

THE St. MAURICE VALLEY

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PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU
ROADS DEPARTMENT
QUEBEC -- CANADA

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Highways, Transportation Facilities and Accommodation

HIGHWAYS

THE St. Maurice Valley is criss-crossed by a system of fine highways and improved roads. All points are easy of access, and those in search of hunting or fishing with a limited time at their disposal are advised that there are numerous clubs open to sportsmen only a little distance off the beaten trail, where they may satisfy their ambitions.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES - STE. ANGÈLE FERRY

Trois-Rivières operates a ferry-boat service which provides excellent communications with the south shore of the St. Lawrence. This service starts at 5 a.m. and runs until 1 a.m. with crossings each way every half-hour. The charge is 50 cents for each vehicle, including the driver, and 15 cents for each additional passenger. This ferry-service is a real boon to tourists who, in search of variety, desire to change from Route No. 3 to Route No. 2 at Trois-Rivières.

The ferries run from Trois-Rivières to Ste. Angèle, the latter point being the northern terminus of Route No. 13, which connects Trois-Rivières - Drummondville - Acton Vale - Granby - Cowansville - Abercorn to Richford, Vt.

There is also Route 34 which starts at St. Augustin de Woburn, on the Maine border, and runs through to Ste. Angèle.

Fine highways connect Trois-Rivières with the New England states. Residents of the eastern United States who desire to take a trip into Québec province will, once they are acquainted with the road, prefer to pass through the Eastern Townships to Trois-Rivières to reach Québec. Not only does this route offer variety, it actually shortens the distance.

THE PORT OF TROIS-RIVIÈRES

Trois-Rivières boasts a fine natural deep-water harbour, easily accessible to ocean steamships and open eight months in the year. Its situation is advantageous, being on the main trans-Atlantic route, on the route to the eastern states via the Richelieu river and also connecting directly with the route to the Lakes and the interior. Concrete wharves extend from the mouth of the St. Maurice for a mile up the St. Lawrence, and vessels of thirty-foot draught can tie up there even at record low water.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Two main railway lines serve the district. The Montréal-Québec line of the Canadian Pacific Railway passes through Trois-Rivières, from which point two branch lines run north. The first of these leads to Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère following the south-west bank of the St. Maurice, while the other leads to the Piles on the north-east bank.

Farther north, the Canadian National Railway's Montréal-Québec line passes through Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère. At Garneau, where this line crosses the C.P.R., it divides, one branch leading north and crossing the Transcontinental line at Hervey Junction, to reach Rivière à Pierre, where it joins the Lake St. John line. The other branch continues direct from Hervey to the city of Québec.

The Transcontinental (C.N.R.) line reaches farthest into the heart of the St. Maurice Valley. It follows the St. Maurice river for 120 miles, and serves La Tuque and all the logging centres of the upper St. Maurice. Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère have both C.N.R. and C.P.R. services while Trois-Rivières, through its regular ferry-boat service, has easy communication with the C.N.R. on the south shore. At Ste. Angèle a branch leads to Aston Junction, where connection is made with the main Canadian National line from Montréal to Halifax.

AVIATION

At Grand'Mère near Trois-Rivières, there is an hydroplane base at Lac à la Tortue, one of the first to be established in Canada. Canadian Airways, Ltd., provides a regular service between Canadian points and, upon arrangement, will undertake to transport passengers and baggage to even the most remote parts of the upper St. Maurice.

There is also an airport at Cap-de-la-Madeleine, within 5 minutes communication with Trois-Rivières.

Hydroplanes may use the St. Lawrence River at Trois-Rivières, with sheltered anchorage within the spacious harbour basin.

HOTELS

The towns of the St. Maurice Valley are renowned for the excellence of their hotels. Comfort and cleanliness are to be found everywhere, while most of them boast an excellent cuisine. Cordial hospitality is the rule of the St. Maurice Valley Boniface, who makes every effort to provide for the comfort of his guests and to make them feel at home.



"The Gate of Remembrance", western entrance to Trois-Rivières.

Foreword

THE St. Maurice is one of the oldest-known valleys in all America. This old fur-trail of the Indian and the romantic *coureur-de-bois* had a history before the Mississippi, for instance, was even discovered. It has always known heavy traffic. Skins, wood, sport; always there has been something in this gorgeous valley to draw people to it. To-day, that something is pleasure and interest.

In ever greater numbers year after year, tourists are turning north from Trois-Rivières to visit the lovely St. Maurice country. Already it has that which stamps it as a definite touring region of the Province of Québec—an enthusiastic clientele of its own.

Two main railway lines serve the district. The network of roads links all sections of the St. Maurice Valley with main highways. Regular bus services are operated in and out of Trois-Rivières and district daily. Grand'Mère and Cap-de-la-Madeleine have air facilities. Trois-Rivières is a port of call for Canada Steamship Lines river steamers. The entire region is dotted with comfortable hotels and inns.

The Syndicat d'Initiative de la Vallée du St. Maurice, (The St. Maurice Valley Regional Tourist Bureau) with headquarters at TROIS-RIVIÈRES, is organized to ensure that the utmost in comfort, pleasure and interest be the lot of the sojourner in their territory.

