





# WESTWARD

## Across Canada by Canadian Pacific The World's Longest "Dome" Route

Geographically and historically the Canadian Pacific main transcontinental line is unique. From tidewater to "tidewater", the world's longest — and Canada's only — "dome" ride is packed with thrills. Between the east and the Great Plains and between the Rockies and the Pacific you follow the trail of the famous explorers who opened the great North American continent three and a half centuries ago and from the luxurious comfort of your all-stainless-steel train trace the course of the rushing rivers, mighty lakes and dangerous rapids they conquered.

Across the prairies, penetrated first by the French, your view encompasses the very trails marked by early expeditions and hardened by the creaking wheels of covered waggons. The scenic grandeur of the Canadian Rockies first burst upon Scots whose names live in the mighty rivers that parallel your ultra-modern journey.

For operating reasons each sub-division through which the only "Dome" route in Canada passes, numbers its mileage afresh from east to west. Mileage boards on telegraph poles mark each mile. From your comfortable seat in one of the Scenic-Domes of "The Canadian" or "The Dominion", diesel-drawn from the start to the finish, you will be able to identify each point of interest by noting the nearest mileage board quoted in the context below.



### OLD HURONIA

The description "Old Huronia" applies only to part of the route travelled from Toronto to Sudbury. The establishment of the first white settlement west of Montreal at Sainte Marie, three miles from Port McNicoll, in 1639, makes this territory significant. Until the opening of a road from Toronto to Georgian Bay in the early 19th century, the major route to the east was by way of the French River, Mattawa-Ottawa River route.

In general, the Canadian Pacific main line parallels this first road for much of the way. Through busy western Toronto suburbs and fine rolling country marked by prosperous farms, your "Scenic Dome" view includes the tobacco country around Alliston — birth place of Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin. Near Ypres Junction, Camp Borden, Canada's largest military establishment occupies 56 square miles.

A huge re-forestation project is keyed by the Ontario Provincial Forestry Station at Midhurst. A fine view of historic Huronia is gained from the high bridge at mileage 68, but the real entrance is at Medonte, junction for Port McNicoll, eastern terminal of the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships that ply west to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William — the route used by the canoes of the first explorers.

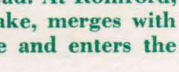
Travellers who break their rail journeys embark within three miles of the recently excavated and partly re-constructed settlement at Sainte Marie. Nearby, the Martyrs' Shrine commemorates Fathers Brébeuf, Daniel, Jogues and Gabriel Lalemant who were killed in the area. At its height the settlement housed 60 white religious and lay workers who served almost 3000 square miles of savage country.

North from Medonte the line heads into a vacationland of lakes and rivers. At mileage 111.5 a long finger lake points north. Bala Falls to the left, the Muskosh and Moon rivers, and Lake Muskoka on the right mark Bala — entrance to the Muskoka Lakes. At MacTier, the Ontario and Algoma Districts of the Canadian Pacific join.

Occasional rocky outcrops mark the advance of the Canadian Shield. Lake Stewart and Lake Joseph, on the right, are seen between mileages 1.2 and 3.5. Otter Lake Narrows is bridged at mileage 17, the Boyne and Seguin Rivers at 20 and 22.6. The noted fishing and hunting centre, Parry Sound, population 5,000, is marked by Seguin Falls, seen right from the railway bridge. Georgian Bay is sighted to the left at mileage 26. Lakes seen both sides of the track should be scanned for deer and other small game. Pointe au Baril, popular summer resort, at mileage 49, heads a needle-like inlet of the big bay.

On the right, the Pickering River joins us at mileage 80.5 for a half mile then passes under us en route to the bay. And the French River, link for east and west 350 years ago, races westward through rocky banks that failed to daunt the heroic bands who explored this great country. Occasional elk may be seen. Kakakiwaganda Lake, near mileage 103, and the Wapapitei River (112.9), emphasize boundaries of the Sudbury Game Preserve. To the right at mileage 117.5, the Coniston smelter can be seen, a sign of the mineral-bearing country ahead. At Romford, the line, skirting Ramsay Lake, merges with the Montreal-Vancouver line and enters the city of Sudbury.

