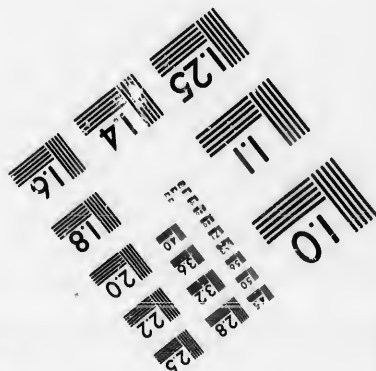
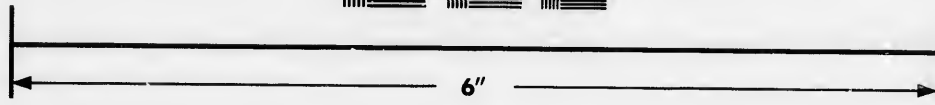
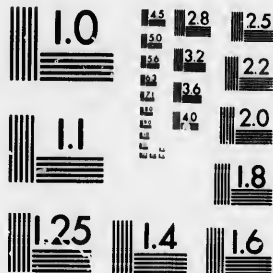


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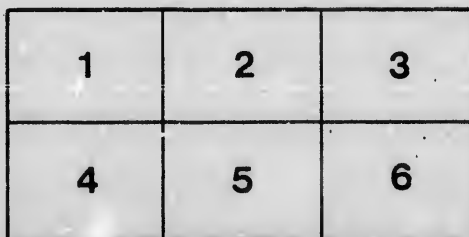
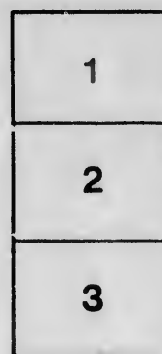
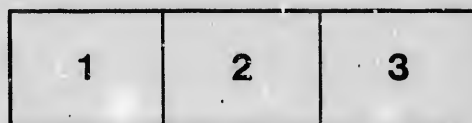
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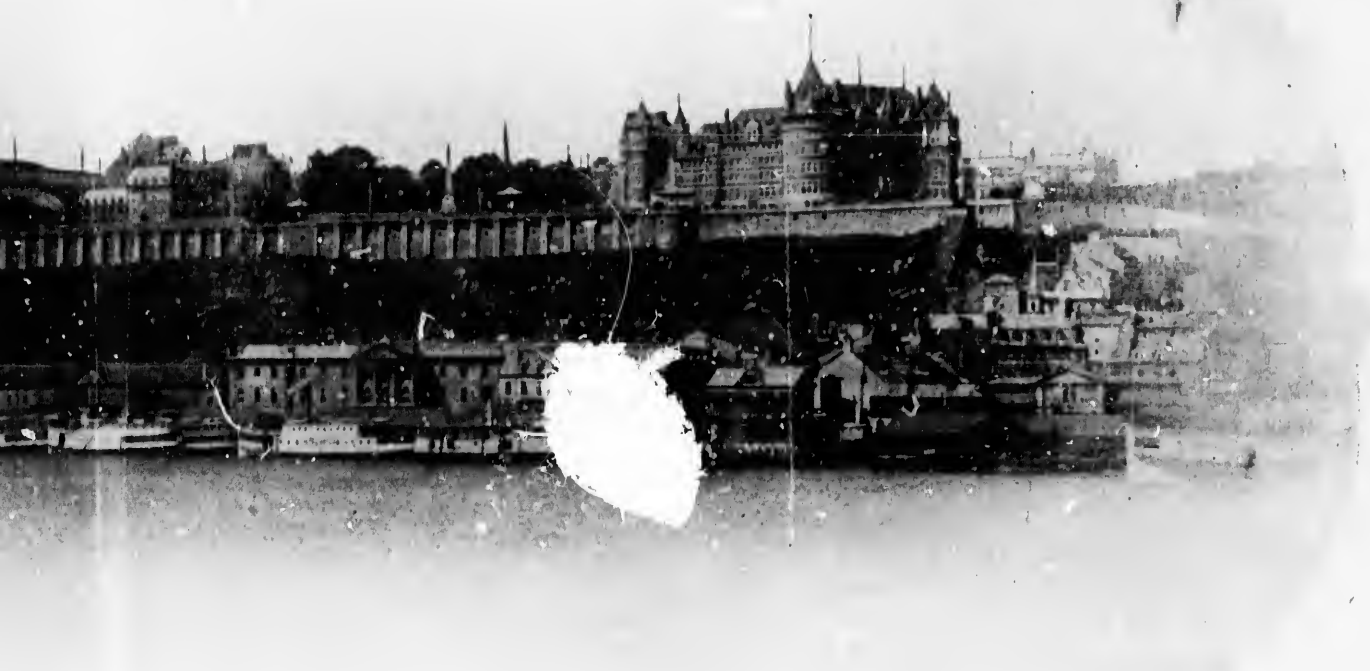
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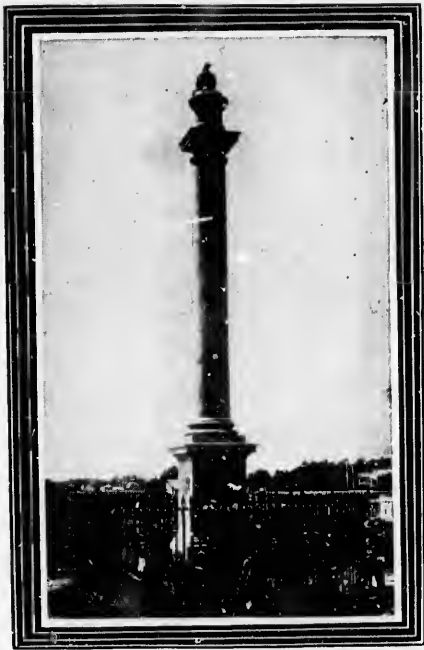
A DAY IN QUEBEC

