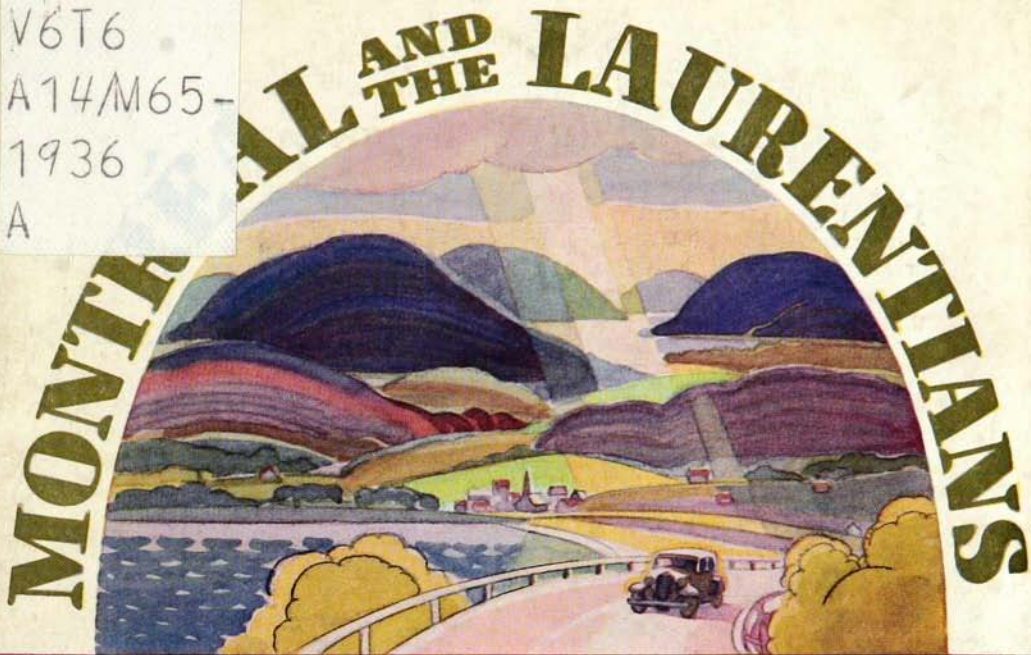


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Canadian Customs Regulations

FOR a period of six months any motorist resident in the United States may enter Canada with his car without being obliged to make a deposit or file a bond with the Canadian Customs, providing he intends using his car for touring purposes only, and to return within that period. All that is required of the motorist is that he fill in a form giving particulars respecting his car. This form is made out in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the Customs officer. The other two, given to the motorist, are to be surrendered to the Customs officer at the port through which the motorist leaves Canada, which needs not necessarily be the one through which he entered.

The motorist is required to carry with him the auto registration card identifying his car, as this must be produced on demand of the Canadian Customs officers.

Customs regulations regarding short-stay visitors have also been changed, by which the short-stay period is extended to forty-eight hours. For many years the regulations have authorized the admission, without the formality of the issuance of a permit, of temporary visitors whose duration of stay did not exceed twenty-four hours and whose travel in Canada did not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the frontier port of arrival. This period has now been changed to forty-eight hours to include week-ends and public holidays.

Visitors to Canada are allowed to bring in, free of duty, 50 cigars and 200 cigarettes, as long as these cigars and cigarettes are in opened packages, and form part of their personal effects. Any additional quantity is subject to the ordinary provisions of the Tariff.

While in the Province, you are cordially invited to make fullest use of the helpful service available to visitors on personal call at the following authorized tourist information bureaus:

PROVINCIAL TOURIST BUREAU

Parliament Buildings 1013 Dominion Square
QUEBEC MONTREAL

OR

MONTREAL TOURIST AND CONVENTION BUREAU

New Birks Building, Phillips Square
MONTREAL

LAURENTIAN RESORTS ASSOCIATION

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS



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Assistant Deputy Minister

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Deputy Minister

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DOMINION SQUARE — MONTREAL



Panorama of Montréal

MONTREAL

Gateway to the Province of Québec

COSMOPOLITAN Montréal, arising from a humble beginning in 1642 to the enviable position it occupies today, largest city in the land, Canada's leading seaport, the financial, industrial and commercial centre of the country, the world's greatest grain port, and second French city in the world—ceding only to Paris in this respect—is a typical example of Canada's growth in the past century or so, and of the giant strides made by the Dominion in general, and the Province of Québec in particular, in North America's history.

Sometimes called the "City of Churches", due to the 250 temples of worship that are housed within its confines, and in some respects more like a medieval French city than a bustling Metropolis, Montréal, "Gateway To The Province of Québec", is a charming and deftly-blended mixture of old and new, of ancient and modern, that is both pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the taste. Towering skyscrapers rubbing shoulders with centuries-old buildings, huge commercial establishments, contents of which drive the shopping-minded



visitor into ecstasies of delight, huge parks and squares, peaceful churches and convents, its most ancient section sharply outlined against the structures that are symbolic of the Twentieth Century of Progress, Montréal contains such a variety of bewitching attractions that the visitor is in the position of not merely looking over the outstanding features, but of not knowing what to see, and a mere catalogue of the city's historic and scenic attractions, no matter how complete, barely scrapes the surface of the vast treasure-house of Canada's Metropolis.

EASY OF ACCESS

Hub of the Province's 16,000 mile good roads system, with motor highways



The Campus - McGill University



Place d'Armes - Montréal



BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING — MONTRÉAL



Montréal Harbour - Victoria Pier

radiating in all directions from the Metropolis, Montréal is connected with all parts of the Province, and also with the neighboring Province of Ontario, and the States of New York and Massachusetts Vermont and the whole of New England, during the twelve months of the year, good motor highway connections being maintained during winter months. Strategically located, the Metropolis is but a few hours' easy journey by car from New York, Boston and the other larger American centres, while it is also easily reached by rail, bus, steamer and airplane.

The Canadian Metropolis is headquarters for the two main railway systems of Canada, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, while it is the Canadian terminus for several United States lines. In addition it is the Dominion headquarters for the Canadian Pacific, White Star-Cunard and Anchor Donaldson Lines, besides being the starting point for the Clarke Steamship Company and Canada Steamship Lines river cruises.

Constant bus communication is maintained between Montréal and various United States points, the Provincial Transport Service operating an international service, while the same company and a number of other bus companies operate bus services along the various roads of the Province.



There are regular air schedules between the Metropolis and United States centres, with the St. Hubert airport (where the British dirigible R-100 moored after crossing the Atlantic), as the landing field.

