

of the King of France and built a fort in Lower Town in order to hold it against either Indians or Europeans. In 1629 it fell before the attack of General Kirk, a British general, but under the terms of the treaty made three years later it was returned to France, in whose possession it remained, in spite of renewed attacks by the British in 1690 and 1711, until 1759, when it was captured by the forces under the intrepid Wolfe. Only once since has Quebec been the centre of a battle area, and that was in 1775, when for several months it was ineffectually blockaded by American troops under Generals Montgomery and Arnold.

Naturally the City of Quebec has from the day of its foundation by Champlain in 1608 been the scene of political activity. It was the country's capital during the French régime and for part of the period from 1841 to 1867 under the union of Upper and Lower Canada, while in 1864 it was the scene of the famous historical conference of Canadian statesmen at which was drafted the constitution which in 1867 brought into existence the Dominion of Canada. This conference was held in the old Parliament Buildings overlooking the St. Lawrence, and which were destroyed by fire in 1883, giving place to the stately edifice which is now the seat of the provincial capital, a building whose erection began prior to the destruction of its predecessor. Quebec's oldest building stands at the corner of St. Louis and Garden Streets. It is at least 246 years old, there being extant a deed of transfer bearing the date of September 30, 1674.

Quebec's point of interest par excellence as far as quantity is concerned is of course its citadel. But compared with many other points of interest in the ancient city it may be almost counted modern, having been constructed slightly less than a century ago according to plans approved by the Duke of Wellington, the hero of the Battle of Waterloo, at a cost of \$25,000,000, or about one-half the sum it would entail to-day. Until within recent years it was deemed impregnable, and has long been known as the "Gibraltar of America." Its crown being over three hundred feet above the level of the St. Lawrence, it was long held that the guns of an attacking force could not be elevated to a point to menace it. With modern guns that theory of course no longer holds good. But it is still a place of great strategical strength, and some of its points of defence are still considered bomb-proof, while immense military stores are constantly kept

Stations en
Route

Distance from
Montreal Schedule of
Train