THÉ tourist who has but one day to spare for Quebec, is naturally anxious to crowd into it as much as possible, and for him a rather arduous programme may be prepared. The first item thereon is always the Citadel, though it is not so old as many another building in the town. The present structure belongs to the second decade of the nineteenth century, and was built after



ENTRANCE TO CITADEL.

a design approved by the Duke of Wellington. To save time it is well to drive there, securing a carriage whose driver can talk English.



WOLFE'S MONUMENT

concerning the nature of the different buildings within the enclosure, and finally, to lead you to the King's Bastion, the highest part of the Citadel, from which a gun is fired at noon and at half past nine at night.

The view from that point is said to be unequalled in America. Where else can one see such a panorama? The wide stretch of the St. Charles Valley; the rounded blue mountains that look down upon it and upon the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence as it expands into a magnificent harbor after its contraction at Quebec; and nearer still the tin-roofed houses of the town itself, packed tightly together upon the steep slope, as if for mutual support.

But if you have only one day to stay, you must not linger over that lovely prospect. You must be content with a distant view of the long drawn out village of Beauport leading to the falls of Montmorency, with but a field-glass inspection of the church at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, and quickly return to the Citadel gates, where your driver, or "carter" as he is called here, awaits you. Driving down Citadel Hill he may suggest that you alight and walk along the ramparts for a short distance, joining him lower down at St. Louis Gate.

The road up to the Citadel is somewhat like a maze; you are driven through a chain gate that is worthy of notice, but at the inner gate a sentry bars the way, and to proceed farther, you must go on foot. You are accompanied by a soldier who makes it his business to tell the weight of the different guns, to call your attention to the one captured at Bunker Hill, to inform you con-

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By so doing you will have another magnificent view of river, mountain and plain, which never look quite the same when seen from different points. You cannot avoid noticing how close upon the street all the houses within the walls are built, how each has its double door, and is clap-boarded over the stone or brick upon the side next the east wind, which reigns here in winter.

Through St. Louis Gate you drive, past the grandly situated new Parliament Buildings on the right, and on the left the Skating Rink and Drill Hall. In front of the latter is the Short-Wallack Monument, which commemorates the fact of these two gallant soldiers losing their lives when rendering assistance at one of Quebec's many large fires.

So on, out the Grande Allée, from which your driver will make a détour to the Plains of Abraham to show you the spot, upon which is erected a monument with the inscription :

HERE DIED WOLFE VICTORIOUS,
SEPT. 13TH, 1759

If you are of an imaginative turn of mind you can fill in all the details of that brief, brilliant battle that changed the destiny of North America. A mile or so