### THE HISTORIC OTTAWA VALLEY



The Ottawa Valley, traversed by the Canadian Pacific from Vaudreuil-Dorion to Mattawa, has three related distinctions — geographic, historic, economic.

From its source in the Laurentian Upland to its confluence with the St. Lawrence River at Vaudreuil-Dorion and Ste. Anne de Bellevue, some 20 miles west of Montreal, the Ottawa drains the wooded countryside that was the hunting and fishing preserve of Canada's aboriginal inhabitants.

A natural highway for canoe travel, the mighty river was the main trade artery for Huron, Algonquin and Iroquois Indians and was by this route that the early explorers, Recollet and Jesuit missionaries and traders made their way to the west with the help of Indian guides.

Vast forests bordering the river and its tributaries felt the lumberman's axe as Canada's population increased, rivermen rafted the timber to mill sites and the valley's economic phase began in the 19th century. With the advent of electricity its waters were harnessed and diversified manufacturing lends an urban balance to the prosperous farming that has followed the clearance of the forest areas.

Between Montreal — seaport 1000 miles from an ocean — and the mouth of the Ottawa, the Canadian Pacific main transcontinental line passes Lachine, home of Lasalle, explorer of the Ohio River, Lake Michigan and Upper Illinois in search of China. To the right and north of Lachine, is the international airport at Dorval.

Soon after the line swings north at Vaudreuil-Dorion, the Ottawa — widened into The Lake of Two Mountains — is visible to the right. At Rigaud, site of religious institutions, the Rigaud River joins the Ottawa. The Ontario boundary is crossed between mileages 21 and 22.

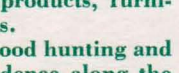
Pleasant farm-lands and prosperous country trading centres lead to Ottawa, capital of Canada. The line crosses near mileage 50, the South Nation, and in the city limits, the Rideau, named by Samuel de Champlain, when with Brulé and de Vigneau in 1613, the first white men penetrated westward. Ottawa, in Ontario, and Hull, Quebec, have an area population of 249,345. The Rideau Canal locks, Parliament Buildings, Chaudière Falls and many great industries are in full view as your train makes two crossings of the big river.

Carleton Place, a railway and manufacturing town of 4,700; Almonte, 2,617; Arnprior, 4,500 and Renfrew, 7,609, are passed in the next miles. Geographical factors include the Mississippi River, crossed at mileages 17.6 and 32.4, the Madawaska River, crossed at mileage 40 and, at Braeside, a view of the Ottawa again at the right. The West Bonnechere, mileage 74, and the Muskrat (84.4) rivers enclose an area noted for migrating Canada geese in season. To the right, at mileage 91, part of 23-mile Allumette Island can be seen. This probably was a stopover point for Père Marquette and trader Louis Joliet, co-explorers of the Mississippi, Ohio, Arkansas, Illinois and Chicago Rivers.

Pembroke, 13,000, the county town of Renfrew, turns out lumber products, furniture and electrical appliances.

Wilder country betokens good hunting and fishing. Lumbering is in evidence along the line, and, evidence of hydroelectric development of the upper Ottawa, track diversion was carried out to permit damming of the river to generate 480,000 H.P. at Des Joachims. To the right, between mileages 26.5 and 32, the former track is visible at low water. Another diversion is visible at 50.5.

### BESIDE LAKE NIPISSING



The Canadian Pacific line, following the route of the explorers, leaves the Ottawa Valley at Mattawa, a trading post since 1784, and heads towards Lake Nipissing.

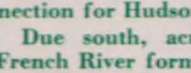
Three hundred and fifty years ago Champlain, Radisson, Brébeuf, Lallemand, Nicolet, Joliet, Duluth, LaSalle, La Verendrye, Marquette, and their unremembered companions turned due west at Mattawa, paddled laboriously up the Mattawan River, and made their way to Lake Nipissing, the French River and Georgian Bay by lake-chains and portages. Some went west by Lake Huron and Lake Superior, others south by Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Their route, in general, is yours — a few miles south of the lake and river chain. Today's scenery in this game-filled country is little changed. In Earl's Lake, mileage 74.5, and the lakes at mileages 77 and 79, beaver dams and lodges attest to the availability of food. Trout are caught in the Amable du Fond River, mileage 83. Between Rutherglen and Bonfield, a glimpse can be caught — at mileage 94 — of Lake Talon, part of the early canoe route.

