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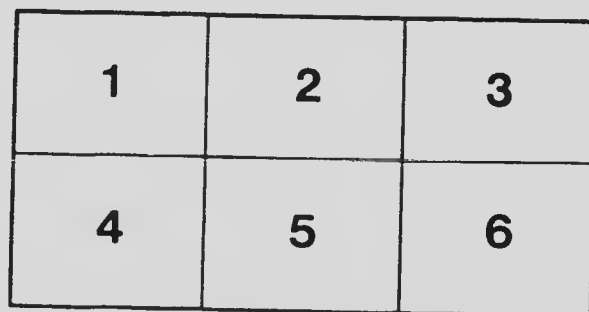
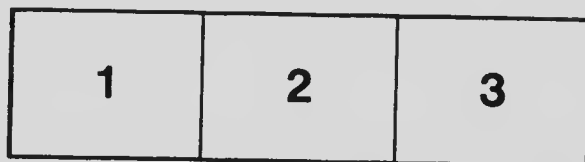
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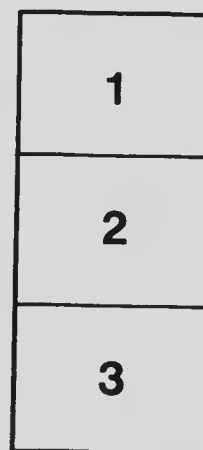
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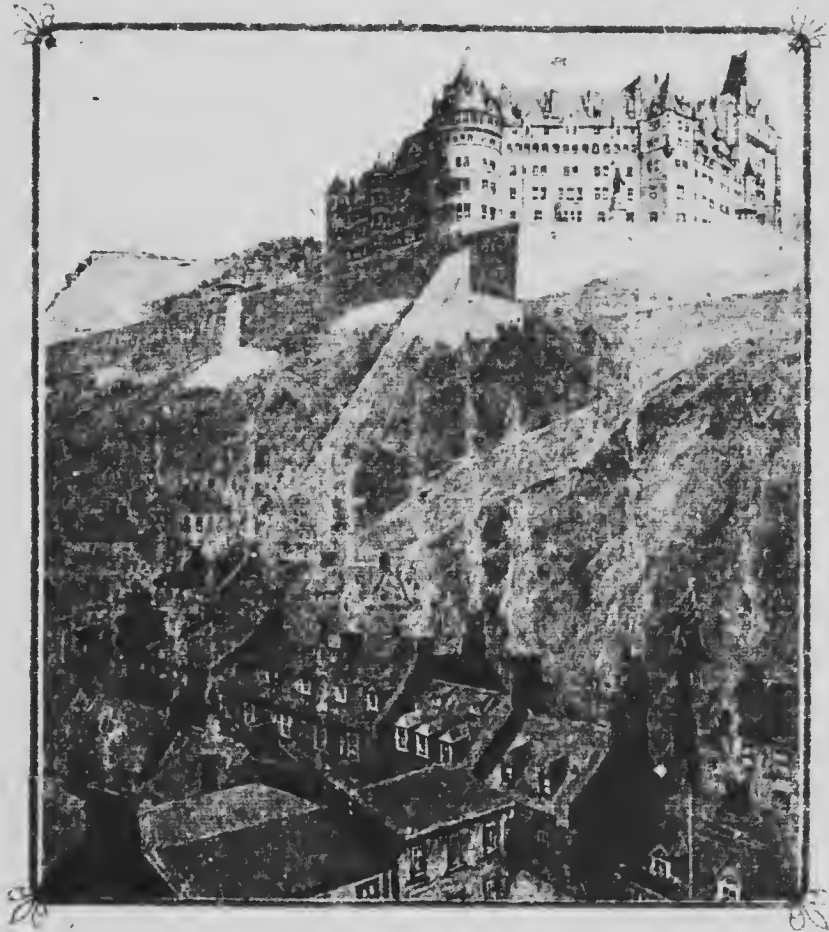