AN AMAZING CITY

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



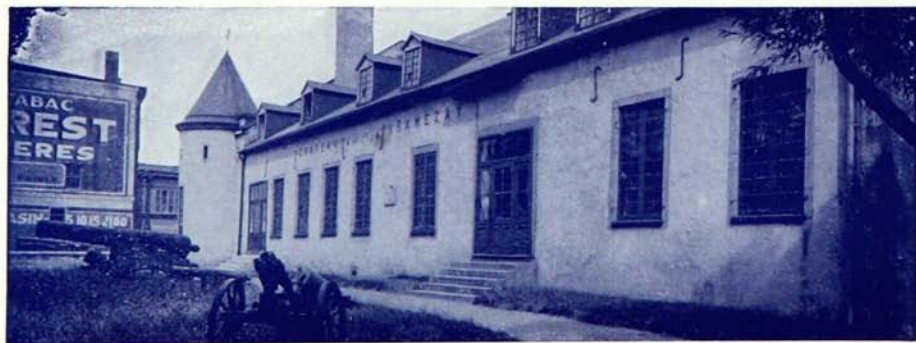
Lafontaine Park - Montréal



Mountain Forts - Montréal - 1684



NOTRE DAME CHURCH and PLACE D'ARMES — MONTRÉAL



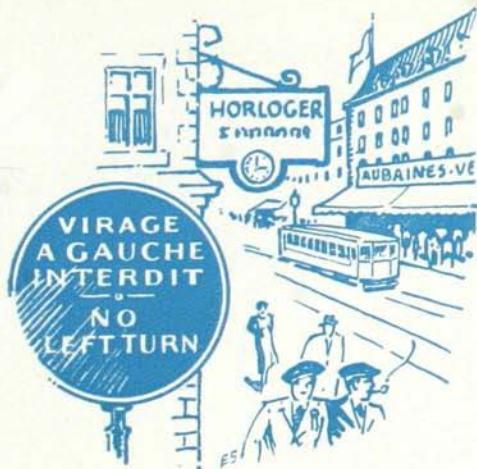
Château de Ramezay - Montréal - 1705

The French quarter—or more exactly three-quarters—of Montréal will intrigue you. Walk along a typical street and note the singular aspect of everything. Spiral staircases run up the housefronts, green *jalousies* keep out the sun, and the children playing about are prattling in French.

OLD MONTRÉAL

There is still a good section of 'Old Montréal' in evidence, despite the modern trend, of which Place d'Armes, whose history dates back to 1644, is a striking example. Despite the fact that today it is a square, hemmed in by huge commercial buildings and other lofty structures, little effort is required to visualize that historic day when Maisonneuve (one of Canada's legendary figures) and thirty of his gallant companions defeated 200 scalp-seeking Iroquois Indians.

The Château de Ramezay, former home of French Governors and for a time abode of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and statesman, the scene of many historic events in the history of the land, built in 1705 and still remarkably well preserved, is another spot that is rich in memories of the past, as also are St. Paul Street, oldest thoroughfare in the Metropolis, the remains of the Fort des Messieurs, a block-house built for protection of the young colony against onslaughts of the Indians



centuries ago, and Ste. Hélène Island, last bulwark of French political domination over Canada, and named by Champlain in honor of his wife's patron saint.

LINKS WITH THE UNITED STATES

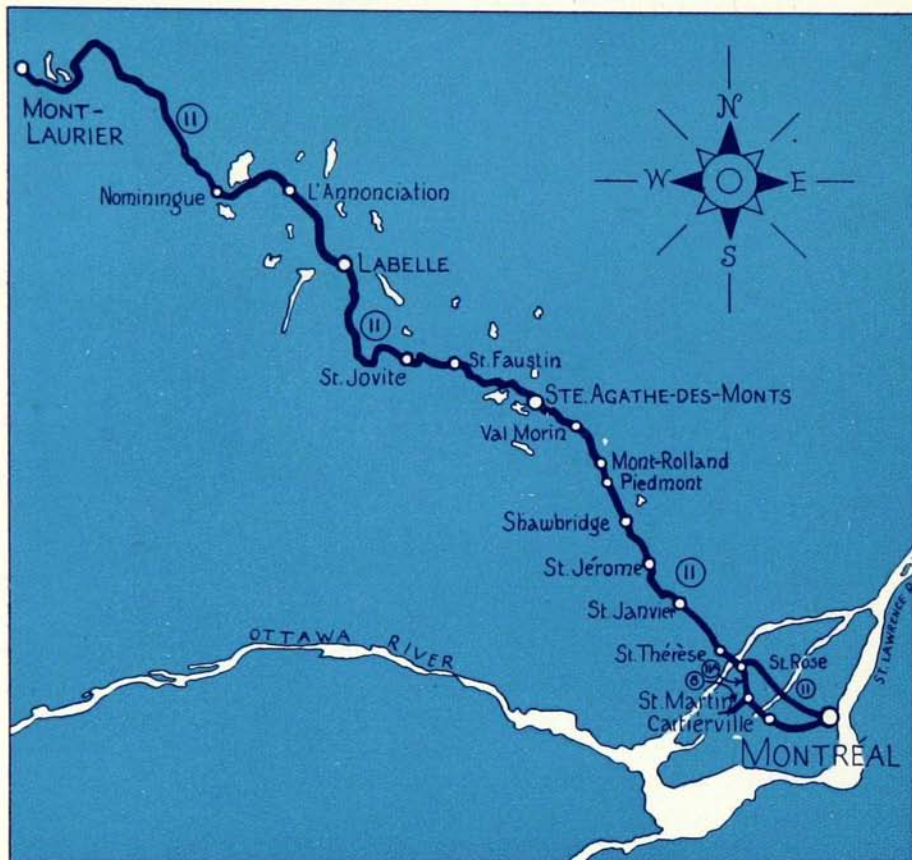
Montréal is not only indelibly bound with Old France. It contains historic treasures of the United States, among them the first history of the city of New York, written by Rev. Father Jogues, valorous missionary who has since been created a saint by the Catholic Church. This history is housed in the archives of the Jesuit Fathers, on Bleury Street. The Canadian Metropolis can also claim



Sherbrooke Street - Montréal



Place Jacques-Cartier - Montréal

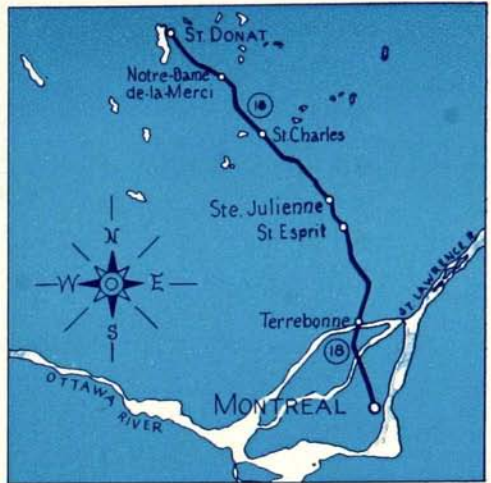


Round Lake - Weir

close relationship with Chicago, seeing that the first hamlet on the site presently occupied by the Illinois city was erected by Rev. Father Marquette, intrepid missionary whose autograph memoirs are also housed in the Jesuit archives.

What is now Montréal, but which was only an outpost of civilization three centuries ago, was the birthplace of a number of men who have played a prominent part in shaping the destiny of the United States. Iberville, who discovered Louisiana and founded a number of cities in the Southern States, first saw the light of day in a habitation in Montréal. So did Bienville, founder of New Orleans, Mobile and Biloxi; Lamothe-Cadillac, founder of Detroit; du Luth, discoverer of the Dakota territory, and a number of others.

