

SOUVENIR BOOKLET

1920
THE
City of Quebec



**Municipal Organization
General Information
FOR
Travelers and Tourists**

COMPILED BY
THE CITY CLERK
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
C.M.G., L.D., F.R.S.C.

Chouinard, H.-J.-J.-B.

(Honore-Julien-Jean-
Baptiste)

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CITY OF QUEBEC

To all Tourists and Travelers who visit the Old historic City, the cradle of the Canadian Nation, the Mayor, the Aldermen and the Citizens of Quebec bid a most hearty and cordial welcome !

JOSEPH SAMSON,
Mayor of Quebec.

The City founded in 1608 by the famous and immortal Samuel de Champlain, the father of New France, feels honoured by the kind visit of its friends and admirers and is most grateful for the high compliment thus paid to the natural beauties and attractions with which it is adorned, as well as to the glorious and heroic deeds which made it famous and prominent in the history of the New World.

Gentlemen.—You stand here in the midst of French Canada, a land worthy of your favourable appreciation, of which many amongst you perhaps know too little, a region which has been sometimes pictured to you under the false light of prejudice arising from the lack of proper information partly due to the diversity of languages.

Now Gentlemen.—We are proud to say that French Canada stands ready to face the most rigid investigation of what it is worth, and we are sure that when you know us better you will pass a favourable judgment upon this section of our Dominion.

Let us sum briefly the arguments and facts which plead in our favour. The territory of the Province of Quebec is immense, fertile and offers attractive

homes to millions more of population. In it Nature has been prodigal of scenic beauties which seem to reach their climax around the promontory of Quebec.

The climate is healthy and our Canadian winter affords invigorating and pure air, which is beneficial for the raising of a strong and sturdy race, whilst our warm summer blesses us with all the advantages of milder regions.

Our mineral wealth is varied and inexhaustible, and we are proud to say that our asbestos mines are leading by far in the production of this valuable asset.

Our forest kingdom is still rich in all kinds of timber. Take for instance our immense supply of pulp wood which is so much appreciated by all those who are in need of an abundant supply of paper to satisfy the ever growing demands of printing and journalistic enterprises.

Our agriculture is flourishing and opening in all directions new fields for the cultivation of our fertile land. The courage, endurance and perseverance of our settlers are unsurpassed anywhere wherever they undertake to clear the dense forests in unexplored regions.

The port of Quebec, discovered by the famous captain Jacques-Cartier, in the year 1535, is actually one of the finest and promises to be one of the best equipped in the world. It has been said that our deep water river front extending over twenty two miles could harbour the largest fleets of the Great Naval Powers of the world.

If you now turn to our industrial possibilities, you will find that our Province of Quebec stands foremost in the wealth of its water-powers, the largest of which are in the district of Quebec. The Montmorency Falls are probably the most wonderful of their kind, being second only to the Niagara in Ontario and the Zambèze in Africa.

Our population is religious, moral, law-abiding and absolutely adverse to the revolutionary ideas which are presently a menace to Society. Our mechanics and workingmen are intelligent, cons-

cientious, quick at work and easily trained to become expert and skilled laborers. Referring to our education, we stand in good place as to the number of our educated population. Our schools are all over remodelled as well as the programs of the studies. Our superior schools, colleges and universities are second to none and are overcrowded with attentive pupils.

Let us now turn to the world wide reputation which Quebec enjoys as being one of the most interesting historic Cities in this Continent.

Since the foundation of Quebec, in 1608, by Samuel de Champlain who erected his "Habitation" just below our magnificent Dufferin Terrace, at the very place where we can see the Notre-Dame des Victoires Sanctuary, the appearance of the City has changed a great deal, but the general outlines have always been the same, built on the rocks for all eternity.

Whilst survive in our hearts the sacred memories of our illustrious founders, the endurance and undaunted perseverance of our early settlers, the heroism of our martyrs, the virtues which adorned the clerical and monastic life of our clergy and religious communities, the gallant deeds of our soldiers, we keep with jealous solicitude the venerable buildings, the land marks, the battlefields, the old fortifications and still more, the language, the habits and traditions of our ancestors.

But, Gentlemen, you may in the same time judge by yourselves that whilst remaining very conservative in our ideas, we have not been adverse to modern progress and are executing a vast program of civic embellishment and of commercial and industrial development.

The population of Quebec has increased, from 78,000, in 1911, to over 116,000, in 1920. Quebec is essentially a bilingual City, over 100,000 of its inhabitants being French speaking, and the remainder English speaking. We are happy to say that the most tolerant and cordial relations exist between all classes of the population, notwithstanding the diversity of languages and of religious creeds

We have more than trebled the extent of our civic territory, since the year 1833. when Quebec was officially elevated by Queen Victoria to the rank of a chartered City. We have asphalted and paved in stone, in brick and in asphalt, miles and miles of our streets bordered with sidewalks of the most modern type. Our electric lighting system and the cleanliness of the City are the pride of the citizens. Our waterworks and drainage systems can compare with those of the most progressive Canadian Cities. Our protection against fire and our police organization have been and are being constantly improved. Our Board of Health is equal to any on the Continent for a City of the size of Quebec. Our civic credit ranks among the best in the financial markets of London and New-York.

Our prospects of future commercial and industrial development are most encouraging. We stand prominent in the leather industry and boot and shoe factories. We are in hopes of reviving here the industry of shipbuilding which made Quebec famous in the past. We are becoming a railway center of importance on account of the monumental Quebec Bridge. Three transcontinental lines and a dozen or more of subsidiary railways are centering in and around our City.

Gentlemen, I appeal to your kindness to excuse the rather enthusiastic plea which I am now making in favour of our dear old Quebec. We are following in the steps which your kind predecessors have traced when referring in glowing praise to the natural beauties and the interesting heroic deeds which adorn the annals of our City.

We sincerely hope that all our visitors will carry home a pleasant remembrance of their passage here and that they will have a kind word to say of our dear Old Quebec, of its growing importance and progress, of its brilliant prospects for the near future and of the warm hospitality of its inhabitants.

JOSEPH SAMSON,
Mayor of Quebec.

PAST MAYORS OF QUEBEC

Under French Regime

M. de Repentigny	1663
Major Daine	1759-1760

Under English Rule

1833-1920

Bédard Elzéar, (Judge)	1833-1834
Caron, Hon. R. E., (M.P.—Judge, Lieut-Gov. Quebec)	1834-1845
Stuart, Hon. George O. (Judge of Admiralty Court)	1846-1849
Belleau, Hon. N. F., (Legisl. Counc. Prime-Minister of Canada, Lt Gov. Quebec)	1850-1852
Tessier, Hon. U. J., (M.P., Senator, Judge)	1853
Alleyn, Hon. C., (M.P., Minister, Sheriff	1854
Morrin, Dr Joseph (Founder of Morrin College)	1855
Robitaille, Dr O	1856-1858
Langevin, Hon. Sir H. L., (M. P. Minister, Ottawa)	1858-1860
Pope Thomas	1861-1863
Tourangeau, A. J., (M.P.), twice..	
Mayor of Quebec	1864-1865-1870
Cauchon, Hon. Joseph, (M.P., Minister, Ottawa, Lieut-Gov. Manitoba)	1866-1867
LeMesurier J.	1868-1869
Garneau, Hon. P. (M.P.P., Minister Quebec)	1870-187
Murphy, Owen	1874-1877
Chambers, R	1878-1879
Brousseau, J. D., (M.P. Ottawa)	1880-1881
Langelier, Hon. Sir F., (M.P. Quebec & Ottawa, Minister Quebec, Judge and Lieut. Gov. Quebec)	1882-1890
Frémont, J. J. T., (M.P. Ottawa)	1890-1894
Parent, Hon. S. N., (M.P.P. and Prime Minister Quebec)	1894-1905

Tanguay, Georges, (M.P.P. Quebec)...	1906
Garneau, Sir Georges.....	1906-1910
Drouin, Napoléon.....	1910-1916
Lavigueur, H. E., (M.P. Ottawa).....	1916-1920
Samson, Joseph.....	1920-

- In the list of our 25 past mayors we find that :
- 4 have become lieut governors of Provinces ;
 - 8 have been cabinet ministers in Ottawa or Quebec
 - 1 Prime Minister of Canada ;
 - 1 Prime Minister of Quebec ;
 - 5 Have been judges in the highest Courts ;
 - 14 Were members of parliament in Ottawa or Quebec ;
 - 12 belonged to the Bar ;
 - 2 Were medical men of repute ;
 - 9 Belonged to the finance, to Commerce or industry.

CITY OF QUEBEC

City Council 1920-1922

Mayor.—His Worship JOSEPH SAMSON.

Wards

Aldermen

Champlain.....	Collier J. A.	Lantier Dr A. A
S. John the Baptist.	Bédard Dr P. H.	Delagrave C.
Montcalm.....	Mercier Jos....	Lesage J. A.
St. Roch.....	Bouchard, J. A.	Martin, Dr. V.
St-Sauveur.....	Fiset Dr. M....	Bertrand, P.
Jacques-Cartier...	Bouchard E....	Labrecque A

STANDING COMMITTEES

Chairmen

Finance & By-Law..	Lantier, Dr A. A
Public Works.....	Bouchard J. A.
Waterworks.....	Bouchard E.
Police.....	Mercier, Jos.
Fire.....	Bertrand, P.
Health.....	Bédard, Dr P. H.

BOARD OF REVISORS

of Munic. Lists

His Worship the Mayor,
His Honor the Recorder
Dr Lantier chairman of Finance Committee

Board of Assessment :

His Worship the Mayor,
His Honor the Recorder,
Dr Lantier, chairman of Finance Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY

Heads of Municipal Departments (May 1920).

