of members of a disbanded Highland regiment, the Glengarry Fencibles, under the leadership of their former chaplain, the Reverend Alexander MacDonell, who afterwards became the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada. They made their homes in



the County of Glengarry. At a later period many French Canadians from the neighbouring province of Quebec made a valuable addition to the population of the district.

There appears to have been a small settlement at Cornwall previous to 1784, but in that year the first survey of the district was made and the site of Cornwall set aside as a town lot. It was first named New Johnstown after an older Johnstown in the Mohawk Valley, probably the former home of some of the settlers. It was later called Cornwall, in honour apparently of Prince George, Duke of Cornwall, eldest son of George III.

In 1792, the province of Upper Canada was divided into counties and Cornwall became the county seat of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, while still a small village, it won some measure of fame. In 1803 a young Scottish clergyman of the Church of England, the Reverend John Strachan, later to become the first Bishop of Toronto, came to Cornwall to take charge of the Anglican mission here. He opened a school for boys which soon became famous and attracted pupils from all parts of Upper and Lower Canada, many of whom became prominent in the public life of the country. Strachan left Cornwall in 1812 but his school continued under other leadership to serve the community and to produce its share of eminent men, two of whom may be mentioned, John Sandfield MacDonald, the first Prime Minister of Ontario, (1867 - 1872) and James Pliny Whitney who held the same office from 1905 to 1914.

In 1834, Cornwall was incorporated as a Town governed by an elected Board of Police and became entitled to a representative in the Provincial House of Assembly. In the same year construction of the Cornwall Canal commenced to enable shipping to continue up the St. Lawrence River beyond the Longue Sault Rapids. It was opened for traffic in 1842. The opening of the Canal brought to Cornwall a considerable influx of population and led to a change in the municipal government of the town. In 1846, by Act of the Legislature, the Board of Police was succeeded by a Mayor and Council, the first council being elected in 1847.

On January 1st, 1945, Cornwall obtained the Charter and assumed the status of a City.



GEOGRAPHICAL

Cornwall is situated on the St. Lawrence River at the lower end of the Longue Sault Rapids, one of the largest undeveloped sources of hydro-electric power in North America. Below the city where the river widens, is Lake St. Francis, twenty-five miles long and studded with many islands. It offers excellent opportunities for swimming, boating and fishing and its shores provide picturesque locations for summer cottages, not only for the people of Cornwall but for many of the residents of Montreal.

The city is on Main Highway No. 2 between Montreal and Toronto, the chief artery of road traffic in Eastern Canada. It is 26 miles from the Ontario-Quebec boundary, 75 miles from Montreal and 270 miles from Toronto by highway. The distance to Ottawa by road is 75 miles. The Roosevelt International Bridge across the St. Lawrence gives easy access to Northern New York State and the beautiful mountain scenery of the Adirondacks.

The surrounding district is good agricultural land devoted mainly to dairy farming, with some fruit farms along the St. Lawrence River and market gardening in the vicinity of the city.

CLIMATE AND GEOLOGICAL

Cornwall is on the 45th parallel and the climate is that of the "North Temperate Zone". Its altitude is between 177 and 210 feet above sea level. In summer the heat is tempered to some degree by the proximity of the river so that it is not excessive. The winters are cold but the weather is not sufficiently severe to interfere with normal business and social activities. The prevailing wind in summer is southwest and in winter northwest.

Cornwall lies on what is known as the Rockcliffe formation, consisting of beds of grey-green shale enclosing lenses of fine-grained grey sandstone. In places where it rests upon the Oxford the sandstone is coarse, almost conglomeratic. The lenses range from a few inches to 20 or 30 feet in thickness and, in their lateral dimensions, from a few feet to over half a mile. The maximum thickness of the Rockcliffe is probably about 155 feet. Fossils have not been found in it within the map area but are present farther west and indicate that deposition was in late Chazy time. The Lower and Middle



Chazy beds of the Lake Champlain area were probably laid down during the erosional interval represented by the disconformity at the base of the Rockcliffe.
(Source of information - Department of Mines & Resources, Map 661A)

POPULATION AND PEOPLE

The population of Greater Cornwall in 1953 was 33,514. This figure includes the suburbs which are directly connected with the City of Cornwall by all public utilities, including the Street Railway passenger trolley bus system and freight service. The population has shown a steady increase during the past two decades, owing to the establishment of several large and smaller industries of a diverse nature. Well established industries have extended and increased their manufacturing facilities since locating in Cornwall.