To the right, mileage 98, Bonfield Falls are visible. Half a mile farther on, at left, Lake Nipissing is fished for bass, pickerel and maskinonge.

Near Corbeil, noted for the birth of the Dionne Quintuplets, an arm of Lake Nipissing, known as South Bay, leads by inference to the naming of the city of North Bay, population 19,900, a stopping place for Champlain in 1615. Market for 120,000 acres of general farming land, this busy manufacturing and trading centre is headquarters of the Algoma District of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the provincially-owned Ontario Northland Railway — connection for Hudson's Bay.

Due south, across Lake Nipissing, the French River forms a natural water gateway to Georgian Bay and today, many holiday-makers are as familiar with the rapids and portages as were the early traders, missionaries and explorers. From "dome" cars, the lake is visible as far west as Beaucage. Lumber, pulp and fishing are mainstays of the economy of this part of Ontario. Sturgeon Falls, named for the rapids on the Big Sturgeon River just west of the station, is favoured by sports fishermen. Bear Creek is crossed at mileage 39, and Stag Creek at 41.5. Other fishing waters in the area are found in the North Veuve River, crossed five times between mileages 57.4 and 58.6. The Wapapitei River is bridged at 67.3. Coniston, gives a clue to the mineral wealth of the surrounding country. Here a matte smelter, four blast-type furnaces, a concentrator and sintering plant support a population of 2,425.



### THE GREAT LAKES FOREST

The mineral basis for Sudbury's population of 60,239 is evident in the surrounding country. Copper ore was discovered when the Canadian Pacific line was built in 1883 and Sudbury's prosperity began. Today, nickel leads the diversified industrial activities.

At mileage 81.5 both sides of the track show evidence of mining and smelting. Windy Lake is seen to the left at mileage 104.5. At Cartier, the Cartier and Nemegos sub-divisions join. The eastern edge of the Great Lakes Forest Region is roughly defined hereabouts. You will see many evidences of lumbering in such waters as Spanish River, mileage 17.5, and Pogamasing River, crossed at mileage 25.5. Metagamasing is noted for hunting and fishing; Biscotasing, for tourist camps and a flying base of the Ontario Forestry Service.

These great men of the past lead you, in the air-conditioned comfort of a high-level "Scenic Dome", through forests and lake-lands; the rich Pre-Cambrian Shield; gentle farm-lands; by inland seas, between great wheatfields, beside roaring streams through the mountain passes. In the wake of the explorers you see, through the picture windows on four sides of you, mines, mills, factories, great cities; Ottawa, North Bay, Sudbury, Port Arthur-Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Vancouver; the pleasure-lands of the Gattineau, Muskoka, French River, the North Shore of Lake Superior, Lake of the Woods, Banff, Lake Louise and the British Columbia coast.

Your swift journey across a continent will be filled with memories you will want to treasure. This brief guide has been prepared to help you remember.