City Clerk . . . Chouinard H.J.J.B., L.D. C.M.G.
F.R.S.C.,
1st Assistant . . . Malouin A.,
2nd Asst. & Secretary of Mayor : Chouinard C.F.X. L.L.L.,
City Treasurer . . . Verge P. N.
Asst Treasurer . . . Guimont Joseph
Auditor Johnston, J. N.,
City Engineer . . . Baillargé, W. D.,
Manager of water
works Casgrain C. P.,
Chief Medical
adviser Paquin Dr. C. R.
Assistant " . . . Gosselin, Dr. Joseph
Analyst Guimont, Dr C. O.,
Chief of Police . . . Trudel Capt. Emile,
Chief of Fire brig . Talbot Louis,
Alarm Telegraph Duval, P.,
Legal advisers . . Taschereau, Hon. L.A., (Consult-
" Chapleau, J. A., [ing)
" Thériault, E., M.P.P.
Notaries Allaire Joseph (City),
" Savard, J., (St. Sauveur)
" Boily, J. E., (Montcalm.)
" de la Chevrotière, R. C., (Jac. Car.)
Judge of the Recorder's Court :
His Honor E. des Rivières,
Clerk Dubé, Théo.

Municipally speaking, the territory of the City of Quebec is divided in six wards: Champlain, St. John the Baptist, Montcalm, (heretofore Belvedere,) St. Roch, St. Sauveur, Jacques Cartier, (heretofore Limoilou & Stadacona).

The City Council is composed of the Mayor, elected for two years by all the electors of the City. Twelve Aldermen also elected for two years, two for each ward, one elected by the sole proprietors, (seat No. 1), the other elected by the joint vote of proprietors and tenants. (Seat No. 2) So that the Council is renewed every two years.

There has been some agitation in favor of changing the system, by abolishing the Council and replacing the Aldermen by three or five Commissioners.

But public opinion is decidedly adverse to such change for the present.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF QUEBEC

Quebec stands on a high promontory rising over 350 feet above the majestic St. Lawrence. It is over 400 miles inland from the mouth of the great river. On the chart of the world it appears as being : Longitude west of Greenwich : 71-12-23-4. Latitude north of Greenwich : 46-48-22-9.

POPULATION OF QUEBEC

At the death of Champlain the total population of Quebec was hardly about eighty souls. Here follows a statement of the movement of our population at different periods :

Year	No. of souls	Year	No. of souls
1665	547	1851	42,000
1685	1,205	1861	50,000
1706	1 549	1871	59 600
1716	1 771	1881	62 446
1739	4,603	1891	63,000
1765	8 967	1901	68,840
1790	14,000	1911	79,190
1845	46,000	1919	108,366

To day, three hundred and twelve years after its founding, Quebec, according to the Municipal census taken by our evaluators in September, 1919, is 108,366.

The compilers of the Quebec Directory of 1920, estimate in May 1920, the population of Quebec at 116,850 souls.

As to languages and origins, we are divided as follows : (1920)

French speaking	102,450
English speaking and other languages..	12,100

As to religious belief, we are divided as follows : (1919).

Catholics	102,536
Protestants	5,830

The latest Municipal Census (1919) shows the following figures :

No. of buildings	10,053
No. of lodgings	22,498
No. of vacant lodgings	461
No. of vacant lots	8,342
No. of farms & cultivated lands	44

FINANCES AND VALUATION OF PROPERTY

Information supplied by Mr. P. N. Verge, City Treasurer

One of the greatest obstacles to the rapid development of the city of Quebec is the fact that one third at least of the immoveable properties, land, etc., belong to the government of Canada, or to the government of the Province of Quebec, or are occupied by buildings used as churches, or religious corporations or educational, or benevolent institutions totally independent from the control of the city.

Those four different classes of immoveables are by treaty or by statute exempt from all taxes and contribute to the civic chest only what they are willing to pay for the supply of water according to special arrangement with the civic authorities.

Total value of property thus exempted :

Government of Canada	\$ 16,173,000.00
Provincial Government Quebec ..	3,736,600.00
Churches, educational, charitable and benevolent Institutions :	
Catholic	\$ 10,634,600.00
Protestant	1,155,800.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 31,395,761.00

Here follows a summary of the value of immoveable property in Quebec :

Immoveable property subject to taxation	\$ 73,039,135.00
Immoveable property exempt from taxes	31,395,761.00
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 104,634,896.00

The civic budget voted in April, 1920, is as follows as to taxes imposed :

\$1.40 per each \$100.00.	
School tax :	
Catholics 60 cts per each \$100.00	
Protestants 80 cts per each \$100.00	
Neutrals. 60 cts per each \$100.00	

The total debt of the city is	\$ 16,502,167.31
Amount of interest paid annually	663,765.02
Amount of sinking fund	371,208.80

Income 1918-1919

General taxes	\$ 1,064,617.61
Water Works revenue	498,372.83
Interest, dividends, etc	69,885.98
Licenses	41,471.98
Markets	16,690.78
Sundry Dep. Rev	16,397.31
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,707,436.49

Expenditure 1918-19

General government.....	\$	972,497.92
Protection of persons and property.....		383,195.97
Recreation.....		23,884.47
Education (Technical School)...		20,000.00
Highways.....		252,408.15
Health and sanitation.....		34,990.54
	\$	1,686,977.05
Surplus 1918-1919.....		20,459.44
	\$	1,707,436.49

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION

By deed of purchase, in 1911, the city of Quebec became proprietor of the lands and buildings of the Exhibition company. Thus the Provincial Exhibition of Quebec, as it is officially styled, became a civic enterprise and its organization is under the control of the city, but it is administered by a commission composed of the Mayor, the Aldermen and a number of private citizens.

The Exhibition is held every year and is principally agricultural with the adjunction of departments of manufactures, domestic industry, fine arts, etc., etc. As an agricultural Fair it receives from the federal and provincial government subsidies to the amount of \$15,000.00. The city of Quebec makes an annual grant of \$10,000.00 to help to improve the Exhibition Park.

Exhibitions being generally enterprises which flourish in time of peace, the Quebec Exhibition has developed slowly during the great war. Nevertheless the capital engaged therein has risen to half a million of dollars, one half of which was absorbed by the purchase price whilst the balance was spent on buildings, sanitation, road making, terraces, water works, lighting, embellishment.

The most important new construction is the Central Palace, which is unique of its kind, built

in 1916-1917, at the cost of over \$140,000, including furnishings, etc. It is an Exhibition Palace of imposing architecture. It offers a vast area of floors inside and above has a large tribune three stories high with a capacity of 7000 seated persons. In 1919 the receipts have been..... \$ 95,953.13 And the expenses..... 88,223.88 leaving a surplus in hand.

420 exhibitors participated in the agricultural department and 147 in the commercial and industrial departments.

In 1919, 140,000 persons visited the Exhibition.

The population of Quebec is of opinion that the holding of the annual exhibition constitutes the best advertising agency and the expanse of the Exhibition is closely linked with the general progress of the city.

The Commission includes forty members, including the officers, of which the Mayor and the entire Council (composed of 12 aldermen) form part.

The Commissioners are distributed between ten standing committees which divide the work.

The officers and members of the commission are as follows for 1920.

Chairman M. Jos. Picard,
1st vice-pres. W. H. Wiggs,
2nd vice-pres. Alderman Dr V. Martin,
Treasurer Alderman J. A. Collier,
General Secretary Georges Morisset,

Members of the Commission

His Worship the Mayor ;

Aldermen Dr P. H. Bédard,
P. Bertrand,
J. A. Bouchard,
E. Bouchard,
J. A. Collier,
C. Delagrave,
Dr M. Fiset,
A. Labrecque,
Dr A. A. Lantier,
J. A. Lesage,
Dr V. Martin,
Jos. Mercier,

MM. J. E. Bedard,
 A. S. Bédard,
 Jos. Bergeron,
 Frank Byrne,
 L. A. Cannon,
 Hon. C. F. Delâge,
 M. Arsène Denis,
 J. A. Drolet,
 Omer Fleury,
 Uldéric Gauvin,
 J. C. Hébert, N. P.
 Eug. Lamontagne,
 Ernest Lapointe, M. P.
 N. Fénélon Lavoie,
 Ls Létourneau, M.P.P.
 Henri Levasseur,
 Martin Madden, M.P.P.
 N. E. Papillon,
 Arthur Paquet, M.P.P.
 Alfred Paquet,
 Geo. Parent, M.P.
 Chs Power, M.P.
 Jos. Savard,
 Jos. Tanguay,
 Geo. Van-Felson.

PUBLIC WORKS

(Information supplied by Mr W. D. Baillairgé,
 City Engineer and other Officers of the Depart-
 ment.)

The Public Works Department (Roads, etc.,
 Division) looks after the Municipal buildings, the
 roads, sidewalks street lighting and cleaning in
 summer and removal of snow in winter.

The territory included within the City limits
 covers 5,820 acres.

Length of macadamised streets :	40 miles
Streets paved in brick stone or asphalt :	31 "
Sidewalks (wooden)	70 "
Asphalt or cement sidewalks.....	35

Three iron bridges (bascule) span the River St. Charles : Dorchester, Drouin and Lavigreur Bridges.

Two others are contemplated : Scott's bridge to be rebuilt within the City limits and the Canadian Northern Railway bridge (Late Quebec & Lake St. John R'y) also on the River St. Charles.

And then special mention must be made of the colossal Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence River, at Cape Rouge one of the most stupendous engineering marvels of the whole world, which before long will be included within the City limits.

Our river front covers an extent of deep water wharf accommodation of about 22 miles development and the Louise Basin with its extensive grain elevators and immense sheds as well as the Levis Dry Docks are worth visiting.

We are proud of our Dufferin Terrace, one of the finest promenades in the world.

We also take pride in our system of street lighting by electricity which is done by :

640 arc lights of varied candle power ;

415 incandescent lights of 75 c. p. ;

662 clusters of five lamps each, with white glass globes which increase the brilliancy of the light, the said clusters being placed on as many ornamental posts each twelve feet high and one hundred feet apart.

