

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES



NATURE has thrown up the Canadian Rockies on so vast a scale that the human mind can with difficulty grasp their greatness—except by some comparison. The "Trans-Canada Limited," fastest Canadian Pacific train, takes twenty-three hours to pass from Cochrane, at the entrance to the Rockies, to Mission, some forty miles east of Vancouver. The simplest parallel is that of the Swiss Alps, which throw their giant barrier between Italy and France. Two of the best known railway routes across the Swiss Alps are the St. Gothard and the Simplon.



RESORTS IN

It takes an express train five hours to travel from Lucerne to Como, or from Lausanne to Arona. When, therefore, Edward Whymper, the hero of the Matterhorn, described the Canadian Pacific Rockies as fifty Switzerlands thrown into one, this certainly was no exaggeration. The Canadian Pacific Rockies stretch from the Gap practically to Vancouver—nearly six hundred miles of Alpine scenery. Snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, foaming torrents, canyons, lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in the pine-clad mountains—these have been flung together in unparalleled profusion on a scale which Europe has never known.

From the roof garden of the Hotel Palliser, in Calgary, you can see the foothills of the Rockies—dull blue, with shining peaks against the horizon. As the train glides westward up the long transverse valleys—old grooves down which the spent glaciers came from the higher mountains—the prospect grows more awe-inspiring with every mile, until the train leaves the foothills for the real Rockies.

The coloring is intense in the foregrounds—filled with soft suggestion, with unguessed witchery of semi-tonal shade, as the prospect dips and fades away from you. The skies are raw blue, the snow on the summits is whiter than seafoam, whiter than summer cloud, white with a glistening untouched whiteness that cannot be named.

The still valleys are full of jade pine trees that fade into amethyst and pearl distances. The spray of a 300-foot cataract is like spun glass. The huge bulk of a tireless and age-old glacier is milky green. The rocks are of every shade and subtle blending that the palette of the First Artist could produce. And the perspective effects are like nothing that can be caught with the camera, or splashed on canvas.

The Canadian Pacific route through these mighty mountain ranges is in itself a visualization of human triumph over nature. From Calgary, to which it has been steadily climbing since it left Lake Superior, it climbs another three-eighths of a mile to the Great Divide. Thence, following the narrow Kicking Horse Pass, it dips down to meet the already majestic Columbia River on its way north in a big horseshoe bend; then it re-ascends another quarter of a mile to the summit of the Selkirk Range before beginning its three-quarter mile drop to the Pacific. The Spiral Tunnels through the Kicking Horse Pass, the Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirks, are engineering feats of a magnitude matching the apparently insuperable obstacles opposed to the passage of the railway.

So much for what the traveller sees en route. This great mountain region offers a remarkable welcome to those who leave the railway and tarry for a while. Fishing, hunting, climbing, riding, driving, exploring, Alpine flower gathering, wonder-photo taking, golfing at Banff on the most scenic course in the world—these are some of the "frill" doings in the Rockies. The biggest and most solid pleasure is just *living*—living where the air has never been contaminated with soot, where you can go from summer to snow at any time you want, where you need no alarm clock to get you up, no cordial to put you to sleep, no dinner bell to tell you when it's time to eat.

Banff, with its glorious panorama of Bow and Spray Rivers, is the headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park. Lake Louise, an enchanting lake with a no less enchanting hotel, is the gateway to a region of magnificent scenery, as Field is that to winsome Emerald Lake and Field, or Lake Wapta Camp to the Yoho Valley. Glacier, in the Selkirks, is the finest mountain-climbing centre of this continent. Sicamous is a charming spot from which to visit the canyons of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers or the Okanagan Valley.

Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, Glacier, Sicamous—

these have Canadian Pacific hotels* whose windows open on fairyland, where music or other entertainment helps to pass the evening after a glorious day. At other points are camps to suit less conventional tastes. These include, Moraine Lake Camp, near Lake Louise; Wapta Camp, Lake O'Hara Camp, and Yoho Valley Camp, clustering around Hector; and several rest houses. Full particulars of these camps will be found in a separate publication issued by the Canadian Pacific, "Bungalow Camps in the Rockies."

The Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific is a postscript, crossing the Rockies farther south than the main line. But many people think that it lives up to postscript traditions by carrying some of the most important information. The visitor who would fully and faithfully see Canadian Pacific Rocky-land should go by way of Banff and Lake Louise and then dip southward via Golden and the Columbia Valley. Here, on the shore of Lake Windermere, one of the loveliest warm water lakes in British Columbia, another bungalow camp is situated, Lake Windermere Camp, with every facility for bathing, boating, riding, and motoring in a country of exceptional beauty. Lake Windermere Camp can also now be reached by automobile over the new Banff-Windermere road. During the year 1923 two new camps and one rest house will be erected on this automobile road, between Banff and Lake Windermere Camp. (See page 26.)

Here the visitor may be tempted to linger a long time; or he may also go by the main line as far as Revelstoke and then branch southward through the Arrow Lakes to Nelson and the Kootenays. Or he can go to Sicamous and southward through the Okanagan Valley to Penticton. The Crow's Nest Pass line, with its continuation the Kettle Valley Railway, which meets the Canadian Pacific at the end of the Fraser Canyon, links together the southern end of these lakes and forms an alternative route from the prairies to Vancouver.

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

Canada has a magnificent system of twelve National Parks, of which nine are in Western Canada. Of the latter, four of the most important are traversed by or lie adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway, while two others can be reached conveniently from it.

Rocky Mountains Park, the easternmost and largest of these six, is bounded on the west by the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, and on the east by, approximately, the first big ranges of the Rockies. It has an area of 2751 square miles, its greatest length being about one hundred miles. No part of the Rockies exhibits a greater variety of sublime and romantic scenery, and nowhere are good points of view and features of special interest so accessible, where there are so many good roads and bridle paths.

Its principal mountain ranges are the Vermilion, Kananaskis, Bourgeau, Bow, and Sawback ranges; its principal river is the Bow, which has for chief tributaries the Kananaskis, Spray, Cascade and Pipestone rivers. The Panther and Red Deer rivers flow through the northeastern portion of the Park, which includes part of the Bow River Forest Reserves. Of the many beautiful lakes within the Park, the principal are Louise, Minnewanka, Hector, Spray, Kananaskis and Bow lakes. Banff and Lake Louise are the chief centres, the former the administrative headquarters. The Canadian Pacific runs roughly through the middle of the Park, entering at the Gap and following the Bow River.

