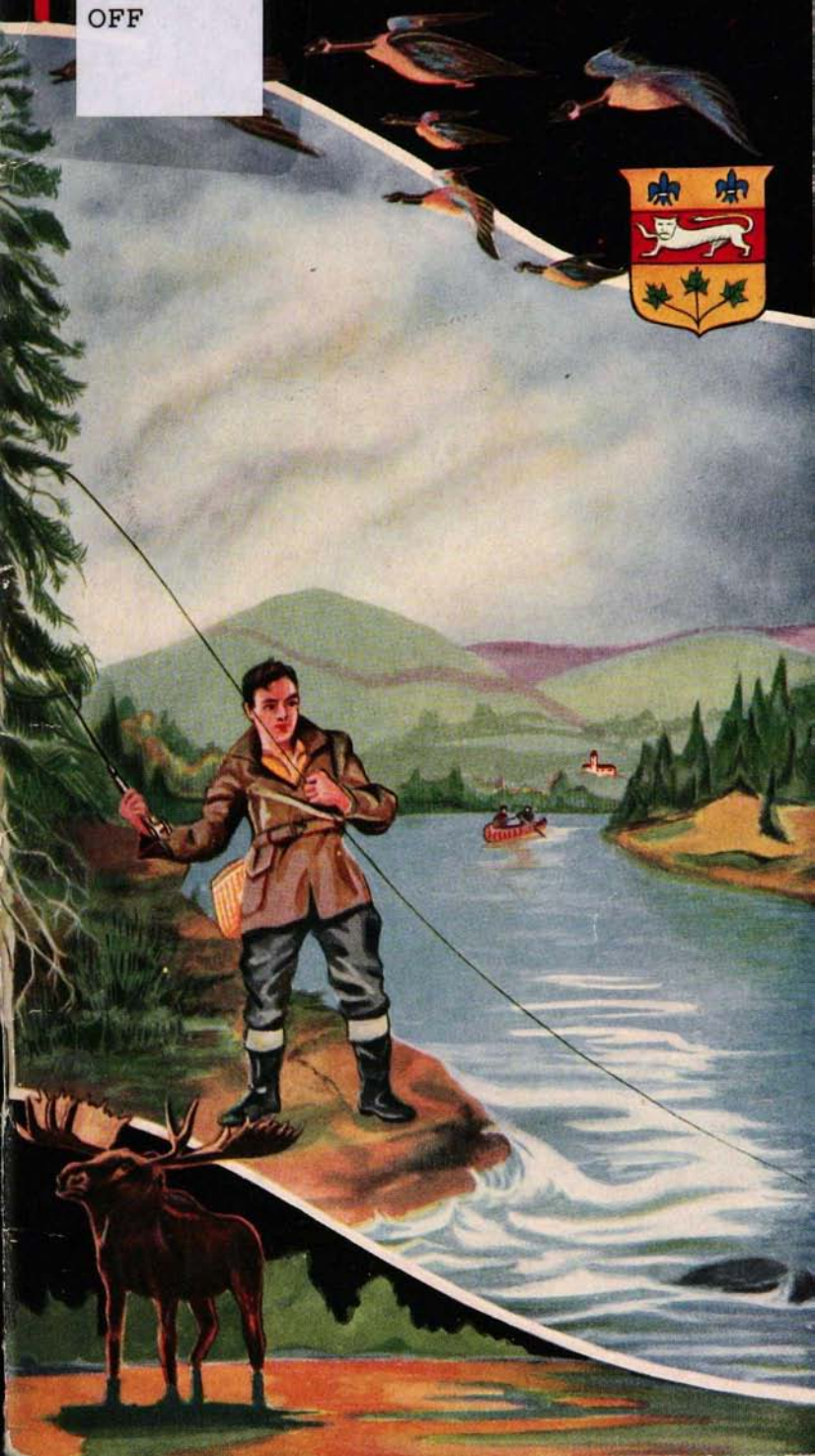
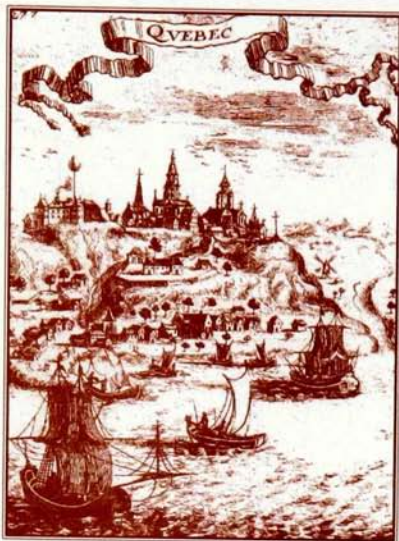


THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

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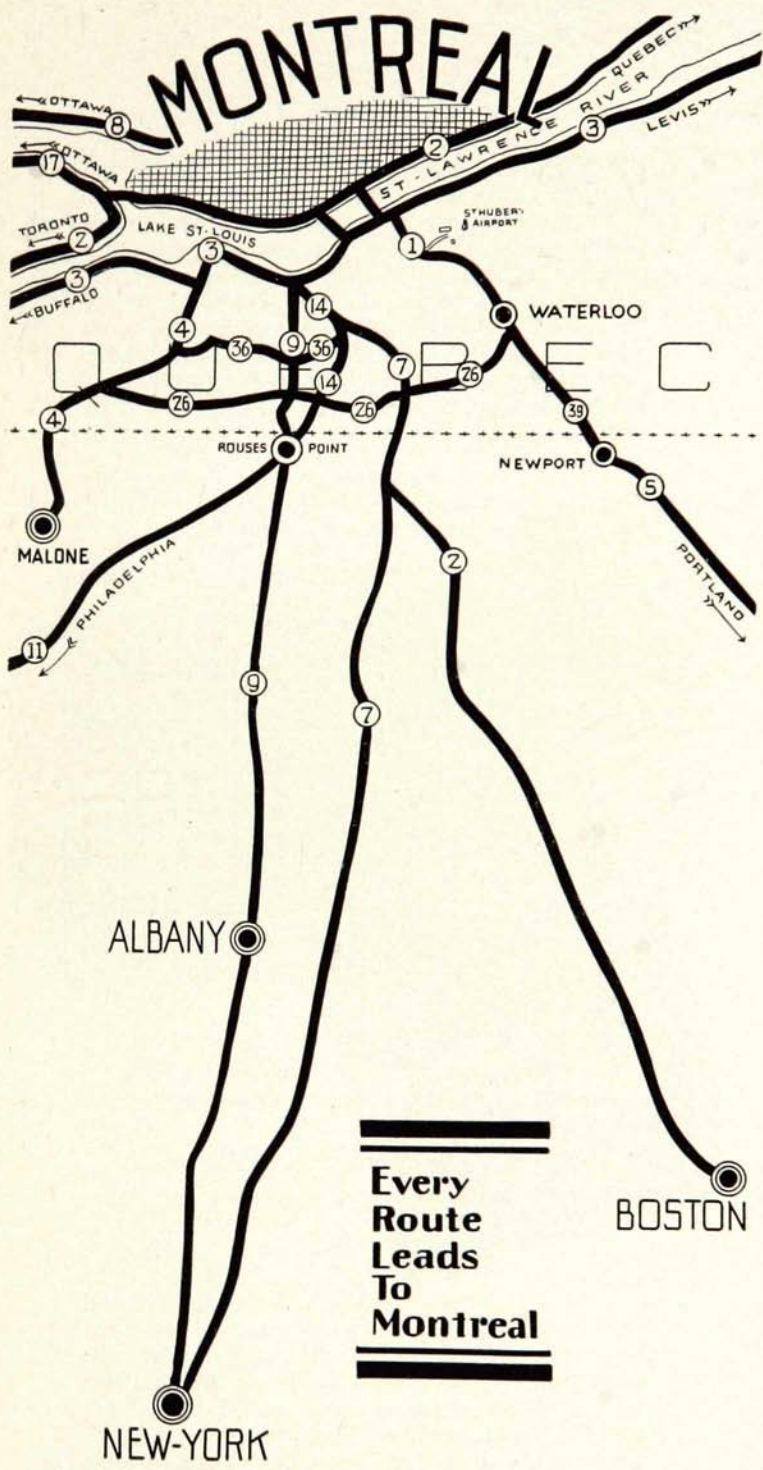
MARCH, 1931

Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister J. L. Boulanger, Deputy Minister
A. Bergeron, Secretary

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**Every
 Route
 Leads
 To
 Montreal**

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

Montreal

THERE is more to this carefree cosmopolitan city than any mere catalogue of its attractions can suggest: it possesses that indefinable quality which some cities have, and some decidedly have not, to characterize them as vital things, something more than brick and mortar. A spirit, it may be, though one which has, of course, nothing to do with the Eighteenth Amendment. Paris and London have this quality; so had Vienna, before the War. But among Canadian cities none has "it" more truly than Montreal.



*Dominion Square showing
Windsor Station*

*Notre Dame Church,
Place d'Armes*

It is this which accounts for the ever-growing popularity of the Canadian metropolis with tourists; this is the reason for their repeated returning, let them explain it as they may. Montreal's attraction is this quality which cannot be explained

—a something analogous to personality. Not but what there are other reasons. Thanks to the Province of Quebec's "good roads policy" and the strategic location of the city, it is easily reached from points in either the United States or other parts of Canada, while its rail services are of a standard to satisfy the most exacting. It is a friendly old city where one is

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always sure of a cordial *bienvenue*, a courteous and hearty welcome.

In some ways Montreal seems a curious city to those who do not know it. Two-thirds of its million inhabitants speak French as their native tongue, though they speak English too, and in most cases with a rare facility. The traffic signs throughout the city, the theatre placards and public notices are printed in both French and English; the street car conductors announce the stopping places in both languages; even the postage stamps one buys are bilingual.

The explanation? The men who explored this continent were for the most part French: Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, La Salle, and all the glorious array. And it was a gentleman of France,



Montreal from Mount Royal

Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, who in 1642 established the settlement *Ville-Marie* from which the present city has grown.

Years passed. The thunder of the Seven Years War in Europe echoed on this side of the Atlantic. The Battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought and *Nouvelle France* passed into British hands. But the French-Canadians have enjoyed to this day possession of their religion, laws, and language. It is this fact which explains the existence side by side of two cultures; both French and English are official languages in Canada.

The French quarter — or more exactly three-quarters — of Montreal will intrigue you. Walk along a typical street and note the singular aspect of everything. Spiral staircases run up the housefronts,

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green *jalousies* keep out the sun, and the children playing about are prattling in French.

But you will gain a deeper insight of French-Canadian ways if you visit Bonsecours Market on a Tuesday or a Friday. Here amid piles of tobacco and garlic, poultry and vegetables, home-made chairs and homespun rugs the *habitant* bargains with the cautious housewife in his Norman accent till *vingt-cinq sous* change hands to their mutual satisfaction.

The sophisticated shopping district of Montreal is, however, St. Catherine Street. Here are found stores of all sizes and descriptions—large department stores with their multiplicity of offerings and chic little places specializing in imported goods. A point



Montreal—the World's Greatest Grain Port

to remember is that owing to British Empire preferential duties it is possible to buy numerous imported goods more cheaply in Canada than below the border—Sheffield products, London leather, antique silver, Irish linens, Scotch homespuns, to mention but a few. Returning United States citizens may take with them articles to the value of \$100.00 duty free, provided they are for personal use and not for sale.

Are you interested in the commercial life of the city? On every hand you will see signs of a speedy metamorphosis under way. Skyscrapers are replacing more modest buildings not always thought unworthy of the enterprises they housed. Huge office blocks are rising everywhere, for Montreal is the commercial and financial centre of the Dominion. St. James Street is the stamping ground of the bulls and bears, and here are located the financial houses which find the capital necessary to the country's vast development.