The racial origin of the population is about 50% British, 42% French and 3% Dutch. There is an ample supply of efficient and contented labour, skilled and unskilled, living under ideal conditions of home ownership, the greater percentage of which are unionized.

TRANSPORTATION

RAIL

The Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian National Railways and New York Central System provide excellent freight and express service between Cornwall and Canadian and United States points. For export traffic Cornwall is strategically situated, being adjacent to Montreal and convenient to Saint John, N.B. and Halifax, N.S. - Canada's major ports on the Atlantic seaboard. It is also equally accessible for exporting via New York.

Cornwall is almost unique in that it provides a most satisfactory local freight service for its industries. The numerous industries are directly connected with every transportation outlet in Cornwall. This is accomplished by means of the electric switching locomotives of the Cornwall Street Railway which give efficient interswitching service to and from any of the three railways and the steamship dock, as well as inter-plant movement.

To note: Switching charges are absorbed by road haul lines. (With reference to Special Freight Tariff No. 9 - Page 5)

No Supplement will be issued to this Tariff except for purpose of cancellation.

<p>O. R. B. No. 8 Cancels O. R. B. No. 7</p>	<p>I N C R E A S E</p>	<p>I. C. C. No. 9 (Filed with I.C.C. for information only) Cancels I. C. C. No. 8</p>
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The Cornwall Street Railway Light and Power Co. Limited

SPECIAL FREIGHT TARIFF No. 9

(Cancels Tariff No. 8)

OF

**CHARGES COVERING
SWITCHING SERVICES ON CARLOAD TRAFFIC
AT
CORNWALL, ONT.**

BETWEEN	AND	CHARGE
Interchange with the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway or New York Central Railroad.	Industries located on Private Sidings of the Cornwall Street Railway Light and Power Company Limited.	1½¢ per 100 lbs., subject to the minimum weight of the line haul carrier's tariff, but in no case less than: \$6.00 per car on all traffic except 7th, 8th and 10th class traffic; \$4.00 per car on 7th, 8th and 10th class traffic.
Interchange with the Canadian Pacific Railway.	Interchange with the Canadian National Railways.	1¢ per 100 lbs., subject to the Minimum Weight of the line haul carrier's tariff.
Between Industries located on Private Sidings of the Cornwall Street Railway Light and Power Company Limited.		1½¢ per 100 lbs. Minimum charge \$7.00 per car.
Intra plant switching.		\$6.00 per car.
Carload freight which, after being placed for unloading, is, for the convenience of shipper or consignee, reshipped in the same car, without breaking bulk, to another siding in the same yard, or is returned to the Canadian National Railways, Canadian Pacific Railway or New York Central Railroad.		\$5.00 per car.

Governed by Canadian Freight Classification No. 19, R. K. Watson, Agent, C.T.C. No. 983, supplements thereto or successive issues thereof.

Issued Aug. 7th, 1952

Effective Sept. 8th, 1952

Issued by:

C. I. BACON, Manager, Cornwall, Ont.



WATER

The St. Lawrence Canal System between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean provides transportation for river vessels and small ocean going freighters of 14 ft. draft, approximately two hundred fifty ft. length and forty-three ft. width. Maximum freight that can be carried is approximately 2800 to 3000 (short) tons. (Locks 256'0" long x 14'3" draft x 44'0" width). All water-borne traffic from Chicago, Duluth and the Head of the Lakes to the lower St. Lawrence River must pass through Cornwall.

A large number of shipping companies operate through the canal system during the navigation season which starts around the 1st of April and ends at the beginning of December. Government dock facilities are provided:

- a) On north bank of canal, 1170 feet long with 14 feet of water alongside.
- b) On south bank of canal, 280 feet long with 14 feet alongside.
- c) On river North Lock No. 15, 240 feet long with 9 feet alongside at low water level.

One industry, two oil companies and one coal company have their own docks.

HIGHWAY

Cornwall is on the No. 2 King's Highway, Canada's most travelled provincial highway, connecting Montreal and Toronto. This highway also intersects with other highways which penetrate to various parts of Canada and the United States. Good bus and truck systems operate throughout the year to many points.

