

CIRCLE TOURS

from the Trans-Canada Highway



Majestic peaks of the Selkirks tower above the
Rogers Pass Section of the Trans-Canada





DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

July, 1963.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau

OTTAWA, CANADA

Dear Friend,

This note accompanies a specimen copy of our newest publication "Circle Tours From the Trans-Canada Highway".

It is intended that in future those names on our mailing lists will receive subsequent selected issues of interest, including up-to-date reprints and new pieces of literature produced by our organization. It would, therefore, be appreciated if you would let us know whether or not you want to remain on our lists - if at all possible it is preferable that you should reply on your own letterhead in order that we may match your address with the existing mailing plate and allow us to classify it in our various groupings.

It also would be most helpful to us in our lists screenings if you would return with your reply the portion of our envelope that bears your name, address and mailing list code. We solicit an early reply so that we can continue to serve you - unless we hear from you, we will presume that you are no longer interested in receiving our literature.

Your continuing co-operation and assistance in promoting travel to Canada is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Maynard E. Campeau,
Chief of Operations
and Travel Information.

Wonderful side-trips beckon . . .

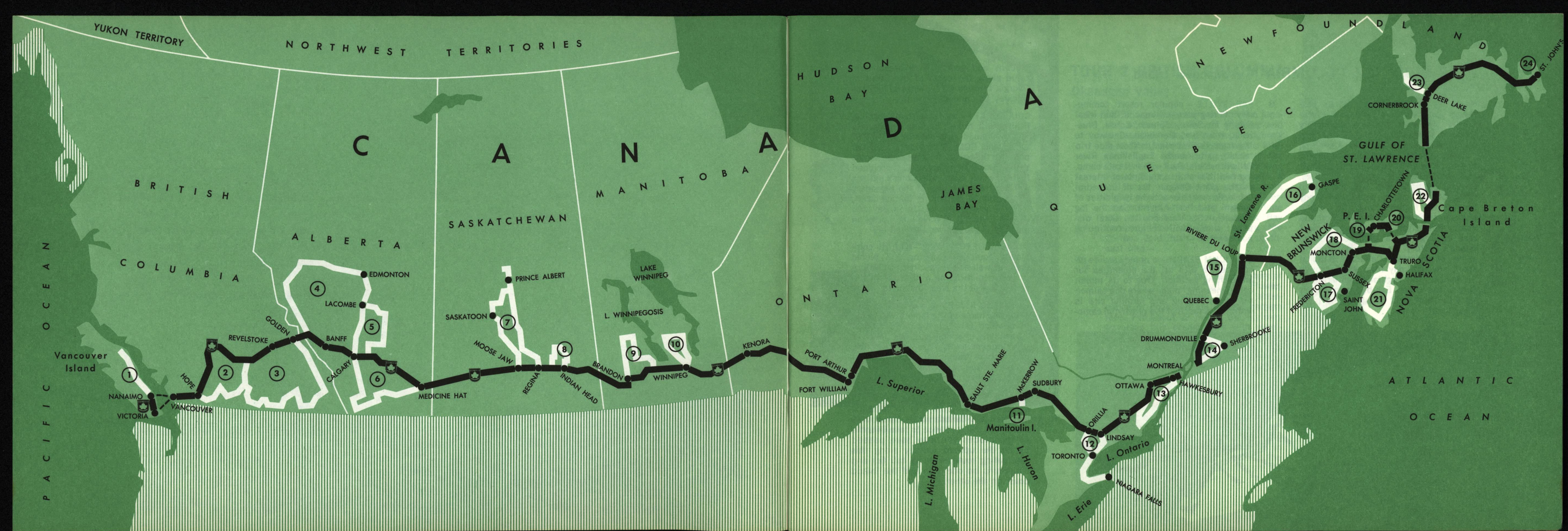
to the traveller all along the 5,000 miles of the Trans-Canada Highway. From timbered slopes above the Pacific to the Atlantic cliffs of Newfoundland . . . everywhere different roads reveal new places to explore, fresh experiences to enjoy — more of Canada to know.

The Trans-Canada route is a smooth strip spanning the whole continent, sometimes brushing the outskirts of urban centres to avoid traffic. The driver looking for big cities, historic scenes, magnificent views will often turn aside for circular tours leading back again to the transcontinental road.

Such circle tours follow fine highways throughout the provinces, taking you more intimately amid the people, the landscape

and the history of Canada. Off the beaten path you reach seacoast fishing villages and surf-washed beaches, wonder at new vistas among the towering Rockies, penetrate deep into the cattle and wheat country of the great plains, scan the rugged northern shores of the Great Lakes and enter vast eastern forests where Ontario resorts lie beside crystal waters. By-roads lead you into the old-world charm of Quebec and to historic settlements in the Atlantic provinces.

This booklet describes many of the best circle tours from the Trans-Canada Highway. They will delight you — and you are always sure of a warm and friendly welcome by Canadians.



TOUR 1 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver Island

0 **NANAIMO** — major port of call for passenger vessels and freighters, ideal location for motorists planning exploratory tours of Vancouver Island. Formerly a coal mining centre for over a century, Nanaimo boasts several large sawmills, one of the world's largest bleached Kraft Mills and excellent vacation facilities. Golfing, boating, deep sea and inland water fishing, along with safe sandy beaches are featured. Visit the Bastion Museum a former Hudson's Bay Fort and nearby Petroglyph Park, site of ancient rock carvings for a glimpse into the Island's history. Or perhaps, attend a game of lacrosse, Canada's national sport, any Saturday from April through September, the Highland Gathering in July or the Island Exhibition in August for a touch of local colour. Follow highway 19 north to —

23 **PARKSVILLE** — popular resort community offering pleasant beaches and ideal fishing for Spring Salmon, Cohoe, Blueback, trout and steelhead. Gateway to the Island's west coast, a short side trip takes you to nearby Englishman River Falls Provincial Park with first-rate camping facilities and such points of interest as the giant Douglas firs of Cathedral Grove, Sproat Lake and the twin cities of Alberni and Port Alberni. See the log church of St. Anne and the floral displays at Parksville before continuing northwest to —

33 **QUALICUM BEACH** — a noted seaside resort centre with all the amenities for an exciting vacation. True to its Indian name, meaning "place where dog salmon run", this logging and farming site is within easy reach of five provincial camp-

grounds and good fishing areas. Continue along the coast of the Strait of Georgia through the villages of Bowser, Buckley Bay and Royston to —

68 **COURTENAY** — an important logging, fishing and mixed farming community that combined with nearby CUMBERLAND and COMOX provides the focal point for the vacation paradise of Comox Valley. Don't miss going to Forbidden Plateau where even today Comox Indians will not tread because of the legendary "Hairy Giants" inhabiting the ice caves, also the ghost town of Union Bay and Oyster Flats. Still travelling north on highway 19 you will want to visit —

82 **MIRACLE BEACH PARK** — with its completely equipped camping and picnic areas as well as the fascinating "Nature House" depicting the wildlife, plant life and history of the area. Thence to —

99 **CAMPBELL RIVER** — a sportsmen's paradise and home of the famous Tyee Club from which Bing Crosby proudly holds a memento marking success in their piscatorial contests. Here, you will enjoy golf, archery, tennis, scuba diving, hunting and of course, fishing. As well, there are a number of interesting places to visit like the Indian Village on Quadra Island and the site of the "Ripple Rock" explosion. The return trip to Nanaimo and the Trans-Canada via the same route will afford you a chance to take in some of the places you may have passed by on the upward journey along this fascinating route, with its tall firs and mountains on one side and the inland coast on the other.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Campbell River

Miracle Beach Park

Courtenay

Qualicum Beach

Parksville

Nanaimo

Vancouver

Victoria





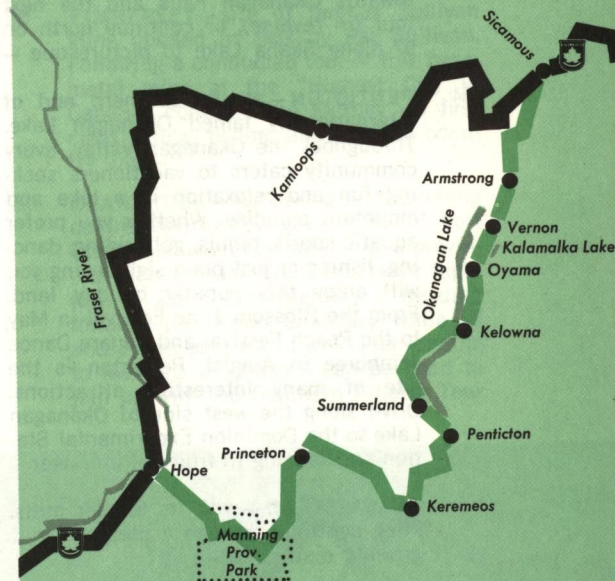
Vancouver Island offers salmon fishing at its best

TOUR 2 BRITISH COLUMBIA Okanagan Valley

0 **HOPE** — growing community at the junction of the Trans-Canada Highway and the southern Trans-Provincial Highway 3, is often called "Gateway to the Interior". From this meeting place of the Coquihalla River with the tumbling Fraser River, motorists travel into a variety of vacationlands ranging from highly developed resort areas to wilderness hunting and fishing regions. Hope was established as a Hudson's Bay Company Post 10 years before the Cariboo Gold Rush. Take route 3 south-east into —

26 **MANNING PROVINCIAL PARK** — visit the "Nature House" and learn history of area, its plant and wildlife. Flower-covered alpine slopes and an abundance of deer and elk delight camera fans. For about 27 miles, the highway traverses this scenic park with excellent campgrounds located throughout its boundaries. Near Similkameen Falls the route turns north along the river from which they are named and towards —

83 **PRINCETON** — planned in mid-19th century by Royal Engineers. Noted for fighting Kamloops trout; the area holds great interest for those seeking semiprecious stones. Also popular with big game hunters in the fall and skiers in the winter. Travelling southeast with the Similkameen River, pass through its picturesque valley into —



- 125 **KEREMEOS** — founded as a Hudson's Bay trading centre in 1860. Today it is a distributing point for fruit and vegetables grown in the beautiful Okanagan Valley into which route 3 heads as it turns north to join with highway 97. From this point you may turn south towards Okanagan Falls and the next tour (in reverse), or continue north on 97 along Skaha Lake to picturesque —
- 154 **PENTICTON** — at the southern end of internationally famed Okanagan Lake. Throughout the Okanagan Valley, every community caters to vacationers seeking fun and relaxation in a lake and mountain paradise. Whether you prefer aquatic sports, tennis, golf, riding, dancing, fishing or just plain sightseeing you will enjoy this popular holiday land. From the Blossom Time Festival in May to the Peach Festival and Square Dance Jamboree in August, Penticton is the site of many interesting attractions. Drive along the west side of Okanagan Lake to the Dominion Experimental Station specializing in fruit culture, near —
- 164 **SUMMERLAND** — with its lumber mills. Then continue through a pleasant fruit growing district to —
- 193 **KELOWNA** — home of the colourful and exciting "Kelowna International Regatta", held every August. Entering this attractive city you cross what is nearly the midway point of 84 mile-long Okanagan Lake to the eastern shore. By the way, keep a lookout for "Ogopogo", a sea serpent of the Loch Ness species, said to dwell in the lakes sparkling waters.

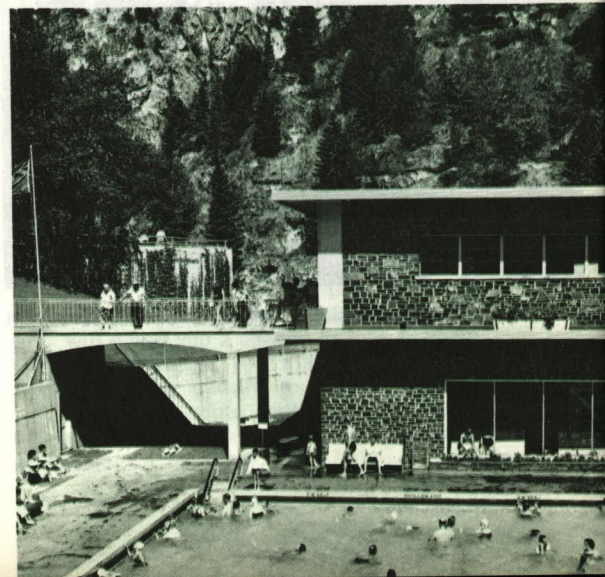
While both Kelowna and nearby Vernon lay claim to "Ogopogo" in friendly rivalry, the former has built a statue to him. Take time for a visit to the "winery" and one of the fruit processing plants before leaving for —

- 213 **OYAMA** — nestled between Wood and Okanagan Lakes. This settlement is named after a Japanese Prince who was Commander-in-Chief during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904. Next, skirt the shores of captivating Kalamalka Lake with its many colours and into —
- 226 **VERNON** — distributing and processing centre for this fruit and vegetable belt. Lumbering is also of prime importance to this popular vacationland community. It is within easy reach of the famous Kamloops and Arrow Lakes regions as well as being an all-year resort area in its own right. Snowtime enthusiasts flock to nearby Silver Star Mountain for skiing and enjoy Vernon's Annual Winter Carnival; while the mid-July "Tourist Days" are an added attraction in the summer. Six miles north of the city highway 97 leads to the Trans-Canada near Kamloops while 97A takes you through —
- 239 **ARMSTRONG** — a notable cheesemaking and fruit and vegetable packing centre. Highway 97A then continues through rich farming and logging country to join the Trans-Canada near —
- 273 **SICAMOUS** — from where one may journey east through the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains or turn west towards the Pacific.



Fun in the sun at Okanagan Lake

Refreshing Radium Hot Springs pool



TOUR 3 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Western Rockies and the Kootenays

0 **GOLDEN**—today has obtained greater historic significance towards the unification of the Canadian Provinces through its important role in the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway. High in the Canadian Rockies, this centre established in 1884, played a significant part in joining Eastern Canada with the West through the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was named by railway workers after their counterparts at Castle Mountain called their camp Silver City. Castle Mountain is better known today as Mount Eisenhower and from this glorious site on the Trans-Canada the motorist travels through Golden, either into Glacier National Park or turns south on British Columbia highway 95, skirting the Western slopes of the Canadian Rockies to the resort region of —

67 **RADIUM HOT SPRINGS**—southern entrance to Kootenay National Park. At this point one could, return to Eisenhower Junction via Highway 93 travelling through an area noted for its “beggar bears” who may be cute but at the same time can be dangerous—keep a safe distance. At Radium you will enjoy a dip in the mineral hot springs pools which are comparable in mineral content to those at Bath, England and Baden-Baden, Germany. The copper-like surface of Sinclair Canyon stands sentinel over the pools and helps recall the days when Indians made use of the

natural hot springs located here. Within a wide radius of the park there are countless opportunities for full enjoyment of a true mountain holiday. In places such as —

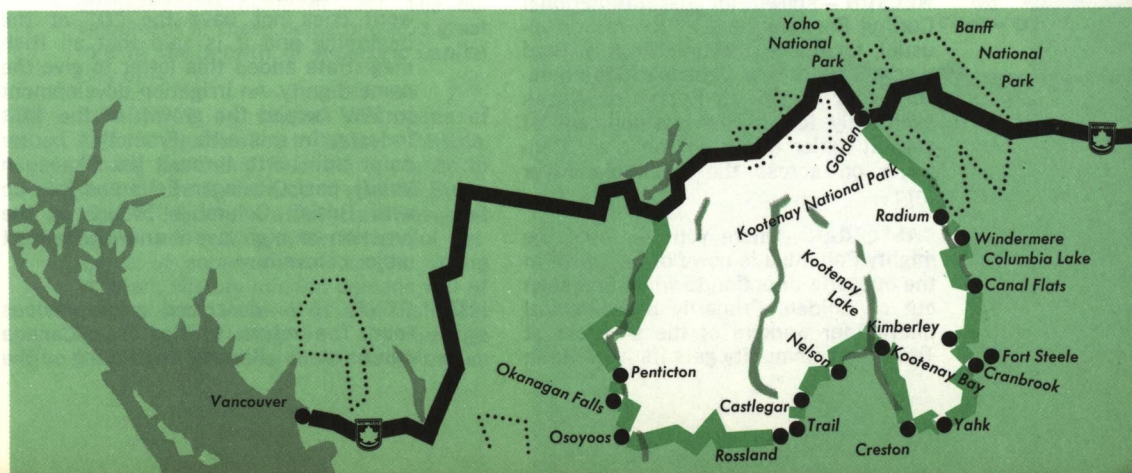
94 **WINDERMERE**—nestled in the charming Windermere Valley between the Selkirk and Rocky Mountains, one may enjoy golfing, riding, hiking, and bathing amidst the secure surroundings of strong mountain guardians. The exciting fall fair and stampede at David Thompson Memorial is a colourful annual event in August. Continuing south on what is now highways 93 and 95, follow the eastern shore of Windermere Lake and across to the Western side of Columbia Lake near the Dutch Creek Hoodoos thence along its Western shores to —

122 **CANAL FLATS**—historic location at the southern extremity of the sources of the mighty Columbia River. In 1889 the waters of the Kootenay River were join-

ed by a canal to those of the Columbia Lake and the river of the same name which flows north past Golden, around the “Big Bend” and south to the United States. Continue south along the banks of the Kootenay through Skookumchuck and Ta Ta Creek towards —

165 **KIMBERLEY**—site of famous Sullivan Mine opened in 1892 by Pat Sullivan. Following a conducted tour of this base-metal mine at the “Highest City in Canada” continue the journey via first class skiing, fishing and hunting country into —

184 **CRANBROOK**—lumbering and ranching centre. Nearby the ghost town of Fort Steele has been designated as a provincial historic park. From this point highway 95 joins with highway 3 heading towards the Idaho Boundary while 93 and 3 turn east with the former leading to Montana. Highway 3 can be used to join up with the Southern Alberta Tour



or continue on through Southern British Columbia to —

210 **YAHK** — from where the journey begins an interesting tour of pleasant orchard lands. Staying on highway 3, you might wish to pause and pick some of the enticing fruit products such as apples, cherries or peaches. In fact, the valley booster club of —

