

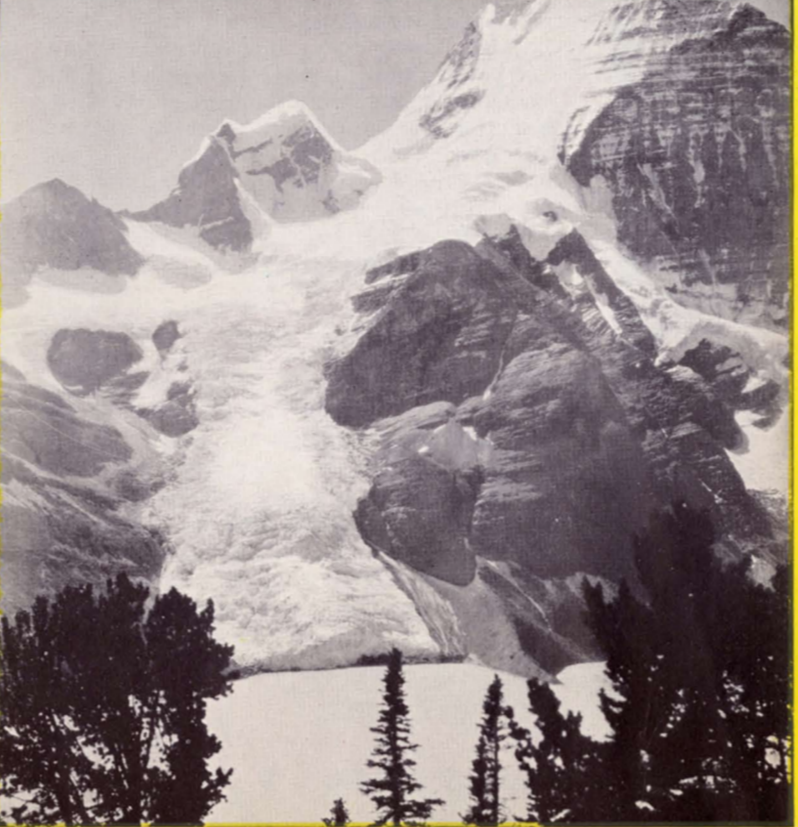
Enchanted Days in Everchanging Panorama



Overshadowing the junction of the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers is Roche de Boule. The name of this mountain means "fall rock" and there is a legend that salmon formerly went a long way up the Bulkley River but that this rock blocked their passage.