CITY

Transportation within the city and township, immediately adjoining the city, is provided by the Cornwall Street Railway Light and Power Company Limited operating a fleet of new trolley buses (which started operations June 1949) and auto-buses, superseding the former Street Railway system which first operated in 1896. Extra buses are provided during rush hour periods, and at the larger industries during shift changes. The auto-buses serve areas not reached by trolley bus routes.



WATER

The City of Cornwall's water pumping station is situated west of the City Limits, immediately below the Longue Sault Rapids on the bank of the St. Lawrence River from which it draws its water. The water system is municipally owned and operated. The water for domestic purposes is chlorinated through an automatic chlorine plant and constant analysis and examinations are made. Cornwall is noted for its wonderful and abundant supply of pure water. Several million gallons are pumped each day and manufacturers are assured of good water at reasonable rates.

The daily capacity is approximately 17,158,000 Imperial gallons, compared with a normal average consumption of 5,000,000 gallons, by both the City and Township. This provides reserve capacity of over 12,000,000 gallons per day. The water is supplied directly to the mains at pressure between 70 and 80 p.s.i., except in the event of fire 8,000,000 gallons per day can be supplied at 100 p.s.i. (pounds per square inch)

POWER

Cornwall has an ample and highly dependable supply of hydro-electric power. The power is secured from the St. Lawrence Power Company Limited and the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission. The St. Lawrence Power Company Limited is a subsidiary of Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation, Syracuse, N.Y., and buys the greater portion of its load from Cedar Rapids Transmission Company Limited who operate the 110,000 volt electric transmission line between Cedars, Quebec plant of the Quebec Hydro Commission and the Aluminum Company of America plant at Massena, N.Y. (a few miles from Cornwall). Apart from this purchased power, the St. Lawrence Power Company generates an additional 2000 KW by a small hydro electric development at Mille Roches (just west of Cornwall) from water supplied from the Cornwall Canal. The Company has a 27,000 KW East End substation (110,000 volts) located at Courtauld's (Canada) Limited, and a 19,000 KW West End substation located at Canadian Industries Limited. These are linked together on the low voltage side (11,000 volts), thus providing for uninterrupted service in the event of trouble at one or other substation. Three thousand KW surplus power is available from the Stormont Powerhouse (Hydro-Electric) of Canadian Cottons Limited, when not required by that industry.



The development of the Longue Sault Rapids by joint agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States in the International Rapids section, or by permission of the two Federal Governments and joint agreement between the Province of Ontario and the State of New York (navigable waters are under federal control) will make available 2,100,000 horsepower, 1,100,000 H.P. of which will belong to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

Hydro-electric power is reasonably cheap at the present time, particularly for large consumers. With the development of the international section, large quantities of cheap power will become available. It is interesting to note that Canadian Central Station output has risen from 5,500,000,000 KW hours per year in 1920 to 44,500,000,000 KW hours per year in 1948. This indicates the rapid industrial expansion of the Dominion in which the City of Cornwall has played its part.

Domestic power in Cornwall is also 60 cycle and is distributed by the Cornwall Street Railway Light and Power Company Limited. They have over 8,700 subscribers.

Industries desiring to locate in Cornwall will find that abundant and cheap power is available.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Cornwall is ideally situated for industrial expansion owing to its proximity to the markets of Ontario and Quebec and elsewhere; its modern transportation facilities - rail, river and road; its strategic position in relationship to Hydro-Electric power sites and its abundant supply of good labour.

The following list is representative of Cornwall's diversified industries:

FIRM	PRODUCTS
Atchison & Co.	Lumber, builders' supplies and mill work.
Beach Furniture Limited	Wooden bedroom and dining suites and novelties.
Bingley Steel Works Ltd.	Boiler maintenance and repairs, electric welding.