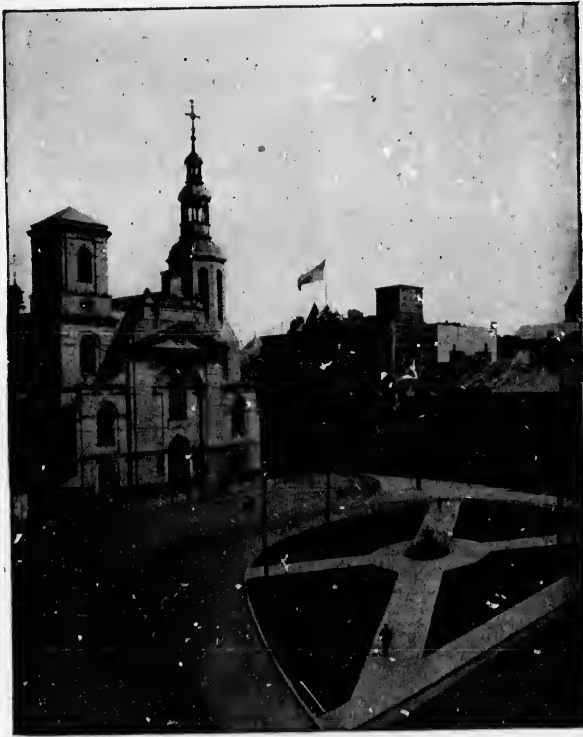
further out the road, if time permits, you can be driven into the grounds of Spencer Wood, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, and if you choose to walk over to the edge of the cliff you can see the ravine up which Wolfe brought his men to take Quebec.



LEVIS AND MURRAY'S MONUMENT.

Time flies, and you must hasten back to town, crossing from the St. Louis to the Ste. Foye Road by the tree-bordered Belvedere. Driving in the Ste. Foye Road one gets to know, by sight at least, the large suburbs of St. Roch and St. Sauveur, in the valley below, with their spacious churches, and there is always the lovely mountain frame upon the horizon. There is an interesting monument upon this road erected to Generals Lévis and Murray, in memory of the attempt by the French to re-take Quebec in 1760.

It is time for lunch when you get to town again and afterwards you will stroll into the venerable Basilica,



BASILICA SQUARE

SHOWING LOCATION OF HOLT, RENFREW & CO'S ESTABLISHMENT

or perchance into the large fur store opposite, of Holt, Renfrew & Co., which is known as one of the sights of Quebec. This firm buys its pelts direct from the Indians, and the employees can tell many stories of the customs of that primitive people, who have become almost extinct in Eastern America.

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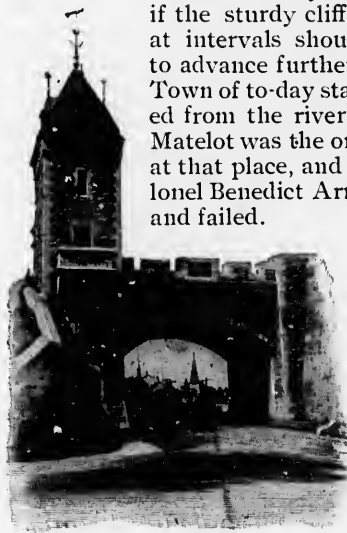
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Take a walk next upon Dufferin Terrace, to which you are welcomed by the statue of Champlain, hat in hand. Other Europeans sailed to Canada for conquest or for gold ; he came to make a settlement ; founded Quebec, and after a long life spent in her service, laid his bones at last on the hillside near the Post Office not far below the spot where his monument now stands. The name of the Terrace recalls a modern governor who did much for Quebec — and for Canada — and the unrivalled promenade is not unworthy of its god-father.

From the Terrace one can branch off into the Governor's Gardens, where is the joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm : or ascend the flight of steps at the far end which lead to a walk round the cliff under the King's Bastion, and out on to the golf links. The elevator at the other end of the Terrace will shorten your descent to Lower Town and will land you in Little Champlain Street, that narrow, planked alley with high roofed houses on either side. Still more quaint is Sous-le-Cap, which can be reached by taking the turn into Sault-au-Matelot Street, from Mountain Hill. You can drive through this street provided there is a guarantee that you meet no other vehicle. There are the same high, French roofs with peaked windows in them, and here and there a prop reaching

across the way, frail enough supports, if the sturdy cliff which protrudes itself at intervals should take it into its head to advance further. Much of the Lower Town of to-day stands upon land re-claimed from the river, but in 1775, Sault-au-Matelot was the only street below the cliff at that place, and therefore by it did Colonel Benedict Arnold try to enter Quebec and failed.



KENT GATE.

The Lower Town is the point of departure either by boat or train, and even if you have seen all that can be seen in one day, you will go away with a firm belief in the delightfulness of what you have not seen, and with an equally firm determination to come again.