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

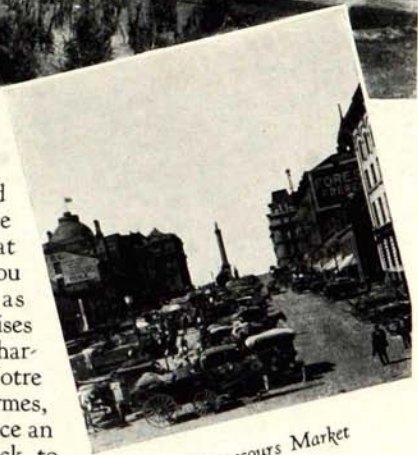
As a transportation centre, the city has few rivals, being head-quarters of two great railway systems: the Canadian Pacific — the World's Greatest Travel System — and the Canadian National, the Largest Railway System in America. Here too are port facilities which have aroused the admiration of masters who have sailed the seven seas. The towering grain elevators and gigantic warehouses rising along the waterfront are but natural attributes of the second largest port on the continent and the world's greatest grain port.



Lafontaine Park

Can man serve God and Mammon? These Montrealers must at least serve God, you willingly admit as church after church rises before you. Most characteristic of all is Notre Dame on Place d'Armes, built in 1824 to replace an earlier one dating back to 1672. The twin towers are the same height as those of Notre Dame in Paris and contain ten bells, one of which, *Le Gros Bourdon*, is the largest in America. The enormous nave and galleries can hold ten thousand worshippers.

Worthy of note, too, are St. James Cathedral, a replica of St. Peter's in Rome though only a quarter its size, and Christ Church Cathedral on St. Catherine Street. Montreal has also its shrine of healing, St. Joseph's Oratory, commonly called Brother André's,



Bonsecours Market

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to which the faithful flock in multitudes, hoping for deliverance from their infirmities, or alleviation of their sufferings.

The desire for learning is amply fulfilled in Montreal, where two of Canada's finest universities are located: McGill University, beautifully situated on the slope of Mount Royal, and l'Université de Montréal, which ministers primarily to the educational needs of the French youth of the city. Under the ægis of the Church there are, of course, numerous seminaries and convents.



Camera, please!

The Leisure Hour

But perhaps it is your love of sport which brings you to Montreal. Racing is as keen at Blue Bonnets as ever it was at Ascot or Longchamps. There is baseball, too, and in winter the finest ice hockey on earth. That there are facilities for all forms of summer recre-

ation goes without saying, followers of the Royal and Ancient game being particularly fortunate in the plethora of golf courses where playing privileges are accorded accredited members of other clubs at reasonable fees.

Business, religion, education, sport—but to see the homes of Montrealers you must avail yourself of your car or one of the numerous 'bus services and visit the beautiful, well-kept suburbs, such as Westmount and

LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

Outremont. By such means, too, you may visit some points of interest in proximity to the city — the Trappist Monastery at Oka, where the silent brotherhood perform their daily tasks; or Lachine, where you may shoot the rapids; the Indian reservation at Caughnawaga; the old fort at Chambly; the house once occupied by Thomas Moore at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and a wealth of other scenes of picturesque and historical interest.

Hungry? You may return to your hotel, or "Entrez m'sieu'" and you find yourself dining in French, in German, or in Russian—at your pleasure—in one of the many gay restaurants the city boasts.



Riding at St. Jovite

Dusk is falling. The warmth of the summer afternoon is being tempered by the cool of coming evening. Your impressions are rather piecemeal, lacking a little in co-ordination. You have been so closely in touch with a multitude of things that you are finding it difficult to "see the woods for the trees." So out you go once more, to Dominion Square, and there accost one of the omniscient and benevolent Jehus standing chatting beside their "victorias", these latter relics, truly. Hard by, a placard is telling the world that only horse-drawn vehicles are allowed on the upper reaches of Mount Royal. The preliminaries over, you mount. With a brave flourish of the reins the driver puts his steed into motion and you soon find yourself at the lookout on the mountain, with the City stretched out below.

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Moonlight gleams on the broad band of the St. Lawrence. The lights of the new Harbour Bridge glow like a fairy arch. The flickering signs in the streets blaze forth their invitations, but the throb of the city is hushed by distance. You gaze, and the spell of the metropolis enfolds you. In the gathering shadows you sense its glamour more keenly.

Older cities, greater cities, there may be; but few grip and hold you like this Montreal.



A Side Road to the Mountains

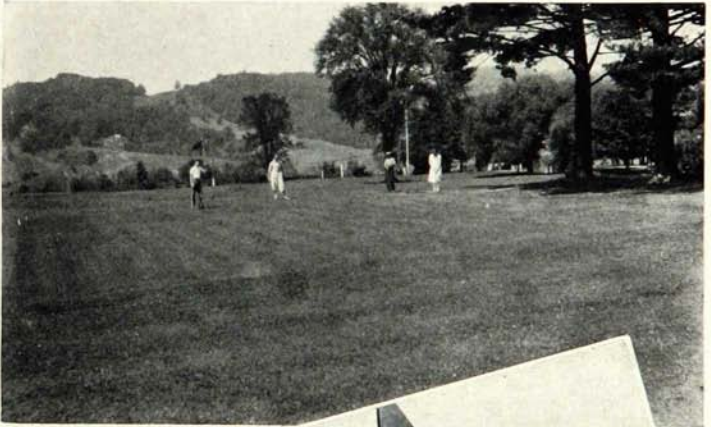
THE ISLAND TOUR

An attractive tour around the Island of Montreal is furnished by Highway No. 37, which has a total mileage of 75.76 miles. Throughout there is a pleasing diversity, industrial sections alternating with agricultural communities, and evidences of the very old rubbing cheek-by-jowl with the very new.

Charming country resorts are encountered en route with all facilities for golf, tennis, bathing and canoeing. Among these may be mentioned (going westward from Montreal) Cartierville, Roxboro, Ste. Geneviève, Senneville, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Baie d'Urfe, Beaurepaire, Beaconsfield, Pointe Claire, Lakeside, Valois, Strathmore, Dorval, Dixie, Lachine and Ville Lasalle (going eastward) from Cartierville, Ahuntsic, Sault-au-Récollet, Montréal-Nord, Rivière des Prairies, Bout de l'Île, Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal-East, Longue-Pointe.