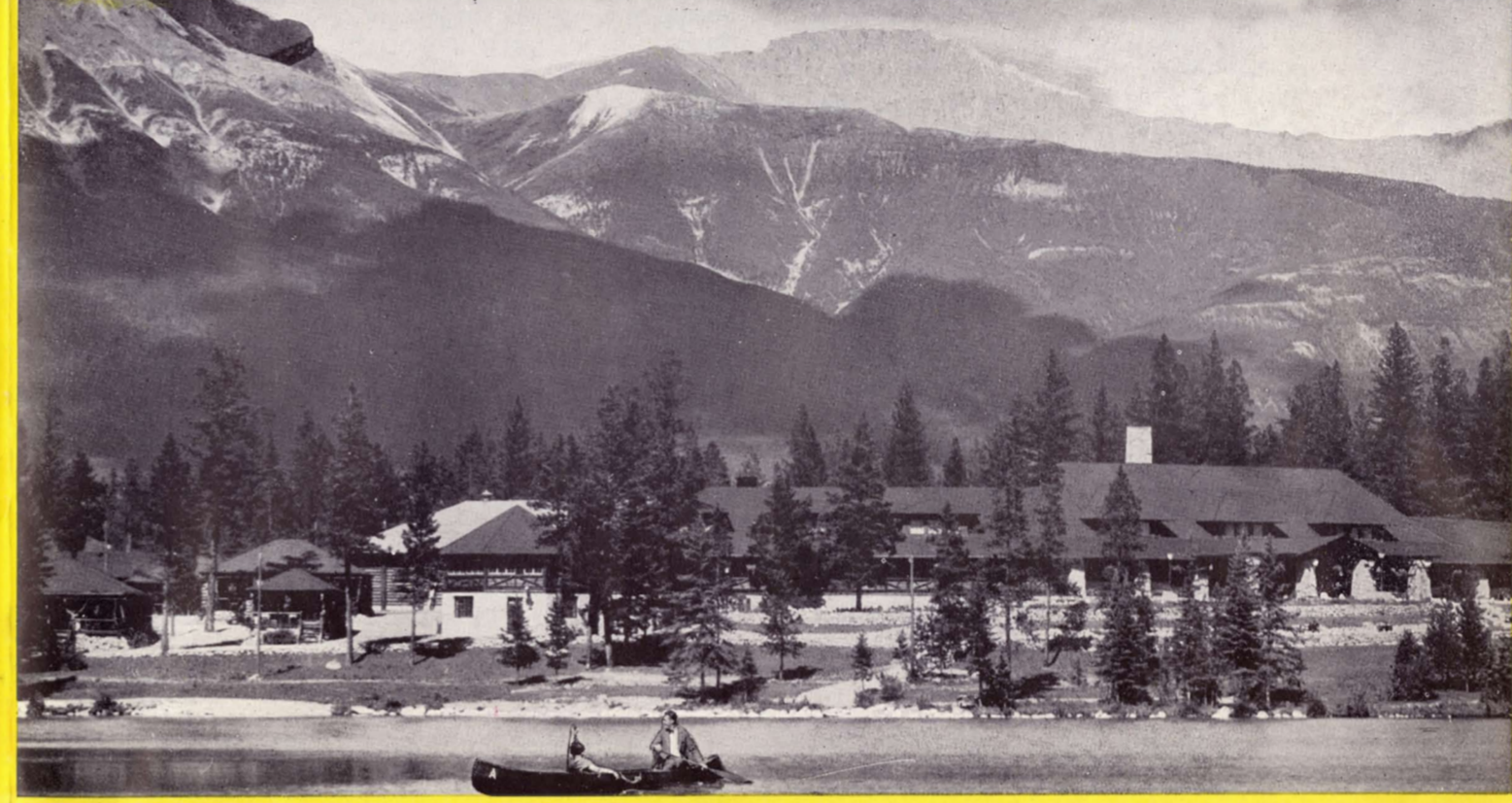
Bulkley Gate, once a bridge of stone, whose arch has been carved by the mighty force of waters rushing against its wall.



The wonderful creations of ice and snow on Mount Robson justly constitute it one of the wonders of the Canadian Rockies.



Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, lifts its great bulk 12,972 feet into the heavens. This massif with its glaciers and glacial lakes covers an area of over thirty square miles.



Jasper Park Lodge, with its broad, flower-bordered lawns sweeping down to the edge of Lac Beauvert. This mountain hostelry provides every comfort, service and convenience for visitors to Jasper National Park.



British Columbia's new Tweedmuir, 5,400 square miles of unspoiled mountain, lake and forest.



Grotesque but strangely beautiful totems at Kitwanga.



The Norway of America, as the Inside Passage has been called, takes the tourist through miles of sheltered waterway, winding among countless beautiful islands, mountains, wooded, and under ponderosa cliffs where the mountains have dipped to the water's edge.

The FAMED TRIANGLE ROUTE of the CANADIAN ROCKIES

THE CANADIAN CORDILLERES, 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, including 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 tracks 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 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 1,400 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.