226 **CRESTON** — invites you to sample their products. A new route cutting through the mountainous country of the Kootenay Region provides a more direct route to Trail and points west. However, one should not miss the opportunity of visiting the Kootenay Lake district as provided by highway 3 as it turns north along the lake to —

260 **KOOTENAY BAY** — where a ferry takes you to Balfour. The highway then turns southwest to the important communications centre of —

280 **NELSON** — known for its international Curling Bonspiel held at the rather unusual, for this sport, time of July. Gold discoveries during Canada's Confederation year of 1867 at Fortynine Creek eventually led to the development of several major mines in the area. Continue on across the Columbia River into —

307 **CASTLEGAR** — where you will note the mighty Columbia is now flowing south in the opposite direction to when first seen out of Golden. Primarily a residential district for workers of the smelters at Trail, the community gets its name from

the castle-like bluffs in the region. Journey to —

334 **TRAIL** — where you will be impressed by the ambitious yet friendly attitude of its populace. Local residents are justly proud of its smelter which is the largest producer of non-ferrous metals in the world. Too, they are equally proud of their hockey team the Trail Smoke Eaters. From this point you can return to highway 3 to continue your trip westward or travel through —

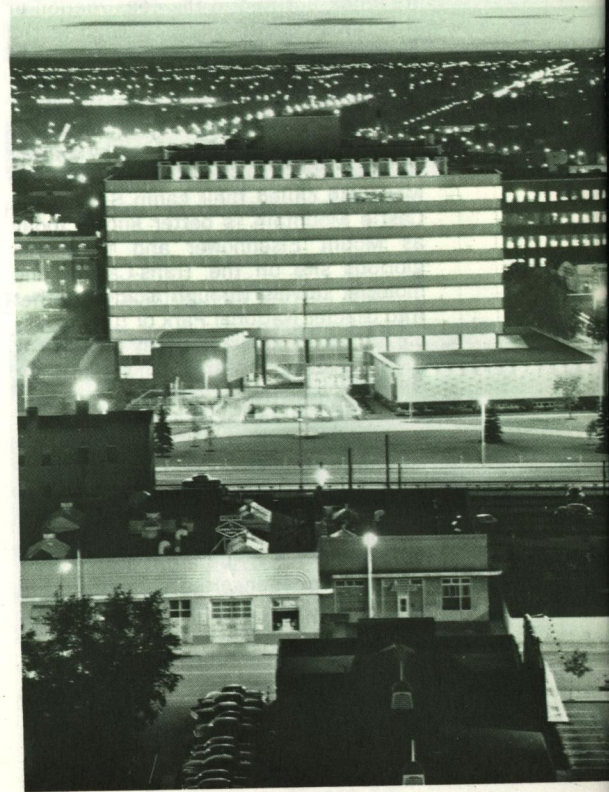
341 **ROSSLAND** — a popular skiing and summer vacation centre. The interesting history of the gold era and its results can be reviewed in the old courthouse built in 1900. About 33 miles further on we rejoin highway 3 and travel through vast forest lands and mining country to —

459 **OSOYOOS** — an Indian name with the appropriate meaning "where two lakes come together". Actually the Indian word does not have the "O" at the beginning and it is said that an Irish magistrate added this letter to give the name dignity. An irrigation development in 1927 helped the growth of the fruit industry in this area. From this border point turn north through the Okanagan Valley, past Okanagan Falls and join up with British Columbia Tour 2 at the junction of highways 3 and 97. Nearest major centre is —

497 **PENTICTON** — described in the previous tour. The return to the Trans-Canada can be made either by continuing on the

southern route or north through picturesque Okanagan Valley.

Night scene of Edmonton's City Hall



TOUR 4 ALBERTA

Calgary, Edmonton and the Canadian Rockies

- 0 **CALGARY** — home of the world famous Calgary Stampede and hub of Canada's petroleum and natural gas industry is starting point for a wonderful circle tour taking in some of Alberta's most magnificent vacation country. While in this rapidly growing city be sure to visit St. George's Island with its interesting zoo and prehistoric display. Too, there are points of interest like the Brewery Gardens and Hatchery where clear spring waters meander through pool after pool, each containing a variety of trout. On the same location visit Canada's only inland aquarium where a fascinating array of fish from many parts of the world are displayed together with sea turtles and reptiles. Other highlights to enjoy are the many beautiful gardens throughout the city, southern Alberta's Jubilee Auditorium and the Inglewood Bird Sanctuary. Proceed over Highway No. 2 through —
- 28 **CROSSFIELD** — and the rich mixed-farming area where some of the best pure-bred beef cattle are raised. Continue through this cattle and grain growing district passing INNISFAIL before reaching —
- 91 **RED DEER** — which serves as a distribution and processing centre for the bountiful dairy product farms in the area. Nearby is a provincial wildlife park

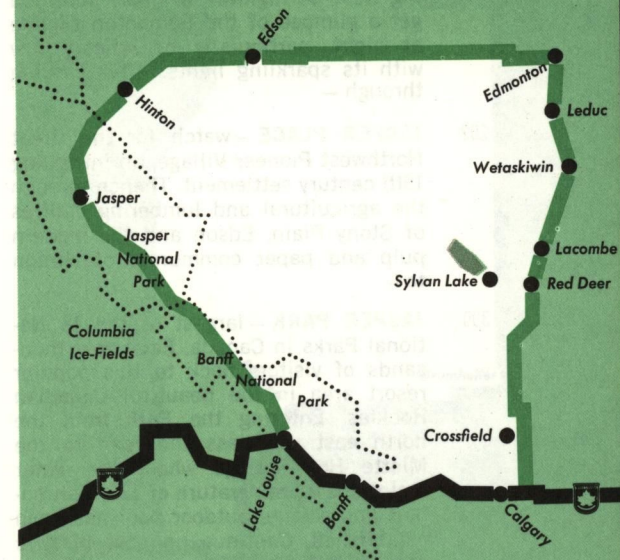
and Dominion bird sanctuary. From this gateway to Alberta's Sylvan Lake resort region, continue on highway 2 to —

- 106 **LACOMBE** — another distribution centre for farm products and pure-bred livestock thence on to —

- 144 **WETASKIWIN** — Take time out to visit the Western Canadian Pioneer Museum where a delightful display of early farm machinery, automobiles and horse drawn vehicles used by early settlers can be seen. From this point you approach the fabulous Leduc oil field district at Millet and the town of —

- 167 **LEDUC** — named after an Oblate Missionary from France. Essentially a farming community the town became renowned when an important oil field discovery was made in 1947. The development of these fields played a great role in the growth of Alberta's Capital City of —

- 188 **EDMONTON** — a modern metropolis of historic significance to Western Canada. Among the many fascinating places to go, be sure to include a visit to Storyland Valley where a fairy tale designed animal zoo will provide delightful moments of entertainment for the young at heart. History minded persons will of course want to take in the Historical Exhibits Building and the George McDougall Memorial Shrine and Museum



for a colourful presentation of Alberta's pioneer days. Other important points of interest include the modern Queen Elizabeth Planetarium, Northern Alberta's Jubilee Auditorium, the contrasting styles of Edmonton's Legislative Building, City Hall and the Mosque of Al Raschid, a Moslem temple. Before turning west on highway 16 make sure you get a glimpse of the Edmonton skyline at night, particularly of refinery row with its sparkling lights. After passing through —

202 **JASPER PLACE** — watch for the Great Northwest Pioneer Village, an intriguing 19th century settlement. Thence through the agricultural and lumbering centres of Stony Plain, Edson and the modern pulp and paper community of Hinton to —

399 **JASPER PARK** — largest of the 18 National Parks in Canada. Each year thousands of visitors flock to this popular resort area in the beautiful Canadian Rockies. Entering the Park from the north east you pass the road to the Miette Hot Springs where the water maintains a temperature of 126° Fahrenheit and a large outdoor pool has been established. Continue on past historic Jasper House to the townsite of Jasper. (For detailed information on what to see and do in this fabulous mountain playground write for the Canadian Government Travel Bureau's folders on the Icefield Highway and Banff-Jasper.) From

421 **JASPER** Townsite the route follows the spectacular Banff-Jasper Highway, often called Canada's Ice-Field Highway. This

is truly one of the most excitingly beautiful drives in the world and no matter how much time one allows, it never is enough. The ever changing colours of the snow-peaked Canadian Rockies, glacial-fed lakes and rivers

Columbia Ice Fields feed three oceans



and evergreen valleys beckon the visitor to stay longer. In Jasper you will want to see such noted vistas as Mount Edith Cavell, the Valley of Crooked Trees, Athabasca and Sunwapta Falls, and the Columbia Ice-Fields—to mention just a few of the majestic locales. Reaching —

489

BANFF NATIONAL PARK — boundary at Sunwapta Summit, some 6,675 feet above sea level, you enter Canada's most popular National Park. Throughout both parks you will find excellent accommodation ranging from pleasant fully-equipped campgrounds to luxurious hotels and resorts. Too, recreational facilities and activities of a wide variety are provided in Banff and Jasper — and wildlife from chipmunks to the lordly moose are readily seen here. In Banff, world renowned places of scenic beauty include Lake Louise, Moraine Lake and the Valley of Ten Peaks, Peyto and Bow Lakes, the mountain views of Rundle, Cascade, Eisenhower and the picturesque Bow River Valley. Arriving at the junction of the

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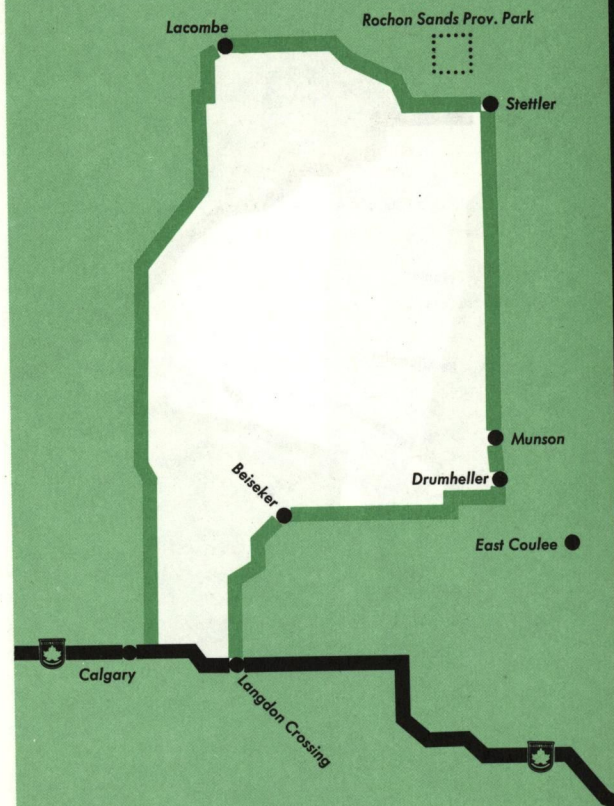
TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY — near Lake Louise, travellers heading west into neighbouring British Columbia will not wish to do so without visiting the charming townsite of Banff about 36 miles southeast. Banff Townsite has many excellent restaurants, and fine shops. Points of interest of note include Cascade Rock Gardens, the Banff School of Fine Arts, Luxton Museum with its exciting Indian displays, mineral hot springs pools and there is much more to see and do in the area.

TOUR 5 ALBERTA The Badlands

- 0 **LANGDON CROSSING** — 19 miles east of Calgary on the Trans-Canada Highway is the turn-off for a trip into North America's prehistoric past. Follow highway 9 north through a mixed-farming area and the community of —
- 28 **BEISEKER** — thence in an easterly direction along the same route until you reach Horseshoe Canyon where the first indication of the variety in design and colour of the terrain found in Alberta Badlands becomes evident. From this point the motorist gets the impression of stepping into the prehistoric ages. Before fully exploring this geological and paleontologist's paradise the novice would be well advised to visit the museum in —
- 68 **DRUMHELLER** — where an artistic visual and written explanation of the Badlands may be seen. Surrounded by great reserves of gas, oil and Canada's largest domestic coal field, this community has extended open arms towards the influx of visitors attracted by its surroundings. The local Chamber of Commerce has prepared a special 30 mile "Dinosaur Trail" and added many conveniences to aid tourists in exploring this storehouse of petrified rocks and fossils. Even the youngsters of this enterprising centre take part in promoting interest in the area's history; providing donations to the museum's collection through their "Pebble Pups" club. In front of the Museum on Second Street is an interesting array of petrified tree stumps

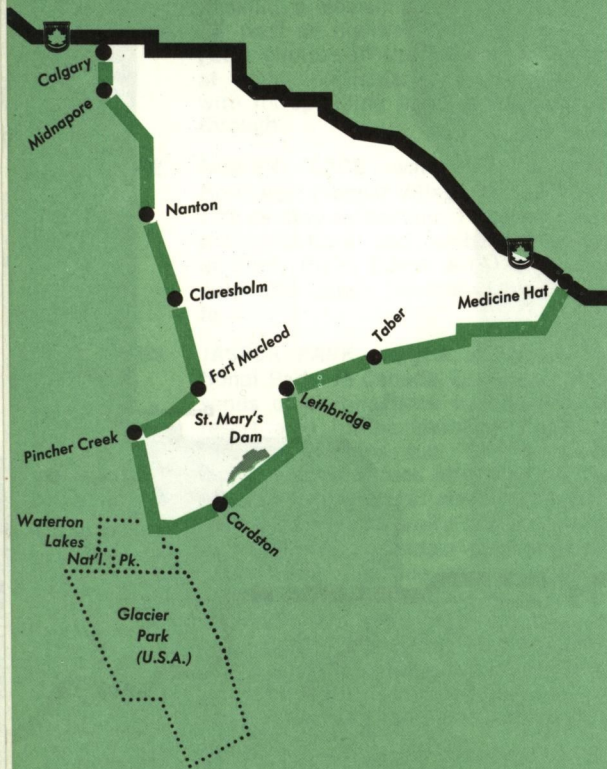
which together with the replica of a dinosaur located at the Drumheller bridge make excellent backgrounds for photographs. A number of fascinating side trips can be made from Drumheller into the Badlands either on foot or by motoring to such points as East Coulee on highway 10 passing through an area where T. Hodgson of nearby Dorothy obtains his juniper roots for his world famous carvings. One of the most unique religious structures in North America is located on the Dinosaur Trail; one of the biggest little churches in the world, where a congregation of six can be seated. You may listen to a recorded sermon of your own particular religion. Passing the awesome Hoodoos continue your journey through this significant mineral producing and farming district to —

- 75 **MUNSON** — where, about six miles further on, highway 9 turns East towards Saskatchewan. At this point continue North on highway 56 through Big Valley to —
- 129 **STETTLE** — at the junction of highways 12 and 56. This Swiss-German community is located near Rochon Sands Provincial Park where pleasant campgrounds and picnic sites are available. Travel West on highway 12 through rich oil field country to —
- 179 **LACOMBE** — joining up with Alberta tour number 4.



TOUR 6 ALBERTA

Southern Alberta



0 **MEDICINE HAT** — on the Trans-Canada Highway between Calgary and the Saskatchewan border, may as Rudyard Kipling put it, have “all Hell for a basement” but, its surface is truly appealing. In fact, since Kipling was referring to the vast natural gas supplies found here the basement is something many places would love to own. Natural gas, climate tempered by the warm chinook winds and municipally owned water and power utilities continue to attract industrial development of the area. Major industry is in clay and pottery products while greenhouses provide flowers and hot-house vegetables for many Canadian provinces. Nearby recreational facilities include the natural playground of the Cypress Hills. See interesting display of utensils and furnishings from Pioneer Days at the Museum near information booth on the Trans-Canada before taking highway 3 through rich farm and ranch country to —

73 **TABER** — settled in the early part of 1900 by Mormons from the United States. A large sugar-beet refinery and vegetable cannery are supplied by local farms irrigated from the Oldman River. A number of people, descendants of Japanese and Hungarians helped boost population in recent years. Oil wells in the area were first started in 1937. Next travel through —

105 **LETHBRIDGE** — the “Irrigation Capital of Canada”, leading trading centre of the area. Lethbridge is said to have more sunshine hours than any other city in Canada. Take time to refresh with a moment of relaxation in pleasant Galt Gardens, historic centre and be sure to browse through the Gurney Museum and Public Library. Folks are friendly throughout Canada and local residents will gladly advise as to the best fishing locale for the finest in rainbow, cut-throat and brook trout. Nearby is the location where the Crees and Blackfeet fought the last great Indian battle in Canada during 1870. Drive on through a series of Hutterite Colonies, passing St. Mary’s Dam, one of the largest earth fill dams in Canada to —

152 **CARDSTON** — founded by a group of Mormons in 1887. Site of one of the most exquisite religious buildings in North America; the beautiful Mormon Temple constructed between 1913-1921 with its cultured floral gardens. Thence via highway 5 to —

178 **WATERTON LAKES** — National Park which together with Glacier National Park is known as the International Peace Park. This area provides the finest in golf, tennis, bathing, boating, fishing and trail riding to be found. One of the most pleasant ways to tour the International Parkland is provided by a scenic boat cruise on the Waterton Lakes. The variety of accommodation will bid the visitor to stay awhile before heading out highway 6 to —

