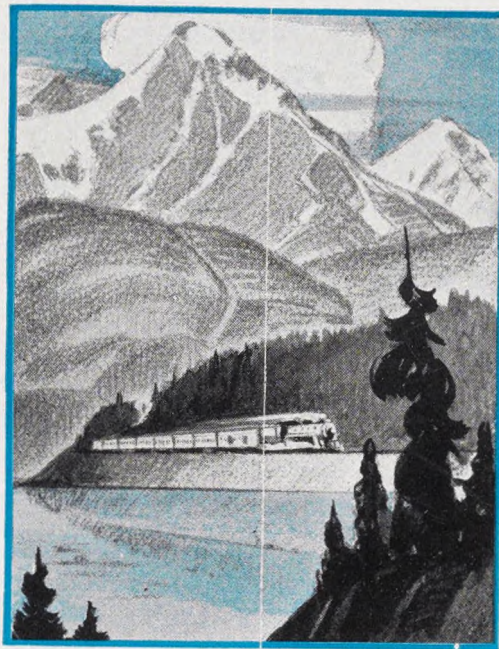


The
**CANADIAN
ROCKIES**



**JASPER - MT ROBSON
THE TRIANGLE TOUR**



CANADIAN NATIONAL

to Everywhere in Canada

Towering mountains, canyons, raging rivers mark the route of the Triangle Tour of the Canadian Rockies. The Continental Limited is here seen in the shadow of Mount Robson.



VAST in their extent, inspiring in their grandeur, the Canadian Rockies offer the vacationist the thrill of towering peaks, turbulent rivers, glaciers, canyons. The added charm of delightful cities and resorts and the marvellous coastal scenery of the famed Inside Passage complete a well-nigh ideal vacation land.

Those who have experienced the spell of this region know how inadequately words express its charms; to them come new delights with each recurring visit—delights shared with the new-comer and amplified in the sharing.

In this unspoiled Alpine kingdom, hallowed by history, by Indian legend, and by the romance of the fur traders, are tremendous peaks that lift their heads beyond the clouds and black canyons that brace their feet in unimaginable depths; glaciers that creep down from the frozen desolation of alpine heights and the black walls of precipices rising to shut out the very light of day. But these are softened and balanced

by luxuriant pine forests; by smiling green valleys "murmurous with trout-filled streams," by the airy veils of silvery waterfalls tumbling against black precipice or green forest and tangling the rainbow in their folds; by the brilliance of alpine uplands sparkling with millions of flowers, and by innumerable magically tinted lakes. Under a sky, changing from moment to moment and from hour to hour under varying light and drifting purple cloud shadows, these are glorified at sunrise and sunset into almost unearthly beauty and transformed by moonlight into a veritable palace of dreams.

Dominating this magnificent mountain region is Jasper National Park—America's largest mountain park and one of the great playgrounds of the continent. Here the vacationist finds continual stores of joy and health, fresh inspirations and renewal of life. The glorious, life-giving mountain air, warm sunny summer days and pleasantly cool nights together with all the refinements of civilization and recreation features, make for Jasper a perfect holiday land.



*Maligne Lake—
Paradise of the
Fisherman and
the Nature Lover.*

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

One of the greatest of Canada's national possessions is Jasper National Park—with an area of 4,200 square miles. A peerless playground, surely... offering all the refinements and comforts the modern tourist demands—delightful hotels, a golf course, ranking among the best on the continent, a swimming pool, tennis courts, fishing, trail riding, excellent roads for motoring, etc.

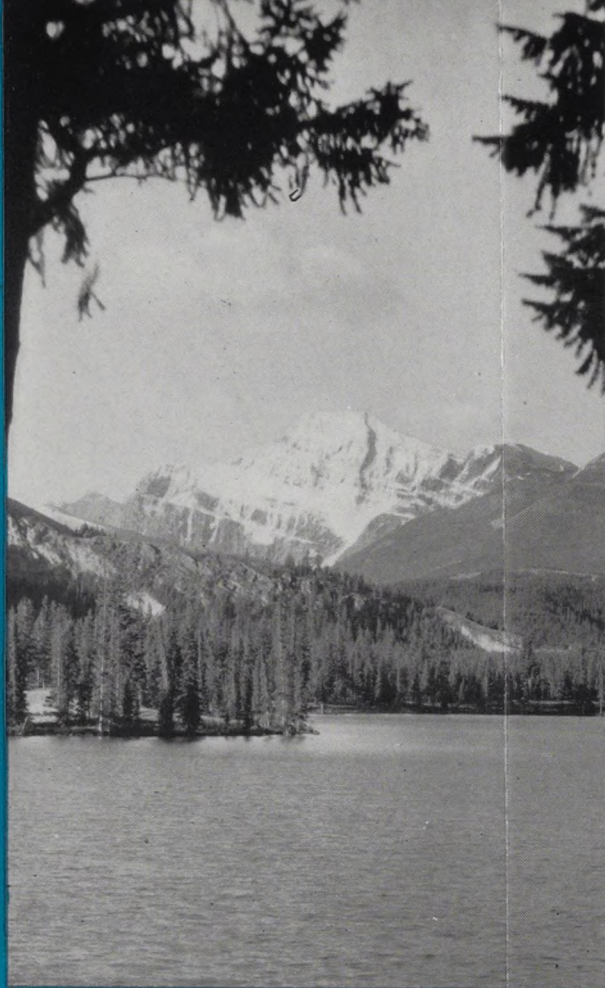
AN ANIMAL PARADISE

An animal sanctuary, too, with guarded frontiers from which the vandal and the destroyer are shut out, where many thousands of wild creatures roam, unmolested and unmolesting, learn a new relationship with man.

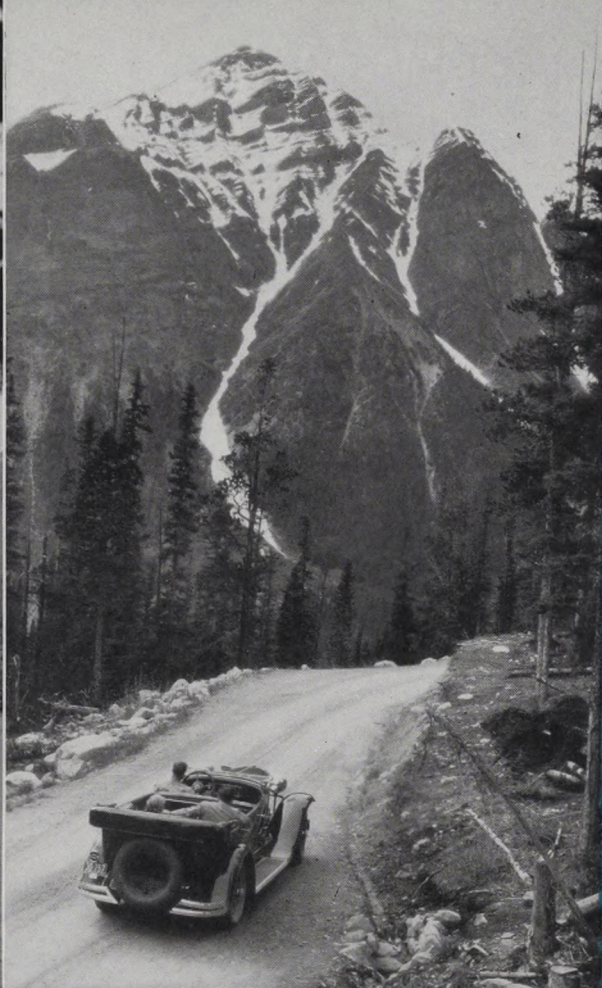
THE MAGIC OF JASPER

To the traveller fresh from the strain and noise of the heated city the first impression at Jasper is a blissful recognition of its restfulness and peace. The

green silences of the pine forest, the wide spaces, the serenity of the noble peaks rising on all sides into the stainless blue, the exquisitely colored Lac Beauvert, "an emerald alight," lapping softly against its rocky shores—what more should the traveller ask than these? To sit on the wide verandahs of Jasper Park Lodge, soothed by a perfect meal, the soft strains of the orchestra floating out across the water; to watch the cloud shadows drifting over the peaks, the changing light weaving its transformations over the distant snows of Mount Edith Cavell—this should be enough. The visitor has found, he thinks, the ideal place at last for a "perfect rest." But he has counted without the magic of the mountain air. In a short time its subtle elixir will have stolen into his veins, banishing fatigue and inertia, straightening out pinched nerves and clearing out the accumulated poisons of his blood stream. Rest? Leave that to others. It is activity the visitor requires. He is



*Mount Edith Cavell (on left).
Mount Franchere
on the Cavell
Motor Road (on
right).*



ready to walk, swim, golf, motor, ride, climb or fish for hours at a stretch and to top off the day with a dance or an hour's paddle on the mystic waters of that changing lake.

NOTES ARE COMPARED

In the spacious social hall of Jasper Park Lodge, when the guests gather after dinner before the great logs crackling on the hearth, the talk is never of rest, but of achievement. This one has given Old Man Par a close shave, that one has caught the biggest Speckled or Rainbow trout this season. A bronzed man and woman have covered three hundred miles on horseback. Sinewy men with blistered hands and peeling faces have just made a first ascent of some hitherto unconquered peak. There is much consulting of maps, conversations with outfitters and guides.