FIRM	PRODUCTS
Cornwall Cement Block Mfg. Company	Concrete building blocks.
Canadian Cottons Limited Canada Mill Dundas Mill Stormont Mill	Awnings, tickings, denims, tweeds, cottonades, coverts, shirtings, doeskins, interlines, eiderdowns, silence cloth, flannels, etc.
Glengarry Cottons	Cotton and rayon marquisettes, lace nets, shade cottons, bleach and finish surgical gauze, etc.
Canadian Industries Ltd. (Cornwall Works) associated with the Imperial Chemical Industries of England and Dupont Co. of the U.S.	Caustic, chlorine, hydrochloric acid.
Cornwall Brass and Iron Foundries Co.	Brass, bronze, aluminum and grey iron castings.
Cornwall Chemicals Ltd. (subsidiary of C.I.L.)	Carbon bi-sulphide.
Cornwall Pants & Prince Clothing Company	Men's clothing.
Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.	Viscose rayon yarn and staple fibre.
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. Limited (Fibre Conduit Canada Limited)	Bituminized fibre, electrical conduit and sewer pipe.
Emard Bros.	Sash and door, lumber.
Hodgins Lumber Co.	Lumber, windows, doors, mouldings and cabinets.
Howard Smith Paper Mills Ltd. (Cornwall Division)	Bleached and unbleached sulphite and soda pulps; chlorine; caustic soda; fine papers; boards; box-boards; vanillin and lignin, etc.
Howards & Sons Canada Ltd.	Chemicals.



FIRM	PRODUCTS
Hy-Trous Chemicals	Fertilizers.
Kemball Bishop & Co. (Canada) Ltd.	Chemicals.
Gerald P. Lalonde	Ready Mix Cement.
Melvinit Textile Mfg. Co. Limited	Children's clothing and underwear.
Palcoseel Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Fire extinguishers, tire inflators, automatic fire alarms, flame proof- ing for upholstery, rugs, etc., general cleaner (Benzo); auto tow- bars and multi-use pullers, etc.
Peebles Products Limited	Crude milk sugar and dried whey products.
St. Lawrence Artificial Ice Company	Ice.
Suzorite Company Limited	Golden bronze ground mica used for roofings, shingles, siding, pipe enamel, rubber industry, insulation, refraction, paint, axle grease, oil wells, welding, foundries, etc.
Warp Tension Governors Ltd. (Quig Brothers)	Founders of brass and grey iron castings, machinists, boiler makers, etc.
St. Lawrence Rendering Co. Limited.	Fats.
PRINTERS	
Cornwall City Press	Commercial and colour printers; advertising specialties.
Moffat Press	Specializing in office stationery and all commercial printing.
Standard-Freeholder Ltd.	Commercial printers; all types.



COMMERCE

Modern business depends more and more upon competent, efficient auxiliary services.

Conveniently located are branches of the following banks:

Bank of Montreal (2 branches)
Royal Bank of Canada
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Bank of Nova Scotia
Dominion Bank
Imperial Bank of Canada

Cornwall has two important retail business districts - Pitt Street with parts of adjoining streets in the centre of the city, and the Montreal Road, for the most part in the eastern suburb. The latter section has in recent years increased rapidly in importance as a shopping centre. In both of these districts are retail stores which, in merchandise and service, will compare favourably with those in larger cities. A number of wholesale firms make Cornwall a distribution point for a large surrounding district.

The Customs and Excise Office which is the port of entry for Cornwall and the surrounding district facilitates clearing import and export customs.

PRESS

The Daily Standard-Freenolder is the only local newspaper serving Cornwall and the greater part of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. It has a direct line of antecedents going back 105 years but its career as a daily newspaper began in 1941. Its growth since that time has been rapid. Circulation has practically doubled and now stands at more than 11,000 copies daily. Coverage in Cornwall is complete, and is also excellent in rural parts of the United Counties. Associated with the newspaper is a commercial printing plant. It also has its own engraving plant and photographic staff to provide news in pictures for the paper and extra facilities for customers of the commercial printing and advertising departments. The Daily Standard-Freenolder is supplied with the leased wire service of Canadian Press but puts special emphasis on local and district news and photographs.



RADIO

Radio Station CKSF in Cornwall is owned and operated by the Standard-Freeholder Limited. It broadcasts on a frequency of 1230 kilocycles, with power of 250 watts. All programmes are synchronized over the new frequency modulation outlet CKSF-FM on a frequency of 104.5 megacycles, with power of 600 watts.

Most of the programmes are of local origin, but it also carries a number of commercial programmes from the Dominion network of the CBC Trans-Canada network. In addition, it broadcasts many leading American syndicated feature programmes and a number of features from the British Broadcasting Corporation. It also broadcasts a daily news service of international, national and local bulletins in the French language. It maintains a 16-1/2 hour broadcasting schedule each day.

CKSF has broadcast lines to different parts of the city so that broadcasts can be arranged very quickly from several different points. Where broadcast lines are not available, programmes may be produced by means of either disc or tape portable recording equipment. These also may be used for delayed programmes.

