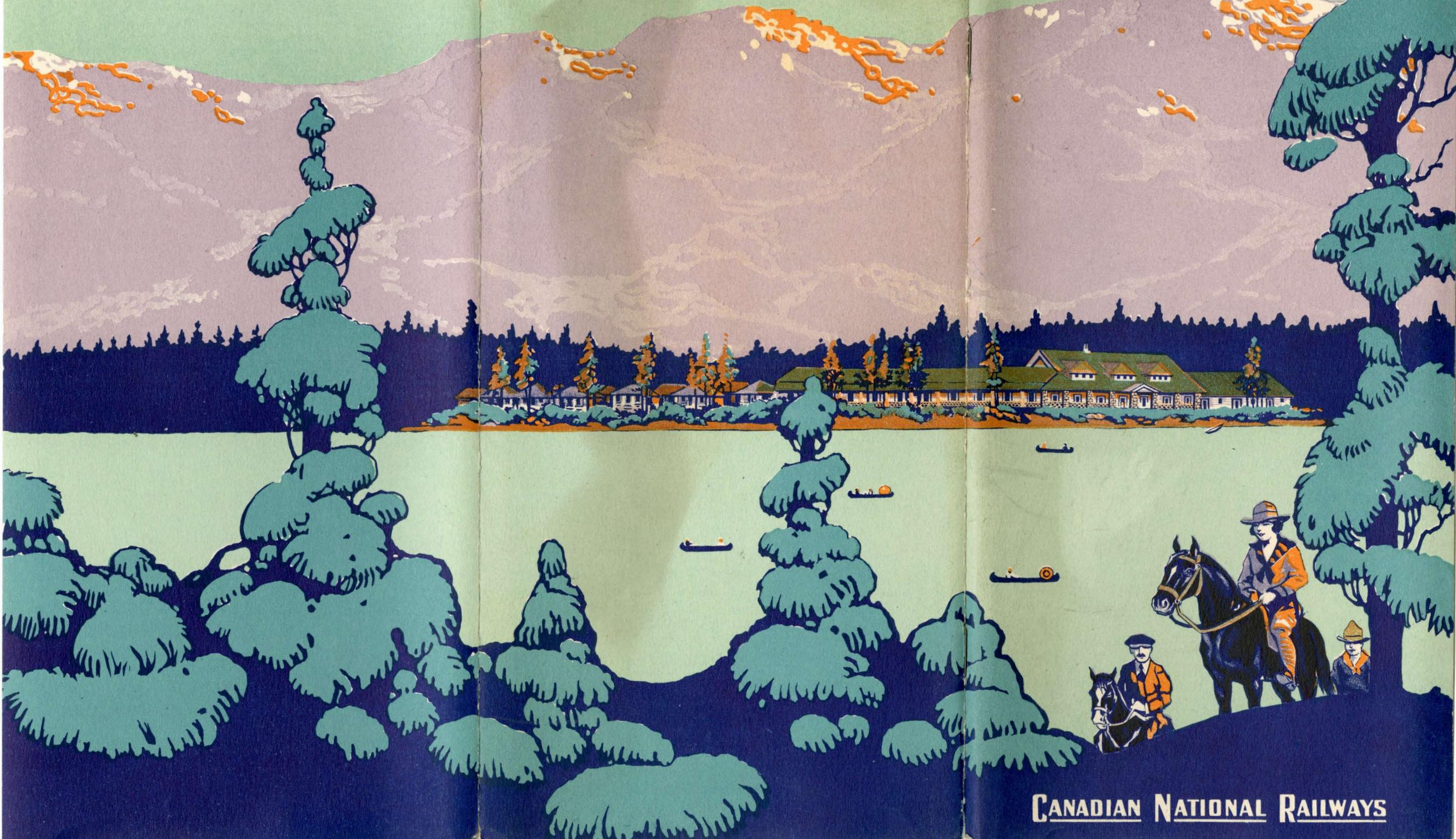


Jasper Park on Lodge *Lac Beauvert*

Jasper Park on Lodge *Lac Beauvert*

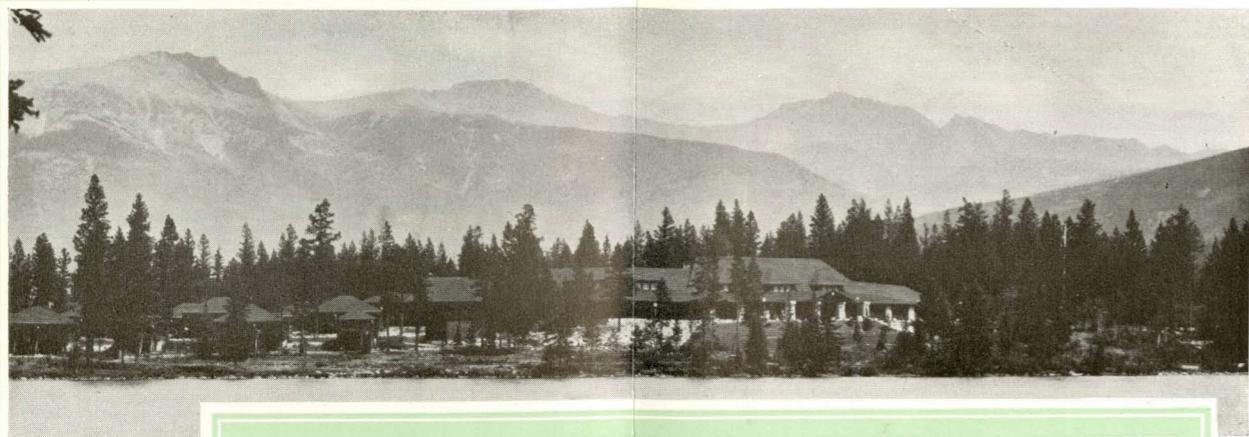


CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



View from
Jasper Park
Lodge

JASPER PARK LODGE



Jasper Park Lodge

JASPER PARK LODGE

THE largest park in the world—the largest sanctuary for wild life—is Jasper National Park. In the midst of the Canadian Rockies 4,400 square miles of mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, forests, glaciers, canyons and waterfalls—a heritage of beauty and inspiration—have been set aside by the Canadian Government for the enjoyment in perpetuity of all who seek rest and recreation in surroundings of natural loveliness.

There is, rightly enough, within this Park (a small principality in extent) a hostelry equipped for the accommodation and convenience of traveller and vacationist. Jasper Park Lodge on Lac Beauvert is within three miles of the Canadian National Railways station at Jasper, Alberta. Here, upon detraining, the prospect at once delights. Upward the valley of the Athabaska River leads into the mountain fastnesses, downward winding out of sight to swell the great Mackenzie River flowing seaward.

A short spin along an excellent motor road and the visitor is landed at Jasper Park Lodge, making his first bow en route to Whistlers Mountain on the right, a friendly mountain with green-clad slopes and rounded summit. Just at the crossing of the Athabaska River, on the eastern shore, is the site of a former trading post of the Northwest Company, the spot now fittingly known as Oldfort Point.

Lac Beauvert, on the northern shore of which Jasper Lodge is situated, is a beautiful Alpine tarn describing a horseshoe in form. Day in and day out the lake presents to the eye a sort of magnified picture, due to the fact that its placid surface is ever a mirror in which is reflected encircling mountains and the forest of Douglas fir, jackpine and spruce that fringes its own shores. It even mirrors distant Mount Edith Cavell. Looking south from the Lodge site, and between the slopes of intervening mountains, one obtains a magnificent view of

Mount Edith Cavell, clothed in a delicate, blue-tinted garment of snow and the left wing of its hanging glacier—"Glacier of the Ghost." Lying to the north at the back of the Lodge is the lofty Colin Range, with the gigantic upturned face of an old man on the apex of Roche Bonhomme standing out in weird distinctness, while in closer proximity a little to the right are the easily accessible Signal and Tekarra mountains. To the northwest, standing out clear and bold among its fellows, is Pyramid Mountain, noted for the glorious riot of its color and the unique formation of its apex, while to the southwest, and behind Lac Beauvert, lies Whistlers Mountain, with rounded apex and verdure-covered slopes splashed here and there with deposits of snow.

Recognising the wondrous natural beauty of that part of the Rockies known to-day as Jasper National Park, and the importance of preserving it, both as a national playground and a big game sanctuary, the Canadian Government in 1907 set it aside with these objects in view, although it was not until seven years later that the Park's present boundaries were fixed. The name selected was derived from that of Jasper Hawes—denominated by French traders, because of his yellow hair, Tete Jaune—an employee of the Northwest Company in charge of Jasper House, erected by that company in 1808, near the northern tip of Brulé Lake as a trading post.

Some conception of what the vast area of the Park means may be gathered from the fact that it is more than double that of the Province of Prince Edward Island, is almost as large as the State of Connecticut, over half the size of both Ulster (Ireland) and Wales, and nearly double that of Devonshire—one of England's largest counties. On the west it extends to the British Columbia boundary line and on the east to where the foothills of the Rockies slope towards the great prairie country.