### RAMSAY

### WOMAN RIVER

### SULTAN

### RIDOUT

### KORMAK

### KINOGAMA

### NEMEGOS

### CHAPLEAU

### NICHOLSON

### BOLKOW

### DALTON

### MISSANABIE

### LOCHALSH

### FRANZ

### AMYOT

### WHITE RIVER

### REGAN

### MOBERT

### HEMLO

### HERON BAY

### MARATHON

### ANGLER

### COLDWELL

### NEYS

### JACK FISH

### TERRACE BAY

### SCHREIBER

### ROSSPORT

### NIPIGON

### RED ROCK

### HURKETT

### DORION

### OUMET

### PEARL

### LOON

### MACKENZIE

### PORT ARTHUR

### FORT WILLIAM

### WEST FT. WILLIAM

### MURILLO

### KAMINISTQUIA

### FINMARK

### BUDA

### RAITH

### SAVANNE

### UPSALA

### NIBLOCK

### ENGLISH RIVER

### MARTIN

### BONHEUR

### IGNACE

### OSAQUAN

### RALEIGH

### TACHE

### DYMENT

### DINORWIC

### WABIGOON

### BARCLAY

### DRYDEN

### OXDRIFT

### MINNITAKI

### EAGLE RIVER

### GUNNE

### VERMILION BAY

### EDISON

### PINE

### HAWK LAKE

### SCOVILL

### MARGACH

### KENORA

### KEEWATIN

### LACLU

### BUSTED

### LOWTHER

### INGOLF

### TELFORD

### RENNIE

### DARWIN

### WHITEMOUTH

### SHELLEY

### JULIUS

### LYONS

### MOIDART

### CLOVERLEAF

### HAZELRIDGE

### OAKBANK

### N. WINNIPEG

### WINNIPEG

### BERGEN

### ROSSER

### MEADOWS

### MARQUETTE

### REABURN

### POPLAR POINT

### HIGH BLUFF

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

### BURNSIDE

### BAGOT

### MAGREGOR

### AUSTIN

### SIDNEY

### MELBOURNE

### CARBERRY

### HUGHES

### DOUGLAS

### CHATER

### BRANDON

### KEMNAY

### ALEXANDER

### GRISWOLD

### OAK LAKE

### ROUTLEDGE

### VIRDEN

### HARGRAVE

### ELKHORN

### KIRKELLA

### FLEMING

### MOOSOMIN

### RED JACKET

### WAPPELLA

### BURROWS

### WHITEWATER

### PERCIVAL

### BROADVIEW

### OAKSHELA

### GRENFELL

### SUMMERBERRY

### WOLSELEY

### SINTALUTA

### INDIAN HEAD

### QU'APPELLE

### MCLEAN

### BALGONIE

### PILOT BUTTE

### REGINA

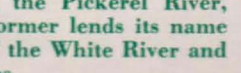
Rivers and lakes too numerous for naming feed the stands of jack pine, tamarack, hemlock, balsam, fir, spruce, maple, oak, birch, elm, ash and hazel that abound. Between mileages 99 and 120, the track crosses the Ridout, Kinogama, Apiskanagama and Nemegos rivers. North of Nemegos, claims have been staked for titanium and iron.

Chapleau, population 3,936, is district headquarters of the Ontario Departments of Lands and Forests and Game and Fisheries as well as the junction of the Nemegos and White River Sub-divisions.

Missanabie, Indian name for "big water" links us with North America's early history again. This point was a stop on the route from James Bay to Lake Superior. Another crossing, this time of a modern route, occurs at Franz, junction of the Canadian Pacific with the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway.

West of Amyot, tourist centre for the district, Lake Negawast parallels the track for miles on the left. Fast-flowing water is noted throughout this part of the forest. Examples are the White River, bridged at mileages 117.6 and 129.2, and the Pickerel River, crossed at 122.6, the former lends its name to the meeting place of the White River and Heron Bay Sub-divisions.

### LAKE SUPERIOR NORTH SHORE



Pulpwood becomes king as your "Scenic Dome" moves westward towards Lake Superior. Regan, and Moberg — noted for Hudson's Bay Post and Ojibway Indian settlement — are supply centres. The White River is crossed at mileage 24.7 and between mileages 32.9 and 40.5 the Cedar River, Cedar Lake on the right, Cedar Creek, Cache Creek and Cache Lake are sighted.

Literally "as old as the hills", the rocky north shore of Lake Superior is, geologically, almost the oldest land in the world. This edge of the Pre-Cambrian Shield is comparatively young in recorded history — less than 350 years. The bold indentations of the coast were first observed by explorers in the early 17th century who made their way westward by canoe.

Today the "North Shore" has an economic significance Père Héron and his contemporaries could not have imagined. At Hemlo 150,000 cords of pulpwood, floated down the Little Black River, are barked and sped by flume, seen from the left windows of your "Scenic Dome", to Heron Bay harbour.

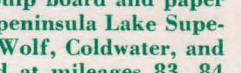
Just west of Heron Bay station, mileage 56.4, is your first sight of the largest body of fresh water in the world, Lake Superior. At Marathon, population 3,000, 325 tons of sulphate are produced every day. You have a wonderful view of the rocky, indented coastline marked by white breakers. Between Coldwell and Jack Fish, Lake Superior reaches endlessly southward, limitless as an ocean. At mileage 81, 90 and 94.8, the Little Pic, Prairie and Steel rivers enter the bay. A great horseshoe curve takes the train around Jack Fish Bay. By day or night it is a magnificent sight, as is a miniature curve within the next two miles.

