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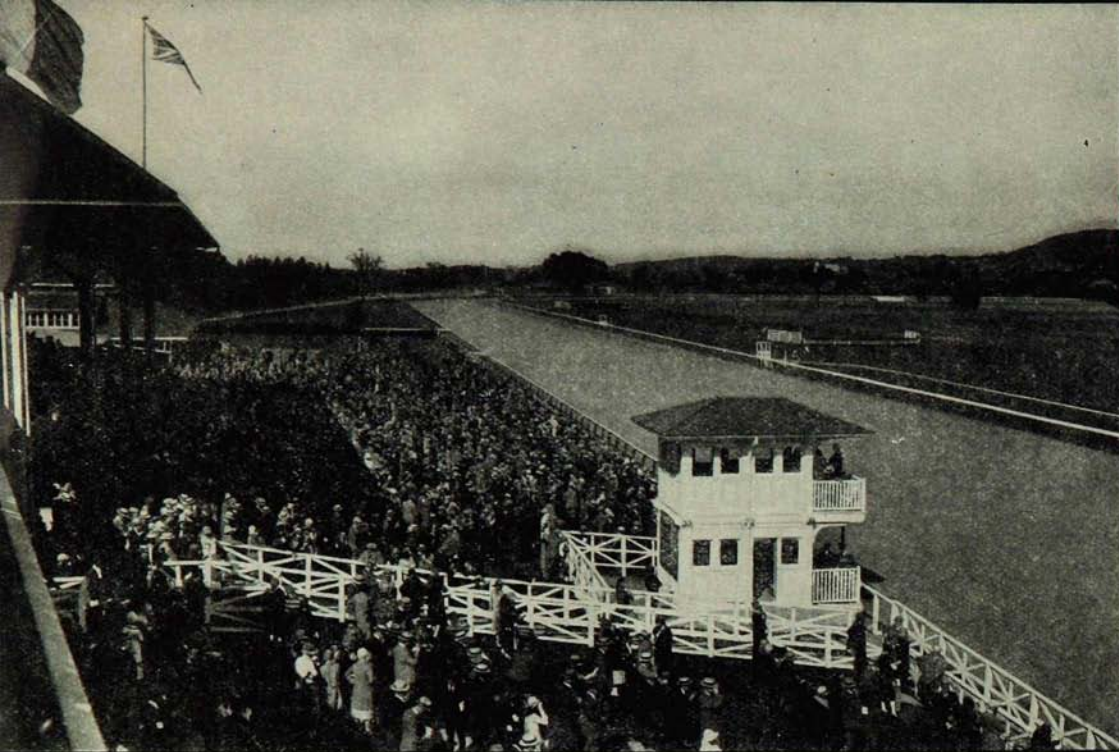
QUÉBEC

INVITES YOU



The
Wonderland
of
America

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU,
ROADS DEPARTMENT
QUEBEC, CANADA



A Big Day at Blue Bonnets Race Track

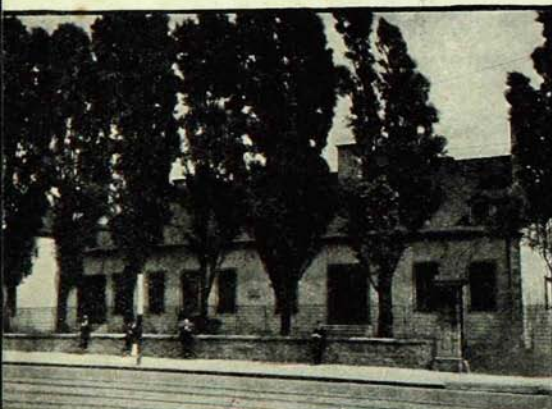
SCENIC, SPORT, and PASTIME ATTRACTIONS:—One-fifth the size of Europe and beautiful beyond compare, the Province of Québec has for the tourist a wealth of attraction. Three-quarters of its area is highland terrain, dotted with a myriad lakes and cut through by countless watercourses, providing a class of scenery not to be found anywhere else on earth. Then the grandest river of North America, the majestic St. Lawrence, fed by mighty tributaries, themselves rivers of no mean size in many an instance, threads the Province through from end to end on a thousand-mile course and makes a further contribution to picturesqueness that must be seen to be appreciated.

The vast stretches of forest hold an abundance of game: moose, bear, deer, caribou, and smaller varieties; and the rivers and lakes literally teem with fish: trout, salmon, bass, maskinongé, ouananiche, being some of the varieties which, if not peculiar to the Province of Quebec, are said to be found here under the best known conditions of accessibility and abundance.

From one end of the Province to the other, on the lakes and rivers, in the mountains, and down by the sea, are summer resorts innumerable, with the widest variety of diversions, both indoor and out, and accommodation ranging from that of the ultra-fashionable hotel to the modest but comfortable farmhouse—to say nothing of camps and camping sites aplenty.

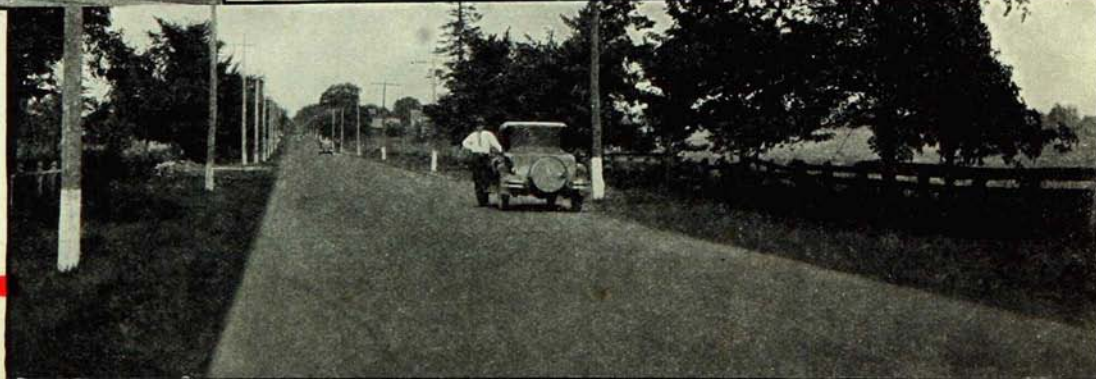
Romantic History

For all its ultra-modernity, Quebec has three centuries of romantic history behind it. Only forty-three years intervened between the dis-



The Old Château de Ramezay

A Smooth and Well-maintained Highway



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The Province of Québec

Where everything is different

Land of Romance



A part of Montreal from Mount Royal

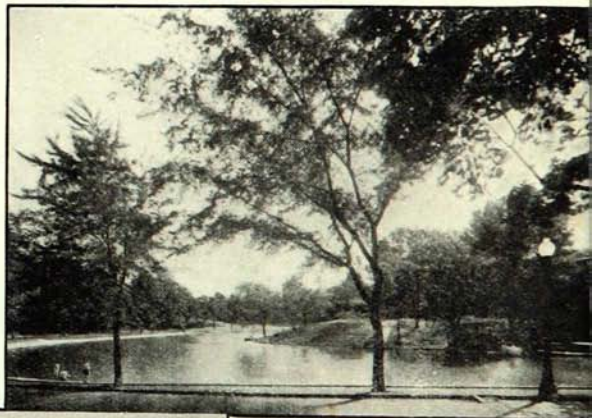
coveries of Columbus and Jacques Cartier; and twelve years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed, Quebec was settled. Famous names are strewn through the pages of its history.

Tradition is a vital force in Quebec. The Province was founded in the romantic Seventeenth century, and all through the years the manners, customs, ideals and aspirations of those who planted French civilization in America have been kept alive. Rural life in many parts has been said to be a picture of that of the Normandy of three centuries

ago, a picture of a life manifesting but faintly the phenomena of progress found almost everywhere else in America today. Of Quebec's more than three centuries of history, the first half was written under the flag of France, and the glamour of the old French régime still hovers over the land. In exploring Quebec today the visitor comes upon many and many a reminder of those stirring past times—old houses, old churches, manors, seigniorial mills, forts, historic sites, monuments, etc.,—which add much of charm to his sojourn in the quaint old province. Of absorbing interest, too, is the present day practice of the domestic arts originated in the early days of New France and handed down from generation to generation in characteristic French-Canadian fashion—weaving, rug-making, etc. Although it ceased to be a French possession more than a century and a half ago, and notwithstanding that the English domination undeniably left its stamp, the Province of Quebec still retains a predominant French character and atmosphere, and French is still its prevailing language.

The Climate Superb

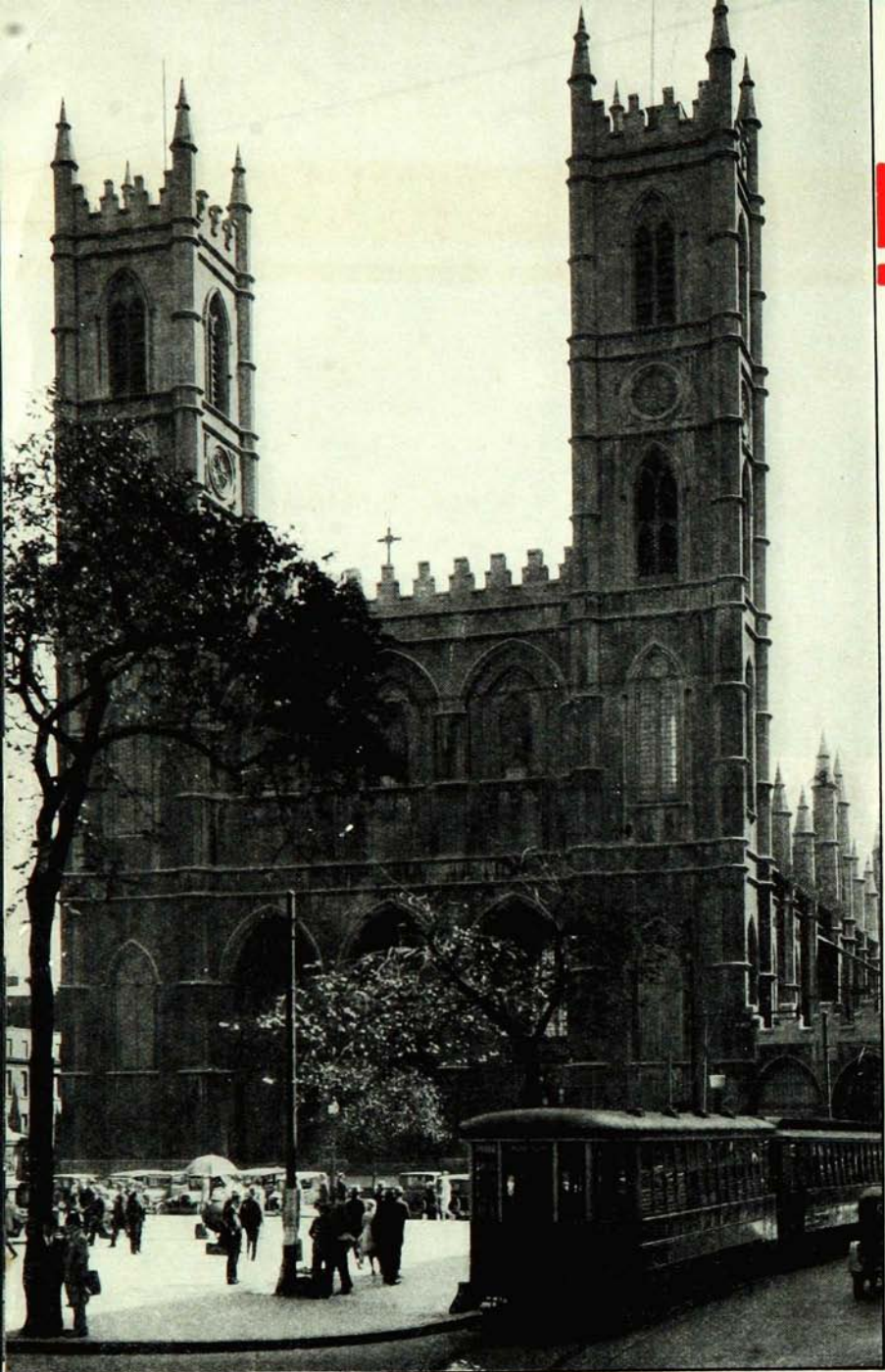
Quebec's climate is nothing short of ideal for summer and fall motoring. Bright, warm days are the rule, and nights just cool enough for refreshing slumber. The lengthy twilight characteristic of the north gives more hours for motoring without headlights and normally tempts the American tourist to covering greater daily mileage than is his custom at home. And the marvellous tonic qualities of the bracing northern air enable him to do so over a protracted period without fatigue. This is a by no means unimportant item in the Old French province's wealth of attractions to the motoring visitor from the south.



Scenic spots abound



The Place Viger Hotel



Notre-Dame and the Place d'Armes

inspiring Gaspé, with its offspring of the Appalachians to thrill the visitor, the humming hive of industry that is Lake St-Jean and historic Trois-Rivières and the St-Maurice Valley, all contribute in justifying Québec's claim to being the tourist paradise of America.

Transportation Facilities

Steeped in over three hundred years of history, with the old and the new rubbing shoulders throughout, with countless sources of attraction for the visitor, some of the most picturesque scenery in the whole of North America but a short distance from the American border, with thousands of historical buildings and relics, and almost entire freedom from that troublesome summer complaint—hay fever—the Province of Québec offers something that is new, something that is entirely different, to the visitor within her gates.

All corners of the Province are linked up in the Province's 16,000 mile highway system, while regular railway, steamer, bus and airplane services are maintained, so that the most remote village is now within easy journey of the larger centres. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the world's two largest transportation systems, both have their headquarters in the Province of Québec, and have a regular network of lines all over the Province, while frequent steamer service along the St. Lawrence is assured by vessels flying the house-flags of the Clarke Steamship Company and the Canada Steamship lines. In addition a number of cruises are organized each summer between Montréal, Québec and New York by various steamship lines, with ocean vessels being used for this purpose.

