

JASPER PARK LODGE, JASPER NATIONAL PARK, ALBERTA

The CANADIAN ROCKIES *AND* JASPER NATIONAL PARK

THIS is a prosaic age. People do not want words. They want facts. The elders who are intent upon travel may desire to know what they will see, but the younger generation want to know also what they can do.

In this little booklet, which has been designed to be read for information both before and during a trip across the Rocky Mountains over the Canadian National Railways, a sincere endeavor has been made to cater to these two desires. No real attempt has been made to describe the scenery in detail. That has been left to the pictures which embellish the text. All that has been done is to set down as concisely, as clearly and as accurately as possible, most of those things that are to be seen along the way and some of the things that can be done by those who break their journey here and there.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Of all the national playgrounds in the world—and they are many—Jasper National Park, Alberta, in the heart of Canada's Rocky Mountains, is the largest. Its area is 5,300 square miles, and within its boundaries are to be found, with the exception of geysers, all and more than any other national playground in North America has to offer.

Because of its tremendous size, its location in an area of great beauty, the development which has occurred within that portion closest to the lines of the Canadian National Railways, and its comparative detachment from the outer world—there are no motor roads leading into or out of the park—Jasper is able to meet adequately those requirements which holiday seekers are demanding of the territories recommended to them. Here it may be said is a great range of country unspoiled by man; mountains, rivers, lakes and forests untouched, existing as they were created. What alterations man has wrought are simple and few, not interfering with the natural beauty of the park and designed solely that visitors may see, appreciate and enjoy it to the full in the limited time the average holiday permits.

There is only one centre of population within the park. This is the Town of Jasper where the traveller detrains. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in railroad work, this being a divisional headquarters; or in the administration of Park affairs, the headquarters of the Park being located here. There is also a mounted police barracks where a detachment of the famous "Crimson Riders" of the Canadian Northwest is stationed.

Three miles from the station, and connected with it by a paved motor road, is Jasper Park Lodge,



A GLIMPSE OF JASPER'S BEAUTIES, EN ROUTE TO JASPER PARK LODGE

a summer hotel of the Canadian National Railways. Words are almost futile to describe this picturesque summer resort whose beauty and hospitality have in less than six years attained such a degree of popularity that from a comparatively small beginning it has been necessary to increase the size of the hotel to accommodate more than five hundred people. Additional accommodation is planned.

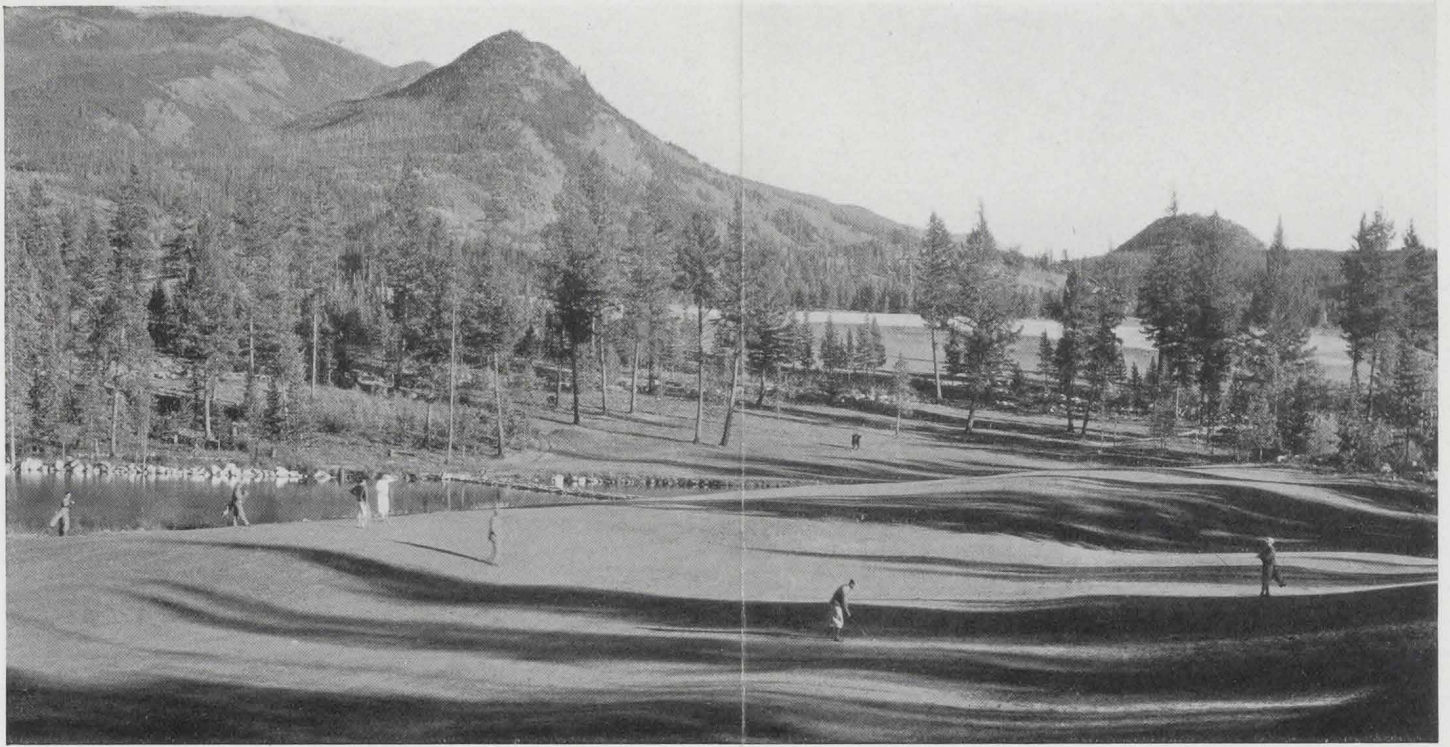
In general, Jasper Park Lodge consists of a number of bungalows radiating from a central lodge in which are located the various public rooms as well as a limited number of bedrooms. These bungalows vary in size. Some accommodate a family of four, some have sixteen rooms. There is another type, known as the house-keeping cabin, which is entirely self-contained, with dining-room, kitchen and servants' quarters. Every bed room in every building is equipped with hot and cold running water, electric light and telephone, and most of the rooms have private bath attached. The majority of bungalows have their own sitting- and writing-rooms and verandahs. Each faces towards Lac Beauvert, a beautiful mountain lake upon the shore of which the Lodge rests.

The main lodge, the largest log building in the world, contains the lounge, the ball-room, the dining-room, the office and other public rooms of the hotel. The lounge is spacious, tastefully

decorated and in the centre of it is a two-faced stone fireplace where full-length logs are burned. The ball-room, where three hundred people can dance comfortably, joins the lounge, as does the dining-room which has accommodation for more than six hundred people at a sitting.

Into the construction of the main building and the bungalows has been brought to bear all the ingenuity of skilled architects and engineers. The walls have been built of logs and stone gathered from the mountain sides; the wood is stained a natural brown, the stones are a natural glistening white. The roofs of all the buildings are green so that the whole effect is one of harmony with the natural peace and beauty of the surroundings. Gnarled and warped woods have been cleverly used for decorative effect in the building of the interior of the main lodge and the verandah supports of the bungalows and this feature is one of general delight and admiration. The floors are all hardwood and the whole atmosphere one of quiet luxury.

On all sides of Jasper Park Lodge great mountains bulk against the sky. Behind it rises the Colin Range, grey, gaunt and knife-like at the crest. To the right, in contrast, Pyramid Mountain stands on guard above the Athabaska Valley, a bulwark of color whose reds and browns challenge those of the sunset. Further to the right, the friendly Whistlers,



THE FAMOUS JASPER PARK LODGE GOLF COURSE

tree-covered almost to the top, fling themselves across one whole side of the valley to end beside Mount Edith Cavell, the "Queen of the Rockies." This majestic peak, crowned with silver snow year in, year out, rises in regal splendor more than 11,000 feet above the sea, commanding the valley from end to end. To the breast of this mountain there clings a great glacier, the Glacier of the Angel, so called because to the eye it looks like the outspread wings of an angel hovering in mid-air between the crest and the base. To the left loom Kerkeslin, snow-capped and terraced like the mountain in a Japanese print; Tekarra with its fortress-like abutment and Signal, from whose heights in days gone by, the lonely traders signalled the advance of voyageurs up the valley on their way from the sea.