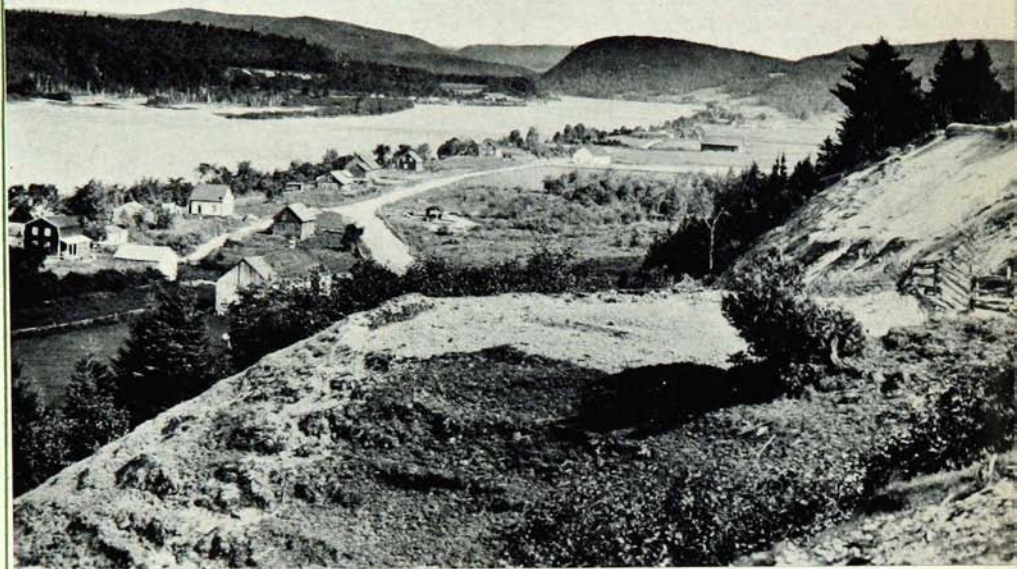
This little booklet is intended to convey some idea of the marvellous touring and sporting resources and attractions of one of the Province's preferred holiday regions.

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU
 PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
 QUÉBEC CITY

Montréal Office — 1013 Dominion Square



Mont Carmel, on Highway No. 19.



General view of the St. Maurice Valley.

The St-Maurice Valley

Trois Rivières, situated at the mouth of the St. Maurice River, is the gateway to the romantic St. Maurice Valley, a vast region incalculably rich in natural resources. Next to the Ottawa and the Saguenay, the St. Maurice is the largest tributary of the St. Lawrence, draining an area of 17,000 square miles on the eastern slope of the Laurentian plateau.

The Laurentian plateau is studded with innumerable lakes, more than 15,000 lying in the St. Maurice Valley.

From its source to its discharge, the St. Maurice River falls 1,315 feet, and this fact makes it one of the most valuable streams in the world for hydro-electric power development, with the St. Maurice Valley truly a "Land of Power", since more than fifty per cent of the Province's power is generated therein.

Trois Rivières, founded in 1634 (it is the second most ancient city in the Province), Cap-de-la-Madeleine (where there is a shrine to the Blessed Virgin), Grand'Mère, Shawinigan Falls and La Tuque, all are component parts of the St. Maurice Valley region, and each possesses its own distinctive charm and appeal for the visitor.

The St. Maurice is the land of the woodsman, and thousands of trees are felled each year, and floated down-river to great pulp and paper mills. It is above all a land of beauty, romance and quiet delight.





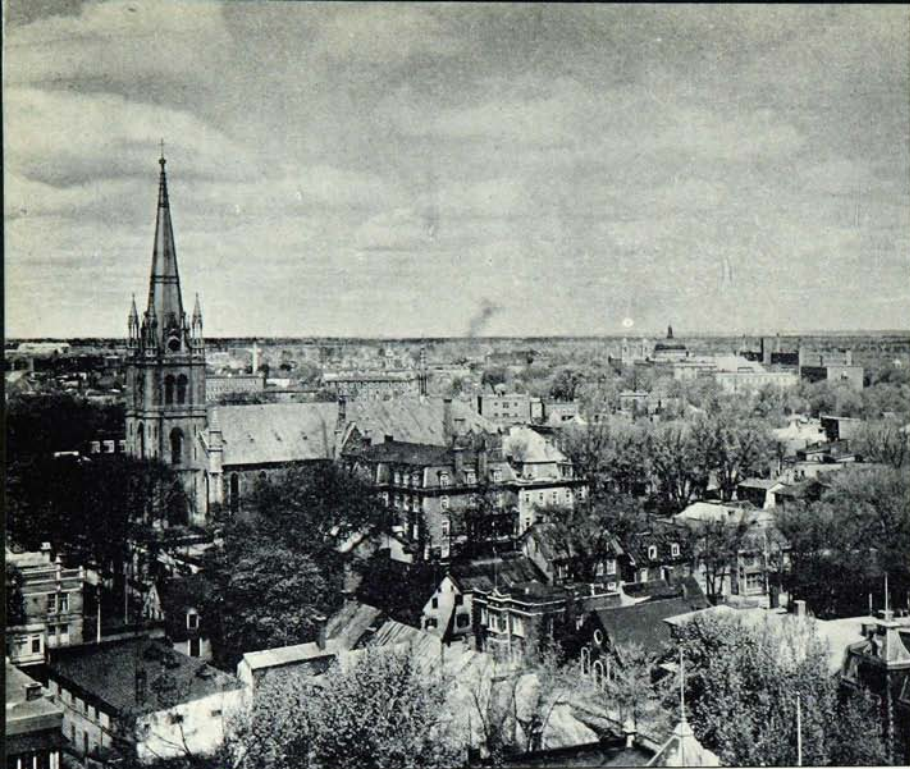
*Shooting the rapids
on the St. Maurice
River.*

One of the oldest-known regions in the whole of America, the St. Maurice Valley was the starting point for innumerable exploring parties in the early days of New France, while Indians roamed all over the district, studding it with fur-trails. Heroic missionaries set out from it, on perilous journeys.

Several important tourist events are scheduled in the St. Maurice district during the summer. Among them is a canoe race along the St. Maurice River, from La Tuque to Trois-Rivières, the identical route used by Iroquois and Montagnais Indians in birch-bark craft centuries ago. This race, while primarily designed to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of La Tuque, newest centre in the St. Maurice Valley region, will become an annual event, with outstanding canoeists from all parts participating in the event.

Another tourist attraction is a Fête de Nuit (Night Festival), with hundreds of torch-carrying marchers promenading through the streets of romantically-attractive Trois-Rivières, and flickering flares casting weird shadows on either side as the parade winds its way through the streets. This Fête de Nuit will also be held each summer.





General view of
Trois-Rivières.

Trois-Rivières

Little did Sieur de la Violette, one of Champlain's trusted lieutenants, envisage the remarkable growth that would be the experience of Trois Rivières that fateful July day in 1634 when he arrived at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice Rivers, with a handful of men, and started the task of erecting the first permanent habitations in the district.