Our street cleaning is done mostly all during night hours and our City claims to be clean and is thus kept free from contagious diseases.

The construction of new buildings has been very active during the last few years and, since the war is ended, the activity seems to be on the increase.

WATER WORKS

(Information supplied by Mr. C. P. Casgrain, Manager).

Our supply of water comes from Lorette about eight miles away in straight line and is brought to the City by three mains : 18, 30 and 40 inches in diameter. The head of water is 463 feet high above the bottom of the bridge at the river St.

Charles and rises 324 feet above the highest point on Grande Allée.

Each of the three mains is composed of about 4,000 lengths of pipe which cross the River St. Charles and the River "des Mères" over two bridges. The territory in which lie the sources of our water supply covers about one hundred and forty square miles. The distribution of water is made through smaller pipes varying in diameter from 24 inches down to 4 inches.

There are 800 hydrants of 2, 3 and 4 jets for fire protection.

The daily consumption of water in our City is between 12 to 15 millions of gallons of water per 24 hours, or 125 gallons per **capita per diem**.

The pressure on higher levels is from 60 to 80 pounds to the square inch and on lower levels from 100 to 120 pounds, which affords ample protection against fire.

There are in the City 11,000 domestic services of water for residences or business places and about 200 more are added each year.

The total cost of our water and drainage systems is \$4,500,000.00; annual cost of maintenance \$15,000.00.

POLICE

(Information supplied by the Police Department.)

In the early days of Quebec a few guardians of the peace and night watchmen were the only police organization. Later on, the military took charge of the City, first under the French Regime and afterwards under English Rule.

The first Municipal Force as at present existing was organized in 1844 with Mr R. H. Russell, as first Chief. For many years there existed a River Police Force to look after the sailors, as hundreds and hundreds of sailing ships then frequented the Port of Quebec every summer. The River Police

Force as it used to be has been suppressed and their duties are fulfilled now by a few special constables in the employ of the Harbour Commission.

POLICE OFFICERS

1920

Chief of Police.—Capt. Emile Trudel, City Hall.
Res. Bourlamaque Ave. Tel. 1309.

Deputy chief of Police.—M. W. Burke City Hall.
Tel. 4001. Res. Maisonneuve Ave., 142. Tel. 4811.

Chief of detectives.—Ths Walsh, 86, Saunders st.
Tel. 1540.

POLICE STATIONS

No. 1—City Hall	Tel. 4001
No. 2—St. Patrick st	4002
No. 3—St. Francois st	4003
No. 4—St. Paul st	4004
No. 5—Finlay Market place...	4005
No. 6—Champlain st	4006
No. 7—St. Real st	4007
No. 8—St. Vallier st	4008
No. 9—Franklin st	4009
No. 10—Louise Basin	4010
No. 11—St. Malo st	4011
No. 12—Cremazie, 203	4012

Mounted police. Avenue Limoilou. Tel. 4013

12 Police stations.

3 Officers.

6 Detectives.

26 Sergeants.

90 Constables, wages from \$17.00 to \$21.50
week.

6 Mounted constables.

QUEBEC FIRE DEPARTMENT

Municipally organized in 1866, Capt. Ferguson
1st Chief.

Chief of F. B.—Louis Talbot, Central Station.

City Hall Res. 183 Dorchester st. Tel. 4018.

Adjutant chief.—Lawrence Donelly.

Sub-chiefs D. McManus, E. Belanger.

FIRE STATIONS

- No. 1—Tel. 3901....City Hall.
- No. 2— " 3002.....Richelieu st.
- No. 3— " 3903.....Dorchester st.
- No. 4— " 3904.....St. Paul st.
- No. 5— " 3905.....Dalhousie st.
- No. 6— " 3906.....Champlain st.
- No. 7— " 3907.....Boisseau st.
- No. 8— " 3908.....Massue st.
- No. 9— " 3909.....St. Amable st.
- No. 10— " 3910.....5th Street (Jac. Cartier).
- No. 11— " 3911.....De l'Espinay st. (J. C.)
- No. 12— " 3912.....Cremazie st. (Montcalm w.

Chimney Sweepers, (10) City Hall.

Garage (repairs etc.) Tel. 2152, Dorchester st.

12 Fire Stations.

4 Officers.

170 Firemen: wages from \$19.00 to \$25.00 per
week.

40 Auxiliaries (Mechanics, drivers, chauffeurs)
etc).

The firemen are divided in two squads.

The firemen have a relief fund of \$20,000.00.

Equipment of Fire Department.

- 3 Steam engines ;
- 2 Chemical engines ;
- 50 Babcocks ;
- 112 Salvage covers ;
- 26000 feet of rubber hose ;
- 4 Autos for officers ;
- 3 aerial extension ladders ;(automobiles)
- 9 ladder waggons drawn by horses
- 50 horses

QUEBEC FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

P. Duval, Superintendent

The Quebec Fire alarm telegraph was established in 1866, under chief L. P. Brunelle. It consists of the Gamewell system and was remodelled a few years ago.

It is administered by Mr P. Duval, superintendent with 8 other employees. The system comprises six circuits for signals, six circuits for alarms with 197 miles of wire, 200 fire alarm boxes, three mechanical fire alarm bells in church steeples and fire alarm signals in each police and fire stations.

Alarm boxes

- 2 St. Ann and d'Auteuil.
- 3 Des Grisons and St. Geneviève
- 4 Haldimand and St. Louis
- * 5 Holt, Renfrew & Co's store Buade
- 6 St. Ursule and St. Louis.
- 7 Buade and Port Dauphin.
- 8 Hebert and Rempart.
- * 9 Quebec Seminary.
- 10 Hebert and St. Famille.
- 11 St. John and Couillard.
- * 12 Cartridge Factory, Palace Hill.
- 12 Palace and McMahon.
- 13 St. John and St. Stanislas.
- 14 St. John and St. Eustache.
- 15 Artillery and St. Eustache.
- 16 St. Augustin and St. Patrick.
- * 17 Parliament Buildings, Grande Allee.
- 18 d'Artigny and Grande Allee.
- 19 d'Artigny and St. Julia.
- 21 St. John and Cote St. Genevieve.
- 22 Artillery and Scott.
- 23 St. Gabriel and Scott.
- 24 Artillery and Lachevrotiere.
- 25 Grande Allee and Scott.

* For Second Alarm

- 26 Grande Allee and de Salaberry.
- 27 St. John and de Salaberry.
- 28 St. Eustache and Richelieu.
- 29 St. Augustin and St. Georges.
- 31 Robitaille and Latourelle.
- 32 St. Claire and d'Aiguillon.
- 33 Marchand and St. Oliver.
- 34 Deligny and St. Oliver.
- 35 Racine and Latourelle.
- 36 St. John and Vauban.
- 37 Champlain St. (Dinning's ship yard).
- 38 Champlain St. (oppos. the Church).
- * 39 Laboratory, (Cove Fields).
- * 41 Champlain St. (Fire Station No 6).
- 42 Champlain St. (Kennedy's House).
- 43 Champlain St. (oppos. Queen's Wharf).
- * 44 Electric Cars Shed, St. John St.
- 45 St. Peter and Sous-le-Fort.
- 46 Sault-au-Matelot and Mountain Hill.
- 47 Sault-au-Matelot and St. James street.
- * 48 Dalhousie street, (Fire Station No. 5).
- 49 Dambourges Hill and St. Paul.
- 51 St. Vallier and St. Paul.
- 52 Louise Embankment, (Immigration buildgs).
- * 53 St. Paul, (Fire Station No. 4).
- 53 St. Dominique and St. Francis.
- 55 Crown and Prince-Edward.
- 56 Prince-Edward and Grant.
- 57 Queen and Bridge.
- 58 St. Francis and Laliberté.
- 59 St. Paul and Ramsay.
- 61 Commissioners and Church.
- 62 Richardson and Crown.
- 63 Dorchester and De Varennes.
- 64 Dorchester and Commissioners.
- 65 Caron and Prince-Edward.
- 66 Queen and St. Roch.
- 67 Caron and King.
- * 68 Paquet's Factory, Dorchester St.
- 69 Des Fosses and Grant.
- 71 Langelier Boul. and King
- 72 Des Prairies and St. Dominique.

* For Second Alarm

- 73 Des Fosses and Bridge.
- 74 St. Vallier and Blanchet.
- 75 St. Vallier and Church.
- 76 St. Joseph and Church.
- 77 St. Helene and Laliberté.
- * 78 Paquet's Store, St. Joseph St.
- * 79 Roch City Tobacco Co's Factory.
- 81 Crown and St. Helene.
- 82 Charest and Caron.
- * 83 Dorchester (Fire Station No. 3).
- 84 St. Vallier and Belleau.
- 85 Colomb and Neilson.
- 86 Arago and Turgeon.
- 87 St. Anselme and St. Joseph.
- * 88 Hospice St. Antoine, St. Francis St.
- * 89 Dominion Corset Co'y, Factory.
- 91 St. Vallier and Langelier Boul.
- 92 St. Vallier and St. Joseph.
- 93 St. Vallier and St. Ambroise.
- 94 Bedard and St. Ambroise.
- 95 Carillon and d'Iberville.
- 96 Duquesne and Chenier.
- 97 Alleyn and St. Vallier.
- 98 Renaud Ave., St. Vallier ward (North side.)
- 99
- 112 Bayard and Massue.
- 113 St. Therese and St. Luc.
- 114 St. Vallier and St. Luc.
- 115 St. Sauveur and St. Ignace.
- * 116 Aqueduc & Massue (Fire Station No. 8.)
- 117 Aqueduc and St. Vallier.
- 118 Cheviere and St. Charles.
- * 119 Sacred Heart Hospital's Building's
- 121 Marie l'Incarnation st. (North side.)
- 122 Bigaouette ave. and St. Mathias st.
- * 123 St. Sauveur Orphan Home, Signai and Colomb.
- 124 Signai and Colomb.
- 125 Arago and Sauvageau.
- 126 Morin and Sauvageau.
- 127 Victoria and Colomb.
- 128 Brothers School, St. Malo, Aqueduc.