Yoho Park (area 476 square miles) immediately adjoins Rocky Mountains Park on the west, and lies, broadly speaking, on the descending slopes of the Rockies, with the President and Van Horne ranges as its western boundary. It is a region

* See inside page of front cover. All have the same superb Canadian Pacific service.

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

of charm and winsome beauty, of giant mountains and deep forests, of rushing rivers and sapphire-like lakes. Its principal river is the Kicking Horse, with the Ottentail and Yoho as main tributaries; its chief lakes are Emerald, Wapta, McArthur, O'Hara and Sherbrooke. The Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake, Burgess Pass and other points are amongst the chief scenic features. The Canadian Pacific runs through the centre of Yoho Park, following the Kicking Horse River.

From Yoho, while we are descending the Rockies and ascending into the Selkirk Range, there is an interval of about fifty miles before we enter Glacier Park. This Park (area 468 square miles) includes part of the Hermit Range of the Selkirks, and embraces some of the finest mountaineering country in North America. With its massive peaks and giant glaciers it has an air of grandeur and of mystery. Its chief rivers are the Beaver and the Illecillewaet; its centre is Glacier House, a short distance from Illecillewaet Glacier. The Canadian Pacific, coming from the north, runs through part of the western half of this park, tunnelling under Mount Macdonald and then following the Illecillewaet River.

Mount Revelstoke Park (area 95 square miles) on the western slopes of the Selkirks, lies about fifteen miles west of Glacier Park, its southern border paralleling the Illecillewaet River. It is very easily reached from the city of Revelstoke.

Kootenay Park (area 587 square miles) tucks in between the southern portions of Rocky Mountains and Yoho Parks, and comprises the Vermilion, Mitchell and Briscoe Ranges. The Kootenay River flows through its southern part, with a

large tributary in the Vermilion. At the southwest end it almost touches the eastern bank of the Columbia River a little above Lake Windermere. The nearest railway connection is at Lake Windermere, but the Banff-Windermere motor-road that has been constructed from Banff through Vermilion Pass traverses the centre of this Park.

Waterton Lakes Park (129 square miles) lies about thirty miles south of the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific, adjoining the international boundary. Here the mountains, set close around the lakes, are warm and very friendly, and, lifting to not too difficult heights, seem always to be in an inviting mood.

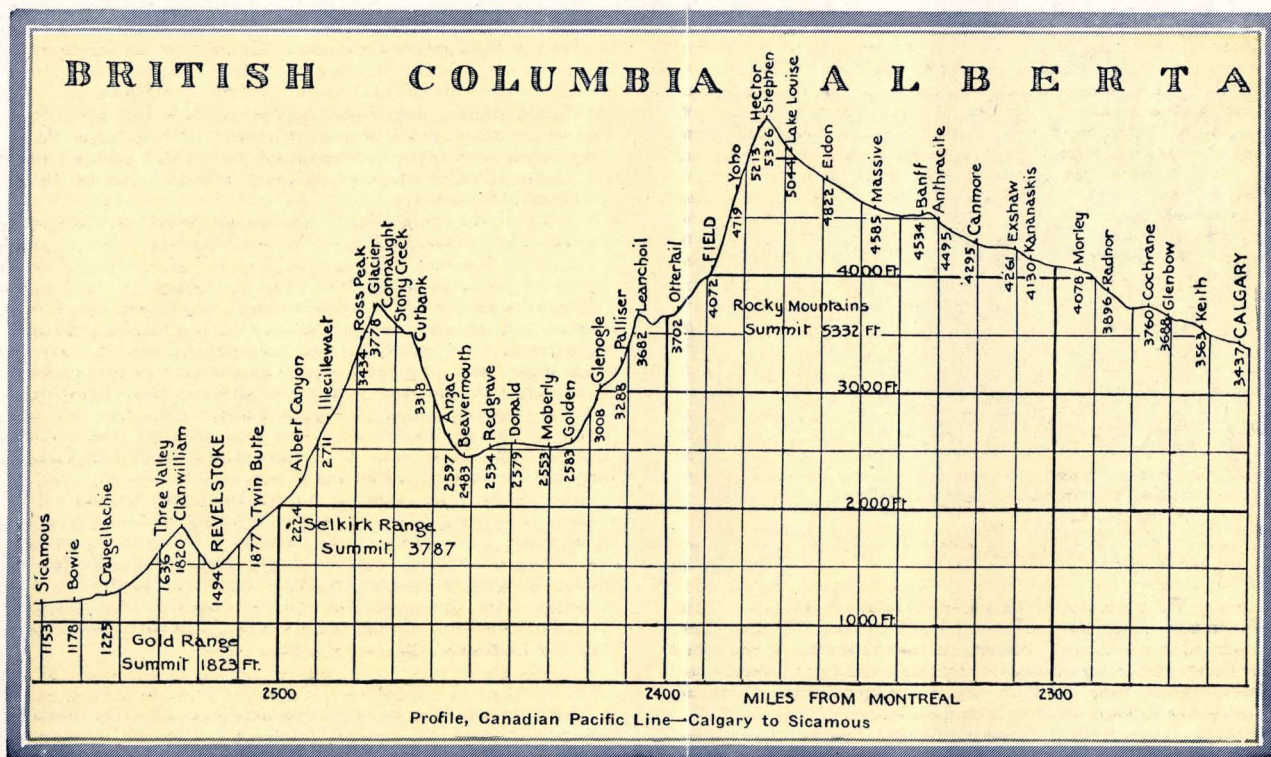
Adjoining Rocky Mountains Park is a new British Columbia Provincial Park, Mount Assiniboine Park, covering an area of twenty square miles and dominated by Mount Assiniboine, 11,860 feet high.

MOUNTAIN TEMPERATURES

Is the temperature in the Canadian Pacific Rockies pleasant in summer? That question is answered by the following statistics, covering a period of nine years, of maximum and minimum temperatures at Canadian Pacific Rocky Mountain hotels.