Trois-Rivières was only founded in 1634, when a fort was constructed, but its value as a settlement had been recognized as early as 1603 by Samuel de Champlain (founder of Québec), when he wrote that it was suitable for a settlement, and easily fortified. In addition it was a well-known and much-frequented centre of the fur trade in the closing stages of the Sixteenth Century, as nephews of Jacques Cartier, (who discovered Canada in 1534) mounted the St. Lawrence as far as Trois-Rivières in 1599, to trade with the Indians.

An Important Forward Step

Building the fort was an important step in the development of New France. Situated on the frontier of an unknown and hostile territory, attacked time

Dancing the Minuet at the base of the "Flambeau".





*The de Gannes House
on Notre Dame St.*

and again by marauding red men, it was but natural that Trois-Rivières should have been frequented from its earliest days by hardy men and resourceful pioneers, some of whom were destined to discover the immense plains which now constitute the Canadian West.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that some of the greatest explorers of North America were natives or residents of Trois-Rivières, and their memory is honored by numerous historic plaques and tablets set up on sites of the homes in and around the city.

Among the best-known may be mentioned Nicolet, pioneer of exploration west of the Great Lakes; Radisson and Desgroseillers, celebrated adventurers of Hudson's Bay; Pierre Pépin, faithful companion of du Luth, whose name is commemorated by Lake Pépin, lying between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and, perhaps greatest of all, Lavérendrye, discoverer of the Rocky Mountains, and redoubtable pathfinder of the great plains, whose discoveries trebled the original extent of New France.

Cradle of Canadian Industry

Not only was Trois-Rivières a breeding ground for explorers, for intrepid "coureurs des bois", courageous missionaries; it was also the cradle of Canadian industry. The first iron foundry in Canada, fore-runner of the mighty plants in operation all over the North American continent to-day, was

*Lavérendrye
Monument,
Trois-Rivières.*





[*The "Flambeau"*

established in the vicinity of Trois-Rivières in 1732, and ruins of the initial blast furnaces are to be seen to-day, on the St. Maurice River, a few miles north of the city, in a setting of rare beauty and charm.

To-day Trois-Rivières is a city of delightful contrasts. In keeping with its antiquity it possesses a number of charmingly ancient buildings, gems of Norman architecture, among them the old Récollet Monastery, built in 1699, restored in 1745, stopping place in 1766 for Montgomery and Benedict Arnold and, after a century and a quarter of existence, handed over to the Anglican Church by King George IV in 1823.



Ruins of Old Forges of The St. Maurice.



The Seminary

Interesting Old Buildings

There are a number of other interesting old buildings in the city and district, with the Ursuline Convent, a replica of those buildings still standing in Normandy to-day, and dating from the Middle Ages, as one of the most outstanding. This convent was erected in 1697, and its whitewashed walls lend a pleasing touch of antiquity to the entire city, surrounded as it is by modern buildings of all kinds.

Besides these memories of a distant past, Trois-Rivières has its modern aspect. To-day the city is the world's greatest paper-making centre, while some of the largest hydro-electric plants in North America are located in the surrounding district.



The old Boucher de Niverville house.

Trois-Rivières boasts a fine, natural deep-water harbor, easily accessible to ocean steamers, and open eight months in the year, with concrete wharves extending from the mouth of the St. Maurice for a mile up the St. Lawrence, enabling vessels drawing thirty feet of water to tie up there at record low water. There is special wharfing accommodation for yachts of all sizes.

Excellent accommodation to suit all tastes is obtainable in the city. Hotels are numerous and well-appointed, with the hospitality and cordiality inseparably associated with French-Canada in evidence at all times.

What to See in Trois-Rivières

Outstanding points of interest in Trois-Rivières are:

The **De Gannes House**, built in 1730; the ancient **Jail**, dating back to 1823, **Tonnacourt House**, (1680), formerly residence of Governors of Trois-Rivières, and now a kindergarten; **de Chatelein Manor** (1745).

Turcotte Esplanade, pleasant elm-shaded terrace overlooking the waterfront, close to which was erected the first permanent building in Trois-Rivières, and the **Lavendrye Memorial**, a flower-filled spot, in honor of the discoverer of the Rocky Mountains, are both worthy of a visit.

The old **Récollet Monastery**, used by the British as a prison and court house, and the historical **Ursuline Convent**, (1699), vie in interest with the ancient **Nathaniel Day Mill**, built in 1781 with stones from an even older mill, dating back to 1679.

One of the most impressive sights in Trois-Rivières is the Gothic-style **Cathedral**, built in 1854, and possessing some of the most beautiful stained-glass windows in America, especially at night, when its lofty spires are illuminated by hundreds of lights.

A number of imposing monuments, erected to the memory of those who played important roles in its history, as well as many historic plaques and tablets, are set up in various parts of the city.

Turcotte Esplanade.





Highway No. 19, towards Grandes Piles.

Trois-Rivières and District

Laid out early in the Eighteenth Century as a military road, but now a modern highway, which witnesses the passage of thousands of motor vehicles daily, Highway No. 2, hugging the mighty St. Lawrence a good part of its length, is one of the most popular highways in the entire Province, and traverses many ancient villages of compelling charm.

A brief description of points of interest along Highway No. 2 in the St. Maurice Valley region, will be found below.

Maskinongé—28.46 miles from Trois-Rivières, is an antique settlement, founded in 1714, and the best developed and most prosperous agricultural centre between Montréal and Trois-Rivières. It also has some small industrial establishments.

Louiseville—23.90 miles from Trois-Rivières, was also founded in 1714, but was rechristened in 1879, in honor of Princess Louise. It is principally an agricultural centre, but of late years it has attracted a few worthwhile industries.

Yamachiche—17.20 miles from Trois-Rivières, possesses one of the most beautiful churches in the Province, with fine carvings and precious paintings. The crypt contains the body of Ste. Eutychiene, an Early Church martyr. Yamachiche dates back to 1702.

Pointe du Lac—4 miles from Trois-Rivières, is magnificently situated, and offers a splendid view of Lake St. Peter. Its odd name comes from a





Ancient thatched-roof barns, near Berthier.

spit of land running out into the lake, and it is an important summer resort. Farming, market-gardening and dairying are thriving occupations in this attractive parish, which is an excellent example of reforestation work, and a ready market is found for produce in Trois-Rivières.