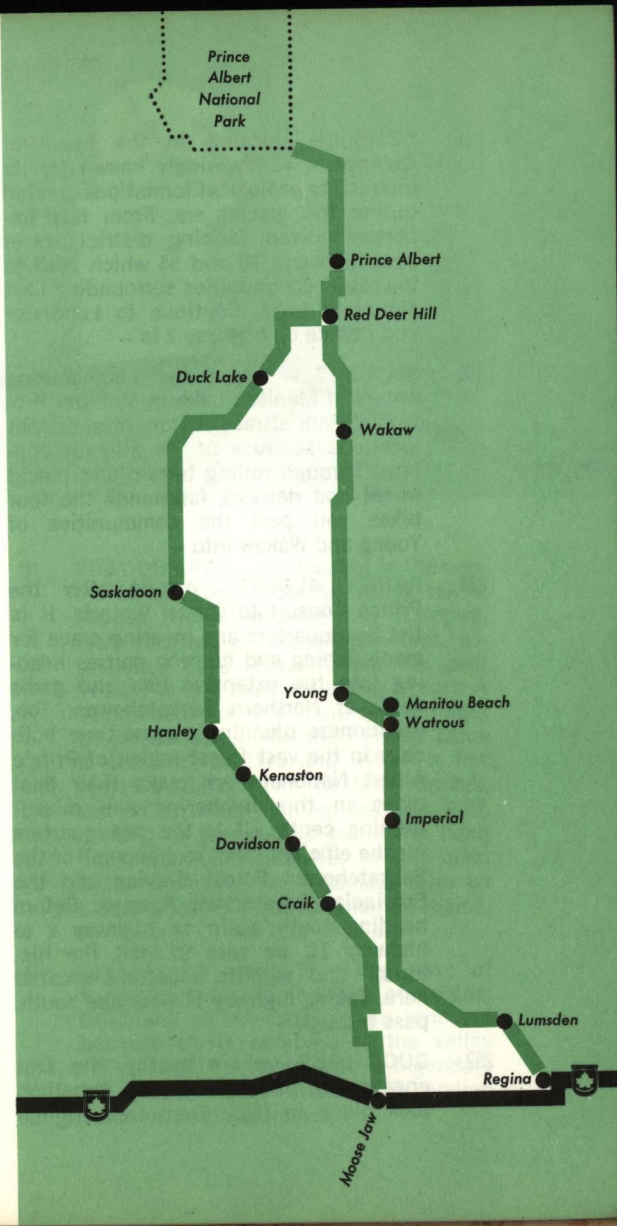
- 208 **PINCHER CREEK** — an original Northwest Mounted Police post in 1878. Nearby west on route 3 is Frank where in 1903 a mountain buried part of the town and over 60 inhabitants. From Frank you may continue on route 3 to join British Columbia tour number 3, or turn east on route 3 to —
- 238 **FORT MACLEOD** — with its authentic replica of the first Northwest Mounted Police Fort built in 1874. This is truly one of the best visual displays of the “Red-Coats” historic part in the opening of the Canadian West. Return to highway 2 and travel north along the beautiful foothills into —
- 291 **NANTON** — where a delightful pause that refreshes can be made at the internationally known “Tap” for a cool drink of pure spring water. Next take in HIGH RIVER where side trips to the fabulous oil fields of the Turner Valley and the distinguished Duke of Windsor’s ranch can be made. Continue on past a stately row of populars near —
- 316 **MIDNAPORE** — which were planted by Pat Burns, one of Alberta’s best loved pioneers. Approaching Calgary look for the “Point of Interest” display outlining the beginning of the great irrigation system called “The Big Ditch” the results of which have already been witnessed through this tour. Rejoin the Trans-Canada, and if time permits, Alberta Tour No. 4 at —
- 320 **CALGARY** — friendly home of the famous stamped.

TOUR 7 SASKATCHEWAN

Central Saskatchewan

- 0 **REGINA** — the “Queen City of the West” was formerly capital of the Northwest Territories and became the provincial capital in 1905. To the motorist it is a most refreshing stop-over along the Trans-Canada route through the province of Saskatchewan. Pleasant parklands and tree-lined streets greet the visitor entering the city from either direction, the most notable park, Victoria, with its wonderful floral displays.

For an outstanding panoramic view of the city and the surrounding plains climb to the top of the inspiring dome in Saskatchewan’s Legislative Building, overlooking a well planned garden and the artificial Wascana Lake. Of the many interesting places to visit the two most prominent in Regina, aside from the Legislative Building, are the Museum of Natural History and the RCMP Training School. The first offers some of the most exacting displays of birds and animals in their natural habitat together with educational exhibits on Saskatchewan human and natural resources development. At the RCMP barracks you will be delighted with the close up opportunities of seeing the rigorous training undertaken by Canada’s famed police force. In addition, the museum and chapel present a pictorial history of the North West Mounted Police, including numerous personal belongings and paintings of the force’s early beginnings. Heading north on highway 11, travel to —



16 **LUMSDEN** — located in the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley widely known for its interesting geological formations created during the glacial era. From this important mixed farming district travel past highways 20 and 54 which lead to the resort communities surrounding Last Mountain Lake. Continue to Londlater and thence on highway 2 to —

105 **WATROUS** — where the neighbouring waters of Manitou Lake in Manitou Provincial Park attract visitors from distant locations because of its mineral content. Through rolling terrain and placid wheat and dairying farmlands the tour takes you past the communities of Young and Wakaw into —

223 **PRINCE ALBERT** — named after the Prince Consort to Queen Victoria. It is the headquarters and meeting place for many fishing and hunting parties heading into the extensive fish and game fields of Northern Saskatchewan. Too, vacationers planning summertime holidays in the vast forest region of Prince Albert National Park make their final plans in this lumbering and mixed-farming centre. It is the headquarters for the efficient "Smoke Jumpers" of the Saskatchewan Forest Service and the Provincial Government Airways. Before heading south again on highway 2 to highway 11, be sure to visit the historical and wildlife museums located here. Taking highway 11 west and south, pass through —

252 **DUCK LAKE** — where nearby, the first engagement of the Northwest Rebellion took place in 1885. From this original



"Mounties" train for "Musical Ride" at Regina

Red River settlement continue along highway 11 through Rosthern, where Mennonites comprised the majority of early settlers and into the "city of bridges" —

314 **SASKATOON** — among the province's most delightful communities. Founded as a temperance colony in 1882, Saskatoon has grown into a resourceful industrial and educational centre. It has a charm that is expressed both in scenic beauty and friendly hospitality of the citizens. Perhaps the most delightful time of the year to visit Saskatoon is during "Pion-Era Days" held in the early part of July at the Exhibition Grounds. At this time, one gets a close feeling of the nature and historic beginnings of the area's populace. Year-round, the resourcefulness and geniality of Saskatoon prevails.

Take in such places as the modern

City Hall and the Western Development Museum before leaving via highway 11 south through the golden grain districts surrounding Hanley and —

366 **KENASTON** — at the junction of highways 11 and 15. From this point a most fascinating sidetrip can be made to what will be Canada's largest earth fill dam. The South Saskatchewan River project is one of the greatest undertakings of its type in North America and will irrigate many thousands of acres of land in addition to providing electrical power for new industrial development. Parklands are being developed in conjunction with this project, including several excellent camp and picnic areas. Still heading south on highway 2 travel through —

387 **DAVIDSON** — important agricultural centre founded by A. D. Davidson of Minnesota. He was one of two organizers responsible for bringing into Canada American farmers to settle close to five million acres of land in the district. Return to the Trans-Canada Highway at —

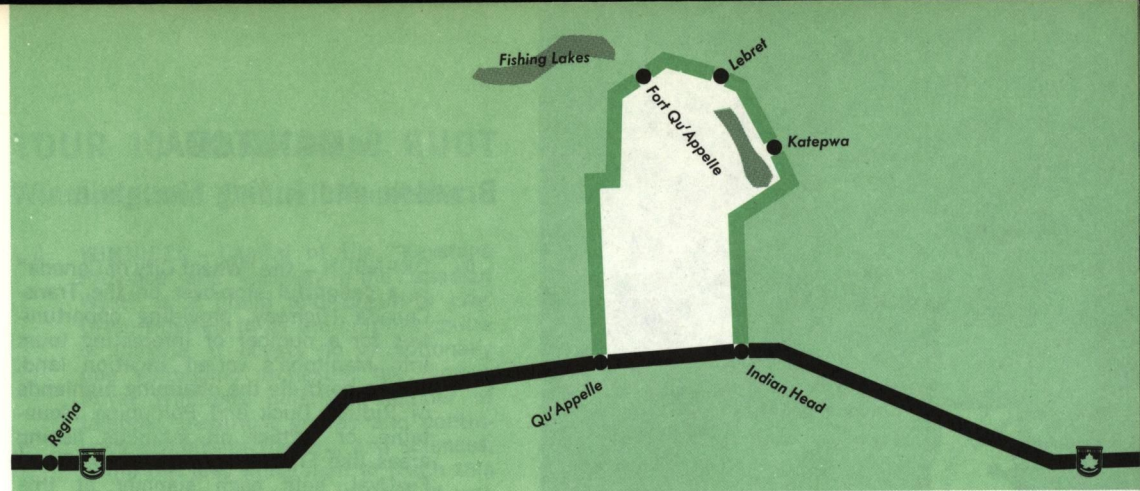
457 **MOOSE JAW** — once again passing through the exciting Qu'Appelle Valley. Aptly called "the friendly city" it is the third largest centre of Saskatchewan. Here, one may readily see how important the grain fields are to the economy of the province, although over two-thirds of the province consists of forest land. Among the highlights for visitors to this area are tours of the wild animal park and the museum featuring mementos from old Indian encampments and early home settlers.

TOUR 8 SASKATCHEWAN

Qu'Appelle Valley

- 0 **INDIAN HEAD** — starting point for a trip into the beautiful Qu'Appelle Valley, is the site of an important Dominion Experimental Farm and Forestry Station. Millions of trees provided by the tree nursery have resulted in the conservation of valuable soil and crops for prairie farmers. From this grain growing centre

In historic Qu'Appelle Valley, Saskatchewan



- 17 **KATEPWA** — Provincial Park a popular picnic and bathing area. The contrast of the valley's wooded glens and charming waterways to the plains along the Trans-Canada through Saskatchewan delights visitors to this historic region. A number of fine vantage points for viewing the Qu'Appelle will be found at the Katepwa golf course. Follow the shoreline of Katepwa Lake, first of the four fishing lakes, via Highway 10 to the pretty village of —
- 22 **LEBRET** — founded by Metis settlers of the 19th century. Throughout the area live descendants of the Cree and Assiniboine Indian tribes who are credited with having prevented the Riel Rebellion from becoming a full-scale war. A short distance away is the town of —
- 26 **FORT QU'APPELLE** — located in the centre of the four beautiful valley lakes; Pasqua, Echo, Mission and Katepwa. This progressive community first established as a Hudson's Bay Co. post in 1864 is a favourite summer resort. A detachment of the famed Northwest (Royal Canadian) Mounted Police came to the Fort in 1875 and within a few years settlers from Eastern Canada started arriving. Fishing, boating, golf, hunting in season and swimming head the recreational activities in this area. Returning to the Trans-Canada, after an all-too-brief visit to this romantic region, by highway 35, the tour ends at —
- 45 **QU'APPELLE** — just 32 miles east of Saskatchewan's Capital City of Regina. Originally called Troy it was renamed because of its nearness to the valley "Who Calls?" a name with a legendary background made famous by Indian Poetess, Pauline Johnson.

TOUR 9 MANITOBA

Brandon and Riding Mountain

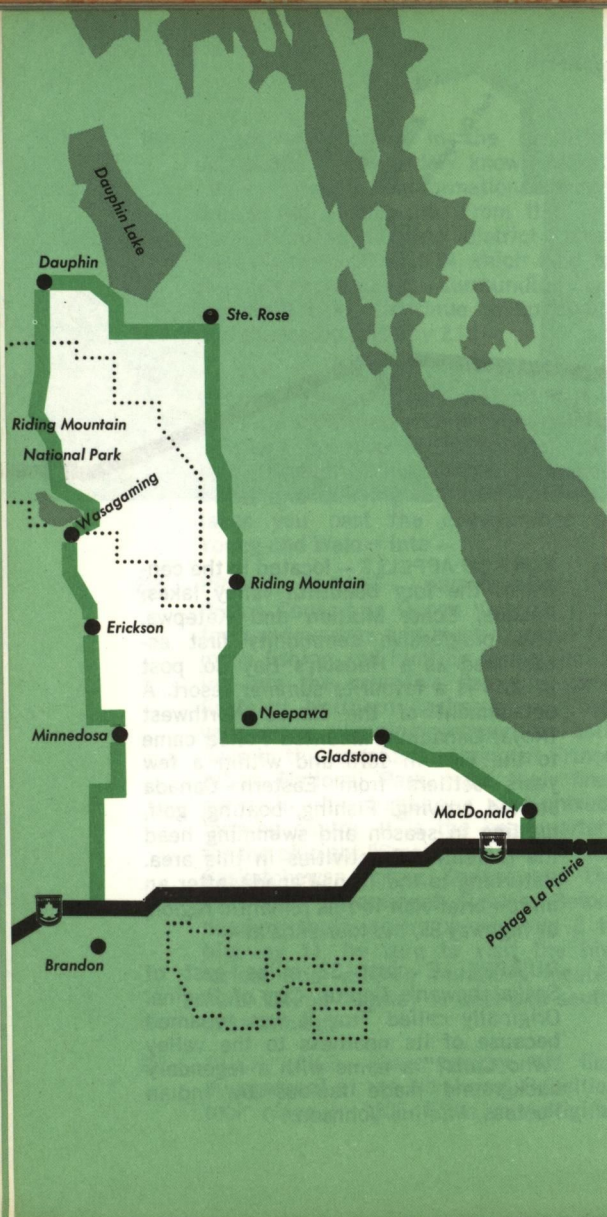
0 **BRANDON** — the “Wheat City of Canada” is a delightful stop-over on the Trans-Canada Highway, providing opportunities for a number of interesting tours into Manitoba’s varied vacation land. To the north lie the charming highlands of Riding, Duck and Porcupine Mountains: or further on fabulous fishing areas like Flin Flon, home of the Trout Festival, held each summer at this northern centre. South are the scenic Rock, Pelican and Killarney Lakes as well as the renowned International Peace Gardens. These are just a few of many pleasant vacation regions reached from this resourceful industrial and farming centre. Brandon started as a trading post in 1791 and it was not until the latter part of the 19th century that settlement was attracted to the area. An abundance of natural resources assures its future growth. Too, the city is noted for its cultural and recreational facilities as well as the fun-filled and educational Provincial Exhibition, held each July. A large Dominion Experimental Farm specializing in research on crops and cattle helps to impress upon visitors the importance of the commodities from this area’s farmlands. Taking highway 10 north, travel into picturesque Minnedosa Valley and —

35 **MINNEDOSA** — amidst a rich mixed and grain farming district. From this former stopping-off place for brigades of Red

River carts heading west on the trail to Edmonton, Alberta, continue through rolling countryside past Erickson to —

68 **WASAGAMING** — gateway to Riding Mountain National Park. Here you will find a town nestled on the shores of sparkling Clear Lake devoted to pleasing the vacationer. The rolling terrain of the nearby golf course commands a magnificent view of the lake and provides a challenge to the best of golfers. Too, park visitors may enjoy tennis, lawn bowling, fishing for lake and rainbow trout, walleye or northern pike, boating, swimming and many other recreational activities including dancing and roller skating. Opportunities for viewing wildlife at close hand are unlimited with black bear, deer, moose and elk or the exhibition herd of buffalo among the favourite camera subjects. With an area of 1,148 square miles to explore, you

Golfing in rolling Riding Mountain Park



will want to take a few days at least to take advantage of this wonderful vacation land. From the northern tip of the park highway 10 stretches toward —

110 **DAUPHIN** — gateway to the great fishing grounds of Northern Manitoba. Centre of a prosperous mixed farming area it is also of major importance to the fishing industry of Lakes Dauphin and Winnipegosis. From Dauphin you may take advantage of the fine sandy beaches on Dauphin Lake before heading south again, via highways 20 and 5 through the agricultural communities of Ochre River and McCreary to —

196 **NEEPAWA** — an appropriate Indian name meaning “abundance”. It is in the midst of one of the oldest and most proficient agricultural districts in Manitoba. Too, the discovery of salt beds nearby have made this product important to the town's economy. Turning East along Highway 4 the motorist reaches —

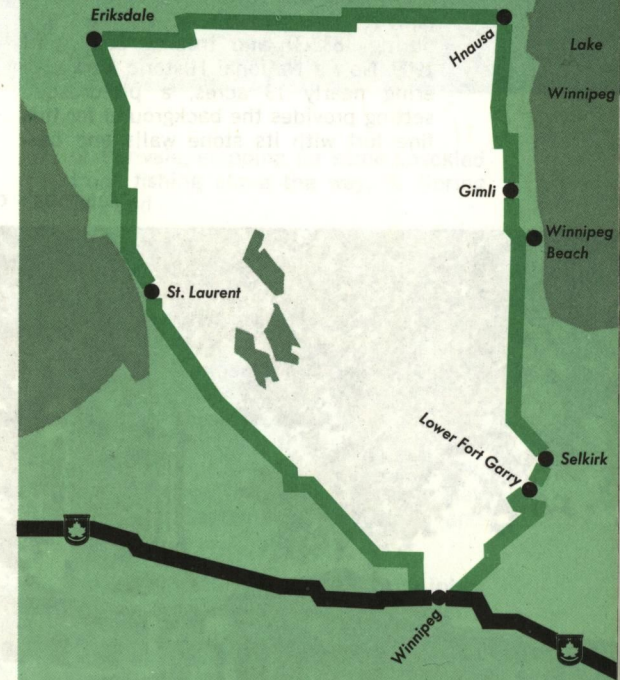
219 **GLADSTONE** — from where a choice of return routes to the Trans-Canada can be made. Highway 34 drops directly south to Austin, where an interesting farm machinery museum is located, a distance of 19 miles. Highway 4 continues southeast to join the Trans-Canada for the journey into —

259 **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE** — located near the famous Delta Marshes and Waterfowl Research Station. This large centre of the prairies boasts a beautiful wooded picnic area and game preserve in the heart of the city on the Assiniboine River.