TWO DAYS IN QUEBEC



If you have two days to spare for Quebec, you will arrange the programme of the first a little differently. On your morning drive you need not cross from St. Louis to St. Foye Road by the Belvedere, but can continue out the former to the crossing which takes you round by the village of Ste. Foye, whose huge church is a striking mark on the hill side, as seen from many miles to the north and east. In this way you will pass the two principal cemeteries of Quebec, notable for the beauty of their situation, on the high bank overlooking the St. Lawrence; will drive through the picturesque hamlet of Bergerville, and have passing glimpses of the many fine residences on the St. Louis Road, whose extensive, well-kept grounds, remind one of English country seats. The most interesting of these is Spencer Grange, where so many celebrities have been entertained by Quebec's antiquarian and naturalist, Sir James LeMoine. Upon the cross road leading through Ste. Foye, there is a considerable rise in the ground which enables one to get an extra peep, to stand on tip-toe, as it were, and thereby to see more of the wide panorama of river, mountain and valley, than has been possible hitherto. Driving in by the Ste. Foye Road, one who is interested in churches, may take time to alight at the imposing structure, St. Jean Baptiste, in St. John Street, which is next to the Basilica in importance among the French churches in the city,

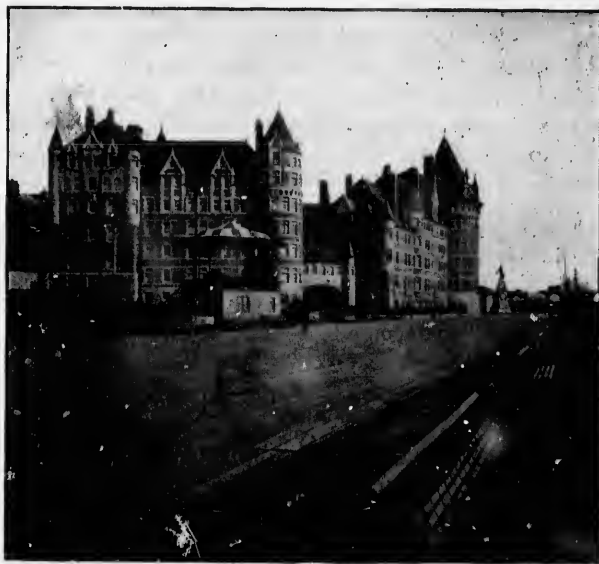
With a second day in view, the traveller may well leave over his visit to Sous-le-Cap and Little Champlain streets, and also his inspection of the furs in Holt, Renfrew & Co.'s until the afternoon of the second day, and on his first afternoon spend more time in the Basilica, where the pictures are worthy of attention. Some of them were sold for a song in France at the time of the Revolution. He may also visit the Seminary Chapel and have an hour or so for Laval University, where there is a museum and picture gallery, the latter particularly interesting. These are open to the public free on Thursday afternoons, and on other days by payment of a small fee.

If the weather be fine, the morning of the second day cannot be better spent than in taking the walk all round the ramparts. This is enough for a whole forenoon, because, though not a long distance, it is a some-

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what fatiguing ramble, up and down hill ; and in places it becomes a scramble, over bits of wall and across cannon ditches, where the very harmless-looking old guns so peacefully repose. You want plenty of time, too, to allow of a seat here and there to enjoy the lights and shadows on the distant hills viewed from different points. The mountains have a kaleidoscopic habit of sliding behind one another, of jostling each other to peer over each other's shoulders and many changes of the color and contour which render them fascinating in the extreme.



CHATEAU FRONTENAC AND DUFFERIN TERRACE.

There are none of the original gates of the city left standing. Those on Palace, Hope and Mountain Hills have never been restored and St. John's Gate was removed in 1897 ; but the present St. Louis and Kent Gates, are picturesque in themselves, if somewhat out of keeping with the old grassgrown walls, and from the top of each, one gets charming views of the oddly planned streets of the Upper Town.

The walk on the ramparts will include the Grand Battery and will wind up with a turn on the Terrace, and a longer rest in the sheltered Governor's Gardens than was possible in the sojourn of a day. On many evenings in the summer the band from the Citadel or from a visiting man-of-war plays on the Terrace to the delight of thousands of promenaders.

THREE DAYS IN QUEBEC



ON the third day, the tourist feels inclined to spread his wings a little, and it will be quite in order to spend the forenoon in visiting the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. There are frequent trains by the Electric Railway, which give one a pleasant ride along the shore of the St. Lawrence below the cliff. On one side is the river, while upon the other is the string of white-washed cottages dotting the slope the whole way to Ste. Anne. From the train there is also, a charming view of the Falls of Montmorency, and looking up at them, one can realize their great height, which is said to be one hundred feet more than that of Niagara. Ste. Anne is reached in about an hour, and the church is within a few yards of the station. An hour may be spent there in seeing the sacred relics, the pilgrims who come to be cured by them, the pyramids of crutches, etc., left by the cured, the old original chapel of Ste. Anne, and the Scala Sancta which the faithful ascend upon their knees.