Trois-Rivières and Cap-de-la-Madeleine, outlined at length in this booklet, are traversed, and then, still on Highway No. 2, the visitor comes to **Champlain**, dating back to 1684, a well-located village and a popular tourist retreat.

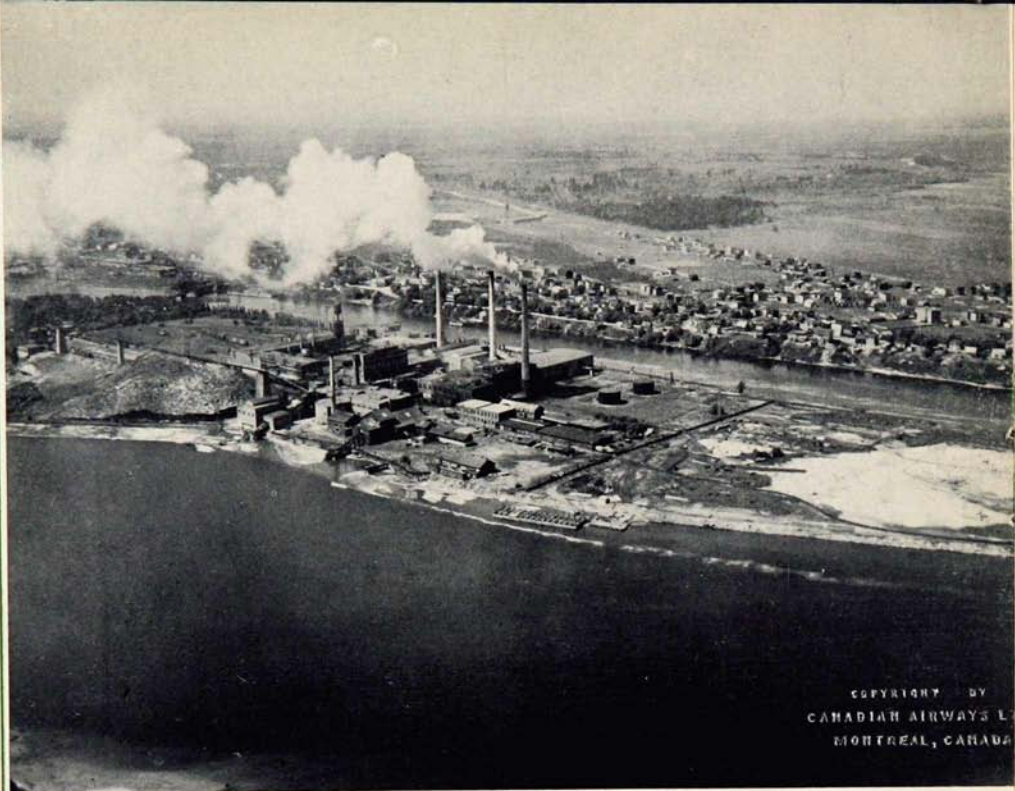
Batiscan—20.10 miles from Trois-Rivières, also was founded in 1684, and is noted for the old stone house, used as manor and presbytery by the Jesuits for many years. The house, preserved in its original condition, is located between the highway and river, and is near the ruins of Batiscan's first church.

Ste Anne-de-la-Pérade—6.41 miles farther on, is the end of the St. Maurice Valley district, as far as Highway No. 2 is concerned. It is an attractive village, founded in 1693, and contains a number of ancient houses, and an historic mill, built before 1700.

Ruins of the manor where lived Madeleine de Verchères, one of Canada's legendary heroines, may be seen at La Pérade. Madeleine de Verchères, at the age of 14, defended the fort of Verchères, together with two young brothers and a pair of sick men, against 45 Iroquois Indians, beating them off. The manor was destroyed by fire in 1927, but its ruins are carefully preserved.

In all towns and villages along this section of Highway No. 2 the traveller will find comfortable accommodation, at reasonable prices, in hotels or country inns.





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Cap de la
Madeleine.

Cap-de-la-Madeleine



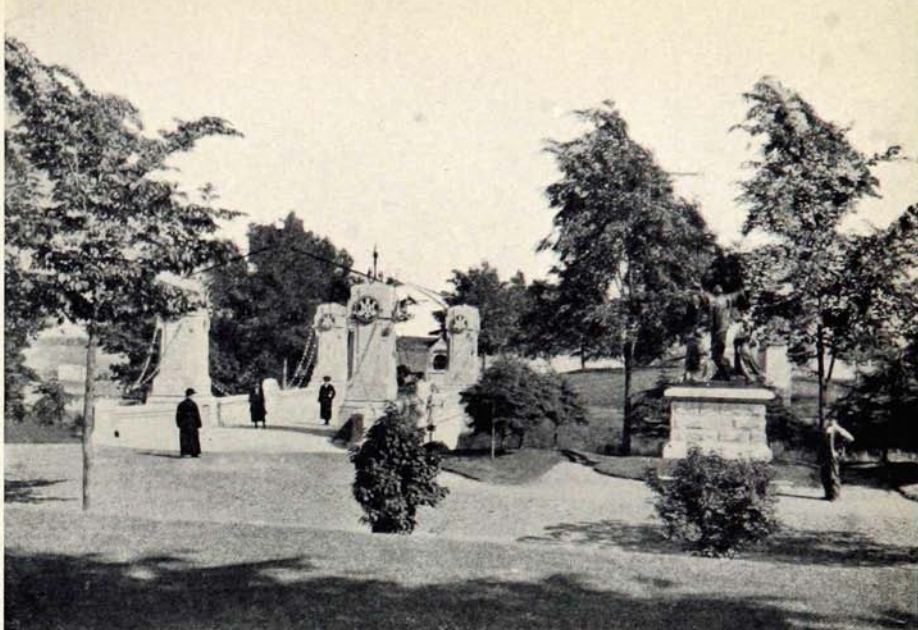
Cap de la Madeleine, with its architectural marvel, the "Pont des Chapelets", its shrine to the Blessed Virgin, and its beautiful Grotto, is located on the St. Maurice River, opposite Trois-Rivières, and is the starting point of Highway No. 19, which leads to La Tuque, farthest centre north in the St. Maurice Valley region.