	June		July		August		September	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Banff Springs Hotel..	68	40	73	42	71	42	62	37
Chateau Lake Louise	59	39	64	43	64	43	56	37
Emerald Lake Chalet	65*	47*	69	50	69	48	53x	38x
Glacier House.....	67	39	71	44	74	44	60x	39x

*7 days only. x 15 days only.





WHAT TO DO AT BANFF

BANFF

SITUATED in the heart of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, a great national playground covering an area of 2,751 square miles.

At Banff the Canadian Pacific has erected a first-class mountain hotel—the Banff Springs Hotel—with dining room capable of seating 600 people at one time. (Open May 15th to September 30th.)

SWIMMING

Excellent swimming in warm sulphur water is afforded at the Hot Sulphur Springs, the Cave and Basin Bath House, and at the Banff Springs Hotel. The first named, situated on the wooded slopes of Sulphur Mountain, at an altitude of 5,500 feet, is accessible by an excellent road from the Bow River bridge (2¾ miles) or by trail from the Banff Springs Hotel. The Cave and Basin is one mile from the bridge, and here the Government has erected a handsome \$150,000 swimming bath. The Banff Springs Hotel has its own beautiful sulphur pool, with fresh water pool adjoining and with expert masseurs in attendance at the Turkish baths attached. The temperature of this sulphur water averages 90 degrees Fahrenheit (at the Hot Springs 100 degrees).

GOLF AND TENNIS

An eighteen-hole golf course, situated on the banks of the Bow River at the base of Mount Rundle, is open to all visitors to Banff for a small fee. A professional player is in attendance. A tennis court is free to guests at the Banff Springs Hotel.

BOATING

Boating facilities—rowing, canoeing, and motor-boating—are available one hundred yards from the bridge. A paddle up the Bow brings one to mirror-like Lake Vermilion—one of the many beautiful lakes in the Park. A ten-mile motor-boat trip into the heart of the mountains is also offered. Another trip is up the Echo River, with two miles of excellent paddling and rowing through clear water and sylvan shade. An exciting and interesting trip can be taken by running the rapids of the Bow from Castle, sending the canoe to Castle by train. Lake Minnewanka, eight miles from Banff, affords splendid boating amidst unexcelled scenery, steam launches being also available.

RECREATION GROUNDS

On the shore of the Bow River, 500 yards west of the bridge, are the Government Recreation Grounds and Building, with special picnic, baseball, tennis, football, and cricket grounds.

WALKING AND CLIMBING TRIPS

There are a large number of beautiful walks, trails, and roads leading from Banff, offering excellent tramping outings. Bow Falls, at the junction of the Spray and Bow rivers, and three minutes' walk from the Banff Springs Hotel, is one of the most beautiful spots in Banff. A lovely pine-canopied avenue also runs from the Bow Bridge to the foot of the falls below the hotel, passing en route the fish hatchery of the

Department of Fisheries. On the east side of the Bow Falls is the road which switchbacks up Tunnel Mountain, the highest point being reached by a series of short switches called the Corkscrew. It affords splendid views of the Bow Valley and the surrounding mountains.

Sulphur Mountain, a long wooded ridge rising to an elevation of 8,030 feet, at the summit of which is an observatory, and on the slopes of which is the clubhouse of the Alpine Club of Canada; Cascade Mountain, a massive giant facing the station; Mount Rundle, the sharp, pointed edge of which forms one of the most striking features of the landscape; Mount Norquay, Stony Squaw, are all within easy walking distance, and afford climbs not exceeding one day.

The Animal Paddock, 1½ miles from the town towards Lake Minnewanka, and containing buffalo, elk, moose, mountain goat, and mountain sheep, the Zoo and Museum, and Sundance Canyon should not be omitted.

DRIVES OR AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

Some of the walking trips mentioned may be taken by carriage or automobile. In addition, there are others that are too far for the ordinary walker. The Hoodoos (curious giant-like forms of glacial clay and gravel formed by the weathering of the rocks); Lake Minnewanka, a lake of somewhat stern beauty with a plentiful supply of fish; Bankhead and its anthracite mines; Johnston Canyon, with a fine waterfall, westward sixteen miles from Banff, and situated in the midst of a panorama of snowy peaks, and from Banff to Lake Louise, the "loop drive"—are some of these splendid driving trips. A fine automobile trip which has become very popular runs along the newly completed Banff-Windermere Road, through the Vermilion Pass, to the Columbia Valley.

SADDLE-PONY TRIPS

There are nearly 700 miles of trail in Rocky Mountains Park, a large part of which radiate from Banff, and many worthwhile trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be made from Banff or Lake Louise. In addition to those which come under the head of walking or driving, the visitor may find his way, by pony, to Mystic Lake, in the heart of the Sawback Range, to Ghost River and through the Indian Reservation to the town of Morley, the Kananaskis Lakes, forty-five miles south, Panther River, etc.

A particularly fine pony trip from Banff and one on which several days can profitably be spent, is that to Mount Assiniboine—the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached via White Man Pass and the Spray Lakes, and the return made by traversing the beautiful summit country in the vicinity of the mountain through the heather and flowers of Simpson Pass and along Healy Creek. Excellent trout fishing may be had at the Spray Lakes.

INDIAN POW-POW

There are a number of Stoney Indians in the Morley reservation near Banff. An annual "pow-pow" of sports, races, etc., is held during the month of July.

WINTER SPORTS

Banff is rapidly becoming an important centre for winter sports, the Annual Carnival attracting ski-jumpers of international reputation.

RANCH LIFE IN THE FOOTHILLS

At the T. S. Ranch, near High River, Alberta, southwest of Calgary, in the foothills of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, the visitor can experience all the novelties of ranch life interspersed with romantic excursions into the near-by mountains, good trout fishing, and excellent big game hunting in season, including grizzly bear, mountain goat, and mountain sheep. Frequent exhibitions of riding, broncho busting, roping, and other cowboy stunts add materially to the entertainment offered guests. Accommodation is provided in log cabins, tents, and Indian teepees with a central cabin for dining and recreation purposes. The T. S. Ranch adjoins the famous Bar U Ranch, the property of Mr. George Lane, one of the cattle kings of the Northwest, and is only a short distance from the ranch owned by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Further information can be had from Mr. Guy Weadick, Manager, T. S. Ranch, Stampede, Alta., Longview, P. O., Canada.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF AT BANFF

(Rates are per person)

To Cave and Basin—25c each way (minimum 50c).
To Golf Links—25c each way (minimum \$1.00).
To Middle Springs—75 cents each; round trip, with 15 minutes' wait, \$1.00. (Minimum \$2.00 each way; \$2.50 round trip.)
To Upper Hot Springs—\$1.00 each way; round trip, with 15 minutes' wait—\$1.50. (Minimum \$3.00 each way; \$3.50 round trip.)
From station to any part of Banff north of Bridge and west of Grizzly Street—25c; to any other part of Banff—50c. (Minimum \$1.00.)
Bus from Station to Banff Springs Hotel, each way—50c. Ordinary hand baggage free; trunks and heavy baggage, each way—25c per piece.