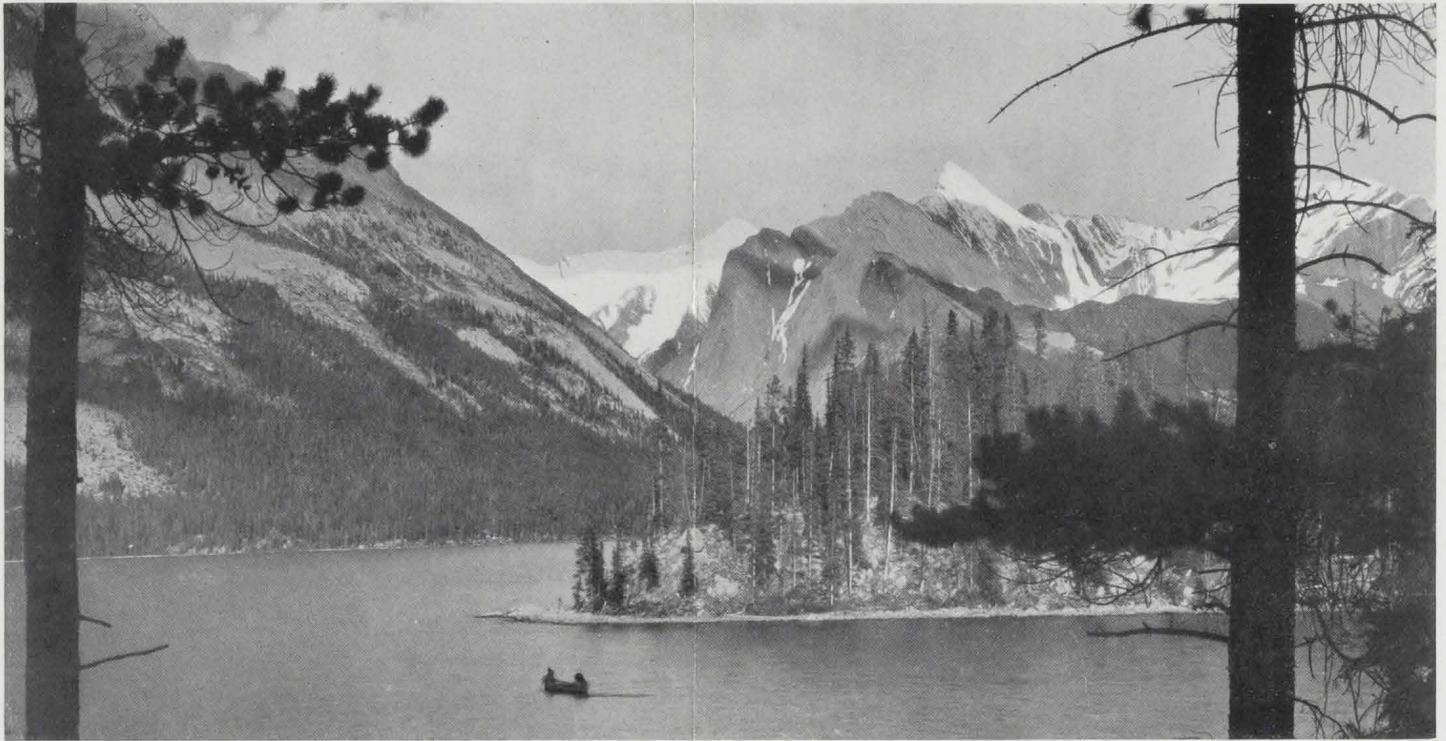
Immediately in front of the Lodge lies Lac Beauvert, whose waters on a cloudy day change color as an opal, and, when the air is still and clear, provide a perfect mirror wherein is reflected all the grandeur of the encircling hills.

The facilities for enjoying oneself at Jasper are many and varied. Directly in front of the Lodge, on the lake shore, is an open-air, heated swimming pool with a wading end for children. A qualified instructor in diving and swimming is always on duty. Boating and canoeing may be enjoyed on the lake, an exercise made doubly attractive as one has an

opportunity to study the habits of the beaver that have built their lodges on the shore. Championship tennis courts are located adjacent to the main lodge.

Within one hundred yards of the main lodge is located the club house and first tee of the famous Jasper Park Lodge Golf Course, acclaimed by experts as the most perfect golf course in the world. There are 18 holes, a shot for every club in the bag and a natural setting that is incomparable.

From the Lodge splendid motor roads radiate to various points of interest in the heart of the park. One of these spirals from the floor of the Athabaska Valley to the foot of the Glacier of the Angel on Mount Edith Cavell. A second swings through Jasper Town to Patricia and Pyramid Lakes, two emerald tarns nestling at the foot of Pyramid Mountain. A third winds upward to Maligne Canyon, a great gash in the surface of the earth into which the Maligne River tumbles headlong to lose itself. This road continues along the base of the Colin Range to Medicine Lake and eventually will be extended to Maligne Lake, the largest glacial-fed lake in the Rockies and one of the most wonderful spots this side of Paradise. A fourth follows the swirling Athabaska River through the valley to Pochontas. This last is a splendid drive for the camerist as, along the way, deer, bear and mountain sheep are to be seen close enough to be



THE NARROWS, MALIGNÉ LAKE, JASPER NATIONAL PARK

photographed. Altogether these motor roads total about one hundred miles.

For those who are interested in mountain climbing, expert Swiss guides are available at the Lodge. There are short and easy climbs; long and hard climbs, both without number and to the natural zest of this sport, there is the added allurements of making a first climb, as there are hundreds of unclimbed and unnamed peaks in the Park.

Trail riding is another popular pastime. Nor is it as difficult as it sounds. The horses have been selected for their ability to tread the mountain trails, ford streams, pick their path around boulders and over deadfalls and not for their speed or their good looks.

The trails are delightful. They run their wanton way hither and thither, now in the valley beside the streams and lakes; now through the sweet scented woods; now on the wind-swept uplands where the most gorgeous fields of flowers bloom at the very foot of the snows. But wherever they go, high or low, they are by-ways of unending charm, of never-failing delight. To tell the story of all of them would be to attempt the impossible. It is sufficient to say that the trail ride can be two hours or two months, but that along the way there will always be something new to see, something of the real values of life to enjoy.