EXPLORING THE PARK BY MOTOR

For the first few days the visitor will probably content himself with the points which can be reached by motor. More than 130 miles of excellent motor

highways have been constructed within the boundaries of Jasper National Park. These radiate in different directions from Jasper Park Lodge. One may ride at ease to view the mysteries of Maligne Canyon or ascend in a series of switchbacks and hairpin bends from the level of the Athabaska Valley to the very foot of the moraine of Mount Edith Cavell's Glacier of the Angels. Or one may ride to Pyramid Lake and mountain, along the Pocohontas game trail or beside the tumbling Maligne River to the foot of Medicine Lake where motor boats await for continuance of the journey on toward superb Maligne. Now there is a new thrill, that of riding with all the comforts of modern automobile travel, for nearly 50 miles toward the great Columbia Icefield. The highway, which will eventually connect the national parks of Canada's northern and southern Rockies, leads through an area of scenic grandeur to the foot of Sunwapta Falls, presenting a vista of loveliness hitherto accessible only to the more adventurous traveller who rode the pony trails beyond the passes.



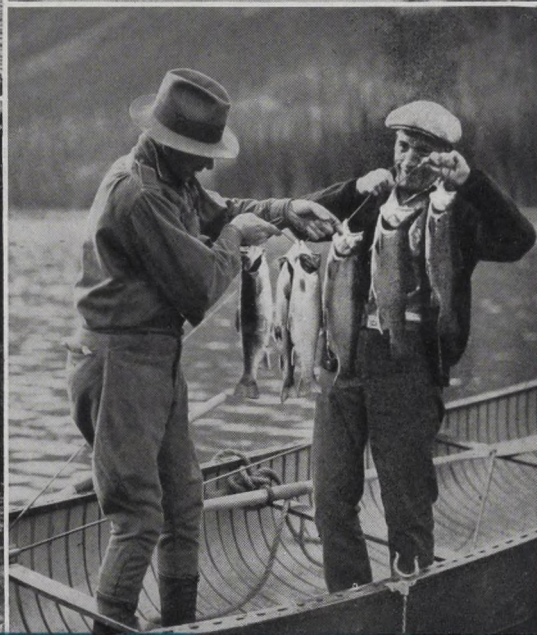
*Mounts Hardisty
and Kerkeslin
and the broad
Valley of the Atha-
baska.*

FOLLOW MOUNTAIN TRAILS

There is perhaps no more enjoyable way of seeing the mountains than through the medium of saddle-horse journeys. In addition to many short saddle trips which may be enjoyed in the immediate vicinity of Jasper Park Lodge, numerous longer rides may be taken. The tourist may plan for himself a journey into the mountains which will take him away from civilization for a week, a month or for the entire summer if he so desires. With guides and horse-wranglers and cooks he may venture forth for any distance, for there are well nigh a thousand miles of horse trails in the Park each leading through a territory differing in its attractions, both scenic and otherwise, but each leading to a definite worthwhile objective. These trails are in themselves a delight to the lover of out of doors. Now in the valley beside hurrying stream or placid mountain lake, now picking their way through the forests of balsam and groves of aspen where the shy wild things pause half hidden to inspect their human visitors, now struggling to the

wind-swept uplands and the Alpine meadows, these skyline trails go their seemingly careless way, vagrant byways of unending charm.

The central geographic feature of the region is the great valley of the Athabaska River, which runs through the whole centre of the Park, bisecting it roughly from south-west to north-east. This splendid valley, sixty miles long and from two to five miles wide, is one of the finest in the Canadian Rockies. Along its floor flows the noble Athabaska, one of the great rivers of the West. At first a tiny rivulet, dribbling from the tongue of the great Athabaska glacier, but soon gathering to itself half a dozen tributary streams and with them running, skipping, leaping, over the rapids and through the canyon, shaking hands with the Whirlpool, the Astoria, Portal and Whistler creeks. At Jasper it takes in the Miette and soon the Maligne rivers, gathering all their waters together as a charioteer gathers the reins in his fingers, and sweeping out north-east through five successive ranges which pour in their tribute as it flows, to give



Maligne Lake and River and Medicine Lake offer unexcelled fishing for speckled trout.

life and fertility to a thousand miles of prairie. A few miles south of the railway is the wonderful Tonquin Valley, accessible from Jasper by four different routes, a region of such smiling alpine loveliness, that it has already been chosen as the setting for more than one screen romance. Rainbow trout have been introduced to the lakes in this area and fishermen now find excellent sport with rod, line and lure. Southward a few miles more lies the historic region of the Athabaska Pass. Midway of the pass is the little lake known as the Committee's Punchbowl, a twin-lipped beaker, spilling its waters east to the Atlantic and West to the Pacific Oceans.

Near at hand, too, is the interesting but as yet scarcely known region of the so-called "Whirlpool Sector," with its glorious Scott Glacier. South-eastward, just across the Divide, the beautiful Fortress Lake, with its galaxy of noble peaks. Then swinging round, along the Great Divide, we come to the vast Columbia Icefield, the largest of its kind south of Alaska. It is here, on the southern borders of Jasper

Park, that the Rockies reach their highest general elevation and true culmination. The trip to the Columbia Icefields and beyond—known as the "Glacier Trail," is, perhaps, the outstanding camping trip in the Canadian Rockies.

Eastward, too, is the great Brazeau region, rich in big game, with snow-crowned Mount Brazeau, the third highest summit of the Rockies, as its outstanding feature.

In a direct line north from Mount Brazeau lies that other beautiful section, considered by many of the most beautiful in the whole park—the valley of Maligne river and lake, with the wonderful Shovel Pass forming the gateway to the parallel Valley of the Athabaska. The lake itself, well stocked with speckled trout, is a superb sheet of water, fourteen miles long, "lucent and lovely, bluer than bluest summer air." It is divided into two parts by a rocky outthrust called "The Narrows" and its upper portion forms a picture of such supreme beauty that it must remain forever in the minds and hearts of all who have ever seen it.



The second fairway of Jasper's championship course. (inset) Retrospect of the sixteenth green and fairway.

Yet all these regions do not make up the whole tale of the attractions of the park, for there are many others—The Rocky River, Jacques Lake, Pocohontas and the Miette Hot Springs, the valley of the Snake Indian River with its glorious fall. A man could spend a dozen summers in this great playground and not exhaust all the attractions it has to offer.

Of Jasper's attractions there is the golf course of the highest championship standard. This 18-hole course has been visited by distinguished golfers from all over the world and is now known and recognized as one of the world's great courses. There is also much to offer the angler. Fighting speckled trout, artificially propagated, are found in countless numbers and exceptional size in the Maligne waters, Medicine Lake and Beaver Lake. Here is a real fishing holiday in a region of unrivalled mountain grandeur, and the journey there is made by automobile, motor boat and saddle horse. At Medicine and Maligne Lakes are chalets which provide all the necessary comforts after a hard day's fishing on lake or stream. At

Maligne Lake there is a central building which contains the living room with big open fireplace, dining room seating 20 people, and a well-equipped kitchen. Along the front and on one side there is a spacious screened-in verandah which affords a splendid view up the lake. Sleeping accommodation is provided in a four-room cabin, canvas houses and tents. Complete bath and toilet facilities are provided in a separate building.

Upper and Lower Amethyst Lakes and the Astoria River in Tonquin Valley now offer Rainbow trout; Jacques Lake, between the Maligne and Rocky Rivers, offers Dolly Varden trout; Beaver Dam Creek, four miles from the Lodge, Wabasso Lakes and Buffalo Prairie, ten miles distant, and Hardisty Creek at Athabaska Falls, twenty-one miles distant, also provide rainbow trout fishing.

Information on Jasper is given in detail in the "Jasper Park Lodge" and "What to do at Jasper" folders—free upon request.

Jasper Park Lodge, and Bungalows — on the shore of Lac Beauvert.



JASPER PARK LODGE

To speak of Jasper is to speak of Jasper Park Lodge. Three miles from the Canadian National station lies this beautiful summer hotel, not a great city edifice of steel and brick, but a lodge in very truth, a group of cabins built of the logs and stones of the mountains. The hewn trees and the boulders and the green shingled roofs mingle with the surroundings rather than impose themselves on them, and yet there is in the Lodge, in every cabin, electric lighting and telephones, hot and cold water, all those comforts that men and women like to keep with them even when they escape into vacation; the buildings are steam heated; the majority of rooms are equipped with private bath; the dining room can care for five hundred at a sitting; there is an orchestra and a ball-room; a spacious and luxurious lounge; there is afternoon tea, and bridge in the evening, and tennis, and canoeing on the exquisite lake at the foot of the Lodge lawns, and swimming in an open-air, heated tank. There are wide verandahs, a rock garden,

sunshades on the grass and along the lake front—in fact, there is everything for both the indolent and for the active, for those whose idea of escape is ease and for those who seek a different round of action.

Good accommodation is also available in the Town of Jasper, the principal hotels being the Athabasca, Astoria, Pyramid and National. These hotels are open for business all the year round, and their rates are reasonable. In addition to these hotels, the Y.M.C.A. operate during the months of July and August on Lake Edith, a camp for men and women. This camp is about five miles from Jasper Station, and two miles from Jasper Park Lodge. The accommodation is good, and the rates are reasonable. For descriptive folder and information as to this Camp, address the Manager, Lake Edith Camp, care Y.M.C.A., Edmonton, Alta., or during the summer months to the Manager, Y.M.C.A. Camp, Jasper, Alta. Scenic motor drives and saddle horses are available to the guests of the village hotels mentioned above, and also the Y.M.C.A. Camp on Lake Edith.