GENERAL TARIFF

(a) **Per hour.** Hourly rate, without specified distance—\$5.00 per 5-passenger car (\$2.00 waiting); per 7-passenger car—\$6.50 (\$3.00 waiting). "Waiting time" is that exceeding 15 minutes.

(b) **Per mile.** One way, per person per mile—15c; round trip—25c. Minimum, 5-passenger car—3 fares (45c per mile one way; 75c per mile round trip). Minimum, 7-passenger car—4 fares (60c per mile one way; \$1.00 per mile round trip.)

On all trips exceeding 50 miles, these rates are subject to 10 per cent reduction.

(c) **Motor Coach** (where operated). Any trip up to 50 miles, one way per person per mile—12½c; return—20c. Over 50 miles, one way per person per mile—10c; return—17½c.

These rates may be calculated to nearest 25c.

DISTANCES—ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK (ONE WAY)

Banff to Buffalo Paddock—2½ miles. To Sundance Canyon—3½ miles. To Mount Edith—4 miles. To Hoodoos, via Tunnel Mountain drive—4½ miles; or via Buffalo Paddock and Anthracite—7 miles. To Bankhead—5 miles. To Canmore, 16 miles. To Johnston's Canyon—17 miles (rate for Johnston's Canyon includes waiting time up to 45 minutes). To Lake Louise—41 miles; and to Lake Louise and Moraine Lake—50 miles.

To Lake Minnewanka—8½ miles. (Additional charge of 50c per person may be made on motor coach trips to cover waiting time for launch trip.)

SPECIAL LOOP TRIPS FROM BANFF

(Use one-way rates)

Tunnel Mountain Drive—4½ miles round distance.

Loop Drive—7 miles round distance.

General Drive—Around Tunnel Mountain to Hoodoos, down and around Buffalo Paddock, Zoo, Cave and Basin, Golf Links, Banff Springs Hotel, and return to village—22 miles.

DISTANCES—BANFF-WINDERMERE ROAD AND KOOTENAY PARK (ONE WAY)

Banff to Vermilion Summit—30 miles. Vermilion Summit to Marble Canyon—5 miles. Marble Canyon to Vermilion Crossing—16 miles. Vermilion Crossing to Sinclair Hot Springs—41 miles. Sinclair Hot Springs to Invermere—12 miles. Total—104 miles.

