

See

CANADA

EN ROUTE TO

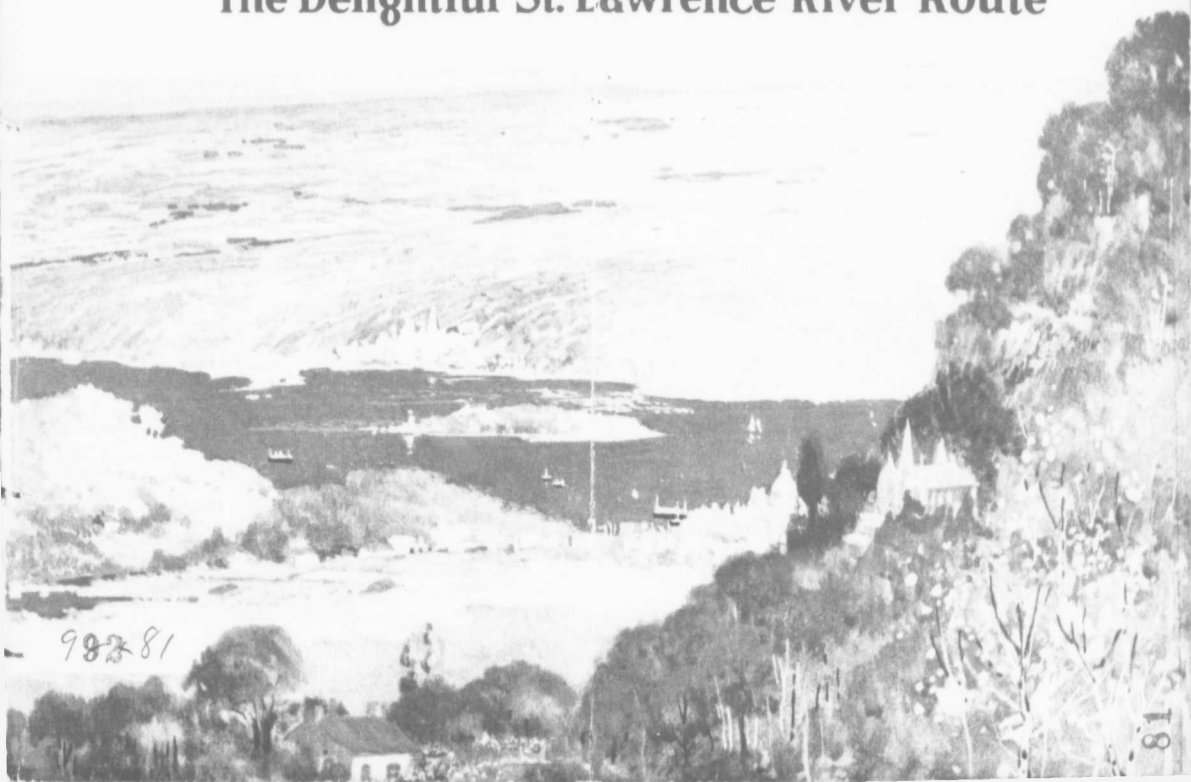
EUROPE

CUNARD

ANCHOR ~ DONALDSON

CANADIAN SERVICES

The Delightful St. Lawrence River Route



98781

81

The St. Lawrence Route to Europe

TO travel via the St. Lawrence Route adds immeasurably to the pleasure of a holiday or business trip overseas. To journey down the great river enjoying the grandeur of majestic cliffs and primeval forests, the beauty of green sunlit meadows and of the quaint towns and villages which dot the shore, to see the many places famous in history and legend that pass before one in entrancing panorama, comes as a delightful and never to be forgotten prelude to the Ocean voyage.

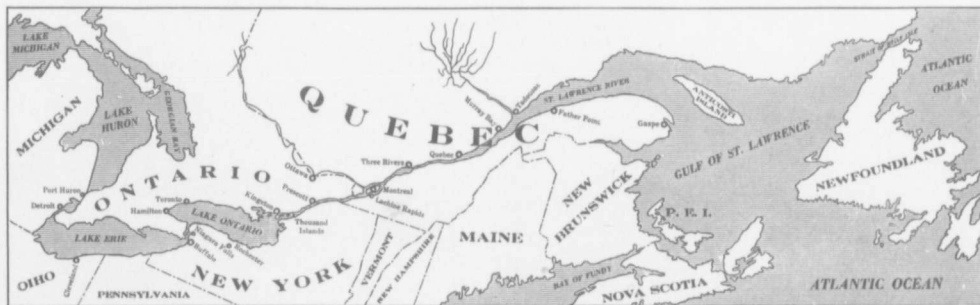
Associated with a trip down the St. Lawrence are the stories of the pioneer French explorers — that gallant and picturesque band of soldiers, sailors and churchmen who left their mark on the New World. It was up this great river and across the great lakes that Louis Joliet, accompanied by Father Marquette, and several years later, Sieur de La Salle and his few followers, made their memorable pioneer voyages by canoe to the St. Joseph (now the Illinois) river and the Mississippi. In 1535 Jacques Cartier journeyed up the river to the Indian village, Hochelaga (now Montreal). In 1608, Samuel de Champlain sailed up its waters and founded Quebec. Roberval, Maisonneuve, Laval, Frontenac, Wolfe, and Montcalm are others of the famous names inseparably connected with the story of the river.

Along the banks of the St. Lawrence are many places that still retain much of the charming quaintness of more than two centuries ago. They are indeed parts of the Old World transplanted into the New.