On the way back, the tourist has the privilege of stopping off at Montmorency Falls where an elevator will take him to the Kent House; and if his stay in Quebec be short, he would do well to take advantage of this opportunity to see the attractions of Montmorency, which are described in the programme for the fifth day in Quebec. Otherwise, returning to town, the afternoon may be well spent in taking a drive through Champlain street, and on by the lower road out to Sillery, or further still to Cap Rouge, and back by the St. Louis Road, allowing time to drive through the beautiful Mount Hermon Cemetery on the way home. On the way out in Champlain street, one is driven over a considerable rise in the ground made by the fatal landslide of 1889, and looking up can see where the great slice was taken off the rock at the time. Driving along under the cliff the information is thrust upon the least observant that

“ HERE MONTGOMERY FELL.”

This is the only mark left of the American attack upon Quebec, except a notice in the wall of a house on St. Louis Street to the effect that it has been built upon the site of the small dwelling, into which the body of the American general was carried after his fall.

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Sillery and Cap Rouge are both interesting from a historical point of view. At the former place Jacques Cartier built a rude fort in 1541, and spent there his second winter in Canada; at the latter, about a century afterwards, the Jesuits had an hospital and mission for the Indians. There is a small monument at Sillery erected in memory of the founders of the settlement, from whom it was named, and also in honour of Père Masse, an early missionary, buried there.



MONTMORENCY FALLS IN SUMMER.

FOUR DAYS IN QUEBEC

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ON the fourth day you will be unable longer to refrain from taking a trip to the fair Isle of Orleans, which has smiled upon you from so many different points. Who would believe that it was credited with being the headquarters for demons in days of old? If you can spare a whole day for the Island, so much the better, as then you will have time to visit Miranda's Cave, an ideal, picnic spot upon the South shore; to drive



MONTMORENCY FALLS IN WINTER.

also to St. Laurent, farther down, going and returning by different roads that rival each other in beauty of prospects, though the northern has the advantage of presenting a superb view of the Falls of Montmorency. You can return to town in the evening when the sunset colors on mountains and rivers are things to dream of, and the old city itself, looming up through the mists, appears to be enveloped in the ghosts of her past.

The fanciful person may picture the English forces encamped upon Orleans, the ships riding at anchor in front, and General Wolfe planning how he can overcome the proud town which has so long defied him. Five times was Quebec besieged:—1629, 1690, 1759, 1760, 1775.

The view of the city from the Island boat is a sight not to be missed, showing as it does the commanding position held by the old town at the gateway of the St. Lawrence.

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If the fourth be your last day in Quebec, the Island must not absorb the whole of it, but half a loaf is better than no bread, and an afternoon spent there will leave the forenoon free for the inspection of more of the old historic buildings, of which Quebec is full. The quaint little edifice, No. 36 St. Louis Street, now a barber's shop, was once Montcalm's head-quarters, though he had a private residence on the ramparts. A little farther out St. Louis street, Campbell's livery stable marks the site of the doctor's office to which Montcalm was carried only to die.



SOUS-LE-CAP STREET
(Narrowest Thoroughfare in America).

The brave soldier's sepulchre was a hole made by the bursting of a shell in the wall of the Ursuline Chapel in Parloir Street. This is not the Rue du Parloir so often mentioned in the letters of the French general and his staff as the abode of Quebec beauties. That was a cul-de-sac, running into the rear of the Seminary where now is the courtyard of the Bishop's Palace at the head of Mountain Hill.

The Ursuline Chapel is open to visitors on application

to the *portier* and contains some interesting relics. At one side of the altar is the grating behind which the cloistered nuns sit, to listen to the service.

No. 59 Louis street is the house which the wicked Intendant Bigot gave to the unscrupulous Madame Péan, and which in those days was considered a palace. Any one interested in the footprints of the past, will be certain to have his attention directed to the "Chien d'Or" in the eastern wall of the Post Office, which keeps green the memory of the sturdy merchant foe of that same wicked Intendant, whose own abode was at the foot of Palace Hill, upon the present site of Boswell's Brewery.

There are two squares of great interest in the Upper Town, that opposite the Basilica being the site of the old market place—while upon the adjoining ground stood the old Jesuit College, in front of which a noisy brook careened down Fabrique street in days of old.

The "Ring," as the Place d'Armes is familiarly called, was the courtyard of the old, original fortress of Quebec, the Chateau of St. Louis, whence Frontenac so proudly defied one set of British besiegers. The grand Chateau Frontenac Hotel has been erected upon its site and the splendid accommodation now provided for tourists will make Quebec even more popular than it has been in times past. There is something for every one in this old town, historical ground for the antiquarian, ample scope for the student of languages, charming walks for the botanist and geologist, endless subjects for artists, both literary and otherwise, and last, but not least, an opportunity unequalled in Canada for the purchase of furs, at the warehouse of Holt, Renfrew & Company.