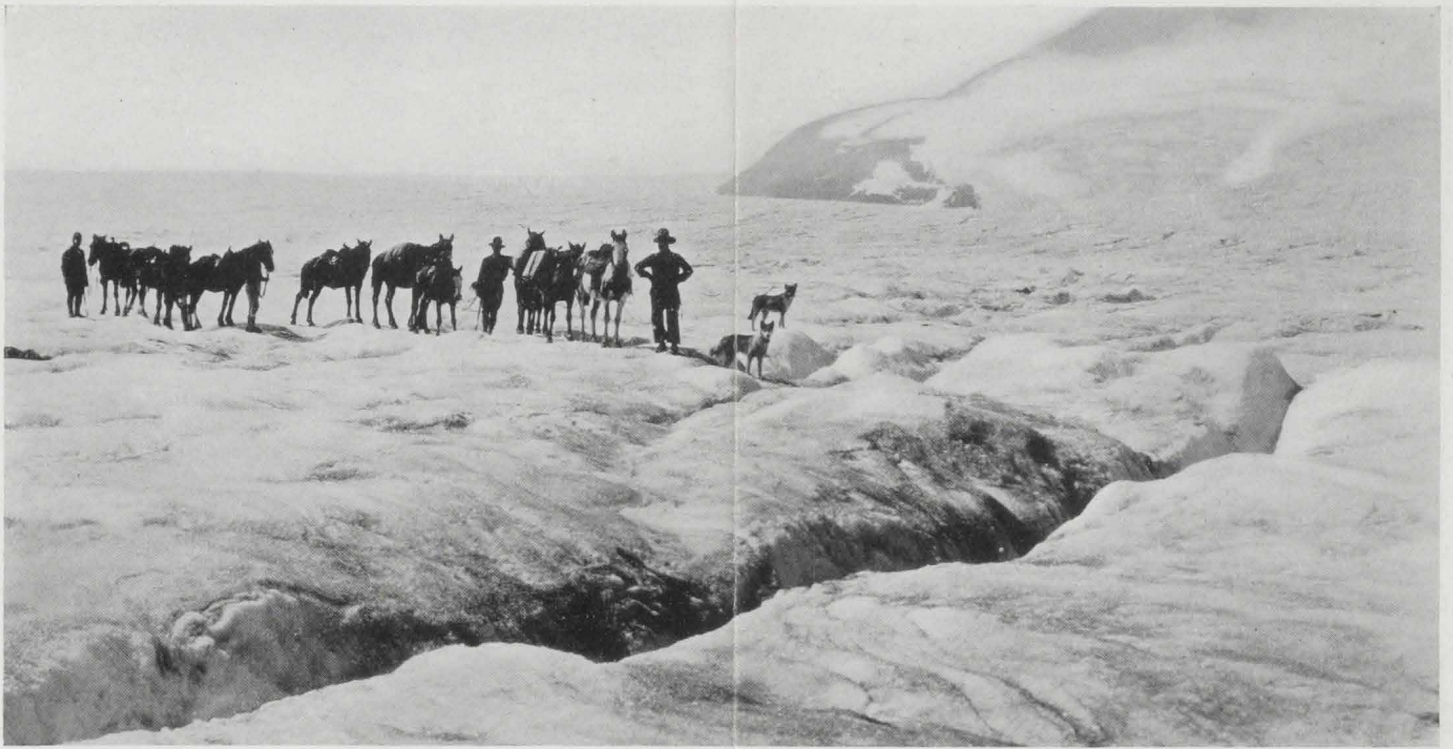
The organized hiking party affords another, and to many a preferable means of learning first-hand of the glories of Jasper's trails. Numerous short trips of but a few hours are made from the Lodge, and longer trips may be arranged to any part of the Park, supported by guides and horses. Maligné Lake Chalet and the camps at Medicine Lake and Shovel Pass cater particularly to the increasing numbers of Lodge visitors who attain their ideal vacation in these hiking trips.

This does not describe Jasper, for the story of Jasper is one that neither the pen nor the brush can tell. It is a story for the hearts of those who love the world as Nature made it and remain content to let that story rest in the pages of memory.

JASPER TO VANCOUVER

It takes twenty-three hours for the train to cover the 535 miles which separate Jasper and Vancouver. Were it double the distance and twice the time it would scarcely be sufficient, for the route is one of singular beauty all the way.

Leaving Jasper, the track at once swings west and enters the Miette Valley on its climb to the crest of the famous Yellowhead Pass. The valley is narrow and mountains rear their heads on both



THE COLUMBIA ICE-FIELDS

sides of it. From these mountains, particularly those on the left, many streams launch themselves in silver cataracts down the slopes to be lost in clouds of spray among the trees. Beside the track the Miette River purls its way towards the north, growing smaller as the miles pass until it too is lost somewhere in the forested wilderness.

Twelve miles from Jasper the summit of Yellowhead Pass is reached. This is the Great Divide separating the rivers that flow north to the Arctic Ocean from those that flow south and west to the Pacific. It marks also the boundary line between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the post recording the dividing line may be seen about twenty-five yards to the right of the track at this point.

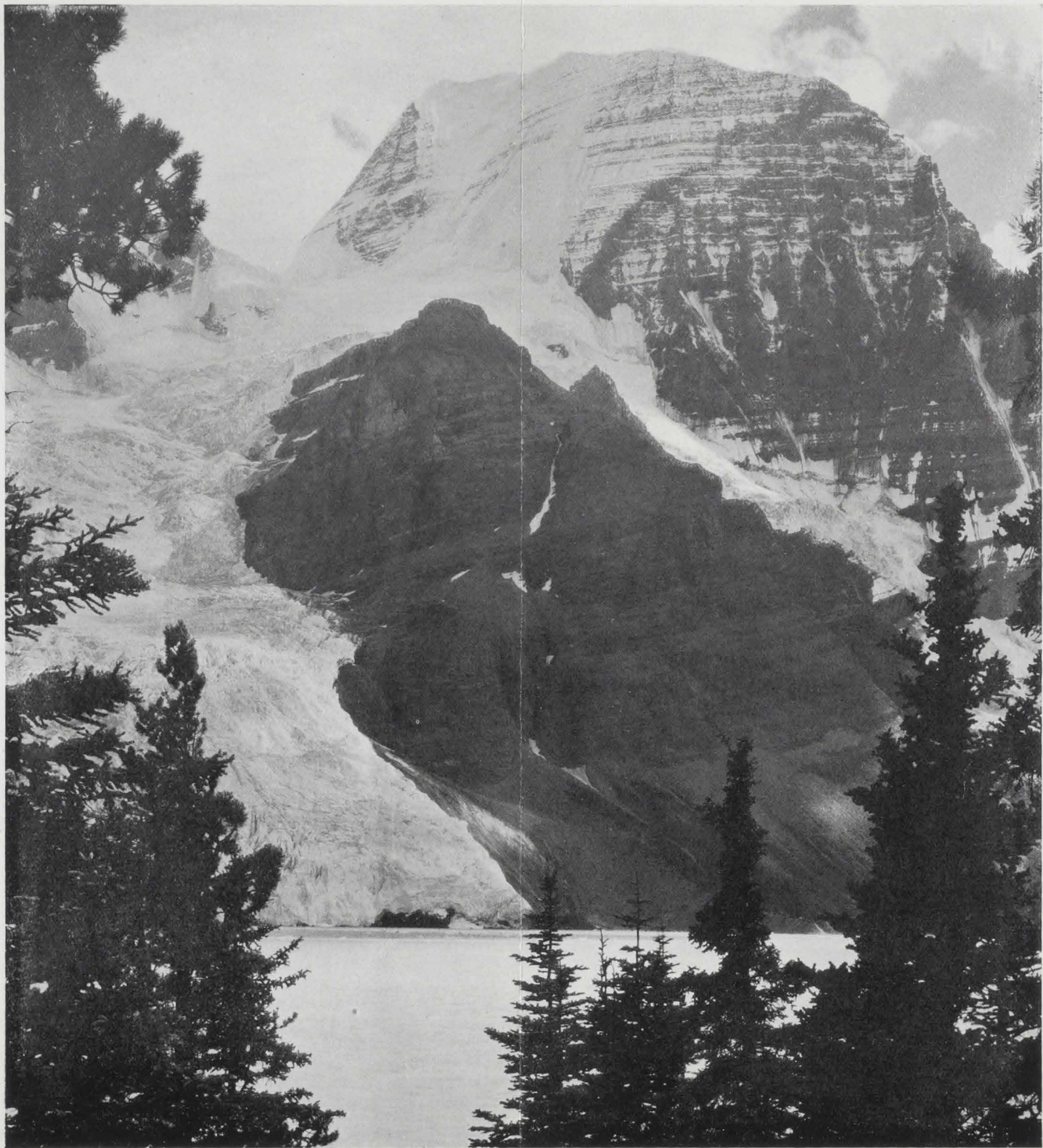
A short distance beyond the Great Divide, on the left, there comes into view the first of the two largest lakes to be seen along this route. This is Yellowhead Lake, often incorrectly called Lucerne Lake because a village, now deserted, but once a railway divisional point, stands on the far shore of it. In a general sense this forms the headwaters of the Fraser River, the greatest of all the British Columbia fresh waterways, and the stream which runs out of this lake is the Fraser even though it gives no hint of the seething passion which is to characterize it further on.

On the far side of the lake rises Yellowhead Mountain and the Seven Sisters. Beyond this point, a short distance and also on the left, comes into view Mount Fitzwilliam which, because of its symmetry and its isolated snow-cap, is one of the most easily recognized and longest remembered of the Rockies.