The Daily Standard-Freeholder and Radio Station CKSF form one of Cornwall's leading small industries.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

The City of Cornwall has four wards and each ward elects three Aldermen to the City Council. The Mayor is elected directly by vote of the whole city. The City Council, therefore, consists of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. It is elected for a period of two years. Cornwall, as a city, is separated for municipal purposes from the counties and has no representation on the Counties' Council.

Each township is administered by an elected council, the presiding member of which is called the Reeve. Incorporated towns and villages have similar councils. Larger municipalities may have, in addition to the Reeve, a Deputy Reeve. Cornwall Township Council consists of a Reeve, a Deputy Reeve and three Councillors. A Township Council has power to deal with purely local matters and to levy taxes.

The Counties' Council is composed of the Reeves and Deputy Reeves of the municipalities within the borders of the counties. It meets four times a year. At the first meeting of



the year, the members choose their presiding officer, the Warden, who holds office for the remainder of the year. The Council deals with matters affecting the counties as a whole, and procures its funds, not by direct taxation, but by a levy on its component municipalities on an equalized assessment basis.

TAXATION

Tax Rate 1953 - 44.8 mills - Public School Supporters
54.7 mills - Separate School Supporters

Auditor's Report 1953

Assets	Liabilities
\$2,599,057.00	Total Debenture Debt \$1,190,723.00
	Equity in Capital
	Assets
	<u>1,408,334.00</u>
	\$2,599,057.00

Due to a definite policy of rigid economy and sound civic financing, Cornwall's bonded indebtedness has been materially reduced. Figures submitted by the Auditor for 1953 show that the bonded indebtedness paid off in 1953 totals \$55,429.25. It is planned to continue these retirements in an effort to reduce the present tax rate.

No tax exemptions are permissible, but on new industries a fixed assessment for a period of years may be granted upon the passing of a by-law by public vote and approval by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Basis of Real Property Assessment - The actual cost of the building is determined on the basis of 1941 construction costs. Two-thirds of this cost is taken as the assessment value.

Basis of Business Assessment - This is fixed by Provincial Statute and is the same in all municipalities. It varies for different types of businesses but for most types of manufactures it is 60 per cent of the real property assessment.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

FIRE

The staff of the City Fire Brigade is composed of a Fire Chief,



a Deputy Chief, a Captain and sixteen Firemen, all of whom are fully paid, full-time men. In addition, there are seven volunteers who report for duty when summoned.

The equipment in use are as follows: A 750-gallon La France automobile fire engine carrying 1,300 feet of hose; a 600-gallon Bickle-Seagrave automobile fire engine carrying 1,200 feet of hose; a motor ladder and hose truck carrying extension ladders, wall ladders and roof ladders and other equipment; a 420-gallon Bickle-Seagrave trailer pump; two foam generators, one of portable type; a La France pumper and La France aerial ladder; a fire alarm telegraph system with street boxes in connection with a signal system in the fire hall. There is general telephone service at all hours.

Under a written agreement the City Fire Brigade serves the suburbs in the Township of Cornwall as far as the waterworks system extends.

POLICE

The City Police Force consists of a Chief of Police, a Deputy Chief, one Inspector, three Sergeants and thirteen Constables. Patrolmen have the use of two motor cars equipped with radio in connection with a broadcasting station in the central police office. There is also in use one motorcycle. The department has suitable photographic equipment and a system of fingerprint classification. The Police Department is under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners composed of the County Court Judge, the Police Magistrate and the Mayor.

The Police Force of the Township of Cornwall is composed of a Chief of Police, a Deputy Chief, one Inspector, two Sergeants and sixteen Constables. One motor car, radio-equipped, is used for patrol purposes and a second car serves for special investigations. Full photographic facilities and a single fingerprint collection form part of the equipment. The Township Police Department is also under the control of a Board of Police Commissioners, in this case consisting of the County Court Judge, the Police Magistrate and the Reeve of the Township. The City and Township Police Forces work in close cooperation.

No. 11 District Headquarters, Ontario Provincial Police, located in a modern building, are charged in an administrative capacity with general law enforcement in six counties, viz. - Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Carleton, Russell and Prescott, with a personnel of one officer, six N.C.O.'s and thirty-eight men.