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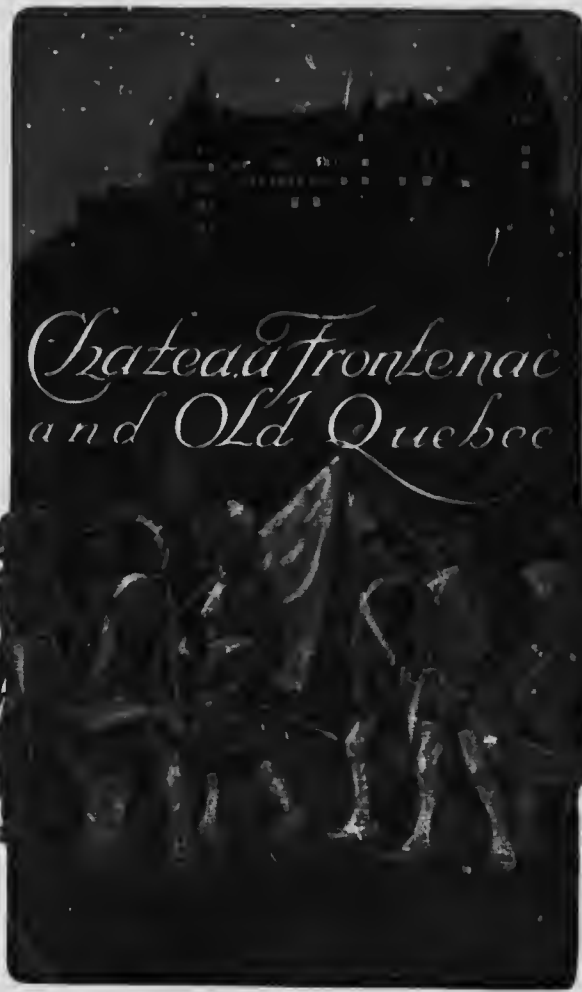
Quebec



THE
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PACIFIC
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*Chateau Frontenac
and Old Quebec*

SALE GAGNON

1100 MONTREAL

1911



Quebec City and Harbor from Lévis



Jacques Cartier



1535

HAVE you ever seen Quebec?

If you have you will naturally long to see it again. If you have experienced both its marvellous summer attractions and the charms of its delightful winter sports and scenes, you will wish to revisit it at least twice a year.

If you have never seen Quebec at all you have yet to make the acquaintance of the most attractive health and pleasure resort of the continent, and the very storehouse of American History,—a city not only unique in itself, but one that for natural sublimity and beauty stands out from among all other cities, unrivalled and alone.

By the diversity and contrasts of its matchless scenery and the glories of its phenomenal climate, Quebec attracts the tourists of the entire world.

No well-informed American millionaire takes a series of holidays without spending some of them in and about the old French capital of Canada, and French Canada was the regular

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



Chateau Frontenac, showing facade of Dufferin Terrace

summer home of President Taft before public responsibilities and duty chained him to the White House. By steam yacht or automobile in summer and by private railway car in winter come here the leading financial magnates of the continent for rest and recreation.

In this original, charming and cosmopolitan city one meets visitors from every clime. At the dinners and receptions of the Governor-General and the Lieut-Governor, at the Officers' Mess on the Citadel, in the rotundas and cafes of the Chateau Frontenac, and on Dufferin Terrace—the Forum of Quebec—upon which the Chateau stands, and where everybody meets everybody else, the tourist rubs elbows with men and women from all countries of the world, some of whom he may last have seen in Cairo, Rome, Monte Carlo, Paris, London, Yokohama or Washington, as the case may be.

Here the Empresses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Atlantic steamship line



Champlain



Provincial Parliament Buildings



Frontenac



1672

land the transcontinental and trans-Pacific passengers booked for various Asiatic ports, and here also assemble the men and women of varied tongues and curious costumes, awaiting the return voyage of the same fast line steamers to the other side of the Atlantic.

When the robins have returned and mated in the sunny days of May, well in advance of the rush of Quebec's other summer visitors, and, indeed throughout the leafy month of June as well, the old French Capital of Canada—so felicitously described by Howells in "Their Wedding Journey"—is the objective point of many another journey of a similar kind. Though the fashion is a growing one, the presence of so many interesting couples at the Chateau Frontenac at this particular season of the year is so much a matter of course in Quebec, that it ceases to attract more than a passing notice.

Here, too, especially in the month of August, and by the express command of their physicians, flock thousands of the best class of American

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



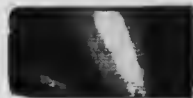
Old City Walls and New Environments

tourists many of their former victims of the nauseating Hay Fever, who find erected for them upon the Heights of Quebec, a secure City of Refuge from the pursuit of all previous summer ailments.