*Mount Robson—
The Monarch of
the Canadian
Rockies — 12,972
feet.*

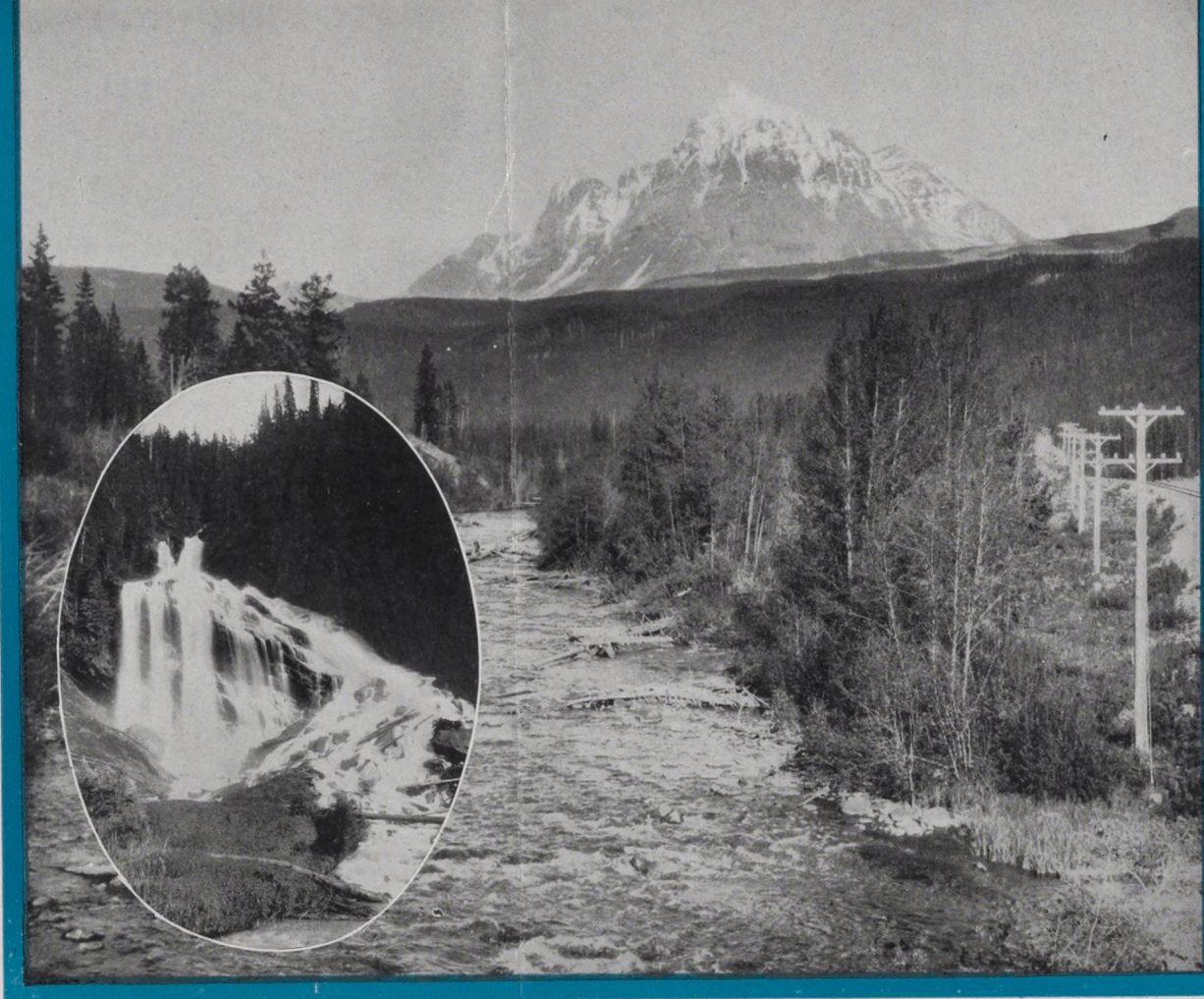
MOUNT ROBSON PARK

On the western boundary of Jasper Park, north of the Yellowhead Pass, through which the railway crosses to British Columbia, lies Mount Robson Park, the centre of which is Mount Robson, lifting its great bulk 12,972 feet into the heavens—the highest of the Canadian Rockies. Down the length of the deep valley the great peak stands alone, isolated as though the other mountains, each a giant but shrinking in comparison, had themselves withdrawn in awe and admiration. From its setting of perpetual green, this mammoth mass of rock lifts on broad shoulders its burden of glaciers, with glistening ribbons trailing its sides. The route to it is from Mount Robson station by way of the Robson River, the picturesque Valley of a Thousand Falls—“musical with the clamour of waters and murmurous with pines”—past Emperor Falls, the noblest cataract of the Rockies, to Berg Lake, a turquoise mirror lying at the foot of the great peak itself, and Berg Glacier,

a shining curtain of green ice, nearly a mile long, which hangs from the mountain's head to the very verge of the blue waters below.

The Robson Glacier and the ice-filled basin from which it flows extend back from the pass summit for some five miles along the eastern flank of the mountain and are known as the Robson Cirque. The wonderful creations of ice and snow there accumulated justly constitute it one of the wonders of the Canadian Rockies, and its fame has gone far and wide. The massif with its glaciers and glacial lakes covers an area of over thirty square miles and measures three miles through at the base where it rises one and a half miles into the air above the summit of the pass. The Robson Pass Valley is the direct pack train route from the Fraser River to the headwaters of the Smoky River, a tributary of Peace River.

Reference to accommodation and hunting in Mount Robson Park will be found on page 20.



Mount Fitzwilliam and Pyramid Falls (in oval), as seen from the train.

THE TRIANGLE TOUR

Imagine a triangle formed by scenery so beautiful that it is unsurpassed the world over, so varied that it gives and recalls spots visited on the other side of the ocean and so picturesque that every minute spent is a joy that will live on in memory!

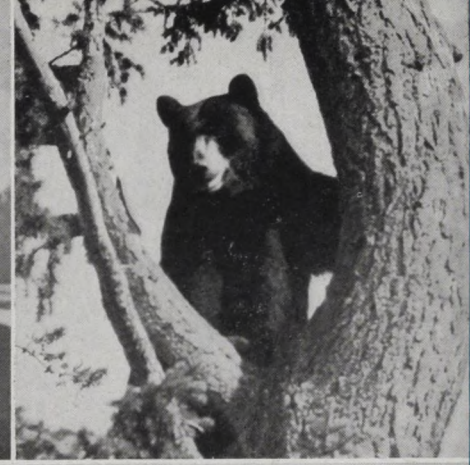
Imagine all this and then add to it a luxurious ocean voyage, not out in the boundless sea but in a protected passage where none of the discomforts of boat trips may be felt and you have a brief description of The Triangle Tour.

Jasper National Park, the biggest game preserve in the world, where the commodious Jasper Park Lodge and its surrounding bungalows give the tourist every comfort, is the starting point; then comes Prince Rupert, the Northern gateway of Canada; next is that magnificent sea voyage through the inner passage to Vancouver, and lastly, a new view of the Mountains on the return to Jasper National Park again.

The tourist may, of course, reverse the route by dropping down to Vancouver first, and cruising up to Prince Rupert. This is when the approach is from the east; the tourist from British Columbia or the western United States begins his tour at Vancouver, naturally, sometimes making it as part of a journey to Alaska.

Bidding good-bye to the familiar peaks of Jasper, a veritable panorama of peaks spread out as the train puffs and toils, twists and climbs through the narrowing valley of the Miette River.

Twelve miles from Jasper the summit of Yellowhead Pass is reached, The Great Divide. This marks the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia, and almost immediately a curious change is noted in the vegetation, for where there had been practically no cedar trees at Jasper, they now grow in profusion to great size, their branches drooping with the heavy, lacy foliage of this species.



The Canadian Rockies afford unexcelled opportunities for mountain climbing, camera shooting and hunting.

Soon after crossing The Great Divide, Yellowhead Lake comes into view, and within a few miles, Moose Lake—the two largest lakes along the route. These waters really give rise to the great Fraser River. Leaving Red Pass Junction, at the end of Moose Lake, the Canadian National Railway swings off to the right and within a few miles emerges from a tunnel to pass the marvellous snow peaks of Mounts Resplendent and Whitehorn.

Then, within the space of a few minutes is unrolled a panorama which, for rare beauty and magnificence is conceded to be the most superb spectacle of the Canadian Rockies. The tip of the peak of Mount Robson had appeared over the shoulders of its cohorts miles away, as the train twists its way over the ledges of the range on the left with a constantly widening canyon far below on the right.

At Mount Robson station, where the train pauses on its way, the most enchanting view of this towering mountain may be obtained. The large tumbling Glacier, the only one of its kind in the Canadian

Rockies, suspended it seems on the walls of the peak, intermittently descends in blocks, tons in weight, that break off its base and tumble into Berg Lake below.

From Mount Robson the railroad follows the Fraser River valley, winding across the chasm, back and forth as enterprising engineers have mapped its course with the view of obtaining the best grade. During this stage of the journey mile after mile of changing scenery, mountain, woodland and plateau, winding streams and tumbling cascades, pass before the tourists' eyes with delightful variety. Among the picturesque jumble of mountain peaks that dot the horizon, stands Mount Sir Rider and the Haggard Glacier, particularly forceful in striking beauty, its summit outlined on the azure sky in the figure of a lion resting. This peculiar silhouette is famed far and wide and is most awesome in rugged splendour toward the close of day. While yet 30 miles from Prince George, where the line of the Canadian National Railways diverges from the valley of the Fraser, the track nears the spot on the river where Sir Alexander



*Bulkley Gate —
Nature's Mighty
Handiwork; (in-
set), Totems at
Kitwanga.*

Mackenzie first entered the stream, at the close of his long transcontinental journey in 1793. He was the first white man to accomplish the undertaking.