Jasper Park Lodge



Hundreds of Mountain Peaks

"The mountains pose in their ermine,
In golden the hills are clad."

Hundreds of mountain peaks, most of them still unclimbed, "bolster up the sky." Mt. Edith Cavell, 11,033 ft., is the outstanding peak in Jasper National Park and is worthy of its distinction, noted even more for its great beauty of outline and coloring than for its elevation. Its snow-crowned, glacier-wrapped beauty is a monument of Nature's handiwork, lovingly dedicated to the memory of the martyred Red Cross nurse, Edith Cavell. The chief glacier of this mountain is called, from its peculiar wing-spread formation, Ghost Glacier.

There are many other beautiful peaks worthy of note and worthy the climber's effort, not alone for the feat but for the magnificent vistas and panoramas thus afforded. Signal Mountain (7,397 ft.) and Tekarra Mountain (8,818 ft.) are easily accessible. Mt. Hardisty (8,900 ft.), Kerkeslin Mountain (9,800 ft.), Pyramid Mt. (9,076 ft.), Whistlers Mt. (8,085 ft.) are all within easy reach of Jasper Park Lodge, while the following may be the objective of longer trips or may be visited during the course of the various "tours" throughout the Park, these tours occupying from two to five days, or even a week, depending upon individual routings: Mt. Edith Cavell (11,033 ft.), The Throne Mt. (10,144 ft.), Mt. Erebus (10,234 ft.), Mt. Geikie (10,854 ft.), Maccarib Mt. (Indian for caribou—8,077 ft.), and others.

Jasper Park Lodge

Jasper Park Lodge is one of the most inviting of holiday homes on this continent, conceived and built by the Canadian National Railways for the delight of vacationists in Jasper National Park. The Main Lodge, facing southward on Lac Beauvert, is entirely new and modern. It contains a large general lounge, dining room, ball room, billiard and card rooms, barber shop, ladies' retiring lounge, shower baths, bed-rooms with private baths or bath connections, ticket and telegraph offices and all modern conveniences. The outlook from windows and from the verandahs encircling lounge and dining-room is charming and inspiring, lake, forest and towering mountains combining to arrest and delight the eye.

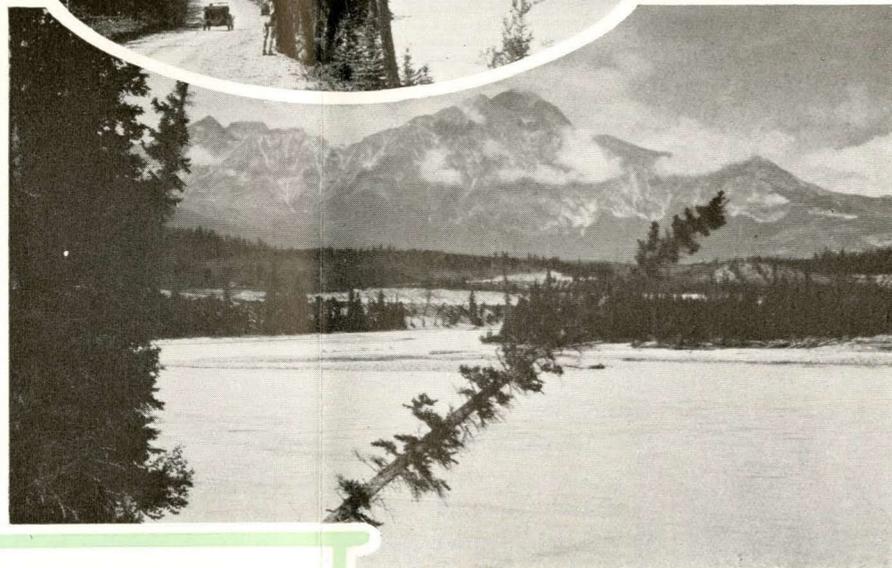
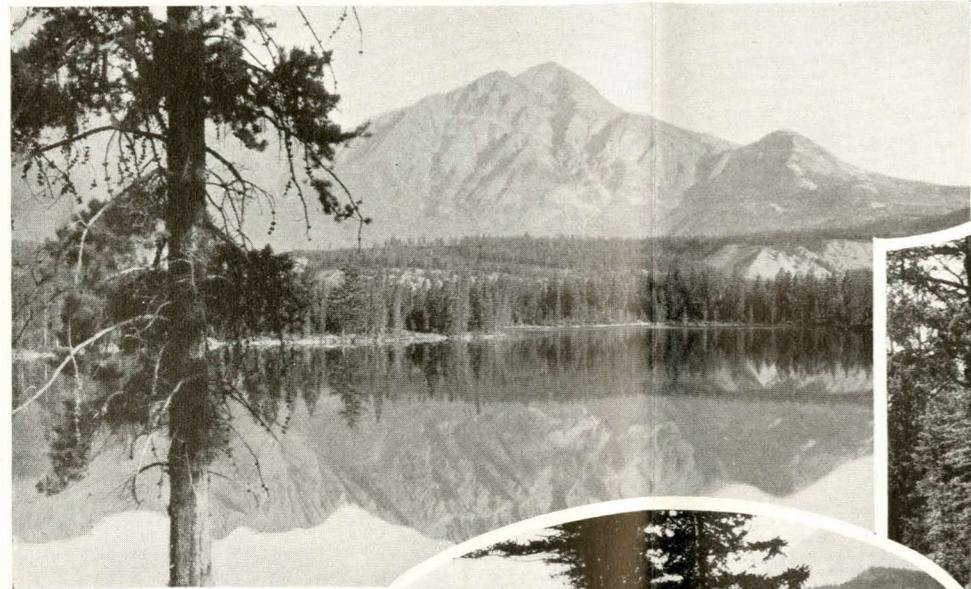
Grouped around the main lodge are over thirty lodges of log construction varying in size, each containing one, two, four or twelve bedrooms. In all of these, visitors may have the privacy of their own homes. Each lodge has a bath room and verandah while others are rendered more attractive by the additional accommodation of private baths, a sitting room and a sleeping porch. Within a couple of minutes' walk is the big main dining room in the main lodge where all the guests assemble for meals. So popular have the lodges proved to visitors to Jasper National Park that increased accommodation for 1924 provides for 350 guests.

While all buildings are constructed of logs in approved Alpine style, within are running hot and cold water, electric lighting and steam heating. Here is every comfort, simple in character as befits an Alpine Lodge, and relief from the annoyance of petty inconvenience—nothing to distract the mind from revelling in the glorious mountain wonder-world without.

Immediately, one is filled with a desire to get out and explore—to climb—to meet the sunrise, or to watch departing day—to be uplifted with the towering peaks—to gaze into the depths of Lac Beauvert and read the mysteries mirrored therein—to trail the mountain stream and discover the inevitable fairy waterfall.

Whatever the day's venture, the whim of the hour, the Lodge is a convenient starting-point, a home to return to. There guides may be engaged, undertakings planned, trips routed and outfits provided. Whether it is a fishing trip, a climbing party, a motor outing or a hiking tour, the necessary equipment is at hand. There are boating and canoeing on Lac Beauvert, and tennis courts are provided near at hand.

Riding is most popular and is indulged in not only for its own sake but as part of nearly all trips throughout the Park, whether climbing, fishing or exploring. A saddle, a pony, a roll of equipment, and you are off for the day, into the great out-of-doors that calls constantly to every dweller in the tents of men. Here is Nature in all her primal beauty and majesty of forest and stupendous peaks thrusting heavenward through clinging snow and glacier, wrapped round with mantels of green



Pyramid Mountain

and crimson and gold, begemmed with lakes of emerald, amethyst and sapphire, encircled with silver streams and veiled with tenuous cloud-mists and cascading waterfalls.

You can go a two or three days' trip, with saddle-pony, packhorse and guide, tenting overnight under the myriad stars, and feel "the thrall of beauty that rejoices from peak snow-diademed to regal star." Perhaps this is the most delightful of all ways of seeing the Park—it brings the visitor more intimately into relation with the beauty, the dignity, the simplicity, the majesty and the tenderness of Nature, the outward expression of the Divinity.

Wild Life

Safeguarded within this temple of Nature the wild life of the mountains pursues its accustomed way. Within 4,400 square miles of mountain and forest a mighty population of game, small and great, may lose itself to the uninitiated. But here thrive thousands of mountain goat and bighorn mountain sheep, grazing defiantly from inaccessible heights. Herds of caribou, and smaller droves of elk, deer and moose find feeding-grounds and shelter at lower altitudes, while a multitude of smaller wild life are continually on the hunt or feeding about the lakes and streams. There are bears, hundreds of them, brown and black and cinnamon, clumsy-looking fellows, but surprisingly agile. You come suddenly upon one feeding by the way, and before you have gotten over your first surprise he is gone—one noiseless bound aside, and he is out of sight and hearing in the woods. They are interesting and amiable to meet, these bears, but do not tease them!