Cosmopolitan Montréal, only city in the Dominion with a population exceeding the million mark, quaint Québec, city of remembrance and cradle of Canada's civilization, awe-

MONTREAL

Ships, warehouses, factories, shops, theatres and hotels—parks, tree-lined streets, churches, and Mount Royal, with everywhere the thrill of achievement, the sense of progress—this is Montreal, gateway to the greater part of Quebec Province, the largest bilingual and the second largest French-speaking city in the world.

The Hub of Transportation Systems

Montreal is the first objective of the vast majority of tourists coming into the Province, and is the centre of the good roads system.

Twelve officially numbered Provincial Highways radiate from Montreal. In addition, Montreal is linked with the other parts of the country, the United States and the Old World by several railways and steamship lines.

Fine Buildings

Montreal has many fine buildings—among them Notre-Dame on Place d'Armes, St James Cathedral on Dominion Square, the City Library in Lafontaine Park, the Art Gallery on Sherbrooke Street, Christ Church Cathedral, the Hôtel-Dieu, the Grey Nunnery.

Notre-Dame is perhaps the largest Catholic church of America. It can easily accommodate ten thousand worshippers and has housed fifteen thousand. Equally notable are the financial district with its narrow streets, and the uptown shopping district.

The
Château
Frontenac
and
Dufferin
Terrace
Québec
City



Historic Montréal

Historically, Montreal is as interesting as Quebec. The Village of Hochelaga was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535; in 1642, Maisonneuve, a brave captain of France, accompanied by Jeanne Mance, a heroic young girl, a priest and about fifty colonists, established a settlement called "Ville-Marie". An obelisk to their memory stands in the Place d'Youville, while the Maisonneuve monument in Place d'Armes is an inspiration born of the bravery of these pioneers who fought the Indians, taught the children, and carried the Gospel into the wilderness.

Wars with the Indians and the English did not interfere with Montreal's growth. In 1760 it was the last stand of the French after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham at Quebec. Next came the Americans, when Montreal was the headquarters (1775-76) of the Continental Army which invaded Canada. The section between Notre-Dame and the St Lawrence is full of quaint old buildings reminiscent of these early days.



The Fête-Dieu,
or Corpus
Christi

Château de Ramezay

Not far from the river-front, near Notre-Dame, stands the quaint old Château de Ramezay. This was the residence of the French governors, and many a brilliant gathering assembled in its rooms during the old régime. Later it passed to the Compagnie des Indes, and was the centre of the fur trade, but in 1763 it again housed a governor, this time British. The building is now a museum.

The Place-Viger

The oldest church in Montréal is Notre-Dame-de-Bonsecours, the shrine of the sailors.

Streets and Suburbs

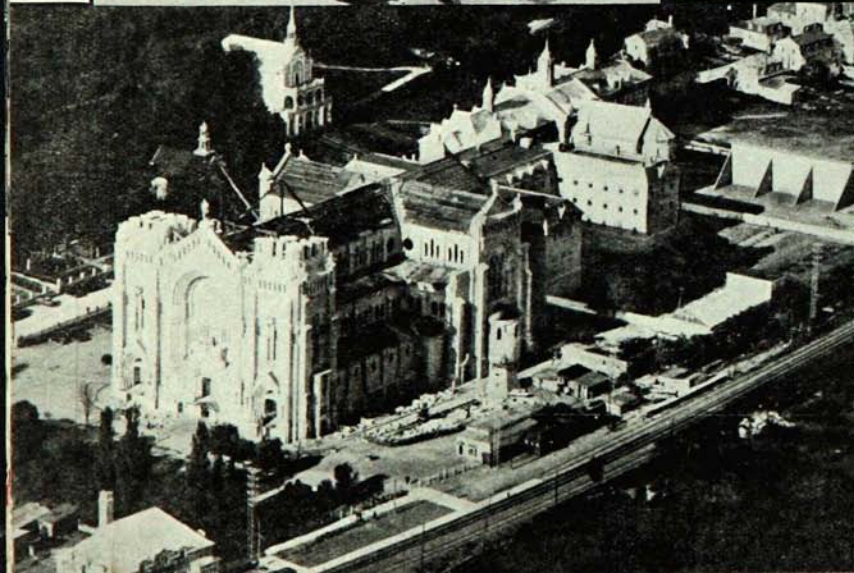
Caughnawaga—an Indian village opposite Lachine—Sault-au-Récollet and Laprairie all deserve a visit. So do Bonsecours Market and its chattering vendors, who on market days come clattering in at daybreak from tucked-away gardens on the island, and clatter away again when their stock has vanished. So do Montréal's fine streets—Sherbrooke, one of the most stately in Canada, or St-Denis, through which throbs the French Canadian life of Montréal more vividly, perhaps, than through any other. So do the pretty suburbs—Westmount, on the slope of Mount Royal, Outremont, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Montreal West, Longueuil, and St-Lambert.

The street-car service is good, and there are convenient taxi-stands and garages. As motors are not permitted on the mountain, to reach the top one must either walk, ride or drive; in early morning, riding on the mountain is a favorite pastime.



Montmorency Falls

The New Basilica at Ste-
Anne-de-Beaupré



Lachine

No visit to Montreal is complete until one has "shot the rapids". These rapids are below Lachine, a town that dates back to the early French days, and is vivid in its suggestions of the suburbs of Paris. The parish church, the convent with its high walled garden, the mansard roofs, the "boutiques" and their windows, are responsible for the illusion.

The explorer LaSalle, when he discovered it first, thought that he had actually arrived at the gateway to China—"La Chine". On August 5, 1689, Lachine witnessed the most bloody raid carried out by the Iroquois. Out of a population of three hundred, twenty-four men, women and children perished; forty-two were captured or drowned in the lake.

Baseball

Montreal has an added attraction for visitors from the United States. This is the baseball stadium on Delorimier Avenue, just a few minutes from the centre of the city.

Brother André's

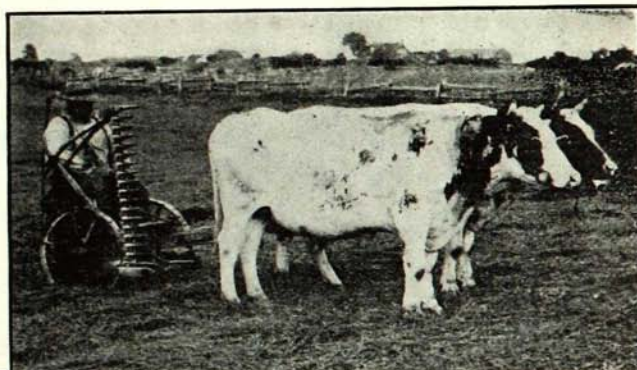
Quebec City with its celebrated shrine close by at Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré is rivalled by Montreal with its St-Joseph's Oratory, popularly known as Brother André's. This famous shrine is situated on the side of the mountain, north of Montreal.

The Island of Montréal

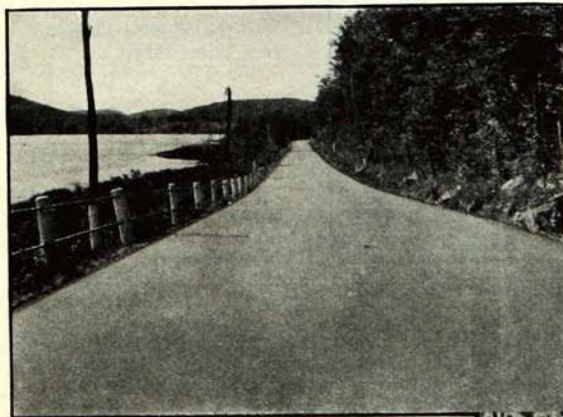
Montreal is situated on a long, rather narrow island at the junction of the St Lawrence and Ottawa rivers—the latter flowing back of the island in two branches, the Rivière-des-Prairies and the Rivière-des-Mille-Isles.

The Lake Shore

From Montreal westward to Pointe-Fortune is one long succession of villages—first along Lake St-Louis (an expansion of the St Lawrence) and then along Lake des Deux-Montagnes (an expansion of the Ottawa), both known generally as "The Lake Shore". Along Lake St-Louis come in rapid succession, Lachine, Summerlea, Dixie, Dorval, Strathmore, Valois, Lakeside, Cedar Park, Pointe-Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire, Baie-d'Urfé and Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue. Dixie is the home of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, and Lachine, Dorval, Summerlea, Beaconsfield and Ste-Anne's of other golf clubs. Dorval has a well-known race track where meets are held during the summer. Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, at the end of the Island of Montreal, is the largest town on the Lake Shore, and is the location of Macdonald Agricultural College.

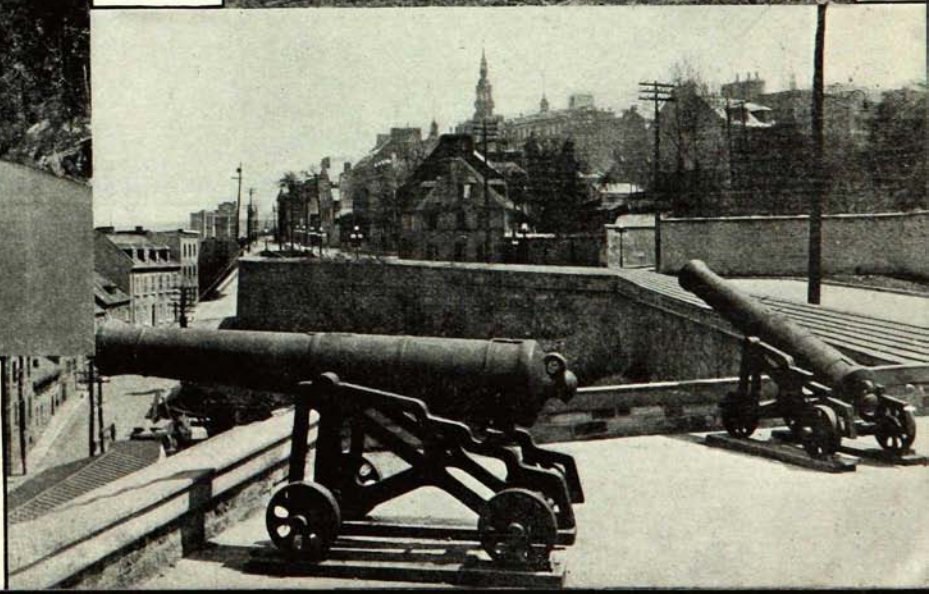


Where life moves slowly



Many highways follow river courses

The Old Ramparts of Quebec



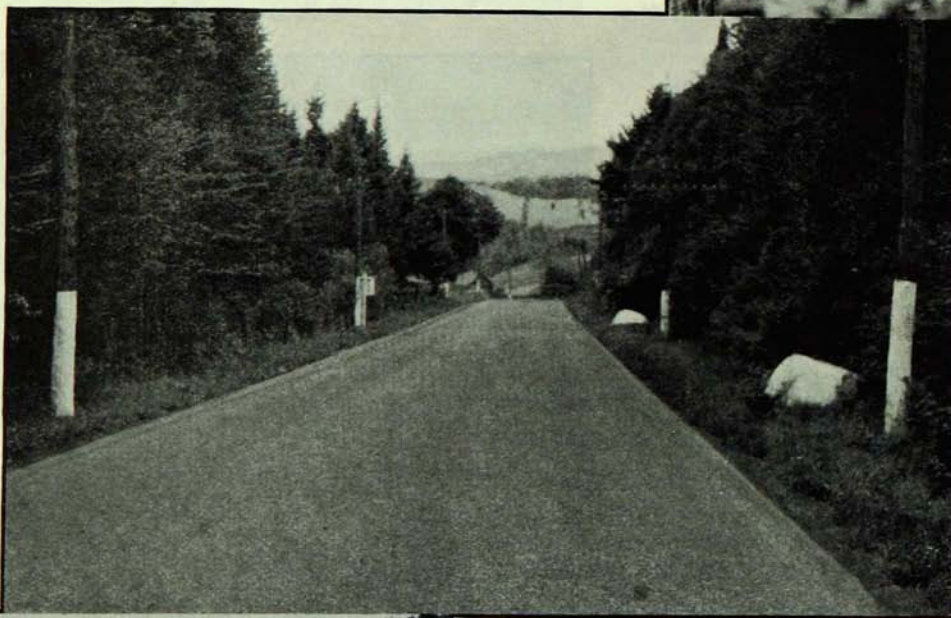
On Lake des Deux-Montagnes are Vaudreuil, an ancient French Canadian town, Isle-Cadieux, Como, Hudson Heights, Choisy, Rigaud and Pointe-Fortune. Opposite Como is the interesting village of Oka, famous for its Trappist monastery and its cheese. Hudson has a very popular boat-club and a beautiful golf course. Opposite Pointe-Fortune is Carillon, scene of one of the most heroic episodes in Canadian history, the fight between Dollard des Ormeaux and the Iroquois in 1660.

The Back River

The northern shore of the Island of Montreal and the two branches of the Ottawa River—usually linked together as the "Back River"—have still more resorts,



The thrill of landing it



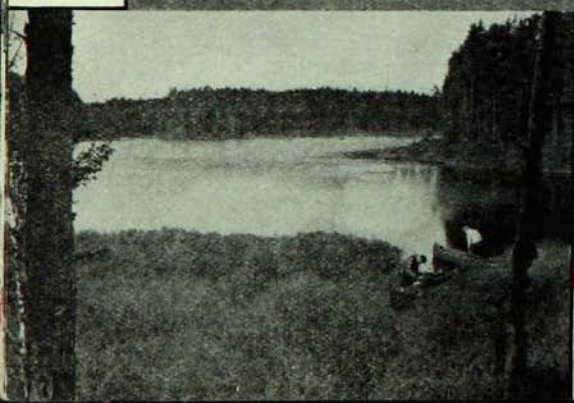
Smooth highways throughout the Province

some of which we pass on our way to the Laurentians, such as Laval-des-Rapides, Ste-Rose and Rosemere. Westward from Ste-Thérèse are Chicot and St-Eustache, both very popular resorts with the summer cottager who wishes to live in the midst of delightful scenery but still travel into Montreal each day.