ST. LOUIS GATE



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FIVE DAYS IN QUEBEC



HE fortunate possessor of five days in Quebec will undoubtedly devote a whole one to the Falls of Montmorency, which may be reached either by electric car or by driving there through the straggling village of Beauport.

It is a hilly road, but the Canadian horse says back his ears, makes a dash at every hill, and



HOLT, RENFREW & CO'S MOOSE YARD, (Montmorency Falls).

trots up and down with no semblance of a brake on the wheels behind. If you have chosen a coupé, a vehicle of which the cover can be thrown back, you will thoroughly enjoy the study in houses afforded by the Canadian dwellings, each with its steep roof, from

which project one or more tiers of windows. Every house juts out a little beyond its neighbor in its desire to dodge the east wind. To your surprise, you are told that this long street reaching to the Falls, is inhabited mostly by farmers, who have built their houses close together for warmth and convenience in winter time, when only one road is passable. The farms extend in long, narrow strips behind the houses, sometimes stretching far back into the country.

At the Beauport-Flats in July, 1759, Wolfe made his first attempt to break the line of Montcalm's entrenchment and was beaten back with the loss of many of his gallant Highlanders.

The Falls themselves you have already seen from the train going to Ste. Anne, but you will be unlike most people if you do not rejoice at the prospect of a nearer view to become more in sympathy with these pine woods and this tumbling mass of water. Lunch can be had at the Kent House which is of historic interest, having been the summer residence of the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father. It is situated on the bank of the Montmorency River, and an hour or so may be pleasantly spent there in visiting the many points of vantage from which different views of the Falls may be had. During the past year many new attractions have been added to the Duke of Kent grounds, and the collection of Canadian live animals. The latest addition to the latter is a beaver family, which is given every opportunity to enjoy its freedom in an enclosed tract of land, with a pretty brook running through it. These, with the collection of animals, are the property of Holt, Renfrew & Co., Quebec. The surroundings of the Falls are all beautiful, particularly the Natural Steps, which stand in the same relation to Montmorency as the Rapids do to Niagara. The vigorous river is seen cutting its way through the deep, rocky gorge in its impatience to hurl itself over the cliff, and the terraces so formed in the rocks on either side are the natural steps, which you must not fail to see. It is a charming spot with its own historical association—like every other place about Quebec. The armies of Wolfe and Montcalm were camped for a time on opposite sides of this turbulent stream, and some "sniping" was done by both. If you wish to linger late at Montmorency, you can return by train, but lovelier by far is the drive back perchance by moonlight. The electric lights of Quebec shining in the distance through the evening haze, make it truly the most wonderful of cities "set on a hill which cannot be hid."

SIX DAYS IN QUEBEC



If your stay be of this duration the mountain air will have had its bracing effect, and in spite of the amount of sight-seeing you have done, in spite of the hills which you have climbed both inside and outside of the city, you will feel quite equal to rising at six or seven o'clock in order to visit the Champlain Market in Lower town before breakfast, when, on market days, the buying and selling are at their height. Most of the produce has been brought from parishes up or down the river by the market steamers, which lie three or four abreast along the quay. The open space outside of the large stone market building is spanked over; and upon it the "habitants" sit with their green stuff spread out on the boards around them. There they gesticulate and vociferate to assist their *patois*, with an energy indescribable.

This part of the Lower Town, which you have already had a bird's eye view of from the Terrace, has a past as well as a present interest, for it was in this neighborhood that Champlain erected the first building of Quebec in 1608. Not far off is the oldest church in the city, perhaps also the oldest in Canada — Notre-Dame des Victoires,



CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DES VICTOIRES.

built in thankfulness for deliverance from besiegers of the 17th Century.

After breakfast you will be ready for a drive, and this time it shall be out to Jeune Lorette in a calèche, that jaunty, hooded, two-wheeled vehicle peculiar to Quebec, which reminds one of a covered buggy on stilts. Its height makes it rather hard to descend from, and therefore it were best not to take a calèche except for an uninterrupted drive.

On the road to Jeune Lorette the characteristics of French Canada will be apparent and at the village itself dwell the last remnants of the Hurons. They have intermarried largely with their French neighbors, but the Indian features and habits still predominate.