There are birds interesting alike to all students and lovers of bird-life, and the plant life of the Park is a botanist's paradise.

Pestiferous insects and animals are strangely rare. The Park is surprisingly free from mosquitoes and flies, while poisonous snakes are unknown within the Park.

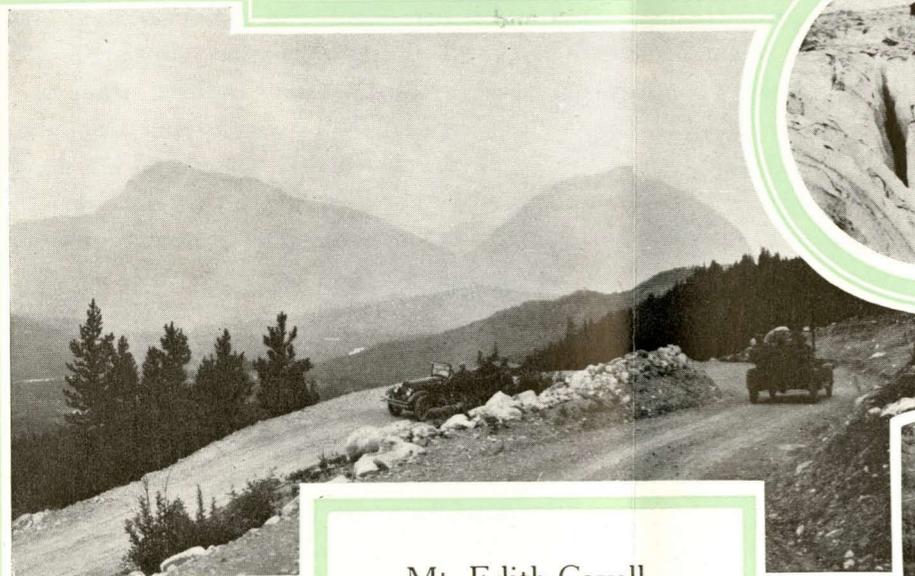
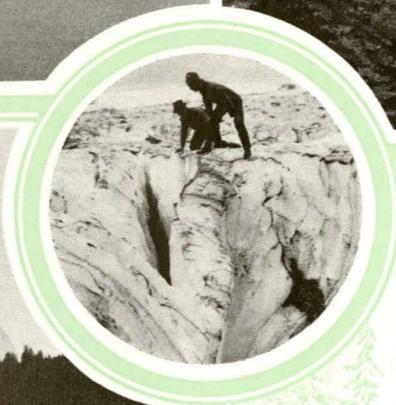
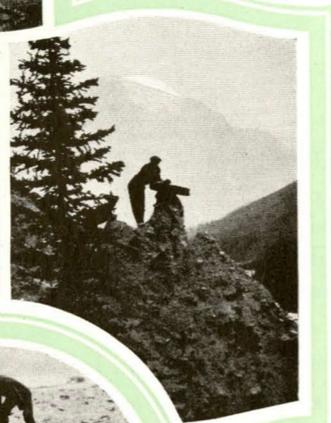
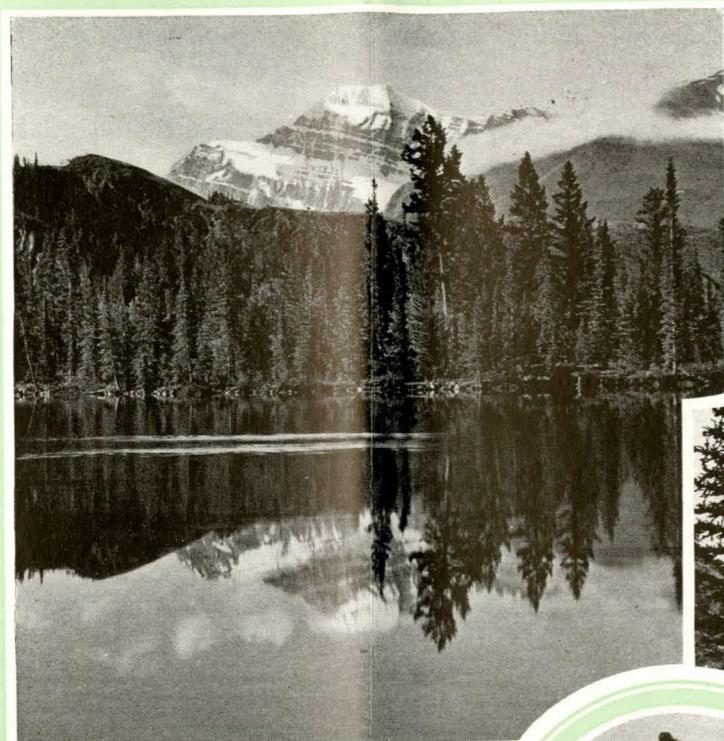
Fishing and Hunting

Shooting is absolutely prohibited within the confines of the Park, but fishing may be indulged in. Dolly Varden and Rainbow Trout are plentiful and afford excellent sport. Ordinary game laws govern territory outside and adjacent to Jasper National Park and the big game hunter may have his fill of sport in the nearby eastern slopes of the Rockies and in the Brazeau Range south of the Park. Here are moose, deer, mountain sheep and goat as well as caribou and bear. A week or ten days trip with guides from Jasper Park Lodge almost invariably results in the triumphant return of the huntsman with trophies worthy of his prowess. He may go after grizzly, and get it too, with a guide from the Lodge.

Miles Upon Miles of Roads and Trails

If there is anyone who does not know the lure of the Woods Trail, the Valley Road, the River's Way, of old Indian trails followed by fur trader and explorer, he will find it here—find it so compelling that his feet will carry him whether he will or no. Up and down the valley of the Athabaska passed Indians, trappers, traders, and explorers on their ways to and from the western sea, more than a hundred years ago, blazing the trails as they came and went, trails that since then have been followed by pioneer, traveller, merchant, pleasure-seeker.

There are new and modern highways and paths built by the Canadian Government to make more accessible to visitors the manifold beauties of this great Park. There are mere trails of deer and elk to and from lakes and streams. There are packhorse and pony trails up the mountain slopes and down into the valleys and canyons. There are miles upon miles—hundreds of miles—of roads and trails into every quarter of the Park, winding through the scented forests of fir and pine and spruce.



Mt. Edith Cavell



Motor Trips to Maligne Canyon and Pyramid Mountain

Maligne Canyon, being only six miles from Jasper Park Lodge, is reached by motor in about half an hour. The route lies over a gradually ascending and winding roadway from which the tourist obtains magnificent views of lordly mountains and charming vistas of the Athabaska Valley. Ochre and Annette Lakes are skirted. The former, as may be inferred from its name, is of a peculiar light yellow in color, creating a strong contrast to the deep blue of its sister lake. Just beyond, contact is made with Edith Lake, noted for the beautiful green of its waters, a couple of pretty islands and a sandy beach affording bathing facilities. Finally, Maligne River, in close proximity to its canyon, is reached.

Maligne Canyon is a natural phenomenon which ranks among the most extraordinary and awe-inspiring within Jasper National Park. It has a length of about a mile, has a depth in certain parts of about two hundred feet, while its width varies to an extraordinary extent, the enclosing walls at certain points being not more than about three feet apart. But the fact that during centuries of time the waters of the Maligne have worn their way through solid rock to such a remarkable extent is by no means the only phenomenon that characterizes the canyon. Another is the huge pot-holes—some having a diameter of fifty feet—which swirling waters, aided by gravel, pebbles and boulders, have ground out, in circular form, in solid rock. While on some of the pot-holes lying on or near the surface the grinding process has been completed one is assured, on peeping down into the depths of the canyon, that the work is still being persistently carried on at certain other points.

In order that tourists may with safety see into the uttermost depths of the canyon, it is spanned at two particularly favorable points by observation bridges.