* For Second Alarm

- * 129 Sister's School, St. Malo, Aqueduc.
- * 131 Boisseau St., (Fire Station No. 7).
- 132 Franklin and Durocher.
- 133 Hermine and Durocher.
- 134 Bayard and Morin.
- 135 Aqueduc and Franklin.
- 136 Aqueduc and St. Luc.
- 137 St. Luc and Napoleon.
- * 139 Brother's School, Massue.
- * 139 Sister's School, Massue.
- 141 St. Vallier and Tourangeau Ave., St. Malo.
- 142 St. Vallier and Auger St. Malo.
- 143 St. Vallier and Lesage Ave., St. Malo.
- 144 Des Anges and Aqueduct, St. Malo.
- 145 St. Gabriel and Marie-Louise, St. Malo.
- 146 Bagot and Montmagny.
- 147 Chateauguay and St. Sauveur.
- 148 Bayard and Colomb.
- 149 St. Therese and Marie-Louise.
- 151 Laviolette and St. Francis.
- 152 Massue and Marie de l'Incarnation.
- 153 St. Vallier and St. Nicholas.
- * 154 F. X. Drolet Foundry, Bridge St.
- 155
- 156
- 157
- 158
- 159
- 161
- 162
- 212 St. Amable and St. Michael (Fire Station No. 9).
- * 213 Jeffery Hale Hospital Bldg., St. Cyrille.
- * 214 4th Avenue (Rifle Factory.)
- 215 Claire Fontaine and St. Amable.
- * 216 Sister's School Good Shepherd, Lachevrotiere St.
- 217 St. Cyrille and Turnbull.
- 218
- 219
- 221
- 223 St. John the Baptist Church.

* For Second Alarm

- 224
225
226
* 231 Convent of Franciscan Fathers Mt. Pleasant
* 232 Brother's School, St. J. B., St. John st.
233 St. Claire and Lavigueur.
* 234 Richelieu & St. Mary (Fire Station No. 2).
235 St. Augustin and d'Aiguillon.
* 236 Sister's School St. J. B., St. John St.
* 237 Sister's School of Charity Richelieu St.
* 238 Grey Nuns' Convent, (Mother House.)
239
* 241 Brothers' School, St. Francis & Caron.
* 243 Sister's School, St. Roch (Externat) St.
Francis St.
* 243 Brothers' School St. Francis and J. Cartier.
* 245 Sisters' School, Boulevard Langelier.
246
247
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253
* 311 Hotel Clarendon.
* 312 Chateau Frontenac Buildings.
* 313 Exchange Bell Telephone Co., St. John St.
* 314 Hotel-Dieu Hospital's Buildings.
* 315 Brothers' School St. Patrick, McMahon st.
* 316 Military Stores, Citadel Hill.
* 317 Military Stores, St. John's Gate.
318 Louise Embankment (Western End.)
319 Louise Embankment (Eastern End).
321 Dalhouse St. (Cross Wall Bridge).
* 322 Residence R. R. Jesuits, fathers Dauphin st.
* 322 Victoria Hotel, Palace Hill.
324 Citadel.
* 325 Auditorium Theatre St. John st.
* 326 City Hall Buildings.
327 Cook and St. Ann.
328
331

* For Second Alarm

332

334

355

411 2nd St. East and 8th Ave., Limoilou.

412 3rd St. East and 5th Ave., Limoilou.

413 4th St. East and 10th Ave., Limoilou.

414 5th St. East and 8th Ave., Limoilou.

* 415 Fire Station No. 10, Limoilou.

416 7th St. East and 2nd Ave.

417 13th St. East and 1st Ave., Charlesbourg
Road.

418 4th St. East and 1st Ave., Stadacona.

* 419 No. 11 Fire Station Stadacona.

421 Corner 9th St. and la Canardiere.

422 2nd St. and 10th Ave. Limoilou.

423 De la Canardiere.

424 Domaine Lairet.

425 Exhibition Grounds.

426 3rd Ave and 11th St. Limoilou.

427 Gros Pin, Charlesbourg Road.

428

431 St. Simon and 10th Ave., Limoilou.

432

433

434 Parc Maufiles and La Canardière road,
Beauport.

435

* 512 Fire Station No. 12, Belvedere ward, Cre-
mazie st.

513 Corner Maple Ave., and St. Foy Road.

514 Corner Maple Ave. and St. Louis Road.

515 Corner Fraser and Park Ave.

156 Dolbeau and de l'Alverne.

517 Jeanne d'Arc, street.

518 Corner Brown Ave. and St. Louis Road.

159 Corner Bourgainville Ave. and St. Foy Road

521 Fontaine Manseau and St. Laurent.

522 Ave. Cartier and St. Cyrille.

523 St. Cyrille and Maple Avenue.

524

525

* For Second Alarm

526

527

528 La Creche.

531 Belvedere Road.

* 532 La Creche, St. Foye Road.

534 McDonald and Levis Ave.

P. DUVAL,
Superintendent.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Our health department has been organized on a modern basis about 1891, under the direction of Dr Catellier a most distinguished physician and surgeon.

The beginnings were modest. But the primary organisation has developed into a modern establishment which compares favorably with any other progressive city of the size and population of Quebec.

We now have :

One chief medical adviser, Dr C. R. Paquin;

An assistant medical adviser, Dr Jos. Gosselin ;

One analyst bacteriologist, Dr C. O. Guimont ;

Two secretaries, MM. Gauthier and Belleau ;

And eighteen other employees acting as inspectors etc.

Here is a brief summary of the manifold functions of our civic health department.

1.—A laboratory for research and analyses under the direction of Dr C. O. Guimont, a specialist

2.—To prevent the pollution of water, a close watch is kept over the whole territory wherein lie the sources of our water supply.

* For Second Alarm

3.—The Board directs and manages a civic hospital built and conducted in conformity with the most modern exigencies of sanitary science, under the care of the Sisters of Charity who are experienced nurses.

4.—A most rigid inspection is kept over the granting of licenses for the sale of milk and cream and their distribution throughout the city.

5.—The city provides a model stable for the inspection of milk cows and their treatment with tuberculine, and sends inspectors to visit the stables kept by milkmen inside or outside our city limits, said stables to be altered if necessary to make them up-to-date.

6.—A double service of ambulance vehicles is kept for the transfer of patients ; one for ordinary diseases, another exclusively for cases of contagious diseases, and another vehicle to remove household linen, vestments etc, requiring disinfection in the steam apparatus.

7.—In Quebec, vaccination is compulsory as far as it can be enforced.

8.—A serious fight is proceeding against all unsanitary lodgings.

9.—A public bath has been opened under the control of the Board of Health.

10.—A rigid inspection is constantly made of all public markets, private stalls, bakeries, confectioneries, groceries, ice cream depots, and of all stores where food stuffs are stored or sold in retail. And also of stores where fish, fruit, vegetables, are sold, ice houses, refrigerators, cold storage plants etc.

11.—An inspection is made of all children frequenting schools, at school or at their homes, to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases, and to see that the laws of hygiene are executed in all school establishments and in residences where there are school children.

12.—Finally campaigns are conducted in the press, in church pulpits, in circulars and pamphlets to teach to all the rules of hygiene.

The results of this progressive work are more and more apparent. Our public buildings, churches, theatres, etc., as well as residences, schools, etc., are all provided with the most modern sanitary appliances. The most rigid cleanliness reigns every where. Our water supply is abundant and sufficiently pure, carrying only innocuous matters. This explains the total absence of contagious diseases in Quebec for many years (except the influenza) the few cases appearing in our midst being brought from distant localities, far from our city limits.

We have greatly reduced the percentage of infantile mortality thanks to the excellent work done by our charitable organizations which protect the health and lives of infants.

We have also lowered down considerably the percentage of mortality among grown up people.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC

The system is that of Separate schools, Catholic and Protestant under the entire control of two separate Boards, one for Catholics, the other for Protestant.

Each board is composed of commissioners who are completely independent from civic control and are governed only by the provincial laws concerning education.

Every year they ask the city Council to assess the property for School rates and the City votes the assessment for schools according to their demands, and moreover the city collects in the same time as other civic taxes the school rates and pays them to the two Boards.

The City guarantees all debentures issued by the two school boards.

The School organisation of the city of Quebec can stand the most rigorous examination thanks to the progress accomplished during the last 15 or 20 years.

Here follows a short tabulated statement carefully prepared by Mr. G. E. MARQUIS, the well known statistician of the provincial government of Quebec.

SCHOOLS IN QUEBEC CITY

1919

Number of schools under the control of the Commissioners, or independent trustees.