In addition to the pleasure and historic interest of the river trip, the enjoyment of the Ocean voyage itself is enhanced by the passage down the sheltered waters, which helps the traveller to become accustomed to the vessel before reaching the open sea.

The Liners on the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Canadian Route are models of comfort and luxury. Every detail of their furnishings and appointments reflects most careful thought for the traveller's pleasure and welfare. For 85 years Cunard steamers have been the standard of transatlantic service.

In the following pages is a very brief outline of some of the many interesting places which may be embraced in the itinerary of those who take the St. Lawrence Route to Europe. Comment on Niagara Falls, Toronto, and certain points West of Montreal, from which port the Ocean Liners sail, is included for the benefit of tourists who may wish to plan to visit some of these places en route to the steamer.



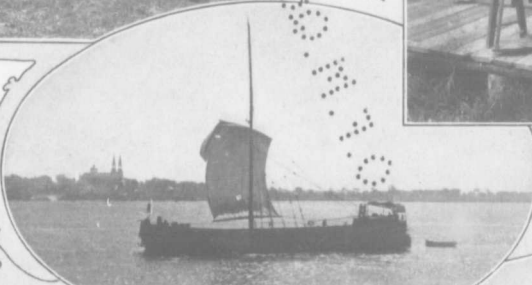
TYPICAL SCENES



HABITANT OVEN



HABITANT SPINNING



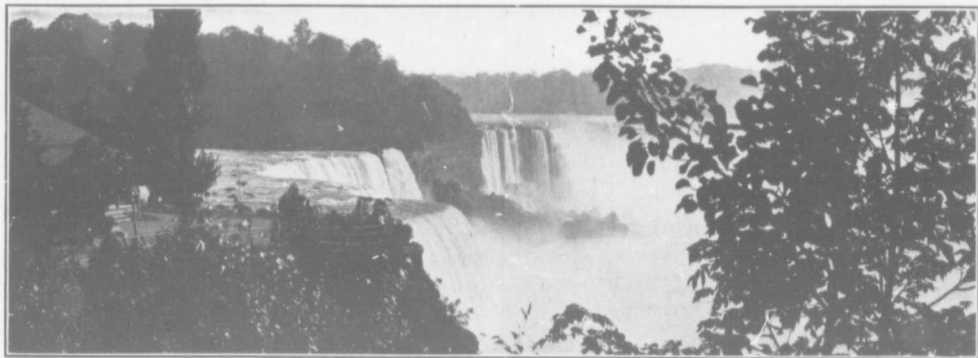
TYPICAL ONE MASTED BARGE



WAYSIDE SHRINE



JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, MONTREAL



Niagara Falls

NIAGARA must be seen to be appreciated. It is one of the great wonders of the world. Falling in an almost solid wall, the entire outflow of five Great Lakes thunders over the edge of the precipice 160 feet high, amidst a perpetual shower of spray through which the sun shines in a gorgeous arching rainbow.

On both sides of the river beautiful parks form a soft dark green setting in which the cataract, like a huge gem, sparkles and flashes with fascinating brilliancy.

Almost underneath, a small steamer approaches the base of the Falls through the mist, and takes the visitor, garbed in oilskins, to obtain, from below,

a closer view of the tremendous mass of falling water.

A visit to Goat Island, a view of the famous Suspension Bridge, and a trip over the river, above the Whirlpool Rapids, in the hanging cage of the great cable bridge, are all in the day's journey.

Then, on an electric railway at the river's edge, one may travel for about an hour down the deep rocky gorge through which the troubled waters wildly dash, twisting, turning, boiling, whirling. The continuously wonderful and thrilling view of the Great Whirlpool, and of the entire course of the Rapids will never be forgotten.

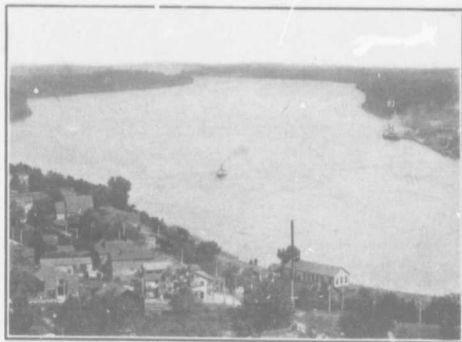


RAPIDS IN THE NIAGARA GORGE



SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO EUROPE



THE NIAGARA RIVER FROM QUEENSTON

Queenston Heights

AT Queenston, a visit to Queenston Heights unfolds to view a panorama of many miles of most picturesque scenery.

From Queenston (or Lewiston on the United States side) a steamer carries one down some miles of winding river, the slopes on either side of which are high and for the most part beautifully wooded, until as Lake Ontario is approached the land becomes clearer and slopes down gently to the water.

Toronto

THE QUEEN CITY OF CANADA

FORTY miles across the lake — two hours by steamer — lies Toronto, "The Queen City" of Canada. Steaming through the Harbour one sees the canyons of the commercial and financial section, centering around King and Yonge Streets, including the highest building in the British Empire and the lofty tower and "Big Ben" of the City Hall, and notes the harbour improvements under way, which, when completed, will give Toronto one of the finest inland harbours in the world.