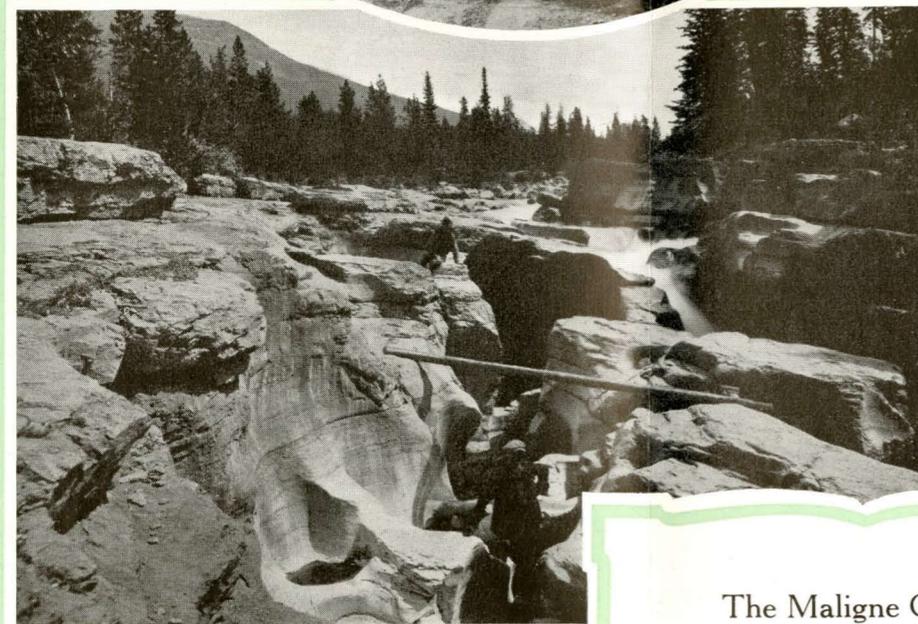
Still another, and an equally remarkable phenomenon, is the fact that somewhere, down deep in the bowels of the earth, a subterranean stream is flowing. If the

observing tourist will, after examining the Maligne River as it makes its plunge over a cataract seventy-five feet in depth at the head of the canyon, take the trouble of journeying beyond the other end of the canyon and watching the stream as it wends its way to its confluence with the Athabaska he will observe that the volume of water is here much greater than that entering the canyon. That is interesting as far as it goes. But there are one or two other remarkable features to be examined in order to more fully appreciate the phenomenon.

In pursuance of this the trail up-stream to Medicine Lake, a distance of about ten miles, should be followed. Here he will find that while the latter is a broadening of the Maligne River, and as such obtains its waters from that part of the river which comes flowing into its farther end from Maligne Lake, it has no surface outlet. He will also probably observe that where a surface outlet might naturally have been expected, the base of one of the mountains, through some upheaval of Nature, has been projected as a barrier across it.

Now lakes as well as other receiving basins cannot for long take water in without giving it out. And so the waters of Medicine Lake, possibly concurrently with the aid of the convulsion that blocked the natural outlet, found an exit by way of the subterranean channel that extends for about ten miles westerly until somewhere beyond the outlet of the canyon.

But where does the water come from that flows over the cataract into the canyon is a question often asked. If the original, but now dry, vegetation-covered bed, of the river as it leaves the vicinity of Medicine Lake is followed westerly a few miles, water will ultimately be seen bubbling up through crevices in the rocky bottom, possibly forced through by the pressure of the subterranean stream below. And this process evidently goes on with accumulating force, until the leap into the canyon is made.



The Maligne Gorge

Patricia Lake Pyramid Mountain and Lake

(Motor Trip)

The route lies over the Athabaska River, through the town of Jasper. There is a good motor road. The upward climb, skirting first Patricia Lake, and farther on Pyramid Lake—both exceedingly beautiful—constantly delights with its ever-changing, ever-widening panorama of the Athabaska Valley as it unfolds below. The approach to Pyramid Mountain reveals all the detail of gorgeous coloring for which it is famed. A landmark, this mountain was to Indians and pioneers, because of its pyradimal summit and brilliant coloring, and a landmark it is to-day to every traveller and visitor within Jasper National Park.

Mt. Edith Cavell (11,033 ft.)

"I know a mountain thrilling to the stars,
Peerless and pure, and pinnaced with snow;
Glimpsing the golden dawn o'er coral bars,
Flaunting the vanisht sunset's garnet glow;
Proudly patrician, passionless, serene;
Soaring in silvered steeps where cloud-surfs break;
Virgin and vestal—Oh, a very Queen!
And at her feet there dreams a quiet lake."
—Robert W. Service.

Over the Athabaska River and up its western shore, the way to Mt. Edith Cavell takes us once again over the old-time trail of the early discoverers. After crossing the Astoria River the road follows up the southwest shore of this river until we reach Lake Cavell worshipping at the feet of her Goddess. The road sweeps upward in a series of switchbacks that mount higher and higher, ever widening the glorious prospect, ever delighting with new panoramas and visions of beauty. The distance from Jasper Park Lodge is but 18 miles, but it is a road affording such variety and wealth of beauty as is unequalled anywhere on the American continent.

And here by the quiet lake at the foot of the peerless mountain we, too, may dream and adore. Exceedingly lovely is our mountain in its delicate blue-white garment of snow, graciously regal in its quiet stateliness. The glaciers which she carresses to her side we may explore.

From the foot of Mt. Edith Cavell we may also mount the 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the lake, extending northward. The view from the top of this ridge looking up the Astoria Valley reveals a close up view of a number of giant snow-capped peaks in the Chrome Lake region.

Medicine Lake—Jacques Lake Maligne Lake

The trail leading to these interesting lakes is a continuation of the Maligne Canyon Driveway. From Maligne Canyon the trail borders the dry bed of what was the Maligne River before it was diverted underground by Nature's whim; passing on the way a virgin forest of jackpine. The Majestic mountain walls of the Maligne Valley are reflected in the still waters of Medicine Lake. So silent is this lake when the winds are still that one is told "you can distinctly hear the fall of a drop of water into the lake off a duck's back as it rises from the surface." There is a shelter at the western tip of the lake. At the eastern tip of Medicine Lake there is a fork in the trail, one path leading along the bank of the Maligne River to Maligne Lake and the other, striking north, to Jacques Lake.

Jacques Lake is a small body of water delightfully situated between the Maligne and Rocky Rivers, and is about twenty-seven miles from Jasper Park Lodge. It is noted for its excellent trout fishing—probably the best in the Park.

MALIGNE LAKE belies its name. It is one of the most beautiful stretches of water in all the Rocky Mountains. 18 miles in length, it is surrounded by glaciers and scores of lordly mountains uprising from the sandy shores. Particularly arresting are those peaks at the southern end of the lake. Here among others are the magnificent twin peaks of Mt. Warren, 10,000 ft. The entire setting of this beautiful lake is most inspiring, towering snow-capped peaks, waterfalls, glaciers and forested slopes combining to form a veritable feast of beauty. The uplands to the right of the lake are an easy climb even for the inexperienced, and from these points of vantage may be had views of surpassing loveliness—all the gorgeous array of mountain splendor is reflected in the long lake. A motorboat trip down the lake and returning through the Seymour narrows brings one into a region of rugged mountains, wild and high, with numerous glaciers. Distance from Medicine Lake approximately 15 miles, distance from Jasper Park Lodge approximately 33 miles.

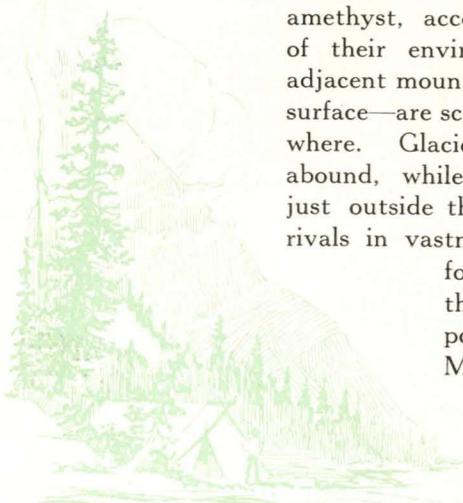
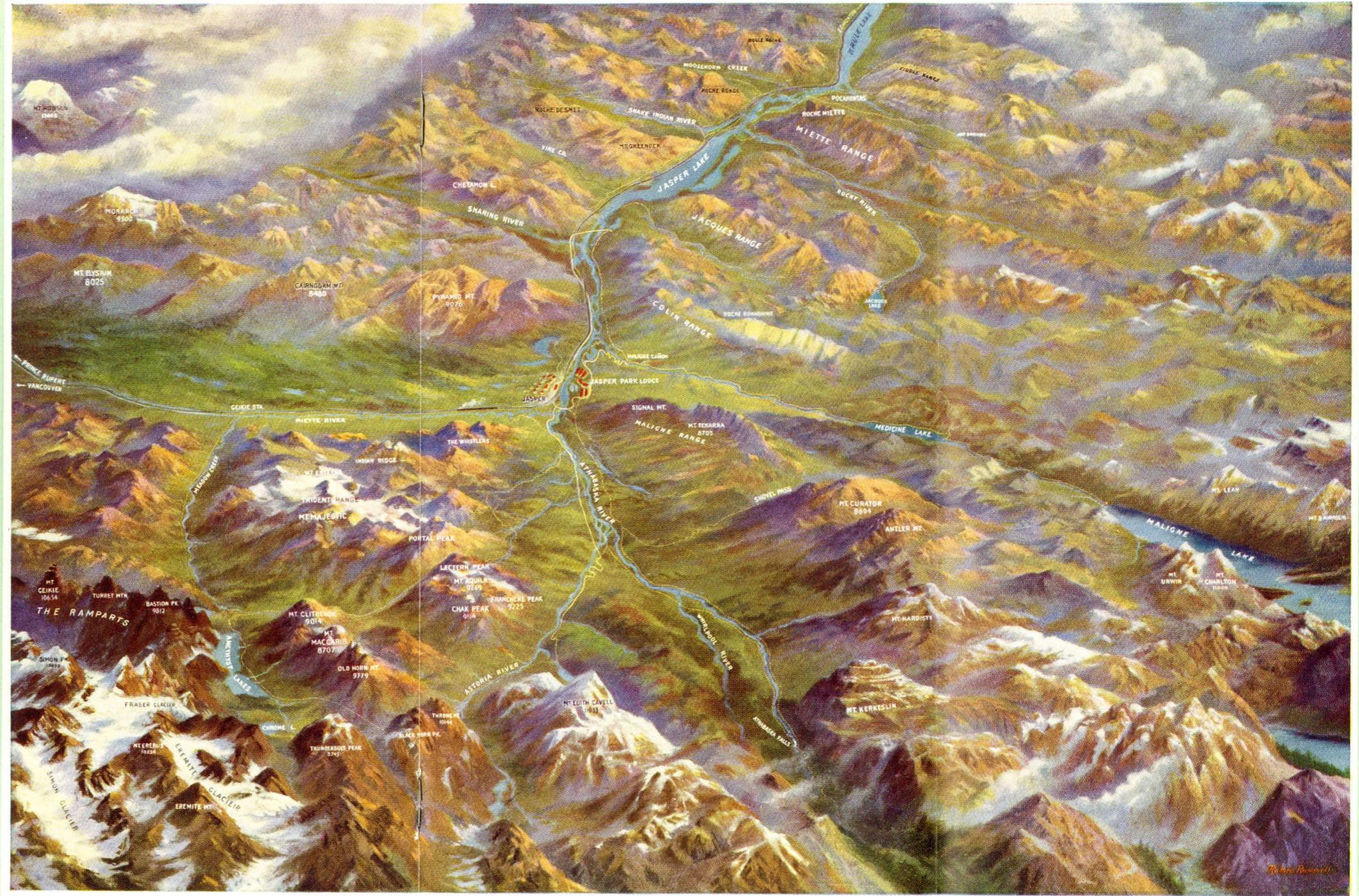
JASPER NATIONAL PARK