Primary :	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Elementary.	35	32	3
Model	12	12	0
Academic	19	17	2
Total	66	61	5

Primary independent :

Elementary	4	4	0
Model	6	6	0
Academic	9	9	0
Total	19	19	0

Secondary :

Seminary	1	1	0
High Schools (boys)	1	0	1
High Schools (girls)	1	0	1
<hr/>			
Total	3	1	2
<hr/>			
Superior : Laval University	1	1	0
<hr/>			
Special : Technical School	1	1	0
<hr/>			
Grand total	90	33	7

Number of children from 5 to 18 years old registered

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Boys.....	11,159	10,565	594
Girls.....	12,179	11,637	542
Total.....	23,338	22,202	1,136
Percentage of inscription.....	79%	79%	79%

Number of pupils registered in schools

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Boys.....	8,538	8,087	451
Girls.....	9,843	9,400	443
Total.....	18,381	17,487	894

Total.....	18,381	17,487	894
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Pupils in schools under control.....	14,796	13,902	894
Pupils in independent schools.....	3,585	3,585	0
Average presence of pupils under control.....	11,992	11,352	640
Percentage of average presence.....	81%	82%	72%

Male and female teachers in schools under control and independent

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Religious and Nuns.....	529	529	0
Lay teachers.....	32	26	8
Lay mistresses.....	115	85	30

3	Total.....	678	640	38
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Average salary of lay teachers (male and female)

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Male teachers.....	\$1,061	\$1,040	\$1,483
Female teachers.....	431	320	732

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONS OF QUEBEC

Basis of taxation

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Taxable property Value.....	\$ 71,836,208.00	\$ 66,000,000.00	\$ 5,836,208.00
School Taxes Rate.....	_____	0.55	0.80
Monthly dues Rate.....	_____	0.25	0.25 to 2.00

ASSETS

Value of schools under control

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
Primary schools (Immovable)	2 448,784.00	\$2,300,000.00	\$ 148,784.00
" (Furniture)	91,360.00	80 000.00	11,360.00
Independent Primary schools	1,088,900.00	1,088,900.00
Laval University	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Technical school	504,912.00	504,912.00
Total	\$ 7,133,956.00	\$ 6,973,812.00	\$ 160,144.00

LIABILITIES

Unredeemed debentures	\$ 1 784,000.00	1,689,000.00	\$ 95,000.00
Other debts	164,332.00	153,000.00	11,332.00
Total	\$ 1,948 332.00	\$ 1,842,000.00	\$ 106,332.00

RECEIPTS OF THE YEAR

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
From City Assessment.....	\$ 331,006.00	\$ 287,675.00	\$ 43,331.00
Monthly dues	9,500.00	5,689.00	3,811.00
Government subsidy.....	7,806.00	7,497.00	309.00
Loans.....	427,465.00	407,465.00	20,000.00
Other revenues.....	39,039.00	38,928.00	111.00
Cash on hand, July 1918.....	840.00	840.00
<hr/>			
Total.....	\$ 815,656.00	\$ 747,254.00	\$ 68,402.00

EXPENSES OF THE YEAR

Salaries.....	\$ 173,078.00	\$ 150,674.00	\$ 22,404.00
Maintenance	83,958.00	71,082.00	12,876.00
Constructions.....	209,615.00	200,057.00	9,558.00
Interest and refund.....	226,000.00	209,471.00	16,529.00
Other expenses.....	38,118.00	33,393.00	4,725.00
Cash on hand July 1919	84,887.00	82,577.00	2,310.00
Total.....	\$ 815,656.00	\$ 747,254.00	\$ 68,402.00

COST OF TEACHING PER HEAD (1)

In schools under control of the commissioners and trustees

	Total	Catholic	Protestant
For pupils inscribed during the year.....	\$37.00	\$26.50	\$63.20

(1) To figure the cost, deduction has been made from the annual expenditure of the balance on hand at the end of the year, and also of the value of new buildings erected during the year.

RELIGION IN QUEBEC

City of Quebec's Religious Organization

Clergy, Churches, religious Institutions

Roman Catholic Hierarchy :

Archbishop : Cardinal Bégin ;

Auxiliary Bishop : Archbishop P. E. Roy ;

Chapter of the Basilica : 12 Canons.

32 churches and chapels.

Religious Orders.—RR. Jesuits, Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchin Monks, Oblate Fathers Redemptorists, Missionary Priests of Africa (**Pères Blancs**), Missionary Priests of the Sacred Heart, Seminary of Quebec, Numerous priests of secular clergy, Brothers of Christian Schools, Marist Brothers, Priests and Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul (Patronages).

Cloistered Nuns.—Ursulines, Hotel-Dieu, (upper town), Sacred Heart Hospital General Hospital.

Non cloistered Nuns.—Sisters of Charity (Grey Nuns), Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of l'Espérance, (nurses for the sick), Franciscan Missionary Sisters, Dominican Sisters, Redemptoristine Sisters (St. Patrick's).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES & CHAPELS

Basilica Notre-Dame Square ;

Congregation Notre-Dame (Jesuits) ;

Ursuline Convent (Garden Street) ;

Hotel-Dieu church (Palace Hill) ;

St. Patrick's church (old), McMahon Street ;

St. Patrick's church, (new), Grande Allée ;

Seminary chapel, (fine old paintings,) Fabrique street

Sacred Heart chapel, St. Ursule St ;

St. John the Baptist parish church.

Notre Dame des Victoires church (Lower Town) ;

St. Vincent de Paul, Patronage for poor boys,
d'Abraham Hill ;

Sisters of Charity, Richelieu St ;
 Franciscan Missionary Sisters, Grande Allée;
 Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Lachevrotiere St
 Dominican Fathers, Grande Allée ;
 Franciscan Fathers, de l'Alverne St. ;
 Fathers of the Holy Sacrament, Ste Foye Road ;
 Bellevue Convent chapel, Ste Foye Road ;
 St. Roch's Parish church, St. Joseph st ;
 Jacques Cartier, Parish church, St. Joseph st.;
 General Hospital church, Boulevard Langelier ;
 St. Sauveur Parish church, Massue st.;
 Notre Dame de Lourdes church, Hermine st.;
 Sacred Heart Hospital chapel, St. Sauveur.
 Sacred Heart of Jesus Parish church, St. Sauveur ;
 St. Charles Parish church (Limoilou) Capuehin
 Monks ;
 St. François d'Assise Parish church, (Limoilou) ;
 Stadacona Parish church, Limoilou.

PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

The Church of England is represented by a Bishop, the Right Reverend Lennox M. Williams and several distinguished Clergymen, whilst other protestant denominations are also attended to by their respective Clergy.

The Churches are as follows :

Church of England :

Cathedral of the Holy Trinity (Garden st.)
 St. Matthews, (St. John st.) ;
 St. Peter, (St. Vallier st.);
 Trinity Church, (St. Stanislas st.) ;

Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, etc.

St. Andrew, Cook st.
 Chalmers, St. Ursule st.;
 Baptist Church, Grande Allée ;
 French Baptist Church, St. Augustin st.;
 Methodist Church, St. Stanislas st.;
 The Salvation Army, Palace Hill.

Hospitals and refuges :

Hotel-Dieu ;
General Hospital ;
Hotel-Dieu du Sacré-Cœur ;
Jeffery Hale (Protestant) ;
McKenzie Hospital (Protestant) ;
St. Luke Private Hospital ;
St. François d'Assise Hospital (Limoilou) ;
Laval Hospital (for tuberculosis patients) ;
La Crèche (infants) ;
La Miséricorde ;
Grey Nuns ;
St. Charles Refuge ;
Finlay Asylum ;
Ladies Protestant Home ;
St. Antoine Institute ;
La Providence (Old age and infants) ;
Miss Corrigan's private Hospital ;
(Y.W.C.A.), Young Women's Christian Association, St. Ann st. ;
(Y.M.C.A.), Young Men's Christian Association, St. John st. ;
Salvation Army refuge, Palace st.

FOR ANTIQUARIANS

Old buildings and landmarks

The Seminary, the Basilica, Madame Pean's House ; (St. Louis st.) ; The Ursulines ; the Hotel-Dieu ; the General Hospital, (old convent of Recollets Fathers) ; the Intendant's Palace, (Boswell's vaults) ; Notre-Dame des Victoires ; La Friponne (Bigot's stores, St. Paul st.) ; Many old underground vaults in Lower Town stores ; Martello Towers ; old Artillery Barracks ; The Citadel and the Fortifications, (built in 1823 and following years : cost \$35,000,000.00) ; Château Bigot (Charlesbourg) ; Bishop Laval's Country Seat: (Old Mill of "l'Ange Gardien") ; the shrine of St. Ann de Beaupré ; Château Bellevue, Seminary Farms (St. Joachim).

MONUMENTS, AND STATUES

Montcalm & Wolfe, Governor's Gardens ;
 Wolfe's Memorial Column, Battlefields Park
 Montcalm Burial Place, Ursuline Church ;
 Montcalm's Statue, Grande Allée ;
 Champlain's Statue, Dufferin Terrace ;
 Louis Hébert, the pioneer of agriculture in Canada,
 Marie Rollet, his wife and children and Guillaume
 Couillard, (city Hall grounds) ;
 Cartier-Breboeuf, River Lairet (Limoilou) ;
 The Establishment of the Faith, Place d'Armes ;
 Laval's Monument, Mountain Hill ;
 Durocher's Statue, St. Sauveur ;
 St. Ignace de Loyola, (Ste Foye Road) ;
 Monument to the Braves, Ste Foye Road ;
 Monument to the Sacred Heart (St. Sauveur)
 St. Roch, St. John the Baptist ;
 Monument to the Soldiers dead in African War,
 The Esplanade ;
 Short-Wallick Monument, Grande Allee ;
 The spot where Montgomery was buried, Citadel
 Hill,
 The Historical bronze tablets, to commemorate
 events or mark old buildings are placed all
 over the Upper and Lower Town as a memento
 of the celebration in 1908, of the Third Cen-
 tenary of the founding of Quebec.

In the Basilica of Notre Dame there are several
 funeral inscriptions relating to distinguished
 personages who are buried in the vaults of the
 venerable Cathedral.

Beneath the Seminary is buried the great
 bishop Laval.