Travellers who prefer it, may take the train journey from Niagara Falls to Toronto, passing through

"The Garden of Canada," which, particularly in blossom-time with its riot of color, makes an indelible impression on the minds of all who are fortunate enough to see it. The train passes through Hamilton, "The Birmingham of Canada," and enters Toronto by way of the famous Sunnyside Boulevard on the shore of Lake Ontario, where will be seen the Club Houses of the widely known canoe clubs, an amusement park, bathing beaches and pavilions, and other Summer attractions.

Although a manufacturing and industrial center, Toronto is a beautiful, clean, well paved city of



SECTION OF THE WATERFRONT, TORONTO

SEE CANADA EN ROUTE TO EUROPE

pretty individual homes, fine public buildings and picturesque parks. It is the capital of the Province of Ontario and is proud of the beautiful and dignified Parliament Buildings, situated in Queen's Park. Close by are the many handsome edifices of the University of Toronto; also, the General Hospital, which latter, in design and equipment, is one of the finest on the continent.

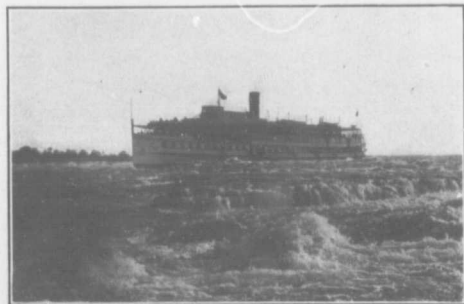
Toronto is internationally famous as the home of the Canadian National Exhibition, the greatest annual fair in the world, boasting an attendance of a million and a quarter people in two weeks. The beautiful permanent buildings are situated in Exhibition Park, on the Lake front. A little West, just behind Sunnyside Boulevard, is High Park with its wooded hills and valleys whose natural beauties are still preserved.

The Thousand Islands

FROM Toronto, Montreal may be reached either by train or by the famous boat trip through the Thousand Islands and the several rapids of the upper St. Lawrence River.

Leaving Toronto in mid-afternoon on one of the handsomely appointed steamers, travellers wake up next morning in time to enjoy the unparalleled beauties of the Thousand Islands.

The boat winds through a veritable fairyland — in and out — sometimes almost touching the



SHOOTING LACHINE RAPIDS



KING STREET TORONTO, NEAR YONGE STREET

islands as it passes. At each turning a new and more enchanting scene bursts into view — here a beautiful little sylvan paradise — there a wonderful Summer palace, nestling among the trees at the water's edge or perched high above on a rock. Islands, and islands, in infinite variety of shape and beauty stretch as far as the eye can reach on every side.

The Rapids

SOON the traveller gets the first taste of shooting the rapids. The Galops and Rapids du Plat are the first, then comes some real excitement as the boat shoots through the nine miles of the Long Sault Rapids. Some miles further on the Coteau, Cedar and Split Rock Rapids and the Cascades are reached. In succession come boiling, bubbling rapids, quiet, sparkling little lakes and beautiful little wooded islands.

The interest and excitement of the passage increase until after passing through Lake St. Louis, the boat shoots the Lachine Rapids whose channel is the most intricate and tortuous of the whole series. The headlong violence of the current is tremendous and the big steamer is swept along like a light canoe.

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO EUROPE



ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL



WESTMOUNT PARK

Montreal

THE METROPOLIS OF CANADA

THE river boat, leaving the rapids, slips into less troubled waters, glides under Victoria Jubilee Bridge and into the harbour of Montreal, the Metropolis of Canada, and one of the great cities of the American Continent.

Montreal is ideally located on an island where Inland and Ocean Navigation meet one thousand miles from the sea. In the background, magnificent Mount Royal towers above and dominates the landscape for miles around. From vantage points at the top of "The Mountain" one may view the city and the mighty St. Lawrence in glorious panorama.

Montreal is a veritable eldorado of famous landmarks, telling of nearly 300 years of thrilling history. There is a charm to the way in which the ancient and modern meet which captivates and entrances. If one is interested in modern atmosphere he may visit St. James Street, the money centre of Canada, or some of the city's many up-to-the-minute shops, the Universities, the Cathedrals, the theatres, the Art Gallery, the fine hotels, and parks. On the other hand one may revel in scenes possessing a wealth of historic romance. In Place d'Armes Square is the beautiful Church of Notre Dame, which has a seating capacity of 10,000, and whose great bell, "Gros Bourdon," weighing 24,700 pounds—is the largest suspended bell on the continent. Facing Notre Dame Church, stands the monument

to the founder of the city, Sieur de Maisonneuve, who at this spot successfully led the colonists in the first of their many bitter struggles with the Iroquois, and who killed the Indian Chief with his own hand.

Not far away stands the Chateau de Ramezay, the dwelling place of the Governors of Montreal



NOTRE DAME CHURCH, MONTREAL

SEE CANADA EN ROUTE TO EUROPE

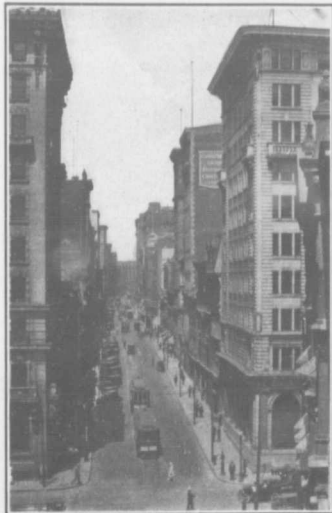
during the French Regime, and where Benjamin Franklin set up a Printing Press in 1775.

Nearby is Bonsecours Church, built in 1657, with its beautiful altar, and from the tower of which may be obtained a splendid view of the harbour.