TOUR 10 MANITOBA

Winnipeg and Central Manitoba

0 **WINNIPEG** — Capital of the “Keystone Province” and “Gateway to the Canadian West” is a proud and beautiful city. Often referred to as the cultural centre of Canada, it boasts an exceptionally fine symphonic orchestra, the famous Royal Winnipeg Ballet, a number of talented theatrical groups and continuous exhibits of the arts and sciences. While the first white man to reach this area was La Verendrye in 1738, it was not until 1812 when this Red River settlement was started by Thomas Douglas, Fifth Earl of Selkirk. Following the building of railway lines from St. Paul, Minnesota and Eastern Canada, in the latter part of the 19th century, Winnipeg rapidly grew into Canada's major north-western distribution centre. Today it provides a variety of excellent shops, restaurants, accommodation and vacation activities. There are over 80 parks, squares and athletic fields including zoos, botanical gardens and various sports facilities. Sightseeing, you will find pleasure in the Manitoba Legislative Building, with its storied “Golden Boy” at the top of the dome; the surrounding pleasant grounds dotted with statues honouring history makers of North America; Assiniboine Park, with its wonderful zoo and gardens; Kildonan Park with spacious sports areas and open air theatre; the museums at Civic Auditorium and the Hudson's Bay Co., retail store; Old Fort Garry Gate and the



first locomotive to reach Winnipeg; to name a few outstanding spots. By all means, take in the Red River Exhibition if you're here during the latter part of June and visit historic St. Boniface before driving north on highway 4 through the suburban Kildonan municipalities to highway 9 and —

- 19 **LOWER FORT GARRY** — former Hudson's Bay Post on the Red River. One of the most elaborate posts built by the Company it served as a district headquarters during 1832-37 and trading post until 1909. Now a National Historic Park covering nearly 13 acres, a picturesque setting provides the background for this fine fort with its stone walls and bas-

tions. In 1871 the first treaty between the Canadian government and the Chipewas and Swamp Crees was signed outside the gates of this historic location. About one mile further on take highway 9A into —

- 23 **SELKIRK** — inland port for fishing vessels and freighters serving the northland via the vast waters of Lake Winnipeg and the Red River. The Red serves as a highway of fun for pleasure craft and water skiing enthusiasts and Selkirk is the starting point for a week-long pleasure cruise up and around Lake Winnipeg. From this industrial and agricultural centre, highway 9 turns west and north through pleasant farmlands to the south-

western tip of Lake Winnipeg and the resort area of —

- 49 **WINNIPEG BEACH** — with its fine sandy beaches and moderately priced accommodation facilities. Formerly a farming and fishing community settled by Ukrainian and Icelandic settlers the area rapidly gained popularity as a summer vacation centre. Passing Sandy Hook, another notable lakeside vacation point you reach —
- 58 **GIMLI** — first of a series of Icelandic settlements founded in this vicinity in 1875. The majority of its citizens are of Icelandic origin and take great pride in this fact as witnessed during the annual Icelandic celebrations. Continue through this region known as New Iceland, following the shores of Lake Winnipeg to highway 68, thence west to Arborg and —
- 128 **ERIKSDALE** — on highway 6. Throughout this area you pass through magnificent woodlands replete with charming lakes and rivers and noted for upland game birds, waterfowl, white-tailed deer and excellent fishing. Turn south on 6 towards the predominantly French-Canadian community of —
- 163 **ST. LAURENT** — on the shores of Lake Manitoba. This is another of Manitoba's fine summer vacation regions noted for wonderful aquatic facilities, fishing and hunting. From this colourful community founded by Indian and Metis families, the return to —
- 207 **WINNIPEG** — takes the motorist southeast through pleasant wooded valleys.

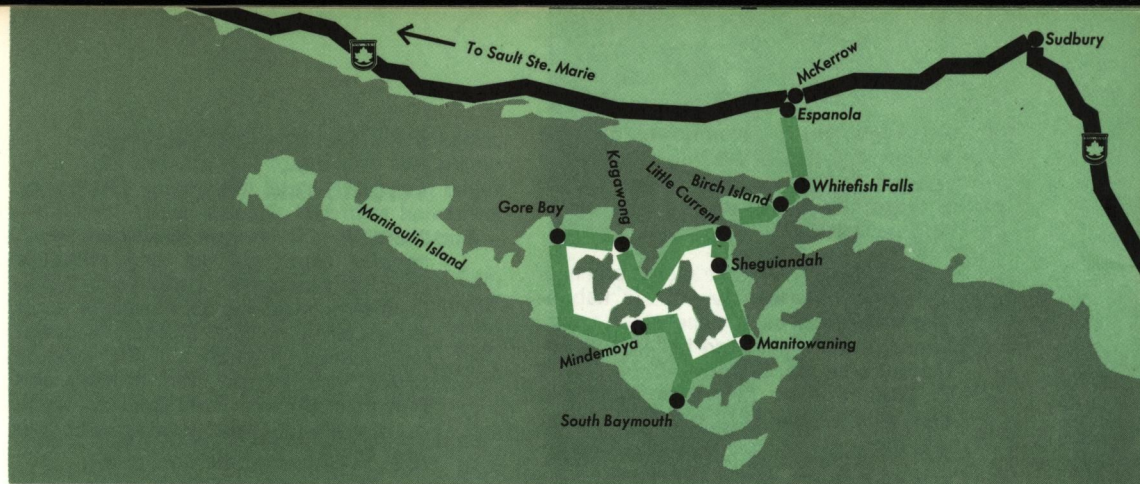
Manitoba's charming legislature at Winnipeg



TOUR 11 ONTARIO

Manitoulin Island

- 0 **McKERRROW** — Starting point from Trans-Canada Highway 17 for tour of "Manitoulin", world's largest freshwater island. Go south on Highway 68 to —
- 2 **ESPANOLA** — modern pulp and paper centre on the Spanish River. Conducted tours of KVP Mill in summer. Route south now winds through hilly countryside, dotted with clear lakes to —
- 17 **WHITEFISH FALLS** — supply centre for miners, trappers, guides and summer residents of the Bay Islands to the south and west. Trip now descends upon a broad plateau of limestone passing through Birch Island Indian Reserve and the Indian village of —
- 23 **BIRCH ISLAND** — site of quartzite monument commemorating visit of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt who fished nearby waters in August, 1943, prior to the historic Quebec Conference. Crossing the causeway to Great Cloche Island the route bends westward just north of two legendary landmarks of significance to the native Indians: Dreamer's Rock, where young braves are said to have spent several days to learn their future; and a group of glacial boulders called the Bell Rocks, used as warning bells by the Indians, which actually ring when struck with a stone. From this historic point No. 68 crosses the flat surface of LaCloche, over a swing bridge and into —



- 37 **LITTLE CURRENT** — site of 19th century Hudson's Bay Post; now an important port and largest centre on the "Home of the Great Spirit", Manitoulin. It is noted for its excellent fishing for Great Northern pike, walleye, lake, rainbow and speckled trout, smallmouth bass and "muskie". Too, it is the only area in Ontario with a special season for deer hunting with bow and arrow. Boat trips can be made to nearby places of special interest such as the Bell Rocks. West from Little Current, Highway 540 passes through Indian country via West Bay and Kagawong to —
- 65 **GORE BAY** — headquarters for the Ontario Paper Company's operations on Manitoulin which include the largest tree farm in Canada; all activities are open to visitors. Visit Historical Society Museum (Old Jail). From this commercial and sport fishing centre go south on No. 542 to Long Bay then via Britainville

or Perivale, stopping for some speckled trout fishing along the way, to Spring Bay and —

- 92 **MINDEMOYA** — village on the southeastern shore of a large lake with the same name. As in many parts of "Manitou's land," the area has its fascinating legends including one that nearby "Treasure Island" is formed by the wife of an Indian Chief who kicked her there in a moment of rage. Continue on No. 542 past Manitou Lake, the Island's largest, cross Manitou River and Blue Jay Creek, noted rainbow trout waters in early May and late September, to No. 68 and south to —
- 115 **SOUTH BAYMOUTH** — terminus for interesting cruises and the automobile ferry to Tobermory and Ontario's Bruce Peninsula. Visit nearby fisheries research station. Returning north along No. 68 you come to —

- 136 **MANITOWANING** – historic centre of the Island where an interesting museum is located and from which a side trip to a large Indian Reserve can be made. Further north is –

- 153 **SHEGUIANDAH** – where recent archaeological discoveries have traced habitation of Canada back some 30,000 years. Through this scenic and historically important area, No. 68 returns the motorist to Little Current and back along the first part of the journey to McKerrow and the –

- 195 **TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY**

International Bridge at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

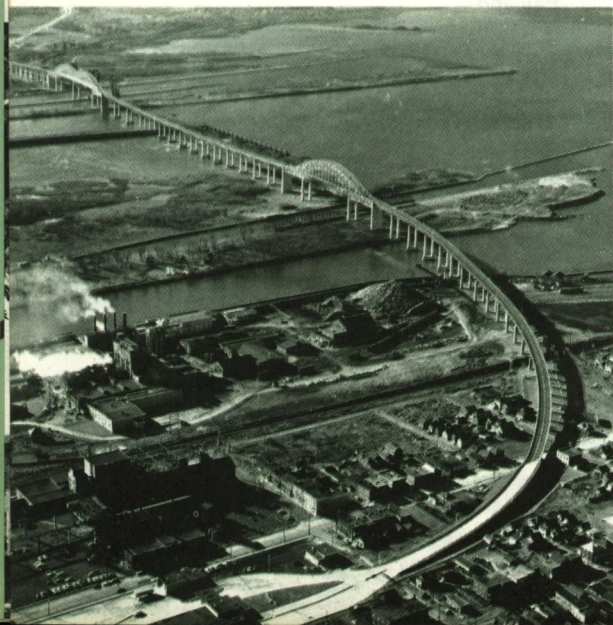
TOUR 12 ONTARIO

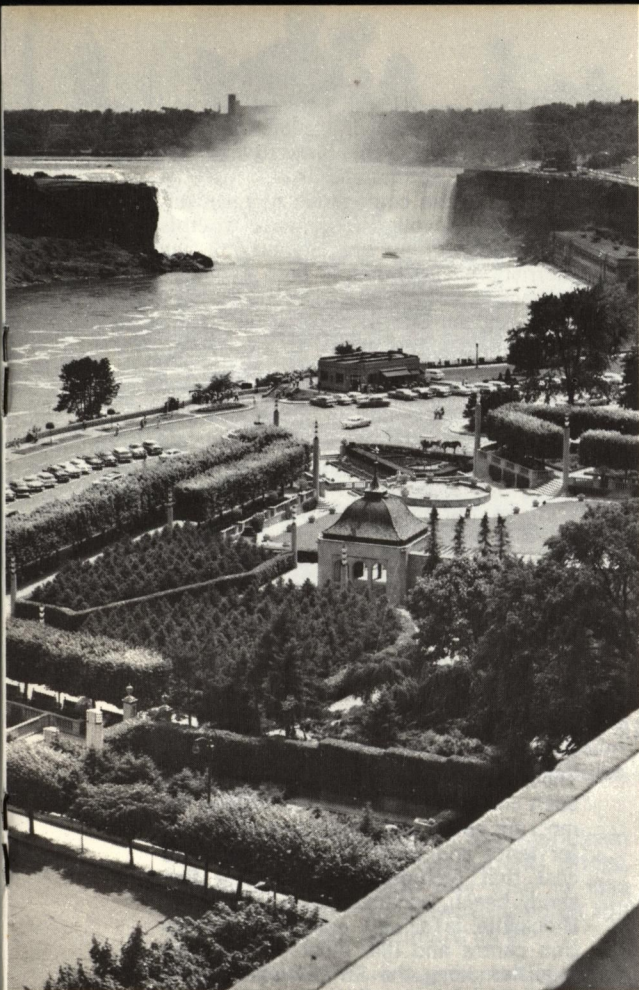
Toronto and Niagara Districts

- 0 **LINDSAY** – “Gateway to Kawartha Lakes”, popular resort district and excellent cruising waterways. South from Trans-Canada on Highway 35, check for sport car races at modern Mosport Raceway near junction Highways 35-115; next to Orono, visit Forest Tree Nursery and Provincial (Picnic) Park, continue south to Highway 401 and Bowmanville and west to –
- 49 **OSHAWA** – see huge General Motors plant and beautiful sunken gardens of McLaughlin Estate; west on 401 to –
- 80 **TORONTO** – Provincial Capital, financial, industrial and cultural metropolis, home of Canadian National (World's largest annual) Exhibition; excellent theatrical fare, sports, shopping and dining. Don't miss Royal Ontario Museum, Art Gallery, Old Fort York and romantic Casa Loma. Follow Gardiner Expressway and Queen Elizabeth Way through industrial and residential centres to –
- 116 **BURLINGTON** – visit Brant Museum, exact replica of home of former Indian Chief, Joseph Brant, containing interesting collection of Indian relics; cross Hamilton Harbour on ultra modern Burlington Skyway, with exciting view of area, and into famous fruit belt of Niagara. Just west of St. Catharines turn north to –
- 147 **PORT DALHOUSIE** – site of renowned Royal Canadian Henley Regatta (late

July) and entrance to original Welland Canal. East to Port Weller at start of present Canal and on to –

- 155 **NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE** – formerly Newark, once capital of Upper Canada, replete with historic pioneer and war relics in restored forts, homes and churches. South on river road to –
- 160 **QUEENSTON** – for panoramic view from monument to General Brock, hero of Upper Canada who died in battle of Queenston Heights, 1812; beautiful floral clock-carillon and site of one of world's mightiest power developments. Continue south to –
- 164 **NIAGARA FALLS** – “Honeymoon Capital” with exceptional views of falls from Canadian side, visit Oakes Garden, Wax Museum, Seagram Tower, Table Rock House, Queen Victoria Park and ride “Maid of Mist” near foot of the falls and Spanish Cable Car over Whirlpool Gorge. Follow scenic and historic route of Niagara Parkway to –
- 184 **FORT ERIE** – where Peace Bridge, opened in 1927 by Prince of Wales, commemorates friendly relations between United States and Canada while nearby Old Fort Erie recalls era of conflict. Go west on No. 3C past modern Fort Erie Race Track and famous vacation area of Crystal Beach to –
- 204 **PORT COLBORNE** – downward entrance to Welland Ship Canal, Canada's largest flour milling centre and home of International Nickel Company refinery. Follow No. 58 along canal to world's longest





A constant favourite, Niagara Falls, Ontario

lock at Welland; and Twin Flight Locks, 138 foot lift, at Thorold with fine picnic park nearby and site of important paper mill. Next, through Merrittton honouring builder of first canal in 1824 and then —

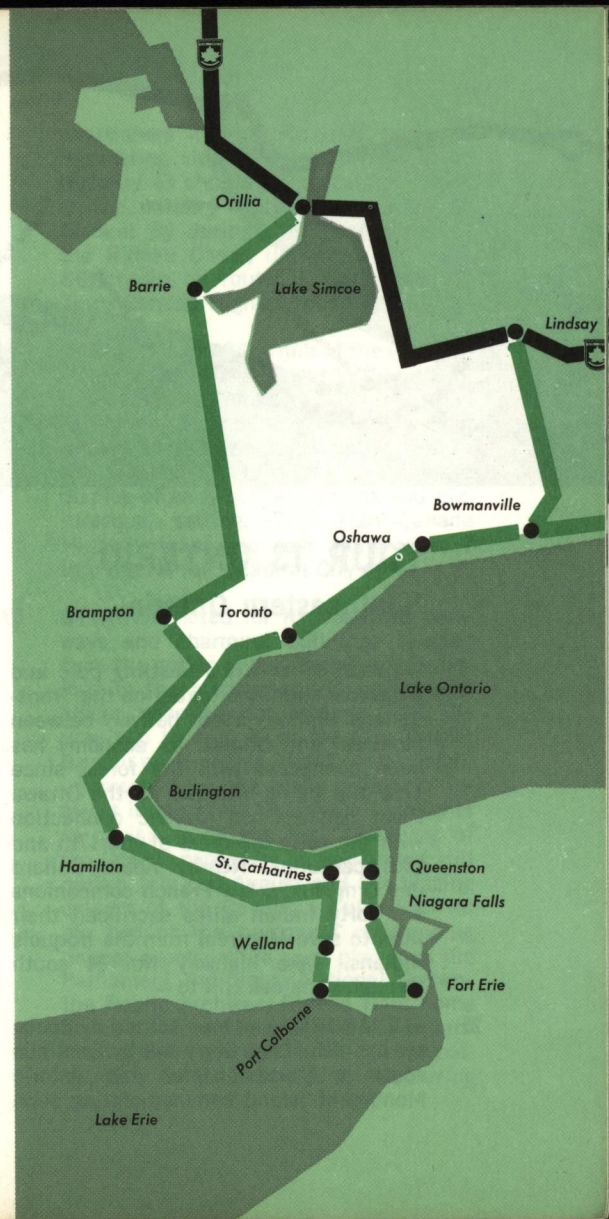
228 **ST. CATHARINES** — “Garden City of Canada”, home of popular “Grape Festival” (September) and marketing and manufacturing centre of Niagara Fruit Belt. Leave west on No. 8 through 1812-14 battle area to Stoney Creek and —

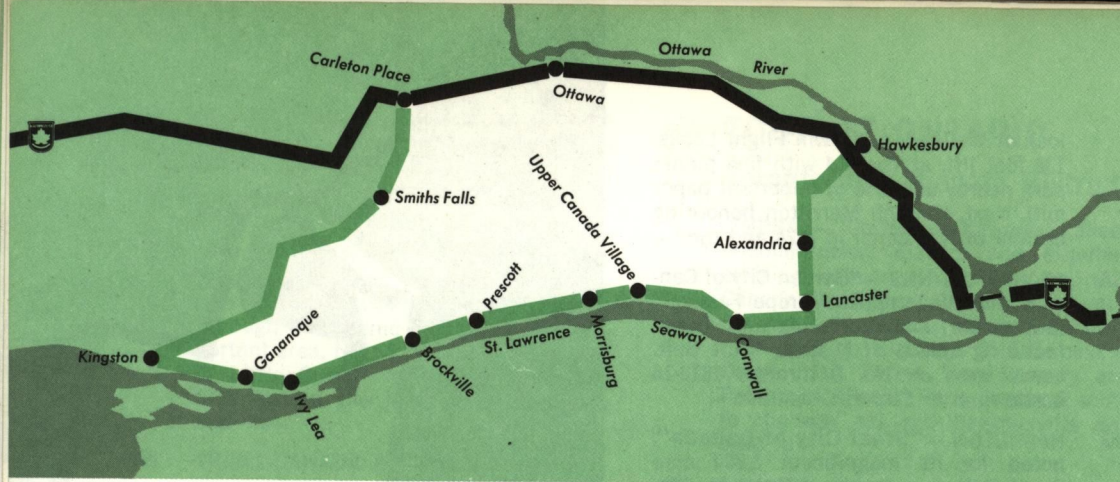
263 **HAMILTON** — “Steel City of Canada”, noted for its magnificent 1,800 acre Royal Botanical Gardens, Dundurn Castle (Museum), open air market and parklands. Get directions to Mountain Road and Concession Street Lookout for wonderful view of city and harbour; follow west Mountain road downtown; turn left on No. 8 through Dundas to No. 5, turn right through series of pretty villages to No. 10 cloverleaf and north on No. 10 to —

315 **BRAMPTON** — purebred stock and dairy centre, then East on No. 7 to Pioneer Village at Woodbridge and still East on No. 7 to Highway 400 and north to —

369 **BARRIE** — industrial and resort centre on Lake Simcoe. Go north on Highway 11 to —

393 **ORILLIA** — vacation centre between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching, major port of call on Trent waterways. Visit Couchiching Park, site of statue honouring visit by Champlain's party in 1615; see Stephen Leacock home, now a literary museum, before continuing your trip along The Trans-Canada.