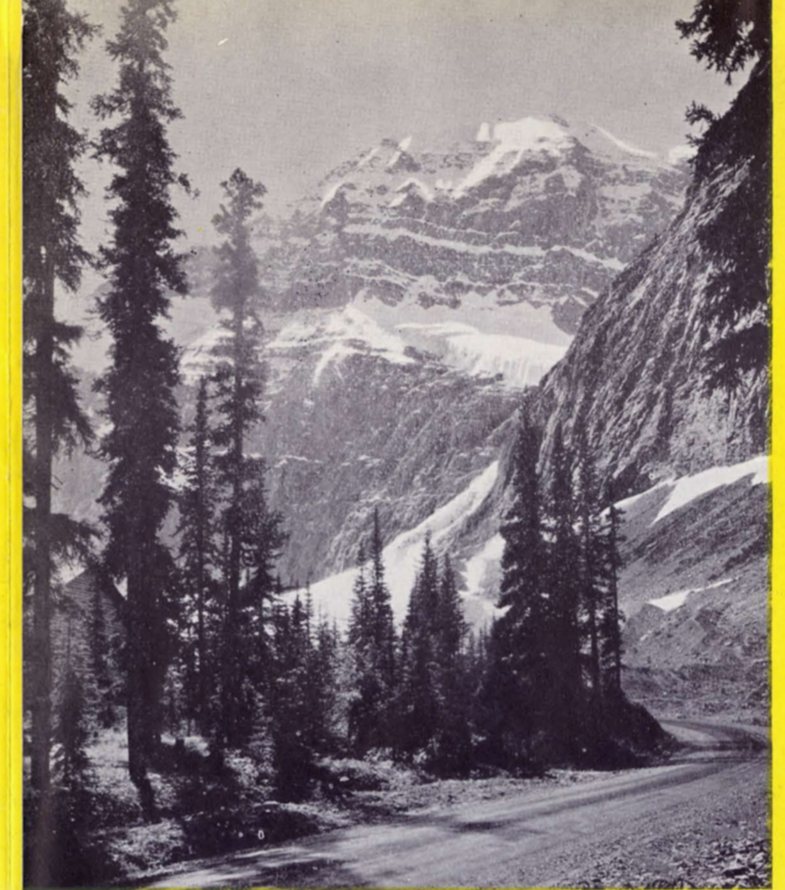
THE CENTRAL BELT

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 southerly 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.

THE WESTERN BELT

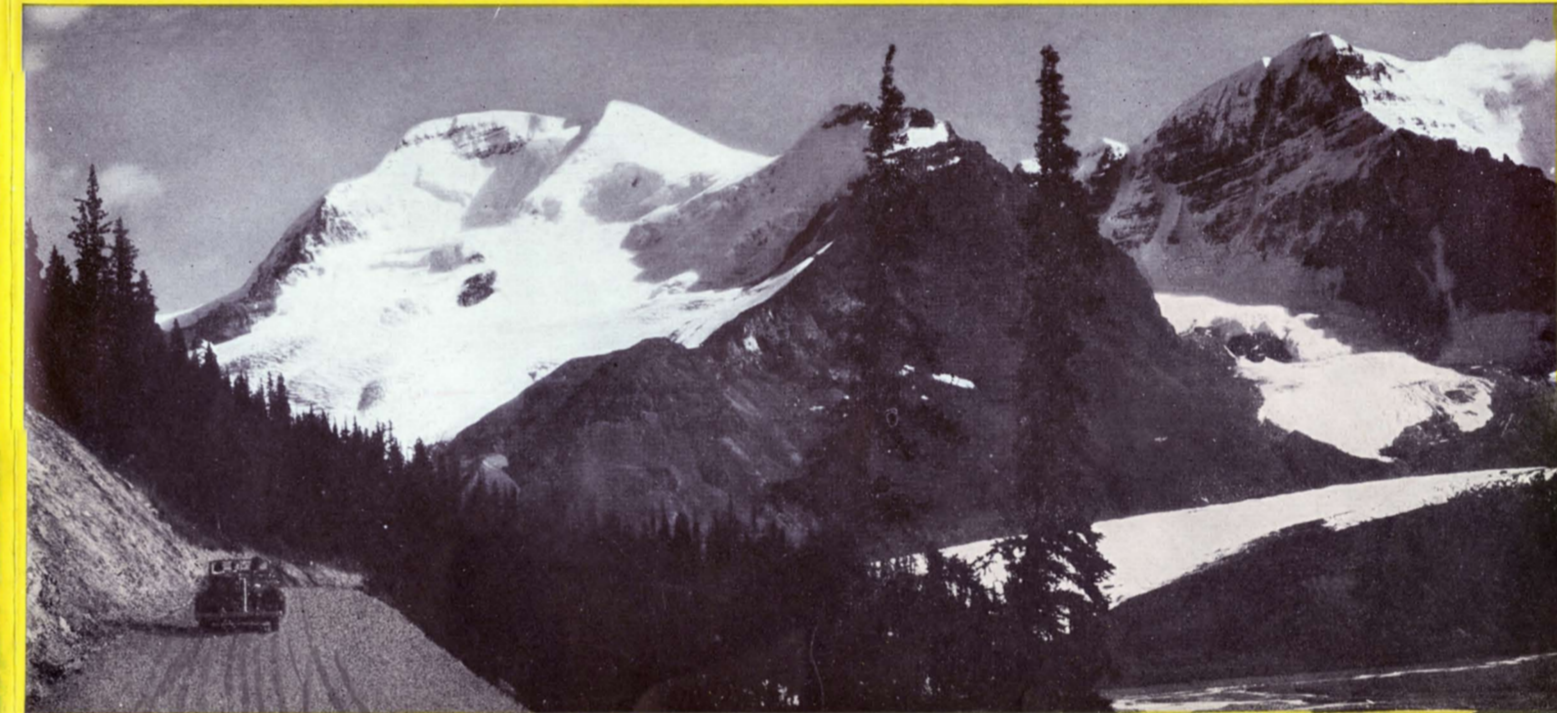
From Vancouver the Canadian National Steamships operate a line of modern steamers which cruise along the Inside Passage of the North Pacific Coast. This sheltered Passage lies at the foot of the Coast Mountains, of the Pacific System, seen on the right as the ship points northward. On the left are seen 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. Farther east the Babine Range is crossed.