Quebec is the gateway to the Laurentian woods and mountains, with their wealth of trout lakes and streams, and their abundance of moose and caribou and other wild game. It is the headquarters of most of the fish and game clubs owning private preserves in the wild north country; while both at the fish and game department of the Province and at the Intelligence Bureau of the Chateau Frontenac, reliable information is furnished concerning the best resorts of the many varieties of fish and game, for which the rare North land of Quebec is so justly famous. The Chateau Frontenac—Quebec's far-famed hostelry—perched upon the rocky heights whence the Citadel, Dufferin Terrace, the Governor's Garden, and the Grand



General Montcalm





Sunday Morning on St. Louis Street



General Wolfe



1759

Battery look down upon the Lower Town and the broad St. Lawrence two hundred feet below, is the ideal resting place of such of the ladies and childrer as may prefer its comforts to camp life in the woods, during the angling and hunting trips of the men of their party. It is one of the world's most famous hotels and occupies a site that is simply incomparable—a beauty spot that cannot be duplicated even in "the most picturesque city in North America" as Baedeker correctly styles Quebec. In attempting to describe this "Queen among the cities of the New World" some writers have compared her with Edinburgh, Gibraltar, Algiers and Naples. Yet all those cities, differing as they do, one from the other, resemble Quebec only in certain points; and all considered they are inferior to it as regards picturesque and natural beauty. The Citadel of Gibraltar is higher and more formidable, but in other respects the superiority of Quebec is incontestable. The castle of Edinburgh is not unlike the fortress of Quebec, but

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



The Drill Hall and Parade Ground

it is much less elevated, less picturesque, and lacks the St. Lawrence, bathing its base and encircling it as a girdle. Algiers, viewed from the sea, is a city of dreams, dazzling with light and color, and its Kabash adorns it like a brilliant crown; but if Quebec has not the same richness of coloring, the deficiency is certainly made up by the variety of its views, the beauty and grandeur of its surroundings and the diversity of its perspective. Naples, as beheld from the sea, or from the castle of St. Elmo, may be more favorably compared with Quebec, but most competent judges of beauty, in land and waterscapes, will prefer Quebec, as seen from Point Levis, the Isle of Orleans and Charlesbourg, while the panorama which spreads itself out before the Heights of the Citadel and of Dufferin Terrace is more vivid more varied and more interesting. From whatever point of view it is considered, the characteristic feature of Quebec is its picturesque beauty. Its situation is such, however, that it cannot be taken in



General Montgomery



H I S T O R I C Q U E B E C



CHATEAU FRONTENAC
FROM CITADEL HILL, SHOWING

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



QUEBEC AND LOWER QUEBEC
SHOWING DUFFERIN TERRACE





The Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre



Champlain



at a glance, nor can an artist paint it in a single picture. It must be approached from every side, by land and by water, while its environs should be visited by rail, by boat, by driving or motoring and on foot, as the case may be.

The run from Montreal to Quebec is a beautiful one, a view of the St. Lawrence being had for the greater part of the journey. One never tires of automobiling along the many beautiful macadamized highways in the neighborhood of Quebec. These radiate from the city and from Levis, on the other side of the river, in every direction. Charlesbourg, Lorette, Lake Beauport, Lake St. Charles, Valcartier, St. Foye, Cap Rouge, Point-Aux-Trembles, Lake Calvaire, St. Augustin, Portneuf, Montmorency Falls, and La Bonne Ste. Anne are among the many beauty spots on the north shore, to be reached by motor car from Quebec, while crossing the St. Lawrence by ferry boat to Levis enables the motoring party to take advantage of the excellent turn-pike roads on the south shore, leading to St.

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



Looking down the St. Lawrence from Chateau Frontenac

Joseph, St. Michel, L'Islet, Montmagny, Kamouraska, River-du-Loup and Cacouna on the one side, to New Liverpool, Etchemin, and St. Nicholas on the other, and in yet another direction to the beautiful Chaudiere Valley in Beauce, and through it to Sherbrooke, and on, if necessary, to the New England States. The climate of Quebec is delightful all the year round. The summer heat is tempered by the mountain and river breezes, so that there are very few evenings even in July and August, when a light overcoat proves any encumbrance on Dufferin Terrace.

Quebec's winter climate leaves nothing to be desired, though it is only since the erection of the Chateau Frontenac and the inauguration of winter sports in connection therewith, that it has really become the fashionable thing for Americans in winter to run up to the old capital of Canada, often in private cars, there to envelop themselves in the beautiful furs that are here so inexpensive, and to enjoy the sleigh-rides, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skiing, skating, etc.,



Bishop Laval





Part of the Old Ramparts



French and English Soldiers



1759

in the bracing air of the Canadian winter. Instead of the enervating climate of the South, that makes exertion of every kind a burden, physical exercise in Quebec, during the season of frost and snow, is a positive pleasure. The more one walks, or drives, or skates, the more temptation there is to continue it. The bracing atmosphere of the Canadian winter is the very elixir of life. The bronchial affections that are developed and cultured by the stuffy air of a muggy winter, invariably yield to the curative effects of the clear northern atmosphere of Quebec during the cold months of the year.