LITTLE CHAMPLAIN STREET

There is a very pretty waterfall in the village, and less than a mile farther on is the reservoir, formed by the damming back of the St. Charles river, which provides Quebec with water. That is a delightful spot to partake of the lunch which you have doubtless brought with you, and if you be of an adventurous turn you may take a canoe and paddle all the way up to Lake St. Charles, one of those lovely inland sheets of water within easy driving distance of Quebec. Returning from Jeune Lorette you may pass through the village of Charlesbourg, and will return to town with enough remaining energy for an evening stroll on the Terrace, to watch the lights spring out in the Lower Town and in Levis over the way, or if the weather be unfavourable, there is Quebec's new Theatre, the "Auditorium," with its indoor attractions.



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SEVEN DAYS IN QUEBEC

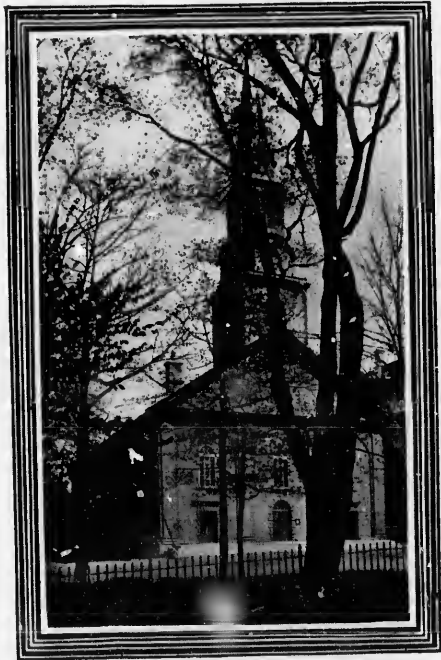


If you spend a week in Quebec, one of your days must of necessity be a Sunday, and there are many churches from which to choose. Quebec is a city of bands and bells, much in evidence through the week, but so rampant upon the Sabbath that the laziest tourist turns out to learn the why and wherefore.

Upon a stately square near the Terrace where once the Récollets had a church and convent, stands the English Protestant Cathedral. It is a fine old building, surrounded by beautiful linden trees, and contains tattered flags which create a romantic interest. They were left there by the 69th Regiment of the British Army when it was presented with new colors in 1870.

One of the spectacles on Sunday mornings is the assembling of the Canadian regulars in the Cathedral Square after service, and their quick march off to the Citadel headed by the regimental band.

St. Matthew's Church, on St. John Street, is surrounded on three sides by an interesting old burying ground, in which, near the street, is a tombstone erected to the memory of a brother of Sir Walter Scott. Among the Roman Catholic Churches the Basilica has, of course, the best music;



ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

but those who want an English speaking preacher must go to St. Patrick's Church, the large edifice upon McMahon Street.

A sermon from nature may be found in a Sunday afternoon walk upon the *Glacis*, where one cannot be driven. Strolling along the heights one is elevated physically and spiritually by the sight of those peaceful blue mountains upon the horizon and the quiet-flowing St. Lawrence far below. Even the Martello Towers no longer suggest wars nor rumors of wars, for in these times of peace they do but keep watch upon the squads of red-coated golfers, who during the week pursue their little white balls over the historic Plains of Abraham.

If you can tear yourself away from that "happy hunting ground," take a turn down Lachevrotière Street and hear the nuns sing their vespers at four o'clock, in the chapel of Le Bon Pasteur.

There are two Presbyterian, one Methodist and a Baptist Church, at which morning or evening service may be attended; and some part of the day you will be sure to find your way to the Terrace, for an airing there seems indispensable upon Sunday to every resident of Quebec, even if he be but of one week's standing.




CHATEAU FRONTENAC FROM THE LOWER TOWN



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EIGHT DAYS IN QUEBEC

O far the attention of the tourist has been confined to the north side of the river, and before this time he has probably been tempted to take a run over to Point Levis and to ramble up and down that queer, old town, which for steep streets, fine views, and French-speaking population, rivals even Quebec itself.

A more complete expedition may be made by taking the Island boat as far as St. Joseph, landing there and taking an electric car of the Levis County Railway as far as St. Romuald, returning thence to Quebec by boat.

In this way a pleasant forenoon may be spent visiting the modern forts on that side of the river, instructive in themselves and altogether delightful from the charming prospect they command.

The afternoon's drive should be out the St. Louis or St. Foye Road to "Sandy Banks," a steep descent to the level of the St. Charles valley, from the top of which the wide stretch of country is seen to great advantage. The drive can be continued around a loop of the Little River, as the St. Charles is familiarly called, and its varied scenery, the frequent glimpses through the trees, of the shallow, stony stream with its high, wooded banks are a complete change from the grandeur of the mighty St. Lawrence.