Not only is the city of Montréal responsible for the discovery or founding of numerous States and cities across the border, its immediate environs can also claim their share of glory, since the little village of L'Assomption was where Juneau, founder and first Mayor of Milwaukee, was born, while Guérin, who founded St. Paul, Minnesota, first saw the light of day at Napierville. Contrecoeur, gallant French soldier who erected a fort on the site now occupied by Pittsburgh, lived at Contrecoeur, being one of the French seigneurs of the



Seventeenth Century, while each parish in the entire Montréal district has its own particular historical association.

A BUSY METROPOLIS

Montréal, however, does not live in the past alone. It is a busy Metropolis, with its miles of wharves and railway tracks, its airport and its modern hotels and restaurants, its countless stores and establishments, where goods from every land under the sun may be purchased, its wide streets (some of them as long as in the largest cities across the border), its gay night life and its innumerable other attractions. A point to remember is that owing to British Empire preferential duties it is possible to buy numerous



Monument Dollard, Lafontaine Park - Montréal



Boulevard "Curé Labelle" - Ste. Rose



ST. JAMES STREET — MONTRÉAL



Shawbridge

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

In addition to being the country's biggest city, and the only one with a million population, Montréal is also the winter sports centre of the country, and the starting point for many gay expeditions into the Laurentians during the months the country is blanketed with snow.

Picturesque Mount Royal, overlooking the city, and from whose 'Lookout' a magnificent panorama of Canada's Metro-polis may be obtained, with its illuminated cross, visible for many miles at night, is one of Montréal's outstanding features, and is a most popular spot both summer and winter, with eager riders using the bridle-paths in summer, and thousands of skiers and sliding enthusiasts taking the fullest possible advantage of the opportunities the Mountain offers in winter.

Horse-drawn vehicles alone are allowed on the upper reaches of Mount Royal, and a drive up the Mountain in one of the ancient 'Victorias', relics of pre-taxi days, is an unforgettable experience, with the



Jehu chattering away as his horse slowly climbs the road leading to the 'Lookout.'

SPORTING FACILITIES GALORE

Montréal possesses attractions other than scenic beauties, however, for there are a number of championship golf courses but a few minutes from the heart of the city, there are two big amusement parks, there are baseball in summer and the finest ice hockey in the world in winter (Montréal is one of the two cities with two big-league ice teams), there is racing, as keen at Blue Bonnets as at Ascot, Belmont Park, or Longchamps. There are a larger number of world-famous hotels, gay clubs and cabarets and hundreds of



Morin Heights



Lake L'Achigan - Shawbridge



BEAUTIFUL SUMMER CHALET—STE. MARGUERITE



Kiddies' Delight - Swimming in the lake

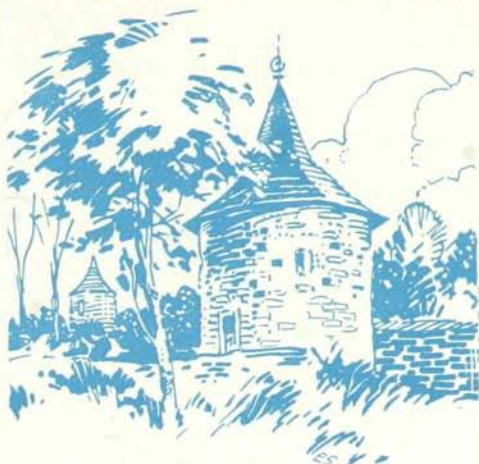
restaurants and boarding-houses, all ready to take care of the hungry traveller, and fill the needs of the 'inner man.'

A CITY OF CHURCHES

As is natural, Montréal contains some exceedingly fine specimens of the church-builder's art, with Notre Dame Church, on historic Place d'Armes, and mother church of the Island of Montréal, as the outstanding example. Designed by John O'Donnell, famous New York architect of a century ago, the church was built in 1824, to replace an earlier one dating back to 1672. The twin towers are the same height as those of Notre Dame in Paris and contain ten bells, one of which, *Le Gros Bourdon*, is the largest in America. The enormous nave and galleries can hold ten thousand worshippers.

Worthy of note, too, are St. James Cathedral, a replica of St. Peter's in Rome though only a quarter its size, and Christ Church Cathedral on St. Catherine Street. Montréal has also its shrine of healing, St. Joseph's Oratory, commonly called Brother André's, to which the faithful flock in multitudes, hoping for deliverance from their infirmities, or alleviation of their sufferings.

The desire for learning is amply fulfilled in Montréal, where two of Canada's finest universities are located: McGill



University, beautifully situated on the slope of Mount Royal, and l'*Université de Montréal*, which ministers primarily to the educational needs of the French youth of the city. Under the ægis of the Church there are, of course, numerous seminaries and convents.

Business, religion, education, sport — but to see the homes of Montréalers you must avail yourself of your car or one of the numerous 'bus services and visit the beautiful, well-kept suburbs, such as Westmount and Outremont. By such means, too, you may visit some points of interest in proximity of the city — the Trappist Monastery at Oka, where the silent brotherhood perform their daily tasks; or Lachine, where you may shoot



Route No. 11 near Val-Morin, in the Laurentians



Golf at Shawbridge



TROUT FISHING — OPENICON FALLS



Darwin River - Rawdon

the rapids, the Indian reservation at Caughnawaga; the old fort at Chambly; the house once occupied by Thomas Moore at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and a wealth of other scenes of picturesque and historical interest.

THE ISLAND TOURS

Attractive tours on the Island of Montréal are furnished by Highways Nos. 37, 38 and 2, which have a total length of some 150 miles. Throughout there is a pleasing diversity, industrial sections alternating with agricultural communities, and evidence of the very old rubbing cheek-by-jowl with the very new.

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

THE LAURENTIANS

Undulating terrain, studded with silver lakes and threaded with winding streams



that entrancingly mirror the green-topped forests, and holding diversified attractions for the visitor, with picturesque villages and smiling farms linked up by white ribbons of good motor highways throughout, this is the Laurentian district, mountain playground lying right at the very doors of Montréal, and one of the most picturesque sections of the entire Province.