If Quebec is beautiful in the richness of her summer verdure, she is perfectly sublime in her pure array of regal ermine, when the drifted snow envelopes churches and cloisters, saints and sinners, streets and dwellings; and the delicate tracery of branch and twig are crystal-plated by Nature's own process. To view the old city aright, it is as necessary to see her when the icy diamonds in the tiara of her Citadel-

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



Courtyard of Chateau Frontenac

crowned heights sparkle in the rays of the clear winter sun, as it is in visiting fair Melrose to view her by the pale moonlight. Not only in her apparel is she glorious, for the winter is her frolicsome season. Then, indeed, she holds high carnival, and is wooed by high and low, from far and near, for the joys that she distributes with so lavish a hand. The choice of winter occupations and enjoyments in Quebec is a wide one. Visitors are made heartily welcome to the rinks, where skating, curling and ice hockey, besides dances on the ice and fancy dress carnivals, are constantly indulged in.

The most fashionable toboggan slide in Quebec starts from under the shadow of the King's Bastion of the Citadel, and ends upon Dufferin Terrace at the entrance to the Chateau Frontenac Tea Room.

The various snowshoe club races give rise to most interesting competitions and there is fun enough to provide pleasant reminiscences for all future years in an evening entertainment at one



General Wolfe





The Charming Chateau Frontenac, Quebec



Short-Wallick



of the snowshoe club lodges, before the tramp home commences at midnight.

The novelty of the Canadian winter is an added attraction. In addition to the curious costumes of the priests and soldiers and nuns, who are met in the strange old city at almost every turn, men, women, and children parade the streets in blanket suits and furs and moccasins; gorgeously-attired snowshoers march out with their bugle bands on club nights; the merry tingle of the sleigh bells is everywhere; while wheels have been superseded by runners, upon which are mounted gaily painted sleighs, and cosy carioles buried in furs.

There is scarcely a foot in Quebec which is not historic ground, and consecrated by well-established fact or tradition, to the memory of deeds of heroism, of instances of undying piety and faith. The old walls of the city are mantled with historical ivy. In the halls of the Chateau Frontenac the traveller may smoke the pipe of peace with the ghost of departed chieftains; he

WHERE FAMOUS HEROES FELL



Winter Sports near the Chateau Frontenac

may listen to the secret councilings of the representatives of kings, and hear the merry revellings of red coats round the mess. The boom of the noon-day cannon and the tread of the sentry without will ever remind the guest of an historic past. The Chateau itself occupies the very site of the old Chateau St. Louis, so famous in Canadian history. Often in its early days were its terror-stricken inmates appalled at the daring adventures of the ferocious Iroquois, who having passed or overthrown all the French outposts, more than once threatened the fort itself, and massacred friendly Indians within sight of its walls. At the later period, when the colony had acquired some military strength, the Castle of St. Louis was remarkable as having been the site whence French Governors exercised an immense sovereignty, extending from the mouth of the Mississippi River to the great Canadian lakes, and thence along their shores and those of the St. Lawrence, to the Gulf of the same name. It was also in the large hall of the



South African





R.M.S.S. "Empress of Ireland" at Quebec.

Castle that was enacted in 1690 the dramatic scene between the impetuous messenger of the English Admiral Phipps and the haughty French Governor, Count Frontenac, to whom he had been sent under a flag of truce, to summon to a surrender of the fortress. "Go back to your master," he said, "and tell him that I will answer only by the mouth of my cannon to his impertinent demand." And he kept his word with such deadly effect, that the bombarding fleet was glad to beat a precipitate retreat.

Immediately beneath Duferin Terrace is seen the narrow street bearing the name of Champlain, the founder of Quebec, whose noble monument stands close to the Chateau. On the site of the present market building below the Terrace was the first ground cleared by Champlain for making a garden and constructing his temporary residence or habitation. A little to the east is seen the historic church of Notre Dame des Victoires while to the west is the narrow pass where General Richard Montgomery met an untimely death, while leading on his little band of invading troops, on the 31st of December, 1775, to effect a union with the force commanded by Benedict Arnold.

Space fails us here to even mention the many historic sites to be visited by tourists, who, guide-book in hand, will spend many pleasant and instructive hours in visiting the tomb of Montcalm in the Ursuline convent, the monument to Wolfe on the spot where he expired in the hour of victory, the spectacular battle-ground of the Plains of Abraham, where both contending generals received their mortal wounds, the many convents and churches dating from the days of the Old Regime, including the Basilica, partly demolished in the siege of 1759, the English Cathedral with its noble monuments to departed worth, the battlefield of Montmorency and the home of the remnant of the Huron Indians at Jeune Lorette.

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