St-Jean-Baptiste

Features of the early summer life of Montreal are the two great outdoor celebrations of Corpus Christi and St-Jean-Baptiste Day. The former—the

Fête-Dieu of the Catholic faith—occurs on the Sunday after Trinity, and its long processions are full of religious fervor. The second is celebrated on June 24, a public holiday in the Province of Quebec, and is characterized by a remarkable historical procession organized by the Société St-Jean-Baptiste.



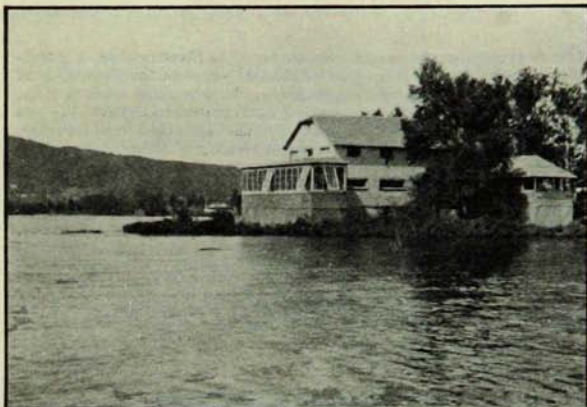
An early start

Laurentian Mountains

North of Montréal

The Laurentian Mountains stretch like a great crescent over a vast extent of territory between the St-Lawrence River and Hudson's Bay. Over them hangs that mysterious fascination which belongs to great age. In comparison with them the Alps and the Himalayas are young, for the Laurentians heaved high their summits above the waste of water before other continents were born; and many aeons later they bore up under the weight of a mighty mass of ice that harrowed their sides, humbled their peaks, and polished a chronicle of itself on thousands of scattered rocks.

The Laurentian Mountains form one of the most delightful and unspoiled vacation fields of this con-



Camp Maupas at Val-Morin

continent. Green rolling hills, pleasant valleys where winding rivers flow into tree-fringed lakes—the cool fragrance of dark forests, laden with the smell of balsams and spruce—the play of light and shade on hill-slopes, and distant glimpses of purple mountains—this is the Laurentian country. The lumberjack, the priest and the habitant farmer wore the first path into the mountains; they are still there, these sturdy French Canadian pioneers, with their clustered buildings and quaint villages, and their path has served for the entrance of the railway.

During the past few years popular resorts have sprung up—others are being developed. What is it you seek: sophisticated holiday life with good music, dancing, golf, tennis,—or the rougher pleasures of fishing, hunting, camping and long canoe-trips? You will find them all in this attractive region.



The Alpine Club at Ste-Marguerite



Summer homes by
the lakeside

Transportation Facilities

Improved and well maintained highways and roads, as well as first class railway connections, give access to the Laurentian Mountains.

Route No. 11 connects Montréal with St-Jérôme, Ste-Agathe, St-Jovite, St-Faustin, Mont-Laurier and Maniwaki, in the Gatineau Valley, and Hull.

Route No. 8 connects Montréal with Lachute, Hull and Chapeau, and also gives access, by side-roads, to the eastern section of the Laurentians.

Route No. 35 (Masson-Buckingham—Mont-Laurier—Ste-Anne-du-Lac, along the Lièvre River), routes No. 30 (Lachute—Ste-Agathe—Ste-Lucie—St-Donat) and No. 31 (Lachute—St-Jovite—St-Rémi—Montebello) connect road No. 11 with route No. 8 and lead across the Laurentians in this district.

Various improved highways also serve the Laurentians east of route No. 11, being: route No. 18 (Montréal—Terrebonne—St-Donat); route No. 33 (L'Assomption—Rawdon); route No. 42 (Berthier—Joliette—St-Côme) and route No. 43 (Berthier—St-Michel-des-Saints).

A regular train service is maintained by the Canadian Pacific between Montréal and Mont-Laurier, while the Canadian National operates regularly between Montréal and St-Rémi, both roads traversing some delightfully attractive country.

The Ottawa River

The way to the Laurentians is from Montreal across the island of Montreal to the two branches of the Ottawa River, and past the pretty little villages on their shores—Ahuntic, Laval-des-Rapides, Ste-Rose and Rosemere. All of these are attractive resorts for those who wish to enjoy bathing, boating and tennis within easy reach of the city.

At St-Jérôme, on the mainland, one catches a first glimpse of the mountains, a long blue line against the sky.

Mountain Resorts

The first mountain resort encountered is Shawbridge, a particularly busy spot since it is also the base of supplies for a number of lake resorts in the surrounding country. In a booklet such as this, space does not permit of our treating each resort in detail. We are limited here to stating that between Shawbridge and Mont-Laurier, 130 miles farther north, there are some twenty of them, all of such excellence as to enjoy favourable renown all over America and to draw their patrons from the four corners of the continent. They will provide you, one or the other, with everything in the way of sophisticated or unsophisticated holiday life that a mountain region can give—dancing, golf, tennis, riding, driving, boating, canoeing, bathing, fishing, hunting, camping, etc.—and give you accommodations to suit your taste, however exacting, and your purse, however light or heavy. And each and every one of them has its own particular title to beauty of site or surroundings, or some other characteristic which renders it preferred above all others.



Calling the moose



At Lac Ouareau

Fishing

There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught—and in the lakes of Quebec, too, for that matter. Only they will stay there in spite of you, unless you give a little consideration to the “when” and “where” and “how”.

The “when” for trout is of course in the months of May, June and September, though the fisherman who rises early enough will find the fish rising too, and may get a pretty fair string even in July and August. In the latter part of May, however, and in June he must come prepared to combat the black fly and mosquito, so that early May and September are the ideal months.

The “where” is almost any lake in the Laurentians, with the exception of a few where fishing was so wonderful twenty years ago

that there isn't any now. The lakes in this pathetic category are the very few whose shores are thickly settled, and there is hope even for these, as considerable attention has recently been given to restocking. The great majority of the lakes, especially the smaller ones, are the home of the red or speckled trout, and many of them contain fine gray trout as well. Ouareau, Archambault, and the little lakes adjoining are particularly fine for trout-fishing, while bass are taken from Lac des Sables, L'Achigan, and several lakes farther north.

The “how” will have to be left to the fisherman's own judgment, for there was never a fisherman yet who didn't have his favorite fly and tackle, and his favorite method of playing a fish.

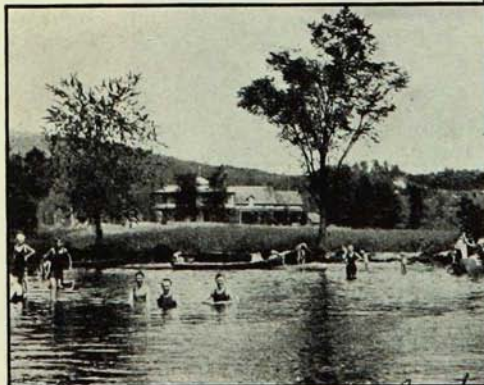
And, last of all, there is one factor in the game which you can't ignore, which may take you to a perfect fishing stream in perfect fishing weather and leave you unrewarded by a single catch, or may bring you a full basket when by all the rules of angling you shouldn't have a bite—and that is that unexplainable, intangible thing we call “fisherman's luck.”

Golf

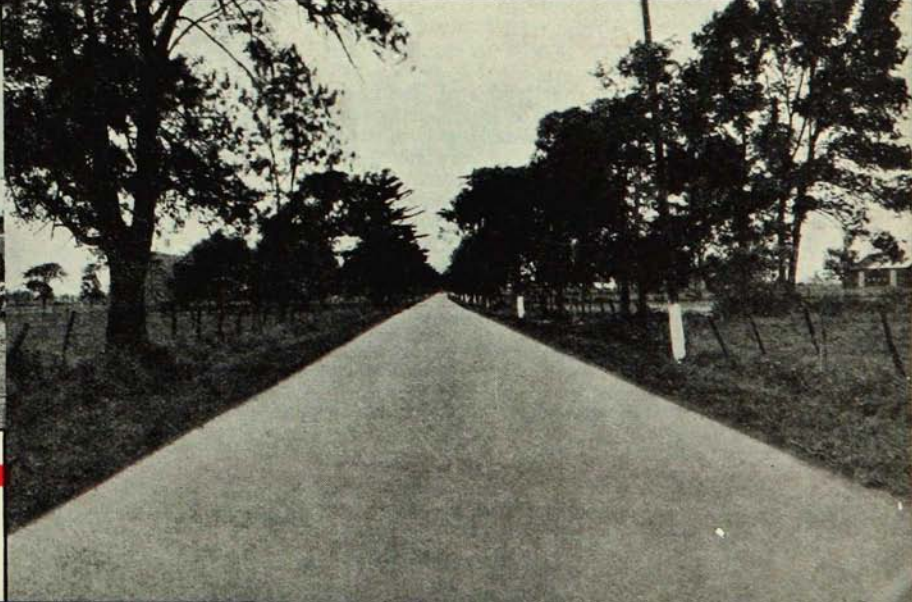
There are six courses in the Laurentian Mountains, which in the midst of remarkably beautiful surroundings offer excellent sport. The fees are so reasonable that the golfer may enjoy golf in the mountains every week-end during the season at less expenditure (hotel bill and auto or train expenses) than is required for membership in most of the city clubs.

The courses are the St Margaret's Golf and Winter Club, Ste-Marguerite; Val-Morin Golf Club, Val-Morin; Laurentian Golf & Country Club, Ste-Agathe; Gray Rocks Golf Club, St-Jovite; Laurentian Lodge Club, Shawbridge; St-Jérôme Golf Club, St-Jérôme; and the golf courses at Arundel and Rawdon.

Mountains frame lovely lakes



Lac Maskinongé near St-Jovite



Fine highways everywhere



Lively fish from placid waters

Hunting

When the leaves begin to turn, your thoughts will often wander to forest trails and mountain lakes. You will see the sudden flight of the startled partridge, you will see deer hesitant on the border of the lake, you will measure the antlers of the moose, and then—off to the wilderness.

Even the settled district may yield you a good bag of partridge, and farther from civilization these birds become plentiful. Deer, too, are scattered over the whole district, but they are shy of man, and chiefly frequent the forests a little distance from the railway. The whole Black Mountain region and the woods from Tremblant north to Mont-Laurier afford good deer-hunting.

But the great ungainly monarch of the forest is the chief test of the hunter's skill, and his habitat is in even remoter regions. An occasional moose has been shot as far south as Tremblant, but they are found in greater numbers in that wonderful hunting country to the north of Nominigou and Mont-Laurier which has been referred to already.

The season for moose is usually September 10th to December 31st.

For deer usually September 1st to November 30th.

For partridge usually September 1st to December 15th.

Camping

If you have no summer home in the Laurentians, and if you are tired of hotel or boarding-house life, remember that dwelling in tents is as old as the hills themselves—or very nearly—and that camping will add spice to any vacation.

The Laurentians are ideal for this. From almost any village you may take a side road that will bring you in twenty minutes into the heart of the woods or to the border of some little lake. There are places where you may rent a location for your camp for the season, places where you need only ask permission, and places where you may pitch your camp unheeding because there is no one to be asked about it anyway. The style of shelter may vary from the tiny canvas tent, that may be moved every day if the fancy takes you, to the big marquee with its wooden floors and canvas divisions, or even the little portable bungalow. But a camp's a camp for a' that, and means freedom and old clothes, and performing the rites of cleanliness in the lake, instead of a tub or wash-basin, and coffee boiling over an open fire, and the smell of sizzling bacon, and nightly camp-fires, and friendship and mirth.

The organized camps for boys and girls are preparatory schools for later camping-out, and for many other things as well, and though they are few in number they are all excellent. As any of these camps will send you full information on request, only their names and situations are given here.

FOR GIRLS

Camp Oolawhan:—Y.W.C.A. for Senior and Junior girls, on private lake in Laurentians, 8 miles from Ste-Marguerite station.

Camp Ouareau:—A camp for school-girls, on Lac Ouareau, about 24 miles from Ste-Agathe.

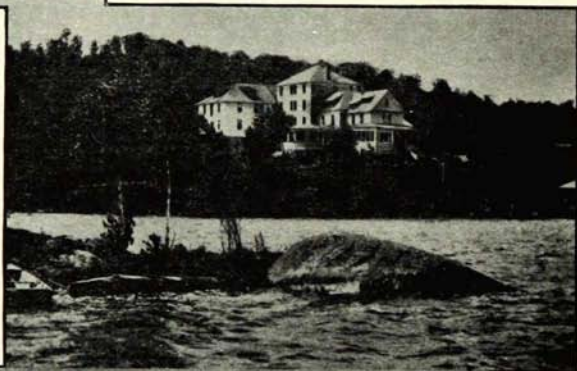
Killarney Club:—Catholic Girls' Camp, on Lake Killarney, 3 miles from Lac Mercier.

Camp Riopel:—A physical training camp for girls, 8 to 18 years. On Lac Lanthier, 3 miles from L'Annonciation.

University Settlement Camp on Lake Hersey, 15 miles from Ste-Marguerite. (Takes boys for a month, then girls).

Girl Guides' Camp on Lac Bouchette.

Gray Rocks Inn near St-Jovite



Sandy beaches

FOR BOYS

Camp Tamaracouta:—Boy Scouts' Camp, 7 miles from St-Sauveur and Piedmont.

Camp Kanawana:—Y.M.C.A. Junior Camp, on Lake Kanawana, near Piedmont and St-Sauveur stations.