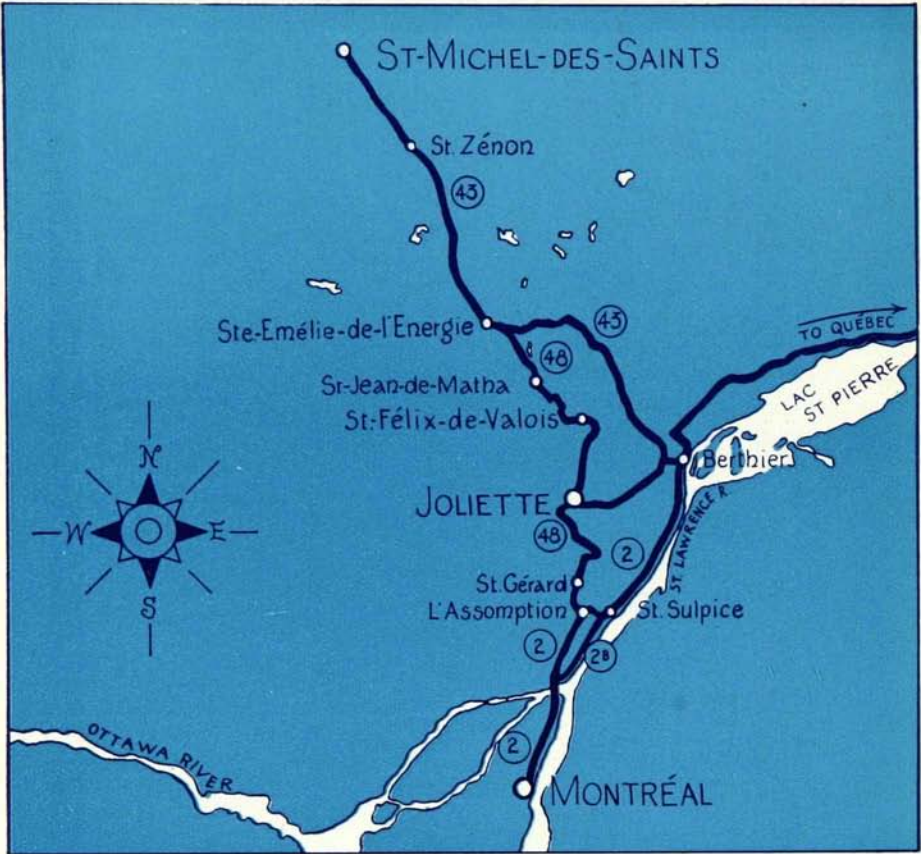
Ste. Agathe des Monts, outstanding summer and winter resort, St. Jovite, Val Morin, Shawbridge, Piedmont, Mont Rolland, Ste. Adèle, all these places and hundreds more, are in the Laurentians, attractive resorts that captivate the visitor and make him reluctant to quit the district.



Ste. Agathe des Monts



Laurentian summer rest house



Fire Protection Plane - Gatineau Valley.

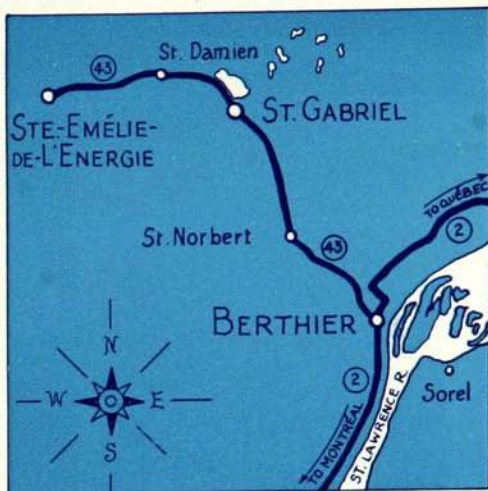
They are old, these mountains, older than the Rockies, older even than the Himalayas. Thier formation is pre-Cambrian (so geologists tell us). Lying north of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valleys, they cover more than nine-tenths of the Province of Québec.

Though among the oldest members of the mountain family, the Laurentians make no pretensions to phenomenal altitude. Height varies little more than from 1,000 to 1,500 feet but their charm lies in the thrill to be obtained from feeling springy turf under one's feet, from roaming the woods, tramping with a gun in the crook of an arm, plunging into a mountain pool, whipping a promising stream in search of trout, camping and enjoying life in general, sniffing the tantalizing aroma of balsam and spruce, and otherwise getting far from the bustle and turmoil of everyday life in big cities.

The priest and the lumberjack paved the way into the Laurentians; the habitant followed. We find him there today, happy and contented, with the priest not only ministering to his spiritual needs but acting as guide, philosopher, and friend in the round of everyday toil. All is in bygone days.

A DIVERSITY OF ATTRACTIONS

There is no end to the field of activity open to the visitor. Hundreds of bridle-



paths wend their way in and around pretty villages, with leafy foliage sheltering riders from the midday sun. Bathing, boating and all other aquatic sports are available practically everywhere. There are a number of golf courses in the Laurentians, while tennis courts are plentiful. Ideal highways make motoring enjoyable.

For the sportsman—using the word in its more restricted sense—there is good hunting and fishing in season. Except, in too-frequented lakes near the railway, grey, red and speckled trout abound—Ouaëau, Archambault, and adjoining lakes being particularly choice



Sixteen Island Lake



Fishing near Lake la Corne



A PROMISING NOVICE



Near St. Sauveur

spots; for bass, Lac des Sables, l'Achigan, and others farther north are recommended.

For the hunter there are partridge in the north and deer scattered over the whole district, but frequenting particularly the forests at some distance from the railway. Moose are found in the remoter regions, particularly in the splendid hunting territory to the north of Nominique and Mont Laurier, though an occasional one has been shot as far south as Lake Tremblant.

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

INTERESTING OUTINGS

Countless are the interesting journeys to be made in the Laurentian district, through Terrebonne, Argenteuil and Labelle counties, with fish and game in abundance, with efficient rail service supplementing the network of motor highways, since the Canadian Pacific railway has a line running from Montréal



to Mont Laurier, and the Canadian National a track of which Huberdeau, in the heart of the Laurentians, is the end of steel. Using Montréal as a starting point the visitor may proceed to Ste. Agathe des Monts, St. Jovite, Labelle, St. Michel des Saints, St. Donat and Terrebonne, using any of these resorts as journey's end for the day, or if he prefers something out of the ordinary, he can undertake the jaunt from Montréal to Berthier, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and return inland.

Terrebonne and Argenteuil counties, through which some of the most picturesque trails run, are partly mountainous, as is but natural, and are rich in game of all sorts, there being deer, moose, bear, fox and small game in Terrebonne, while



Golf at Ste. Agathe



Typical road near St. Jovite



ROADWAY NEAR OKA



Sixteen Island Lake

plenty of hunting is to be had in Argen-teuil. Both counties are dotted with innumerable lakes and pools of water which will tempt the angler, who is sure of being rewarded with good 'catches'.

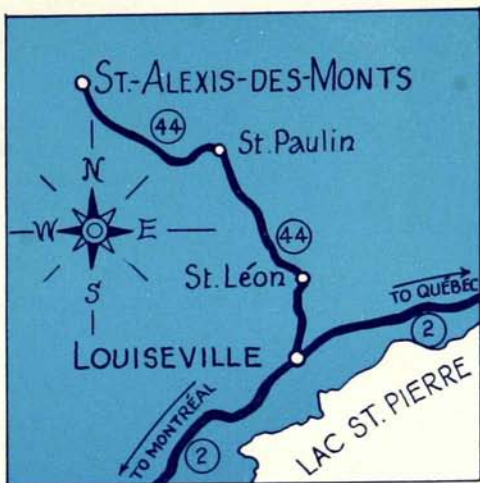
CHARMING RESORTS

Ste. Agathe des Monts, outstanding resort in the Laurentians, 63 miles from Montréal, is built partly on the slope of a mountain, and partly surrounding Lac des Sables, a pool eight miles in circumference, with innumerable sandy bays and inlets. It is accessible by both road and railway, and is on Highway Nos. 11 and 31.

Shawbridge, Piedmont and Val Morin, all charming little resorts with a characteristic appeal of their own, are traversed during the course of interesting trips through the Laurentians, as also are Mont Rolland, St. Jovite and a number of other picturesque spots.