A 250-watt frequency modulation radio station is administered at this District Headquarters, with a 60-watt transmitter station situated at Ottawa. There are twenty-one radio-equipped cars in the District, which are controlled from this District Headquarters, each car being equipped with a 60-watt transmitter enabling it to call the stations or call another car as the case may be. As in other areas where the police have in operation a radio system of communication, excellent results have been obtained.

A detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with a staff of one Non-Commission Officer and three Constables is stationed in Cornwall. They enforce the Federal Statutes, the main ones being customs, narcotics and the Canada Shipping Act.

EDUCATIONAL

Cornwall is well provided with facilities for education. Institutions where university, commercial or vocational courses may be pursued are located here, fully equipped to train students to enter the various industries.

Cornwall, like Ontario generally, has two elementary (grade) school systems, the public elementary schools and the Roman Catholic separate elementary schools, usually referred to as the public schools and the separate schools. Each type is controlled by a Board of Trustees elected by its own supporters. There is only one secondary school system, the schools of which in Cornwall are under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed partly by the City Council and partly by the elementary school boards. There is at present one secondary school with which is combined a technical department with large, well-equipped shops, a commercial department and a home economics department. It is known as the Cornwall Collegiate Vocational School with accommodation for over 1,000 pupils. The technical and commercial departments are operated in close cooperation with local industries, contact being maintained through an Advisory Vocational Committee which assists the Board of Trustees. The St. Lawrence High School is located in the Township and an excellent business college under private management known as the Cornwall Commercial College; also a private classical academy, the Externat Classique de Cornwall. Both elementary and secondary education is free. Schools are maintained partly by local taxes, partly by provincial government grants.



RELIGIOUS

There are fifteen churches, representing all denominations of religious faith in the community - Anglican, Baptist, Jewish, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, United Church, Wesleyan Methodist (Lutheran).

HEALTH AND WELFARE

Health and Welfare organizations have developed to meet the needs of this rapidly growing industrial centre. The change from the quiet county town of the eighties brought with it the problems of the Industrial Age and public spirited citizens recognizing the difficulties of a changing way of life have evolved an extensive programme of welfare services.

The field of Health and Welfare is served by a variety of institutions and agencies. The Federal and Provincial governments contribute to the support of those coming under their Health and Welfare legislation and the others are financed by grants from the United Counties, the municipalities, the United Welfare Fund and private donations.

Following are some of the institutions and organizations:

Cornwall General Hospital - 150 beds, with a training school for nurses.

Hotel Dieu Hospital - operated by the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph; 150 beds, with a training school for nurses.

St. Paul's Home for the Aged and the Nazareth Orphanage - maintained by the Religious Hospitallers of St. Joseph.

St. Lawrence Sanatorium - for the treatment of tuberculosis; 112 beds. The Sanatorium also operates a mobile diagnostic and follow-up clinic with x-ray facilities in Cornwall in cooperation with the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Health Unit.

Glen-Stor-Dun Home for the Aged.

The John Stewart Home for the Aged.



United Counties Detention Home.

The Children's Aid Society.

The Cornwall Branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Health Unit.

The Family Welfare Bureau.

Red Cross Society.

The King's Daughters Society.

The St. Johns Ambulance Society.

The National Institute for the Blind.

There are officials and offices in the city for the administration of the Old Age Pension and Mother's Allowances.

SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL

A city beside a river has the advantage of accessibility to many of the most pleasant forms of recreation and in Cornwall boating, fishing and swimming are within easy reach. Rustic picnic spots may be found on the islands down the St. Lawrence River. For excursions farther afield a short motor drive over the Roosevelt International Bridge brings one to the famous resorts of Lake Placid and Saranac Lake, or driving north from the city one reaches the Laurentian mountains and the Seigniory Club on the Ottawa River. Eight miles west of the city, and accessible by motor, is Sheek Island Park, a large natural pleasure ground beside the famous Longue Sault Rapids. St. Lawrence Park in the eastern suburb of the city is under the supervision of the Lions Club. It has a swimming area, boats to rent, and picnic tables.

The city operates a Municipal Athletic Field with a grandstand, dressing rooms, boys clubhouse and one of the best cinder tracks in Ontario. There are five parks - King George, large playing field and clubhouse; Memorial Park; Central Park, with Municipal Swimming Pool for children; Alexander Park, with a clubhouse; and Mattice Park. In winter the city maintains skating rinks in these parks and there are rinks at the various schools



in the city and suburbs. The Department of Transport of the Federal Government has beautiful parks south of the Canal overlooking the St. Lawrence River.