TOUR 13 ONTARIO

Southeastern Ontario

- 0 **HAWKESBURY** — is a bustling pulp and paper community situated on the Trans-Canada Highway about halfway between Montreal and Ottawa. Its economy has been connected with the forest since 1798 and being situated on the Ottawa River has a close historic connection with the early explorers of the 17th and 18th centuries. Nearby Adam Dollard des Ormeaux, a few French companions and forty Indian allies sacrificed their lives to save Montreal from the Iroquois Indians. Take highway No. 34 south through Vankleek Hill to —
- 25 **ALEXANDRIA** — an area settled by Scots; see beautiful Loch Garry nearby. Continue south to Lancaster and visit historic Monument Island commemorating serv-

ices of the Glengarry Militia, thence west on highway 2 to —

- 56 **CORNWALL** — originally founded by Scots in 1784. It is Canadian headquarters of the St. Lawrence Seaway. For an interesting and thorough tour of the Seaway Area and the Robert H. Saunders Power Project take the bus and boat sightseeing trips from this rayon and pulp and paper centre. You will marvel at the engineering feats accomplished in the creation of this huge St. Lawrence Seaway and Power development where whole villages have been submerged by a man-made lake and relocated as modern towns overlooking the site where the once treacherous Long Sault Rapids flowed. Too, the pains taken to preserve historic buildings and the beautiful parkways established will long be remembered. West on No. 2 you pass parklands with excellent campgrounds, beaches and picnic sites before reach-

ing Upper Canada Village and Chrysler Farm Battle Park. This historic area was built as a permanent tribute to the memory of the courageous pioneer settlers and Loyalist Regiments of this region. Continue on Highway 2 via Morrisburg and Iroquois both of which played important roles in the Seaway Story and Johnstown with its interesting Museum; see the new high-level International Bridge and proceed to —

- 104 **PRESCOTT** — passing an old stone windmill where sympathizers to Mackenzie's Rebellion in 1838 fought a gallant but futile battle. Visit Fort Wellington constructed during the War of 1812 and now a National historic site and Military Museum. Next drive to Maitland and enquire about the picturesque "Little Blue Church" where the founder of Methodism in North America, Barbara Heck, (1734-1804) is buried in the churchyard, thence to —
- 115 **BROCKVILLE** — an excellent starting point for boat tours through the scenic Thousand Islands. The City provides such conveniences as a free marina for mooring and a wonderful camping area for tents and trailers, at a reasonable cost that includes the use of a fine sandy beach, cooking stoves and wood. Brockville is a well established vacation centre and like most of the communities along the St. Lawrence has a colourful background; the County Court House erected in 1842 is one of the outstanding 19th century buildings to be seen. Taking the modern highway 401 west you follow a beautiful route past



Upper Canada Village recalls early Canadiana

the St. Lawrence Islands National Park and a number of parks operated by the St. Lawrence Development Commission, many with first-class camping facilities, before reaching the —

- 132 **IVY LEA** — approach to the magnificent Thousand Islands International Bridge. Visitors to Canada may wish to take advantage of the duty-free shop on Hill Island before continuing on to —

- 139 **GANANOQUE** — a busy summer vacation centre offering a number of boat tours and facilities for reaching the various islands in the area. Should you be here on a Sunday in July or August plan to attend the church services at Half Moon

Bay where the congregation is seated in boats grouped around a pulpit located on a rock. Interdenominational vespers are conducted and hymnals passed by “ushers” in canoes. Next visit —

- 158 **KINGSTON** — via the old highway No. 2 passing a large military area and turning into Old Fort Henry. Here you will witness precision drills performed by guardsmen in colourful 19th century uniforms of British origin. Continue into the city proper, past Royal Military College and the Canadian Army Staff College on the site of Fort Frontenac built in 1673. Other points of interest include Queen's University established by Royal Charter under Queen Victoria in 1841; the only federal prison in Canada for women; the maximum security Kingston Penitentiary for men; the statue of Sir John A. MacDonald in City Park, founder of Canadian Confederation and a favourite son of Kingston. There is much more to see and do in this history laden city and we suggest you visit the Chamber of Commerce for further information on the area — ask for their tour folder. Leaving this former Capital of Canada, head north from nearby Barriefield on highway 15 through the wonderful Rideau Lakes country passing a number of summer resorts and entering —

- 217 **SMITHS FALLS** — another notable Loyalists centre, founded in 1784. It is an important lockport on the Rideau Cruise-way stretching from Ottawa to Kingston and, in addition to being a growing industrial community, serves as an outfitting and supply base for numerous

vacationers in the area each year. An interesting side trip to Merrickville on highway 43 should be made for a look at the military blockhouse erected by Colonel By during the construction of the Rideau Canal, undertaken in 1826. Still north on route 15 you reach the Trans-Canada Highway outside of —

- 236 **CARLETON PLACE** — hub of the vacation area surrounding the lovely Mississippi River. The area offers excellent boating, fishing and swimming and neighbouring Almonte provides a special attraction in the Mill of Kintail with its authentic display of early settlers effects and picturesque setting. The Trans-Canada Highway takes you east along route 7 into the Nation's Capital City of —

- 266 **OTTAWA** — noted for its beautiful parkways and charming buildings ranging from the gothic styled Parliament Buildings to the modern styled government offices near Vincent Massey Park. We urge you to drop in at the City Tourist Bureau on Nicholas Street for complete information on the many points of interest in the area. Among the highlights of a visit to Ottawa the “Changing of the Guard” pageantry on Parliament Hill during July and August and the blazing colours of the Canadian Tulip Festival are two of the numerous outstanding annual events; while such places as the Parliament Buildings, National Gallery, the Public Archives, Rideau Hall, home of the Governor General, and the Experimental Farm are but a few of the outstanding points of interest to see during your visit.

TOUR 14 QUEBEC

Eastern Townships

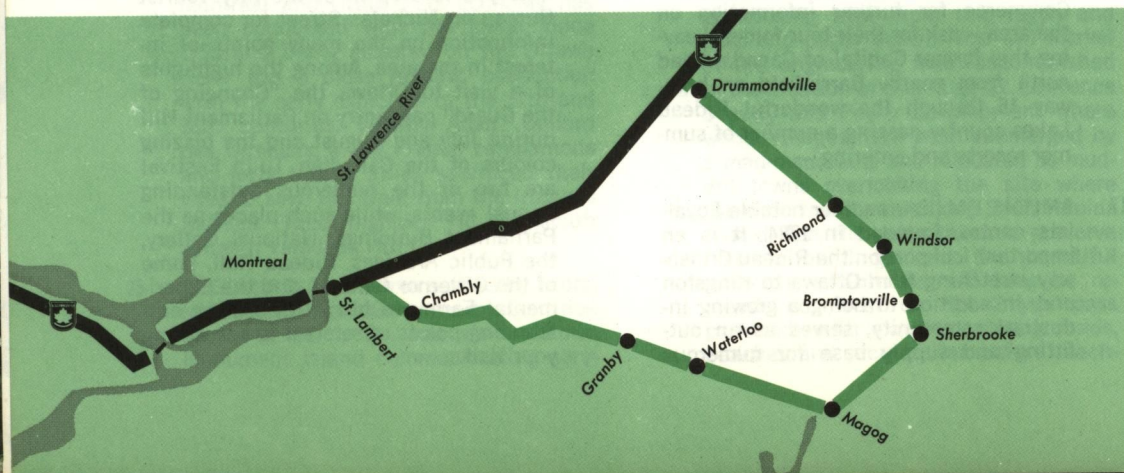
- 0 **DRUMMONDVILLE** — located on the Trans-Canada Highway 9, between Montreal and Quebec City, is an important industrial centre. To the south stretches the wonderful vacation region and garden area of Quebec Province, the Eastern Townships. Drummondville's products range from fine artificial silks to heavy machinery, while the surrounding district is replete with rich dairy and mixed farming communities. Following the St. Francis River southeast, via Highway 22 you pass well tended farms in rolling woodland settings. At Melbourne Highways 22 and 5 join together for the journey into —
- 24 **RICHMOND** — distribution centre for the area's dairy products and site of St. Francis College, one of the oldest in the

townships. Next on routes 5 and 22 you enter —

- 34 **WINDSOR** — where the St. Francis and Watopoka Rivers join. Formerly called Windsor Mills, the busy pulp and paper mill here is evidence of the careful conservation of the region's woodlots and natural forests. From this point travel to the hub of the Eastern Townships, "The Queen City" of —
- 48 **SHERBROOKE** — doorway to year-round playgrounds. On the way you pass through Bromptonville a major lumbering, pulp and paper and sawmill centre. Stop and enquire about the magnificent Shrine of Beauvoir, located nearby. Continuing into Sherbrooke you find roads leading in and out of this former meeting place for the Abenaki Indians, all connected with wonderful lakeland resorts. Together with nearby Lennoxville it forms the centre of a number of widely recognized educational and re-

ligious institutions. Truly a bilingual and bicultural community it proudly boasts of the Roman Catholic University of Sherbrooke and the Anglican Bishops University. A library connected with the University of Sherbrooke pays particular attention to the history of the townships and is well worth visiting. Among the fine buildings to see are St. Michael Basilica, St. Peters Anglican Church, the Hall of Justice and the Library. Other points of interest are the Victoria Park Zoo, the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville and the legendary "Mena 'Sen" or "Lone Pine" Rock in the St. Francis River. From its founding as the Loyalist settlement of Hyatt's Mill in 1796 to the present Sherbrooke has shown a steady increase in industrial development and its surrounding natural wealth augurs well for the future. By the way, don't miss seeing the huge asbestos mine at nearby Black Lake, it produces 60 percent of the free world's requirements. Taking route 1 along the Magog River you pass by green clad mountains and sparkling waters on the way to —

- 64 **MAGOG** — the "textile town" at the tip of magnificent Lake Memphramagog. This 33 mile-long body of water shared by Vermont and Quebec has a wide variety of fish including three species of trout and bass, northern pike, walleyes and landlocked salmon. The surrounding lake and mountain region is devoted to providing every possible form of vacation attractions, boating, bathing, golfing, riding, skiing, sledding, concerts, and live theatre are but a few



of the activities. Names like North Hatley, Sutton and Mont Orford are magic words to the vacation minded traveller. Whatever the season, drive to Mont Orford Park for a ride to the summit on a modern lift for an enchanting view before following Highway 1 northeast to —

85 **WATERLOO** — founded in 1796. Canada's largest grower of mushrooms is located here in addition to saw mill and grist mills. Next travel into the progressive community of —

97 **GRANBY** — for a visit to one of Canada's most beautiful Zoological Gardens. Adults and children alike will enjoy the wide variety of animals collected from around the world. A manufacturing centre of vast importance, its products range from famous maple sugar and syrup to household appliances and wearing apparel. Continue on to the international waterway, the Richelieu River and —

122 **CHAMBLY** — and the National Historic Park, Fort Chambly. First established in 1665 by Jacques deChambly the fort saw action during the American Revolution of 1775 and the war of 1812. Actually the first fort, of wood, was destroyed by Indians in 1702 and a stone replacement was erected 1710-11 along the proportions of the present historic site. From Chambly highway 1 leads to the Trans-Canada and the cosmopolitan city of —

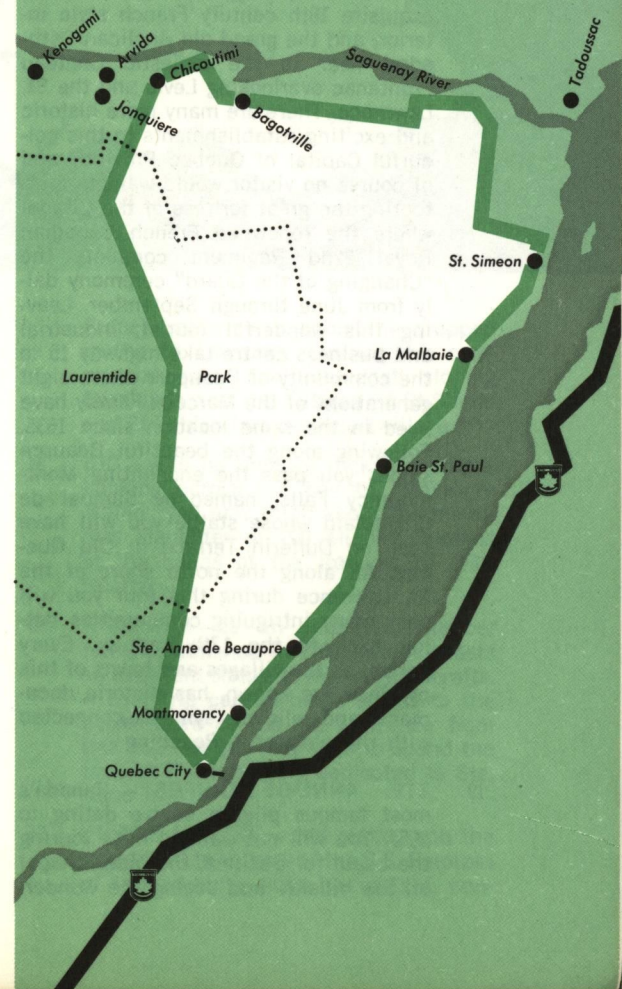
142 **MONTREAL** — location for the World's Fair of 1967. Montreal is a city of many

faces and dates back in history to 1535 in so far as discovery by the white man is concerned. Many North American cities of today were founded by native born adventurers and voyageurs of what was earlier called "Ville Marie". Today's "Ville Marie" stands in direct contrast, as a modern development of skyscrapers towers over the fine old structures of early Montreal. It's a city of fine hospitality, cultural and recreational centres and great institutions. There is far too much to see and do in this great city to outline here and we advise the visitor to enquire about the array of material produced by the Montreal Convention and Visitors Bureau, or the Montreal Municipal Tourist Bureau.

