Kalm, on his way to the Château St. Louis, had to ascend Mountain Hill. Shall we not have a word to say about this—to us very familiar—thoroughfare? Why called Mountain Hill?

When Quebec was founded, and for years afterwards, a very rugged footpath led from the strand under Cape Diamond to the lofty area above, where the great Indian Chief Donacona no doubt used to bag grouse and hares by dozens, in the day of Jacques-Cartier. On the 27th November, 1623, the descent to the Lower Town had been opened out and made more practicable ; we would imagine it must have undergone another levelling to admit of the ascent of the first horse, who paced the streets of Quebec—the stud presented from France as a gift to His Excellency, Charles Huault de Montmagny, in 1648. Though horned cattle existed in the colony as early as 1623, oxen were for the first time used to plough on the 27th April, 1623. Champlain's habitation stood in the Lower Town, on the site where the little Church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Victoire* was subsequently erected. The first European settler in the Upper Town was a Parisian apothecary—by name Louis Hébert—who in 1617, set to clearing some land for agricultural purposes, where now stand the Basilica and the Seminary, and that area of ground extending from Sainte-Famille Street to the Hôtel-Dieu. Hébert built himself a tenement—the historian Laverdière thinks —where the Archbishop's Palace now stands. He also erected a mill (a wind-mill probably) on that point of Saint Joseph Street which connects with Saint François and Saint Flavien Streets. Hébert's house and his neighbor Guillaume Couillard's (the foundations of which were discovered in 1866 by the Abbé Laverdière, in the Seminary Garden, in rear and facing the entrance of the old wing of the Seminary) seem to have been the first structures raised in the Upper Town. Mountain Hill, *Côte Lamontagne*, took its name according to some writers, from one Lamon-