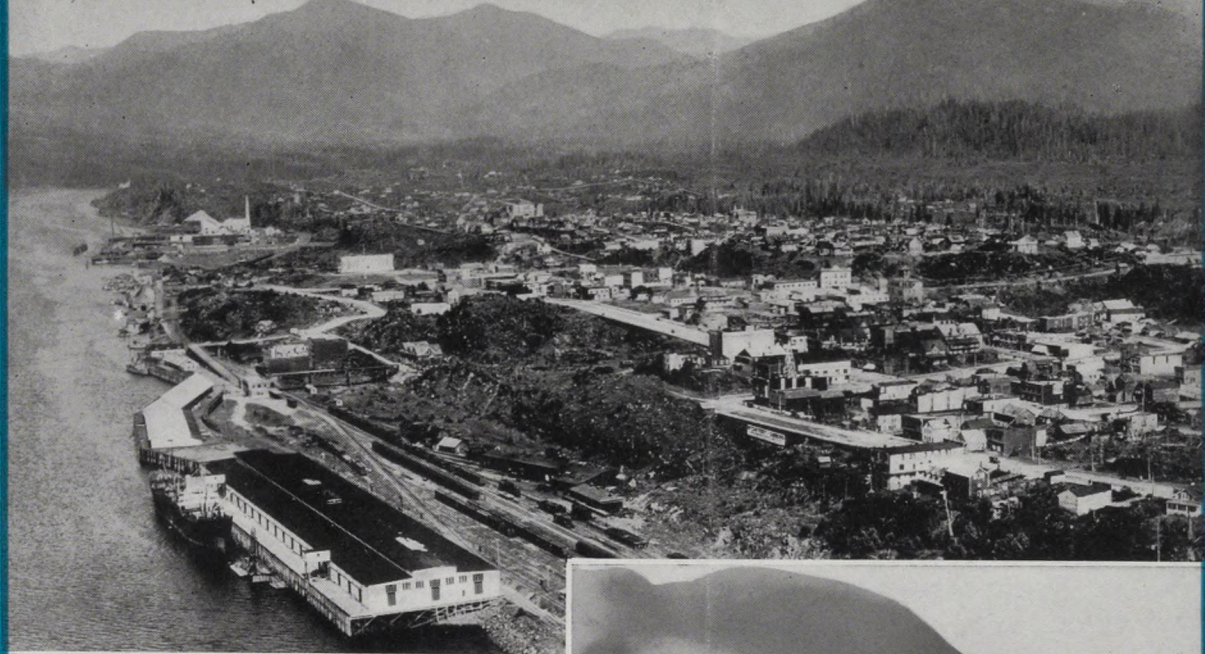
The roar of the wheels on a half-mile steel bridge spanning the Fraser River, presages the entry to Prince George, an old historical site where Simon Fraser established a fort in 1803 to stand as a base for his explorations of the river that bears his name, to its distant outlet near Vancouver.

Strange is the change of scenery after the traveller leaves Prince George. From the Rocky Mountain country and the steep wooded slopes of the foothills, the panorama turns to the gentle roll of the fertile Nechako valley, abounding in rich mixed farms and fruit lands, buried as it were in the midst of the labyrinth of peaks.

Again the view returns to the rocky range. After travelling for nearly 200 miles along this valley, passing through Bulkley and nearing Smithers, Hudson Bay Mountain looms into sight. Rich in concentrated mineral, believed to be the richest peak

discovered so far in the Canadian Rockies, gold, silver and copper, with other minerals of numerous kinds have been found in large deposits in this peak. Spreading over its slopes, on the northwestern side, hangs an imposing glacier. Adjacent to the track on the other side, is Lake Kathlyn, famed among the followers of Isaak Walton for its cut-throat trout.

During this stage of the journey the train is passing through what is known as Bulkley valley. And famed far and wide, outstanding among the strange phenomena of this glacial country is Bulkley Gate, a bridge of stone, whose arch has been curved by the mighty force of waters rushing against its wall, 250 feet high and stretching for 150 feet across the gorge. During countless years waters fed by the massive glaciers of the upper mountains have poured down the Bulkley valley. Churning against this eight foot wall of crystalline rock they have worn their way through, bound in mad fury for the sea. As the centuries passed and the river gradually wore its bed lower and lower the "gate" has been deepened and widened to allow the



Prince Rupert and Ocean Falls (lower right); on the water trip of the Triangle Tour.

increased flow of water to pass. More than 300 feet above the surface of the churning river the Canadian National Railways have built an observation platform for tourists, and while the foam-flecked waters roar through the "gate," travellers stand in rapture, gazing at one of nature's most astounding and marvellous freaks. The train passes in plain view of Bulkley Gate.

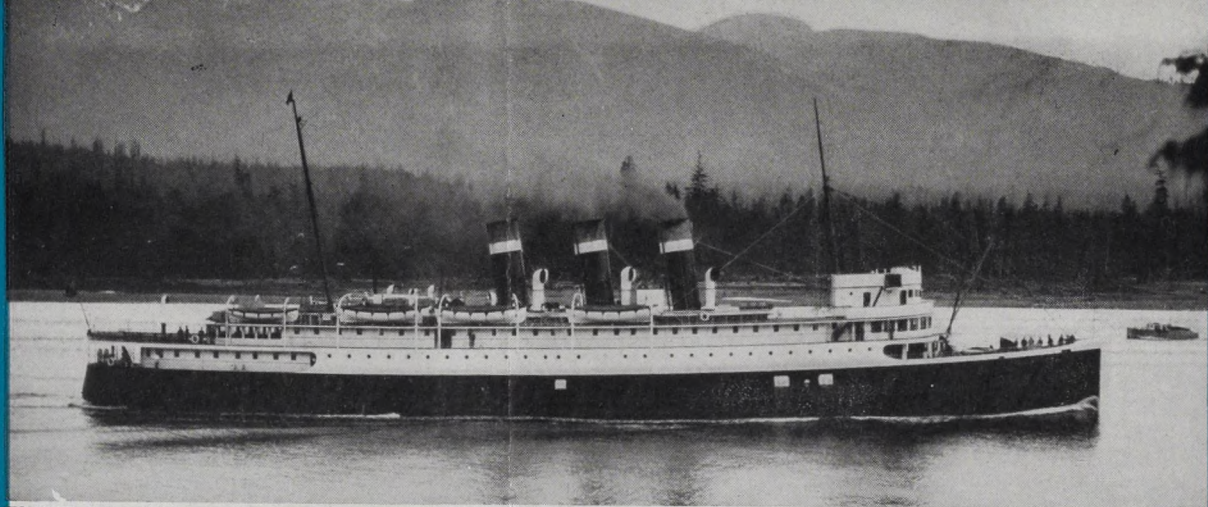
Seven miles further on, at New Hazelton, is Roche De Boule, a mountain of copper, where large mining industries are fast opening up. A few miles beyond, where the waters of the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers meet, lies the town of Hazelton, the centre of navigation on the Skeena River and important as a factor in the large fishing exploits carried on in its vicinity.

Not far from here comes the first glimpse of a real Indian village, dotted with totem poles carved with the history of the tribe, scattered with quaint natives who move about in gayly colored shawls and moccasins, much like their ancestors of many years ago. These Indians derive most of their living from fishing

in the rivers that flow by their settlements. At Kitwanga, the train rests and the traveller is permitted to step off the coach and wander at will through the little clustering of huts. Here the tourist may examine scores of totem poles intricately carved in fantastic shapes and images—crude in many forms, but on the whole strangely fascinating. Many of them tower for more than 50 feet into the air.

While yet a little more than 6 hours from Prince Rupert the train passes the last of the large peaks in this section of the Rockies. Mount Sir Robert Borden, near the town of Doreen, stands magnificent with its large glacier. Farther along a glimpse is caught of Kitsalas canyon, where a torrent of foaming water roars over the bristling black rocks.

Then, like the rays of sunlight breaking through the clouds after an awe-inspiring storm, appears one of the finest fruit growing countries in British Columbia, nestling verdant and luxuriant 'neath the shelter of the range. Farther on the traveller passes the gate-



The water portion of the Triangle Tour is a delightful trip on a comfortable steamer through the sheltered waters of the Inside Passage.

way to Lakelse Lake, fast gaining fame as a future health resort by virtue of its hot mineral springs.

Snow-capped, range mountains flank both shores of the Skeena River, as the train descends to the Pacific Coast along its banks. Thread-like waterfalls, dropping far into the river beneath, frenzied cataracts that seem to shoot out of narrow gorges into the passing waters, with wooded slopes, here and there that dip to the edge of the stream, all combine to present that final touch of beauty as the tourist soon leaves the real mountain land behind. Scattered at intervals along the shores are strange-looking fishing settlements, where Japanese and native Indians live side by side in perfect harmony. Fishing craft dot the sweeping surface of the river, adding a different touch to the aspect ever changing before the eye of the traveller.

Prince Rupert, the northern Pacific terminus of the Canadian National Railways, prominent as a centre for deep-sea fishing, possessing large, deep water docks and shipyards, ends the first leg of the triangle—this city is reached little more than 30 hours after

leaving Red Pass junction. Situated on Kaien Island, Prince Rupert has fast grown from the scattered settlement of a few years ago to the aggressive and enterprising city it is today.