Montreal is the greatest grain exporting seaport in the world, and, in North America, second only to New York in total shipping. The harbour from which the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson steamers sail extends along the river for 16 miles, and as the steamer slips from the quay, forms an impressive panorama of huge grain elevators, cold storage plants, coal discharging plants, immense piers and loading apparatus.

Down the River

SAILING down the St. Lawrence from Montreal one is all the while in close view, on either side, of constantly changing scenery whose beauty will never fade from memory. The stone churches,



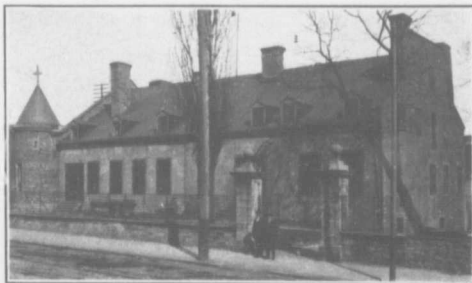
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL (LOOKING EAST)



VIEW FROM MOUNT ROYAL, MONTREAL

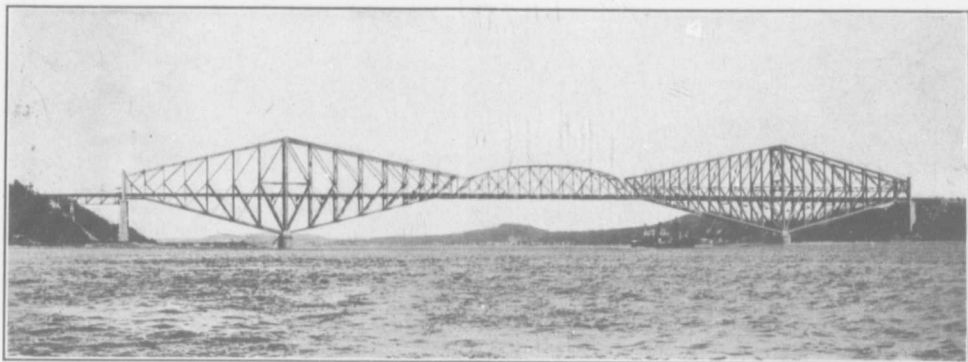
the trim habitant houses, the picturesque wind-mills, and the deep and narrow farms, indicative of the old and very sensible group settlement plan of rural Quebec by which the homes were brought together on the front roads, creating close community life instead of semi-isolation — all are typically, distinctively and charmingly French-Canadian.

Among the many points of historic interest are — the Barony of Longueuil; Longue Pointe, now a suburb of Montreal; Vercheres, where in 1692 the Maid of Vercheres, 14 years of age with her two younger brothers and an old man over eighty years of age, held the Indians at bay and thereby saved the settlement; Sorel, at one time the summer residence of the Governors of Canada; Three Rivers, founded by La Violette, (sent there by Champlain in 1634), at the junction of the St. Maurice and the St. Lawrence Rivers. The St. Maurice pours into the St. Lawrence in three streams, hence the name — Three Rivers.



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY, MONTREAL

THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO EUROPE



THE QUEBEC BRIDGE

Quebec

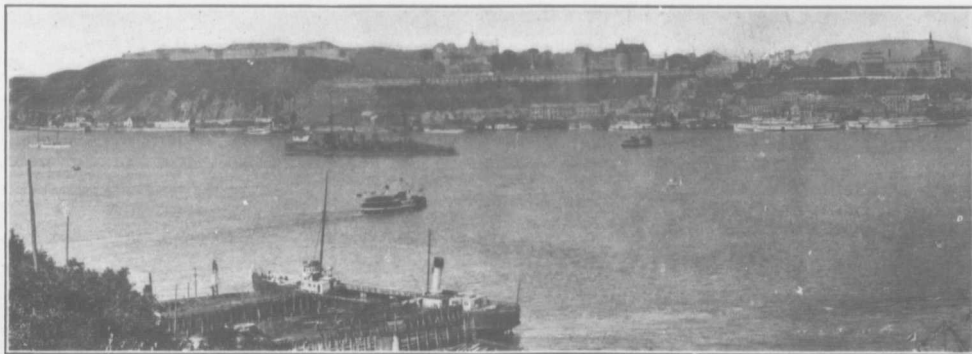
A SECOND GIBRALTAR

A FEW miles from Quebec, the steamer glides under the great Quebec Bridge, which is one of the engineering wonders of the world, and soon an indistinct mass in the distance takes the more definite form of the ancient citadel, poised on the giddy heights of massive rock—a second Gibraltar.

Quebec is Canada's chief Military Station and next to Gibraltar, the strongest Fortress in the British Empire. A walled fortification with gates surrounds

the old city. The fortifications and best residential section, or "Upper Town," are on the upper levels, and the business part and older portion of the city are at the base of the cliff.

The citadel is on the highest point, facing the St. Lawrence, 340 feet above the river and a wall from the citadel runs along the top of the promontory to a point near the roadway, between upper and lower town.