There is an old-fashioned Catholic cemetery upon that road, where the "fourteen stations" are marked by as many iron crosses and the appropriate pictures.

The return to town is through the large and thickly populated suburbs of St. Sauveur and St. Roch's, each with its huge parish church, that of the former having its ceiling decorated with some extremely realistic pictures.

More interesting still is the General Hospital which used to be a mile from the city but is now embraced by it. Part of the building, now a home for the aged poor, dates back to the 17th century. It was here that the Ursulines, the nuns of the Hôtel-Dieu and many private citizens took refuge with the Hospitalières from the British cannon balls in the siege of 1759.

In the well known novel "The Span o' Life," which treats of this period, the heroine watches the battle between the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm, from a window in this building.

NINE DAYS IN QUEBEC



FOR the ninth day in Quebec, a drive out the Charlesbourg Road is recommended. The first point of interest thereupon is the "horn-work" at the back of "Ring-field." This is the remains of the earthwork upon which so much Canadian labor was expended by command of Montcalm, who intended to make his last stand there should the British land in over-whelming numbers upon the Beauport shore, where they were expected. Unfortunately for the French, they turned up on the Plains of Abraham, where they were not expected.

Nowadays, the entrenchment looks like a bowling green, surrounded by a fine high grassy bank for spectators, but it must have presented a far different appearance when cannon-mounted and with tall pillars next to the entrance facing the bridge of boats across the St. Charles.

Near that spot, at the junction of the Little River with a still smaller tributary, stands the monument marking the place where Jacques-Cartier spent his first winter in Canada (1535-6). The name of Brébœuf, the martyr missionary, is cut upon the same stone because it was here too that the Jesuits built their first mission-house a century later.

Driving through the village of Charlesbourg, one of the most conspicuous of the "cities of the plain," and taking a turn near the church, one arrives at Beaumanoir, known as Chateau Bigot, said to have been the country residence of the infamous intendant of that name.

The Chateau is a ruin, not much to look at, but full of historical associations, and it has a good right to be haunted, if ever a ruin had. It stands in a field on an open space surrounded by thick woods, and the drive there and back, especially in a calèche, in September, when the leaves are beginning to show the first signs of autumn, is a thing that will not soon be forgotten.

If this expedition occupies the forenoon, the afternoon may be devoted to a sail up the river, and a landing at New Liverpool to see the fine pictures in the church; or a trip farther on to Chaudière, though it would take more than a day to exhaust the attractions of the latter place with its wonderful waterfall.

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If the afternoon should be wet, as afternoons have a trick of being in this mountainous district, there is always Holt, Renfrew & Co.'s to fall back upon, with its politest of staffs, who speak French and English equally well, its large work rooms full of the prettiest Canadian maidens, and its drying room filled with the finest skins that the Hudson Bay regions and the Labrador coast can provide.

Queen Victoria herself fell a victim to the spirit of envy when she saw the exhibit of this firm at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, and she became a customer to a large extent. The framed document in the elevator car testifies to whom it may concern that Holt, Renfrew and Company are *bona fide* "FURRIERS TO THE QUEEN"; and the different Governors of Canada and their suites find that loyalty, taste and economy induce them to follow her illustrious example.

The sleigh robes presented by the ladies of Canada to the Duchess of York upon her wedding, were, as a matter of course, bought there; and when, in 1901, she visited Quebec in company with the Duke of York, now Prince of Wales, they made many and varied purchases, and were afterwards pleased to issue a Royal Warrant appointing Holt, Renfrew & Co. Furriers to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.



CHATEAU BIGOT

TEN DAYS IN QUEBEC



THE drive to Lake Beauport and back by Laval, is a whole day trip, but it will be a most memorable one to the man who is fond of the wildest lake and mountain scenery combined. The allotted time has sped and nothing has been seen of the magnificent docks of Quebec and Levis which cost about three millions of dollars; nothing has been said of spending a whole day at Lake St. Joseph or at Grande Rivière, the next station on the Railway beyond Ste. Anne, from which one can drive through most picturesque woods to the lovely falls on the Ste. Anne river; nothing of St. Augustine and Lake Calvaire, which are beyond Cap Rouge; nothing of the steamer trip up the Saguenay, which takes but two days from Quebec; nothing of the many charming watering places down the river which becomes salt just below the Isle of Orleans; but it is pleasant to leave a town with the feeling that you have not half exhausted its resources.

In time you will get into the habit of making a yearly trip to Quebec, to combine business and pleasure by enjoying the beauty of town and country, and preparing for the assaults of winter from the extensive stock of

Yours respectfully,

HOLT, RENFREW & COMPANY.



QUEBEC CALECHE

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