Senior Y.M.C.A. Camp:—on Lake St-Joseph, 6 miles from Ste-Agathe.

Camp Agaming:—on Lac Archambault, about 26 miles from Ste-Agathe.

Camp Orelida:—on Lac Maskinongé, near St-Gabriel-de-Brandon.

Camp Pembina:—on Lac Pembina, about 29 miles from Ste-Agathe.

Ready for the trip



A fire ranger's cabin in the wilderness



Camp Lewis:—on Lake Dupuis, 7 miles from Ste-Marguerite. University Settlement Camp (see above.)

Camp Nominigugue:—Nominigugue, Que.—A private camp for 75 boys. For information, apply F. M. Van Wagner or Hay Finley, McGill University, Montreal.

FOR ADULTS

Camp Ouareau (see above). Usually operated as adult camp in the late summer and early fall.

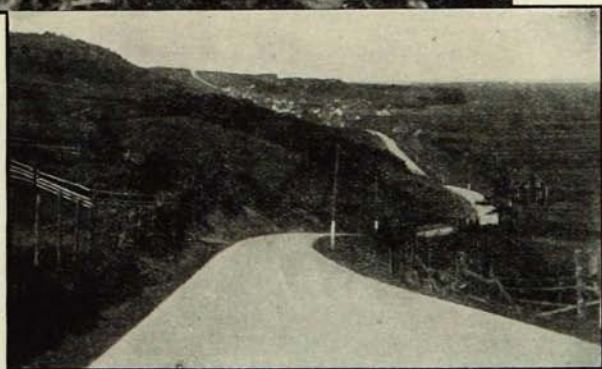
Camp du Nord:—on Lac Ouimet, 2 miles from St-Jovite. Operated by Gray Rocks Inn.

Canoe Trips

No sound but the steady dip-dip-dip of paddles, a shout to warn of "white water" ahead, a sudden tensing, a swirl—and smooth water again, then a landing where a break between the trees discovers a trail, a short portage, another mile or two of water, and camp under stars that grow pale before the ruddy camp-fire! If you've ever tried it you need no invitation to try it again. And if you are an expert canoeist you need only a hint as to a suitable starting-place and the goal will take care of itself, with a little help from map and compass.

Some of the best starting-points for threading by canoe the maze of lakes and streams in the Laurentian district are Lac Supérieur, Tremblant, Archambault, Lac Saguy, Labelle, and Mont-Laurier.

Another very interesting trip for experienced canoeists is to go up the Devil's River from Lac Supérieur, into Lakes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, then into Great Devil's Lake, Lake Cypress, and other small lakes into the Mattawin River. The latter can be navigated, with a few portages, down to



Through rugged country

the St-Maurice River, whence return can be made to Montreal from Grandes-Piles by rail.

From Tremblant you may get into the Macaza district; or by way of Lacs Vert, Caribou, Mitchell, Long, Clair, Truite, you may enter the Grand Lac Caché, and return to Tremblant in three or four days—but don't attempt this on your first canoe trip!

Archambault will launch you into a chain of smaller lakes.

From Labelle, you may reach, by way of Cameron Lake and several smaller lakes, the Maskinongé River which is part of a canoe route to the Ottawa. From Labelle also you may reach Lac Caribou and so enter the Caché region again.

From either Lac Saguy or Mont-Laurier entry is made to the extensive Kiamika district, and from Mont-Laurier a paddle up the Lièvre River to Lac Tapani will bring you close to Lac Piscatosin, from which you may start south to the Gatineau.

REACHED BY RAIL:—Most of the beauty spots in the Laurentians can be reached by train.

There is also a good autobus service, operated by the Provincial Transport Company, between Montreal, St-Jérôme and Ste-Agathe.

Western Québec

The Gatineau Valley — Via Ottawa

The Gatineau Valley, reached by way of Ottawa, is one of the most attractive resorts in the whole of the Province, the summer home of discriminating Ottawans, and the objective of an increasingly large number of summer visitors, all of which have contributed to its recent rapid development.

In addition to being served by first-class motor highways, the Gatineau Valley sector of the Province boasts of excellent railway communication, with the Canadian Pacific Railway operating a regular schedule as far as Maniwaki.

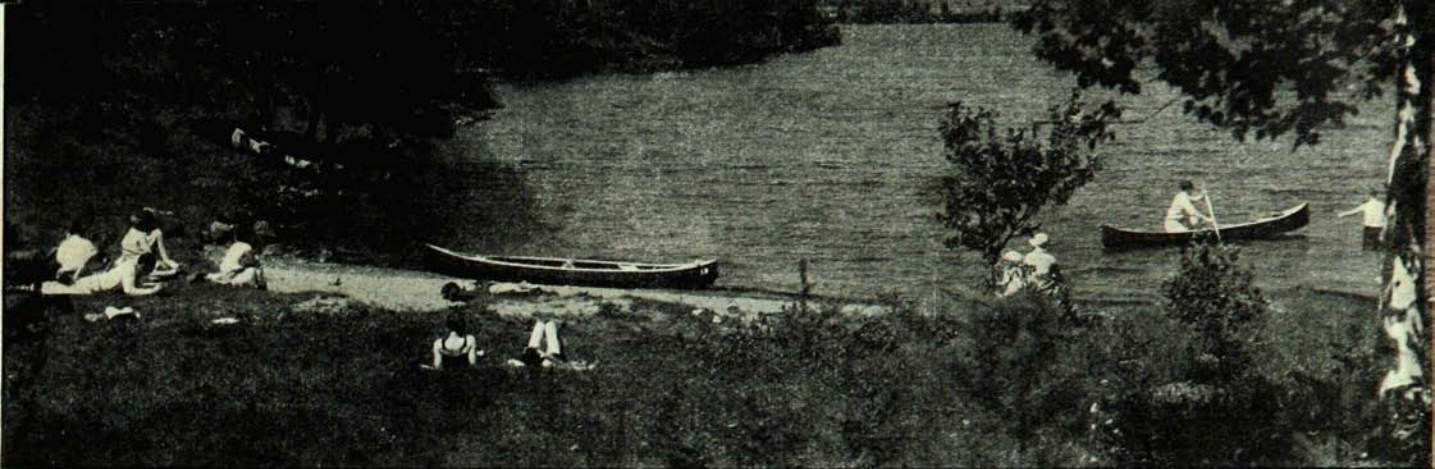
From Ottawa the river is crossed to Hull, and route No. 11 is followed to Maniwaki and Mont-Laurier. The pretty village of Chelsea has long been popular, both for its own sake and for the lovely resort of Kingsmere, nearby. Kirk's Ferry is also a summer place of long standing, known to fishermen as Blackburn's Creek. At Cascades, so called because of the rapids which break the Gatineau River at this point, there is a beautiful stretch of smooth, sandy beach, very popular for moonlight dances in summer. Farm

Point has a summer hotel with accommodation for two hundred guests. At nearly all other points there are boarding-houses, while farmers often receive a guest or two for the season. Hotels, however, do not abound in the Gatineau Valley region, and arrangements must be made ahead of time, in order to avoid disappointment.

Wakefield

Wakefield, 18 miles north of Hull, has several farms in the neighborhood, as well as a fairly large summer colony clustering around the river bank. There is good hotel accommodation. The bathing is excellent. At Alcove the river sweeps into a bay on the shore of which is the pretty little village. Farrelton is notable because of its very fine trout stream. Venosta is near a particularly good lake and trout stream, where the fish are quite large.





Sun and shade, sandy beaches, lovely lakes, make Quebec Province ideal for summering

Kazabazua

Kazabazua, in addition to being a resort in itself, is close to one of the finest trout streams in the Gatineau district. However, the best pools or spots on the stream are accessible only after driving a few miles.

From Kazabazua access is had to Lac Ste-Marie, an extensive fishing and hunting territory. Each year for the past five years there have been shipped from Kazabazua about 175 deer, in addition to some moose and bear. Kazabazua is also the entry point for Danford Lake, long a popular resort among residents of Ottawa. Gracefield is the connecting point, several roads leading to famous leased fishing waters, chief among which are Thirty-One Mile Lake and Pemichangan, both controlled by the Gatineau Fish and Game Club, an organization of Canadians and Americans. The Abitibi and the Kegama Fishing Clubs also have their headquarters at Gracefield. In the hunting season, Gracefield is the point of departure for many who are bound for the profitable game country of the Pickanock—a district well known to the hunters of the Ottawa Valley who are accustomed to enter it from Fort-Coulonge.

Blue Sea Lake

Anyone who misses Blue Sea Lake has failed to realize what the Gatineau Valley really is. From Blue Sea Lake to Burbridge stretches one of the loveliest lakes in Quebec. Its name indicates its appearance—a broad expanse of deep water which reflects the intense blue or opaque grey of the sky, and wooded islands which hide picturesque summer homes. The stations are very frequent. As lumber is plentiful, building a summer home on Blue Sea Lake presents no difficulty. One may choose any style, from the rough shooting-box to the most pretentious summer residence.

Bathing and boating are the pastimes par excellence on Blue Sea Lake. All sorts of watercraft glide in and out among the secluded bays, while glistening sandy beaches tempt even the most timid to "come on in". At Burbridge, on the north shore of Blue Sea Lake, there is a comfortable summer hotel, which is a base for the aeroplane service into the north country.

Latourelle

Seven miles west by auto trail from Blue Sea Lake is Latourelle, situated on one of a series of some twenty mountain lakes, all within a radius of eight miles and practically all accessible by motor.

In these lakes is to be found some of the best fishing in Canada—small mouthed black bass, pike and lake trout; while speckled and brook trout are to be found in the streams and tributaries. Deer, moose, black bear and fox (silver and red) are plentiful and afford excellent hunting in season. Beautiful sand beaches afford opportunities for bathing. Boats and guides are available. The accommodation is good.

THE PONTIAC DISTRICT

This delightful section of the Ottawa Valley—once a well-known lumbering region, now a prosperous agricultural country that affords the holiday-maker and the sportsman some unusual opportunities—lies along the north shore of the Ottawa River north-westward from the city of Ottawa and is reached by route No 8.

Aylmer is a popular summer resort and all-year residential colony. Breckenridge has very fine bathing. From Quyon onwards, we begin to catch something of the peculiar appeal of this section. The hills are low and rolling, and the river winds like a silver stream through rich pasture land and fertile farms. For those who desire a quiet summer, an open-air life, and plenty of good, nourishing food, there is no more desirable place to secure these than in one of the farm-houses along this line.

Between Morehead and Campbell's Bay is the most beautiful valley imaginable. On one side are hills, on the other a ravine which broadens out into such landscape as one associates with England. The back-country is threaded with innumerable lakes that are well stocked with fish, nearly all accessible and nearly all known to the folk of the country-side.

Campbell's Bay

Where the Ottawa River sweeps into Campbell's Bay lies as pretty a village as once could wish. In the vicinity hills and valleys alternate with pleasing effect.

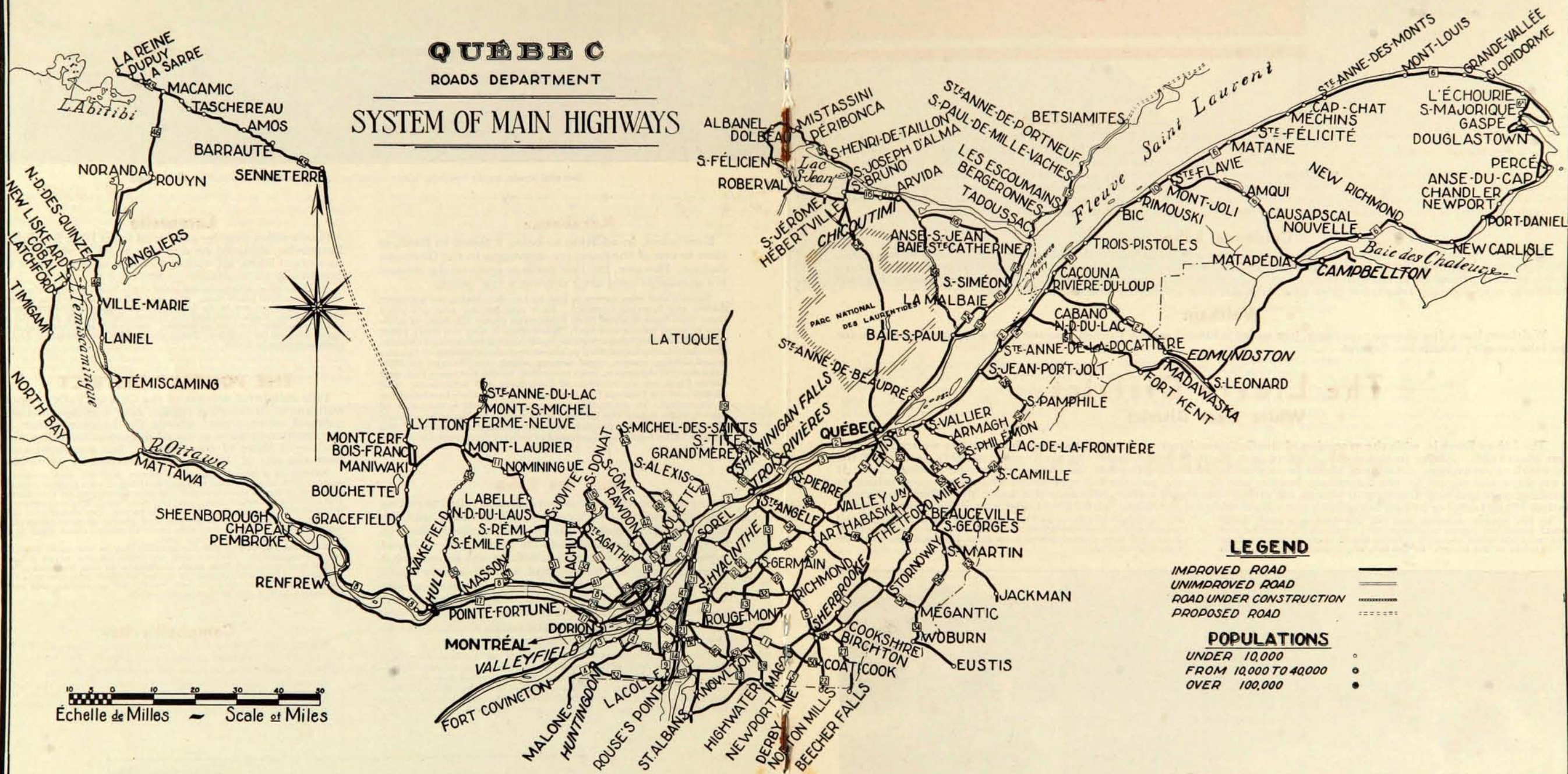
In the Bay itself are pike, pickerel and bass. Across the Bay lies Calumet Island. Close to Campbell's Bay are the tumbledown ruins of Bryson—a once prosperous lumbering town long since destroyed by fire. At Campbell's Bay is a fine bathing beach.