Terrace, another new development, population 1597, centres around a 325-ton paper mill. The Agassabon River is crossed at mileage 110.5 and at 112.8 an Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission plant generates 53,000 h.p.

From Schreiber, junction of the Heron Bay and Nipigon sub-divisions, the track occasionally leaves the North Shore to short-cut across promontories. Pays Plat Bay, Crow Point, Gravel Bay, Rainboth Point, Mountain Bay, and Grant Point all face south to Isle Saint Ignace, site of an early mission in Nipigon Bay. Jack Pine River is bridged at mileage 45.4, Kama Bay at 50, Jackfish River at 53.5 and Nipigon River at 62.4. An arm of Nipigon Bay is crossed near mileage 65. Red Rock, named for the local stone, turns out 800 tons of pulp board and paper daily. Across a 15-mile peninsula Lake Superior is seen again. The Wolf, Coldwater, and Pearl rivers are bridged at mileages 83, 84 and 96.3. Loon Lake is the station for Sibley Provincial Park which includes the craggy promontory, "The Sleeping Giant", one of the guardians of Thunder Bay, which is first sighted at mileage 123.

Port Arthur and Fort William, known as "The Lakehead" ports handle more than 2500 ships of around 7,000,000 tons a year. Huge grain elevators and many factories support a combined population of 66,000. Fort William, at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, connects the Nipigon and Kaministiquia sub-divisions. Here your watch should be retarded one hour to Central Standard Time.

### LA VERENDRYE'S TRAIL



Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye, early in the 18th century, accompanied by his sons Jean, Pierre, Louis and François, made his way from a post built by earlier explorers near the mouth of the Kaministiquia River in 1678 through the Lake of the Woods country to the western plains. The trail he blazed was followed in turn by traders of the North West Company, circa 1801, Lord Selkirk and his settlers, Colonel Wolsley and other illustrious men.

The Matawan River is bridged at mileages 23.4 and 27.5, and near 48.5 several tributaries of the Osquandaga are crossed. McGhie Lake lies, left, at 51.5 and the northeast arm of the Lake of a Thousand Lakes, at mileage 71. Firesteel and Beaver rivers are spanned at 88.5 and 100 as are the English and Scotch at 110.9 and 112, and the Gulliver at 139. Ignace, site of an early mission founded by the French, is now the junction of the Kaministiquia and Ignace sub-divisions.

Indian names occur frequently in this heavily wooded territory; for instance, Osaquan, the river bridged at mileage 6, and Wabigoon — meaning "white flower" — spanned at 27.7, and crossed again at Dryden, a town of 3000. Beaver Creek, 77.4, and Eagle Lake to the left between mileages 86 and 89 both have names frequently repeated across Canada as is Vermilion Bay. The southern tip of Island Lake is spanned at mileage 139.

Kenora, which La Verendrye named Rat Portage because of a mass muskrat crossing he saw from his fort on the west shore of the Lake of the Woods, is a popular summer resort — especially beloved of fishermen. With a population of 9,103, it is the junction of the Ignace and Keewatin sub-divisions. This land of lakes is a natural holiday resort and from Keewatin tourist expeditions start out for the Sturgeon River and Black Sturgeon Lakes area. The boundary of Ontario and Manitoba is crossed at mileage 33.4.

From now on, the central coniferous region gives way to prairie country. The transition is marked by a 40 mile marshy fringe between mileage 50 and Molson, where the Lac du Bonnet sub-division crosses the main line. At Lydiatt, typical prairie agriculture is in full swing, practically unbroken until the suburbs of Winnipeg announce that great city's imminence. Here La Verendrye established his Fort Rouge in 1738 but 90 years elapsed before real settlement began with the erection of Fort Gibraltar by the North West Company. In 1811 Lord Selkirk obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of Red River land for colonization. Fort Garry, a stone building of the Hudson's Bay Company is maintained as a relic of early days in Winnipeg, as is the "Countess of Dufferin", the earliest locomotive in the west. The Royal Alexandra Hotel and the Provincial Parliament Buildings are features of modern Winnipeg at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

From now on