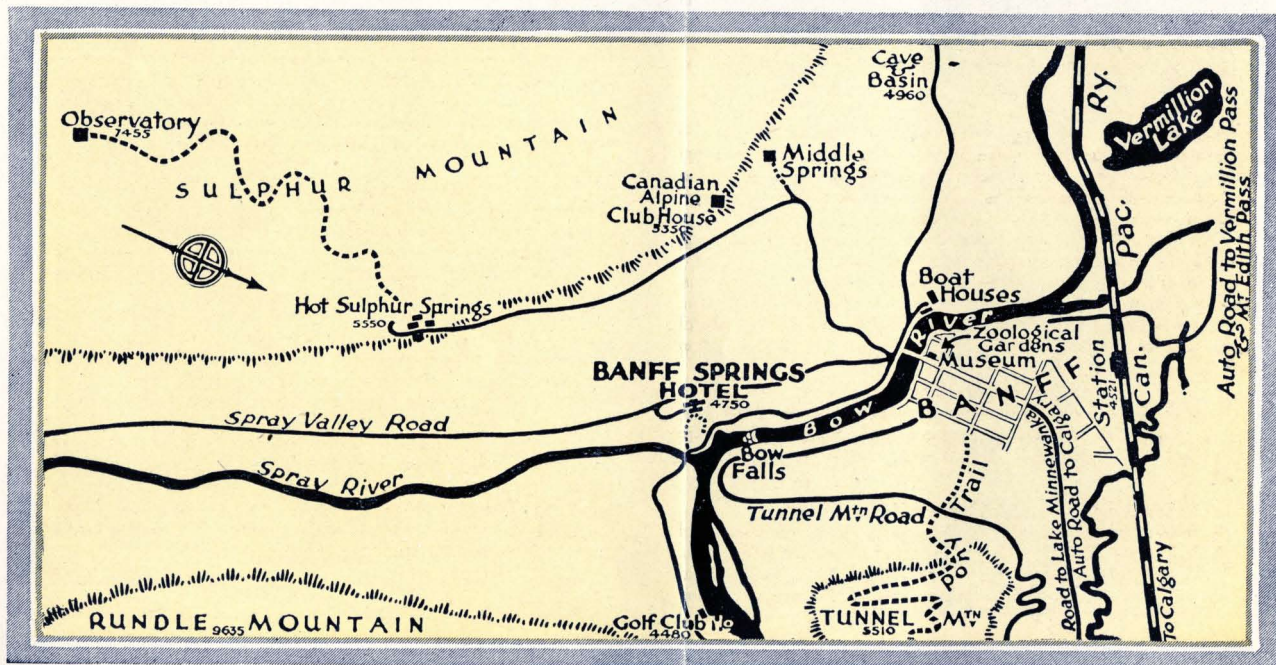
LIVERY TARIFF

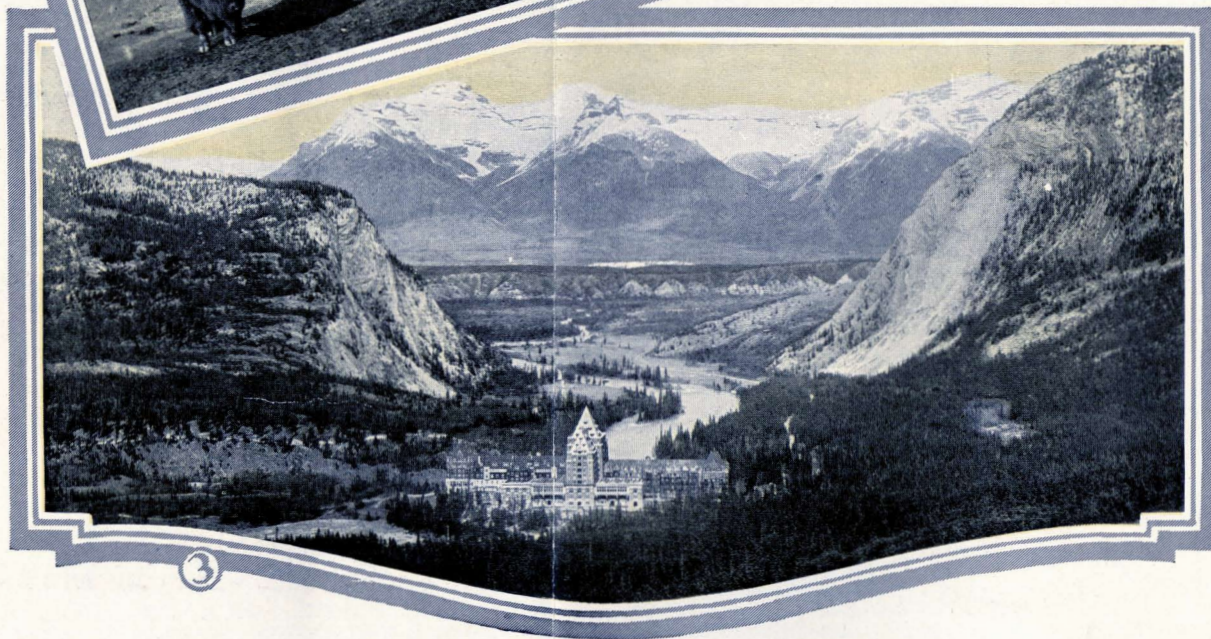
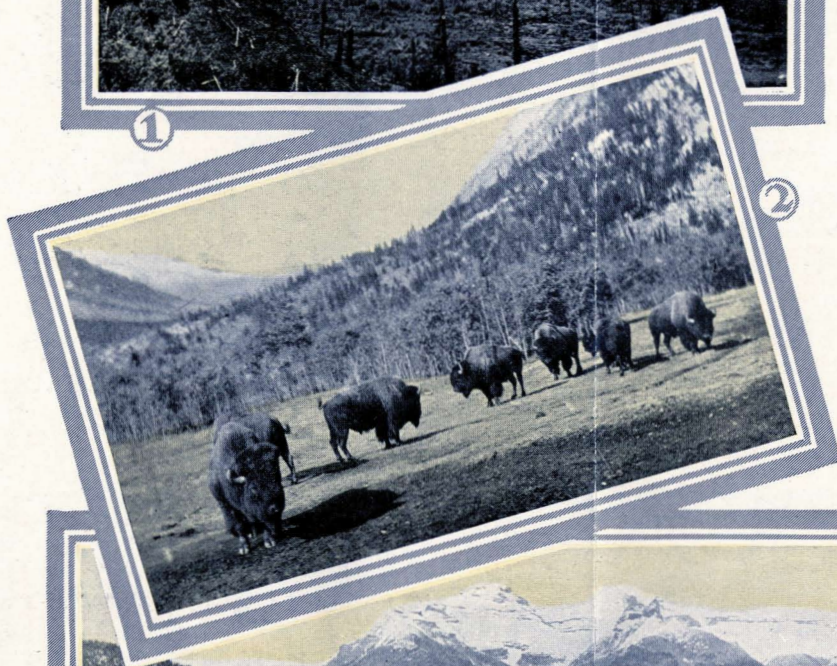
	First Hour	Second Hour	Each Additional Hour	Per Day (9 Hours)
Single rig without driver.....	\$1.75	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$ 5.00
Single rig with driver.....	2.50	1.25	1.00	7.00
Two-seated carriage and driver..	2.75	1.50	1.50	10.00
Three-seated carriage and driver	4.50	2.00	1.50	12.00

SADDLE HORSES

Per half day—\$2.50; per day (9 hours)—\$3.50.
Guide with pony, per half day—\$4.00; per day—\$6.00.
Pack horse, per day—\$2.50.

The above rates (subject to alteration) are established by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Attempted overcharges should be reported to the Superintendent, Rocky Mountains Park, Banff, Alta.





AROUND BANFF

1. The Three Sisters, Canmore, en route to Banff.
2. Buffalo in the Buffalo Park.
3. Banff Springs Hotel; in the background, the Fairholme Range
4. A Water Fairy.
5. The Hot Sulphur Swimming Pool, Banff Springs Hotel.
6. At the T. S. Ranch, near High River, in the foothill country.
7. The Bow River; Mount Rundle behind.
8. Banff has the highest and most picturesque golf club in Canada.



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WHAT TO DO AT LAKE LOUISE

LAKE LOUISE

THE Pearl of the Canadian Rockies (altitude 5,670 feet). "Probably the most perfect bit of scenery in the known world. A lake of the deepest and most exquisite coloring, ever changing, defying analysis, mirroring in its wonderful depths the sombre forests and cliffs that rise from its shores on either side, the gleaming white glacier and tremendous snow-crowned peaks that fill the background of the picture, and the blue sky and fleecy clouds overhead."

On the shores of the lake the Canadian Pacific operates a magnificent Chateau hotel—open from June 1st to September 30th. The hotel has 265 bedrooms.

Some there are who are satisfied to sit on the verandah of the hotel watching the marvellous kaleidoscope of color, while others are eager to be out on the trail, either on foot or on the back of a sure-footed pony. These trails are being constantly improved and extended, so that there is a wide selection from which to choose. The hotel itself occupies a very large area and has recently been greatly extended. No more beautiful spot and no more comfortable hotel could be chosen by anyone wishing to make either a short or long stay in the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

LAKE LOUISE PROMENADE

Along the westerly shores of Lake Louise to the boat landing (distance, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles), a delightful walk along a level trail with splendid views of Castle Crag, Mount Lefroy and Mount Victoria.