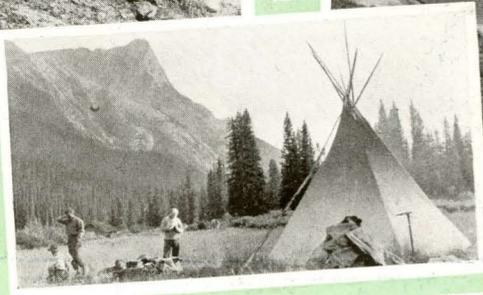
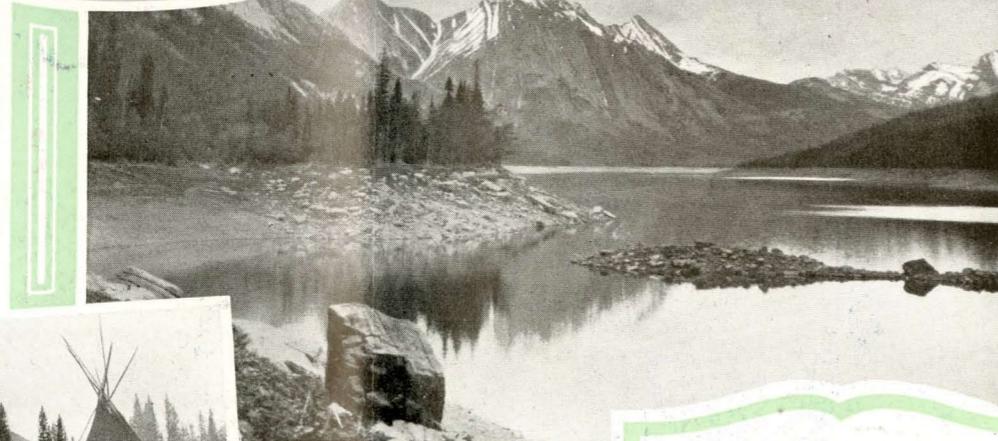
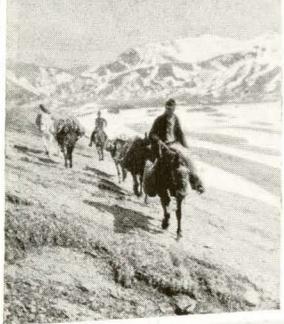
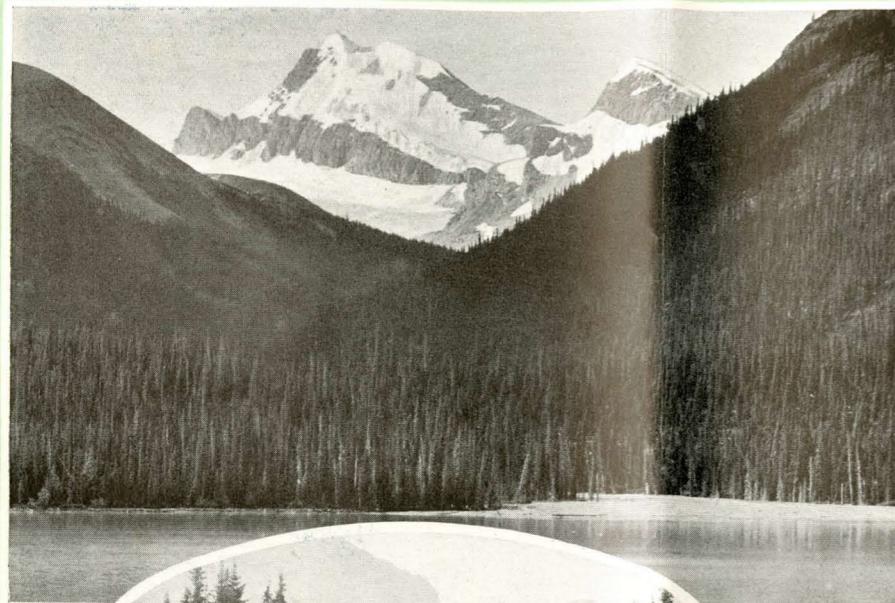
*Hundreds of Miles of Roads
and Trails*

NOT only is Jasper National Park, with its area of 4,400 square miles, the largest game sanctuary in the world, but it contains the greatest number of mountain peaks. Few are below 8,000 feet. Mount Edith Cavell, Canada's mountain memorial named in honour of the British Red Cross Nurse, is 11,033 feet.

Trails and roads, winding amid spruce and pine through valleys, along rivers and lakes and ascending the slopes of mountains within the park have an aggregate length of several hundred miles—and they are being steadily extended. Some of them were blazed over a century ago by Indians, fur traders and explorers who traversed the Athabaska Valley on their way to and from the Pacific. These, in particular, are historical, almost sacred, for many of the men who trod them in early pioneer days have left their imprint on Canadian history. But most of the trails and roads have been constructed by the Dominion Government in order to provide pathways by which tourists may have access, with the minimum of effort, to mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers and other points of interest within the Park.

Lakes—turquoise, sapphire, emerald, amethyst, according to the character of their environment, and mirroring adjacent mountain peaks on their placid surface—are scattered like jewels everywhere. Glaciers, great and small, abound, while the Columbia ice field, just outside the park boundaries, out- rivals in vastness and in beauty those found in any other part of the continent, with the possible exception of the Mount Elias ice field in Alaska.





Medicine-- Jacques--
Maligne Lakes
and Shovel Pass

Shovel Pass

From the foot of Maligne Lake the round trip to the Lodge is completed by way of Shovel Pass. This beautiful pass between Maligne Range and Mount Curator is a valley of truly Alpine aspect, mountain goats herding amongst the rich array of wild flowers that adorn it. The ascent of the pass is so gradual that it is a sheer delight, not one moment's discomfort. At the summit stands a cross made of two shovels, and one learns that Shovel Pass is so named from the fact that not many years ago trappers were obliged to dig a way through for themselves and horses by making snow shovels hewn from nearby trees.

Camp is pitched below the summit at a point where bursts into view the mountain ranges west of the Athabaska River, and the gorgeous array of lofty peaks of the beautiful Tonquin Valley. Perhaps nowhere in the Park is there a better view of Mount Edith Cavell, in all its glory. Backward from whence you came, up and down the Athabaska Valley, and beyond it, as far as the eye can reach, spreads an ocean of snow-capped peaks—

"The vastitudes where the world protrudes
Through clouds like seas up-shoaled."

The descent is gradual to the Athabaska Valley and trail to Jasper Park Lodge. The round tour to Maligne Canyon, Medicine Lake (omitting Jacques Lake), Maligne Lake and return through Shovel Pass, is 65 miles. It is one of the most delightful and most wonderfully scenic trips on the American continent.