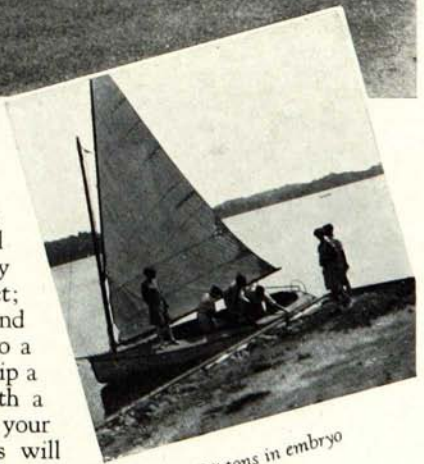
The Laurentians

There are people to whom life is but meat. The Laurentians, glorious mountain playground lying at the very doors of Montreal, are not for such as these. But if you love the rushing of a cool, clean breeze past your car—a breeze laden with the odor of flowers and trees; if the contemplation of a contented peasantry moves you and some wayside shrine can



*Golf privileges are extended
to visitors*

set your imagination soaring; if you thrill to the feel of springy turf beneath your feet; if you like to hike and camp, to plunge into a mountain lake, to whip a stream or tramp with a gun in the crook of your arm, the Laurentians will welcome you and make you one of their own.



Liptons in embryo

They are old, these mountains; older than the Rockies, older even than the Himalayas. Their formation is pre-Cambrian (so geologists tell us). Lying north of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, they cover more than nine-tenths of the Province of Quebec. Here, however, only that zone to which Montreal is the gateway will be described. Our itinerary runs from Montreal northwestward to Mont Laurier—end of C.P.R. steel—then south

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

through Maniwaki and Gracefield to Hull, returning eastward along the Ottawa River to Montreal.

Though among the oldest members of the mountain family, the Laurentians make no pretensions to phenomenal altitude. Their height varies little more than from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The country is not a wilderness of barren peaks towering out of a serrated skyline. It is undulating country studded with silver lakes and threaded through with winding streams which hold the mirror up to verdant hills, clothed with sombre



Golf at St. Jovite



Aquatics

forests. And throughout are picturesque villages and smiling farms, linked up by the white ribbons of Provincial Highways.

The priest and the lumberjack paved the way into the Laurentians; the habitant followed. We find him there today, happy and contented,

with the priest not only ministering to his spiritual needs but acting as guide, philosopher, and friend in the round of everyday toil. All as in bygone days.

The Laurentians hold for the visitor diversified attractions. On the shores of the innumerable lakes are country inns where one may run the gamut of aquatic sports. At some of the villages there are golf courses (see list on map at end of booklet), while at many, tennis may be enjoyed.

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

The hotel industry is here, however, only in its infancy; but for those content with simple, well-cooked meals and willing to forego the super-luxuriousness of city hotels, there is a wide choice of accommodation.

For the sportsman—using the word in its more restricted sense—there is good hunting and fishing in season. Except in too-frequented lakes near the railway, grey, red, and speckled trout abound—Ouareau, Archambault, and adjoining lakes being particularly choice spots; for bass, Lac des Sables, l'Achigan, and others farther north are recommended.

For the hunter, there are partridge in the north and deer scattered over the whole district, but



The Road to the Mountains

frequenting particularly the forests at some distance from the railway. Moose are found in the remoter regions, particularly in the splendid hunting territory to the north of Nomingue and Mont Laurier, though an occasional one has been shot as far south as Tremblant.

That the country is admirably suited to canoeing goes without saying. And there are few keener pleasures than a trip lasting three days or three weeks—as you will, catching your own supper and camping amid the everlasting hills with the cares of city life left far behind, the only sounds in the humming orchestration of the night being the rippling of a stream, the croaking of the bullfrog, the cry of the Whippoor-will.

Even with the coming of winter there is no cessation of outdoor activities in the Laurentians; for the

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

slopes are admirably suited to winter sports. What could be more exhilarating than a day on the white, crisp snow, a roaring log fire awaiting your return to the inn, and the gayety of dancing as night comes down? As you begin to know the Laurentians you are reminded of the motto on the window at the Parliamentary Library in Quebec: "Je puise mais n'épuise"—I may taste of their pleasures but never exhaust them.

From Montreal to Mont Laurier the distance is roughly 170 miles. The intervening district is traversed by Provincial Highway No. 11 and a branch line of the Canadian Pacific. As far as St. Jérôme the country is flat and given over to



Lac Tremblant

general farming and market gardening. Here lie the pretty parishes of St. Elzéar, Ste. Rose, Ste. Thérèse, and St. Janvier. St. Jérôme is the gateway to the mountains. It is served by both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Shawbridge and Piedmont, 41 and 47 miles from Montreal respectively, are favorably known to summer visitors, being situated on the banks of the Rivière du Nord and in proximity to fishing and hunting territory. The former is also a popular rendez-vous for winter sports devotees.

Passing Mont Rolland and the picturesquely situated parish of Ste. Adèle, the Village of Ste. Marguerite is reached. Here is found the oldest golf club in the Laurentians and one of the most picturesque in existence. Good hotel accommodation is available.

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Following the course of the Rivière du Nord, the visitor soon finds himself at Val Morin, an enchanting village on the shore of Lac Raymond. Here there is every variety of diversion for the summer vacationist—golf, tennis, swimming, boating, fishing, and hunting—with accommodation to suit every taste and every purse. From neighbouring Bear Mountain, eighty other mountain peaks may be counted.

Six miles farther on is Ste. Agathe, one of the oldest and probably the most renowned of Laurentian resorts. Lying at an altitude of over 1200 feet on the



Monarch of the Forest

mountain slope, it has an invigorating climate, while the beauty of its natural characteristics and the diversity of its attractions cannot fail to charm. There are excellent hotels in Ste. Agathe and all other tourist facilities. Below the village, Lac des Sables stretches its eight-mile

circumference into innumerable sandy bays and inlets, while to the south lies one of the fairest jewels which stud the Laurentian country, Lac Manitou, whose shores are dotted with delightful summer homes. Another road leads north twenty miles from Ste. Agathe to Lac Archambault. Situated on the banks of Lac Archambault and a few miles from Lac Ouareau is St. Donat, which is the mid point between Ste. Agathe and Rawdon. This is the hunter's country.