TOUR 15 QUEBEC

St. Lawrence and The Saguenay

0 **QUEBEC CITY** — just across the St. Lawrence River from Levis is one of the most exciting and charming cities in North America. It's like stepping back into the very beginning of the Americas when you enter this historic walled city of the hospitable province of Quebec. Immediately you feel and see the traditions and structures of early "New France". To really appreciate Quebec City one should take the "Walking Tour of Old Quebec" as recommended by the Municipal Tourist Bureau. You will take in such magnificent ancient structures as the Ursuline Convent of 1693; Grand



Seminaire of 1663 from which grew the esteemed Laval University; the beautiful basilica of Notre-Dame des Victoires built in 1688; Fargues House with its exquisite 18th century French style interior; and the grand old Anglican Cathedral near to the majestic Chateau Frontenac overlooking Levis and the St. Lawrence. There are many more historic and exciting establishments in this colourful Capital of Quebec Province and of course no visitor would want to miss touring the great fortress of the Citadel where the renowned French Canadian Royal 22nd Regiment conducts the "Changing of the Guard" ceremony daily from June through September. Leaving this wonderful tourist, industrial and business centre take highway 15 to the community of Beauport where eight generations of the Marcoux Family have lived in the same location since 1635. Following along the beautiful Beauport slopes you pass the enchanting Montmorency Falls, named by Samuel de Champlain whose statue you will have seen on Dufferin Terrace in Old Quebec. All along the north shore of the St. Lawrence during this tour you will pass many intriguing communities dating back to the 17th century. Every parish, as the villages and towns of this province are known, has historic documents and religious symbols connected with the old world. Reaching —

- 19 **STE. ANNE-DE-BEAUPRE** — Canada's most famous pilgrim centre dating to 1657. You will not want to miss touring the beautiful Basilica, the older chapel on the hillside and seeing the wonder-

ful "Cyclorama" a huge circular painting of the Holy Land. A short distance east you enter the parish of St. Joachim first of the Beauport settlements and where many ancient mementos may be seen. Continuing around Cap Tourmente you drive through well known fishing and hunting territory as you approach—

- 62 **BAIE ST-PAUL** — opposite Isle-aux-Coudres. The Island was established as a mission in 1728 but received its name from Jacques Cartier in 1535, apparently because of the great quantity of nut trees discovered there. The first mass celebrated in Canada took place here on September 7, 1535. From the lumbering centre of Baie-St. Paul route 15A follows the St. Lawrence shoreline through a number of notable resort centres including Pointe-au-Pic and —

- 91 **LA MALBAIE** — whose very existence seems to hinge upon the travel industry. From the fabulous Manoir Richelieu you get a wonderful view of the St. Lawrence and Cap-a-l'Aigle (Eagle Cape). Before leaving this area you might wish to play a game of golf on the magnificent course or take a swim in the picturesque pool. On route 15 continue through to —

- 113 **ST-SIMEON** — where a promising uranium discovery was made in 1950. Before turning inland along the little Saguenay River you will want to take advantage of a short cruise to historic Tadoussac or the ferry across to the south shore and Riviere-du-Loup. Highway 16 to the scenic Saguenay River country, known to many through its

famous cruises, takes you through mountainous terrain of the Laurentian chain, a veritable sportsmens paradise. Reaching —

- 194 **PORT ALFRED** — and nearby Bagotville you will feel exhilarated by the awesome scenery of the Saguenay River country traversed. This important pulp and paper district has a remarkable harbour in which it is said the entire Royal Navy could anchor. The two communities are located on the legendary Baie des Ha! Ha! said to have been named because of a promise made to Champlain by the Indians that he would discover a Kingdom of Giants and fantastic sites in this region. Apparently Champlain felt he had been duped; he could not find any channel through the bay. The legend is probably one of the reasons why the region is known as Le Royaume du Saguenay or the Kingdom of the Saguenay. See the Royal Canadian Air Force Base near Bagotville and visit the beautiful St-Alphonse Church as well as the Notre-Dame-de-la-Baie Shrine before continuing past the granite cliffs of the Saguenay shoreline to —

- 208 **CHICOUTIMI** — where exciting views of the surrounding country will provide many hours of delightful relaxation. One of the first mills for the manufacturing of newsprint pulp in the province of Quebec was located in Chicoutimi. The city is well known to passengers of the Saguenay Cruise vessels operating from Montreal and Quebec City. Across the river is the historic Chicoutimi-Nord

one of the first settlements in this district. To the north is the famous aluminum refineries of Arvida, among the world's largest. The entire area is replete with various types of tourist establishments and one should not miss the opportunity of making a circle tour around the wonderful Lac St-Jean region. Travelling south from Chicoutimi on highway 54 you travel through the fabulous Laurentide Provincial Park where the Quebec Government has established a number of modern fishing lodges and inns. Following this exciting route known as Talbot Boulevard you reach —

226

LAURENTIDE PARK — for a magnificent drive through mountain country with sparkling lakes and beautiful green forests. Fishing for speckled and lake trout is provided in over 1,500 lakes and countless streams. Tenting and trailer visitors will find excellent campgrounds have been provided by the Quebec Government in well chosen locations. The trip through Laurentide covers a distance of 86 miles from where you travel into a prosperous agricultural district as you approach —

335

CHARLESBOURG — where a provincial zoological garden is located. There are several interesting buildings dating from the early 18th century including the ruins of the fabled Bigot Castle. Leaving this early 17th century community you return to —

340

QUEBEC — and across the bridge into Levis, with a nostalgic look back to the Fortress of Quebec City.



TOUR 16 QUEBEC

Gaspé Peninsula

- 0 **RIVIERE-DU-LOUP** — starting point from the Trans-Canada route through Quebec to New Brunswick is a bustling pulp and paper centre along the St. Lawrence River. From this point on, if you have not already tasted the unique flavour of a French Canadian holiday, you will enjoy Quebec's special hospitality on a tour of the remarkable Gaspé Peninsula. Tradition has it that Champlain met Indians from the Wolf (Loup) tribe in this area, thus Riviere-du-Loup adopted this name in 1919. Out of this important tourist community take Highway 10 through the agricultural centres of Cacouana and L'Isle Verte to —
- 28 **TROIS-PISTOLES** — a former hiding place for privateers of the 17th century. The name refers to the price paid by a

French sailor for a goblet he dropped in the St. Lawrence. Leaving this commercial port continue past sloping farmlands and the villages of St-Simon and St-Fabien into the resort village of —

56

BIC — with its unusual rock formations. Looking across the bay to "Massacre Island" you may think about the merciless slaughter of 200 Micmac Indians at the hands of the Iroquois in 1533. Nearby —

66

RIMOUSKI — is an important lumber town, established in 1701. Too, it boasts an excellent school of the arts and crafts. A boat trip can be made across to the north shore of the St. Lawrence from this point or you may wish to spend the time at the sanctuary dedicated to Ste. Anne in —

72

POINTE-AU-PERE — and photograph the monument to victims of the S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk close by, in 1914. Con-

tinue to Ste-Luce where a picnic site and information bureau is operated at an historic grist mill. Thence to Ste-Flavie and —

- 96 **METIS BEACH** — via the Gaspé belt road, highway 6. A series of lovely resort establishments and sandy beaches are passed as the journey follows the St. Lawrence into —

- 121 **MATANE** — where the famous salmon river of Matane is popular with anglers from many countries. Leaving this noted resort centre you approach the foothills of the towering Shickshock Mountains. Now you wind your way between the slopes and seashore through picturesque villages of historic background like Cap-Chat and

- 176 **STE-ANNE-DES-MONTS** — a pilgrimage spot. A cross honouring the patron saint of sailors may be seen from far up the St. Lawrence. A road to the beautiful Gaspé Provincial Park is at the eastern limits of this town. The park is located on the high Gaspesian plateau and has excellent accommodation including camp-grounds. Continuing on beside high bluffs of the Shickshocks through a series of fascinating fishing villages rich in folklore you reach —

- 288 **RIVIERE-AUX-RENARDS** — near the northeast tip of Gaspé. This important fishing port, flanked by sloping hills, has a charming mixture of French and Irish residents many of whom have intermarried. It is said the Irish are descendants of immigrants whose ship was wrecked on the treacherous reefs at

nearby Cap-des-Rosiers. Further on at the tip of Gaspé the Quebec Government has acquired an area for camping and picnics as well as an information centre. It includes a delightful lookout location from where a German spy transmitted information to submarines during world war two. Now the trip follows the Bay of Gaspé, where Jacques Cartier anchored in 1534 and two centuries later General Wolfe made his conquest. Enter —

- 325 **GASPE** — where Cartier planted a huge wooden cross on July 24, 1534, to claim Canada for France. A stone cross was erected during the fourth centennial celebrations to commemorate this event. Visit the fish plant and fish hatchery before going to Fort Prevel Provincial Park for a game of golf and to taste some of the delicious Gaspesian fish. Thence to Barachois for a delightful view of the distant Bonaventure Island, Perce Rock and the enchanting cliffs of Perce. Proceed into the famous resort town of —

- 374 **PERCE** — where the exciting landscape and seascape scenes have attracted artists and photographers from every corner of the earth. The cuisine and service provided by the districts resorts are highly recommended and the remarkable vistas like the pierced rock standing sentinel over the coast and the renowned bird sanctuary of Bonaventure Island provide many hours of enchantment. In the evening at sunset and with early morning sun or by the moonlight you will feel a dramatic

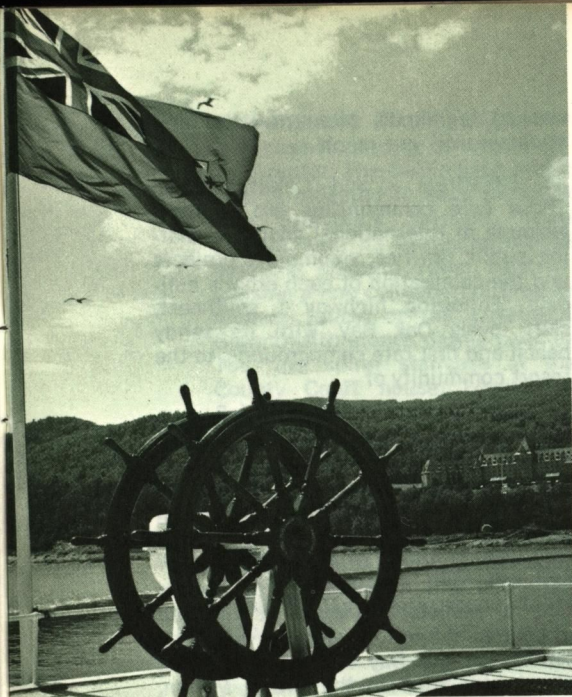
touch of the unknown as the glorious scenery changes colours. Rounding the peninsula you pass resort and agricultural communities each with a distinct charm of its own; drive through busy forest industry and fishing centres all with historic stories while touring the Baie des Chaleurs. Enter the historic point of —

- 537 **RESTIGOUCHE** — a Récollets mission for Micmacs as early as 1620. The Ste. Anne sanctuary attracts thousands of pilgrims each year. An interesting museum replete with Gaspesian historic background and the wreck of the "Marquis-de-Malauze" burned in 1760 are highlights of a visit to this region. Nearby —

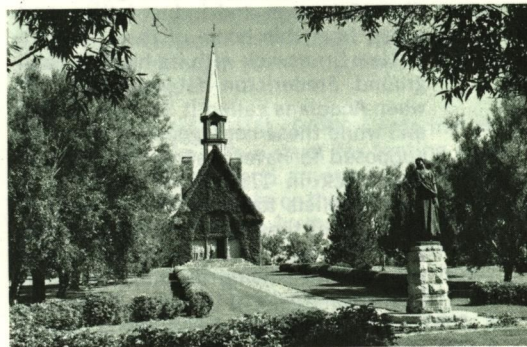
- 544 **MATAPEDIA** — is an important railway and lumber centre. From this point highway 6 turns inland along the beautiful valley of the Matépédia, following the well known salmon river of the same name. The trip back to the St. Lawrence River provides wonderful opportunities for salmon and trout fishing. Too, the hunter will find bear, deer and the mighty moose are in plentiful supply; calling for a trip during the game season. Nearing the St. Lawrence you pass through —

- 637 **MONT-JOLI** — an important railway, industrial and commercial centre, from where many bus and limousine tours of the Gaspé Peninsula are started. The return to the Trans-Canada at —

- 717 **RIVIERE-DU-LOUP** — is made by descending into St-Flavie and back via highway 10.



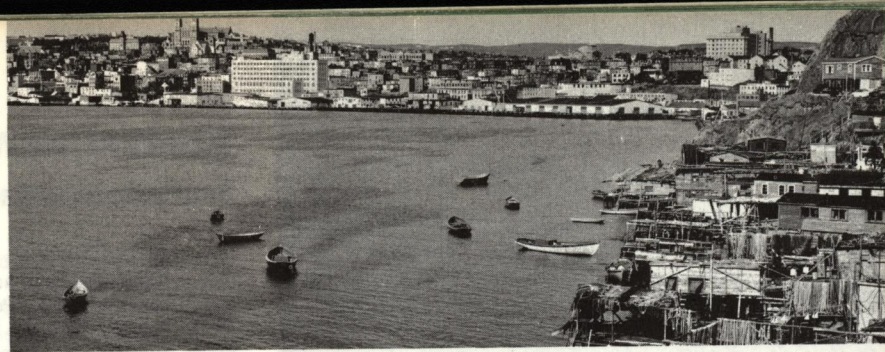
In Quebec's delightful Saguenay Region



Nova Scotia's romantic "Land of Evangeline"



Walled City of Quebec towers above St. Lawrence



Historic Harbour of St. John's, Newfoundland

Modern Beaverbrook Gallery, Fredericton, N.B.



TOUR 17 NEW BRUNSWICK

Southwestern New Brunswick

- 0 **FREDERICTON** — the Capital of the "Picture Province" is officially recognized as the "Poets Corner of Canada" largely through the works of Carman, Roberts and Sherman. Many great Canadian statesmen and industrialists graduated from this home of the University of New Brunswick with its historic background. Fredericton dates back to 1731 when Acadians called it St. Anne's Point and while these courageous people were supposed to have been put out of New Brunswick in 1755, many returned. In 1785 Loyalists took over the site and today both of these groups are well represented by their descendants throughout the province, living as amiable neighbours. Hallmarks of the early beginnings include Christ Church, over a century old; the Loyalist Cemetery located in the business district; old Government House, now an RCMP Headquarters and the nearby monument to a regiment that trekked from Saint John to Quebec City on snowshoes in 1813. In striking contrast to the grand old buildings is the modern Beaverbrook Art Gallery with an exceptional collection of fine paintings. Throughout the area visitors find wonderful fishing, hunting and golfing opportunities while boating enthusiasts are delighted with the picturesque St. John River waterway. From this city of nostalgic traditions head west on Trans-Canada Highway No. 2 to Long's Creek, thence south on Highway 3 through

wooded highlands, pleasant lakes and streams until you reach —

- 81 **ST. STEPHEN** — and Calais, Maine. These twin communities are a living example of international goodwill, sharing public utilities, community projects and the celebration of each other's holidays. Following highway 1 southeast, skirt lovely Oak Bay, with its sandy beach and first rate campgrounds, to the resort community of —

- 101 **ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA** — overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay. Every recreational facility here is purposely blended in with the magnificent seaside scenery. Don't fail to visit the old Block House built by Loyalists and the historical Greenock Church dating from 1822. Perhaps you will drive across the ocean floor to Minister's Island — at low tide of course, before following the incoming tide along the Bay of Fundy. Enquire about boat trips to the Grand Manan, Deer and Campobello Islands or charter fishing trips. Passing St. George, watch for the turn-off to Black's Harbour site of the largest sardine cannery in the Commonwealth. Continue east, with time for picture taking of scenic Lepreau Falls, and the Fundy shoreline, on the way to —

- 169 **LANCASTER and SAINT JOHN** — at the mouth of the St. John River. One of Canada's youngest cities, Lancaster is separated from Saint John, the oldest incorporated city, by the remarkable Reversing Falls created by the rise and fall of the mighty Fundy tides. Out of the French fort of Charles de la Tour in the early 17th century and the era



of the United Empire Loyalists, Saint John rose to become an important shipping center. The fascinating past of the area is reflected in such places as the New Brunswick Museum, oldest in Canada, with its intriguing Marine Gallery; the Martello Tower built in 1812, housing a fine collection of firearms and pioneer relics; or the Loyalist Burial Ground with stones dating back to 1784. Too, the spiral staircase at the Old County Court house, Loyalist House, Saint John Dry Dock and the quaint old City Market provide a colourful look at this seaport's history. There are plenty of recreation areas to while away your leisure hours, including lovely Rockwood Park a two thousand acre natural playground in Saint John. Returning through Lancaster over the Reversing Falls Bridge continue on highway 2 into —

179 **WESTFIELD** — where a monument near Woodman's Point marks the site of Fort Nerepis. From this former Indian and French fortification the route north takes you through the beautiful Lower St. John River Valley past historic settlements to —

214 **GAGETOWN** — home of world famous Loomcrofters Inn makers of fine woven afghans, draperies, clothing and upholstery materials. The route now bends northwest with the river through —

222 **CAMP GAGETOWN** — Canada's largest and most modern military base, thence past the well planned community of Oromocto and back to —

238 **FREDERICTON**

TOUR 18 NEW BRUNSWICK

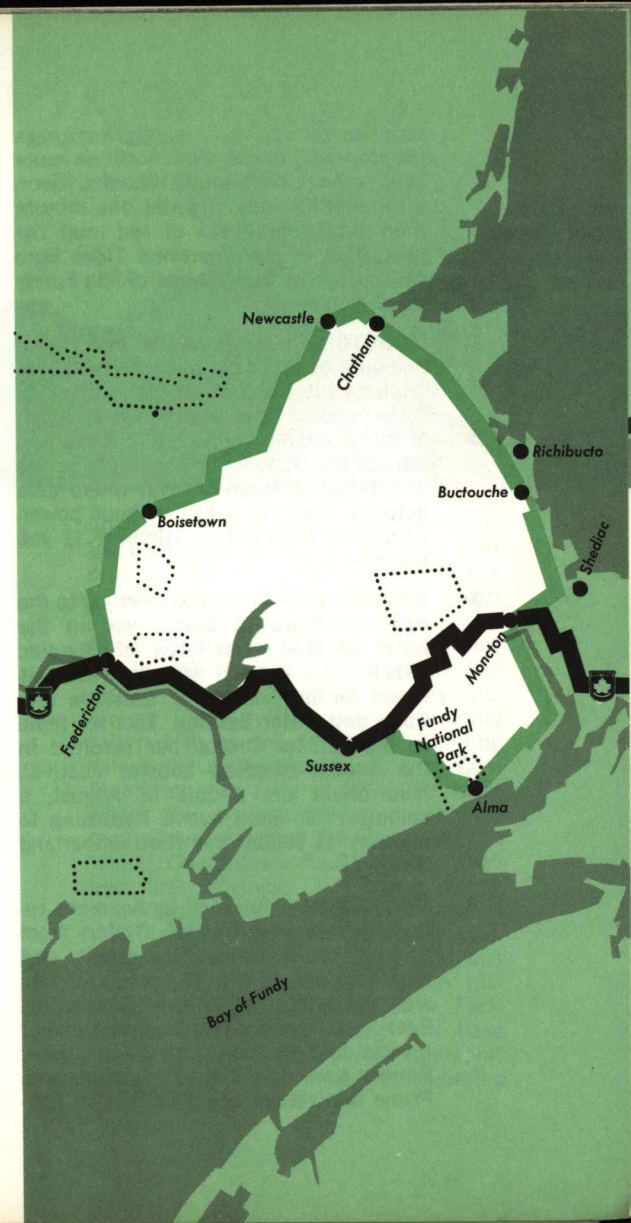
Southeastern New Brunswick

0 **SUSSEX** — located in scenic Kennebecasis River Valley is a well known centre of silversmiths', pottery and other handcraft where a visit to the studios of Kjeld and Erica Deichmann is a most rewarding experience. Head east on the Trans-Canada then take Highway 14 south through scenic countryside into wonderful —

24 **FUNDY NATIONAL PARK** — entering at Wolfe Lake. It's a must for tenting and trailer visitors and anyone will enjoy a stay at the chalets or the modern motel. A special feature is that no licence is required to fish in the park. Other outstanding attractions include the lovely golf course overlooking the Bay of Fundy, tennis courts, bowling greens, a heated outdoor salt-water pool and a natural amphitheatre. Too, there is a handicraft school in the park offering a variety of courses at more than reasonable rates. For photographers, artists or just plain nature lovers the scenic trails throughout Fundy Park offer days of exploration trips. Leaving from the southern entrance of the park you descend upon the pretty village of —