Following the Fraser, the track soon crosses the Moose River, flowing in from the right, and a few miles beyond Moose Lake is reached. Why such a beautiful stretch of water has been given this mundane name is one of the mysteries of nomenclature. For eight miles the train skirts it and, on a calm day, the traveller will see mirrored in its jade depths, the beauties for miles around.

At the end of Moose Lake is situated Red Pass Junction. Here the two coast outlets of the Canadian National Railways divide, the route on the right for Prince Rupert; that on the left for Vancouver. There is a comfortable hotel at Red Pass where the hunter or fisherman may make his headquarters.

Leaving Red Pass, the line to Vancouver now clings to the slope of the Selwyn Range and the scenic interest shifts to the right. Within a short distance the Fraser River is crossed and it is apparent that this stream, strengthened by many small tributaries, has begun to assume a new boldness and is a swirling river of considerable importance at the foot of the Rainbow Range.



MOUNT ROBSON (ALTITUDE 12,972 FEET), MONARCH OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Emerging from a tunnel a few miles west of Red Pass, there comes into view on the right, high up, a great field of snow. This is the north-east face of Mount Resplendent. It passes and gives way in a few minutes to another snow-capped peak, sharp pointed like a pyramid. This is Whitehorn.

Then and only then, there is unfolded to the view, as quietly and as dramatically as by the unrolling of a curtain, that most superb of all the spectacles of the Rocky Mountains, Mount Robson.

It is not because this mountain is the highest of the Rockies that ejaculations of surprise are voiced. Rather is the imagination gripped and held almost breathless, sensing the presence of forces beyond the ken of man to understand, of a power before which that of human kind shrinks into puny insignificance.

Rising in sheer ascent from the valley floor this great peak looms mammoth-like above its fellows; lifting its tremendous crown of snow and ice to exalted heights—often far above the clouds—the very embodiment of majesty and strength. In its visible might, the breathlessness of its stark beauty, there is to be sensed the undaunted, the unconquerable. And for miles and miles, as long as this grand peak remains in view, seeming to tower higher and higher into the skies, the impression lasts.

With the passing of Mount Robson, the mountains begin to recede in height and soon are densely wooded almost to the top but are beautiful withal and perhaps more friendly than the cold though vivid Rockies. Near Albreda the North Thompson River is met and is followed all the way to Kamloops. Like the Fraser, it, too, is turbulent, seething and boiling and breaking in a great rush and roar through narrow canyons or over swift declines.

About thirty-five miles from Blue River on the left of the track hangs the most spectacular waterfall west of the Great Lakes. Known sometimes as Hell Roarin' Falls and sometimes as Pyramid Falls, this avalanche of water hurls itself from a thousand feet or more into a basin within twenty yards of the rails. In the afternoon sun a perfect rainbow arches itself across the spray which is blown in a chilly mist across the train. This and Mount Robson are two of the most photographed spots in Canada.

At Kamloops the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers occurs and thereafter the united stream flows as the Thompson River to Lytton where it joins the Fraser. From Lytton to the delta below Hope, the Fraser is closely hemmed in by the Cascade and Coast Ranges and is

forced to follow this constricted course for more than a hundred miles. It has dug a chasm for itself in the solid rock and formed the spectacular Fraser Canyon.

The railway follows the edge of this canyon. Several hundred feet below, the Fraser lashes itself into a fury of impatience, seething, boiling; rearing itself in great foam-crested waves; dashing itself with vain impetuosity against its relentless walls. So tremendous is the pressure of water behind, seeking release through the narrow channel, that often the curious sight is witnessed of the water higher in the centre than on either side. The climax is reached at Hell's Gate where the canyon walls narrow to a width of about 100 feet and through this gateway the whole force of the river tries to batter its way. It is an endless struggle between two great forces of Nature and a sight spectacular to a high degree.

From there on, as if it had spent much of its strength in its splendid but vain endeavour, the Fraser becomes quieter until at New Westminster it has broadened out into a stream upon whose breast the ocean boats can sail and where, except for the eddying pools, no hint is visible of the drama of its life. From New Westminster it is only a short run to Vancouver, the largest of Canada's Pacific Gateways and one of the most attractive cities on the continent.

Vancouver, the terminus of the southern route, and the point from which the steamer is taken to the north, is a city of entrancing interest, the principal sea-port of western Canada, and rapidly becoming one of the leading ports on the Pacific coast. It is a city of wonderful scenic surroundings. No other city on the continent has a mountain range over a mile high within its suburbs, as has Vancouver in the beautiful Grouse Mountain, an hour's ride from the centre of the city, and traversed to the top by an admirable winding motor road. Nor is there anywhere else a Stanley Park. "There are parks and parks," wrote Elbert Hubbard, "but there is no park in the world that will exhaust your stock of adjectives and subdue you into silence like Stanley Park in Vancouver." The marine drives, the canyons, and a score of other attractions make Vancouver one of the most attractive of Canadian cities.

Victoria, capital of British Columbia and situated on Vancouver Island but a few hours distant by boat, will delight the tourist visitor. Beautiful public and private buildings, extensive gardens, the delightful Malahat and Marine Drives, give to "The City of Sunshine" a charm and appeal not found elsewhere.



PYRAMID FALLS, A BEAUTIFUL SCENIC FEATURE BETWEEN JASPER AND VANCOUVER

THE SCENIC SEAS

Between Vancouver, Prince Rupert and Stewart, B.C., steamships of the Canadian National Railways ply a regular schedule along a waterway that scenically stands comparison with the celebrated fjords of Scandinavia. Except for fifteen miles, where Queen Charlotte Sound has to be crossed, it is a sheltered highway of the sea lying between the mainland and groups of off-shore islands. Between Vancouver and Prince Rupert, the points of call are Powell River and Ocean Falls. Both of these are pulp and paper industrial communities and as such of interest to those desiring to further their acquaintance with this industry or with town planning.

In either direction the trip requires two nights and one full day. There is never a moment to weary the traveller. To the west rise high, heavily wooded islands and to the east the mainland where ranges of mountains rise high above the sea. Here and there they are broken by valleys through which rivers empty to the sea and looking up these valleys one glimpses snow-clad heights beyond. Nearer at hand waterfalls hang like vagrant silver threads to the wooded slopes and tiny fishing villages cling precariously to the tide swept shore.

Around and about there is life. The wheeling gulls above and the fishing craft standing by their

nets. Now and then a school of whales may be seen not more than a quarter of a mile away.