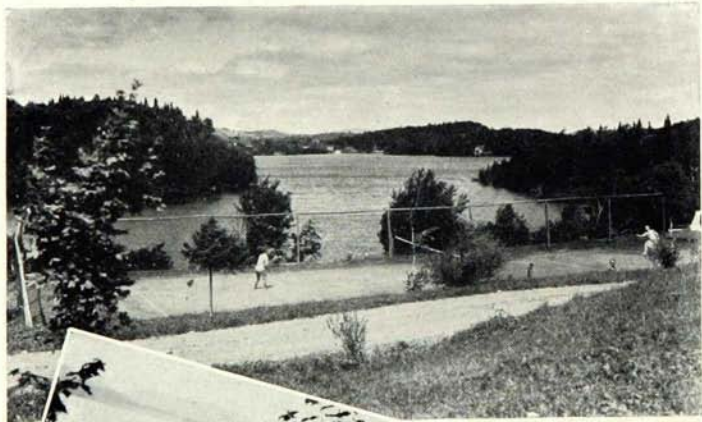
Ready with the net

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Ivry and St. Faustin, both popular little summer resorts, are next passed. Lakes Superior and Quenouilles both lie within six or seven miles.

St. Jovite, six miles farther on, besides being a popular summer resort is a favorite winter sports centre. It is also the starting point for hunting and fishing excursions into the north country.

Five miles north of St. Jovite lies beautiful little Lac Mercier, nestling at the foot of Mont Tremblant—highest of Laurentian peaks, and other mountains.



Shoulder arms!

Take your tennis racket

Lac Tremblant is two miles farther on. Though Mont Tremblant is a national park, fishing is permitted in its streams.

La Conception, Labelle, and L'Annonciation come in turn to gladden the heart of the sportsman, being fishing and hunting resorts *par excellence*. Nearby Lacs Chaud,

Desert, Diamond, and Charette are particularly famous, lake trout up to twenty pounds and red trout weighing around $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds having been caught there.

Around Nominique, situated on the shore of Great Nominique Lake, conditions are admirable for hunting and fishing, the well-wooded mountains sheltering moose, deer, bear, fox, marten, and muskrat, while the lakes are plentifully stocked. Though ten

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incorporated clubs have their own preserves in the district, so lavish is Nature there that only the fringe of its lakes has been touched. Keen on his quarry though the hunter or fisherman may be, however, he cannot be blind to the natural beauty of this valley which encloses Lakes Nominique (Great and Little), Ste. Marie, St. Joseph, Bourget, and Laflèche—to mention but a few—linked up by navigable channels.

Past Lac Saguay, Guenette, Lac aux Ecorces, and Val Barrette, all excellent sporting centres, and Mont Laurier is reached. Situated on the banks of the Rivière du Lièvre and at the end of C.P.R. steel, it is a thriving community of over 2,000 souls, seat of a bishopric, and county town of Labelle. Its name is derived from the mountain which overlooks it and



"Home is the hunter—"

which was itself so-named in honor of the great French-Canadian prime minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mont Laurier's great attraction for the visitor is its proximity to superb hunting and fishing regions. Guides and camping equipment may be obtained in the town and all arrangements made for enjoyable and fruitful hunting and fishing trips, the memory of which will linger long.

From Mont Laurier to Hull, the point at which we start east towards Montreal, is 120 miles. The region traversed by the Highway (No. 11) is one whose picturesqueness is only beginning to be appreciated. Game abounds on the well-wooded mountain slopes, while the lakes and streams afford excellent sport to the angler.



Church at St. Jérôme

WHEN you "shoot the rapids" at Lachine, you are following not perhaps in the footsteps but in the paddle strokes of the great explorer Champlain, the second white man to brave these rapids successfully. In place of Champlain's frail canoe, however, you make the descent in a steamer which eliminates the danger but not the thrill.

Lachine is 9.41 miles from Montreal and may be reached by Highway No. 2, or by the Canadian National or Canadian Pacific railway.



Shooting the Lachine Rapids



A morning's catch in the Laurentians



*Macdonald College,
Ste-Anne de Bellevue*



*Lake
Tremblant*



Lac des Sables, Ste. Agathe



A Profitable week-end

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

St. Jean-sur-Lac and Ste. Famille d'Aumond are first passed. Then Maniwaki, a terminus of the C.P.R. The town is situated at the confluence of the Desert and Gatineau Rivers, and in the environs are lakes *ad lib.*

Forty-seven miles from Mont Laurier is Messines, on the shore of Blue Sea Lake (Lac Mer Bleue). A sandy beach surrounds the lake, and there are numerous summer cottages on its thirty-mile circumference.

Passing Bouchette, a prosperous agricultural parish, we reach Gracefield, centre of another famous fishing district. Trout, wall-eyes (*doré*), bass, and pike are taken from the surrounding lakes and rivers while the



The Day's Log

woods shelter moose and deer. Good partridge shooting is also available. To the west of Gracefield lie a quintet of delightful lakes, set amid green hills and almost merging into one another.

Kazabazua, in Algonquin "subterranean stream", is a picturesque little village built on the mountain side about two miles from the station of the same name on the C.P.R. While quite a resort in itself, it is known primarily for the famous trout stream in its vicinity. Access is had from here to the extensive fishing district of Lac Ste. Marie.

The Village of Low, situated on the north bank of the Gatineau River, is chiefly known for the Pagan Falls hydro-electric plant a mile away, where 204,000 h.p. are now being developed.

Farrellton is passed, then Wakefield, 20 miles from Huil. Formerly called "La Pêche", which may be

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freely translated "a good fishing spot", Wakefield still holds many attractions for the tourist.

At Chelsea, eight miles from Hull, the Gatineau forms two falls which have been harnessed to furnish light and power to Ottawa and Hull.