34 **ALMA** — with its romantic covered bridge, one of hundreds in New Brunswick, thence to —

59 **HOPEWELL CAPE** — birthplace of Viscount Richard Bennett, a former Prime Minister of Canada. Visit the curious



sandstone formations widely known as the Hopewell Rocks. Turn north on route 14 with the remarkable Petitcodiac River; a thundering body of water one minute then a glistening sea of red mud the next. This is the renowned Tidal Bore caused by the extremities of the Fundy tides. Reaching —

- 84 **MONCTON** — visit Boreview Park for a fine view of this tidal phenomenon. This "Hub of the Maritimes" dating back to early Acadian days is within easy reach of many outstanding vacation areas and attractions. Among the notable points of interest is Magnetic Hill where cars actually back up a hill without power. East from Moncton on Highway 11 you reach —

- 100 **SHEDIAC BAY** — where a short jog to the right on route 15 places you in the heart of the resort area of Shediac Beach. This popular summer resort is noted for its fine sandy seashore and warm salt water bathing. Too, its fame as the Lobster Capital has resulted in the annual Shediac Lobster Festival, held about the middle of August, a colourful fun-filled event. Returning to highway 11 follow the Northumberland Strait to —

- 116 **BUCTOUCHE** — founded by Acadians returned from exile in 1784. Oysters from this bay are of exceptional quality and a visit to one of the fish plants or lobster factories will prove interesting. Pass by a number of pleasant summer resorts and a monument to Rt. Hon. Bonnar Law, only Canadian to become Prime Minister of Great Britain, at Rex-

ton and cross the Richibucto River into —

- 128 **RICHIBUCTO** — a shipping centre with a picturesque shoreline. Next from this former Micmac Indian village travel through the lumber community and Royal Canadian Air Force base of —

- 169 **CHATHAM** — at the south shore of the famous Miramichi River. Both Chatham and nearby —

- 175 **NEWCASTLE** — were once great ship-building centres in the days of "iron men and wooden ships." Today the two export large shipments of lumber by rail and by merchant ships. Lord Beaverbrook, noted publisher and philanthropist, paid tribute to the early pioneers

of the Miramichi country through his gift of a fine memorial established here. In addition, "The Enclosure" a natural park and historic site was donated by him in fond remembrance of his boyhood days in the area. From Newcastle we follow the fabulous salmon waters of the southwest Miramichi River via highway 8 through vast forest lands and legendary streams to —

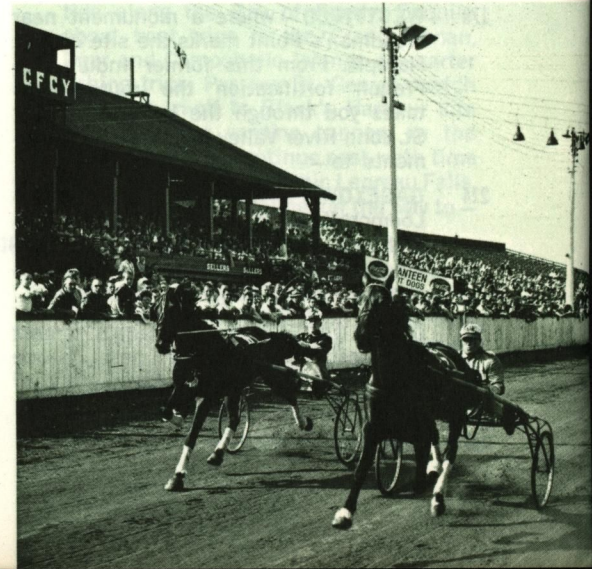
- 236 **BOISETOWN** — said to be the exact geographical centre of the province. From this lumbering and sportsmen's centre we rejoin the Trans-Canada at —

- 276 **FREDERICTON** — travelling through the beautiful Nashwaak valley.

Unique fishing method in Bay of Fundy



Sulky racing is favoured at Charlottetown, P.E.I.



TOUR 19

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Central and North Shore

0 **BORDEN**—approaching this beautiful Island, nestled in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on a modern automobile ferry the visitor is immediately charmed by its tranquil scenery. Should you happen to take the modern ferry “Abegweit” you will probably be amazed to find that in addition to carrying some 150 automobiles this vessel also transports a train from mainland New Brunswick to the Island. From the ferry terminal at Borden travel the Trans-Canada to its junction with Highway 1A where the tour turns toward Bedeque Bay and —

18 **SUMMERSIDE** — first settled by a Quaker Loyalist from Pennsylvania. The area is particularly noted for its fox and mink farming and visitors will be interested in the experimental fox and mink farm at Summerside. Should you be in the area during mid-July don't fail to take in the colourful Lobster Carnival. Heading inland on highway 2 through Kensington you will become more aware of the garden-like appearance of the Island as you progress. From Kensington take the route to —

31 **BURLINGTON** — for a look at the exquisitely designed Woodleigh Replicas. You will marvel at the painstaking work that has been put into these scale models of a number of famous buildings in the British Isles. From this point



proceed to highway 6 and turn left past New London Bay to —

42 **CAVENDISH** — and Prince Edward Island National Park. The Park contains some of the finest bathing beaches in North America where the salt water, warmed by the gulf stream, rarely dips below a temperature of 70° Fahrenheit. Cavendish Beach is probably the best known of the many swimming spots found in the Park. At this point golfing enthusiasts will certainly want to tour the wonderful Green Gables golf course. Here too is the home of Lucy Maud Montgomery, author of the delightful Anne of Green Gables story. Throughout the National Park there are a number of excellent, equipped campgrounds and trailer parks. From Cavendish turn inland again on highway 13 passing the picturesque villages of New Glasgow and Hunter River. Thence left on highway 2 through Milton towards —

67 **CHARLOTTETOWN** — Capital of Prince

Edward Island and often referred to as the Birthplace of Canada. A French post prior to 1720 called Port La Joie it was taken by the British during the Seven Years War and renamed in honour of Queen Charlotte. Despite a disastrous fire in 1866 there are many private and public buildings over a century old. Among these is the colonial building referred to as the Provincial Building where the conference leading to Confederation was held in 1864. The room where this history making conference took place is a must for visitors to the Island. Charlottetown's Old Home Week and the Provincial Exhibition during mid-August provide a good picture of the Islanders' hospitality and livelihood. Other places of interest to visit at this busy little harbour city include historic Fort Edward and Victoria Park. Followers of harness racing will have plenty of opportunity to view this sport during a summer visit to charming Prince Edward Island.

TOUR 20

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Southeastern

0 **WOOD ISLANDS** — the southeastern doorway to enchanting Prince Edward Island with its rolling green pastoral countryside and rich red soil is reached by ferry from Caribou, Nova Scotia. Immediately upon leaving the ferry a smooth paved ribbon of highway greets the motorist. Trans-Canada highway 1 to the west leads to Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island National Park. To the east highway 4 covers the most southerly portion of the Island. It takes you along past fine sandy beaches on the Northumberland Strait and into pleasant fishing villages like Port Wood and High Bank where you can make arrangements for deep sea fish-

ing trips. While highway 4 turns inland, continue on via highway 18 into —

16 **MURRAY HARBOUR** — a picturesque fishing community named by Captain Samuel Holland in 1765 in honour of James Murray, Governor of Quebec at that time. The few remaining sailing vessels of the Island may be seen in this commercial seaport. Next, to Murray River and highway 4 for a spot of trout fishing before heading north past well tended strawberry and potato fields and an interesting bird sanctuary as you approach —

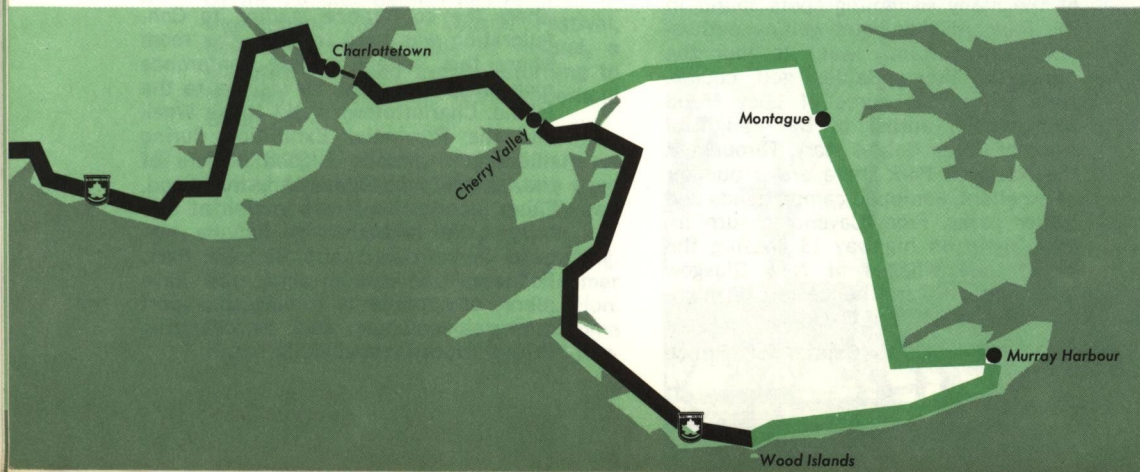
32 **MONTAGUE** — a lovely town situated on a river of the same name where it flows into Cardigan Bay. Montague also named by Captain Holland, is the location of the extremely interesting Garden of the Gulf Museum. It is a favourite yachting and boating community with residents and visitors alike. The annual regatta, held early in July, at nearby Lower



There are miles of sandy seashore on P.E.I.

Montague attracts many visitors to the area. An excellent provincial picnic and camping park is located at Bells Hill a short distance from Montague and the district provides good swimming and fishing opportunities. A few miles north you reach highway 3, where you may turn east to the pretty harbour of Georgetown or head northeast to Souris for a boat trip to the Magdalen Islands. Westward on highway 3 you drive through some of the Island's prettiest farm country and rejoin the Trans-Canada Highway at —

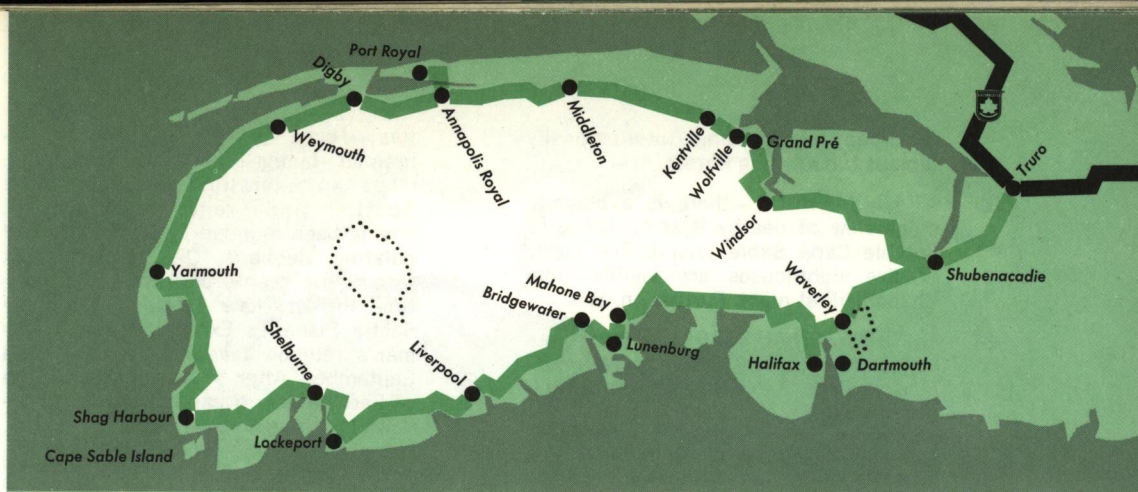
48 **CHERRY VALLEY** — for the trip into the Island Capital, Charlottetown. While on this lovely little island be sure to taste some of the seafood for which it is widely known.



TOUR 21 NOVA SCOTIA

Fundy and South Shore

- 0 **TRURO** — “Hub” of Nova Scotia — noted for its agricultural college, headquarters for the provincial farms extension services is situated in the center of good deer and trout country. Victoria Park, a magnificent natural playground is located here. From Truro, take route 2 to Shubenacadie dairying and lumbering center. Visit Wildlife Park then take route 14 to —
- 66 **WINDSOR** — site of oldest university in Canada, established in 1789, and hometown of Thomas Chandler Haliburton, creator of Sam Slick one of most successful humorous characters in North American literature. His home, Clifton, is now the Haliburton Memorial Museum. Windsor is noted for phenomenal tides, accommodating ocean vessels at high tide but containing almost no water at low tide. Proceed on route 1 into the rich fruit growing Annapolis Valley district and historic —
- 81 **GRAND PRÉ** — where a replica of the original Acadian church of St. Charles is now a museum devoted to the memory of the Acadians who were expelled in 1755. On to —
- 84 **WOLFVILLE** — with its charming Acadia University. Take in one of the theatrical productions on the campus during July and August and pay a visit to Cleveland House containing many art and historic displays. Next is —



- 91 **KENTVILLE** — Centre of the apple industry and site of the Apple Blossom Festival, held annually about the end of May. From this major rail centre continue along the Bay of Fundy shore through the agricultural communities of Kingston and Middleton to —
- 151 **ANNAPOLIS ROYAL** — and Fort Anne National Historic Park where many documents on the early British and French beginnings of Nova Scotia are kept for posterity. Pay a side visit to nearby Port Royal Habitation, authentic fort, styled on the establishment founded by DeMonts and Champlain in 1605, oldest permanent white settlement north of the gulf of Mexico. On the way to —
- 169 **DIGBY** — pass by HMCS Cornwallis largest navy training station in the commonwealth. Overlooking the Annapolis basin and Digby Gut, Digby, is a focal point for visitors to the many deep sea fishing and summer sports resorts in this re-

gion. Of special interest are the scallop boats that work out of this thriving sea port. An interesting visit can be made to the tiny fishing communities along the Digby Neck. Continuing south on highway 1 through **Weymouth**, settled by loyalists in 1783, the tour takes you to the historic and romantic French Shore district with its colourful communities established by the Acadians of Clare. Of particular interest enroute are St. Mary's Church at Church Point, said to be the largest wooden church in Canada and the great stone church at St. Bernards. Next is —

- 234 **YARMOUTH** — a busy coastal port and terminal of the modern ferry M. V. Bluenose from Bar Harbor, Maine. The coast of Yarmouth is rugged and picturesque with many seaside retreats for visitors. From this point take route 3 along the southern shore through a number of intriguing villages with close historic connections to early North

America, and passing internationally famous tuna fishing waters. At —

- 280 **SHAG HARBOUR** — there is a magnificent view of nearby islands including notable Cape Sable Island. The lights of five lighthouses are visible from Chapel Hill at night. Further on, at —

- 286 **BARRINGTON PASSAGE** — a four thousand foot causeway connects the mainland to Cape Sable Island. Reaching —

- 311 **SHELBURNE** — one of the finest harbours in the world. Take time for fishing as an excellent variety of both deep sea and fresh water species is to be found. From this important shipbuilding centre proceed through the interesting communities of Lockeport, Port Mouton, and White Point Beach noted for their white sandy seashore beaches and fine seafood cuisine; to —

- 364 **LIVERPOOL** — visited by DeMonts and Champlain in 1604 while enroute to Port Royal. The delightful old colonial homes recall the early connections with New England and Carolina. Across the Mersey River, in Brooklyn a large paper company produces paper for some of North America's greatest newspapers. Next is —

- 393 **BRIDGEWATER** — overlooking the Le-Have River where a fascinating collection of Indian relics, sea curiosities, old coins and early settlers' possessions are contained in the Women's Institute Hall. —

- 403 **LUNENBURG** — among Canada's most important fishing ports is next on this

tour. Home of the "Bluenose", renowned racing schooner, Lunenburg offers an interesting contrast to the Scottish and French communities, having been founded by Huguenots and palatine Germans. One of the most fascinating events portraying the maritime life of Nova Scotians, the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition and fishermen's reunion takes place here each September. After a visit to the studio of Earl Bailley, a paralytic artist of renown continue on by —

- 410 **MAHONE BAY** — where nearby Oak Island has been a mecca for seekers of buried treasure, thence —

- 424 **CHESTER** — a fashionable summer resort for Americans and Canadians bent on a seafaring holiday. From this point to the Capital city of —

- 468 **HALIFAX** — the highway traverses friendly settlements founded by summer residents of the area. One of the world's great natural seaports the twin communities of Halifax and Dartmouth encompass this significant region known to seamen the world over. The Angus L. MacDonald suspension bridge connecting the cities is the second longest such structure in the British Commonwealth and has an interesting Indian legend worth while learning from the local tourist bureau. Don't fail to visit historic Halifax Citadel, the lovely Public Gardens and of course the bustling dockyards. From this marine laden district turn inland on route 2 past Prince's Lodge, Rockingham and Bedford Basin refuge for numerous

allied ships during First and Second World Wars, thence —

- 482 **WAVERLEY** — with its nearby wildlife sanctuary and Grand Lake noted for its landlocked salmon and on to —

- 495 **ENFIELD** — where the turn-off to the new \$18,000,000 Halifax International Airport is located. Return to the Trans-Canada Highway via Elmsdale, Shubenacadie, and the dairy farming district of Brookfield and Truro.