Here it is that the traveller taking the triangle tour leaves the train for luxurious steamers of the Canadian National Pacific Coast Steamship service for the journey along the British Columbia outlines of the Pacific ocean.

Less than half a day's sail from Prince Rupert, northward, are Stewart on the Portland Canal and Anyox, on Observatory Inlet. The Queen Charlotte Islands, rich in virgin timber and fertile farm lands, enchanting with their alluring coast line of attractive inlets and bays, are not more than 100 miles from this port, thus there are three scenic points of beauty, all within a short journey of this city.

The Norway of America, as the Inland Passage has been called, takes the tourist through miles and miles of sheltered waterway, winding among countless beautiful islands wooded, mountainous, and under the



Top — The approach to Vancouver harbor and city via C. N. S. steamers.

Below—English Bay, Vancouver.

ponderous cliffs of the coast line where the mountains have dipped right to the water's edge. There are seascapes and landscapes of entrancing variety, which surround the steamer, as the traveller continues the boat trip from Prince Rupert to Vancouver, the second stage of the triangle tour. The "Inside Passage" is famed as one of the most delightful of all coast sea voyages.

Scarcely wider than a large winding river and at times narrowed down so that the shores seem to tower on either hand, unruffled by the winds that beat on the out-sea coast line of the islands, protected from the treacherous storms that whip the open sea into a mass of seething waves and foaming white-caps, this passage bears all the charm of the saltwater air, its invigorating crispness, yet devoid of all the dangers of the unsheltered seas.

The boat docks at Vancouver, where we embark on the last stage of the three-cornered tour. Set on a splendid harbour, the dim range of mountains in the background, flourishing in commercial enterprise and

a port of extensive capacity for grain exports as well as other shipping, Vancouver draws more than ordinary interest from the traveller. Stanley Park, noted for its massive Douglas Fir trees, Capilano and Lynn canyons, the first of which is more than 500 feet deep; English Bay, a charming water resort and Marine Drive entwined through the city, the harbour and near-by bays are all points of considerable interest. The city is noted for its healthful climate, warm the year round, and refreshing to the traveller who comes from an inland city. This year is Vancouver's Golden Jubilee year. A continuous program of widely diversified entertainment features makes Vancouver the merriest, most colorful and interesting city on the Pacific Coast to visit this summer. See page 22 for more details.

Not far from the mainland—only five hours by boat from Vancouver and 45 minutes by plane—is Treasure Island. The geographers named it Vancouver Island and its principal city is Victoria, capital of British Columbia. Its parliament buildings, one of the finest



Victoria, British Columbia; (top), Provincial Legislative Buildings; (bottom), The City and Inner Harbour.

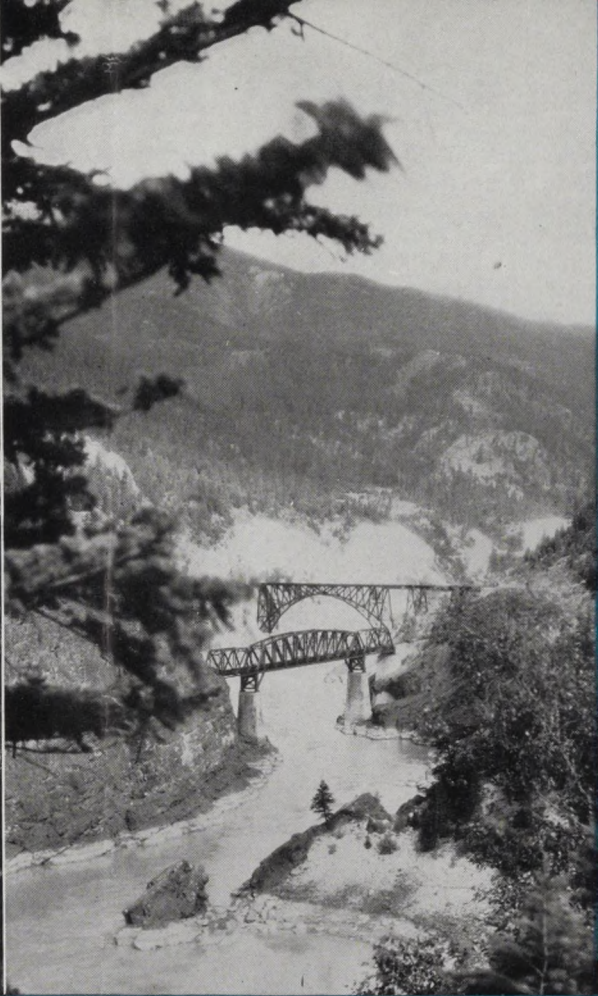
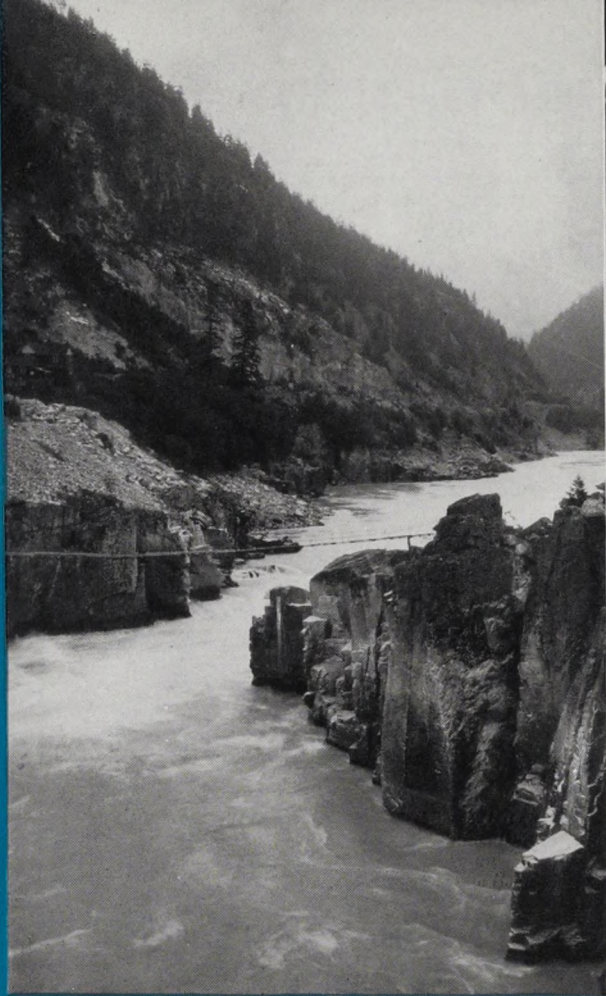
architectural designs on the Continent, is filled with interest. Hospitably the city takes visitors under its wing and bids them live quietly, without care, for here is none of the hustle and bustle of the mainland. There are all the facilities for pleasure—theatres, smart hotels, fashionable shops—yet they fade to insignificance beside the beauty of the countryside.

The visitor is quick to notice the city's parks for there are fourteen of them, all preserving the natural beauty of Victoria's location. There are many beautiful drives radiating out from Victoria. One of these is the Malahat Drive leading to a mountain crest where a marvellous panorama stretches out below. One of the Island's show places are the gardens of Mr. R. P. Butchart.

And from Victoria our steps lead naturally to Seattle, Wash., distinctive sister city of the Pacific Northwest on the Puget Sound. Choice of day or night steamer service is offered from Vancouver and Victoria, the day trip having particular appeal on account of the interest and variety of the scenery. In

the distance we see and identify numerous snow-capped peaks, while the ever-changing foreground is a shifting vista of green islands, dotted with summer homes and tiny fishing settlements. Constantly passing are in- and out-bound ocean liners, freighters, fishing boats, and ferries plying across the Sound. With a population of 400,000, Seattle has modern stores, palatial homes, parks, bathing beaches, golf clubs, and excellent hotels. Scenic drives traverse the beautiful State University grounds and encircle the city and suburbs, and from its seven hills offer delightful views of Lake Washington, which lies within the city limits.

From Vancouver the journey commences on the last side of the Triangle. Through the fertile farming and fruit districts the train passes for a distance of 160 miles. Reaching Lytton, the mountains begin to loom above and the train begins its picturesque journey to cross the Great Divide. A few miles above Yale, the head of navigation on this river, "Hell's Gate" is passed. Here the waters of the Thompson



The Fraser River—Hell's Gate (on left), Cisco Bridges (on right).

River, forced through a narrow gorge, roar in mad fury, as they pass the outlet of the deep canyon through which the stream runs. But once has a man passed through this churning caldron of water unharmed—when a lumberjack was washed accidentally through as he clung to a log. Farther on the track passes Black Canyon, a yawning gorge whose gloomy walls exude a black-like aspect as they rise high and straight.

One of the largest waterfalls in British Columbia is met about 30 miles from Black Canyon, Pyramid Falls, so called from the form it takes as it tumbles for more than 100 feet over a steep precipice. These falls are forceful in impression, and marvellously beautiful in grandeur.

Here the train winds, crosses and recrosses the Thompson River Valley, winding along the precipitous ledges of the canyon walls, thrilling the travelers as they gaze below at the rushing waters of the river. The steel trail winds on into the deep recesses of

the mountains. Between Lempriere and Clemina, the Thompson River is left behind. Within a few hours Mount Robson comes into view. Again the train steams into Red Pass Junction and on to Jasper and the Triangle Tour is completed.