ATTRACTIVE JOURNEYS

From Montréal the visitor can proceed to Lachute by Highway No. 8, and there strike out for St. Jovite, by Highway No. 31 or, if he wishes, can continue along Highway No. 8 to Montebello, home of the Seignior Club, and travel Highway No. 57, to ultimately reach the



resort. Should he desire, the traveller may continue along Highway No. 11 to Labelle, a charming Northland village, and retrace his steps to St. Jovite. In both cases he will traverse some pretty territory, with charming villages and attractive scenery.

Another interesting outing is Highway No. 30 from Lachute to St. Donat, passing through Lakefield, Morin Heights, St. Adolphe and Ste. Agathe des Monts, and return by Highway No. 18 from St. Donat through St. Théodore, Mascouche, Terrebonne and St. François de Sales to Montréal.



In the Hills



A Winding Mountain Road



A journey that cuts through the heart of the winter sports section—the Laurentians are now the winter sports centre par excellence in North America—can be undertaken by means of Highway No. 11 from Montréal, which leads to St. Faustin (crossing Shawbridge and Piedmont), where the road can be followed as far as Hull, across the river from Ottawa, or connections can be made with Highway 30 or 31 back to Montréal.

Still another interesting trip is from Lachute via Highway No. 41 to Joliette

and Berthier, skirting St. Jérôme and traversing St. Lin and a number of other interesting villages, and then coming back to Montréal via Highway No. 2, or branching off on to one of the many highways leading back to the Metropolis, before reaching Joliette.

ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE

Should the traveller decide to skirt the mighty St. Lawrence River for some distance, he may leave Montréal by Highway No. 2, and follow the north bank of the river as far as Berthier.

En route he will traverse the villages of St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and St. Joseph, and will stop at Berthier, which has one of the oldest and most interesting churches in the Province. But a short distance from Berthier may also be seen the ruins of Canada's first Protestant chapel, erected in 1786.

After tarrying a while at this village, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, the traveller may branch off on to Highway No. 43, leading to St. Michel des Saints, and then retrace his path from St. Michel to St. Emilie de l'Energie, connecting there with Highway No. 48 back to the Metropolis or, if he prefers, he can branch off at Joliette and cut across the Laurentians, to St. Jérôme via Highway No. 41,



Falls along creek entering Lake Croche-Nomingue



Lake Guindon - Shawbridge

ultimately making his way back to Montréal by one of several routes.

No matter which route the visitor may choose to tour the Laurentian district, he will find scenes of indescribable charm and joy, and will finally leave the district with distinct regret, and a firm vow to revisit it again in the near future.

HULL · GATINEAU PONTIAC · LIÈVRE

Teeming in wild life of all sorts, and highly industrialized into the bargain, exceedingly fertile, and with rugged and interesting scenery, the Hull-Pontiac-Gatineau-Lièvre section of the Province of Québec is rapidly becoming one of the favored regions, and is experiencing a greater volume of tourist traffic year by year, as the excellence of its hunting and fishing is being broadcast.

Highway No. 8 is the gateway from Montréal to this immensely rich region, thousands of square miles in area, with bear, deer, wolves, moose, partridge and numerous species of fish in abundance, and the 455.38 mile circular journey, from Montréal to Hull, Mont Laurier and back to Montréal, through the heart of the Hull-Pontiac-Gatineau-Lièvre region,



is one of the most enjoyable and pleasing that can be undertaken. It is also served by rail, Maniwaki and Mont Laurier being termini for the C.P.R.

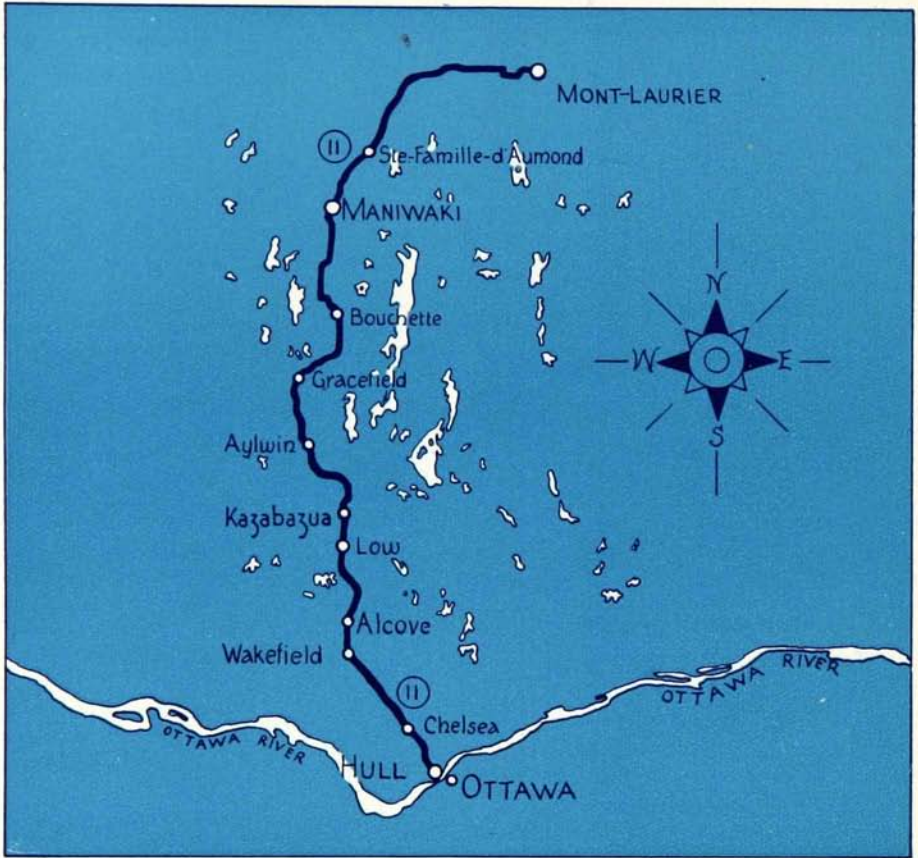
From Montréal the visitor follows Highway No. 8 all the way until he reaches Hull, passing a number of charming villages en route, and is then offered a choice of two routes to reach this fertile land. One of them is the road skirting the Lièvre River (Highway No. 35 from Masson), and the other, which borders the Gatineau River from Hull to Maniwaki, is Highway No. 11. Both routes offer some attractive scenery, and afford numerous opportunities of indulging in both hunting and fishing.



Lake Nomingue



Returning to camp



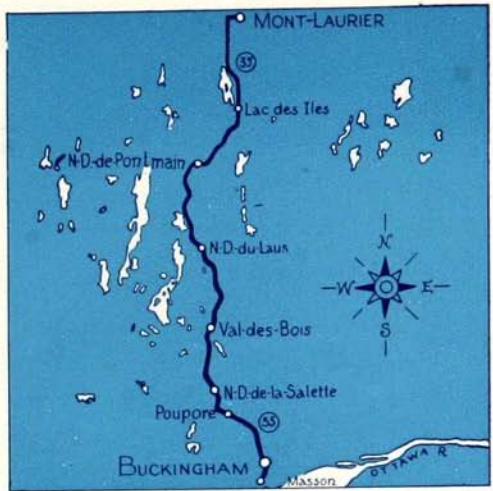
North River at Mont-Rolland

THE LIÈVRE VALLEY

In the event of Highway No. 35 being chosen as the starting point of the Gatineau-Lièvre tour proper, Masson, the junction for Highway No. 35, is the first village traversed, and then come Buckingham, a rather important newsprint manufacturing centre. Glen Almond, Poupore, Notre Dame de la Salette, in the heart of the deer-hunting country, and Val des Bois, where moose, fox, deer and bear are to be found. All these are charming little retreats in the heart of the forest.