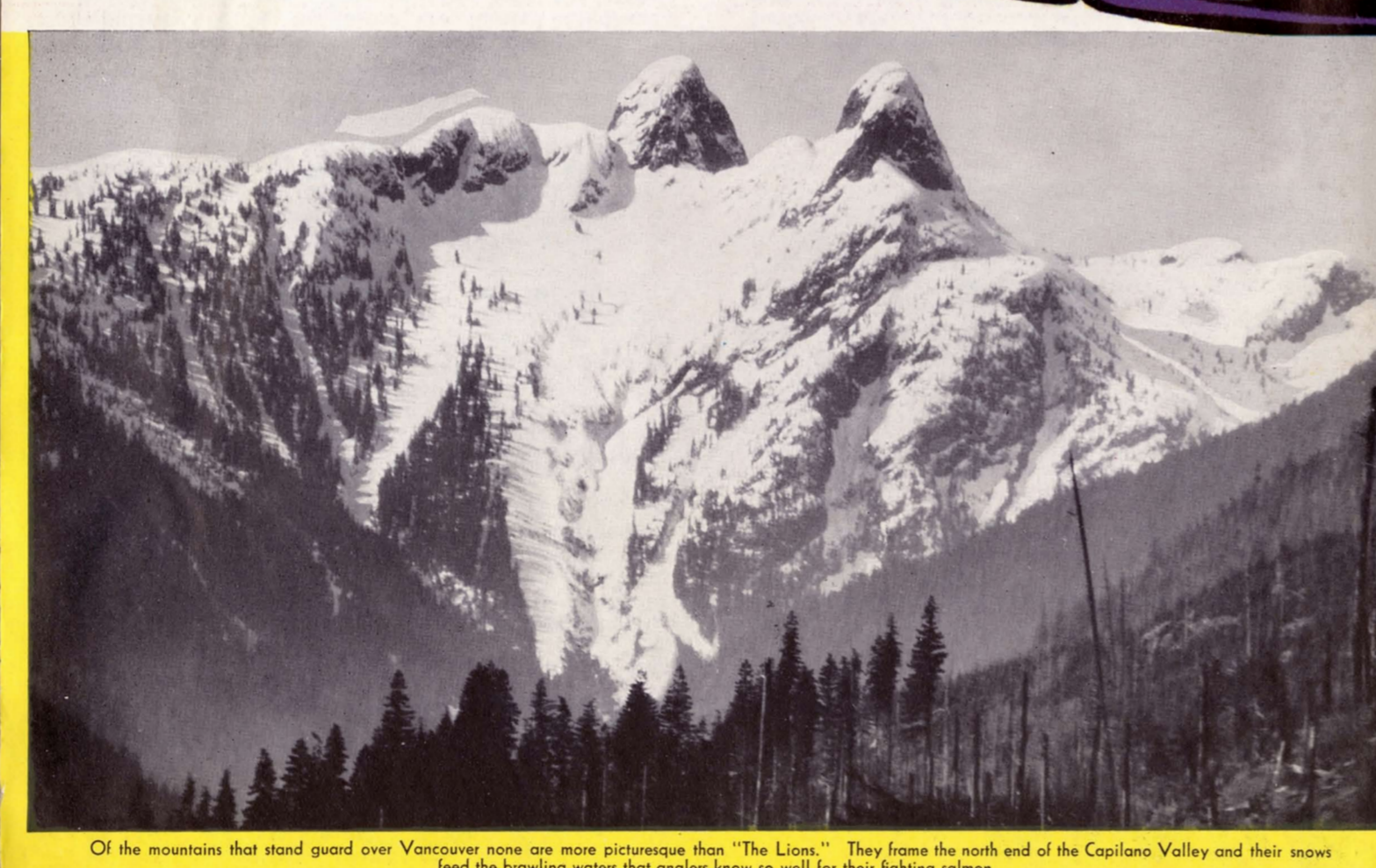
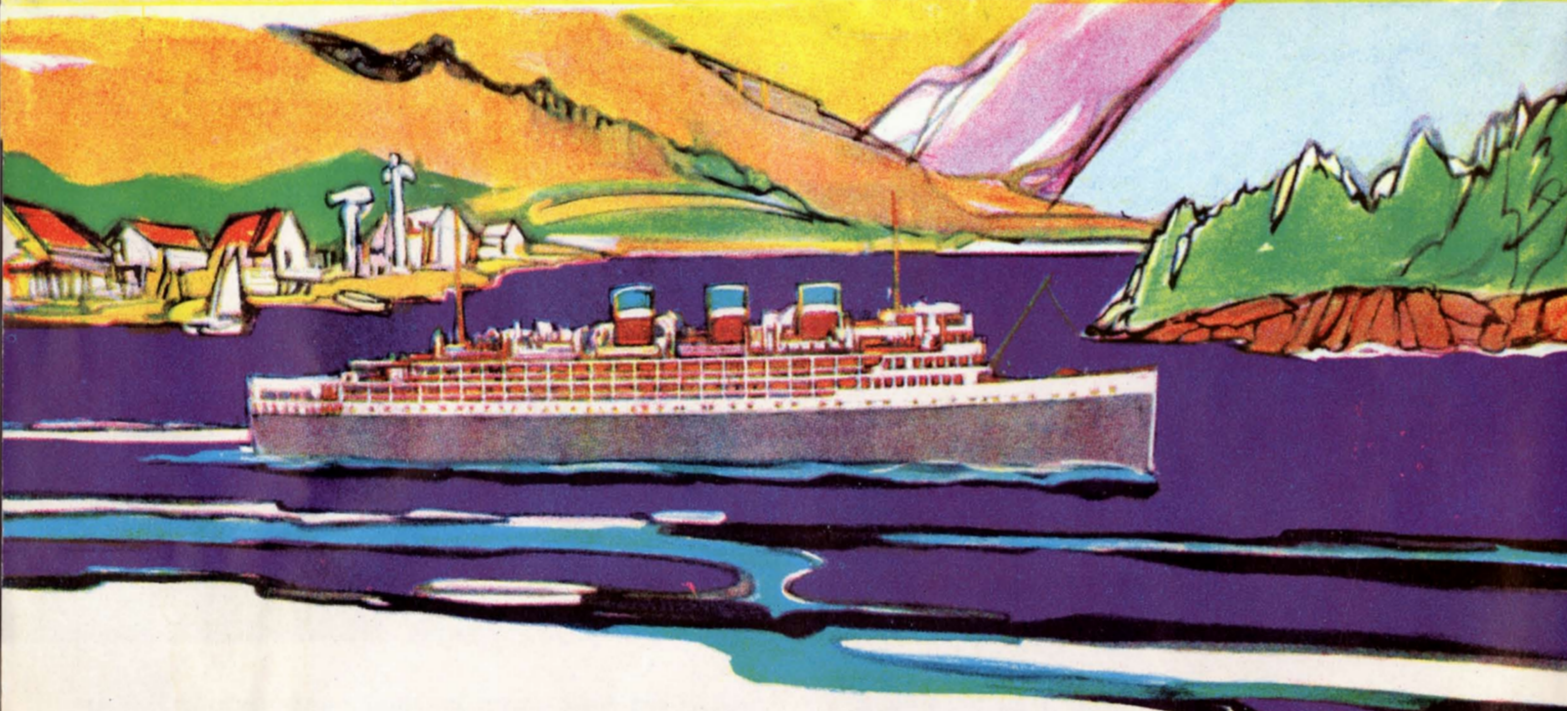
Mount Edith Cavell—a feature of supreme interest in Jasper National Park.