HOW TO GET THERE

If you seek a vacation in this mountain playground and take the "Triangle Tour," only the Canadian National can bring you there in fullest measure. The deluxe through daily train, The Continental Limited, between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, carries all-steel equipment. The excellent dining car service and the quiet, unobtrusive courtesy of the train personnel—plus the scenic interest of the route—makes this line particularly popular with transcontinental passengers. Through sleeping and dining car service between Jasper and Prince Rupert affords the option of choosing either of the two rail routes of the famous "Triangle Tour"—a tour of 1,500 miles by rail and 550 miles by water.

THE CANADIAN CORDILLERAS

The western chain of the North American Cordilleras—extending in a northwesterly direction along the Pacific border of the continent—occupies nearly the whole of Mexico, runs through the United States and Canada and extends into Alaska. Its total area of 2,300,000 square miles makes it the largest mountain system in the world; the South American Andes covering only 1,000,000 square miles, the Himalayan group 300,000 and the Alps of Europe 70,000 square miles.

The Canadian Cordilleras, or as popularly called the "Canadian Rockies" comprise a mighty group of ranges marshalled into a solid phalanx of closely set mountains which sweep on in substantial unity. This mountainous region, with an average width of 400 miles, includes the western part of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia, all the Yukon Territory and a large tract of the western portion of the North West Territories; an area in all of approximately 600,000 square miles. In British Columbia alone it would be possible to accommodate twenty-four Switzerlands while the Himalayan group, of Mount Everest fame, would only half-fill the area covered by the western Canadian mountain region.

NOMENCLATURE

This mass presents a complex assemblage of mountain groups and elevated tracts which have been separated into three main broad bands called the Eastern, the Central and the Western Belts.

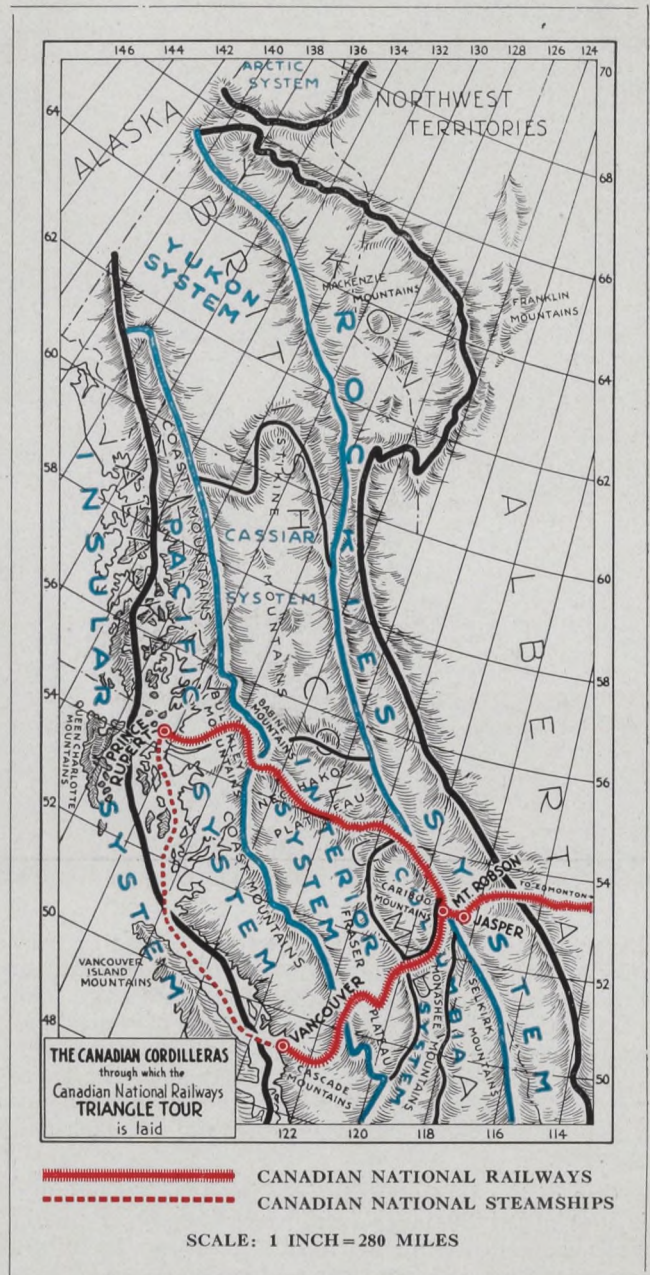
The Eastern Belt includes the gigantic Rocky Mountain System—the greatest of them all both in area and in the height of its peaks. The Mackenzie Mountains and the Franklin Mountains to the north are also generally taken to form part of the Rocky Mountain System. The Eastern Belt also includes the Arctic System, north of the 66th parallel.

The Central Belt, embracing a series of elevated and deeply trenched plateaus as well as mountainous areas, is divided into four Systems; the Columbia System, the Interior System, the Cassiar System and the Yukon System.

The Western Belt includes the Pacific System and the Insular System to the west of the Coastal Trench.

THE EASTERN BELT

In their search for the easiest gradient across the Canadian Rockies, the Canadian National Railways engineers went north to lay the railway tracks through the famous Yellowhead Pass. From Edmonton they laid the railway tracks across the westernmost limits of the Great Plains and entered the Cordilleran region



through the Rocky Mountain System which runs in a south to north direction for a distance of approximately 1,500 miles.

The Rocky Mountain System boasts of peaks rising to heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet and it is here that Jasper National Park is located. This park, the

largest in the world, with an area of 4,200 square miles, is located right in the heart of the Rocky Mountain System. In the Park are found the Fiddle Range, the Miette, the Jacques, the Colin and the Maligne Ranges. A few of the important peaks in these ranges are Roche Miette (7,599 feet), Capitol Mountain (8,000), Roche Jacques (8,540), Colin (8,815), Tekarra (8,819), Hardisty (8,900), Kerkeslin (9,790), Sampson (10,000), Maligne (10,000), Unwin (10,550), Warren (10,850). In Jasper National Park is also located Mount Edith Cavell, overlooking the famous Athabasca Valley from its height of 11,033 feet. In adjoining Mount Robson Park reigns the monarch of the entire Rocky Mountain System: Mount Robson with a height of 12,972 feet.

THE CENTRAL BELT

On its way westward the Canadian National Railways line is laid across the Interior System of the Central Belt. One line crosses the Fraser Plateau in a southwesterly direction to Vancouver while a second line runs northwesterly across the Nechako Plateau and through the Pacific System to Prince Rupert.

Although geologically called a "plateau" this region includes such lofty ranges as the Selwyn, the Cariboo and the Gold Range. In the Cariboo Range—which is immediately west of Mount Robson Park—are the famed series of "Premier" peaks: Mount Stanley Baldwin (10,900 feet), Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier (11,750), Mount Sir Mackenzie Bowell (11,000), Mount Sir John Abbott (11,250), and Mount Sir John Thompson (11,250). In Selwyn Range are seen Barbican Peak (9,000 feet), Casemate Mountain (10,160), Mount Fraser (10,726) and Mount Geikie (10,854).

THE WESTERN BELT

From Vancouver the Canadian National Steamships operate a line of modern steamers which cruise along the Inside Passage of the North Pacific Coast. This sheltered Passage lies at the foot of the Coast Mountains, of the Pacific System, seen on the right as the ship points northward. On the left are seen the Vancouver Island Mountains and the Queen Charlotte Island Mountains—both part of the Insular System. Upon reaching Prince Rupert the railway is again used to travel eastward. The Coast Mountains are crossed by following the valley of the Skeena River until the Bulkley Mountains are reached. Kitsalas Canyon, Mount Sir Robert, Seven Sisters Mountain, Rocher de Boule and Bulkley Gate are some of the principal features of this part of the Bulkley Mountains. Further east the Babine Range is crossed and one of the principal peaks here is Hudson Bay Mountain. The line continues eastward across the Nechako Plateau to Jasper where it connects with the main line.

From a more prosaic standpoint the Canadian Cordillera region is also rich in mineral wealth. Coal fields are found at various points while the alluvial gold fields of the Klondike are world-famed. A few of the better known mineral deposits include ores of platinum, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, etc.

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.

THE YELLOWHEAD PASS

In their mad rush for domination of the fur market agents of "the Companies," ever pushing westward, discovered a new pass over the Rockies—the Yellowhead. The name no doubt owes its origin to Tete Jaune Cache mentioned in early annals.

The fur brigades started to use this route from about 1826 on their way down the Fraser to New Caledonia and other fur trading posts on the Columbia river.

James (later Sir James) Douglas, first Governor of Vancouver Island and of British Columbia, and known as "Black Douglas" among his associates, was one of the first to use this route on his way to Fort St. James, on Stuart Lake, which at that time was the capital of New Caledonia. Fort St. James is located 42 miles from Vanderhoof on the Canadian National Railways.

Mountain Observation Cars, designed to afford an unobstructed view of the magnificent mountain scenery, are operated on Canadian National trains through the most picturesque section of the Canadian Rockies during the summer season.

TO ALASKA

From Prince Rupert the steamers continue their northward journey to Alaska. For the 1936 season fifteen sailings are scheduled for Skagway from Vancouver or Prince Rupert—eleven by the "Prince George" and "Prince Rupert" and four eleven-day cruises by the "Prince Robert," the latter making calls at ports, including Sitka, one-time capital of Russian Alaska, that are not in the itinerary of the two liners in the regular service. Vacationists bound for the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific might well round out their wanderings by an Alaskan cruise.

LODGES AND CAMPS IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

VANCOUVER ISLAND and 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 camps, will be found in "Hunting, Fishing and Canoe Trips in Canada" booklet.