Notre Dame du Laus, where there is lots of hunting and fishing, and also where there is a branch road connecting the Gatineau Valley with that of the Lièvre, is next encountered, with Notre Dame de Pontmain, set between two lakes that are well-stocked with fish, following, and then come Wabassée, Lac des Iles and Mont Laurier, where Highway No. 11 connects with No. 35.

Mont Laurier, sitting on the banks of the Lièvre River, is the most important town in that section, and is a railway terminus. It is near a number of lakes that are well-stocked with trout and other fish, while the nearby forests abound with moose, deer, fox, etc. Mont Laurier is near the Orignal Rapids, so called because



a moose (original in French), is once reputed to have leaped clear across the rapids, twenty-five feet wide.

Throughout the whole of this route there are countless lakes and pools of water, rich in red trout, speckled trout, whitefish, doré and grey trout, while the woods contain plenty of moose, deer and partridge, with promising bear-land a little to the west.

On the trip from Mont Laurier to Maniwaki, where Highway No. 11 skirts the Gatineau River, the motorist traverses the pretty village of St. Jean sur le Lac, and then St. Famille d'Aumond, before reaching Maniwaki.



The Seignior Club - Montebello



Lake Commandant - Pointe-au-Chêne



A UNIQUE LAURENTIAN PASTIME



Beven Lake

The latter place, a terminus of the C.P.R. also has a branch road leading off to the deer-hunting districts of Bois Franc, Montcerf and Lytton. Maniwaki, situated at the confluence of the Gatineau and Desert Rivers, is practically surrounded by lakes, large and small, and is excellent hunting and fishing territory.

DOWN THE GATINEAU

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

Passing Bouchette, a prosperous agricultural parish, Gracefield, centre of another fishing district, is reached. Trout, doré, bass and pike are taken from the surrounding lakes and rivers, while the woods shelter moose and deer.

Then comes the picturesque village of Kazabazua, an Algonquin word meaning 'subterranean stream', which is built on the side of a mountain, and is noted for famous trout streams in its vicinity, with Lac Ste. Marie, known throughout the country for the excellence of its fishing, situated close at hand.

Low, founded by Irish immigrants in 1858, and but a mile away from huge hydro-electric developments at Pagan



Falls, comes next, followed by Farrelton, another Irish village, and Wakefield, which is but 20 miles from Hull. Wakefield was formerly called "La Pêche", which may be freely translated as "a good fishing spot", and is still very popular with angling tourists.

The visitor that proceeds to Chelsea, eight miles from Hull, where light and power for Ottawa and Hull are generated from the Gatineau River, which forms two falls at this point, and provides sufficient water for 290,000 horse-power.

HULL, "KEY TO ELECTRICITY"

Hull, third industrial and commercial city in the Province, is nearly journey's



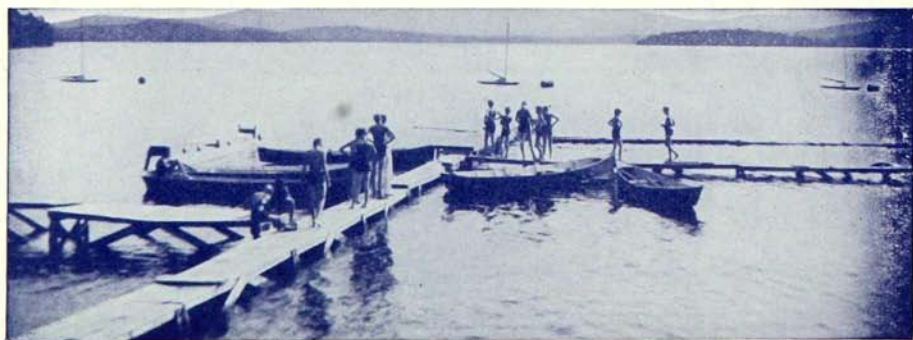
In the Gatineau Valley



Lost in the Bush



KIPPAWA LAKE — NATURAL CANAL



In the Laurentians

end for this enjoyable circular trip, since only the homeward stretch to Montréal remains.

Called the "Key of Electricity and Industry", owing to important hydro-electric developments in recent years in the vicinity of the city, it was founded in 1826, and for a time waged vigorous battle with Ottawa (then called Bytown), for the honour of being the country's Capital. Ottawa won out, but Hull has prospered, and now has a population of nearly 30,000.

Despite the fact that Hull dates back to but 1826, it is intimately linked up with Canada's early days, since missionaries, explorers and 'coureurs des bois' traversed a spot one half-mile above the Chaudière Falls, and a portage which was 'sanctified by the passage of glorious Canadian martyrs' is still preserved intact.

Hull has a number of comfortable hotels, and is a most popular spot with visitors, both summer and winter.

HOMeward BOUND

From Hull to Montréal the highway runs through picturesque undulating country with ever-changing panoramas, a good part of the way lying along the southern slopes of the Laurentians.



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

With Angers passed, Masson is reached. Here mention must be made of another sporting district, the Lièvre. With the exception of the Gatineau, the Lièvre is the most important river draining the western Laurentians. Here there is excellent bear and deer hunting in season; and within a five mile radius there are 35 lakes where fine sport may be enjoyed



A Sportman's Dream



Kippawa River Falls



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

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

Four and half miles farther on lies Montebello, site of the already famous 80,000-acre, year 'round log lodge resort, the Seignior Club. Charmingly situated in the midst of rare natural beauty, the Seignior Club is in the very heart of splendid hunting and fishing territory. It has a 6,500 yard eighteen hole golf course, set in the heart of the Laurentians, tennis courts, and other sporting facilities.

Pointe-au-Chêne is next passed, then Calumet—where the Indians were wont to gather to smoke the pipe of peace (calumet), Grenville and St. Philippe before you reach Lachute, the most important

industrial centre between Hull and Montréal. This marks the end of the Laurentian Highlands.

END OF THE HIGHLANDS

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

All sections of the Laurentians, Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac, and the Lièvre are linked up in the Province of Québec's 16,000 miles of good motor roads, while there is frequent train service by the country's two main rail systems, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific both operating regular schedules.

In addition to road and rail, the Laurentians may be visited by airplane, since both the Canadian Airways, Limited, and Canadian Colonial Airways, Limited, both of which have their headquarters in Montréal, operate fleets of comfortable cabin and open-cockpit machines to all sections, not only of the Laurentians, but all over the Province.