QUÉBEC

ROADS DEPARTMENT

SYSTEM OF MAIN HIGHWAYS



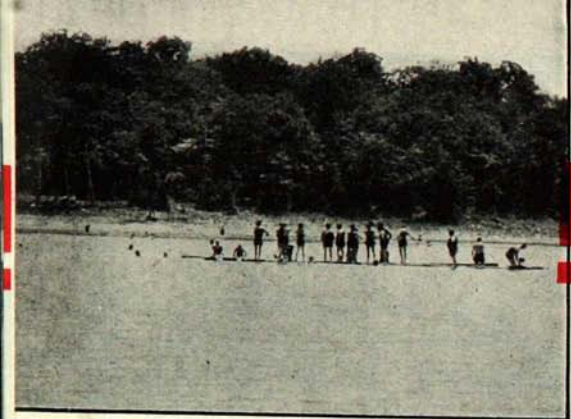
LEGEND

- IMPROVED ROAD ———
- UNIMPROVED ROAD ———
- ROAD UNDER CONSTRUCTION ———
- PROPOSED ROAD - - - - -

POPULATIONS

- UNDER 10,000 ○
- FROM 10,000 TO 40,000 ●
- OVER 100,000 ●

10 0 10 20 30 40 50
 Échelle de Milles — Scale of Miles



Good camps for boys and girls

village is near several lakes, some of which are leased. The Ottawa is very calm and narrow here, and one may ferry to Pembroke, on the opposite shore. Near Fort-Coulonge is an especially lovely chute. There are a few summer cottages on the bank of the Coulonge River, and a fine sandy beach. During the fall, deer and black bear attract many hunters, and this is one point of departure for hunting and fishing expeditions into the Pickanock country.

Otter Lake

Twenty-one miles from Campbell's Bay, over a fair road, lies Otter Lake, where the fishing and hunting, in season, are both excellent. Fort-Coulonge on the Coulonge River is very prettily situated. The

Coulonge Lake

Coulonge Lake, an expansion of the Ottawa River, some 35 miles long and in width varying from one to two miles, offers good fishing possibilities, in the way of gamey large and small mouth black bass, pickerel, pike and lunge. Some of the smaller inland lakes are well stocked with speckled trout, and there are a few lakes in the vicinity in which stubborn, deep-fighting lake trout grow to a large size and are readily taken with live bait.

Waltham

Waltham has a few summer cottages, but so far is known mostly to men who use it as a point of departure for the lake country which lies beyond.

The Lièvre District

White Deer District

The Lièvre River is, with the exception of the Gatineau River, the most important draining the western Laurentian Mountains. Rising in the north, it flows past Mont-Laurier toward the south-west, roughly paralleling the Gatineau at an average distance of about twenty miles, and emptying into the Ottawa River near Buckingham. It is an attractive region for the fisherman, hunter and canoeist; and for the sportsman who desires good fishing or excellent deer and bear hunting in season, all within reasonable walking distance of a quiet inn where accommodation at the Lodge or in cosy bungalows and a good table are provided. White Deer Lodge presents a strong appeal.

In late spring, summer and fall the fishing is good, small mouth black bass, great northern pike, "wall eyes", speckled and lake trout all being plentiful. There are 35 lakes within a radius of five miles of the Lodge. In the fall, any hunter who will watch

the hard-packed runways with a reasonable degree of caution and patience is almost sure to be rewarded. This point is reached by motor car over a good gravel road from Buckingham, 100 miles west of Montreal.



A fine catch



Woods alternate with fields along Quebec roads

East Templeton

Another fine fishing place in this region is the East Templeton district, most conveniently reached from Ottawa by motor car over route No. 8. Spreading fan-like north from McGregor Lake within a very limited area are thirty-three lakes, most of them offering unusual opportunities for small mouth black bass fishing.

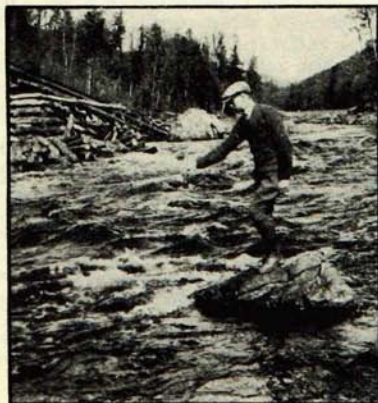
These lakes were originally the haunt of speckled trout, but some years ago bass were "planted" and have multiplied so rapidly that they now furnish some of the finest sport of this class to be had anywhere.

Boarding-house and camp accommodation of a modest character is available on McGregor and Grand Lakes.

RAILWAY CONNECTIONS:—The last mentioned regions can all be reached by travelling over the Canadian Pacific Railway lines.

The St-Maurice Valley

The St-Maurice Valley, stretching back from Trois-Rivières into the beautiful Laurentian highlands, has lately come into popularity as a tourist haunt. There is many a reason why this valley should be of absorbing interest to the motoring visitor. The scenery, being of the typical "Laurentides" variety, characterized by magnificent and extensive panoramas, is nothing less than superb; and the fact that the highway follows the river on a good part of its course ensures an unobstructed view of some of the most striking landscapes in the Province, to say nothing of the beauty spots created by the river itself in its windings in and out among the hills.



Swift Water





Preserving that schoolgirl complexion

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, of very recent founding and yet boasting a population of over 14,000, is one of the Province's great power-industrial centres, and offers to the tourist first-class hotel accommodation and garage service. The falls, 150 feet high, at the entrance to the town, and the great hydro-electric plant which gave birth to the locality, are particular points of interest.

GRAND'MÈRE, 6 miles farther on, is also an important industrial town and boasts a population of 6,500. Its tourist attractions are also powerful, with beautiful scenery and splendid accommodation. An interesting landmark is the curiously formed rock, shaped like a "grandmother's" head, from which the town took its name.

LA TUQUE, seemingly lost in the Laurentian wilds, when located on the map, is the valley's northern outpost of civilization. It is an important "paper" town. La Tuque derived its name from a rock on the bank of the St-Maurice which exhibits a close resemblance in shape to the woollen bonnet (tuque) worn by the old French trappers and *coureurs-des-bois*.

It is a fact, not without interest, that the St-Maurice Valley was actually the birthplace of the iron industry in America; and the site of the old furnaces "les Vieilles Forges", set up in the very early days of the French occupation, attracts a great many visitors today.

The various streams flowing into the St-Maurice on the eastern side, with their tributary lakes, are well stocked with fish, especially the gamey speckled trout, offering fine sport for the angler. Moose are plentiful and deer are also found throughout the district, with an occasional black bear.

This region can also be reached by rail and water, the Canadian Pacific Railway maintaining an important junction at Trois-Rivières, with branch lines to Shawinigan and Grandes-Piles, while Shawinigan, Grand'Mère and La Tuque are reached over the C.N.R. lines. Canada Steamship Lines vessels call at Trois-Rivières.

Le Syndicat d'Initiative de la Vallée du St-Maurice, 936 St-Pierre Street, Trois-Rivières, is operating a tourist information bureau, and visitors applying either in advance or in person will be given complete details as to the holiday resources of the region.

Transportation

Route No 19, starting from Trois-Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine and passing by Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère, leads to the town of La Tuque and the surrounding hunting and fishing district. This district is now connected with the centre of the Province by a motor road, and it is now possible to make the trip by automobile and admire the many picturesque scenes along the St-Maurice River.

Some very interesting towns are to be found in this region, among them being:

TROIS-RIVIÈRES: an important centre, at the mouth of the St-Maurice River, about midway between Montréal and Québec. It is the gateway to a vast territory full of forest and mineral wealth, the centre of a rich agricultural and dairying district, and an important commercial and manufacturing centre. The second oldest city in Canada (having been founded in 1634), it is a charming residential place that possesses many attractions for the traveller.

The Eastern Townships

Transportation

A regular network of highways and railway lines serves all points in the Eastern Townships, and while only a few of the outstanding points of interest are featured in the present description, the Eastern Townships afford a great many interesting scenes, lakes, mountains, summer resorts, etc. This section of Quebec is possessed of a very peculiar character, with descendants of United Empire Loyalists, English and Scotch immigrants, and of French pioneers, living in perfect harmony, in the midst of the finest farms and greatest wealth in the Province.

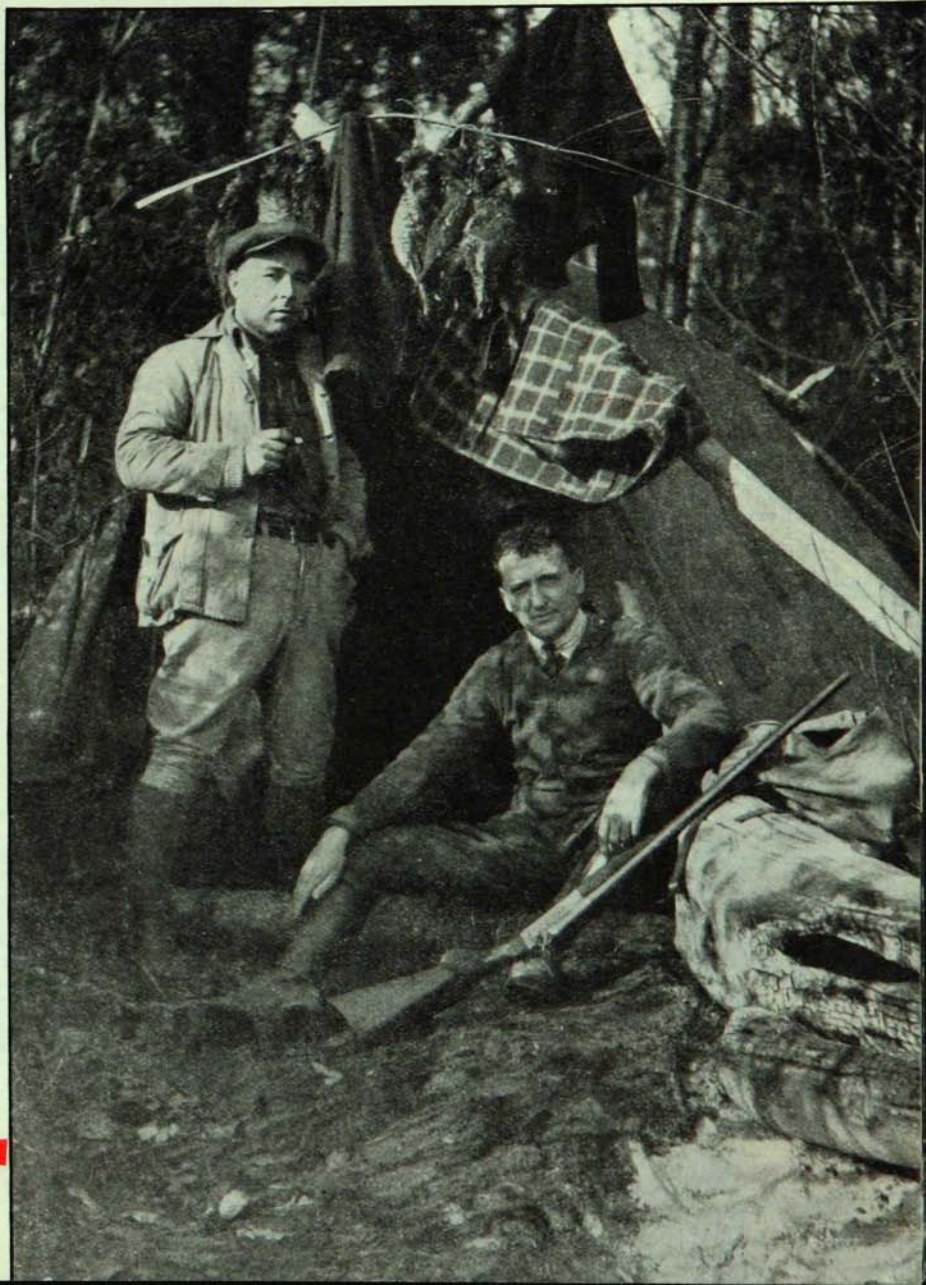
The principal highways in this region are: routes Nos. 1, 20, 34, 27, 22, 13, 39, 52, 50, 49, 40, 32, 5 and 28, and complete information about the district may be obtained from the Provincial Tourist Bureau.

In addition to being served by some fourteen first-class roads, no fewer than four railway systems are available for travel to the Eastern Townships. It is a halfway point between Québec and New England, on the Québec Central Line, and is also served by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Central Vermont Railways.

Memphremagog

Magog, 88 miles from Montreal, is a thriving little town situated on the shore of Lake Memphremagog, a magnificent sheet of water about 30 miles long, whose southern end lies in the state of Vermont. The lake is dotted with many islands and surrounded by rugged, heavily-wooded hills and green farmlands. The town of Magog houses many summer people. Its hotels are especially adapted to family parties, and there are numerous campsites at various points on the beautiful shore of the lake. About three miles from Magog by road, or two by water, is the Hermitage Country Club Inn. The clubhouse is situated on the lake, in a beautiful grove of pine trees; the property covers 600 acres, with private golf links, wooded walks, tennis and badminton courts. There are facilities for swimming, boating, fishing and dancing.