BREWSTER'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN (DUDE) RANCH

Situated six miles from Brule station, where the main line of the Canadian National Railways enters the Rocky Mountains from the east, Brewster's Rocky Mountain Ranch is operated for guests. A central log building with living room, fireplace, dining room and kitchen, together with two sleeping cabins, provide accommodation for ten guests at the rate of fifty dollars per week. The main building and cabins are fully equipped with running water, each bedroom having its own private bath room. The rate charged includes food, lodging and saddle horse.

CAMPING TRIPS.—From the ranch many attractive camping trips may be taken into the mountains of the northern section of Jasper Park and beyond its borders into the Smoky and the Peace river section. Camping trips of from two days to two months duration may be arranged for through the ranch on short notice.

SCHEDULED CAMPING TRIPS.—An eleven day camping trip through the mountains of the north boundary of Jasper Park is operated on schedule between the ranch and Berg Lake and Mount Robson, B.C. Time—eleven days. Cost per person, \$125.00.

BIG GAME HUNTING.—In season, sheep, goat, grizzly bear, caribou, moose and mule deer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION apply to Fred Brewster, Jasper, Alberta.

MOUNT ROBSON PARK

Reference has been made to the magnificent views of Mount Robson, obtained by passengers from the through transcontinental trains of the Canadian National Railways. A stay here, however, discloses much of a scenic nature not discernible from



Berg Lake Bungalow Camp

the train. Mount Robson Park is a famed big game country, harboring caribou, bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, grizzlies, moose, etc., and hunting is permitted within the park area. This region too is unsurpassed in opportunities for the nature lover and alpinist. Log cabin camp accommodation under the management of Hargreaves Bros., is available at Mount Robson, and passengers may detrain at Mount Robson Station on the Jasper-Vancouver line, or at Emperor on the Jasper-Prince Rupert line, the two stations being but a few hundred yards apart. A camp is also operated by Hargreaves Bros. at Berg Lake, eighteen miles distant, with shelter accommodation at Kinney Lake, midway between Mount Robson and Berg Lake Camps. The camps at Mount Robson station and Berg Lake both accommodate fifty guests and comprise comfortable log cabins suitably furnished. Guides, horses, and camping equipment are obtainable, and arrangements may be made for trips of any desired duration. For information as to rates, etc., address Roy Hargreaves, Mount Robson P.O. Dennison & Brittain, Mt. Robson, are also guides and outfitters for trail trips.

The cost and other details of these trips are fully described in folder "What to do at Jasper and Mount Robson"—free upon request.



Brewster's Rocky Mountain (Dude) Ranch



Mount Robson Station Camp



Echo Lodge at Paul Lake

KAMLOOPS DISTRICT

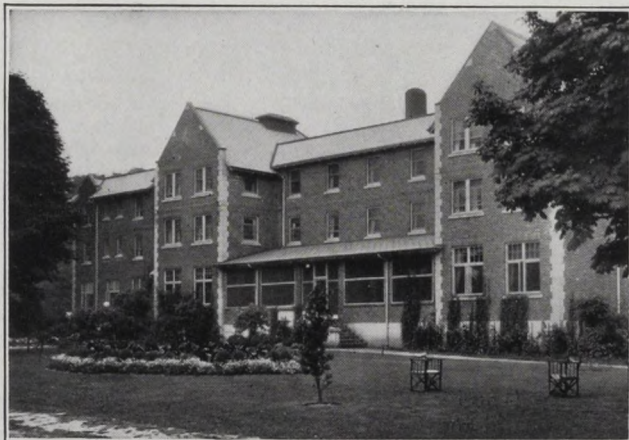
Echo Lodge and Camps are situated on Paul Lake twelve miles by motor car from Kamloops Station. There is excellent accommodation here, with all modern facilities, easy of access from the railway, fishing, trail riding and boating. The lodge provides a number of boats of various kinds for fishing and cruising purposes, together with saddle horses for trail riding. There is excellent fishing in Paul Lake and adjacent waters, particularly for Kamloops Trout, a species peculiar to this part of British Columbia, which rise readily to the fly. Rates and information from: J. Arthur Scott, Echo Lodge, Paul Lake, Kamloops, British Columbia, and T. D. Costley, Rainbow Lodge, Fish Lake, Kamloops, British Columbia.

FRASER RIVER

Siska Lodge and Cabins, with accommodation for fifty, is situated not far from the railway line at Cisco Station. The Lodge is constructed of logs and offers very good accommodation. The surroundings are very picturesque, the Lodge being situated right in the Fraser River valley. For rates and descriptive folder write: A. H. Gaugh, Cisco, via Lytton P.O., British Columbia.

HARRISON LAKE DISTRICT

The Harrison Lake district centres on the forty-five mile glacial lake of the same name, set like a jewel in the Coastal



Harrison Hot Springs Hotel, Rosedale, B.C.

Range. Guarded by towering Mounts Douglas and Cheam, it provides a most attractive and scenic vacation region.

Harrison Hot Springs, internationally known as a vacation resort and health centre, is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways (sixteen miles from Chilliwack station) 75 miles from Vancouver. The Hot Springs Hotel, open the year round, is a modern hotel of brick construction and entirely fire-proof by sprinkling system, standing among acres of beautiful gardens and calm lagoons, with accommodation for 400 guests, serves as a social centre for this health and pleasure resort. Situated at the head of a 45 mile lake, among virgin forests, magnificent mountain scenery, and lakes and streams; a low altitude and high mountain air which is so beneficial in cases of nerve and heart troubles. Two hot springs—one Potash, 145°, the other Sulphur, 165°, a large indoor white tiled hot springs swimming pool, golf course, tennis courts, bowling greens, volley ball, open air physical culture classes, riding stable, mountain trails, outdoor swimming, hunting, trout fishing. Excellent cuisine (diet kitchen), concert and dance music—in fact every healthful recreation is available. Here the visitor may enjoy the health and luxury for which Continental Spas are famed. Harrison is thoroughly equipped to give hot springs treatments under the direction of a qualified physician and professional attendants. For information and reservations communicate with Hotel Manager.

JASPER-PRINCE RUPERT LINE

TETE JAUNE

Situated on the banks of the Fraser River, four miles west of Tete Jaune Station, completely encircled by mountains, is the Half-Diamond-M Ranch. Two log cabins each with running water and fireplace contain guest accommodation. In addition there are the corrals and other ranch buildings. Accommodation is limited to approximately fifteen guests and here an ideal holiday may be spent—trail riding, climbing, fishing—or just loafing. Splendid trails lead to many points of scenic beauty and interest and may be reached by daily rides; good saddle ponies and capable guides. Extended trail trips through Mount Robson or Jasper Parks arranged. Complete arrangements for hunters in the fall with opportunities for moose, caribou, bear, sheep and goat. Rates and further information from S. J. Carr, Tete Jaune, British Columbia.

STUART LAKE DISTRICT

Douglas Lodge on Stuart Lake is reached from Vanderhoof Station, forty-five miles north, by good motor roads. It is three miles from the historic old fort St. James, established in 1806 by



Douglas Lodge, Stuart Lake



Lakelse Lake Lodge, Terrace, B.C.

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 about fifty persons and consists of a community house and offices, bungalows, steam laundry and power house, boat house, canoe house, etc., all of log construction. Each bungalow has four double rooms, an open fireplace in the lounge, hot and cold water and shower or plunge bath. Electrically lighted throughout.

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 Dolly Varden, rainbow, lake and Arctic trout, while the hunting consists of moose, deer, grizzly and black bear, caribou, grouse, geese and ducks.

For rates and further information address the Manager, between June and October, Douglas Lodge, Fort St. James P.O., British Columbia; from November to May, address E. G. Baynes at Grosvenor Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Accommodation may be had also at the Fort St. James Hotel, and arrangements for hunting, fishing and canoe trips may be made through the proprietor, Ed. Forfar, Fort St. James P.O. British Columbia.

THE GREAT CIRCLE LAKES

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 River 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, Natalkuz and Intahtah Lakes into Ootsa and back to the starting point. Information in regard to this trip, as well as guides, boats, and other outfit, may be obtained from J. W. McNeill, Manager, Circle Guides, Ootsa Lake P.O., British Columbia; L. N. W. Woods, Wistaria, B.C.; Chas. Henson, Wistaria, B.C.

LAKELSE DISTRICT

Located on Lakelse Lake, 12 miles from the railway, over a good motor road, at Terrace, B.C., which is only 95 miles east of Prince Rupert, is Lakelse Lake Lodge. The Lodge comprises

commodious log buildings with rustic interior and has accommodation for 40 people. It has a splendid dining room and a large sitting room with fireplace.

Here is one of the hottest springs in Western Canada. There is a bath house equipped with six baths to which the mineral waters are piped.

Lakelse River and Lake and other waters in the vicinity offer exceptionally good fishing for rainbow and Dolly Varden trout and the fisherman who spends some time in the locality will be amply repaid for his efforts. Boats, canoes, launches and guides are obtainable at the Lodge.

For hunters there is plenty of game—grizzly and black bear, moose, mountain goat, deer and good bird shooting. Competent guides are available.

The Lodge is open all-year and the rates are very reasonable. Further information may be secured from the proprietor, Mr. J. Bruce Johnston, Lakelse Lake Lodge, Terrace, British Columbia.

Vancouver's 1936 Golden Jubilee

*Celebrations open May 24
Continuing to September 7*

For fifteen continuous weeks, replete with gaiety, splendour and sensation, Canada's Western Gateway will plunge itself into the greatest festival of its history.