Situated at the confluence of the Gatineau and Ottawa Rivers, Hull is the third industrial and commercial city in the Province of Quebec. Its population is 27,000. Founded in 1826, it prospered from the start, and when Ottawa (then Bytown) was

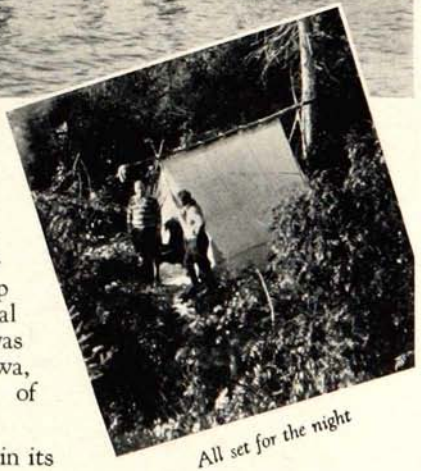


"Three men in a boat"

founded Hull had a population of 700. Between the two villages there sprang up a struggle for regional supremacy which was finally won by Ottawa, now the Capital of Canada.

Hull is fortunate in its location. Situated opposite the entrance to the Rideau Canal, cheap transportation by water is available, while the Canadian Pacific Railway links it up with the principal industrial and commercial centres of the Province. The city is adequately provided with sporting facilities, and there are numerous hotels and splendid garage accommodation.

From Hull to Montreal the Highway runs through picturesque undulating country with ever-changing



All set for the night

The LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

panoramas, a good part of the way lying along the southern slopes of the Laurentians.

Leaving Hull, you pass through the Village of Pointe-à-Gatineau and on to the splendid sporting territory around East Templeton. In a small area to the north of McGregor Lake are thirty-three lakes famed for their store of small-mouth black bass. Modest boarding house accommodation is available.

With Angers passed, Masson is reached. Here mention must be made of another sporting district,



The Base of Operations



En route

the Lièvre. With the exception of the Gatineau, the Lièvre is the most important river draining the western Laurentians. Here there is excellent bear and deer hunting in season; and within a five mile radius there are 35 lakes where fine sport may be enjoyed in angling for

small-mouth black bass, great northern pike, wall-eyes, and speckled trout.

Past Thurso and Plaisance, the latter so-named (no doubt) for the beauty of its site, and you reach Papineauville, named after the rebel Louis-Joseph Papineau.

Four and half miles farther lies Montebello, site of the already famous 80,000-acre, year 'round log lodge resort, Lucerne-in-Quebec. Charmingly situated in

THE LAURENTIAN PROMENADE

the midst of rare natural beauty, Lucerne-in-Quebec is in the very heart of splendid hunting and fishing territory. Golf courses and other sporting facilities are in process of construction.

Pointe-au-Chêne is next passed, then Calumet—where the Indians were wont to gather to smoke the pipe of peace (calumet), Grenville and St. Philippe, before you reach Lachute, the most important industrial centre between Hull and Montreal. This marks the end of the Laurentian Highlands.



Satisfaction

Lachute, standing on the banks of the North River at the foot of the Laurentians, is the centre of a region abundantly endowed by nature with hydraulic and forest resources, two potent factors in the industrial and commercial development of this flourishing little town.

It is an important highway junction, roads leading from here to Ste. Agathe (Highway No. 30) and St. Jovite (Highway No. 31).

With Lachute and the mountains left behind, you pass through relatively flat country, past such pretty villages as Saint Hermas, Sainte Scholastique, Saint Augustin, Saint Eustache—a well patronized summer resort—Sainte Dorothee, Saint Martin, L'Abord à Plouffe, Laval des Rapides, Pont Viau and so to Montreal.

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Lachute, Ste. Agathe

Highway No. 30

The tourist seeking change from the attractions of the beaten path will find it in following this woodland road in its forty-odd mile course up through the hills.

Running now through the heart of the deep woods, now across reaches of verdant countryside, and again alongside a meandering stream or tranquil lake, it affords that greatest of all touristic charms: variety. Truly, this is a road that is *different*.

Leaving Lachute, junction of several of the Laurentian highways, the way lies through Hillhead, Lakefield, Mille-Iles, Morin Heights, and St. Adolphe



Scene from the top of a Hill

to Ste. Agathe. Some of these places have already become, in the very few years during which the region has been open to touring, favorite summer resorts, notably: Lakefield, Morin Heights, St. Adolphe, and Ste. Agathe.

The whole territory is exceptional for its hunting and fishing facilities, the many lakes—forty in the Parish of St. Adolphe alone—being well stocked with fish, and the forests harboring an abundance of game.

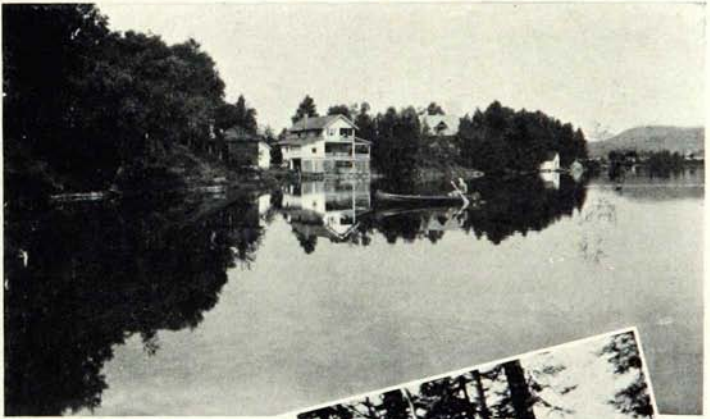
Morin Heights is on the Canadian National Railways, and Ste. Agathe on the Canadian Pacific.

Lachute - St. Jovite

Highway No. 31

This fifty-mile route closely resembles that of Highway No. 30, described on opposite page.

Starting from the same point, Lachute, it takes a course more to westward through Brownsburg, Dalesville, Pine Hill, Carlin Corner, Lost River, East Harrington, Lakeview, Weir, Batesville, and Arundel, to St. Jovite.



*Holding the Mirror up
to Nature*

Several of these localities, in particular Lakeview, Weir, Arundel, and St. Jovite, are highly-esteemed summer resorts possessing excellent hotels and good garage accommodations.

Worthy of particular mention to sportsmen are West River, which flows through Brownsburg, the numerous Lakes near Carlin Corner and Lost River, Lakes MacDonald, Julia, and Vert, near Harrington East, and Lakes Bevin and Rond, near Lakeview, all holding abundant store of fish, and the immense forests covering the region in which moose, deer, bear, wolves, foxes, and small game abound.

Brownsburg is but a short distance from Staynerville station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, while Weir, Batesville, and Arundel are on the Canadian National.