Boasting a population of 10,000 souls, Cap de la Madeleine is a busy little place, with several industries, while work of enlarging the airport is proceeding apace, the Federal Government having made a grant of \$75,000 for this purpose, and the municipality having furnished the land.

Originally an Indian encampment, and home of the Iroquois and other braves for ages, Cap de la Madeleine saw its first permanent white residents in 1640, six years after Trois-Rivières had been founded, and when the journey between the two places, but a few miles apart, was a hazardous undertaking.

In common with the remainder of the Province, Cap de la Madeleine combines the old with the new, graceful ancient buildings nestling beside modern structures, with the ensemble presenting a most pleasing picture.





A Priceless Antiquity

The historic shrine to the Blessed Virgin, a picturesque little chapel built between 1714 and 1720, and still maintained in its original state, is one of Canadiana's most precious antiquities, and a priceless relic of the French régime. Its main altar and the statues which overhang it, gems of the wood-carver's art, date back to 1700, and were brought over to New France in the time of Louis XIV.

Cap de la Madeleine also possesses a Grotto of striking beauty, in a wonderful setting, the park adjoining the shrine. Its massive rock construction, surmounted by a huge crucifix, is most impressive, and it is a stopping place for thousands who visit the shrine each year.

The Celebrated "Pont Des Chapelets"

The "Pont des Chapelets", erected as thanksgiving for Divine intervention in causing the St. Lawrence to freeze over in late March, 1879, opposite the shrine, thus preventing a number of people from being marooned and their lives imperilled, is an architectural marvel. A concrete structure 86 feet long and 21 feet wide, the bridge gives the impression of being suspended on eight chapelets (Beads of the Rosary), four being suspended by St. Joseph, on one side, and the other four by the Blessed Virgin, on the other.

Many thousands of pilgrims make their way to Cap de la Madeleine each year, to worship at the shrine, kneel in veneration at the Grotto, and pray while crossing the "Pont des Chapelets", and their numerous votive offerings are placed in glass cases.

Cap de la Madeleine has been a place of pilgrimage for over a half-century, and has been served by the Oblate Fathers since 1902.

"Pont des Chapelets" at Cap de la Madeleine.



Ancient Sanctuary at Cap de la Madeleine (1714).



*Aerial View of
Shawinigan Falls.*



Shawinigan Falls

Shawinigan Falls—19.42 miles from Trois-Rivières, and on Highway No. 19, owes its existence to electricity, and has experienced phenomenal growth since the Shawinigan Falls were harnessed in the closing year of the Nineteenth Century.

A backwoods settlement thirty-odd years ago, Shawinigan has now become one of the greatest hydro-electric centres in Canada, with power the magnet which has drawn numerous important industries to the region.

Shawinigan Falls is a model city, admirably situated, and there is no lack of diversion for the visitor. Boating, swimming, canoeing, golf and tennis facilities are available during the summer, with all kinds of winter sports during the months of snow.

A feature of Shawinigan Falls is the splendid driveway which skirts the St. Maurice River and forms one of the finest boulevards in the Province. There is also a public park, with beautifully-kept lawns and flowers, a swimming pool and playground.

Within easy reach of the city there is a vast hunting and fishing territory, and any information pertaining to hunting or fishing, sought by visitors, may be obtained from the Information Bureau at the City Hall there.



Excellent and up-to-date hotel accommodation may be obtained in Shawinigan Falls, at reasonable rates.

Rural Québec At Its Best

From Cap-de-la-Madeleine to Shawinigan Falls, Highway No. 19 traverses a fertile farming country, dotted with typical little settlements. These villages are characteristic of rural Québec—the little church with its lofty spire, surmounted by a cross and the traditional Gallic cock, surrounded by old houses of distinctively Norman architecture, a continual reminder of the racial origin of French-Canada, generation after generation living on the soil, fields of grain ripening in the sun, mountains of hay being harvested, and sturdy men and women garnering the crops.

Industrial portion of Shawinigan Falls.



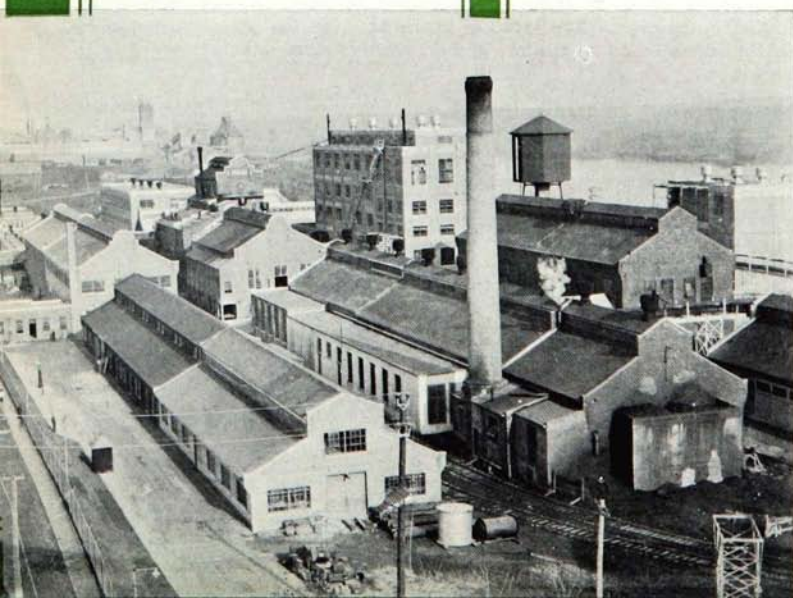
Residential section in Shawinigan Falls.

Every turn of the road brings the traveller a scene which carries him back to the days when patriarchal customs were observed, and even to-day the old traditions are carefully preserved.

The traveller passes through several of these villages en route, there being St. Louis de France, Notre Dame de Carmel, and Almaville, among others.