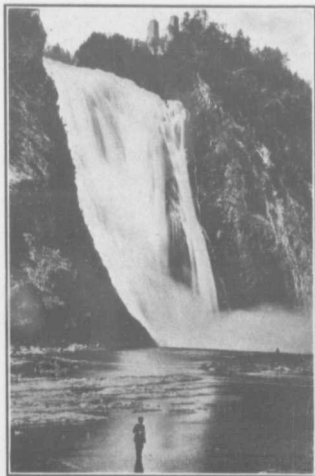
QUEBEC CITY, FROM LEVIS

SEE CANADA EN ROUTE TO EUROPE

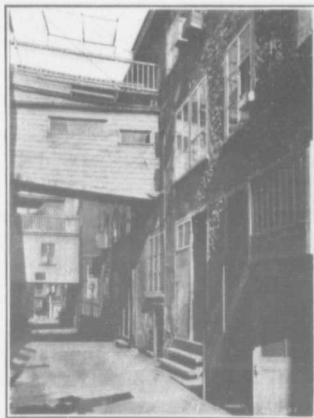
The possession of this stronghold in olden days meant the possession of a goodly part of the North American continent. It was founded by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608, twelve years before the "Mayflower" touched the shores of Massachusetts. Old Quebec, with its mighty fortress, its frowning battlements, its narrow cobblestone streets, its monasteries and cathedrals, has the quaint irresistible charm of an ancient old-world capital.

Plains of Abraham

IF the traveller has arranged his itinerary to arrive in the city a day or more before the steamer is due to leave for the Old Land, he will find many features of absorbing interest in and around Quebec, not the least of which is Battlefields Park — formerly "The Plains of Abraham" — where in 1759, was fought the last great battle between the French and English on this side of the Atlantic. There, are Monuments to Wolfe the victor, and to Montcalm the vanquished —



MONTMORENCY FALLS



SOUS LE CAP, QUEBEC

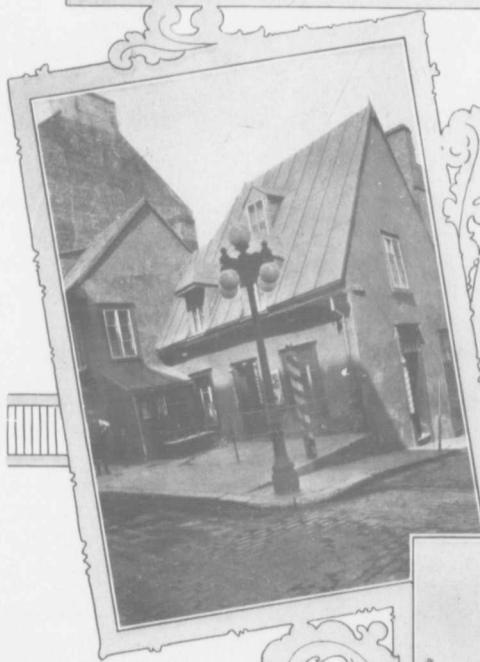
one, to the former, in the Park; and a joint one near the Citadel.

A few miles from the city, and reached by electric car, are the Falls of Montmorency, famous for their grace and beauty. Here the water falls 250 feet, or nearly 100 feet more than at Niagara. Close by the Falls is the Kent House, now a charming hotel, but at one time the residence of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, when as Colonel of the 7th Fusilliers, he was stationed at Quebec.



VIEW FROM CITADEL, QUEBEC

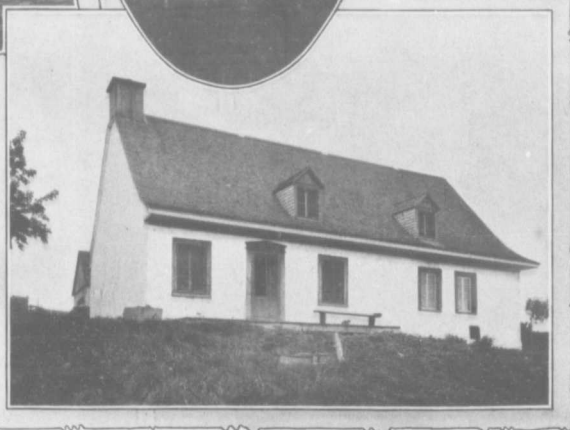
HISTORICAL POINTS



Upper Left—GEN. MONTCALM'S HEAD-
QUARTERS, QUEBEC



Upper Right—VERCHERES MONUMENT,
VERCHERES



GEN. WOLFE'S HEADQUARTERS, MONTMORENCY

THE end of July, 1759, saw the commencement of the struggle around Quebec. Six weeks later, on September 13th, 1759, the English troops under General Wolfe scaled the Heights of Abraham and tempted the French, under General Montcalm, to battle on the Plains. Wolfe died in the moment of victory and Montcalm, mortally wounded, died the following day. The city surrendered a few days later.

SEE CANADA EN ROUTE TO EUROPE



STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Ste. Anne de Beaupré

BYOND Montmorency is the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, known the world over for miraculous cures, to which a huge pile of crutches bears silent but none the less eloquent testimony. The original chapel was built about three hundred years ago, as an act of devotion, by a party of sailors who, being overtaken on the river by a violent storm, believed that their escape was an answer to their prayers to the good Saint Anne. Unfortunately, the church itself was des-

troyed by fire in 1922, but hardly had the embers cooled when plans providing for immediate restoration were drawn, and construction of the magnificent new Basilica was started. The many other points of interest at the shrine are still quite intact.

The Saguenay

ONE delightful all-day trip is from Quebec to renowned Murray Bay and Tadousac and up to Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay. This river, with its dark water, 700 feet deep, and its rugged precipitous banks towering 1600 feet above the water, presents scenery of solemn unsurpassed grandeur.