Athabasca Canyon and its Falls

Athabaska Canyon and Falls are reached over trails following by either east or west side of the river—the guides prefer the west side. The Wabasso Lakes (Indian for rabbit) are skirted and La Prairie de la Vache, once the abode of buffalo, traversed. Athabaska Falls, which are situated at the foot of Mount Kerkeslin, present a wondrously glorious sight as they come tumbling into the canyon. Let us quote from "Trails, Trappers and Tenderfeet" by Stanley Washburn:—

"The river, peaceful and quiet as some great inland waterway, comes flowing around a curve at a width well on to two hundred yards, and then suddenly the banks close in and the whole volume of water seems to leap suddenly forward over a ledge less than one-third that width, and fall into a chasm eighty feet deep. The walls close in abruptly from both sides and the vast tumult of water goes surging through a canyon so narrow at certain points as almost to tempt the venturesome athlete to negotiate it at a jump. Far down in the depths is the white froth and resonant roaring of this vast stream, which is congested into such meagre space that it seems as though the walls could not withstand the fury with which it lashes at the rocky barriers that enclose it. A hundred feet above it, the noise and thunder created down in the depths are so great that only by shouting can one make a voice heard a foot away."

A rustic bridge thrown across the gorge enables the visitor to span the seething waters.

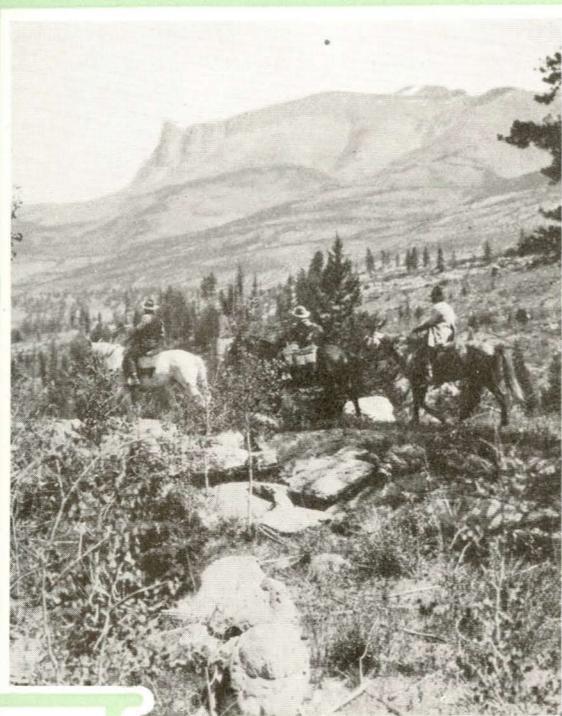
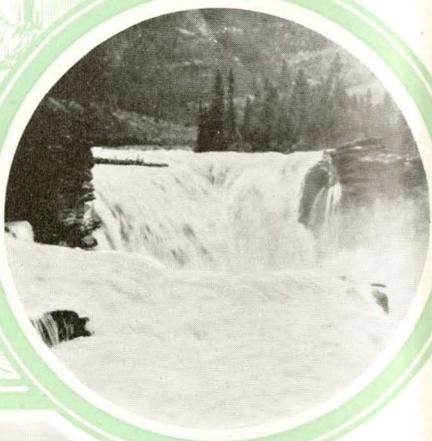
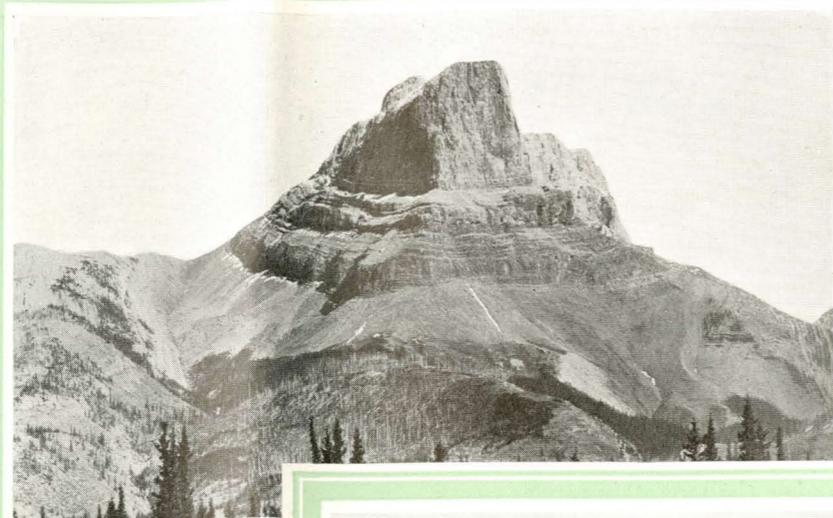
At this point there is a shelter with warden in charge, and for the convenience of transients there is a tent if one wishes to remain in the vicinity for further exploration.

Mt. Kerkeslin (9,800 ft.) besides being accessible for the climber, is the abode of mountain goat and bighorn sheep, and of bear as well. It is of very real interest to the tourist to see these animals in their native haunts, and one is assured of this treat at the "Goat Licks." There is sport for the angler at Hardisty Creek and Lake, within two miles of the Falls.

Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes

Distance—25 miles. Time for round trip, not allowing for climbing mountains—4 days.

The trail leading to Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes had its origin in an old Indian hunting trail. The trail traverses the Athabaska flats until Whistlers Creek is reached, when it turns west, following the latter, a climb of about 1,000 feet being entailed. From the head of Whistlers Creek the trail winds up open grassy slopes to the marmot Pass, with Marmot Mountain at the left and Whistlers Mountain and Indian Ridge at the right. Turning south through Marmot Pass, the trail descends almost directly to Portal Creek, by which time there has been a drop in the altitude of 1,500 feet. Just above where the trail crosses the latter, Circus Valley debouches, its stream blending with that of Portal Creek. Lying a short distance to the west is Manx Peak, at the base of which are glaciers and three small lakes. From Portal Creek the trail runs southwest through Portal Valley, Lectern Peak, lying to the left, is so named from its striking resemblance to a church lectern, and nearby Mt. Aquilla, while a little



The
Athabasca
Valley

farther to the south is Franchere Mountain with Franchere Falls tumbling down its rocky sides. Camp Canatra, lying within Portal Valley, provides not only excellent camping ground, but a convenient spot from which, if time permits, some of the adjacent mountains may be climbed.

The Maccarib Pass

Beyond, the trail enters the Maccarib Pass, with Mount Maccarib standing on guard to the south. This mountain, which can be easily climbed, derives its name from the Indian word for caribou. From its top can be seen the Amethyst Lakes with The Ramparts towering from their western shore, and to the northwest Mount Geikie lying within British Columbia. To the south, Oldhorn Mountain and Blackhorn Peak stand out in bold relief and to the southeast Mount Edith Cavell. Three miles beyond Maccarib Pass the trail reaches the west shoulder of Mount Clitheroe, resting on which, and close to the Amethyst Lakes, is a delightfully situated camp. Mount Clitheroe (meaning rock by the water) can easily be climbed. From the timber line can be clearly seen by actual count, one hundred mountain peaks, the Amethyst Lakes, Moat Lake, Chrome Lake, the hanging glacier at Amethyst Lake and numerous other glaciers.

The entrance to the Tonquin Valley lies within a few minutes walk of the camp. This valley, situated in the heart of the mountains, and about five hundred feet below the timber line, is one of the most beautiful spots within Jasper Park. Along the western side of the valley, and rising thousands of feet above it, stands the huge wall of the Ramparts with white glaciers and dark rock-slides at its base. Lying near the south end of the valley are the far-famed Amethyst Lakes, having a length of about three miles and a width, at their widest point, of one mile. Flanked as they are on the one side by towering mountains, whose majesty and beauty are reflected in their placid waters, and on the other side by meadows backed by gently sloping green forests, the Amethyst Lakes have a setting wondrously charming. In the grassy meadows of the valley caribou may be seen feeding and on the towering precipices mountain goat, while occasionally a glimpse of a black bear may be obtained. Moat Lake, lying between Tonquin Hill and the Ramparts, is a pretty little body of water well worth a visit.