Almaville overlooks Shawinigan Falls, the stretch from Notre Dame de Carmel being a steady climb, (with a mild grade), and the beauty and magnificence of the vista is almost breath-taking. Below the town is the St. Maurice River, apparently enfolding in its arms the attractive and prosperous city of Shawinigan Falls. In the background the Laurentian

hills, sombre-topped trees shading the afternoon sun, form a most impressive background, while the wide silver band that is the St. Maurice river may be seen in the middle distance, the whole presenting an incomparable view.





Grand'Mère.

Grand'Mère

Grand'Mère—(Grandmother)—busy little industrial city of 8,000, on Highway No. 19, which owes its curious name to the peculiarly-shaped rock overlooking the St. Maurice River, and but 28.07 miles from Trois-Rivières, is another town that owes its existence to industry, the eighty-five foot fall in the St. Maurice opposite the town being responsible for construction of a dam in 1899 and consequent development of hydro-electric energy.

Some 180,000 horse-power is available from the St. Maurice at Grand'Mère, which is a popular resort, both summer and winter, for the air is healthy and bracing, and there is no lack of amusement. A magnificent championship 18-hole golf course, one of the finest in Eastern Canada, is to be found at Grand'Mère, together with tennis courts and facilities for other amusements, while skiing, tobogganing, snowshoeing and kindred other sports, are indulged in during winter months, in the hilly surroundings of the city.

The town is but a few miles from Trois-Rivières, and is easily reached over a broad macadam highway (No. 19), with the visitor traversing the flourishing parish





of Ste. Flore en route. From Grand Mère the highway continues on to La Tuque, gateway to picturesque scenery and rich hunting grounds.

Between Grand Mère and La Tuque the tourist passes through the village of St. Timothée, 30.50 miles from Trois-Rivières, 33 10 miles from the starting point. Fourteen miles further on is St. Roch de Mékinac, an ideal "jumping-off place" for a trip into the deep woods.

No visit to Grand Mère is complete without a sight of the famous Grand Mère rock, Nature's handiwork which is responsible for the city's name. This odd-shaped rock, to be seen on a height overlooking the river, exhibits an astonishing resemblance to the bust of an aged woman, with wrinkled face, sunken eyes, and toothless mouth, the whole surmounted by a mass of rock in the form of a grandmotherly bonnet.

The rock formerly lay at the head of the falls on the St. Maurice, right in front of the city, and at the time of the industrial development of the town a dam was built, but the rock was carefully removed to its present site.

This rock is a favorite visiting spot for tourists during the summer, but its effect is even more astounding in winter, with masses of snow perched precariously atop the bonnet, and the black rock vividly contrasting the virgin white snow.

The town of Grand Mère offers as attractions to tourists good hotels, magnificent landscapes and, within a radius of a few miles, numerous lakes well-stocked with fish, and forests abounding in game.

The 13th Tee of the Grand Mère Links.

"Grandmother" Rock at Grand Mère.





La Tuque.

La Tuque

114 miles of exceedingly picturesque and attractive scenery separate Trois-Rivières, second oldest city in the Province, and La Tuque, an oasis of civilization in the woody wilderness, at the end of Highway No. 19.

The drive is one of matchless beauty, with the tourist penetrating deeper and deeper into the forest (to realize the full pleasure of being off the beaten trail), and going through a country still largely unspoiled by too great a popularity. This woodland route charmingly combines ease of transport with the unspoiled beauties of nature, and it is no rare experience for the traveller to encounter a moose or deer while traversing the thickly-wooded region.

La Tuque, which is to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary this summer (having been founded in 1910), derived its queer name from the fact that a rock exhibiting a strong resemblance to the old woollen bonnet (tuque) worn by trappers and farmers in days of old, stands on the bank of the St. Maurice river, a short distance from the town.

A canoe race between La Tuque and Trois-Rivières, along the St. Maurice, and involving numerous "portages" and other hazardous tests, is to form one of the main features of the quarter-century celebrations, and this race, inaugurated in 1934, now becomes an annual event.

Centre of a splendid hunting and fishing territory, La Tuque is the site of an old trading post, established by the Company of An Hundred Associates (early Canada's traders), during the French régime, their post being set up in the midst of dense pine forests, which covered the region up to the last twenty years. It is now an important pulp and paper centre, with a population of 5,600.





*St. Maurice River
Rapids at La Tuque.*

Side Trips

A mysterious lake in the middle of the town, with no apparent source or discharge, but whose level is always stationary, is one of La Tuque's points of interest, but there are many others, despite the fact that the town itself is of but recent founding, and owes its progress to exploitation of forest resources.

Visitors to La Tuque should not fail to enjoy a dip in the modern swimming pool of the Community Club, centre of all sports and social activities of La Tuque.

Between Trois-Rivières and La Tuque the motorist, following Highway No. 19 all the way, passes through Cap de la Madeleine, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère, already described in this booklet, as well as St. Timothée and St. Tite, typical French-Canadian agricultural villages, and St. Roch de Mékinac, popular point of departure for hunting and fishing trips into the dense woods and numerous streams nearby, with consequent rich bags.

The highway skirts the St. Maurice River for the greater part of the distance between Trois-Rivières and La Tuque, the motorist being able to glimpse many magnificent views on the last eighty miles of his journey.

Transporting supplies by water.





Rivière du Loup, at St. Alexis des Monts.

A number of interesting side-trips into the St. Maurice Valley district, with Trois-Rivières as the starting point, may be enjoyed by the visitor to this section of the Province, with tiny villages and attractive country, all off the beaten track and well worth the extra mileage involved.

One short outing is from Trois-Rivières to St. Roch de Mékinac (Highway No. 19), passing through Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mère and other interesting villages. The return from St. Roch de Mékinac may be made by Highway No. 19A to Ste. Anne de la Pérade, with Highway No. 2 being followed from there back to Trois-Rivières.

Louiseville-St. Alexis des Monts

Another very interesting tour, which holds special interest to the sportsman, but which is also remarkable for its scenic beauty, is that from Louiseville to St. Alexis des Monts, through wooded and hilly country to the north.