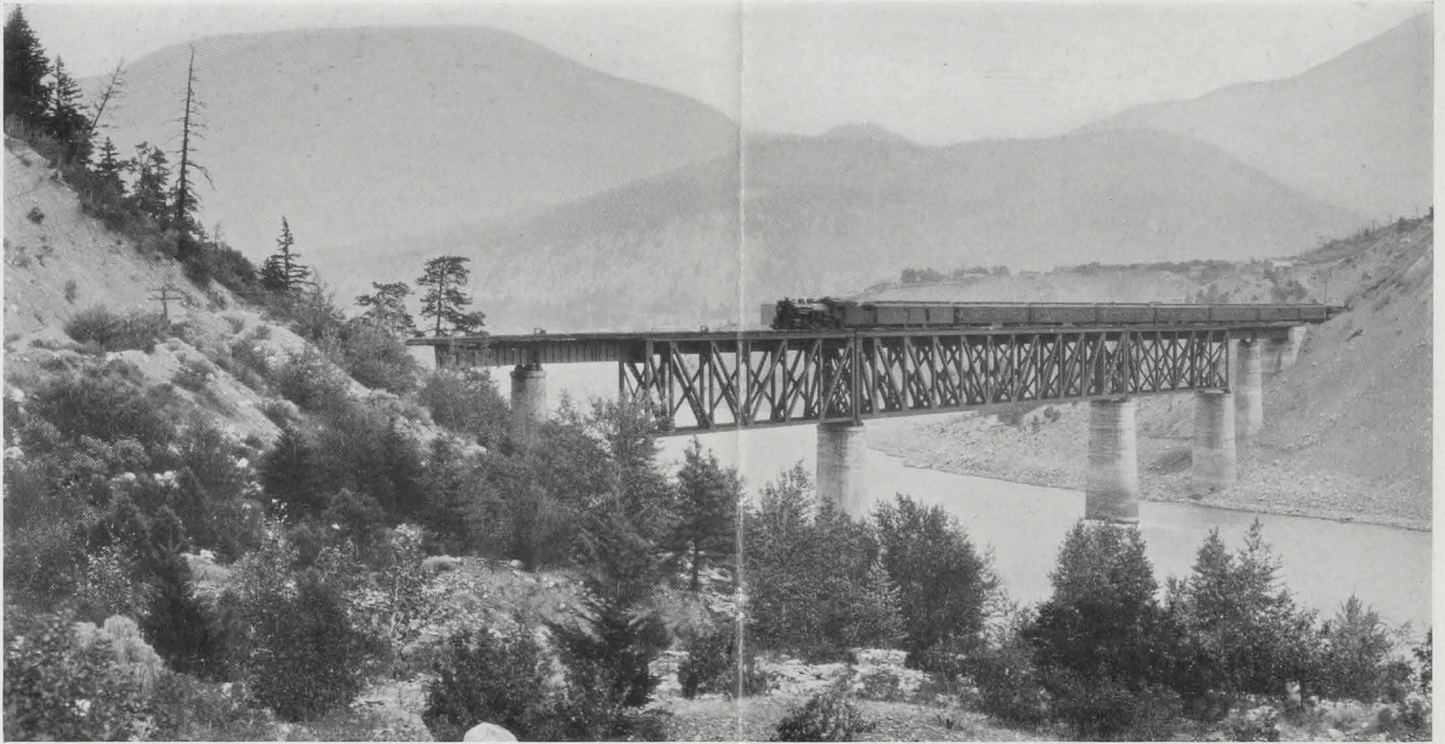
It is a pleasant trip with much to while away the time on these delightful oil-burning ships. There are deck games, dancing and music, an excellent cuisine and not the least attractive feature is that there are no inside cabins.

JASPER TO PRINCE RUPERT

From Jasper to Mount Robson that which is to be seen along the Prince Rupert line of the Canadian National Railways is the same as that to be seen from the Vancouver route. Although the two lines diverge at Red Pass Junction they parallel each other to Mount Robson, the Vancouver line about a hundred feet above the Rupert line on the slope of the Selwyn Range. After leaving Mount Robson, however, the distance between the two routes rapidly increases, the Vancouver line bearing to the left and the Prince Rupert to the right to enter the Tete Jaune Pass beside the Fraser River.

For practically an hour Mounts Robson and Resplendent with their great fields of snow remain in view along this line, a vast sweep of mountain ranges arrayed in panorama as a feast for the eyes.

Fitting monuments to four former Premiers of Canada, and a memento of the visit to Canada



THE FRASER VALLEY NEAR LYTTON, B.C.

in 1927 of Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, have been set aside in the Rocky Mountains of Canada, where a series of peaks have been officially named the Premier Group. Five of these peaks have been named, respectively, Mount Stanley Baldwin, Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mount Sir John Thompson, Mount Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mount Sir John Abbott. These mountains lie within the territory skirted by the Triangle Tour of the Canadian National Railways and to the west of Mount Robson, highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. The peaks, several of which are snow-clad, lie about ten miles south of the line to Prince Rupert and an equal distance west of the Canadian National Vancouver line. Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier, 11,750 feet altitude, is one of the most picturesque peaks of the group. Mount Sir John Thompson has an altitude of 11,250 feet, and Mount Sir John Abbott about the same. Mount Mackenzie Bowell is 11,000 feet, while Mount Stanley Baldwin, which is slightly eastward and is visible from Jackman Station, is just under the 11,000 feet altitude.

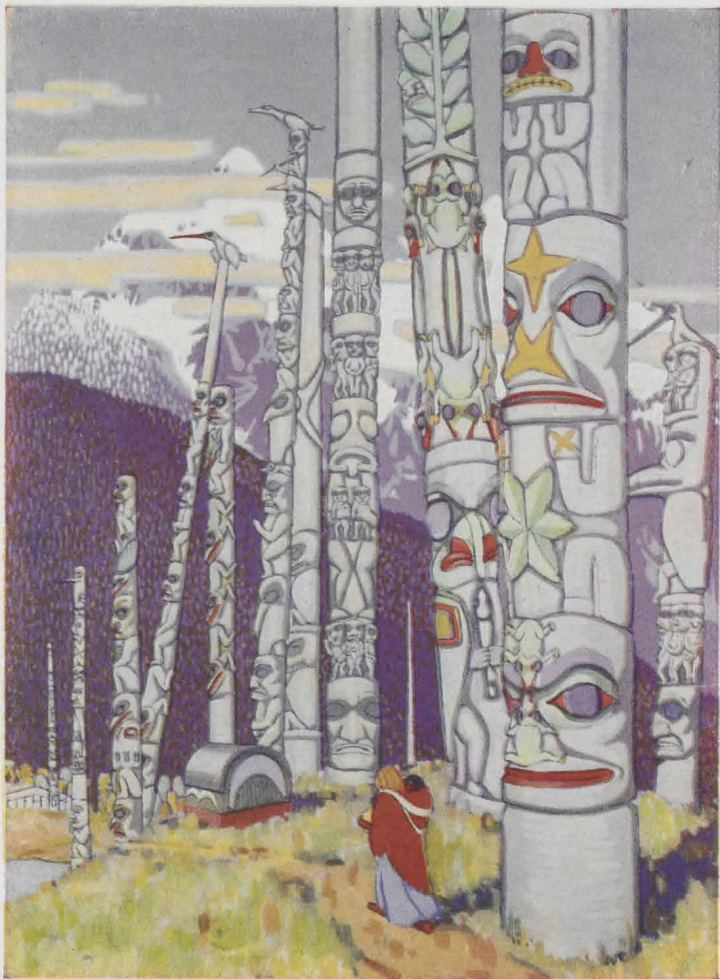
Soon, however, the country becomes heavily wooded and only glimpses of the mountain tops are to be had. This is an area famous for its big game hunting and its trout fishing.

West of McBride there comes into view Mount Rider and Haggard Glacier—both named after

the famous British author—and they stand out so clearly that they are still in sight after the train has passed fifty miles beyond them. Gradually the valley widens and by the time Prince George is reached the country is almost prairie in character. This is the Nechako Plateau. Here too, the railway and the Fraser River part company, the latter to swing almost due south to meet the Thompson River at Lytton.

Leaving Prince George the train enters the Nechako Valley and follows the course of the Nechako River to Vanderhoof, the gateway to the Stuart Lake district forty miles north, a fine fishing and hunting territory and the site of Douglas Lodge, an excellent summer resort. Beyond Vanderhoof many lakes are passed, the most attractive being Burns Lake—on the left—a very fine fishing ground for rainbow trout.

At Barrett the line crosses the Bulkley River and enters the Bulkley Valley which it follows for almost one hundred miles. Once more the country has become mountainous and the swift flowing green waters of the Bulkley River also hold attention. These mountains are the Bulkley and Babine Ranges, both of them mineral bearing. At Smithers the line reaches the base of Hudson Bay Mountain, famed for its mineral wealth as well as for its beauty. It is 9,000 feet high and very rich in its color effects.



TOTEMS AT KITWINKUL—By *W. Langdon Kihn*

Passing beyond Smithers, the rails skirt the base of this mountain and suddenly bring into view the great glacier which seems to be almost a stone's throw from the train.

Continuing along the Bulkley River for some miles, the train comes to a halt beside the Bulkley Gate. Through the centre of an immense, natural barrier of solid rock, eight feet in thickness, the river during countless ages has worn for itself a passage, 250 feet wide, 150 feet from its surface to the top of the gate. Looking down upon this work of Nature from a platform three hundred feet above the water, the sight is one that will be long remembered.

Leaving the Bulkley Gate the line enters the Indian country and soon leaves the Bulkley to join hands with the Skeena River on the final spurt to the sea. Curious names have these Indian villages and curious characters live in them. Here and there as the train goes by will be seen totem poles rising among the houses, but the best view of these strange

monuments of the Red man is to be had at the village of Kitwanga where the train stops long enough to permit a tour through the village. Most of these poles have been restored and repainted in their natural colors by the Government, and a more vivid idea of how they are made and what they represent can be had in this village than in probably any other place on the continent.