From Quebec, on the last stage of the trip down the river, one finds everything wonderfully homelike and comfortable. In almost no time one is settled down to enjoy the many miles of rugged shore line—high rocks and primeval forests, with here and there meadows and picturesque little villages and towns. 145 miles from Quebec, the mighty Saguenay River enters the St. Lawrence. A little farther down, at Father Point, the pilot is dropped and the ship speeds on towards the Gulf, past the Island of Anticosti, and through the Straits of Belle Isle, or via Cape Race to the open sea.



GATHERING SEA WEED FOR FERTILIZER



FATHER POINT

LIGHT HOUSE AND TUG

EUROPEAN LITERATURE

Persons interested may obtain literature descriptive of European points upon request, by application to any of the following:—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

The Great Western Railway of England
(G. W. Ry.),

Mr. R. H. Lea, General Agent,
315 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The London and North Eastern Railway
of England and Scotland (L. N. E. Ry.),

Mr. H. J. Ketcham, General Agent,
311 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The London, Midland & Scottish Rail-
way (L. M. S. Ry.),

Mr. J. Fairman, General Passenger Agent
in America,
200 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRANCE

Mr. Leon Danley,

General Agent,
Railways of France,
281 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. J. Perret,

Office Français du Tourisme,
342 Madison Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

HOLLAND

Dr. Neil Van Aken,

care of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce,
44 Beaver Street, NEW YORK CITY.

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241 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

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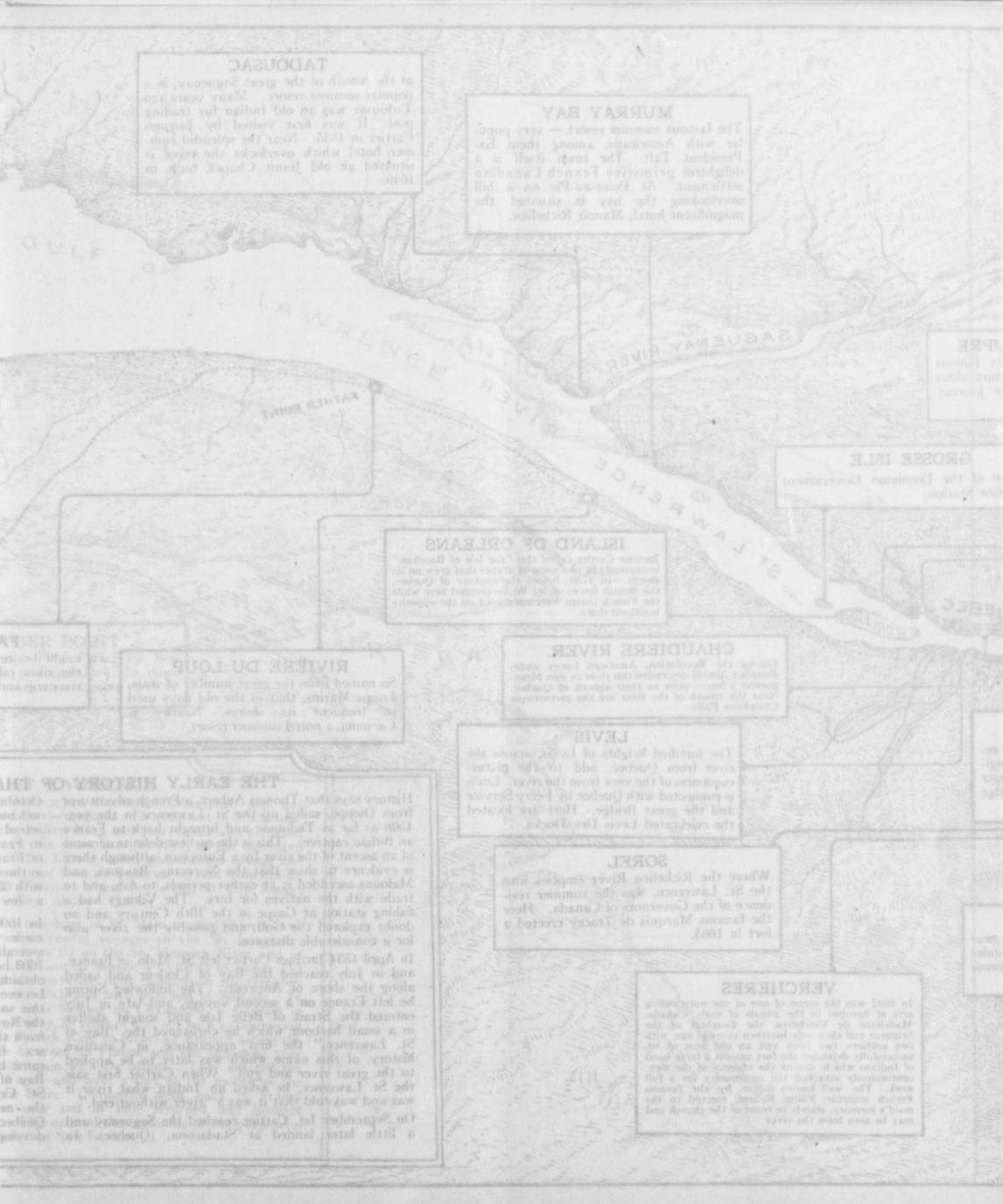
Those who decide to travel via the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Route to Europe are cordially invited to use the facilities provided for their comfort and convenience.

The Company's Offices in Montreal and Quebec should be considered as temporary headquarters, where all information will be gladly given, and where mail, cables and telegrams can be received and dispatched.