From the lake one gets a fine view of two famous mountains, Orford, 2,860 feet high, and Owl's Head, 2,484 feet. From Magog, a steamer makes trips down the lake during the summer season, touching, according to the day, at the Hermitage, East Bolton, Bryant's Landing, Knowlton's Landing, Perkins' Landing and Newport, among other important points. The beauty of this region—rolling hills and fertile vale, lovely lakes and streams—is hard to equal. The fisherman may secure bass, pickerel, maskinongé and land-locked salmon in the waters of Lake Memphremagog.



Sherbrooke

Sherbrooke is the bustling metropolis of the Eastern Townships, situated where the St-François and the Magog rivers unite, and making full commercial use of the falls of the Magog. These falls are beautiful as well as valuable.

The city has factories and mills, but also some delightful parks and charming homes, public buildings and institutions, good hotels and pleasant driveways as well. Sherbrooke has an 18-hole golf course, also a 9-hole course. Visitors may obtain privileges on either by payment of a small fee.

Just beyond Sherbrooke is Lennoxville, strongly reminiscent of a pretty English village. Lennoxville is the home of the University of Bishop's College.

Lake Massawippi

Near Sherbrooke lies Lake Massawippi, a lovely expanse of water about nine miles long and one mile wide.

Amongst the first to see the possibilities of this lake as a summer resort were Americans, who at North Hatley and Ayer's Cliff have well-established colonies. At North Hatley there is a golf course. The roads are excellent.



Mégantic

Mégantic, 175 miles from Montreal, makes an appeal to campers and sportsmen and has to offer very attractive facilities to seekers after summer resorts.

It lies on Lake Mégantic, a sheet of water twelve miles long by about four wide, and has fairly good accommodation at its hotels. Guides for fishing and shooting trips are obtainable without difficulty. Mégantic is connected with Piopolis, Woburn and Three Lakes by steamer and taxi services. The clubhouse of the Mégantic Fish and Game Club is situated at Spider Lake, some twelve miles north of the village. Trout Lake is about the same distance away.

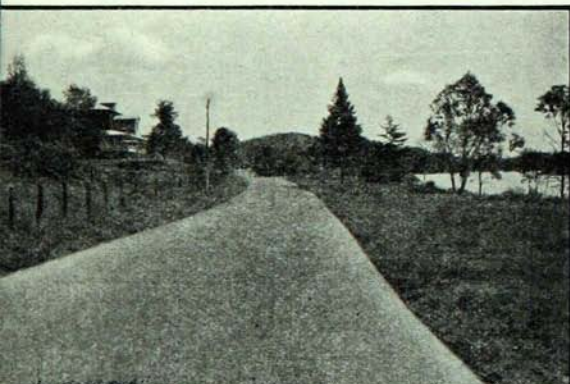
Brome Lake

From route No 1, route No 39 runs south to Brome Lake and Knowlton. Many Montrealers have cottages here. There are several hotels and boarding-houses to accommodate transient guests.

Knowlton is famous for its attractions as a summer resort. It is high and is particularly adapted to summer homes. The fishing is fairly good, particularly for bass, and the neighborhood affords good bathing, golf, tennis and drives. About half a mile distant is the well-known Knowlton Conference Grove.

St-Jean

St-Jean and its neighbor, Iberville, both well known as summer resorts, are situated on the Richelieu River, less than an hour's drive from Montreal. St-Jean is the starting point for a number of very interesting trips into a district full of historic reminders of a period when the Richelieu, then called "River of the Iroquois", was practically the only means of communication with that part of New France lying round about Lake Champlain and Lake George. Fort Lennox, on Isle-aux-Noix, 10 miles above St-Jean, the old forts at Chambly, St-Jean and Fort Montgomery—though partly dismantled—all recall the colonial wars when England and France were fighting for the supremacy of these fertile lands. Fort Lennox, the best preserved specimen of old fortifications in the province, probably on account of its restoration by English forces during the War of 1812, is today a favorite picnic ground. The Richelieu River offers good duck shooting. St-Jean has a good 9-hole golf course, a polo field, a military school and a yacht club.



Winding roads

Return at sunset



Québec City

Quebec occupies a position remarkable — temperamentally as well as topographically — among the cities of America. It might be described as the Spirit of Romance in an unromantic age. Quebec was the birth place of civilization in North America. It has grown old so gracefully and so gradually that the successive stages of its growth have never been wholly obliterated. It has kept the beautiful, massive buildings that were the characteristics of an older day when men built both massively and beautifully. With the name of Quebec are linked those of the heroic priests, soldiers and pioneers who established civilization in the new world. No other city on this continent has such an individual charm or such definite personality.

Highways

The City of Québec is reached by many highways, and the two great transcontinental railways, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, as well as steamship service by the Canada Steamship Lines and the Clarke Steamship Company, connect it with all parts of the American continent. Québec is also the Canadian terminus for cruises operated out of New York at periodic intervals during the summer.

The country around the city of Québec affords numerous interesting side-trips over improved and well-maintained roads, or by the Québec Power electric lines.

Memories of the Past

The first white man to visit the present site of Quebec city was Jacques Cartier, in 1535, but it was not until 1608 that a settlement was founded by Samuel de Champlain, as wise an administrator as he was a bold explorer.

For a century and a half thereafter this little village of Quebec was the headquarters of French rule in America, contending with the New Englanders for the domination of the New World—a period, too, of brilliant soldiers, clever statesmen and brave voyageurs. Laval, the first bishop; La Salle, the explorer; Frontenac, the intrepid governor; Marie de l'Incarnation, founder of the Ursuline Convent, and countless others belong to this glowing period of New France.

In the middle of the eighteenth century the fortunes of Quebec changed abruptly. Part of the wide-world drama known as the Seven Years' War was played in America; and in 1759, in one of the most famous battles in history—that of the Plains of Abraham—the British defeated the French, and four years later Canada was ceded to Great Britain.



Game fish in fast waters

Château Frontenac

On the site of a building far-famed in Canadian history, the Château St-Louis, now stands the Château Frontenac, at once a splendid hotel, operated by the C.P.R., and an architectural gem.

Remembering the tradition and practice of French builders, its creators have carried out in this huge caravansery the idea of an old French château; to which bear witness the towers and turrets, the terraces and courtyard of the hotel. In front of it is Dufferin Terrace, a popular quarter-mile board walk which extends as far as the Citadel, and from which one may obtain a series of perfect views. The Château Frontenac is the centre of the city's social life.

Plains of Abraham

To see Quebec for the first time, it is wise to engage an historical guide (see last page for address).

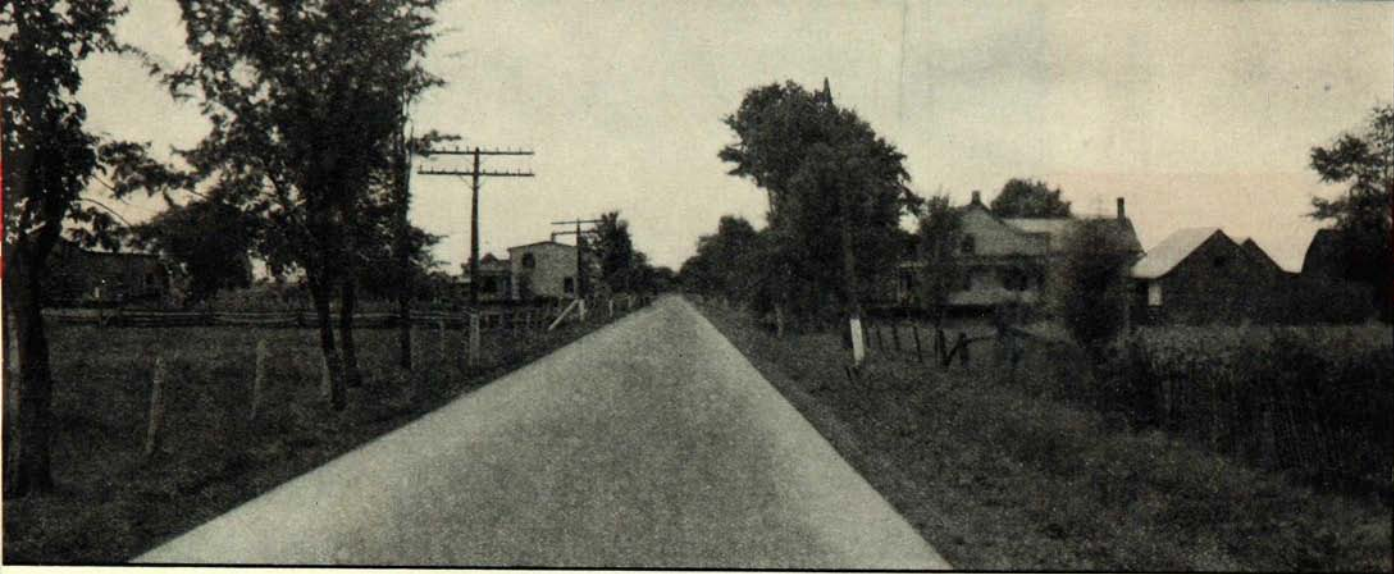
The drive through the charming residential streets of the Upper Town is very attractive; but it is when one reaches Battlefields Park, on the historic Plains of Abraham, that one senses the real fascination of Quebec.



Tronies



Fishing boats in Gaspé



Farming districts have good roads

The Lower Town

There is so much to see in Quebec, which is rich in monuments and historic buildings. There is, for example, the Lower Town where sag roofs and crowded streets huddle below the Terrace.

Cobble-stones, dormer windows, bridges from roof to roof with an accompanying obscurity in the narrow streets beneath them, and dark doorways giving immediately upon the road—this is the Quebec of other days, the quaint city of French mediaeval pictures. Of its streets the most curious is Little Champlain Street with its "breakneck stairs".

Round About Québec

Then there are the Citadel, perched on the summit of Cape Diamond, the picturesque old ramparts and the city gates. Quebec, too, is a city of churches.

The magnificent old Basilica, rising like a phoenix from the conflagration that partly destroyed it in 1922; Notre-Dame-des-Victoires erected in 1688; the Ursuline Convent, where the great

Montcalm was buried in a hole made by the explosion of a shell—these are places that every visitor will want to see. And then there are the fine provincial Parliament Buildings, Laval University, the Seminary, the Arsenal, Montcalm's headquarters and the Post Office, which stands on the site of an old house known as the "Chien d'Or"—around which is woven that most interesting of all Quebec legends, the golden dog that "gnawed a bone" and bided his time until he would "bite" the infamous Intendant Bigot.

A City of Statues

Quebec is a city of statues—sure sign of the Latin touch! On Dufferin Terrace is a heroic one to Champlain; outside the Post Office is an equally imposing one to Bishop Laval. A late addition is one of Jacques Cartier, adorning St-Roch Square, in the retail section of Lower Town.

Of countless others, the most interesting is to be found in that little green patch on Dufferin Terrace which is called Governor's Garden—the monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm. It is always pleasant to promenade on Dufferin Terrace; but perhaps the most delightful time is when the sunset gun has boomed for the lowering of the flag.



A Great Port

Besides its historic atmosphere, Quebec is an important city industrially, with an immense manufacturing output. It is a large seaport with a vast trade, and has steamship services to Europe, the principal of which are the Canadian Pacific trans-Atlantic services to Britain, France and continental points. Other steamship lines serve the Lower St Lawrence and Gulf, Anticosti, Gaspé and Newfoundland, among them the Canada Steamship Lines and the Clarke Steamship Company.



The scenic beauty of Quebec countryside is unsurpassed

The Isle of Orléans

A short distance below Québec, in the St. Lawrence, lies the beautiful wooded Isle of Orléans. It was first called the Isle of Bacchus, and by the more credulous, the Isle of Sorcerers.

It is easily reached by ferry, and a splendid bridge connecting the Island with the mainland, in the village of Montmorency on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, which was opened to traffic during the month of July 1935.

It has a number of villages, some of them very quaint, and many delightful drives and walks through the woods and along the beach. The ways of the simple "habitant" farmer can perhaps be observed at closer range on the Isle of Orléans than almost anywhere within easy reach of Québec.

Montmorency Falls

Another delightful side trip is one of seven miles out to where the Montmorency River plunges into the St. Lawrence in a 274-foot leap.

A new single-arch bridge has recently been built across the falls. On the way out to the falls the quaint, straggling village of Beauport produces an illusion of the Middle Ages which could not be surpassed in Normandy itself.

Ste-Anne-de-Beauport

Yet another excursion is to the world-famous shrine of Ste-Anne-de-Beauport, twenty-one miles away.

This spot is connected with the city by electric car line as well as by motor road. Early in 1922 the Basilica was unfortunately destroyed by fire; and again in 1926 the temporary chapel experienced the same fate. In this last conflagration the miraculous statue was destroyed, but has since been replaced by an exact replica. The sacred relics, however, escaped the fire and are intact. A magnificent new Basilica has been built on the site of the sacred buildings destroyed by fire in 1922 and 1926.

Other Trips

There is a number of other very interesting spots that can be easily reached from Quebec by automobile. These include Valcartier — where the First Canadian Contingent trained in 1914; Spencer Wood—the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the ruined Jesuit mission at Sillery, and the Old Mill at Château-Richer.

North from Québec City

Laurentides Park

North and north-west of the City of Québec, stretching away to Lake St-Jean and the lower St-Maurice and beyond, is a vast area of the Laurentian mountain and lake territory constituting one of the finest fish and game preserves on the continent. In these water stretches and forest lands, fish and game propagate rapidly, and from the Laurentides National Park, in the very heart of the country, there is a constant overflow of animal and fish life into all the surrounding territory.