The line is now nearing sea level. So it seems that the mountains rising on every hand have grown very high indeed, and they loom above the train, tremendous distances into the air. Near Usk, a few miles beyond Kitwanga, the Skeena River goes on a rampage in the Kitsalas Canyon, the centre of which is cleft by rocks about which the waters roar in impotent rage. The vegetation, too, has changed and becomes almost semi-tropical. Ferns reach to tremendous heights and giant cedars tower above the tracks. Nearly always there is a slight haze in the air and so the mountains take on a tinge of blue as if they had stolen some of the color of the sea out over whose expanse they are looking. Soon the river widens. Dotting its banks are fishing villages whose "spindly" docks seem very insecure above the water at ebb tide. There is a sense of the nearness of the sea—salt in the air and salt flecks upon the water. Before long off-shore islands, little dome-shaped affairs, tree covered to the top, make their appearance. The water laps the rock embankment of the track. It is the sea and a few miles' run beside it brings the train to Prince Rupert, the northern Pacific terminus of the road.



HOW TO REACH THE PACIFIC COAST

Before taking the trip through the Canadian Rockies, the tourist will naturally make inquiries as to how to reach the Pacific Coast. He will discover that the Canadian National Railways operate a de luxe transcontinental train from Montreal to Vancouver, the "Continental Limited," and another train with equal comfort travel, the "Confederation," from Toronto to Vancouver, and also learn there is a through Canadian National service from Chicago to Vancouver which lives up to Canadian National standard of quality.

He will further learn there is through sleeping and dining car service from Edmonton or Jasper to Prince Rupert so that he has the option of choosing either of the two rail routes of the famous Triangle Tour of British Columbia—a tour of 1,200 miles by rail and 550 miles by water.

The reader will find on page 19 of this folder a list of passenger representatives all of whom are in possession of the latest information relating to train and other services of the Canadian National Railways. They will welcome enquiry and assist in every way to make your journey as pleasant and profitable as possible.

LODGES, CAMPS AND DUDE RANCHES IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

TRAIL TRIPS, FISHING, HUNTING, GAME PHOTOGRAPHY

The vast territory in Alberta and British Columbia embraced in the region known as the Triangle Tour of the Canadian Rockies and reached by the Canadian National Railways, has long been known for its big game and fishing possibilities. In recent years there has been a great development in lodge and camp accommodation, and these will increase in number. Enumerated below are a number of the more important lodges which cater to the tourist visitor who desires not merely fishing and hunting but also the atmosphere and scenery of this rugged country as a background for his vacation, along with comforts and conveniences not afforded by the ordinary fishing or hunting camp. Particulars of the latter will be found in "Fishing in Canada" and "Hunting in Canada."

Previous reference has been made in this booklet to trail riding at Jasper, and more detailed information will be found in Canadian National Railways' booklets "Jasper Park Lodge" and "What to do at Jasper."

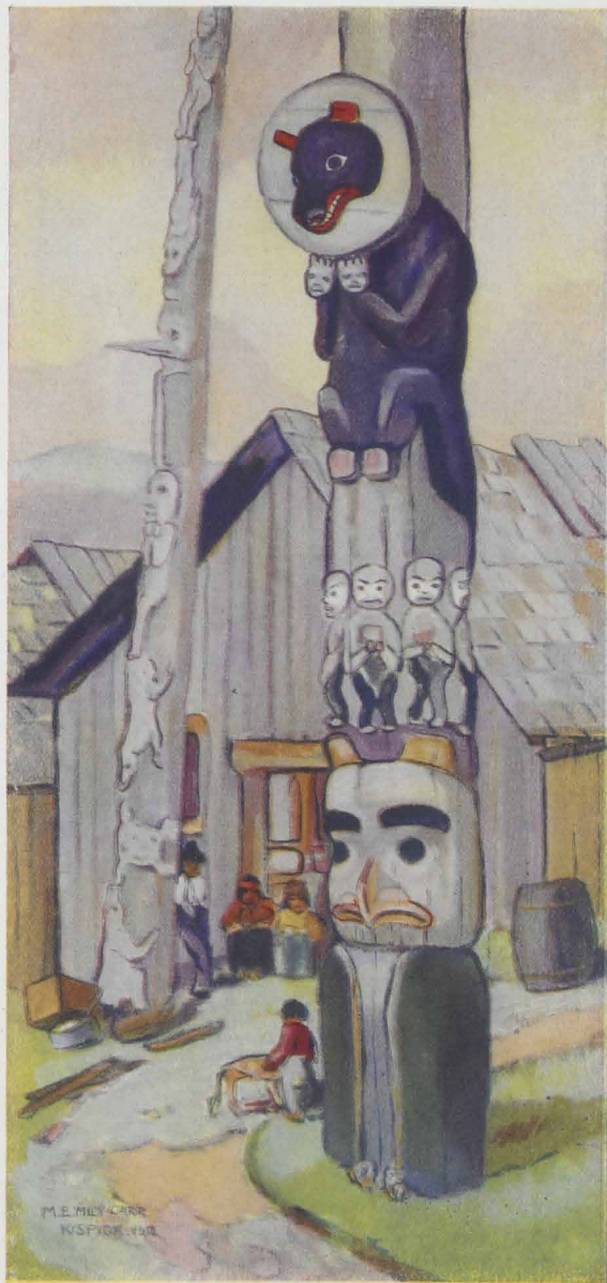
JASPER—PRINCE RUPERT LINE

DOUGLAS LODGE

Douglas Lodge on Stuart Lake is reached from Vanderhoof Station, some forty miles north by good motor roads. It is three miles from the historic old fort St. James established in 1806 by Simon Fraser, so that the visitor is on historic ground much as it was in the days of the old fur-traders. Douglas Lodge has accommodation for fifty persons and consists of a community house and offices, bungalows, boat-house, canoe house and garage, all of log construction.

For fishermen and hunters seeking adventure farther afield, the lodge affords every facility and full equipment, with or without guides and cooks.

The lodge operates a fleet of motor boats and canoes, and also provides a number of pack and saddle horses for trail riding. Douglas Lodge is the gateway to some 200 miles of waterways without a portage. There is excellent fishing for rainbow trout, salmon trout and arctic trout, while the hunting consists of moose, deer, black bear, cariboo, grouse, ptarmigan, geese and ducks.



THE TOTEM POLE OF THE BEAR AND THE MOON
AT KISPAYAKS—By Emily Carr



THE SPACIOUS RUSTIC PAVILION, STANLEY PARK, VANCOUVER



THE BATHING-BEACH AT ENGLISH BAY IS BUT ONE OF VANCOUVER'S NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS



THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS AT VICTORIA, CAPITAL OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRANCOIS LAKE LODGE AND CAMP ON OOTSA LAKE

Francois Lake in the Francois-Ootsa Lake section of British Columbia is the gateway to the Great Whitesail and Big Eutsuk region comprising 3,000 square miles of marvellous game territory, and is reached after some fifteen miles by motor car from Burns Lake Station.

The lodge is constructed of logs, affords excellent accommodation, and can take care of about fifteen people at one time. A large farm in the vicinity provides the best of home grown vegetables, butter, eggs, etc. There is good fishing throughout the various lakes and streams in this section for rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout, salmon trout, and back in from the lakes is to be had excellent hunting for grizzly, moose, cariboo, mule deer, mountain goat, grouse, ptarmigan, geese and ducks.

There are numerous waterways throughout this section. Two weeks to a month could easily be spent going through different waters every day. A trip replete with interest is the 300-mile circle tour by motor boat and canoe operated by the Circle Guides and extending from Ootsa Lake by the Tahtsa and Whitesail Rivers to Whitesail Lake; portage into Eutsuk Lake, one of the most beautiful

of British Columbia's interior waters; thence by portage around the Tetachuck Falls, through Euchu, Natakuz and Intahtah Lakes into Ootsa and back to the starting point. Information in regard to this trip may be obtained from Mr. J. W. McNeill, Manager, Circle Guides, Ootsa Lake, B.C.

