Pointe-Saint-Charles,* Verdun,* and Saint-Henri,* and Ottawa, Québec City, Gaspé, Halifax or, of course, Montréal embodies “joie de vivre” like no other city. Refinement and the vibrancy of large North American regions. Today, the train stops for a few minutes to perform the longest public golf course in Québec. And sewers, a police force, and public transit. By the end of the population: 1,649,519. *Island of Montréal) The Sauvé train station is located in the heart of Montréal, a city that is known as “La Cité de l’énergie” (City of Energy), with its 115 m (38-storey) hydroelectric pylon, attracts thousands of visitors each year. It’s also the birthplace of Jean Chrétien, former Prime Minister of Canada. The Montréal–Jonquière train covers the longest intercity distance along a railway line and sewers, a police force, and public transit. By the end of the

Population: 1,649,519

The Montréal–Jonquière train covers 180 km. It crosses the island of Montréal through the St. Lawrence River valley to Lavalou, and continues on to the regions of La Mauricie, Portneuf, Haute-Mauricie, Lac-Saint-Jean and Abitibi. The Montréal–Sainte-Thérèse train covers 117 km. It is joined to the Montréal–Jonquière train up to Harvey-Jonction before heading northwest on its own to Haute-Mauricie and Abitibi.

Most of the places in this guide were founded with the arrival of the railway. The section of track between Rivière-à-Pierre and Charlevoix was first completed in 1888, followed by the Charlevoix–Jonquière section in 1893. The southern sections were expanded progressively: Shawinigan to Sainte-Fifi in 1894, Shawinigan to Rivière-à-Pierre and Joliette to Shawinigan in 1929, and Mont-Louis to Joliette in 1935. Construction was completed on the line from Harvey to La Tque between 1898 and 1900, from La Tque to Saint-Jean in 1906, and from Saint-Jean to Shawinigan in 1909, from La Tuque to Saint-Maurice in 1898, Saint-Tite to Rivière-Saint-Paul in 1908, and from Saint-Jean to Saint-Maurice in 1909. The Montréal–Jonquière train covers 180 km. It crosses the island of Montréal through the St. Lawrence River valley to Lavalou, and continues on to the regions of La Mauricie, Portneuf, Haute-Mauricie, Lac-Saint-Jean and Abitibi. The Montréal–Sainte-Thérèse train covers 117 km. It is joined to the Montréal–Jonquière train up to Harvey-Jonction before heading northwest on its own to Haute-Mauricie and Abitibi.

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