SUMMARY OF SPEED REGULATIONS

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



Gatineau River



Rouge River near Huberdeau

FIREARMS

Shotguns and Rifles:—

Non-residents should bear in mind that shotguns and sporting rifles (military rifles are not admitted) are admissible without deposit or Customs Importation Permit. However, a permit to carry a weapon, obtainable from the Chief of the Provincial Police, in Québec or Montréal, is required to carry these firearms in the Province of Québec. To avoid undue difficulty, sportsmen are advised to obtain, in advance, from the Chief of the Provincial Police, form 76 B to be filled in, and the permit will be granted and forwarded if justifiable.

Pistols and Revolvers:—

It is necessary to have permission, under a weapon permit, in form 76, to carry a revolver or pistol on the person or vehicle in any Canadian province. To avoid inconvenience at the border, this permit should be obtained beforehand by application to the Chief of the Provincial Police, in Québec or Montréal. A deposit is requested to import such a weapon and is refunded when same is taken out of the country.

It is also compulsory to obtain a permit issued by the Department of National Revenue, at Ottawa, an application being made direct there, accompanied by the weapon permit obtained from the Chief of the Provincial Police or referring to the number thereof, and stating the port of entry. Self-loading (automatic) pistols are not admitted.

TOURISTS' OUTFITS AND SPORTING GEAR

Tourists may bring into Canada, FREE OF DUTY, fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis rackets, cameras, canoes, tents, camping outfits, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, outboard motors, etc., provided such articles are for their own personal use. Dogs and other animals brought in by tourists for hunting purposes or as pets are also admitted free.

While foodstuffs and other consumable supplies imported in Canada are ordinarily subject

to duty and taxes, the importation of reasonable quantities of such goods by bona-fide tourists are not subject to any duty or deposit. Fifty rounds of ammunition, gasoline and oil sufficient for 300 miles travel by automobile and one or two days' food supply for the party may be brought in without duty but such articles must be declared at the port of entry.

Wearing apparel and other personal effects brought in as baggage are admitted free. Certain household effects, such as baby carriages, lawn mowers, furniture, etc., for the personal use of tourists during their stay, are admitted on payment of a cash deposit, equal to the duty, such deposit to be refunded when the articles are exported. Tourists are allowed to bring in 50 cigars and 200 cigarettes free of duty, as long as these cigars and cigarettes are in opened packages and form part of their personal effects. Any additional quantity is subject to the ordinary provisions of the Tariffs.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES CITIZENS

Passports are not required of tourists entering Canada. On their departure, however, they must be prepared to prove to American immigration officers that they have the right to enter the United States. To this end, they should carry with them their birth certificates or a certificate from the secretary or clerk of their place of residence.

OPEN SEASON FOR HUNTING

Moose: From September 10 to November 30 in the counties situated north of the St. Lawrence river; in the counties south of the St. Lawrence river, from September 20 to November 30.

Deer: From September 20 to November 20 in the counties situated north of the St. Lawrence river; in the counties south of the St. Lawrence river, from September 1 to October 31.

In the counties of Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Châteauguay, Napierville, St. Jean, Rouville, Verchères, Chambly, St-Hyacinthe, Bagot, Riche-



A day's Hunting



En route to wild Mountains



lieu, Yamaska, Drummond, Richemond, Shefford, Brome, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, Compton, Arthabasca, Nicolet and Frontenac from October 1 to November 30.

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

It is forbidden to kill more than one Moose, one Caribou and two Deer during any one hunting season.

Caribou: The hunting of Caribou is forbidden for a period of five years, except in the counties of Bonaventure, Matane and Gaspé where open season is from September 20 to November 30.

Bear: From August 20 to June 30 of the following year.

Hare: From October 15 to February 1.

Game Birds: Woodcock, Wilson's Snipe, duck, geese, brant, coots, gallinules and rails from September 1 to December 15.

Grouse (partridge) spruce, ruffed and sharp-tailed: From September 1 to December 15.

Willow ptarmigan (White partridge): From November 1 to January 31 following.

Hunting Licenses for non-residents of the Province: \$26 if not a member of any fish and game club; \$10.50 if a bona fide member of a club which is a lessee of a hunting preserve in the Province. Additional license costing \$1.10 for caribou-hunting.

Transportation Permit (for residents):

- \$1.10 for a moose;
- \$1.10 for a caribou;
- \$1.10 for two deer.

OPEN SEASON FOR FISHING

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

Ouananiche (Land-locked salmon): From December 1 to September 30.

Speckled trout, red trout, brook trout and rainbow trout: From May 1 to September 30.

Grey or Lake trout and sea trout: From December 2 to October 14.

Black Bass: (Striped not included) From June 16 to March 31, except in River Ottawa when open season is from July 1 to October 15.

Maskinongé: From June 16 to April 14 (Min. 24 inches). In River Ottawa the open season is from July 1 to October 15.

Doré (Wall-eyed pike): From May 16 to April 14. (Min. 15 inches).

White Fish: From December 2 to November 9.

Sturgeon: From July 1 to May 31 (Min. 36 inches).

Smelt: From July 1 to March 31.

Pike or Northern Pike: No closed season.

Fishing licenses for non-residents

Salmon: \$21 if a member of a club which is a lessee of a salmon river in the Province of Québec; \$26 if not a member of such a club.

Trout and other varieties: \$10.50 if not a member of a club (entire season); \$5.25 (entire season) for a bona fide club member, his wife and his children under eighteen years; \$5.25 (for a seven day period) for a tourist, his wife and his children under eighteen years; \$1 a day, with a maximum of \$5 however long his sojourn, for a tourist, his wife and children under eighteen years, occupying a camp in the Laurentides National Park.