PARTIAL LIST OF HOTELS AND ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

Chateau Frontenac Dufferin Terrace.
 St. Ursule House (Old St. Louis) . St. Louis St.
 Clarendon Garden & St. Ann st.
 Waldorf St. Ann St.
 Guimont E. (Rooms and meals) . St. Louis St.
 Mrs. Hunt (Rooms) Haldimand St.
 Petit St. Louis (Rooms) St. Lou's st.
 King Edward, Rooms & meals) . Garden St.
 Montcalm (rooms & meals) . . . St. John St.
 Florence St. John St.
 Mrs. Fontaine (Rooms) d'Auteuil St. 83.
 Victoria (Rooms and meals) . . . Palace Hill.
 Dion Georges (Rooms) Palace Hill.
 O'Brien Palace Hill.
 St. John, Mrs A. Jackson St. John St. 212.
 Miss Bender 78 St. Louis St.
 Empire rooms, Paré Couillard St.
 Henchey House St. Ann St.
 Lord Monk, Mrs Gagnon St. Ann St.
 Mrs. Vermette St. Genevieve ave. 5

Upper Town

St. Roch Ward

St. Roch (Rooms and meals) . . St. Joseph St.
 Quebec Hotel (Rooms & meals) . Bridge St.
 Commercial Hotel (Rooms and
 meals) Boulevard Langelier.
 Eldorado Hotel (Rooms and
 meals) Boulevard Langelier
 Imperial Hotel (rooms & meals.) . Crow : St.
 Champlain Hotel 15. St. Joseph.

Lower Town

Canada Hotel (Rooms and
 Meals.) opposite C. P. R sta. . Henderson St.
 Blanchard Hotel (Rooms and
 meals) Notre Dame Square.

Mountain Hill House (Rooms
 and meals) Mountain Hill
 Terminus Hotel (rooms and
 meals) St. Andrew St.
 The Neptune Inn (Rooms and
 meals) Montain Hill.
 See the daily papers for rooms to let.

Quebec is a tourist city and the Hotels are
 crowded during July and August. It is advisable
 to secure hotel accommodation in advance by
 letter or telegram.

CITY OF QUEBEC
By law 4C passed 6th June 1919

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES
ON HORSE VEHICLES

BY THE DRIVE

Time allowed : thirty minutes.

For one person \$.50
 For every additional person, each25

BY THE HOUR

For the first hour 1.50
 For every subsequent hour 1.50

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES

BY THE DRIVE

Time allowed : fifteen minutes

For one or two persons 0.50
 For three or four persons 0.75

Time allowed : thirty minutes

For one or two persons \$ 0.75
 For three or four persons 1.00

BY THE HOUR

For one or two persons.....	1.25
For three or four persons.....	1.50

BAGGAGE

For each trunk carried in any such vehicle,
25 cents.

For every drive exceeding one half hour the
tariff shall be charged for one hour.

For the drives by the hour that last more than
one hour, the tariff by the hour shall be charged
for the fractions of an hour.

For the drives between midnight and 4 o'clock
in the morning, fifty per cent shall be added to
the tariff rate above mentioned.

The stoppages are included as forming part of
a drive.

Children under five years of age and sitting on
their parents' or guardians' knees will be admitted
free of charge and no charge shall be exacted for
travelling bags, bags or parcels which passengers
can carry by hand.

Attested.

L.S

H. E. LAVIGUEUR,
Mayor.

J. J. B. CHOUINARD
City Clerk

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF

City of Quebec

By-Law No. 13 concerning automobiles for hire and their tariff.—Passed, 13th June, 1919.

It is ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council ordains and enacts as follows :

1.—The words "automobile for hire" for the ends of the present By-law, signify all "Auto taxi", Automobiles, or other motor vehicles of the same style, destined for the transfer of passengers for money.

2.—Nobody shall guide an automobile for hire in the City of Quebec, without having previously obtained a permit, (license) from the City and without having a number—ensign—which shall be delivered by the Chief of Police, as also a copy of the tariff hereinafter detailed.

3.—Nobody but the licensed conductor or the chauffeur of an automobile for hire, shall have the right to have the number-ensign of said conductor, and no chauffeur or conductor shall wear another number-ensign but his own, or shall permit any other person to wear it.

4.—No chauffeur or conductor of an automobile for hire, when not employed by a client, shall stand with his vehicle at another place, in the City, but the carters' stands in the City, neither shall he loiter around his stand, neither shall he circulate in the streets of the City to recruit passengers or travellers, neither shall he solicit the passers-by for clients.

5.—The chauffeurs or conductors of automobiles for hire, shall not have the right to ask or receive, for the transfer of passengers and their baggage, prices higher than those hereinunder enumerated, whatever the number of passengers transported.

For a 4 Passenger Automobile or less:

For a drive not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour....	\$ 1.00
For a drive not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour....	2.00
For a drive not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour....	3.00
For a drive not exceeding one hour.....	3.50

For a drive by the hour:

If the drive lasts more than one hour, the tariff shall be charged at the pro-rata for every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour, according to the above tariff.

For a 7 Passenger Automobile:

For a drive not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour....	\$ 1.25
For a drive not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour....	2.25
For a drive not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour....	3.25
For one hour.....	4.00

For a drive by the hour.

If the drive lasts more than one hour, the tariff shall be charged at the pro-rata for every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour, according to the above tariff. The stoppages shall be paid on the same base as the drive.

(a) The price by the hour shall apply to every drive outside the City limits; provided that the drive does not exceed over and above a run of 50 miles, that is going and returning.

(b) Nothing shall be paid for children aged less than 10 years.

(c) For all baggage carried by the hand nothing shall be charged, but if said baggage is confided to the care of the chauffeur, an extra 20 cents shall be paid.

(d) The chauffeur or conductor of an automobile not obliged to carry large trunks or valises. He may do it at a price fixed with the traveller.

6. The chauffeur or conductor of an automobile or hire, when he shall be requested to do so by a passenger in his vehicle, shall exhibit a copy of his tariff.

7.—The chauffeur or conductor of an automobile for hire, shall have no right to recover or receive payment from any person to whom he shall have asked a higher price than that authorized to ask and to receive in virtue of the present By-law.

8.—Every chauffeur or conductor of an automobile for hire, shall be held, when not employed, to serve at the rates of the above tariff, to the first person who shall offer him employment.

9.—The above tariff shall not have the effect of hindering private understandings, which persons having vehicles, as above stated, may have with the chauffeurs or conductors of said vehicles.

10.—Every person who shall employ a licensed chauffeur or conductor for a drive, or to transfer his effects in an automobile for hire, shall have to pay the price legally established for said transportation or the price agreed previously upon.

11.—Any person who shall infringe any of the dispositions of said By-law shall be liable to a fine with or without costs, according to the case, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court of the City of Quebec, to its discretion, but said fine shall not be more than forty dollars and the imprisonment not to exceed two calendar months, said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the Recorder's Court, upon payment of said fine and costs, according to the case.

12.—The present By-law shall be put in force on the 1st of July, 1919.

Attested

L.S.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR

Mayor.

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,

City Clerk.

CITY OF QUEBEC

By-Law No. 22 C, passed the 28th of May, 1920, concerning the circulation of vehicles in the Streets of the City.

(One way drive).

It is ordained and enacted by the Municipal Council of the city of Quebec, and the said Council ordains and enacts as follows.

1. In virtue of the powers conferred to the City of Quebec by Article 5 of Statute 10, George V, ch. 85, the following article is added to By-Law No. 22A of this Council, passed 13th May, 1913 ;

16.—Vehicles are allowed to circulate in only one direction in the following streets or parts, of streets, as follows to wit :

St. Paul street going East, from Parent Square to St. Peter street ; St. Peter street, going south, from St. Paul street, to the Transcontinental depot ; d'Youville street, going south, from d'Aiguillon street, to St. John street ; Des Glacis street, going north, from St. John street, to d'Aiguillon street ; St. François street going west, from St. Roch street, to Boulevard Langelier ; Notre Dame des Anges street going east from Boulevard Langelier to Crown street ; Des Fosses street ; going east from Crown street to St. Roch street.

2. The present By-Law is declared forming part of By-Law No. 22A.

Attested.

L.S.

JOS. SAMSON,
Mayor.

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

BANKS

Bank of Montreal :

Head office...St. Peter st.
 Branches.....St. John st, 154.
 ".....Corner Bridge and St. Joseph sts
 ".....Corner St. John and Palace sts.

Bank of Hochelaga :

Head office...St. Peter st, 132.
 Branches.....Crown st, 60.
 ".....St. John st, 382.
 ".....St. Vallier st., 704.
 ".....3rd Ave (Limoilou), 312.
 ".....Maple Avenue.

Royal Bank :

Head Office...St. Peter st. 11.
 Branches.....Fabrique st., 2.
 ".....St. Joseph st. 187.
 ".....St. John st., 219.
 ".....St. Vallier, st., 781.
 ".....3rd Ave Limoilou, 135.

The Imperial Bank of Canada, St. Peter st., 113.

Merchants' Bank of Canada :

Head office...St. Peter st., 79.
 Branch.....Corner St. Joseph & Boulv. Lan.

Union Bank :

Head office...St. Peter st., 56.
 Branch.....St. Ann, 14.

Canadian Bank of Commerce :

Head office...St. Peter & St. Paul, streets
 Branch.....St. John, st., 96.

Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Peter st., 96.

La Caisse d'Economie :

Head office...St. John st.
 9 Branches in Quebec City.

La Banque Nationale :

Head office...St. Peter st.
 7 Branches in Quebec City.

CAB STANDS

Phones No.	Streets
739	Chauveau Avenue.
2390	Bagot St.
512	Château Frontenac .
2137	Bridge St.
1238	C. P. R. Station.
604	Quebec Railway Station, St. Paul St.
5550	Champlain Market.
1581	Finlay Market.
803	St. John's Gate.
2264	Sillery.

AUTOMOBILES

487	Chateau Frontenac.
3229	Finlay Market.
5019	Jacques Cartier Place.
803	St. John's Gate.

EXPRESS (Cartage)

1463	St. John's Gate.
3598	C. P. R. Station.

FORWARDERS OF PARCELS

46 and 47	Canadian Express Co., St. Peter st., 99
4290 and 4292.	Dominion Express Co., St. Peter st 87

GARAGES IN QUEBEC CITY

Autos, Supplies & Repairs

J. Edm. Poulin	10-20 Crown St.
P. Campbell	47, St. Louis St.
P. L. Lortie	St. Paul St.
Eug. Julien	1230, St. Vallier St.
J. Devarennnes	85, N. D. des Anges.
Motors Ltd.	Crown St.
McLaughlin	Arsenal St.