Cooking the catch

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Montreal - Terrebonne - St. Donat

Highway No. 18

Another interesting excursion into the Laurentians outside of the "Loop" is over Highway No. 18, which runs 75 miles northwest from Montreal.

Leaving the metropolitan district through Terrebonne, once headquarters of the 18th Century fur trade, the highway rises gradually through Mascouche, St. Esprit, Ste. Julienne, St. Théodore, and Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, to reach an altitude of some 1,300 feet at St. Donat, the terminus.



Or this?

Why caption this?

The territory north of St. Théodore is rapidly growing in favor with the hunter and the angler.

This highway intersects No. 41 at Saint-Esprit.

Mascouche and Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci are on the Canadian Pacific Railway, while Ste. Julienne and St. Théodore are on the Canadian National.

From St. Donat, situated on the shore of beautiful Archambault Lake, there is a pleasant little local road some twenty-five miles long running across country, through the village of Lanthier, to Ste. Agathe. The scenery here is superb, and since the road is kept in good condition for motoring it forms a belt-line of Highway 18 and either Highway 30 or the Ste. Agathe-Montreal section of Highway 11.

Railways

Naturally, not all tourists travel by auto. For the benefit of those who do not, the following railway information is given.

Canadian National Railways—Through Canadian National train service from Tunnel Terminal station, Montreal, offers a convenient route to the Laurentians. The branch from Montreal to Lac Remi, some 93 miles long, gives access to such attractive resorts as Shawbridge, from which Echo Lake, Fourteen Island Lake, and Lac l'Achigan are reached; St. Sauveur and Morin Heights, which possess some of the finest ski-runs in the Laurentians; Montfort and Newago



Up the Hills

on Lac St. François-Xavier, affording good hotel and cottage accommodations; Weir and Batesville, exquisite resorts on Lac Rond; McDonald Lake, six miles from Weir, one of the largest and most popular in the region, offering splendid beaches, good fishing, and excellent accommodation; and Arundel and Huberdeau, Rockway, Les Lacs, and St. Remi, the terminus, where good accommodations are available.

Any Canadian National Railways passenger representative in Canada or the United States, where offices are maintained in the larger cities, will gladly furnish particulars of accommodation and train service and descriptive map folder.

Canadian Pacific Railway—The real "Laurentian Line" of the Canadian Pacific Railway runs from Montreal northwestward through the mountains to Mont Laurier, following in a general way the course of the corresponding section of Highway No. 11 and

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giving easy access to nearly all of the delightful spots described in the highway's itinerary.

Such is the variety of attractions of the region it serves, that this railway line enjoys year-round popularity. In May and June its patrons are largely ardent anglers, on their way to and from their earthly paradise. July, August, and early September are the vacation months, which belong to the tourists and the city dwellers. The Fall brings hunters "en masse" on the trail of the lordly moose, the elusive deer, the swift, coy partridge. And Winter—meaning here from mid-December to the end of March—traffic is if anything heavier than ever. One can always meet on the trains during that season parties—some large some small, but all very gay and enthusiastic—of skiers bound for or returning from the gleaming



Portaging Without Tears

slopes. And the week-end specials are literally "packed" with devotees of exhilarating winter outdoor sports. During part of the winter season "Ski Specials" leave Montreal every Sunday morning for favorite Laurentian resorts, returning the same evening.

Another popular mountain branch of the C.P.R. is that which serves the district lying between Hull and Maniwaki. This line is about 80 miles long and, like the former, follows approximately the corresponding section of Highway No. 11.

The North Shore line of the same railway from Montreal to Ottawa runs through almost the same district as the Montreal-Hull section of Highway No. 8, which is described above as part of the Laurentian Promenade.

The Ste. Thérèse-St. Lin and Ste. Thérèse-St. Eustache branches complete the Canadian Pacific railway service into the Laurentians.

Fish and Game Calendar

OPEN SEASON FOR HUNTING

Moose from September 10 to December 31 in counties situated north of the St. Lawrence; in the counties south of the St. Lawrence, from September 20 to December 31.

Deer from September 1 to November 30.

It is forbidden at all times to kill the female of the *Moose* or the young, less than one year old, of *Moose* or *Deer*.



Nimrods all!

It is forbidden for any one person to kill more than one moose and two deer during any one hunting season.

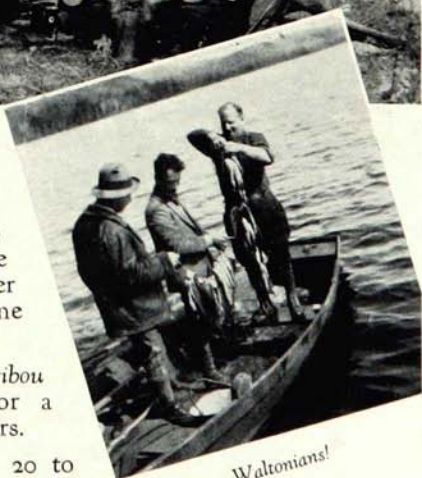
The hunting of *Caribou* is forbidden for a period of five years.

Bear, from August 20 to June 30 of the following year.

Woodcock, *Snipe*, *Widgeon*, *Geese*, *Bustard* and other feathered game except eider-duck, crested duck, sandpiper, and migratory birds not considered as game, from September 1 to December 15.

Partridge, grey or *swamp*, September 1 to December 15.

Partridge, white, November 1 to January 31 following.



Waltonians!

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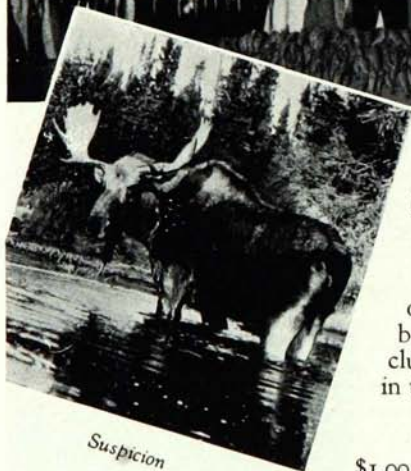
Otter, December 15 to March 31 following.

Mink, Sable, Pekan, Wildcat, Skunk, November 1 to March 31.