LAKES IN THE CLOUDS AND BIG BEEHIVE

The trail leaves the west end of the Chateau and rises gradually to Mirror Lake (altitude, 6,650 feet), thence upward to Lake Agnes (altitude, 6,875 feet). There are beautiful views on the way up, and the trail is excellent. (Round-trip distance is five miles; time, two and one-half hours.) A charming rest and tea house has been established on the shore of Lake Agnes. The trail is now continued around Lake Agnes and up a zigzag path to the Observation House on the Big Beehive and over the top to Upper Glacier trail.

LITTLE BEEHIVE AND MOUNT ST. PIRAN

After reaching Lake Agnes by the trail described above, follow the path behind the rest house for two hundred yards. Here the trail forks, and the left branch may be followed to the summit of Mount St. Piran (altitude, 8,681 feet), or the right branch to the summit of the Little Beehive. From either summit splendid views of the Bow Valley are obtained. (Round trip, seven miles; time by pony, about three and one-half hours.)

UPPER GLACIER TRAIL

This leaves the trail to the Lakes in the Clouds at Mirror Lake, and continues along the side of the mountain to Look-out Point, situated about one thousand feet above Lake Louise. The trail then descends gently to the level of the Lower Glacier trail, and the visitor may continue on towards

the wall of Victoria or return to the Chateau. Distance from the wall of Victoria to the Chateau, four miles.

SADDLEBACK REST HOUSE

Crossing the bridge over Lake Louise Creek, the trail rises rapidly on the slopes of Mount Fairview to the Saddleback. From this point Mount Saddleback and Mount Fairview (altitude, 9,001 feet) are easy of access. Round-trip distance to the rest house where lunches, teas, etc., can be procured, is five miles (time, three and a half hours). The view of Paradise Valley and Mount Temple from the Saddleback is one of the finest in the Rockies. The return trip may be varied by going by a steep zigzag trail via Sheol Valley to the Paradise Valley trail and thence to Lake Louise.

VICTORIA AND LEFROY GLACIERS

The path along the shore of Lake Louise may be taken to the Victoria and Lefroy glaciers, distant four miles. Parties should not venture out on the ice unless properly equipped, and, indeed, the services of a guide are recommended to point out the peculiar ice formations. The hanging glaciers of Mounts Lefroy and Victoria are impressive in their grandeur. The glacier is 200 to 250 feet thick. The summit of Mount Victoria is five miles in an air line from the Chateau.

MORAINE LAKE AND VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS

Automobiles run daily to Moraine Lake (distant nine miles), situated in the deeply impressive Valley of the Ten Peaks. From the road one sees an interesting rock formation known as the Tower of Babel. Moraine Lake Camp, a charming little shelter, is situated on the shore of the lake.

PARADISE VALLEY

Ponies may be taken up Paradise Valley, via either the Saddleback and Sheol Valley, or via the low trail. The journey is continued up the valley to a short branch trail leading to the Giant's Steps, a step-like rock formation over which the water glides in silver sheets. The journey may then be continued across the valley to Lake Annette (altitude, 6,500 feet), a tiny emerald sheet of water on the side of Mount Temple, and thence back to Lake Louise—distance, thirteen miles; and the journey, eight hours.

SENTINEL PASS

Via either the high or low route, Paradise Valley, thence to the Giant's Steps and across the valley to Sentinel Pass (altitude, 8,556 feet). The descent is then made through Larch Valley, past the Minnestimma Lakes, to the Valley of the Ten Peaks. Return to the Chateau by the carriage road.

CONSOLATION LAKE

Leave the Chateau in the morning by automobile or carriage for Moraine Lake. From here the journey may be continued to Consolation Lake, distant about two miles. The waters of the lake contain a plentiful supply of cut-throat trout, a vigorous fish which takes the fly in July and August. The

waters of these regions are re-stocked from the hatchery at Banff.

LAKE O'HARA

was considered so beautiful by the great artist, John S. Sargent, that he spent ten days there painting, one recent summer. The lake is very accessible from Wapta Camp (see page 14), the station for which is Hector. Ponies can always be procured at Wapta Camp.

A camp has been established at Lake O'Hara, and will be enlarged this summer to accommodate twenty-four people.

ALONG THE PIPESTONE

An excellent trail north of the Bow River from Lake Louise, along the valley of the Pipestone River, leads to an Alpine Lake discovered four years ago to be full of trout eager for the fly. The camping ground is nineteen miles from Lake Louise station, so that guides, ponies, and outfit are recommended for those who wish to fish. The season opens on July 1st. The lake is in an Alpine meadow amid high glacial surroundings of spectacular grandeur and beauty. On the return journey a magnificent view is afforded of the group of peaks which form a chalice for Lake Louise itself.

SWISS GUIDES

are attached to the Chateau Lake Louise for those who wish to visit the glaciers, climb mountains, or make some of the more strenuous trips through the passes. As they are greatly in demand, it is advisable to make arrangements well in advance. Rates, \$7.00 per day. An Alpine hut for climbers is now established at the summit of Abbot Pass.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF AT LAKE LOUISE

Rates at Lake Louise are the same as the rates per hour at Banff—see sections B and C, page 5.

To Moraine Lake—9 miles. To Castle—20 miles. To Banff—41 miles. To points on Banff-Windermere Road, and in Kootenay Park—same distances as from Banff.

(Note—Only one-way traffic is allowed on Moraine Lake road, which has a heavy grade in places. Additional charge of 75c per person may be made, which also covers waiting time.)

TRANSFER

Gasoline railway between station and Chateau—50c each way. Small handbags (not exceeding two per person)—free; trunks and heavy baggage—25c per piece, each way.

Carriage, station to Chateau—75c per person, each way.

LIVERY TARIFF

Same as at Banff (page 5).

SADDLE HORSES

To Lakes in the Clouds and return, 3 hours—\$1.75.

To Victoria Glacier and return, 4 hours—\$2.50.

To Saddle Back and return, 5 hours—\$3.00.

To Ptarmigan Lake and return, 1 day—\$3.50.