Good Fishing

The Park encloses the headwaters of some of the best trout streams of Eastern Québec, and shelters an abundance of large and small game. It has been virtually closed to the general public until recently, but a more liberal policy in opening it up is now being pursued, and necessary permits for fishing are issued by the Game and Fisheries Branch of the Provincial Government of Québec. In addition the Department has established a series of comfortable log cabin camps within comparatively easy reach of the different gateway points. All camps are built close to good fishing lakes and are in charge of guardians, who are available as guides. At certain camps these guardians furnish meals at a very moderate daily charge, thus obviating the necessity of bringing in provisions. Cabins are completely equipped. There are also two camping sites, with small overnight cabins, for the convenience of tourists passing through the Park, one about 30 miles from the Stoneham entrance, on Lake Horatio Walker, and the other 22 miles from the exit of the Park, at the Lake St-Jean end.

The Park, which has an area of about 3,700 square miles, and the camps in the south, are easily reached from Québec City by motor over a fair road. The camps in the north are reached by rail to Hébertville, thence by motor.

South of the Park and within an hour's motor ride from the Château Frontenac, Québec, are the pretty lakes of Beauport, St-Joseph and St-Charles, while the railway to Lake St-Jean brings the sportsman in a short day's run to the far-famed haunts of the ouananiche, or fresh water salmon, one of the gamest fish that swims.



LAKE ST-JEAN

Transportation

The Lake St-Jean and Chicoutimi districts are now connected with the City of Québec and the rest of the Province by the improved section of highway between St-Siméon and Grande-Baie (No. 16), and also by rail over the Canadian National lines. A regular steamship service between Montréal, Québec, La Malbaie, Tadoussac and Bagotville is also operated by the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, affording the visitor an additional means of reaching this district.

A highway through the Laurentides National Park, between Québec and Hébertville, completes a 519-mile circuit through what is possibly the most interesting part of the Province. Formerly this highway was known as No. 15, but henceforth it will be No. 54, while the highway around Lake St-Jean itself, also part of the old No. 15 circuit, will be known now as Highway No. 55.

The trip affords not only fishing and hunting, for Lake St-Jean and Chicoutimi are already a centre of industry, and the leading district of America for water-power, so that the motorist certainly should not fail to visit the villages and towns created, as if by magic, in the space of a few short months. Peribonca, land of "Maria Chapdelaine", the celebrated novel by Louis Hémon, appeals to the poetic mind of the tourist.

Popular summer resorts

Ouananiche

Lake St-Jean, which is nearly a hundred miles in circumference, is fed by a number of large rivers which afford wonderful fishing and furnish easy trails for lengthy canoe trips into a vast unexplored fish and game territory extending north to Hudson's Bay.

The district yields the best sport to be obtained anywhere for ouananiche (or landlocked salmon), a species of fish remarkable for its vigor and singular fighting qualities. The Ouatichouan Falls, on the south side of Lake St-Jean, rival in beauty those of Montmorency, and at Pointe-à-Blanc, a few miles distant, is the Hudson's Bay Company's post, where most of the rich furs taken in the far north are disposed of by the Montagnais Indians, who make their summer home there. Roberval has an extensive fish and game preserve where abundant opportunity is offered for moose, deer and bear, as well as fine fishing for speckled trout. Comfortable log camps have been established throughout the preserve, where sportsmen can be well taken care of. St-Félicien affords some fine ouananiche and speckled trout fishing, and there are well-equipped camps in this district, while guides, camp equipment, canoes and supplies for extended fishing or canoe trips are available.

Harvest time

Lake Edward

One of the largest fish and game areas of this northern country, open to the general public, is that surrounding beautiful Lake Edward, 112 miles by rail north of Québec City.

Good speckled trout await the angler, while the hunter may set out in search of moose and bear, both species being plentiful in the Lake Edward district.

There are a number of well-equipped camps throughout the country, of varying size, while there is also an hotel near the station. In addition to being a noted fish and game district, Lake Edward also enjoys fame as a health centre, since it is some 1,200 feet above sea level, and is possessed of a dry, bracing and healthful atmosphere, cool even on the hottest days of summer. Lake Edward is eighteen miles in length and some four miles across at its widest point. Set amid beautifully wooded hills and studded with numerous islands, the lake has often been described as a perfect gem in a gorgeous setting, and a number of summer homes have been set up in its immediate vicinity by enthralled visitors who make it a duty to spend some weeks there every year.

Golfing courses everywhere are open to tourists

THE CHARLEVOIX-SAGUENAY DISTRICT

This, for touring purposes, comprises the north shore of the St Lawrence from about Baie St-Paul down as far towards Labrador as the good roads go. It is choice territory from the scenic standpoint. The highway for most of the distance as far as the mouth of the Saguenay runs along the upper edge of the cliffs, with the mountains rising in the distance on the north and the river flowing by in majestic proportions on the south. The beautiful South Shore takes on, if anything, an added picturesqueness through being viewed from a distance—the river here being several miles wide.

Only at a few places does the road run down to the shore. The first of these, going down from Quebec, is the interesting town of Baie St-Paul, at the head of the bay of the same name, a town typically French Canadian yet with a stamp all its own. The second is La Malbaie (better known to the English-speaking world as "Murray Bay") which, with the neighbouring village of Pointe-au-Pic, forms one of the most fashionable watering places in America. Farther on, across the Saguenay, is Tadoussac, the first site of the white man's residence in Canada, the site of the first church erected on Canadian soil, and today counted by many the most naturally beautiful spot along the whole St Lawrence valley.

Quaint Old World customs

Other well-known resorts of the region are Les Eboulements, St-Irénée, St-Siméon, Cap-à-l'Aigle, etc.

This region provides a wide variety of living accommodation, from clean, comfortable "pension" in the homes of the permanent residents, to the deluxe hostelry, providing service that is not excelled anywhere, even in the largest cities. And all the diversions of the better class summer resorts are to be found along this north shore: golf, fishing, bathing, canoeing, tennis, driving or riding in the mountains through altogether wonderful scenery and in the bracing air.

Some of the islands in the river, Ile-aux-Coudres, for example, provide delightful accommodations for the visitor, and form ideal places for interesting, restful summer sojourn.

This region, the islands in particular, is known to hay-fever sufferers, as a place of respite from the malady.

LOWER ST LAWRENCE AND GASPÉ PENINSULA

Lake Memphremagog

At Lévis begins a district which has won fame throughout America owing to the grandeur and variety of the scenes, the smoothness of the road, the typically French Canadian character of the whole district, and the all-pervading peace and rest.

This district, extending between Lévis and Gaspé at the extreme eastern point of Quebec, is also a paradise for hunters and fishermen.

Transportation

Route No. 2 connects Québec and Lévis with Rivière-du-Loup and Edmundston in New Brunswick. Route No. 10 connects Rivière-du-Loup with Ste-Flavie. And the Gaspé Belt highway (route No. 6) completely encircles the Gaspé Peninsula. The length of the Gaspé Belt highway is 550 miles, all improved. This section, especially the Gaspé Peninsula, is undoubtedly unique in Canada and America for the majesty of the scenery along the coast of the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and along the coast of the Baie des Chaleurs.

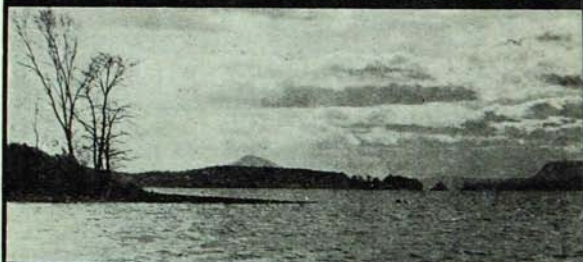
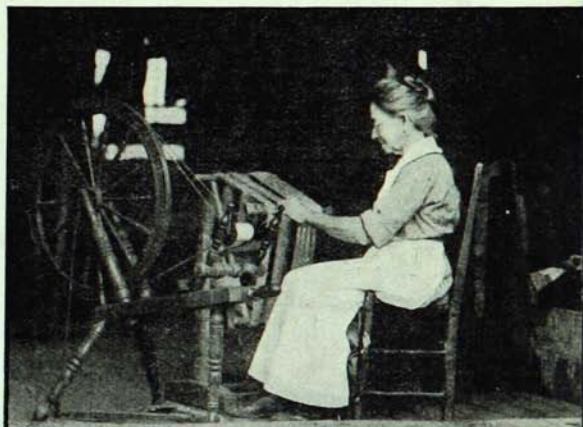
North Hatley on Lake Massawippi

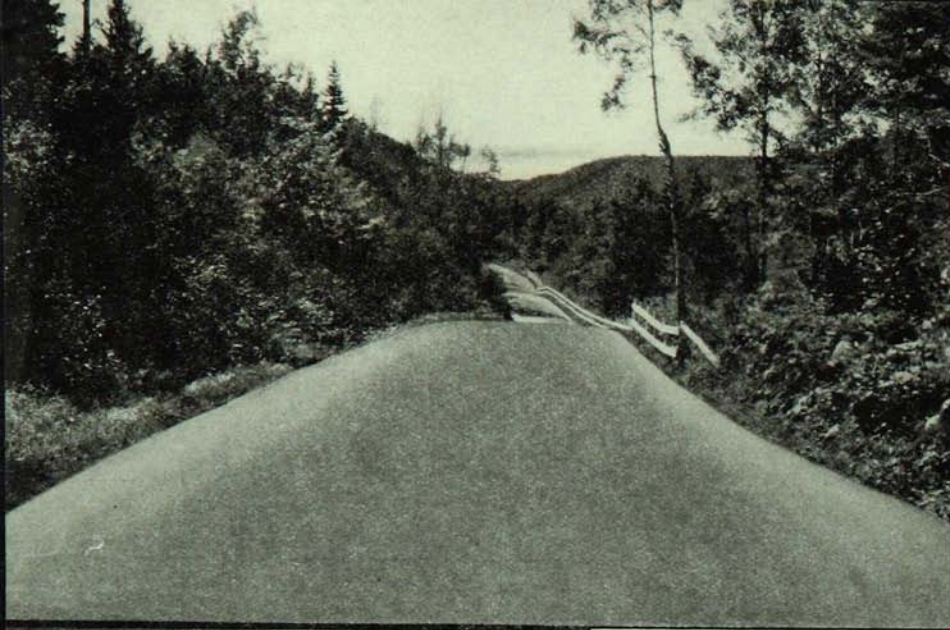
Gaspé, The Wonderland of America

History records the fact that Gaspé was the first-known region on the mainland of Canada. As early as 1534, Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, entered the Bay of Gaspé and, in the name of the King of France, erected a cross on the present site of the village of Gaspé, and took possession of the land for his royal master.

Cut off from the world for many years through its remoteness and lack of land communication, Gaspé, left to itself, saw even less change through the

A mountain Lake





A highway through hilly country



A fine pair of antlers

gleaming roads and glistening snowfields, it is a perfect background for the winter sports which are one of its chief characteristics. From far and near, visitors come to Québec for the winter sports season. Some of the attractions for the visitor are a triple-chute toboggan slide extending the entire length of Dufferin Terrace, and finishing directly in front of the doors of the Château Frontenac; outdoor skating rinks for general and figure skating; a jump at Sandy Bank for the expert, as well as a splendid variety of hills for the tyro; an outdoor curling rink; well-contested hockey games, snowshoeing, ski-running, ski-joring, and a crack husky dog-team from the North Country to take guests for runs in the vicinity.

Montréal

Montreal has always thrived on winter sport, for the proximity of Mount Royal makes it possible to indulge in skiing and tobogganing and snowshoeing within half an hour of a first-class hotel. One of the sights of Montreal in winter is the huge skating rink of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, where three or four thousand may be seen skating on an evening or on a Saturday afternoon, to the strains of a fine band. In addition to the large general rink there is a figure-skating rink and also a hockey rink. The Ski Club in connection with the Association has a large membership, and its cross-country runs are very popular.

There are several skating rinks in Montreal, and curling is carried to a high pitch of perfection, with a very large following. One of the most magnificent toboggan runs on this continent is the Park Toboggan Slide, behind the mountain; and to this, and to the Montreal Ski Club jump on Côte-des-Neiges road—as, indeed, to all club sport activities—the visitor can generally obtain introductory courtesies. Parades and torchlight processions are a feature of the Montreal Winter Carnival.

Laurentian Mountains

The Laurentian Mountains are very accessible from Montreal by train, and winter resorts of great popularity are located throughout this mountain wonderland. Among them are Lesage, Shawbridge, Piedmont, Mont-Rolland, Ste-Adèle, Ste-Marguerite, Lac-Masson, Val-Morin, Ste-Agathe and St-Jovite. At several of these points hotels and boarding-houses remain open during the winter.

The Laurentian Mountain district is becoming very popular as a skiing country, and for winter week-ends hundreds of people now resort there. Special trains run on Sunday mornings for ski-ers.

A mountain resort



passage of time than did other parts of Québec. And the opening up of the Peninsula to touring a few years ago, through the construction of a belt highway following the shore line, saw Gaspé spring into fame overnight as the very choicest of holiday lands this continent has to offer. Its popularity has been growing by leaps and bounds ever since.

Gaspé Peninsula is one of the largest big-game ranges of Eastern Canada, teeming with moose, caribou, deer, bear and game-birds of all varieties. The principal places where guides and accommodations may be had are: St-Pascal, Kamouraska County; Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata County; St-Simon, St-Fabien, Bic and Mont-Joli, Rimouski County; Val-Brillant, Amqui and Causapscal, Matapédia County; Matapédia, Carleton, Bonaventure, and New Carlisle, Bonaventure County; Chandler and Gaspé, Gaspé County.

Exceptional living accommodations and adequate services of various kinds for the traveller form the organization Gaspé has set up for the proper welcoming of its ever-growing army of visitors.