The city through the Athletic Commission and Parks Committee operates the O.C.O.T. (Our Citizens of Tomorrow) Boys' Club under a supervisor with assistants who carry on a programme of sports and a Boys' Band, also a young women's basketball team is under O.C.O.T. direction.

The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. work together in the Y.M.C.A. building and have an extensive programme of activities beginning with boys and girls up to the So-Ed groups and young married couples, the Mater Pat Club.

SERVICE CLUBS

Kiwanis, Kinsmen, Lions, Optimists, Richelieu and Soroptimists.

CIVIC GROUPS

Board of Trade, Junior Board of Trade, Horticultural Society, Retail Merchants Association of Greater Cornwall, The Cornwall Citizens Association.

PROFESSIONAL GROUPS

Medical Society, Chemical Society, Engineering Institute of Canada, Toronto University Alumni Association, Queen's University Alumni Association, Ministerial Association and Registered Nurses Association.

WOMEN'S GROUPS

Women's Canadian Club, I.O.D.E., Catholic Women's League, Federation des Femmes Canadienne, Kinettes - auxiliary to the Kinsmen.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Twelve Lodges.

SOCIAL CLUBS

Cornwall Men's Club - the oldest in the city, Columbus Club - Knights of Columbus, Canadian Legion, North End Social Club.

CULTURAL SOCIETIES

Cornwall Community Concerts Association, Auditorium Concert Series, Cornwall Film Council, Cornwall Art Club, Cornwall Operatic Society.



POLITICAL GROUPS

Cornwall Women's Liberal Association, Jeanne St. Laurent Women's Liberal Club, Stormont Liberal Association, Young Liberal Association of Cornwall, Stormont Progressive Conservative Association, Stormont Women's Progressive Conservative Club, Young Progressive Conservative Club, The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Club.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Canadian Girl Guide Association, Boy Scout Association, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Kinteen Club and O.C.O.T. (Our Citizens of Tomorrow)

SPORTS CLUBS

Cornwall Golf and Country Club, Cornwall Curling Club, Cornwall Badminton Club, Whitham Lawn Bowling Club, 4 Tennis Clubs, a Croquet Club, Cornwall Fish and Game Club, numerous Leagues for Baseball, Softball, Lacrosse, Hockey and Bowling.

Many of the industries have planned recreational programmes for their employees.

The Cornwall Community Arena, with artificial ice, is used for hockey and skating in winter and in summer for Box Lacrosse or as a dance hall with famous name bands.

THEATRES

Three modern motion picture theatres and plans for a fourth are under consideration. North of the city there is a Drive-in Theatre with facilities for five hundred automobiles.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Cornwall Public School Home and School Association, West Front Public School Home and School Association, St. Columban's Parent-Teacher Association.

The Cornwall Collegiate and Vocational School has popular and well attended night classes with a wide range of subjects during the winter months. The Dale Carnegie Courses are held during the winter.

LIBRARY

The Cornwall Public Library built by a Carnegie grant offers reference material, fiction, non-fiction and children's books. It also includes a French section. The Library houses and distributes the projector and films for the Cornwall Film Council.



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

VACANT PLANTS

The situation with respect to available vacant plant properties fluctuates with conditions. On that account it is not considered advisable in such a survey as this to refer to specific vacant plant items. Complete details of available vacant factories or buildings adaptable to industrial use are maintained and periodically brought up to date by Cornwall's Industrial Committee, and descriptions, photographs and, where possible, plans are filed with the Department of Industrial Development, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Greater Cornwall has splendid areas for industrial sites with ready access to rail sidings or locations where sidings can easily be installed. Within the city limits proper, a zoning by-law restricts the building of factories to certain limited areas. However, beyond these limits, extending into the township surrounding the city, there are large tracts of land (as may be seen by the map) that are undeveloped. These tracts are intersected by the railways and sidings may be built at reasonable cost.

Industries requiring large quantities of clean, fresh water or docking facilities may find suitable sites in the undeveloped areas to the east and west of the city.

Detailed information covering these areas may be obtained from the Industrial Committee of the City of Cornwall or the Department of Industrial Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, Quebec.