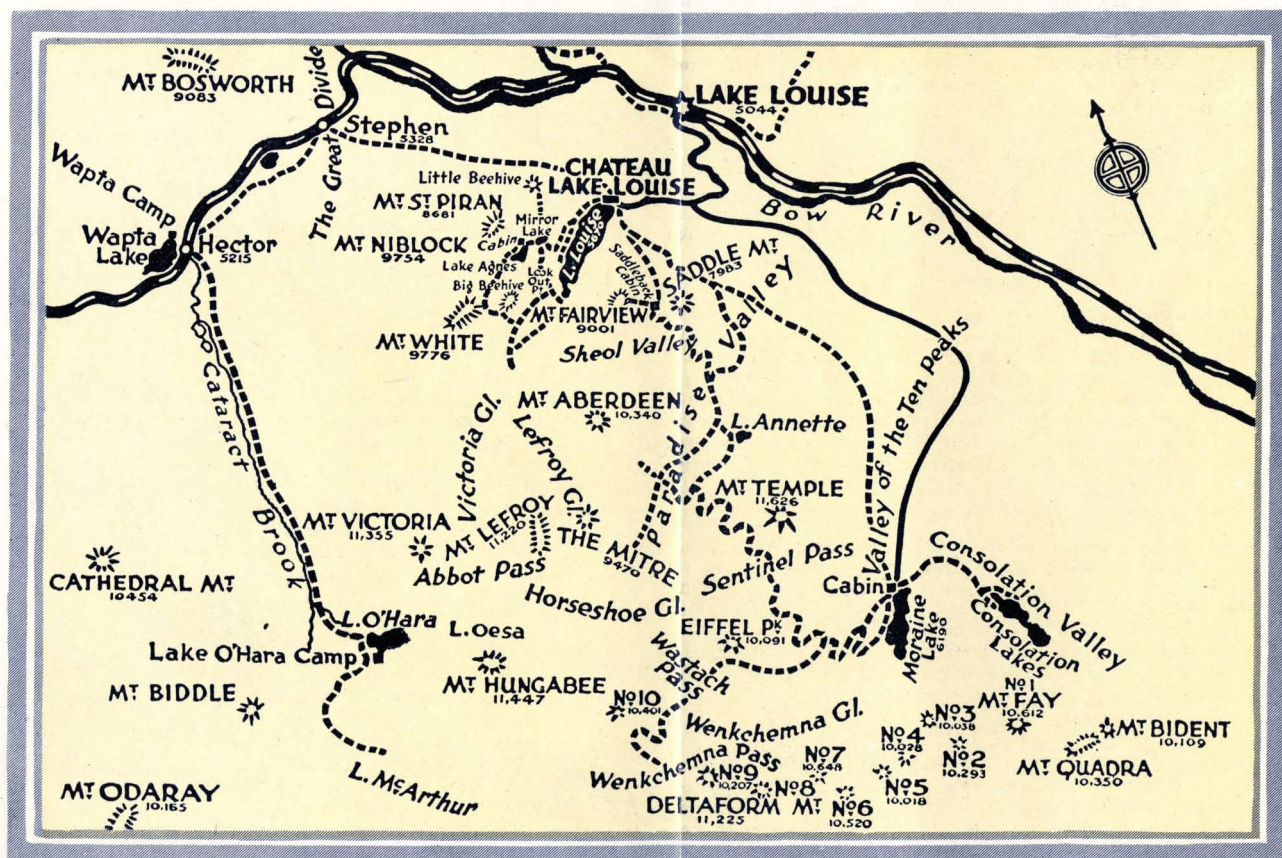
To Paradise Valley, Horseshoe Glacier and Lake Annette, and return, 2 days—\$7.00; the same as last, but including Sentinel Pass, Larch Valley and Moraine Lake, 3 days—\$10.50.

To Moraine Lake, 1 day—\$3.50; or including Wenkemna Pass and Lake, 2 days—\$7.00.

To Lake O'Hara (from Hector) and return, 1 day—\$3.50.

All other pony trips, and rates for guides, same as at Banff.

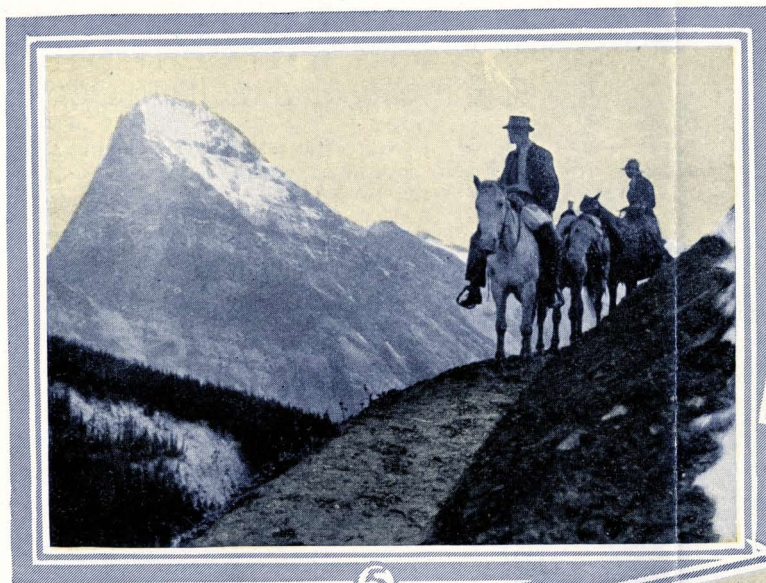
The above rates subject to alteration. See footnote under Banff, page 5.



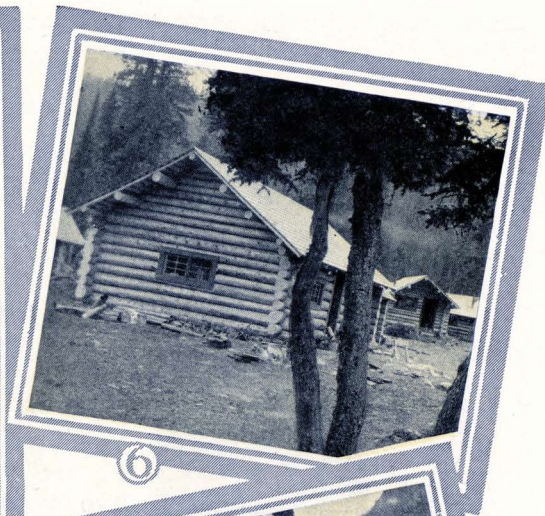


LAKE LOUISE

1. The Chateau Lake Louise.
2. The Great Divide—near Lake Louise.
3. Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.
4. Climbing near Lake Louise.
5. A Mountain Trail near Lakes in the Clouds.
6. Lake O'Hara Camp, reached from Lake Louise or Wapta Camp.
7. Lake Louise, the Gem of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.
8. Alpine Hut at summit of Abbot Pass (altitude 9588 feet).