Chrome Lake

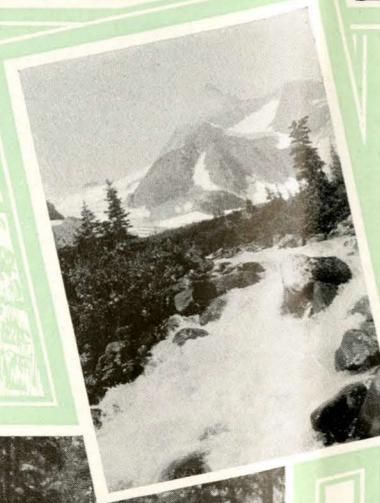
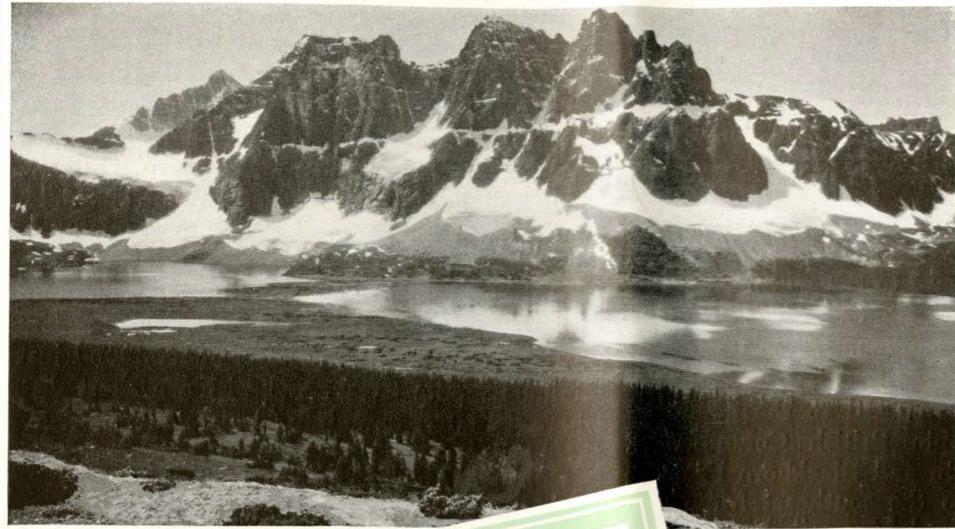
Lying a short distance south of the Amethyst Lakes is an elevation that has been aptly named Surprise Point. Its apex is 7,873 feet above sea-level, and from it can be obtained a glorious panoramic view, and particularly of the Oldhorn, Blackhorn, Throne, Erebus, Angle and Fraser Mountains. About one mile farther to the south is Chrome Lake, a most picturesque and charming little body of water. Lying a mile or two southwest of the latter are the extensive Fraser and Eremite glaciers, near which the Penstock Creek, fed by the former glacier, plunges underground just before joining Eremite Creek, and within a short distance of where the latter flows into Chrome Lake.

The Meadow Creek Trail

A new trail via Meadow Creek makes it possible to reach Tonquin Valley in one day from Jasper. By sending ponies ahead the previous day to Geikie, the morning train may be taken to that station, a run of about twenty minutes, and the trip begun from there. The trail commences at the point where the railway crosses Meadow Creek, about half a mile east of Geikie, and follows the boulder-strewn valley to the base of the ridge. This it climbs by a series of switch-backs, the highest of which afford fine views of the Athabaska Valley and of the Pyramid Range on its farther side. Crossing the ridge it cuts through deep woods along the right side of Meadow Creek which can be heard roaring far below in the narrow, thickly forested valley.

To the right is seen Roche Noire, 9,594 ft. and The Forum. About the eighth mile the trail crosses the Creek and the first view is obtained of the Ramparts, with the glorious outline of Geikie dominating the scene. A little beyond the junction of Maccarib Creek with Meadow Creek the lovely Amethyst lakes lying at the base of The Ramparts are reached and camp is made at the north end of the lake.

The entire journey can be made in about 7 hours. Returning, the trail may be taken about the east side of the lakes to Surprise Point and thence up Portal Creek Valley and over the Whistlers to Jasper. There is also an alternate route up Astoria Valley via Mount Edith Cavell returning via the Edith Cavell highway to Jasper.



Amethyst Lake and
Tonquin Valley

Jasper Park Lodge to Mount Robson Park

Tourists wishing to visit Mount Robson Park and the famous mountain from which it derives its name can conveniently do so from Jasper Park Lodge, the distance via the Canadian National Railways from Jasper station being only about fifty miles, the Yellowhead Pass discovered by David Thompson in 1826, being traversed en route.

Mount Robson Park is a Provincial forest and game sanctuary lying within British Columbia and has an area of 640 square miles. Magnificent scenery abounds. Its outstanding feature is Mount Robson, the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies, having an altitude above sea-level of 13,068 feet. Its base is but four and a half miles, as the crow flies, from Mount Robson station, and its pointed apex of ice can be seen from the railway for many miles.

But it is by taking a well-defined trail from the latter station that the best view is obtained. This trail leads up the Grand Forks through a magnificent forest of giant cedar and fir, through the Valley of a Thousand Falls. From the end of the valley, by means of flying trestles bolted to sheer cliffs, an ascent to Berg Lake may be made.

This is a point of wondrous vantage, for it is from here that a magnificent view of Mount Robson, with its peak rising 7,000 feet above the surface of the lake, is to be obtained, while extending down its slopes for a distance of about two miles is Tumbling Glacier, from whose base huge blocks periodically break away and fall with a thunderous roar into the waters beneath. Still another remarkable spectacle to be seen here is the Emperor Falls which come tumbling over a sheer precipice at the end of the valley into a canyon 140 feet below.

Access to Mount Robson, Berg Lake and other interesting points is now a comparatively easy matter. About three-quarters of a mile from Robson Station, Hargreaves Bros. have a lodge with accommodation for thirty people. They also operate lodges at Kinney Lake and Berg Lake. Outfits and experienced guides are obtainable either for climbing mountains or negotiating trails.

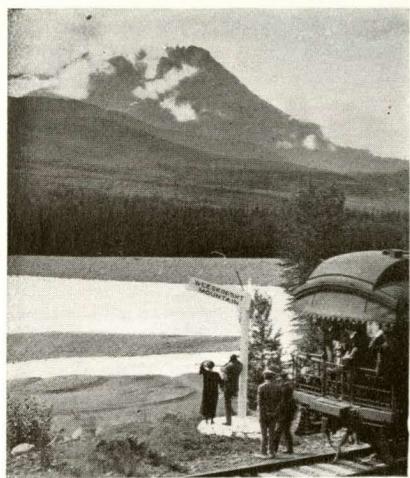
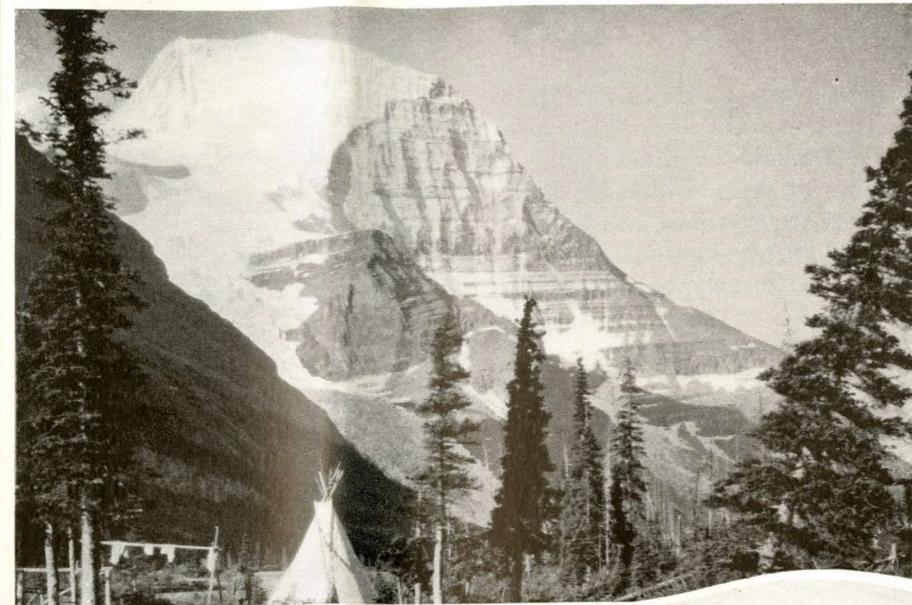
The Macdonald Hotel Edmonton

To the traveller making a western trip, it will be of interest to know that at Edmonton, the railroad centre of the Canadian Northwest, the Canadian National Railways own and operate The Macdonald Hotel. This most charming hostelry, handsomely constructed of cut stone, is splendidly situated overlooking the Saskatchewan River, and accommodates over 200 guests. The Parliament Buildings and the University located on opposite sides of the same river, also are noted for their architectural beauty.

Edmonton, a thriving city of nearly sixty thousand, was originally a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the history of its beginning is still read in its interesting landmarks. Now, it is the gateway to the great Peace River District and to the wealthy oil and mineral lands of the mighty Mackenzie Basin; the distributing centre for the vast Northwest, but to-day instead of snowshoes, dogsleds and packhorses, the diverging lines of the C. N. R. distribute goods to the ends of the iron roads east, west and north.

A day or a week, according to time limit, may be spent here at the edge of the great wheat belt, and within easy reach of the Rockies. Here there is golf for eight months of the year, and for the more ardent sportsman Edmonton is an excellent centre for hunting. He may have his choice from wild duck and prairie chicken to moose, caribou and bear. Ducks, geese, grouse and prairie chicken are plentiful and near at hand. Deer and moose are within fifty miles by rail or motor, mountain sheep, caribou and bear in the Brazeau district 270 miles distant in the Rockies adjoining Jasper Park on the south. No better hunting is to be found anywhere than in the territory traversed by the Canadian National Railways between Edmonton and Jasper National Park. It is a region literally teeming with game.