TOUR 22 NOVA SCOTIA

Cabot Trail and West Cape Breton

- 0 **PORT HASTINGS** — starting point for intriguing tours of scenic and historic Cape Breton Island is reached after crossing the world's deepest man-made causeway. The Canso Causeway, linking mainland Nova Scotia and the Island, took over 10 million tons of rock to bridge the Strait of Canso. From this former coal shipping centre you have three choices of direction in which to travel — highway 5 through the centre of the Island and Bras d'Or Lake country; along highway 4 through the southern section or take highway 19 and the Cabot Trail as follows: through the coastal communities of Creignish, Craigmore, Campbell and Judique with their Scottish backgrounds to —

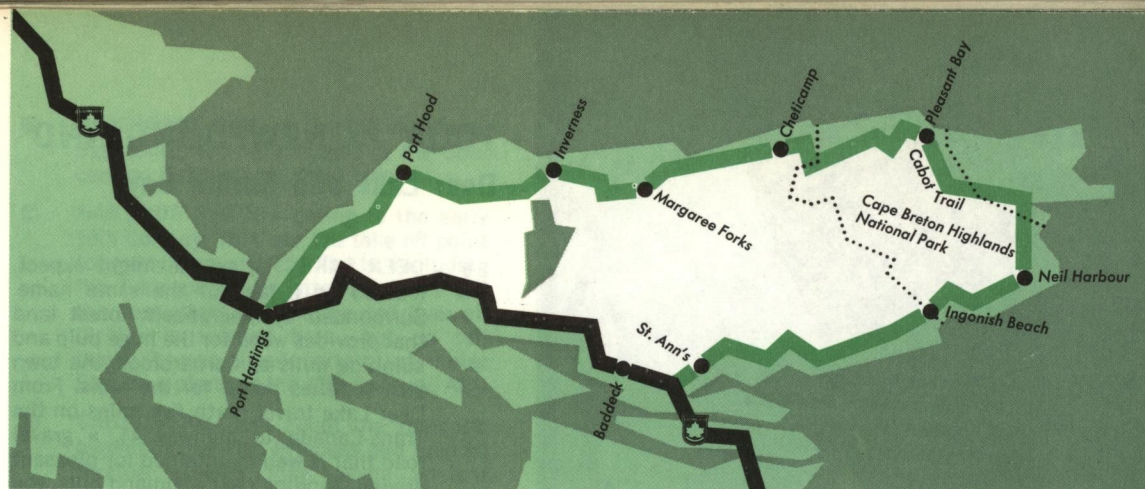
- 37 **MABOU** — in the midst of a dairying and sheep raising area and noted for deposits of gypsum marl, limestone and coal. Next through Strathlorne and the Lake Ainslie district to —

50 **INVERNESS** — a coal mining centre since 1865 and originally settled by Scots; thence past Dunvegan and Southwest Margaree into —

67 **MARGAREE FORKS** — noted for its pastoral scenery and salmon pools. Here we leave route 19 as its swings inland and join the famous **Cabot Trail** for a spectacular trip on paved highway around the northeast coast. You reach the coast at Margaree Harbour, with time for a swim at the beach before continuing through the Acadian centres of Belle Cote, Terre Noire, Friar's Head, St. Joseph du Moine and Grand Etang where Norman traits and culture are prominent and the sea provides a liveliness. Thence into —

89 **CHETICAMP** — renowned for its beautiful hooked rugs and excellent sport fishing; mackerel and cod are plentiful. Be sure to visit St. Peter's Church, built of free-stone from Cheticamp Island and exquisitely finished throughout the interior. Six miles further on the Cabot Trail enters **Cape Breton Highlands Na-**

Causeways, like the Canso, lead to new adventure



tional Park crossing the noted salmon stream of Little River. (For a detailed outline on facilities and points of interest within this park write to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau.) Travelling through the park you will come upon many enchanting highland and valley scenes like —

115 **PLEASANT BAY** — a fishing and farming centre and 4 miles to the east "The Lone Sheiling", a replica of the huts used by Scottish crofters when tending their sheep. Passing over the slopes of North Mountain the highest highway point in Nova Scotia you descend into magnificent Sunrise Valley, through Cape North to picturesque —

144 **NEIL HARBOUR** — a thriving fishing village. Follow the Atlantic coast south past numerous coves and through highland country to the twin bays of Ingonish. Skirting the North Bay you get a delightful view of the Middle Head promontory, running between North and South Ingonish, where National Parks

have set out an interesting nature trail. This area settled by the French early in the 17th century is now a favourite resort district. Crossing Clyburn Brook you approach —

160 **INGONISH BEACH** — location of the Cape Breton Highlands National Park headquarters and centre of recreational activities. From the park boundary proceed past scenic Cape Smoky, famous Bird Islands and through several intriguing fishing communities to —

207 **SOUTH GUT ST. ANN'S** — home of the colourful Gaelic Mod held early each August. Too, the only Gaelic College in North America is located nearby, housing exhibits depicting early Scottish life. In St. Ann's Bay the world's record bluefin tuna taken on rod and line, weighing 977 pounds, was recorded in 1950. Returning to the Trans-Canada Highway, be sure to visit the modern Alexander Graham Bell Museum at —

215 **BADDECK**

TOUR 23 NEWFOUNDLAND

Deer Lake and Bonne Bay

- 0 **DEER LAKE** — is, as one might expect, located on a lake of the same name. Surrounded by magnificent forest land that provides wood for the huge pulp and sulphide mills at Cornerbrook, the town also supplies power for the mills. From Deer Lake travel north five miles on the Trans-Canada to highway 44, a gravel road that is well maintained for pleasant driving. Winding past woodland hills, you get magnificent views of sheltered inlets nestled at the foot of the Long Range Mountains as you descend to —
- 39 **GLENBURNIE** — and the sea coast. From this village on, the inner reaches of Bonne Bay's south arm follow the shoreline through Silver Point and Shoal Brook into —
- 41 **WOODY POINT** — where a 25 minute trip by ferry takes you to Norris Point for a fee of \$2.50, one-way. There is excellent salt water and freshwater fishing in this area and a limited amount of accommodation is available at Woody Point. From July on, bluefin tuna can usually be found in the bay and quite often close to shore. Artists and camera enthusiasts will be particularly pleased with the enchanting scenery and attractive villages encountered on this trip. Leaving the lumber settlement of Norris Point on highway 73 you pass through the coastal villages of Neddy Harbour, Rocky Harbour, Lobster Cove,

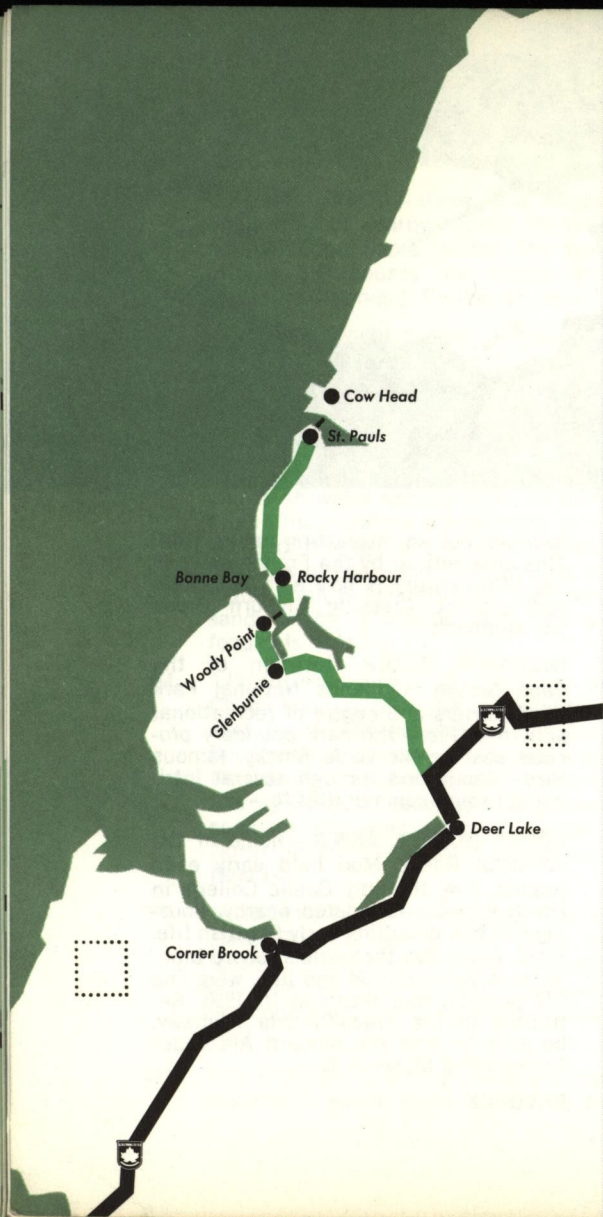
Bakers Brook, Green Point and Sally Cove to —

- 70 **ST. PAULS INLET** — in the heart of what many consider the finest moose hunting district in Canada. Should you get the urge to return for a hunting trip arrangements can be made with a reliable outfitter at Rocky Harbour to place you in the best moose country in the area. Jacques Cartier is said to have anchored at nearby Cow Head in 1534. Return to the Trans-Canada and — **DEER LAKE**
- 140

TOUR 24 NEWFOUNDLAND

St. John's and Conception Bay

- 0 **ST. JOHN'S** — eastern terminus for the Trans-Canada Highway and oldest city in North America has a rich historic background. One of the world's finest natural harbours, this Capital City of Newfoundland is said to be named in honour of the day John Cabot arrived here, June 24, 1497. During the next four centuries several skirmishes for possession of this valued port took place between Dutch, French, British and pirate fleets, finally being retained by the British in 1762. A mixture of the old with a confident look to the future prevails throughout St. John's. Visit Signal Hill National Historic Park for a grand view of the area and look into its colourful past. From Cabot Tower, at the top of this site, Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal. The Newfoundland Museum is one of the most interesting places to learn of the Island's



early development and conflicts. Nearby the Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Baptist built in the finest Gothic style and the Basilica of St. John the Baptist, housing a number of rare religious symbols and sculptures are two of the city's most interesting structures. Another church, further on, St. Thomas dates to 1836 and contains many beautiful memorials from its days as the Garrison Church. By all means take in the new Confederation Building housing the Legislature and visit the former government seat, from 1850 to 1960, the Colonial Building. After a tour of beautiful Bowring Park head west on route 3 to —

13 **TOPSAIL** — for a magnificent view of Conception Bay and the Bell and Kelly Islands. One of the greatest iron mines in the Commonwealth is located on the larger Bell Island while legend has it that the treasure of a pirate named Kelly is still buried on his island. Travelling to the south end of the Bay you pass through a series of colourful fishing and farming communities like Manuels, Foxtrap and —

27 **HOLYROOD** — favourite summer place of the St. John's residents. Nearby are the storied squid-jigging grounds along with excellent salmon and trout streams. Heading north again past picturesque coves and rugged shoreline you reach —

31 **HARBOUR MAIN** — one of the oldest settlements. Thence past Conception Harbour where the fighting bluefin tuna may be waiting for you to test your skill and on to —

60 **SPANIARDS BAY** — a fishing and farming centre, and fifth largest of the Conception Settlements. Next into —

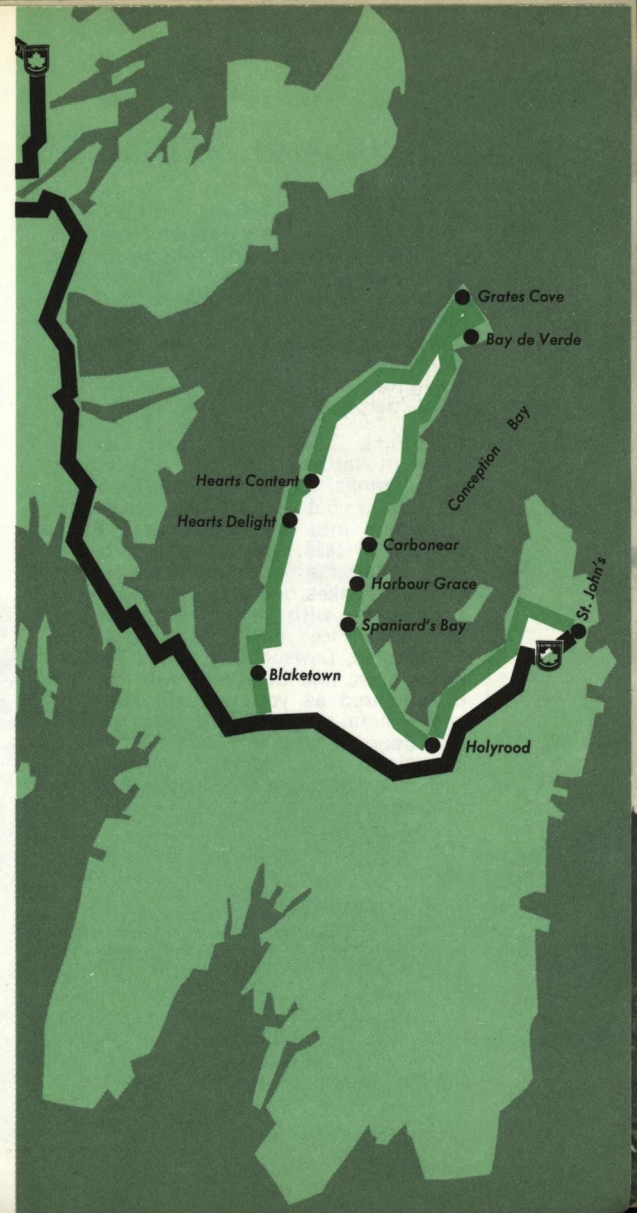
65 **HARBOUR GRACE** — dating to the early 16th Century. This was the take off point for many transatlantic flights, including the first successful attempt. Don't tell the youngsters but a large cod liver oil factory is located here — but do tell them it was headquarters of Peter Easton, a pirate of the 17th Century. At —

70 **CARBONEAR** — ask about the romantic legend of the Irish Princess and English Pirateer Gilbert Pike. Some ancient cannon used against the French in 1696 are still to be seen at this woodworking, tannery and fishing centre. Continue along the coast and route 3 through several tiny communities to the tip of the Avalon Peninsula at —

121 **GRATES COVE** — an ancient fishing village where parts of the names of Cabot's crew are said to have been inscribed on the rocks. Now turning south again, follow the scenic shoreline of Trinity Bay, via highway 4 through attractive little settlements like —

160 **HEARTS CONTENT** — landing point of the first transatlantic cable in 1866 and a permanent cable relay station. Next, through Hearts Desire, Hearts Delight and Greens Harbour to —

188 **NEW HARBOUR** — where herds of pot-head whales are driven ashore to provide food for the mink ranching industry. Still passing through several wonderful little fishing villages you rejoin the — **TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY**



YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

The Alaska and Mackenzie Highways

NORTHERN ADVENTURE ROADS — To the north of Canada's Western Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta lie two of the most interesting road systems in North America. The Alaska Highway through the glorious Yukon Territory, and the Mackenzie Route into the fabulous Northwest Territories, take the motorist into areas of unbelievable scenery that have hardly felt the touch of man.

Stretching 1,523 miles from Dawson Creek in Northwestern British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska, the Alaska Highway, built out of military necessity, takes you into the storied Gold Rush country of 1898. Throughout the trip a vast panorama of mountain scenery, glistening lakes, dense spruce and birch-clad valleys with swift flowing streams unfolds before your eyes. Names like Whitehorse, Dawson City, Miles Canyon Keno, Mayo and Dry Creek will long be remembered as you tour this historic and mineral-rich territory. Many places still bear mementos of the hectic and sometimes hilarious days of the gold rush. You can watch the modern methods of dredging for gold in the Yukon River Valley or see old time prospectors who still work the numerous creeks in the region.

Fishing for fighting Arctic grayling or giant lake and rainbow trout provides endless hours of enjoyment for anglers. Too, the hunter will delight in the trophy-sized Dall sheep, moose, and grizzly bear that may be taken in season. The Yukon is a big and glorious country and worthy of the praise received in the famous ballads of Robert W. Service.



Memories of the fabulous Yukon Gold Rush era

Magnificent MacKenzie Falls in N.W.T.



Canada's exciting Mackenzie Route reaches some 600 miles into the Mackenzie District of the Northwest Territories from Grimshaw, Alberta and has opened up some of the most fascinating areas of Canada's last frontier. It is a region rich in mineral resources and legendary tales of early explorers and fur traders. Rolling through pleasant forest terrain, the Mackenzie Route takes you past crystal clear lakes and spectacular waterfalls as you head towards the community of Yellowknife with its delightful mixture of modern conveniences and frontier atmosphere.

Here too, sportsmen find giant-size lake trout, Arctic grayling and the delectable Arctic Char. At Hay River and Yellowknife you will want to take advantage of the chance to explore the tremendous Great Slave Lake from where tons of whitefish are shipped each year to North American centres. Again at Yellowknife, you may perhaps visit the highly interesting gold mine operations.

No matter which of these two great northern roads you decide to explore you will find they are surprisingly well maintained and travel conditions quite good although they are mostly gravel surfaced. Each has conveniently located service facilities and well placed campgrounds for those wishing to camp out. The Canadian Government Travel Bureau has prepared special pamphlets on the two routes and we suggest you write for our "Alaska Highway-Road to Yukon Adventure" booklet or the colour folder "The Mackenzie Route to Canada's Northwest Territories."

for more information

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau provides a free *Travel Counselling Service* to help you get the most out of a vacation in Canada.

The Bureau works in close co-operation with other Federal Government departments, provincial and local tourist associations and transportation companies.

We invite you to take full advantage of this free service. All you have to do is let us know your plans and requirements. Inquiries may be directed to any of the following offices:

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
Ottawa, Canada

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
Canada House
680 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, N.Y.

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
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Chicago, Illinois

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
1 Second Street (Corner of Market)
San Francisco 5, California

Canadian Government Travel Bureau
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London, S.W.1, England

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The Cabot Trail rises high above the Atlantic



The image features a stylized map of Canada, oriented horizontally. The map is primarily a vibrant red color, with its provinces and territories outlined in thin yellow lines. A prominent black line, likely representing a major transportation route, starts from a small white dot on the Atlantic coast and extends across the country towards the Pacific. Several white-outlined geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, are scattered across the map, possibly representing specific regions or landmarks. The map is set against a background with a complex, mottled texture in shades of brown, tan, and gold, resembling aged parchment or a natural stone surface.

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