Fox, November 1 to February 28 inclusive.

Muskrat, March 15 to April 30. North of Lat. 50°, however, it is permitted to hunt muskrat from November 1 till the following June 1.

Hare, October 15 to February 1.



Dreams Come True!

Hunting Licenses for non-residents of the Province: \$25.00 for those not members of clubs; \$10.00 for bona-fide members of clubs leasing territory in the Province.

For Residents:

\$1.00 for a moose;
\$1.00 for two deer.

OPEN SEASON FOR FISHING

Salmon—May 1 to July 31—Fly-fishing from May 1 to August 31, except in the waters under lease to the Restigouche Salmon Club, where fishing is permitted only until August 15.

Sea Trout—December 2 to the following October 14.

Ouananiche—(Land-locked salmon)—December 1 to the following September 30.

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Speckled Trout—(*Salfontinalis*)—May 1 to September 30. Fishing through the ice is prohibited.

Grey Trout (*lunge*), *touladi* (*lake trout*)—December 2 to the following October 14.

Black Bass (*Striped* not included), June 16 to March 31. It is forbidden to take out bass less than nine inches long.

Eels are not to be taken with the spear or with lights during the months of October and November, from waters frequented by salmon or trout.

The meshes of weirs, snares, or other equipment for eel-fishing must be at least one and one-eighth inches large.

It is forbidden to take out eels measuring less than 30 inches in length; any eel so taken must be liberated alive.



River Trails through the Forest

Doré—May 6 to April 14—(15 inches).

Smelt—July 1 to March 31.

Sturgeon—July 1 to May 31—(36 inches).

White Fish—December 2 to November 9.

Maskinongé—June 16 to April 14—(24 inches).

No person, firm or corporation may construct or maintain a dam, barrage, gate-locks or other obstruction across a river or stream or at the entrance or discharge of a lake, unless such dam, barrage, gate-locks or other obstruction be provided with a fishway or fish ladder, at the place, of the type, and of the capacity approved of by the Minister in writing.

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Fishing Licenses for non-residents:

Salmon licenses \$25.00 whether club member or not;

Trout and other licenses \$10.00;

For members of clubs leasing fishing territory \$5.00.

SUMMARY OF SPEED REGULATIONS

Pleasure cars and autobusses: 20 miles an hour in cities, towns, and villages; 30 miles in open country.

Commercial vehicles: with solid tires, 8 miles an hour loaded; 10 light. With pneumatic tires, 12 miles an hour loaded; 15 light.

Speed limit for all vehicles: 8 miles an hour in curves and steep grades, at road crossings, and on bridges.



Typical Highway Scene

Full Stop at Grade Crossings

“Before driving a motor vehicle over a grade crossing, the person driving it must bring it to a full stop, momentarily, near the crossing and then make the crossing in low gear.” This disposition of the law does not apply, however, in the case of a tramways crossing, or a railway grade crossing in the charge of a signalman or equipped with gates or a signal indicating automatically the approach of trains.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A motorist who is a resident of the United States may bring his car into Canada, for touring purposes only, for a period of sixty days and return to the United States through either his port of entry or any other port without being obliged to file a bond with the Canadian Customs officials. All he is required to do is to fill in at the customs office on the border, on entering Canada, a form giving particulars respecting his car. This form is made out in triplicate; one copy is retained by the customs officer; the other two copies, retained by the motorist, are to be surrendered to the customs officer at the port through which exit is made from Canada. For extensions apply to any Collector of National Revenue.



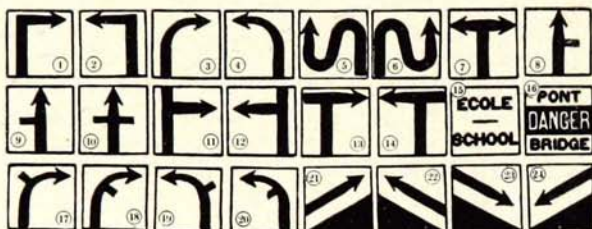
Log Rolling

TOURISTS' OUTFITS AND SPORTING GEAR

Tourists may bring into Canada, FREE OF DUTY, guns, rifles (not including revolvers and pistols) fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis rackets, and cameras, provided such articles are for their personal use. Dogs and other animals brought in by tourists for hunting purposes or as pets may be admitted without deposit. Canoes, tents, camping equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc. brought in for personal use are admitted upon the making of a cash deposit equal to the duty, such deposit to be refunded on the taking of such articles out of the country.

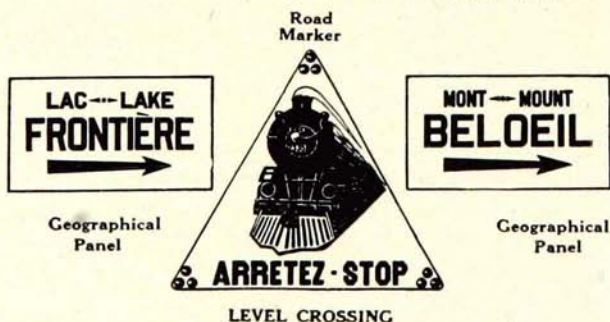
Passports are not required of tourists entering Canada. On their departure, however, they must be prepared to prove to the American customs officers that they have the right to enter the United States.

ROAD SIGNS



SYMBOLIC DANGER AND DIRECTION SIGNS

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1.—Sharp right angle.
 2.—Sharp left angle.
 3.—Right curve.
 4.—Left curve.
 5.—Double left curve.
 6.—Double right curve.
 7.—Intersection of two main highways.
 8.—Cross road to the right.
 9.—Cross road to the left.
 10.—Double cross road.
 11.—Right angle with local road ahead.
 12.—Left angle with local road ahead.</p> | | <p>13.—Right angle, local road to the left.
 14.—Left angle, local road to the right.
 15.—Schools.
 16.—Dangerous bridge.
 17.—Right curve with local road to the left.
 18.—Right curve with local road to the right.
 19.—Left curve with local road to the right.
 20.—Left curve with local road to the left.
 21.—Ascent to the right.
 22.—Ascent to the left.
 23.—Descent to the right.
 24.—Descent to the left.</p> |
|---|--|--|



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