Detailed information on these features will be found in the Canadian National Railways publications "Fishing in Canada," "Hunting in Canada."



Scenes On The
Triangle Tour
Mt. Robson (13,068 ft.)
The Skeena
Pyramid Falls
Sheltered Scenic Seas

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Jasper National Park lies on the main line of the Canadian National Railways and is reached with equal facility through Winnipeg and Edmonton from the East, or Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Seattle from the West. The "Continental Limited," all-steel through Express, daily in either direction between Montreal-Winnipeg-Edmonton-Jasper-Vancouver, is one of the finest long-distance trains on the continent. Commencing June 7, a new through daily service between Chicago and Jasper National Park will be inaugurated. This service will be via the Chicago North Western Railway to Duluth, thence Canadian National lines by way of Winnipeg to Jasper. Diverse and optional routes are also available. The Canadian National route through the Rockies skirts Canada's highest peaks, at the easiest gradient and lowest altitude of all transcontinental routes.

What to see in Jasper National Park

Within the confines of the Park are many interesting and scenic features, easily reached from Jasper Park Lodge afoot, by motor or saddle horse.

Daily Motor Trips from Jasper National Park

	Return	Fare per Person
Pyramid and Patricia Lakes..	16 miles.....	\$2.50
Mount Edith Cavell.....	25 miles.....	3.00
Maligne Canyon.....	12 miles.....	2.00
Henry House Drive.....	24 miles.....	3.00

*Minimum three persons.

One Day Saddle Trips

	Return	Fare per Saddle Horse
Signal Mountain.....	18 miles.....	5.00
Whistlers Mountain.....	18 miles.....	5.00
Caledonia Lake.....	14 miles.....	5.00
Beaver Dam Creek.....	8 miles.....	2.00
Buffalo Prairie.....	20 miles.....	5.00

Two Day Saddle and Camping Trips

Medicine Lake—34 miles return—Cost complete one person, \$20.00 per day. Two to five persons, \$15.00 per day each. More than five persons, special rates.

Athabaska Falls—41 miles return—Cost complete one person \$20.00 per day. Two to five persons, \$15.00 per day each. More than five persons, special rates. Minimum three persons.

Mount Edith Cavell—36 miles return—(Two-thirds of this distance is made by auto), the balance by saddle horse. Prices on application at Jasper Park Lodge.

Four Day Saddle and Camping Trips

Medicine and Maligne Lakes (return via Shovel Pass)—65 miles return. Cost complete for four days \$60.00 each person. Minimum 3 persons.

Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lake—Cost complete per person \$20.00 per day. Two to five persons, \$15.00 per day each. More than five persons, special rates.

The prices quoted for saddle and camping trips include camping equipment, guide, horses, food, etc.

BEYOND JASPER

British Columbia by "Triangle Tour"

Jasper National Park, with its wealth and variety of attractions is not merely a holiday destination. Situated on the route of the through Trans-continental trains of the Canadian National Railways it is an admirable stop-over point for the Tourist en route to and from the Pacific Coast.

The visitor at Jasper should not miss the opportunity to include in his itinerary the comprehensive "Triangle Tour" conceded to be the finest rail and ocean trip on the Continent. This embraces the rail journey westward through Mount Robson Park, the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley and Skeena Valleys, to Prince Rupert, the northwestern terminus of the Canadian National Railways. En route is passed the quaint Indian village of Kitwanga where grotesque totem poles and graveyards are present indications of the ancient customs of Northern British Columbia Indians. A short stop is made at Kitwanga to permit passengers to view these interesting relics more closely. The scenic effects are grand beyond description, even to Prince Rupert, on the Coast. Of this section of the journey, the Duke of Devonshire, while Governor-General of Canada, expressed himself, on arrival at Prince Rupert, as follows: "We have to-day travelled through the most glorious scenery it has ever been my privilege to witness." From Prince Rupert intensely interesting side-trips may be made up the Portland Canal to Stewart and the Alaska Coast, or up Observatory Inlet to Anyox, B.C., where huge copper smelters are located.

From Prince Rupert southward to Vancouver, extends the far-famed "Inside Passage", a distance of five hundred and fifty miles on the palatial ocean going steamships "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George," through protected waters varying in width from five miles to a narrow channel of a few hundred yards. The near shores, forested heights and the magnificent range of peaks of the Coast Range present an unforgettable picture. Marvellous atmospheric effects of

sunrise and sunset lend aptitude to the description of this route as the "Norway of America."

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, with a population, including suburbs, of 60,000, occupies a commanding position at the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It is a city of beautiful homes, and the equable climate makes of it an all-year playground.

Vancouver, population with suburbs 225,000, is the largest city in British Columbia and Canada's main Pacific ocean port. Beautiful public buildings, finely paved streets, extensive drives and parks add to its attractiveness as a summer city of particular appeal.

Leaving Vancouver by rail, the third leg of the Triangle extends northward through the Valley of the Fraser River, the lower portion of which is mainly devoted to fruit growing and market gardening. Following its winding course, the valley is ascended amidst delightfully picturesque scenery, including the mighty Fraser Canyon, to the Thompson Canyon and Valley. The Cascade and Coast Range rise in majestic grandeur and mighty chasms hem in the tumbling rivers hundreds of feet below. The brilliant coloring of the cliffs, rust red, gray and variegated yellows presents a most weird and peculiar contrast. The territory traversed, while rugged, is interspersed by fertile areas devoted to fruit-growing. British Columbia fruit has gained world-wide popularity. The mountain streams afford splendid sport for the fisherman, while in the hinterland is excellent big game hunting. From the North Thompson, the Valleys of the Albreda and Canoe Rivers are followed, and ever rising into the heart of the Rockies the route rejoins the Main Line at Red Pass Junction and re-enters Jasper National Park.

Canada Customs, Jasper, Alta.

For the convenience of Tourists from the United States, a Canada Customs Officer will be stationed at Jasper, Alta., from June 15th to September 15th, to facilitate the clearance of tourists' baggage, etc., from U.S. points.

Stop-off - - En Route

Canadian National System

HOTELS of Distinction

On the "Across Canada" route offer every comfort and afford opportunity to visit many interesting points.

OTTAWA	- - - - -	Chateau Laurier
	\$3.50 per day, up—	European Plan
MINAKI	- - - - -	Minaki Inn
	\$5.50 per day, up—	American Plan
PORT ARTHUR	- - - - -	Prince Arthur Hotel
	\$4.50 per day, up—	American Plan
ORIENT BAY	- - - - -	Nipigon Lodge
	\$4.00 per day, —	American Plan
WINNIPEG	- - - - -	The Fort Garry
	\$3.00 per day, up—	European Plan
BRANDON	- - - - -	Prince Edward Hotel
	\$4.50 per day, up—	American Plan
EDMONTON	- - - - -	The Macdonald
	\$3.00 per day, up—	European Plan
JASPER	- - - - -	Jasper Park Lodge
	\$6.00 per day, up—	American Plan

Radio

The Canadian National Railways has already equipped some of its through trains with radio receiving apparatus and is going ahead on a definite program which embraces the building of broadcasting stations together with the installation of up-to-date receiving apparatus in all its hotels and on every through train.

The Company is now broadcasting weekly from eight different broadcasting stations in Canada extending from Montreal to Edmonton, and will in the very near future extend their broadcasting so that the range will be from Moncton, on the east, to Vancouver, on the west. In addition to these concerts, the installation of receiving apparatus on its trains enables the Canadian National Railways to give its guests the additional convenience of keeping in touch with market reports, weather bulletins, etc.

List of Publications 1924

PUBLICATIONS

Copies of the following publications may be obtained from Agents of the Canadian National Railways.	
Algonquin Park, Ontario.	Lake of Northern Minnesota and Quetico Park
Appreciation.	Lake of Bays
Bigwin Inn—Lake of Bays, Ontario.	Mount Robson
Camp Craft & Wood Lore.	Muskoka Lakes.
Canada—Atlantic to Pacific.	Maine Coast Resorts.
Canada—Pacific to Atlantic.	Minaki Inn.
Fishing in Canada.	Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto.
Grand Beach—Victoria Beach—Man.	Nova Scotia
Georgian Bay, Orillia, Lakes Huron, Couchiching & Simcoe.	New Brunswick.
Hunting in Canada.	Nipigon Lodge—Orient Bay.
International Route—Eastward to the Sea.	Prince Edward Island.
International Limited.	Quebec & Lower St. Lawrence.
Jasper National Park and Triangle Tour.	Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses—Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.
Jasper Park Lodge.	System Hotels.
Kawartha Lakes.	Triangle Tour Map.

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