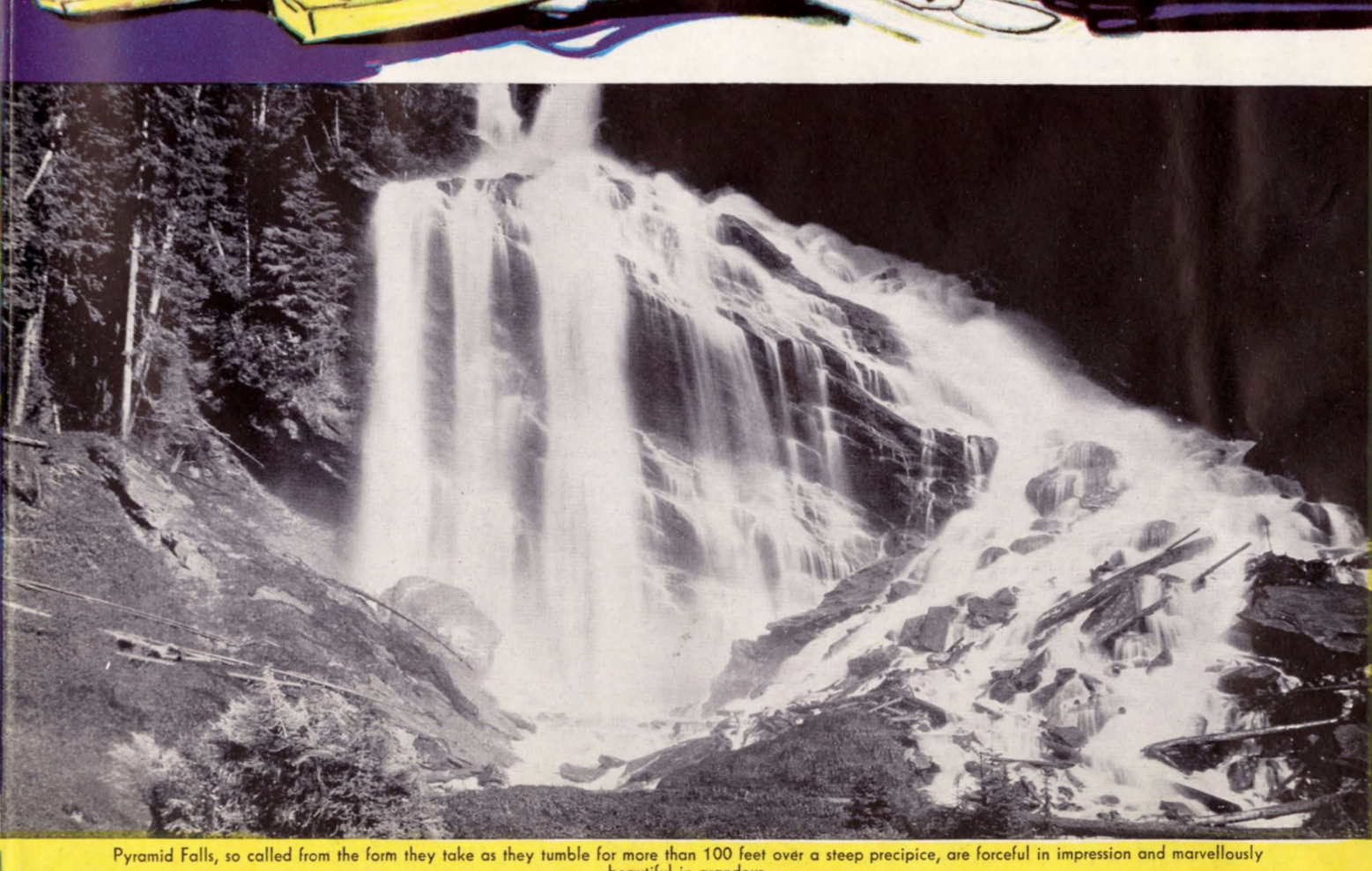
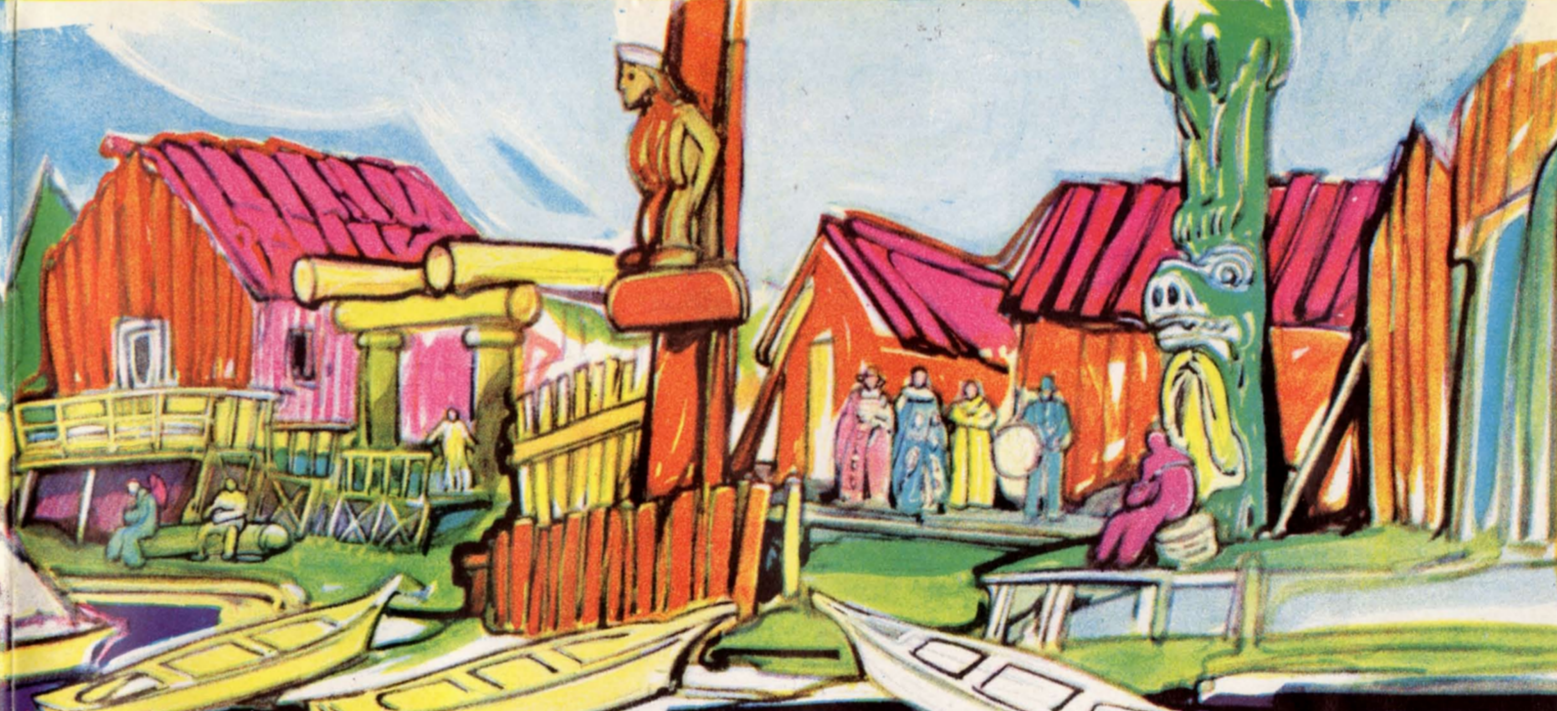
Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park, is called "the most beautiful lake in the world."



The spectacular Columbia Icefield Drive, extending some eighty miles from Jasper Park Lodge to this great area of snow and ice, winds amid spruce and pine, through valleys, along rivers and lakes, disclosing in all a region of impressive beauty.



Of the mountains that stand guard over Vancouver none are more picturesque than "The Lions." They frame the north end of the Capilano Valley and their snow feed the brawling waters that anglers know so well for their fighting salmon.



Pyramid Falls, so called from the form they take as they tumble for more than 100 feet over a steep precipice, are forceful in impression and marvellously beautiful in grandeur.