From Louiseville the highway follows the Rivière du Loup, which rises in the northern hills. One of the first villages traversed is St. Léon, 5.40 miles from Louiseville, a typical rural community dependent largely upon the produce of its market gardens, and its dairy industry. Mineral water springs also exist here, and their therapeutic value is highly considered.

St. Paulin is another village on the route, 8.90 miles beyond St. Léon, and an attractive little settlement it is. Nearby are the picturesque Magnan Falls on the Rivière du Loup which are well worth a visit.





*The Village of St. Alexis des Monts,
Highway No. 44.*

A Favorite Hunting And Fishing Centre

The village of St. Alexis des Monts is situated at the northern end of Highway No. 44, and is 24.70 miles distant from main highway No. 2. It is a delightful village, set in a valley and encircled by hills. It is also a favorite centre for fishing and hunting expeditions into the surrounding woods. Country inns and hotels offer the tourist excellent accommodation.

Scenery of an entirely different nature is encountered on the Trois-Rivières-Maskinongé journey, with the highway (No. 2), veering inland after skirting the St. Lawrence for a number of miles.

Canada's First Ironworks

For the seeker after the antique, there is St. Louis de France, seven miles from Trois-Rivières, on Highway No. 19, where are located ruins of Canada's first ironworks, put into operation in 1730, and operated at regular intervals until 1880, when ore deposits were exhausted.

Canada's first stoves, gigantic "three deckers" that were to be found in every country home a century ago, but which have now almost disappeared, were cast at the St. Louis de France ironworks, while cannon were cast from 1748 on, and used in the defence of Québec against Generals Montgomery and Benedict Arnold, and the Continental army of 1776.

A tumulus in stone, 12 feet high, and consisting only of stones from the old blast-furnaces, stands as a historic monument to this pioneer Canadian industry.



*A charming Lake in the
St. Maurice Valley.*

The true sportsman is always on the look-out for new territory, and if he will only visit the St. Maurice Valley, he will find fish and game to his heart's content.

For the fisherman, hunter and canoeist, the seventeen thousand square miles which constitute the St. Maurice Valley district is one of the finest regions in the Province, with opportunities galore of indulging in their favorite recreation.

There is a charm of its own about the St. Maurice Valley country. An almost inexhaustible choice of fast-rushing rivers or limpid lakes, with thousands of natural fishing spots, hold forth the promise of grey or speckled trout; in a few lakes, the ouananiche (or land-locked salmon),



Happy Hunting Grounds

one of the gamest fish to be found in any waters. Lakes and rivers of the St. Maurice Valley, especially those on the west slope, fairly teem with fish, and good catches are usually the order of the day.

For the hunter, the St. Maurice Valley district is rich in wild life, with moose and deer aplenty, also snipe, duck, woodcock and partridge; black bear may be found in the denser parts of the forests, all offering exciting sport to the Nimrod.

Hunting and Fishing Spots

There are numerous places in the region which are recognized as being centres of hunting and fishing territory. St. Roch de Mékinac, for instance, (on Highway No.



*An Ideal
Fishing Spot.*



19), and St. Tite, also on No. 19, with Hervey Junction a few miles further east, are all situated in ideal fishing and hunting territory. Good hunting and fishing are to be enjoyed but a short distance from Shawinigan Falls, while Grand'Mère is the starting point for a rich hunting and fishing district a few miles away, with lakes well-stocked with fish, and forests abounding in all kinds of game.

St. Alexis des Monts, end of Highway No. 44, a charming little village encircled by hills, is a starting point for numerous profitable and enjoyable hunting and fishing trips into the woods surrounding the village.

Off For a Pleasant Outing.



A Successful Day's Hunting.

La Tuque is the centre of a splendid hunting and fishing territory, and it is no uncommon sight for a motorist travelling along Highway No. 19, between St. Tite and La Tuque, to see a moose or deer right on the highway.

Partridge, snipe, woodcock and duck are feathered game to be found in abundance throughout the district.

In addition to the numerous hunting and fishing centres in the St. Maurice Valley region, there are a number of others but a short distance from Trois-Rivières. Pointe du Lac, Yamachiche, Louiseville and Champlain, all reached by Highway No. 2, and but a few miles from Trois Rivières, offer plenty of opportunity for both hunting and fishing.





"Calling" The
Majestic Moose.

Remarkable "Snaps" Obtained

For those who like to do their "shooting" with nothing more deadly than a camera, there are illimitable opportunities. Remarkable pictures of moose and deer in their natural habitat have been secured by amateur photographers, who exhibit their "trophies" on returning home with even more pride than though they had secured a moose or deer with a record spread of antlers.

There are hundreds of interesting places in the St. Maurice Valley region of particular attraction to hunters and fishermen. All information concerning hunting, fishing, licenses, guides, equipment, etc., in the St. Maurice Valley district, will be gladly supplied on request, by the ST. MAURICE VALLEY REGIONAL TOURIST BUREAU, 936 St. Pierre Street, Trois-Rivières.



New Water-trails

The Saint Maurice Valley provides lovely new trails for canoeists. To summer rovers, who are ever seeking new water-trails and portages, a canoe trip from La Tuque to Grandes Piles or Grand'Mère, seventy-five miles of easy paddling, will certainly result in a repeated one.

This was the trail followed by traders and trappers, before the roads were built. As you paddle down the swift running waters of the Saint Maurice River you meet the incoming waters of the Rat and Wessonneau rivers, the villages of Olscamp and Grande Anse, and the settlement of Mattawin. The Mattawin, a tributary river, reaches back inland to within a few miles of the Ottawa River.

Further down, the traveller pauses at Mekinac, a little village recorded in the annals of history, a divisional point from where the canoeist can enter beautiful Lake Mekinac—a lovely ten-mile expanse—and then portage over land into the Batiscan River watershed.

*A Successful
Day's Fishing.*





*One of the many
beautiful lakes in the
St. Maurice Valley.*

For the Canoeist

Those who like to spend their vacation outdoors, to ply a paddle vigorously for hours, or lazily dip it in the water as they drift along with the current, will find canoeing on the many lakes and streams in the St. Maurice region, on the big river itself, a source of joy.