J. Croteau.....81, Lachevrotière St
 Légaré Auto Supply...61, St. Vallier St.
 General Auto Supply...135, Bridge St.
 I. E. Fréchette256, St. Vallier St.
 M. L. Dohan.....19, Palace Hill.
 P. C. Talbot4th Street, Limoilou.
 U. Gauvin.....80, d'Aiguillon St.
 Edgar Andrews.....93, Blvd Langelier.
 Alphonse Drolet.....87, Colomb St.
 Garage Ford19, Crown St.
 Louis Lavoie175, Bridge St.
 Lepage & Co'104-106, Dorchester St
 France Paré.....1 d'Aiguillon St.

AUTO SUPPLIES

A. A. Cantin.....555, St. Vallier St.
 P. L. Lortie.....138, Bridge & St. Paul Sts.
 La Cie Martineau....St. Joseph St.
 Lewis Brothers,
 (G. E. Karch)84, Bridge St.
 M. L. Dohan.....19, Palace Hill.

ROUTES FOR TRAVEL BY AUTO GUIDES FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

QUEBEC TO CAP ROUGE

This route was compiled by Lionel C. Beaupré,
 Secretary, Quebec Automobile Club.

Via St. Louis road; return via St. Foye road
 16.3 miles

Road surface : macadam

Miles

0.0—From Chateau Frontenac.
 0.3—St. Louis Gate.
 0.5—Parliament buildings at right.
 0.6—Drill Hall at left.
 1.3—Wolfe Monument and Quebec Jail at
 left in the Battlefields Park.

- 2.0—City limits (Sillery).
- 2.3—Spencer Wood at left (The Governor's residence).
- 2.5—At fork, turn left. The continuing road is the "Gomin road".
- 2.8—At right, village of Bergerville. At left St Patrick Cemetery.
- 3.5—At left, Mount Hermon Cemetery. (Road to Sillery church at left) keep straight ahead.
- 3.8—At left Sillery Convent.
- 4.6—Enter parish of Ste. Foye.
- 5.2—At right, road to church of Ste. Foye. Keep straight ahead.
- 5.7—Road at left leads to Quebec Bridge. Keep straight ahead.
- 7.7—Enter parish of Cap Rouge
- 8.2—Village of Cap Rouge. Continue curving at right to come back via Ste. Foye road.
- 8.7—Enter parish of Ste. Foye.
- 10.7—At left, road "La Suète" to Ancienne Lorette and Montreal. Keep straight ahead.
- 10.8—By-road at right. Keep straight ahead.
- 10.9—At right, route de l'église (church road). Church of Ste. Foye at right. Keep straight ahead.
- 11.5—By-road at right. Keep straight ahead.
- 11.2—City limits.
- 13.3—Bellevue Convent, at right.
- 14.2—At left, the Monument des Braves. At right Avenue des Braves. Keep straight ahead.
- 15.8—St. John's Gate. Follow trolley.
- 16.1—City Hall at right.
- 16.2—Basilica at left.
- 16.3—Chateau Frontenac.

QUEBEC TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE AND ST. JOACHIM

This route was compiled by Lionel C. Beaupré,
secretary Quebec Automobile Club.

29.5 miles.

Road Surface : Old turnpike road, being improved, then good macadam to end of tour.

- 0.0—QUEBEC : Place d'Armes square on left, Champlain Monument on right. Proceed down grade on DuFort St. with car tracks, passing Post Office on right, turning square left with tracks along Buade street, and turning square right around the Basilica, and immediately left on de la Fabrique St., passing City Hall on left, and curving left on St. John St. at 0.3 passing through St. John's Gate at 0.5 and Auditorium Theatre on right. Immediately after turn right on des Glacis street, and left on d'Aiguillon street at 0.6 turning diagonally right with car tracks on Côte d'Abraham.
- 1.0—Turn square right down grade on de la Couronne St. keeping straight on at four corners, (Headquarters of Quebec Automobile Club on left in Quebec Ry. Bldg. room 409).
- 1.3—Cross railroad tracks and bear left on Panet St. at 1.4 passing Hospice St. Charles on right, and turning square right at 1.5 along Dorchester St. following car track.
- 1.6—Turn square right on Fourth St. and proceed over Drouin Bridge across St. Charles River into LIMOILOU. (Now Jacques-Cartier ward.)
- 1.—Turn square left on Third Avenue and at 2.0 turn right on La Canardière Road, crossing Railroad at 2.4.
- 3.4—Civic Hospital on right and Beauport Asylum on left beyond.

- 3.6—Limits of Beauport.
- 5.2—BEAUPORT.
- 7.4—ST. LOUIS DE COURVILLE.
- 7.7—Fork, bear left for Ste. Anne de Beaupré.
(Take road on right for Kent House and
Montmorency Falls.)
- 7.8—Quebec Golf Club links on left.
- 8.1—Sharp descent, caution at sharp curve
over bridge across Montmorency River.
- 11.0—Caution sharp descent and curve sharp
left round L'ANGE GARDIEN church.
- 13.0—Caution sharp descent.
- 14.0—CHATEAU RICHER.
- 14.5—Caution sharp left turn.
- 16.3—SAULT A LA PUCE.
- 17.0—Caution, sharp left curve over Railroad
tracks.
- 20.1—Limits STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.
- 22.0—Shrine of STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE
- 24.7—Morel's Inn on left. Where meals and
afternoon tea may be had.
- 24.8—GRANDE RIVIERE VILLAGE. Turn
right across Pont Taschereau-Parent over
Sté. Anne River.
- 26.7—ST. JOACHIM.
- 29.6—Seminary Farm on left. End of improved
road. Beyond to left is Cap Tourmente,
1900 feet high, footpaths lead to Chapel
on summit.
-

QUEBEC TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE AND ST. JOACHIM

Points of interest

This district is rich in history, for Samuel de Champlain, Monsignor de Laval, Montcalm and Wolfe have associations with it. Leaving the city and going through LIMOILLOU, the tourist takes La Canardière road. On the right is MAIZERETS, a large farm established by the Quebec Seminary 200 years ago. Just beyond is the Civic Hospital and opposite the BEAUPORT LUNATIC ASYLUM. BEAUPORT was once the headquarters of Montcalm in 1759 and three miles beyond is KENT HOUSE, which was built by Haldimand in 1780, but derives its present name from the fact that the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, occupied it from 1791 to 1794.

From the grounds is obtained a splendid view of the MONTMORENCY FALLS which are 265 feet high and 150 feet wide. The route crosses the river and passes within a short distance of the farmhouse where Wolfe lay sick for two weeks and wrote his famous dispatch to Pitt in 1759. A fine view tour. After passing through L'ANGE GARDIEN the next parish is CHATEAU RICHER so named from an old Indian trader. STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE is the most famous pilgrimage in America and is visited annually by thousands of pilgrims, especially on Ste. Anne's Day, July 26th. The new church contains relics of Ste. Anne and a very large number of crutches, sticks, surgical appliances left by pilgrims cured of their infirmities. The Scala Sancta, the Monasteries of the Franciscans and Redemptoristines Nuns, the famous cyclorama of the Holy Land are near by. The treasure of relics is open daily and includes the first statue of Ste. Anne brought from France by Mgr de Laval in 1661, a collection box used in 1663, Mass vestments made and given by Ann of Austria, mother of LOUIS XIV, and a Ciborium used 200 years ago, also a splendid gift of H. R. H. the Comte de Paris on his visit to Canada. On leaving

Ste. Anne the route passes by Grande Riviere and a good wholesome meal can be obtained at MARTEL'S INN.

ST. JOACHIM is partly owned by the Quebec Seminary and its farms supply their city college. At the end of road is CAP TOURMENTE 1900 feet high from which a fine view of the St. Lawrence River is obtainable.

QUEBEC TO LAKE ST. CHARLES

12 Miles.

This route was compiled by Lionel C. Beaupré
secretary Quebec Automobile Club.

Route No. 3

- 0.0—QUEBEC : Place d'Armes square on left, Champlain Monument on right. Proceed down grade on Du Fort Street, with car tracks, passing Post-Office on right, turning square left with tracks along Buade Street, turning square right round the Basilica, and immediately left on de la Fabrique Street, passing City Hall on left, and curving left on St. John Street at 0.3.
- 0.5—Passing through St. John Street Gate, and Auditorium Theatre on right. Immediately after turn right on des Glacis Street.
- 0.6—Turn left on d'Aiguillon Street, then diagonally right with car tracks on Côte d'Abraham.
- 1.0—Turn Square right down grade on de la Couronne Street, keeping straight on at four corners.
- 1.3—Cross Railroad and bear left on Paret Street, passing Hospice St. Charles on right, and turning square right

- 1.5—along Dorchester Street following car tracks
- 1.6—Turn square right on Fourth Street, and proceed over Drouin Bridge across St. Charles River into Limoilou.
- 1.8—Alter crossing bridge turn square left along First Ave., along bank of St. Charles River, passing
- 2.4—St. François d'Assise Hospital, (road to Exhibition Grounds on left)
- 2.7—Cross wooden bridge.
- 2.9—Cross railroad.
- 4.1—Curve up grade over railroad entering Charlesbourg.
- 5.0—Charlesbourg church on right. (Road on left leads to Lorette 3 miles) and Valcartier Camp.
- 8.3—Fork, keep to left just beyond church.
- 9.0—(Road on right leads to Lake Beauport, 6 miles.)
- At end of road straight on to macadam road of Notre-Dame des Laurentides.
- 9.8—Cross bridge.
- 10.0—Notre Dame des Laurentides church on left, turn left. (Road on right leads to Stoneham and Tewkesbury.)
- 10.5—Caution, sharp curve on right.
- 11.2—Caution, sharp curve turn left.
- 11.5—Cross railroad.
- 11.9—Cross iron bridge.
- 12.2—End of road, turn square right.
- 12.5—Verret's Inn. (Meal 75c., tea 40 c.)

