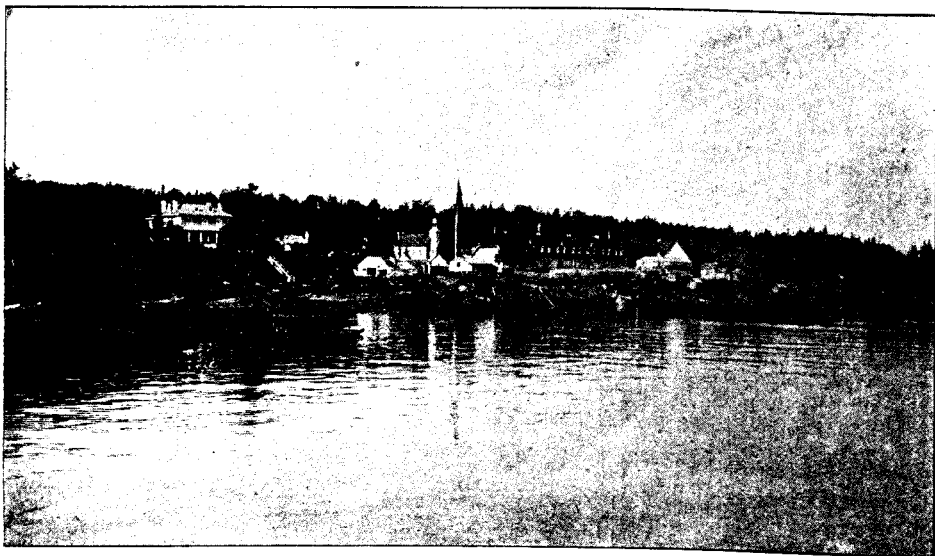




Medical Superintendent Montizambert's Quarters. —Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle.

1658 by Governor d'Ailleboubt on the estate presented by Etienne Lessard.

The vessels ascending the St. Lawrence during the French domination always fired off a saluting broadside when passing this point, in recognition of their deliverance of the peril of the sea. Bishop Laval made Ste. Anne's day a feast of obligation.

The picturesque Falls of Ste. Anne attract, each summer, crowds of tourists; the stream which feeds them meanders through dark glens, forming seven cascades in a distance of about a league, some of which are singularly beautiful.

The Côte de Beaupré and the site of Ste. Anne were granted by the Company of Hundred Partners, in 1636, to the Sieur Cheffault de la Regnardiere, who subsequently sold it to Bishop Laval. In 1661 this district was ravaged by the merciless Iroquois.

On the 23rd August, 1759, St. Anne was attacked by 300 Highlanders and Light Infantry and a company of Gorham's Rangers, under command of Capt. Alexander Montgomery, the brother of the ill-fated General R. Montgomery. The place was defended by 200 villagers and Indians, who kept up so hot a fire from the shelter of the houses that the assailants were forced to halt and wait until a flanking movement had been made by the Rangers. The victors burnt the village, saving only the ancient church, in which they made

their quarters. A tradition of the country says that they set fire to the church three times, but it was delivered by Ste. Anne. The following day they advanced on Château-Richer and Ange Gardien, burning houses and barns and cutting down the fruit trees and young grain.

St. Joachim, an old settlement of 1,000 souls, five miles lower down than Ste. Anne de Beaupré, on the river bank, also teems with the warlike memoirs of two sieges, 1690 and 1759. It is a rich, farming country, and its pastures and grain fields are irrigated by limpid streams, the Petite Ferme, the Friponne, Marsolet and Blondel rivulets.

Extensive natural meadows, on the shores, are submerged each tide by the St. Lawrence, and produce abundant harvests of excellent fodder for cattle. Game is very abundant here, fall and spring; the Quebec markets are partially supplied with the Canada geese (*outardes*) and ducks shot at the *Rochesplates* of St. Joachim; the Quebec seminary own this preserve, which they lease out to Quebec gunners. For more than two centuries the eel fishery has been a source of revenue to the inhabitants.

It is from this fertile region that the Quebec Seminary, proprietors of the land, draw a large proportion of the farm produce required for their educational institution at Quebec.

One of the most conspicuous objects at