Like a great astral spectacle, flashing its brilliant hues across the heavens, "Carnival" will break on Vancouver in a succession of colorful events—joyous, arresting, spectacular.

On the streets—revelry, dancing, a battle of flowers, stately processions; in the harbour—ships of all nations, yachts, naval units; in the parks—massed outdoor symphonies, pastoral dramas, sports championships, unique Indian village; in the air—the great Trans-Canada air race, gigantic air show—everywhere carnival, gaiety, fun.

And what a stage to inspire it! Vancouver, challenging the eye with her mountains, thrilling it with the blue of her sea—here is a natural setting for the lilt of laughter and the sparkling eye!

Vancouver's Celebration will be memorable. Gaily-garbed dancers thronging the streets in thousands will recapture the old-world spirit of "Carnival"; overhead, while searchlights play a tattoo, spectacular firework displays will drench the skies with color; star-lit heavens will look down on massed thousands in Stanley Park, listening to great symphonies and pastorals; the sensational Trans-Canada air race, Indian folklore, historic scenes re-enacted, international sports championships—everywhere, every day, something thrilling, something new.

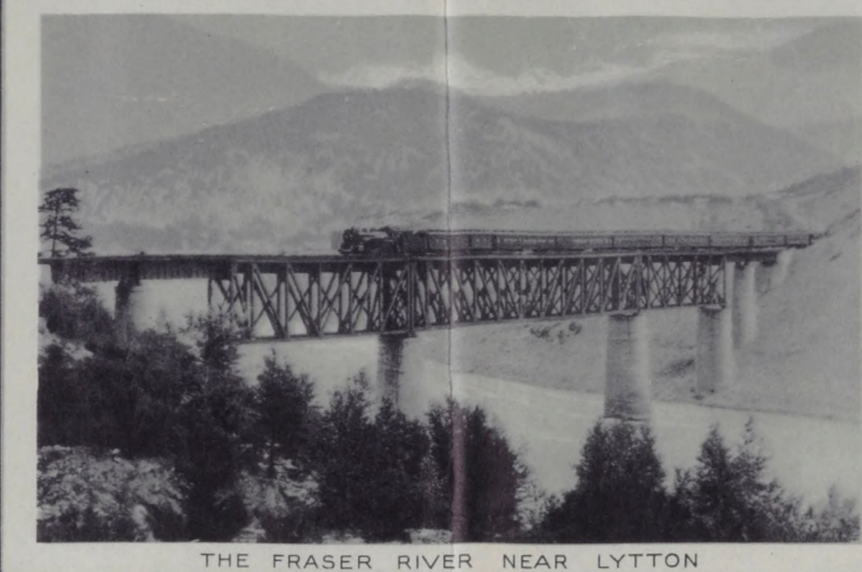
Reduced railway fares will be in effect for this event, full particulars of which can be secured at any Canadian National Ticket Office.



MOUNTAIN ALTITUDES

Amber	8341
Aquila	9269
Barbican Peak	9000
Cairngorm	8564
Capitol	8000
Casemate	10160
Charlton	10450
Chetamon	8215
Chevron	9300
Cinquefoil	7412
Colin	8815
Consort	9460
Curator	8604
Diadem Peak	9615
Dromore	8400
Edith Cavell	11033
Elysium	8025
Emigrants	8376
Espanade	7521

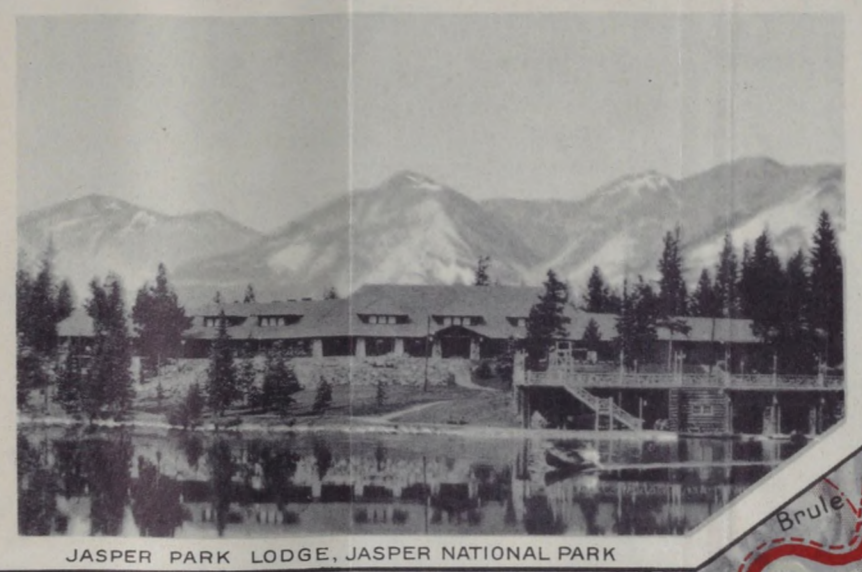
Excelsior	9100	Resplendent	11173
Fitzwilliam	9549	Robson	12972
Franchere	9225	Roche a Perdrix	7002
Fraser	10726	Roche Bonhomme	8185
Gargoyle	8834	Roche Jacques	8540
Geikie	10854	Roche Miette	7599
Hardisty	8900	Sampson	10000
Hawk	8377	Signal	7400
Henry	8626	Sirdar	9198
Indian Ridge	8941	Sir John Abbott	11250
Kerkeslin	9790	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	11750
Lectern Peak	9095	Sir John Thompson	11250
Little Grissly	8953	Sir Mackenzie Bowell	11000
Longstaff	10440	Stanley Baldwin	10900
Majestic	10125	Surprise Point	7873
Maligne	10000	Tekarra	8819
Mowat	9329	The Colonel	9140
Oldford Point	3822	Throne	10144
Old Horn	9779	Linwin	10530
Palisade	7086	Warren	10850
Pyramid	9076	Whistlers	8085
		Yellowhead	8064



THE FRASER RIVER NEAR LYTTON



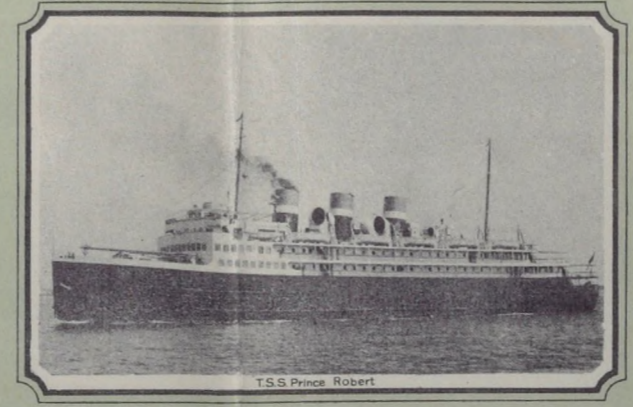
MOUNT ROBSON, Altitude 12972 Feet, ROBSON PARK B.C.



JASPER PARK LODGE, JASPER NATIONAL PARK

THE TRIANGLE TOUR
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
JASPER NATIONAL PARK
MOUNT ROBSON PARK
CANADIAN ROCKIES
AND
THE SCENIC SEAS OF THE
NORTH PACIFIC COAST
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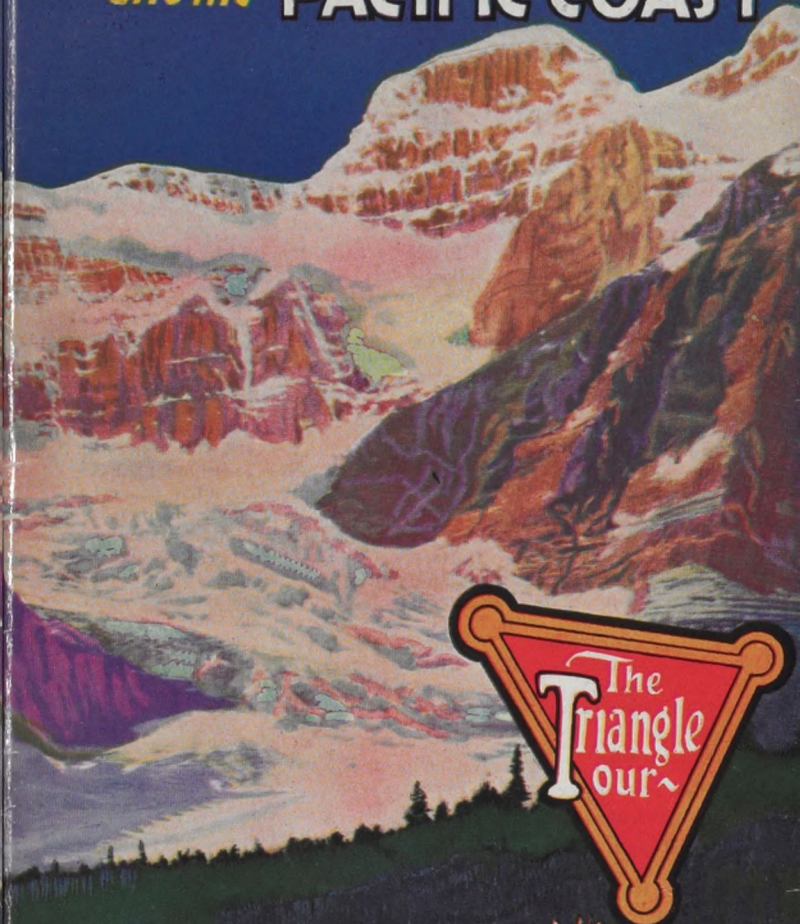
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