A motor service is available on embarkation morning, for transfer of passengers and baggage from railroad stations to steamer docks.

Drafts and Money Orders can be purchased at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the United States and Canada, and money may be exchanged or Drafts issued at steamer dock prior to embarkation.

The Company's representatives meet all trains and their services are at the disposal of all passengers arriving in the city.



TADOUSSAC
 At the mouth of the great Saguenay is the famous Tadoussac. Many years ago it was an important seaport. Tadoussac was an old Indian fur trading post. It was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1499. Near the present-day fur trade, which overlooks the river, is situated an old Jean Cartier built in 1875.

MURRAY BAY
 The famous summer resort - very popular with Americans among them is Murray Bay. The town built a splendid historic French Canadian settlement. At Pointe-aux-Lacs overlooking the bay is situated the magnificent Hotel Manon Richer.

GROSSE ISLE
 One of the Dominion Government's most famous fishing stations.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS
 Located in the Saguenay Fjord is the Island of Orleans. It was first discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1499. The island is about 1000 acres in size and is situated in the Saguenay Fjord.

RIVIERE DU LOUP
 A beautiful river flows from the north through the Saguenay Fjord. It is famous for its fishing and its scenery.

CHAUDIÈRE RIVER
 One of the beautiful rivers of the Saguenay Fjord is the Chaudière River. It is famous for its fishing and its scenery.

LEVIS
 The beautiful city of Levis is situated on the Saguenay River. It is famous for its fishing and its scenery.

SOREL
 When the Saguenay River empties into the St. Lawrence, the summer resort of the Saguenay is Sorel. It is famous for its fishing and its scenery.

VERCHERES
 In 1655 was the first settlement of the Saguenay. It was founded by the French and was one of the oldest settlements in the Saguenay Fjord.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE SAGUENAY
 The Saguenay Fjord has a rich and varied history. It was first discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1499. The Saguenay Fjord was one of the most important fur trading posts in the Saguenay Fjord. It was famous for its fishing and its scenery. The Saguenay Fjord was one of the oldest settlements in the Saguenay Fjord. It was founded by the French and was one of the oldest settlements in the Saguenay Fjord.

MONTREAL

Situated at the head of navigation, 900 miles from the sea. The largest city in Canada, the second largest Ocean Port on the North American continent, and the largest Island Ocean Port in the world.

Montreal is built on the site of an old Indian village named Hochelaga, first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. 106 years later, in 1641, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve with 37 followers, founded here the religious community of Ville Marie, which, because of its strategic location soon became the headquarters for fur trading and whose name was changed to Montreal — after the mountain which Cartier had christened "Mont Real," or "Mount Royal," a century before.

For many years the early settlers were at constant warfare with the Indians, and their heroism in the face of terrible hardships, is commemorated in the beautiful Maisonneuve Monument erected on Place D'Armes Square in memory of Maisonneuve and his gallant band of pioneers.

In 1775, during the American Revolution, Montreal was captured by American troops. The many beautiful and historic places of Montreal lend it a peculiar charm and unique interest to visitors in both summer and winter. In winter time the snow-shoveling, skiing, tobogganing on the mountain, skating and sled-dogging attract many thousands of people from the South.

QUEBEC

Founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain. From the day in 1535 when Jacques Cartier discovered the Indian village of Stadacona on the site of the present Lower Town until General Wolfe laid down his life on the Plains of Abraham in 1759, Quebec was the very cradle of Canadian civilization. Quebec is the Gibraltar of America. The citadel commands the St. Lawrence for miles, lofty ramparts, the towering crag, the high walled roofs, lofty spires and narrow, dimly lit streets give Quebec the quaint charm of an old world fortress town.

In 1629 the city was captured by the British under Sir David Kirk. It remained in their hands for five years when it was restored to France by treaty. The battle of the Plains of Abraham, outside Quebec, finally gave Canada to the British.

In 1775, the American Revolutionary forces under Montgomery and Arnold attacked Quebec but were defeated by the British Regulars and the local militia commanded by Sir Guy Carleton. In the battle Montgomery, Arnold and Arnold wounded. Quebec is ever a Mecca for tourists. The magnificent view from the terrace and the many places of historic interest well repay a visit.

CAPE ROUGE

The first settlement in which women and children took part was established here by Roberval in 1542. Here also, Jacques Cartier wintered on his third voyage in 1541.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Noted the world over for its famous Shrine — the scene of many miraculous cures. Thousands of pilgrims journey here every year.

MURRAY BAY

The famous summer resort — very popular with Americans, among them Ex-President Taft. The town itself is a delightful primitive French Canadian settlement. At Point-a-Pic on a hill overlooking the bay is situated the magnificent hotel, Manoir Richelieu.

TADOUSSAC

at the mouth of the great Saguenay, is a popular summer resort. Many years ago Tadoussac was an old Indian fur trading post. It was first visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. Near the splendid summer hotel which overlooks the river is situated an old Jesuit Chapel, built in 1646.

MONTMORENCY FALLS

These picturesque Falls are seen just before passing the westerly end of the Island of Orleans. They are more than 100 feet higher than Niagara Falls. Kerst House, once the residence of Queen Victoria's Father, the Duke of Kent, is situated here.

THREE RIVERS

At the mouth of the St. Maurice River, from whose three outlets the city derived its name. Founded in 1618, 23 years before Maisonneuve founded Montreal. A thriving industrial centre with a good sea-deep harbour and over a mile of docks.