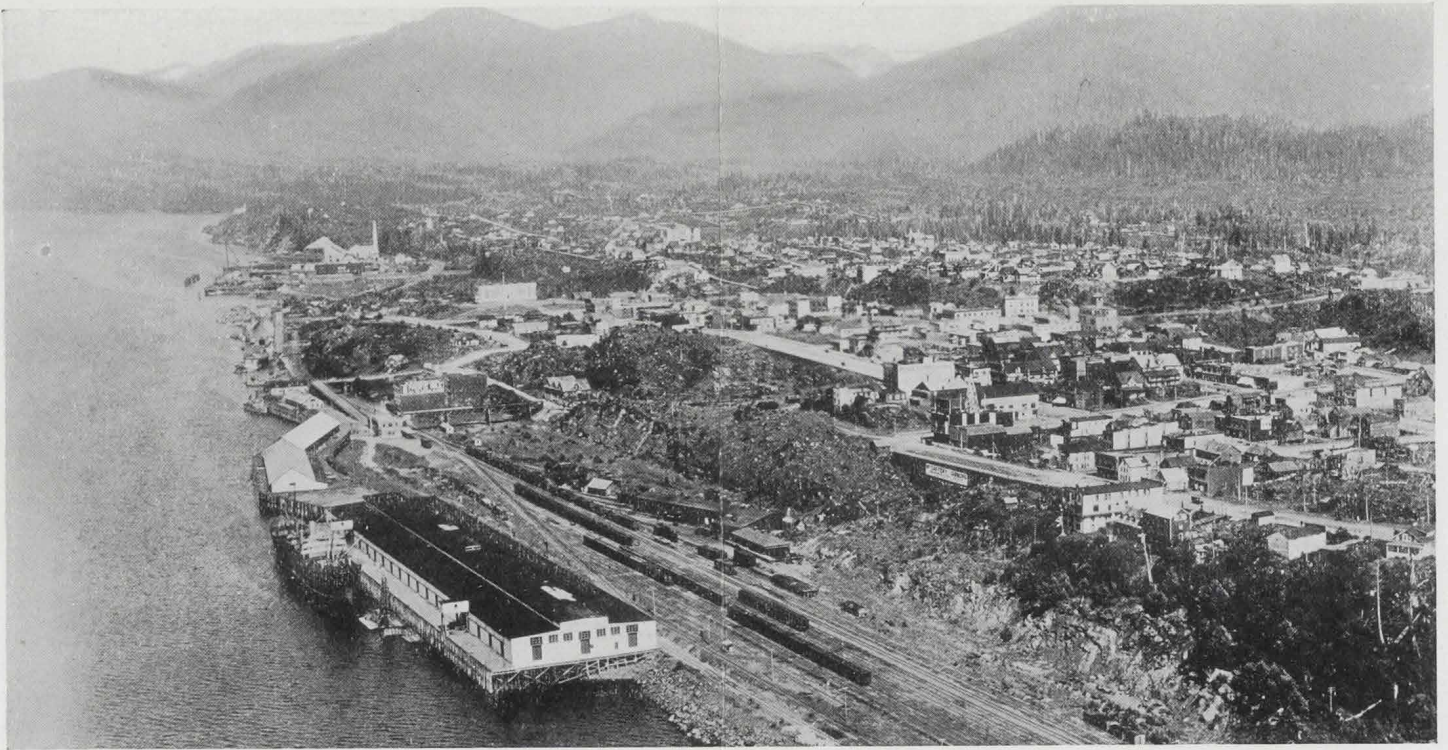
JASPER—VANCOUVER LINE

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

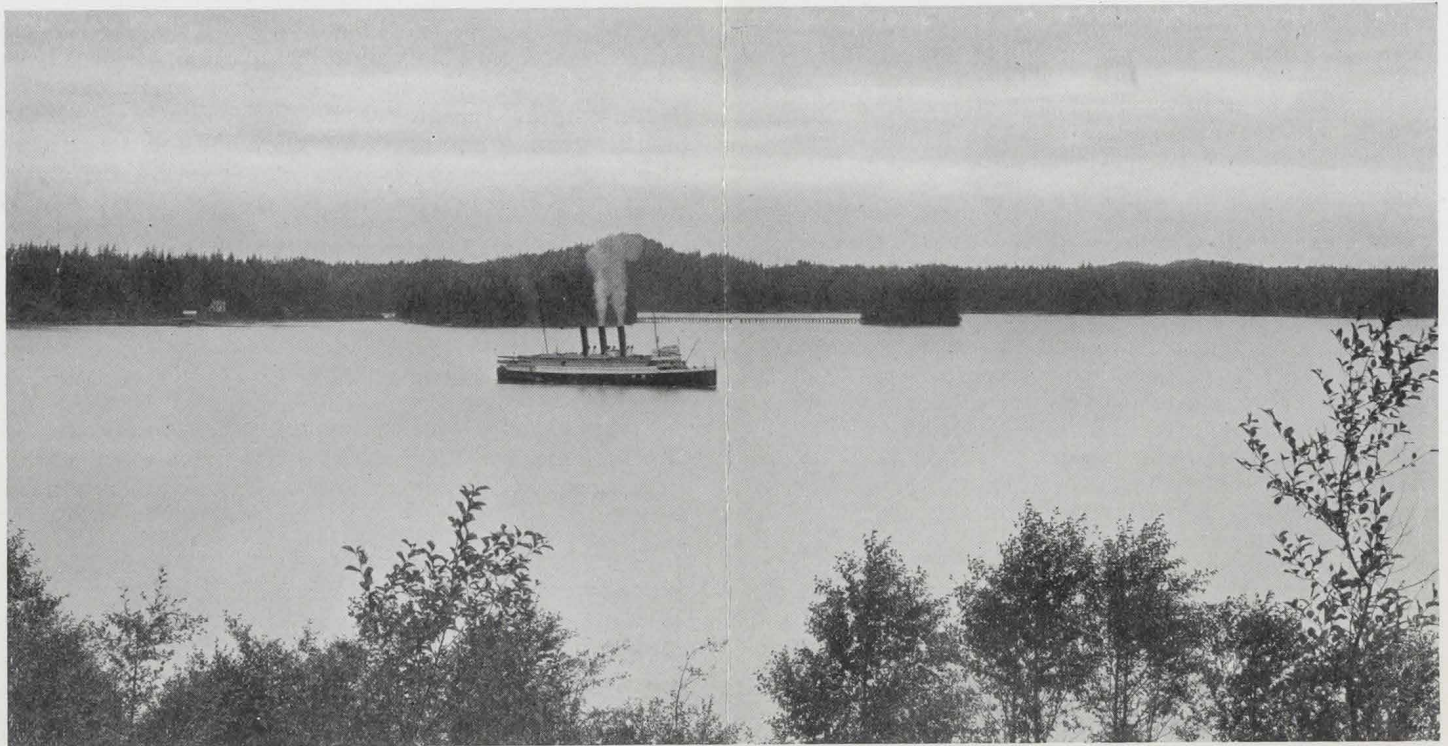
Harrison Hot Springs are reached from Rosedale Station, east of Chilliwack, sixty-seven miles east of Vancouver. Trains are met by comfortable motor busses.

Guests at that well known hostelry, the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel, with accommodation for 140 persons—open all year round—are afforded a wide range of recreations including fishing, hunting, riding and golf.

Adjacent to the hotel is a natatorium which provides every facility for using the curative waters for which the Hot Springs have long been famous.



PRINCE RUPERT, NORTHERN PACIFIC TERMINUS OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



S.S. "PRINCE GEORGE" ENTERING PRINCE RUPERT HARBOUR



SUNSET ON THE INSIDE PASSAGE—A MARVELLOUS SYMPHONY OF COLOUR

TRAIL'S END LODGE AND CAMPS

Trail's End Lodge and Camps, on the north-western arm of Quesnel Lake, are reached from Cisco by motor car. These camps are situated in one of the finest lake sections of the interior of British Columbia. A two hundred mile motor trip may seem a long journey in quest of sport, but the fact remains that many who have visited this section of British Columbia return and bring their friends with them. There is excellent hunting and fishing in the territory and the camps are well constructed, with all modern facilities. Rainbow trout, Dolly Varden trout, salmon trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish, moose, caribou, deer, grizzly and black bear, prairie chicken, grouse, geese and ducks are to be had in abundance. Rates and information from A. H. Gaugh, Cisco, B.C.