Photos used in this Booklet by Courtesy of the

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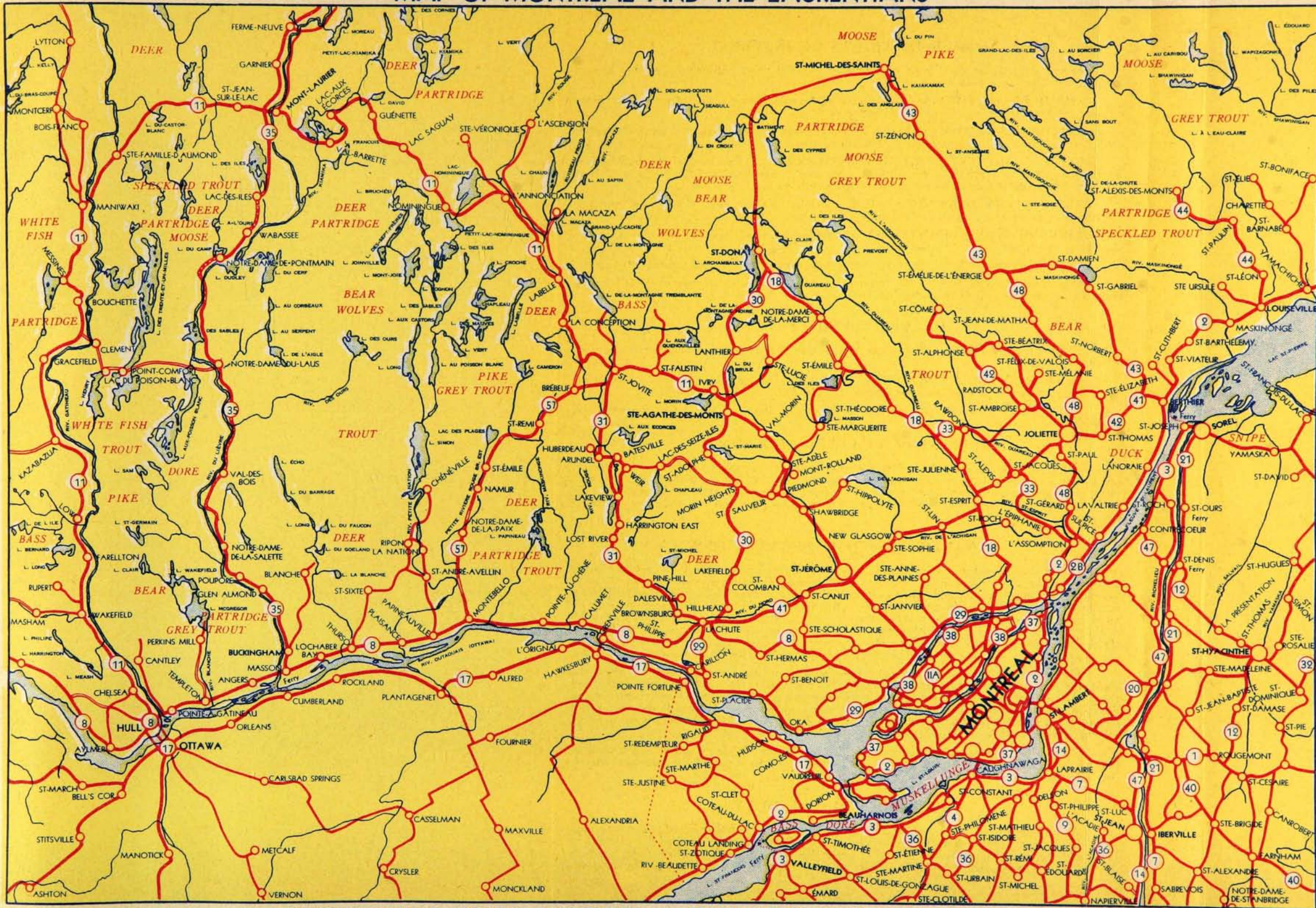


Surprised by the Camera



Gendron Bridge - Wakefield

MAP OF MONTREAL AND THE LAURENTIANS



OTHER DISTRICTS OF INTEREST

Among districts of the Province of Quebec not described individually in the present booklet, but worthy of a visit are:

THE HULL and PONTIAC district, one of America's most scenic regions, with plenty of opportunities for fishing, hunting and canoeing.

ABITIBI and TÉMISCAMINGUE of world wide renown owing to mineral wealth: gold, silver, copper and other minerals. All kinds of sports.

LAKE ST. JEAN, CHICOUTIMI and SAGUENAY. A Province, within the Province, where nature has lavished its scenic gifts. La Malbaie, Tadoussac, and the Saguenay River, celebrated throughout the world, are in the "Saguenay Kingdom."

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS — Rolling lands, rich agricultural country, summer resorts, and the most harmonious combination of French, English and Scotch population.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES, SHAWINIGAN FALLS and LA TUQUE. The land of hydro-electric development.

GASPÉ — Land of thrills, awe-inspiring beauty, summer resorts and magnificent scenery.

Other booklets published by the Provincial Tourist Bureau tell of these districts. Special requests for information will be gladly answered.

QUÉBEC SPEED LIMITS

Touring Cars and Busses: 20 miles an hour within city, town and village limits; 30 miles in open country.

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

Limit for all Vehicles: 8 miles an hour in curves, on steep grades, at road crossings and on bridges.

FULL STOP AT LEVEL CROSSINGS

Before driving a motor vehicle over a level crossing the person who is driving such vehicle must bring it to a stop for a moment near such crossing, and then start it in low gear. This provision does not apply, however, in the case of tramway tracks, nor in the case of a level crossing while in charge of a signalman, or when equipped with gates, or signals automatically indicating the approach of a train.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

Any motorist resident in the United States may enter Canada with his car without being obliged to make a deposit or file a bond with the Canadian Customs, provided he intends using his car for touring purposes only, and to return within six months. He is merely required to fill in a form giving particulars respecting his car. This form is made out in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the Customs officer. The other two, given to the motorist, are to be surrendered to the Customs officer at the port through which the motorist leaves Canada, which need not be the one through which he entered. The motorist is required to carry with him the auto registration card identifying his car, as this must be produced on demand of the Canadian Customs officers.

Customs regulations regarding short-stay visitors have also been changed, by which the short stay period is extended to forty-eight hours. For many years the regulations have authorized the admission, without the formality of the issuance of a permit, of temporary visitors whose duration of stay did not exceed twenty-four hours and whose travel in Canada did not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the frontier port of arrival. This period has now been changed to forty-eight hours, to include week-ends and public holidays.

Visitors to Canada are allowed to bring in, free of duty, 50 cigars and 200 cigarettes, as long as these cigars or cigarettes are in opened packages, and form part of their personal effects. Any additional quantity is subject to the ordinary provisions of the Tariff.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY

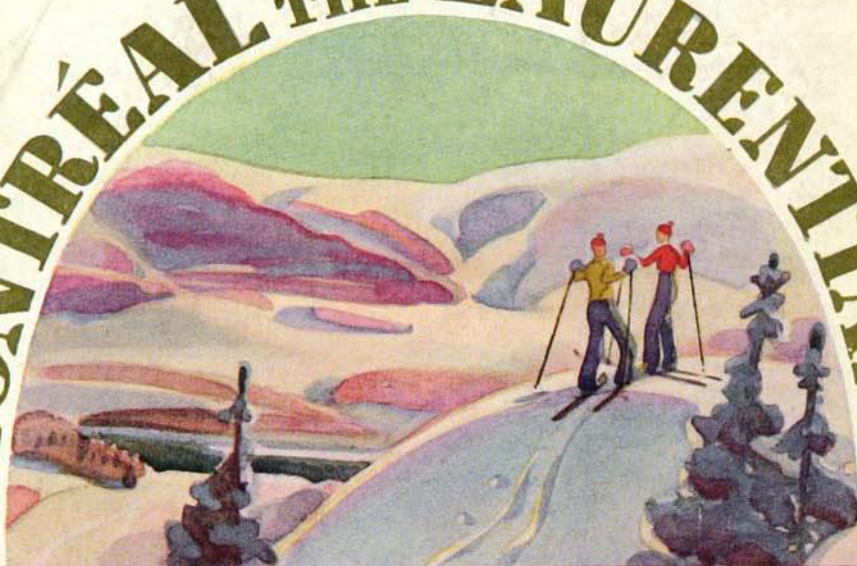
According to the United States tariff regulations, residents of the United States returning from abroad may bring in free of duty articles up to \$100.00 in value, acquired for personal or household use, or as souvenirs or curios, if not intended for sale. Each member of the family is entitled to this exemption of \$100.00. Articles included within such exemption must be declared.

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MONTREAL AND THE LAURENTIANS



THE PROVINCIAL

QUÉBEC



TOURIST BUREAU

CANADA