GROSSE ISLE

The site of the Dominion Government Quarantine Station.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS

Jacques Cartier called this "the Isle of Barbours" because of the profusion of grapes that grew on its shores. In 1710, before the capture of Quebec, the British troops under Wolfe camped here while the French troops were encamped on the opposite mainland shore.

CHAUDIÈRE RIVER

During the Revolution, American forces under Benedict Arnold descended this river to join Montgomery's forces prior to their assault of Quebec. Near the mouth of the river are the picturesque Chaudière Falls.

LEVIS

The fortified heights of Levis, across the river from Quebec, add to the picturesque view from the river. Levis is connected with Quebec by Ferry Service and the great Bridge. Here are located the celebrated Levis Dry Docks.

SOREL

Where the Richelieu River empties into the St. Lawrence, was the summer residence of the Governors of Canada. Here the famous Marquis de Tracy erected a fort in 1665.

VERCHÈRES

In 1602 was the scene of one of the outstanding acts of heroism in the annals of early Canada. Madeleine de Verberes, the daughter of the Seigneur and then only fourteen years of age, with two soldiers, two boys and an old man, so successfully defended the fort against a large band of Indians which during the absence of the men, continuously attacked the community for a full week. The well known statue by the famous French sculptor, Philip Hebert, erected to the maid's memory, stands in front of the church and may be seen from the river.

LACHINE RAPIDS

The most intricate and winding of all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, falling 26 feet in a course of less than two miles. The thrill of shooting the rapids is a sensation that one does not quickly forget. The channel, between ledges of rock rising to the left and right is navigated safely, through the consummate skill of the pilot. A trip down the rapids is a part of the journey by Lake and River boat from Toronto or Cornwall and may be taken by special Montreal boats which make the excursion daily.

LONGUEUIL

Directly opposite Montreal. It was near here that the American forces under General Montgomery defeated Governor Carleton in 1775.

CAUGHNAWAGA

opposite Lachine, founded in 1721 as a walled city, but now an Indian reservation. The inhabitants are largely descendants of the warlike Iroquois who for many years fought the early settlers of Montreal.

CHATEAUGUAY

originally an Indian Village. Now a delightful summer resort. One of the battles of the war of 1812 was fought on the banks of the Chateauguay River, near the town.

VALLEYFIELD

Near the head of the Beauharnois canal. The centre of splendid farming country. A busy and enterprising city, with varied industries, including Cotton Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills, Canoeing Factories, etc.

LACHINE

originally called St. Sulpice — was established on feudal lands granted to the great French explorer La Salle by the Salles, on Fathers on agreement that he should establish a fort there for defence of Ville Marie (Montreal) against Indian attacks from the West. It came to be known as Lachine in honour of La Salle's unsuccessful attempt to discover a westerly route to China. In 1699 the town was captured and destroyed by the Indians, all the inhabitants being massacred.

Lachine is now both a thriving manufacturing centre and a charming summer resort. The greater part of its frontage on Lake St. Louis is occupied by summer homes of Montreal people.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

History says that Thomas Aubert, a French adventurer from Dieppe, sailed up the St. Lawrence in the year 1508 as far as Tadoussac and brought back to France an Indian captive. This is the earliest definite account of an ascent of the river by a European, although there is evidence to show that the Normans, Basques, and Malouins ascended it at earlier periods, to fish, and to trade with the natives for furs. The Vikings had a fishing station at Gaspe in the 10th Century and no doubt explored the Gulf, and possibly the river also for a considerable distance.

In April 1534 Jacques Cartier left St. Malo, in France, and in July reached the Bay of Chaleur and sailed along the shore of Anticosti. The following Spring he left France on a second voyage, and late in July entered the Strait of Belle Isle and sought shelter in a small harbour which he christened the "Bay of St. Lawrence," the first appearance, in Canadian history, of this name which was later to be applied to the great river and gulf. When Cartier first saw the St. Lawrence, he asked an Indian what river it was and was told that it was a "river without end."

On September 1st, Cartier reached the Saguenay and a little later landed at Stadacona, (Quebec). In

October he reached Hochelaga (Montreal) and was welcomed by the Indians. He returned to Stadacona, seized the Indian King and four chiefs and returned to France. Six years later, in 1541, at the command of Francis 1st, Cartier sailed on his third voyage and in the next year Sieur de Roberval arrived from France with 200 Colonists whom he settled at Cap Rouge, a few miles above Quebec.

In 1600 a merchant of St. Malo, named Pont Gravé made two successful voyages to the St. Lawrence, ascending it as far as the St. Maurice River and in 1603 he and Sieur de Monts, a Courtier of Henry IV, obtained the exclusive right to trade in the territory between the 40th and 54th parallels of latitude. In this same year Samuel de Champlain, a Captain in the Royal Navy, 36 years of age, left with a commission from the French King to found an Empire across the sea. He returned to France and the following year came back again with De Monts. They entered the Bay of Fundy and built a fort at the mouth of the St. Croix River. Champlain went back to France the next year and in 1608 returned and founded Quebec. This marked the beginning of the purposeful development of New France.

FATHER POINT

might be termed Pilot Point, for here the river pilot is dropped on the down river trip and taken aboard going up river.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

So named from the great number of seals, Loups Marins, that in the old days used to frequent its shores. Nearby is Carouac, a noted summer resort.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
ANTICOSTI ISLAND
CAPE GASPE
CHALEUR BAY
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

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