There are numerous tributaries of the St. Maurice which, if followed, lead one far into the virgin forest.

Canoeing, an almost unique attraction of the Laurentian country, is a real delight in the St. Maurice region, with the various lakes and streams, big and small, all providing tempting waterways for the visitor. Lac Shawinigan, Lac au Caribou, Lac au Sorcier, Lac des Aigles, Lac Normand, all these, and scores of others, are to be found in the St. Maurice area. The Big Bostonnais, Trenche, Croche and Windigo Rivers, on the east side of the St. Maurice, the Matawin, Vermillion and Manouan Rivers, on the west side, all afford ideal means of access to an ideal fish and game paradise.

Canoeists who might like to combine paddling with hunting and fishing may obtain excellent accommodation at a number of well-organized fish and game clubs in the St. Maurice region.

*"White water" in the
St. Maurice District.*





The St. Maurice Valley in Winter.



Winter Sports

The St. Maurice Valley is one of the chief winter sports centres in the Province of Québec. Ideally situated for skiing, skating, tobogganing, snowshoeing, etc., all forms of sports are indulged in during winter months.

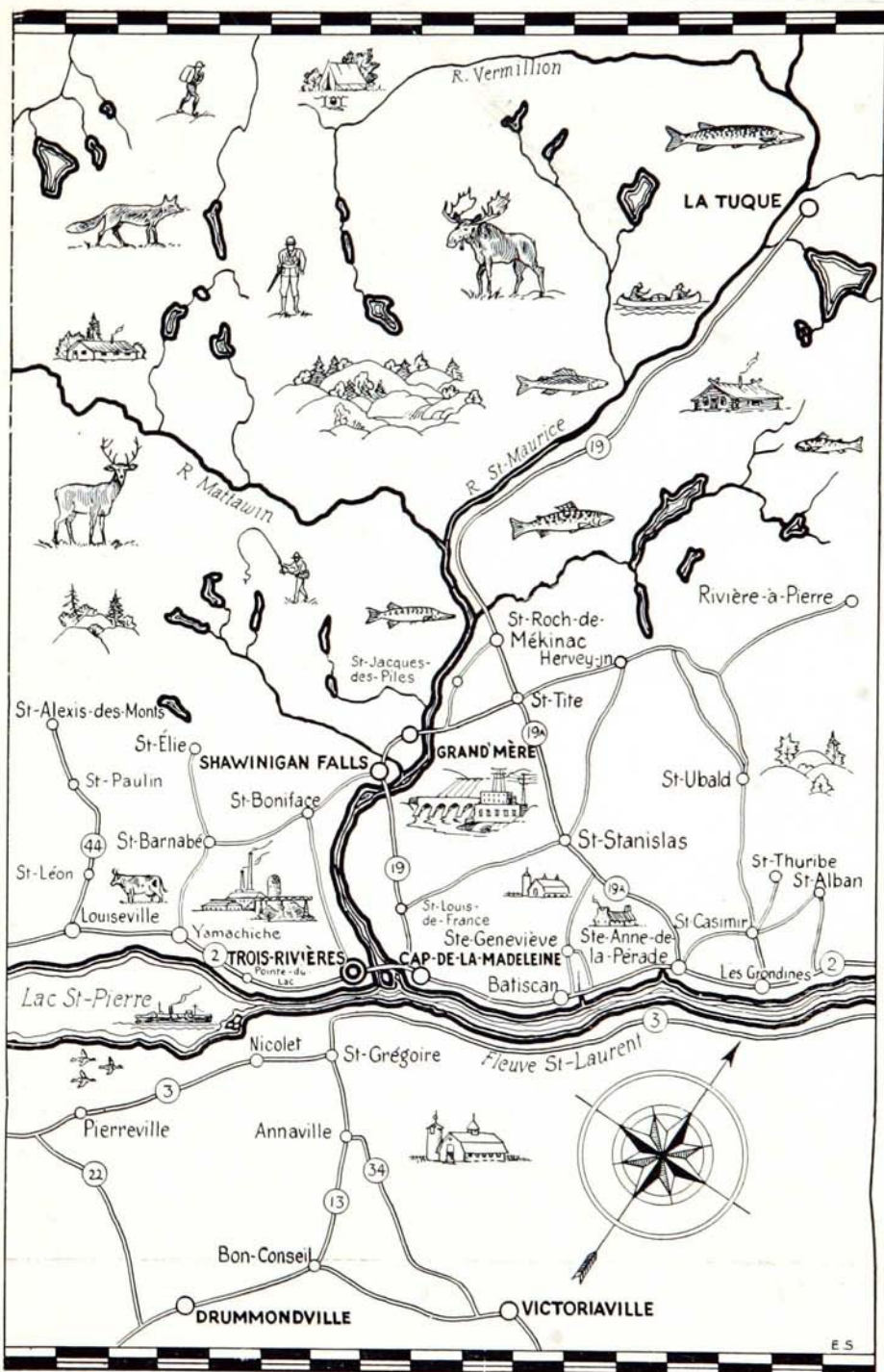
Trois-Rivières, whose ski jump and trails were the scene of Dominion Ski Championships two years ago, Grand'Mère, with its numerous hills and slopes, glistening white fields for expert and novice to practice the Slalom, Christiana swing, Telemark and other intricate skiing turns, are centres for hundreds of skiers during the winter, and Shawinigan Falls as well as La Tuque, with its virgin country surrounding the town, and other centres, all have their winter sports activities.

Ski-joring and tobogganing enjoy great favor throughout the district, while all important towns have their skating rinks, scenes of hotly-contested hockey matches. There are also three fine modern Curling Clubs at Trois-Rivières, while Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère also boast of curling facilities.

The St. Maurice Valley is the mecca of thousands of people who wish to enjoy winter sports.

Any additional information required about the St. Maurice Valley and its tourist attractions, road maps, etc., will be gladly supplied free on request by the ST. MAURICE VALLEY REGIONAL TOURIST BUREAU, 936 St. Pierre Street, Trois-Rivières; or the PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU, Parliament Buildings, Québec or Montréal office, 1013 Dominion Square.





THE St. MAURICE VALLEY



PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU
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