ECHO LODGE AND CAMPS

Echo Lodge and Camps are situated on Paul Lake some twelve miles by motor car from Kamloops Station. There is excellent accommodation here, with all modern facilities and easy of access from the railway, with fishing, trail riding and boating. The lodge provides a number of boats of various

kinds for fishing and cruising purposes, together with saddle horses for trail riding. There is excellent fishing for rainbow trout, Kamloops trout, salmon trout and Rocky Mountain whitefish. Rates and information from J. A. Scott, Kamloops, B.C.

ATHABASKA DUDE RANCH

The Athabaska Dude Ranch, located one and a half miles from Entrance, Alberta, in the foothills of the Rockies, provides an ideal holiday for the man or woman who would enjoy a real out-of-doors vacation. Accommodation is afforded in log cabins and floored tents, all electrically lighted, and equipped with running water and other conveniences. The climate is typically dry and invigorating, and mosquitoes and flies are seldom troublesome; there are no snakes or poisonous insects; the nights are cool; and the water secured from the mountain streams is pure and cold.

Most of the lakes and streams have an abundant supply of rainbow, Dolly Varden, grayling, whitefish, and Great Northern pike. Good saddle trails lead to these fishing grounds through some of the most wonderful scenery in the Rockies, and opportunities for movie and still photography are everywhere plentiful. Mountain sheep, goat, caribou,



BULKLEY GATE, HEWN THROUGH COUNTLESS AGES, IS A STUPENDOUS WORK OF NATURE

moose, deer and bear may easily be observed and photographed.

The variety of wild flowers found in the region will delight the botanist, while their profusion of bloom during July and August cannot fail to give pleasure to even the most casual observer.

Life at Athabaska Dude Ranch includes participation in round-ups and ranch activities, saddle and camping trips, fishing, and big game photography. Four trail trips have been definitely mapped out, varying in time required from a week to a month. These lead through or beyond the foothills into magnificent mountain scenery, and each affords opportunity for excellent fishing. On the longer trips big game in abundance will be seen, as the splendid hunting territory on the borders of Jasper National Park is traversed. Organized hunting trips are arranged in the fall, and exceptional trophies and photographs are assured. Rates and information may be obtained from Stanley H. Clark, Entrance, Alta.

ALASKA ---

Land of Gorgeous Scenery Where the Romance of Gold Rush Days Still Lives

Come north this summer. Cruise a thousand miles through the calm waters of the "Inside Passage" to Alaska—land of sky-piercing mountains, giant glaciers, valleys ablaze with wild-flowers—land of romance and gold. A delightful ten-day voyage; stops ashore at Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau and Skagway, with their quaint native homes and grotesque totem poles. From Skagway follow the "trail of '98" through the once dreaded White Pass, across Dead Horse Gulch to Lake Bennet and Whitehorse; on to Dawson and Nome if time permits. See the "ghost towns" which stand as silent and desert-reminders of the Klondike gold rush.

The whole trip is one of comfort and relaxation—de luxe train service across the continent—palatial Canadian National Steamers with large airy lounges and smoke rooms—dancing and music—excellent cuisine, deck sports, promenades. Put Alaska on your program this summer.

For information on Alaska tours—consult the nearest Canadian National office.

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The Largest Railway System in America

ALTITUDES

The Across Canada route of the Canadian National Railways, though flanked by the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies including Mount Robson (12,972 feet), crosses the mountains at the lowest altitude and easiest gradient of all trans-continental lines. This is a factor of particular interest and importance to travellers unaccustomed to, or unable to stand, high altitudes.

Similarly, the altitude of Jasper, in the wide sweeping valley of the Athabaska, is but 3,470 feet above sea level, and visitors need rise but little above this altitude to enjoy many of the attractions of this mountain playground.

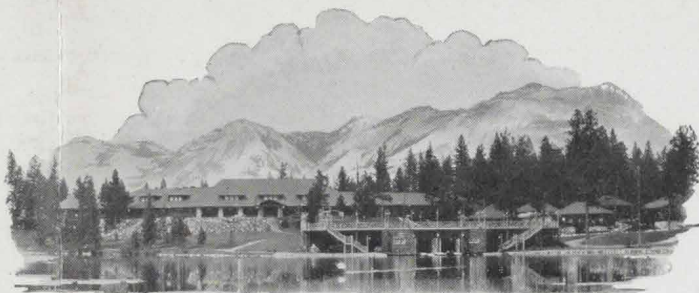


GOLF ON YOUR WAY TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Place	Name of Club	Holes	Yards	Secretary
Minaki, Ont.	Minaki Lodge Golf Club	9	2665	Can. Nat. Rys.
In Manitoba				
Brandon	Brandon Golf & Country Club	18	5808	H. H. Henderson
Winnipeg	Assiniboine Golf Club	18	5740	W. B. Thompson
	Deer Lodge Golf Club	18	6000	Fred Body
	Elmhurst Golf Club	18	6348	A. S. Emery
	Kildonan Municipal Golf Club	18	5554	J. H. Blackwood
	Niakwa Country Club	18	6450	J. L. Huetter
	Pineridge Golf Club	18	6319	Glen McDonald
	Royamount Golf Club	18	5780	R. Beattie
	St. Charles Country Club	18	6283	Clarence Jackson
	Southwood Golf Club	18	6200	C. M. Harris
	Windsor Park Municipal Golf Club	18	6500	J. H. Blackwood
	Winnipeg Golf Club	18	6245	Bruce Thomson
In Saskatchewan				
Moose Jaw	Citizens' Golf Club	18	6500	G. J. Morrison
	Moose Jaw Golf Club	18	6100	J. Smith
Regina	Gyro Golf Club	18	4239	P. Blair
	Regina Golf Club	18	6186	S. Cookson
	Wascana Country Club	18	6100	H. G. Forson
Saskatoon	Riverside Country Club	18	5932	W. A. Coulthard
	Saskatoon Golf Club	18	6000	F. B. Morrison
In Alberta				
Calgary	Bowness Golf Club	18	6300	P. P. Barnet
	Calgary Golf & C.C.	18	6252	A. Briscoe
	St. Andrews Golf Club	18	6200	H. Black
	Regal Golf Club	18	6000	Fred Dunn
	Municipal Golf Course	18	5342	A. A. Gooderich
Edmonton	Edmonton Golf & C.C.	18	6300	A. Dickens
	Edmonton Mun. Golf Course	18	5820	G. D. McIntosh
	Mayfair Golf & C.C.	18	6284	G. G. Harris
Jasper National Park	Jasper Park Lodge Golf Club	18	6455	Can. Nat. Rys.
In British Columbia				
Vancouver	Jericho Country Club	18	6003	H. P. Taylor
	Langara Golf Club	18	6430	E. F. McGadden
	Marine Drive Golf & C.C.	18	6215	A. S. Smith
	Point Grey Golf & C.C.	18	6200	D. B. Robinson
	Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club	18	5710	R. Silcock
	Vancouver Golf & C.C.	18	6074	W. H. Watts
Victoria	Colwood Golf & C.C.	18	6502	W. Parry
	Uplands Golf Club	18	5866	J. Caven
	Victoria Golf Club	18	5522	Capt. J. V. Perks



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JASPER PARK LODGE



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 THE NOVA SCOTIAN - - Halifax, N.S.
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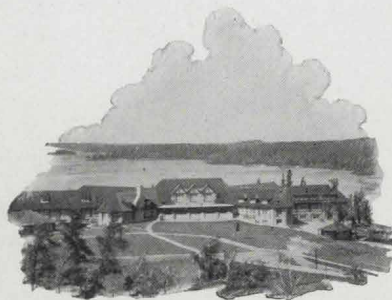
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