Winter Sports

The Province of Quebec is not a place to be visited only in summer. It has an additional wealth of attraction for the lover of winter sports, for there are few other places where these can be enjoyed in the midst of such congenial surroundings. The winter climate of the Province is exhilarating; bright sun, clean hard-packed snow, and a clear tingling atmosphere that adds zest to the many sports at your command. Skating, sleighing, snowshoeing, hockey and curling are to be enjoyed almost everywhere. Much of this abundance of pleasure is due to the Québécois himself, who is a great lover of winter sports, so that the visitor reaps the benefit both of excellent facilities and of the popular enthusiasm.

Québec

If Québec is beautiful in summer, in winter it is dazzling. With its countless hills serving as natural toboggan slides and ski-runs; with its skating rinks, its sleighing, and its winter sports which are one of its chief characteristics. From far and near, visitors come to Québec for the winter sports season. Some of the attractions for the visitor are a triple-chute toboggan slide extending the entire length of Dufferin Terrace, and finishing directly in front of the doors of the Château Frontenac; outdoor skating rinks for general and figure skating; a jump at Sandy Bank for the expert, as well as a splendid variety of hills for the tyro; an outdoor curling rink; well-contested hockey games, snowshoeing, ski-running, ski-joring, and a crack husky dog-team from the North Country to take guests for runs in the vicinity.

General Information

Canadian National Railways

Having almost three thousand miles of rail lines within the Province of Québec, the Canadian National Railways serve directly the principal vacation regions and the finest fishing and hunting districts of the Province. The Laurentians district, with its delightful resorts and sparkling lakes; Murray Bay, the Newport of Canada; the famed resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gaspé Peninsula; the Lake St-Jean country—all are reached by Canadian National Railways.

Québec is reached by convenient through Canadian National train services—from Boston to Montréal—from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York to Montréal. Ottawa, Québec and Murray Bay—from Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Toronto to Montréal. Passenger representatives of the Canadian National Railways, located in all large cities in the United States, will gladly furnish information regarding train service, fares, hotel and resort accommodation, etc.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Through a regular network of lines running into most of the regions of Québec, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company places the most picturesque and interesting places in the Province within easy reach of the visitor. Splendid fishing and hunting districts can be visited over the company's system. The Laurentians, the Ottawa Valley, the great centres of industry in the Valley of the St-Maurice, the rich agricultural region of the Eastern Townships with its many beauty spots and numerous historic associations, the large cities of Montréal, Québec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, etc., all are connected with the United States either by direct lines running from the great centres in the neighboring Republic, or by branch lines from the Canadian cities.

Passenger representatives of the Canadian Pacific, located in all large cities of Canada and the United States, will gladly supply all necessary information to those who wish to visit the Province of Québec.

Québec Railway

Montmorency Falls, the Kent House and its famous golf course, the world renowned shrine of Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré, visited every year by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the American Continent, and the many intermediate old parishes, all typically French Canadian, while they are accessible over a splendid road, Highway No. 15, can also be reached by the Québec Railway electric line, or by the special buses the Company operates between Québec and Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré.

The Québec Railway also operates a splendid service of "Sight Seeing" buses in the city of Québec and automobile visits to the delightful Isle of Orléans.



A pool among rocks



Percé Rock from the heights of Mont Ste-Anne



Ancient windmills and stone manor houses

Canada Steamships

Some delightful trips by water can be made from Montreal or Quebec by the Canada Steamship Lines' luxurious vessels, which are operated on regular schedules throughout the summer months.

All information and illustrated booklets and time tables will be supplied on application to the Company's agents at either Montreal or Quebec, or to its representatives in many other places in Canada and the United States.

Clarke Steamships

To those who dwell in cities, the sea is the ultimate and unfailing restorer. All the tonic virtues of the sea are to be found in the Gulf of St Lawrence, freshened and vitalized by the surrounding wilderness.

To those who wish to make such a trip, the Clarke Steamship Company's steamers, all of most modern construction and providing the very best accommodation, offer many opportunities of enjoying a delightful holiday on the great river.

Full information can be secured from the Traffic Manager of the Clarke Steamship Company, St Peter Street, Québec.

Provincial Transport Bus Service

Thanks to the splendid Provincial highways which permit such a convenient service, Montréal is connected with many places of interest by numerous autobus lines radiating from the Metropolis. The Provincial Transport Company operates coaches from Montréal to Québec, Trois-Rivières, Berthier, Verchères, Sorel, St-Jérôme and Ste-Agathe, Beauharnois and Valleyfield, and several other small towns and villages. The Company's terminus is situated at 1227 Phillips Square, Montréal.

NAMING AND NUMBERING OF ROADS IN THE MAIN HIGHWAYS SYSTEM IN FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1935.

Highway No.	Name
1	Montréal — Sherbrooke — Thetford Mines — Québec, via Québec Bridge.
2	Edmundston — Rivière du Loup — Québec — Montréal — Ontario border.
2a	St-André — Ste-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, via St-Pascal.
2b	St-Sulpice — Repentigny — Charlemagne.
2c	Québec — Les Saules — L'Anclenne Lorette.
3	Lévis — St-Lambert — Dundee (to Fort Covington, N.Y.).
4	Montréal — Trout River (to Malone, N.Y.).
5	Québec — Victoriaville — Sherbrooke — Rock Island (to Newport, Vt.).
6	Gaspé Belt Highway.
6a	Rivière-au-Renard — St-Majorique.
7	Montréal — St-Jean — Phillipsburg (to St. Albans, Vt.).
8	Montréal — Hull — Chapeau (to Pembroke, Ont.).
8a	Grenville — Hawkesbury.
9	Montréal — Napierville — Lacolle (to Rouse's Point, N.Y.).
10	Rivière-du-Loup — Rimouski — Ste-Flavie.
11	Montréal — Mont-Laurier — Maniwaki — Hull (to Ottawa, Ont.).
11a	St-Martin — Ste-Rose.
12	Rougemont — St-Hyacinthe — St-Denis.
13	Trois-Rivières — Drummondville — Acton Vale — Granby — Cowansville — Abercorn (to Richmond, Vt.).
14	Montréal — St-Jean-Cantic (to Rouse's Point, N.Y.).
15	Québec — Tadoussac — Portneuf.
15a	Bale St-Paul — La Malbaie, via St-Hilarion.
16	St-Siméon — Grande-Bale — Chicoutimi — St-Bruno.
17	Montréal — Pointe Fortune (to Ottawa, Ont.).
18	Montréal — Terrebonne — St-Donat.
19	Trois-Rivières — Grand'Mère — La Tuque.
19a	Ste-Anne-de-la-Pérade — St-Tite.

Canadian Airways Limited

Aviation is a highly developed means of transportation in the Province of Québec.

The Canadian Airways Limited is carrying out continuous operations along the North and South shores of the St Lawrence, providing regular services to the mining areas of Northwestern Québec, maintaining aircraft at strategic points to transport fishermen, hunters and tourists to Nature's many desirable playgrounds throughout the Province, and providing connections with important trans-continental air routes.

Canadian Airways Limited bases, at which comfortable cabin and open-cockpit aircraft with capacities of from one to nine persons each are stationed, are as follows: Rouyn, Senneterre, Oskelaneo, Burbridge (Blue Sea Lake), St-Hubert-de-Chambly, Longueuil, Cartierville, Grand'Mère, Québec City, Lake St-Joseph (Portneuf County), Seven Islands.

The head office of Canadian Airways Limited, Eastern Lines, is at 920 University Tower, Montréal.



19b	Grand'Mère — St-Tite.
20	Victoriaville — Drummondville — St-Hyacinthe — Montréal.
21	Sorel — Iberville — St-Jean.
22	Yamaska — Drummondville — Sherbrooke — Stanhope (to Island Pond, Vt.).
23	Lévis — Armstrong (to Jackman, Maine). (Québec — Portland).
24	St-Pamphile — St-Georges — Megantic.
25	St-Vallier — St-Camille.
25a	Beaumont — St-Philémond.
25b	St-Jean-Port-Joli — St-Pamphile.
27	East Angus — Cookshire — Beechier Falls.
28	Lévis — Sherbrooke, via Beauceville.
29	Lachute — Charlemagne, via Oka.
30	Lachute — Ste-Agathe-des-Monts — St-Donat.
31	Lachute — St-Jovite — St-Rémi — Montebello.
32	St-Hyacinthe — Richmond.
33	L'Assomption — Rawdon — Ste-Julienne.
34	Trois-Rivières — Woburn.
35	Masson — Buckingham — Mont-Laurier — Ste-Anne-du-Lac.
36	Beauharnois — St-Jean.
37	Around the Island of Montreal.
38	Around Ile-Jésus.
39	Richmond — Waterloo — Highwater (to Newport, Vt.).
40	Marquette — Cowansville.
40a	Iberville — Farnham.
41	Berthier — Joliette — Lachute.
42	Berthier — Joliette — St-Côme.
43	Berthier — St-Michel-des-Saints.
44	Louiseville — St-Alexis.
45	Senneterre — La Reine.
46	Macamic — Rouyn — Ville-Marie.
47	Contrecoeur — Chambly — St-Jean.
48	L'Assomption — Joliette — Ste-Emélie-de-l'Énergie.
49	Black Lake — St-Jerme-les-Becquets.
50	Magog — Coaticook.
51	St-Alexandre — Rivière Bleue (to Fort Kent, Me.).
52	Waterloo — Lacolle — Huntingdon.
53	St-Henri — Ste-Germaine.
54	Québec — Lake St-Jean, via Laurentides National Park.
55	Around Lake St-Jean.
56	Bale St-Paul — St-Urbain — Grande Bale.
57	Montebello — St-Jovite.

Official Information Free

The Provincial Tourist Bureau is operating its information bureaux in the following cities:

MONTRÉAL, 1013 Dominion Square.
QUÉBEC, Parliament Buildings, (St. Augustin Street annex).
NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Hotel General Brock, near Suspension Bridge, (May 15—October 15).
WINDSOR, Ontario, Hotel Norton-Palmer; Administration Building, Ambassador Bridge. (May 15—October 15).

In Co-operation with the Provincial Tourist Bureau

MONTRÉAL, Montréal Tourist and Convention Bureau, New Birks Building; Royal Automobile Club of Canada, New Birks Building.
QUÉBEC, Québec Automobile Club, 2 Chauveau Avenue.
TROIS-RIVIÈRES, Syndicat d'Initiative de la Vallée du St-Maurice, 936, rue St-Pierre.
SHERBROOKE, Sherbrooke Automobile Club, 54 King Street West.
CHICOUTIMI, Syndicat d'Initiative du Lac St-Jean—Haut Saguenay, Hôtel de Ville, Chicoutimi.
ST-JEAN, Chambre de Commerce de St-Jean.
STE-AGATHE-DES-MONTS, Laurentian Resorts Association.
METIS BEACH Regional Tourist Bureau, Metis Beach, P.Q.

QUÉBEC ROAD MARKERS

Whitewashed poles indicate the main highways of the Province. Mileposts, municipal-limit posts and speed limit signs are set up on main highways.

TRAFFIC RULES

Pleasure cars and autobuses: 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.

FULL STOP AT GRADE CROSSING

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 charge of a signalman or equipped with gates or a signal indicating automatically the approach of trains.

LIGHTS

Don't neglect, in meeting another vehicle, to so dim, obstruct, or divert the rays of your lights as not to dazzle or blind the driver of the approaching vehicle.

Don't use a pivoted searchlight unless its rays are fixed towards the right of your vehicle.

Don't leave your automobile parked without lights on a country road or in an unlighted part of a town.

Publications of the Provincial Tourist Bureau

The following publications, prepared specially for tourists, may be obtained free of charge on request to the Roads Department:

QUÉBEC HIGHWAY and TOURIST MAP—Accordion-folded. In four colors. Includes a general map of the Province, a large scale map of the Montréal district, a large scale map of the Québec district, detailed maps of suggested tours in the Province of Québec, detailed plans showing entries and exits of cities and towns in Québec, table of distance, list of cities and towns in Québec with population, summary of the fish and game laws, Canadian and United States customs regulations, road signs and various information.

TOURS IN QUÉBEC.—80-page booklet describing tours in the Province of Québec. Profusely illustrated.

WELCOME TO THE PROVINCE OF QUÉBEC.—16-page illustrated booklet.

QUÉBEC INVITES YOU.—32-page illustrated booklet, of particular interest to those interested in mountain and sea resorts, and in recreational activities.

ROMANTIC QUÉBEC, GASPÉ PENINSULA.—A de luxe 32-page four-color illustrated booklet.

MONTRÉAL and THE LAURENTIANS.—32-page illustrated booklet.

THE ST-MAURICE VALLEY.—24-page illustrated booklet.

QUÉBEC AND LAKE ST-JEAN.—24-page illustrated booklet.

Ferry Services

Both shores of the great St. Lawrence River are connected at a large number of points by good ferry services. It is thus possible for visitors to travel over various roads to their final destination and consequently see much interesting country through which they could not otherwise pass in the course of their trip in the Province of Québec.

It would be impossible to outline the entire list of ferries in the Province in this short space, but mention may be made of the following: Québec—Lévis; Lachine—Caughnawaga; Québec—Isle of Orléans; Les Escoumains—Trois-Pistoles; Rivière-du-Loup—St-Siméon—Tadoussac; Ste-Angèle—Trois-Rivières; St-Ours—St-Roch; and Cross Point, (connecting with New Brunswick).

A complete list of ferries may be obtained from the Tourist Bureau.



Important Notice

The services of licensed guides may be obtained in Montréal and Trois-Rivières by applying to their offices at Dominion Square (Montréal), and 936 rue St-Pierre, (Trois-Rivières). In Québec City, apply to Provincial Tourist Bureau.

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU

Department of Roads Parliament Buildings
QUÉBEC CITY

QUÉBEC

INVITES YOU

RESORTS
HUNTING
FISHING
BATHING