LAKE ST. CHARLES

The Lake St. Charles is admirably situated in the Laurentian and supplies Quebec with drinking water; the surroundings are very wild. It is a very popular place where the Quebec people go for their outings on Sunday. Fishing and Hunting is very good there in the Fall.

QUEBEC TO VALCARTIER CAMP

This route was compiled by Lionel C. Beaupré,
secretary Quebec Automobile Club.

Route No. 1

17.1 miles.

- 0.0—QUEBEC : Champlain Monument on right
Place d'Armes square on left. Proceed
down Dufort St. with car tracks, turning
sharp left opposite Post Office at 0.1 and
proceeding along Buade St. curving to
right round Basilica, then left on de la
Fabrique Street, passing City Hall on left.
- 0.3—Curve left on St. John St. passing through
St. John St. Gate.
- 0.6—Turn right on des Glacis St. and left on
d'Aiguillon St. turning right with car
tracks on Cote d'Abraham at 0.7.
- 1.1—Keep straight on Arago Street turn right
into St. Vallier Street.
- 1.5—Crossing Boulevard Langelier.
- 3.0—St. Charles Cemetery on right.
- 3.5—French Remount Depot "Camp Mille-
rand" on right.
- 3.8—Cross Railroad.
- 5.9—Les Saules Post-Office on right. (Road on
right leads to Little River).
- 6.1—Straight on (Road on left leads to Indian
Lorette).
- 9.1—Fork bear left (Road on right leads to
Loretteville).
- 9.4—Turn square left.
- 10.5—Turn square right and straight on.
- 14.7—Limits of Valcartier Camp.
- 14.8—Cross railroad.
- 16.6—Cross railroad.
- 16.7—End of graded sand on to macadam road.
Turn square right and
- 16.9—Cross 4 Sets of R. R.

17.1—Four corners. Military Headquarters on left. Straight on, down grade and there bear right through main road. Straight on passing Camp's limit then up grade. (Road to left leads to Lake St. Joseph 7 miles, not recommended).

20.9—Little Pond on left, bear left at fork.

21.1—Fork, bear left.

21.8—Valcartier church on left.

22.0—Riverside Inn.

DESCRIPTION OF TOUR

Valcartier Camp.—Where the first Canadian Expeditionary Force of 33,000 men was trained in 1914, and many thousand of other gallant troops in 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918.

The parish of Valcartier was founded in 1816 by two prominent Quebecers, when the Hon. John Neilson and Hon. Andrew Stuart took upon themselves the responsibilities of settling English speaking colonists on a large estate which the Government had taken over from the Jesuit Order.

"Riverside Inn".—Is most picturesquely situated. It's late owner, beside eing a man of means, was a man of great taste, and he strove to keep his estate distinctly a Canadian home for a Canadian gentleman of leisure.

This route was compiled by Lionel C. Beaupré, secretary, Quebec Automobile Club.

QUEBEC TO LAKE PARLIN (Jackman, Lévis, Beauce, Maine.)

115.0 Miles

Road Surface : Macadam and new gravel road except on hills in Lévis, where there is loose stone and poor macadam.

0.0—QUEBEC : Champlain Monument on right Place d'Armes square on left. Proceed down grade on Du Fort St., passing Post-Office and Cardinal's Palace opposite.

- 0.1—Turn sharp right by Laval Monument down Mountain Hill, crossing electric car tracks at bottom of hill (**Caution**).
- 0.3—At end of street, turn square right along Dalhousie St.
- 0.4—Turn left to Levis Ferry (Fare 25 cents for auto and driver, passengers, 5 cents). From Ferry proceed straight on.
- 0.5—At end of street, turn right by Post-Office, along Commerciale St., Levis.
- 0.6—Turn left up Du Passage Hill.
- 0.8—Turn right up steep hill of Shaw Street.
- 1.0—Four corners, straight on, crossing electric car tracks.
- 1.1—End of road, turn right on St. George St.
- 1.4—**Turn left on St. Henri Road.**
- 1.8—Pass old Toll-Gate
- 3.5—Caution, sharp right curve.
- 3.9—Fork, keep to left.
- 5.6—ST. LOUIS DE PINTENDRE.
- 7.5—Carrier Station, on right, Post-Office on left. Cross Railroad.
- 10.5—ST. HENRI, Parish church on left. Immediately opposite turn right and cross iron bridge over Chaudière River. (Levis-Jackman Highway).
- 12.4—Avoid right hand road.
- 12.7—Turn square right
- 15.0—Keep to left at fork.
- 17.4—Cross railroad.
- 23.9—ST. MAXIME DE SCOTT.
- 24.0—End of road square left, following Chaudière River, for next 40 miles.
- 29.1—STE. MARIE.
- 35.0—VALLEY JCT.
- 40.6—Turn right and immediately left. **St. Joseph.** Hotel Lessard on right.
- 40.8—Church on left. (Road on right opposite church leads to Theiford Mines and Sherbrooke).
- 46.4—Keep to left at fork.
- 50.1—BEAUCEVILLE.
- 50.2—Central Hotel on left.
- 51.3—Caution sharp left curve and cross railroad at 51.4. **Danger.**

54.3—Sharp left curve and cross railroad. Caution, **Danger.**

58.6—ST. GEORGE.

68.4—ST. COME.

76.9—Armstrong Post-Office on left.

77.0—CANADIAN CUSTOMS on right. All motorists must stop. Follow straight through woods, passing Line House, international boundary between Canada and United States, at 87.7.

102.5—JACKMAN, Me.: U. S. Customs on left. All motorists must stop and report.

103.6—Cross R.R. Jackman Station on left.

106.7—Up grade straight on through woods.

115.0—LAKE PARLIN, Me: Lake Parlin House and Camps.

DESCRIPTION OF TOUR

This road is within view of the Chaudière River for 40 miles, and affords many scenic views.

The gravel road is in splendid condition and the travelling is very comfortable.

There are several railway crossings and sharp curves to which attention should be paid.

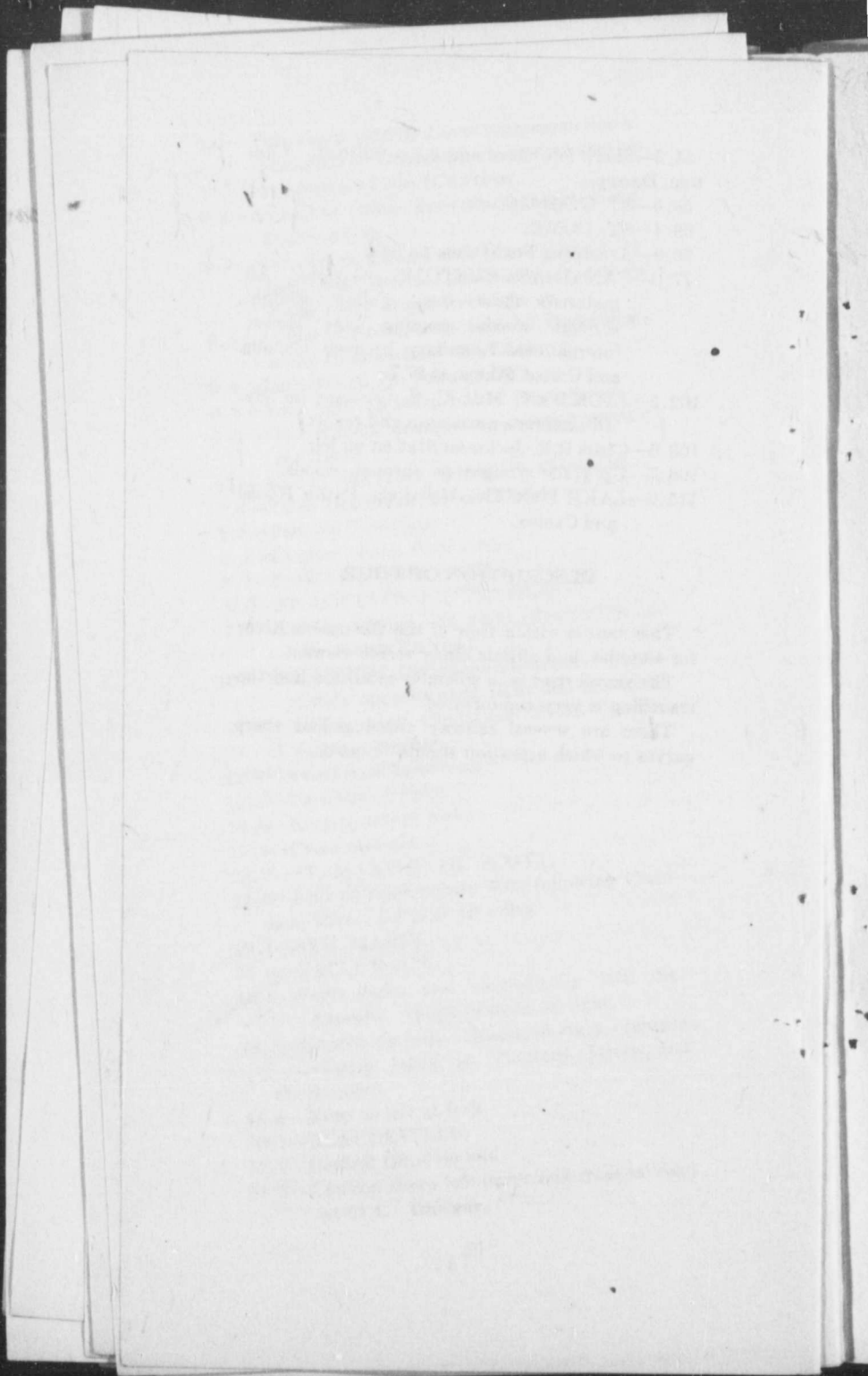


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Dussault & Proulx, Enr., Quebec