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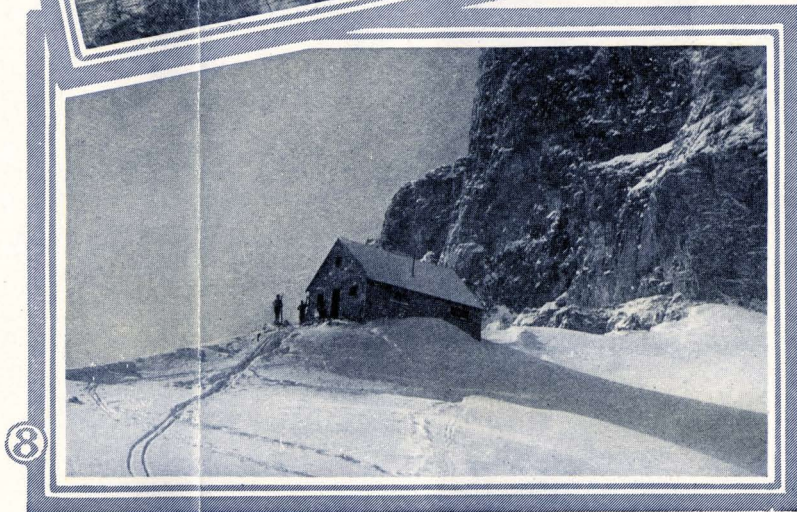
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ALPINE CLIMBING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THE Canadian Pacific Rockies comprise some of Nature's most gigantic works. In the various mountain ranges that make up the Canadian Pacific Rockies—the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Gold, Coast, Cascade, and Purcell Ranges—there are, according to government measurements, no less than 672 mountain peaks over 6,000 feet in height above sea level. This government list includes only those peaks which bear names, and it does not profess to exhaust the innumerable mountains that have not yet been named or measured, or that are very inaccessible from railways. Of those actually listed, there are 572 over 7,000 feet, 445 over 8,000 feet, 308 over 9,000 feet, 146 over 10,000 feet, 42 over 11,000 feet, and 4 over 12,000 feet.

It should be noted too, that in many mountainous regions the chief peaks spring from such high plateaus that although they are actually a very considerable height above sea level, their height is not very impressive to the traveller. This is not so in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. For example, some fifty principal mountains seen by the traveller from the train or at the most popular mountain resorts—at and around Banff, Lake Louise, Moraine Lake, Lake O'Hara, Field, Emerald Lake, the Yoho Valley, and Glacier—and ranging in height from 8,000 to 11,500 feet, average a height above the floor of the valleys at their base of about 4,800 feet, or almost a mile.

It is difficult to imagine anything more fascinating than to start out in the early morning, stepping in half an hour from the perfect civilization of a luxurious hotel into the primitive glory of cliff and crag, winding waterway and frozen grandeur, to spend the day among the mountains. With a blue sky overhead, the air soft with the sweet resinous spice of the forest, and all cares left far behind, one sees only beautiful sights, hears only wonderland sounds, and for a whole long day lives close to the very heart of Nature in her most splendid mood. There are climbs both strenuous and easy, long and short, appealing equally to women as well as to men.

An active Alpine Club, with over 500 members, and headquarters at Banff, holds a camp each year in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and welcomes those who have the ambition to climb a peak at least 10,000 feet high. The Canadian Pacific Railway has several experienced Swiss guides attached to its mountain hotels. These guides came

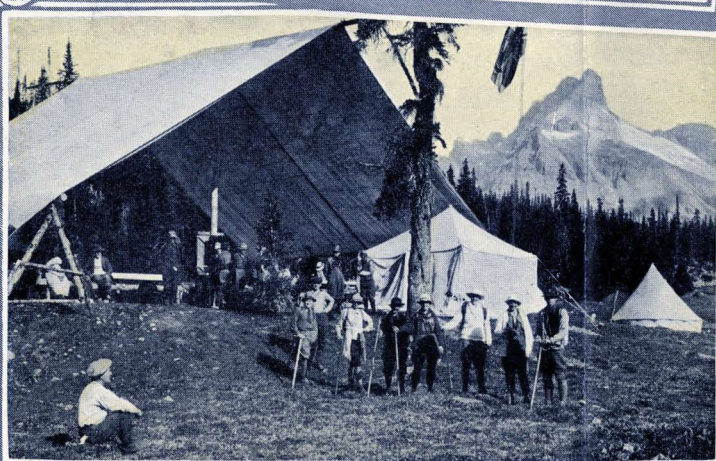
1. Lake of the Hanging Glaciers, near Lake Windermere. 2. A Climbing Party. 3. Camp of the Alpine Club. 4. Mountain Climbing near Lake O'Hara. 5. The Giants of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.



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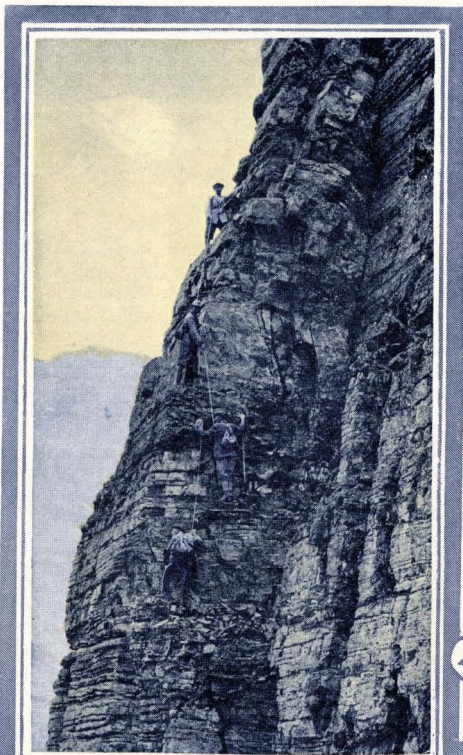
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originally from Europe, but now have a picturesque little colony of their own at Edelweiss, near Golden, B. C.

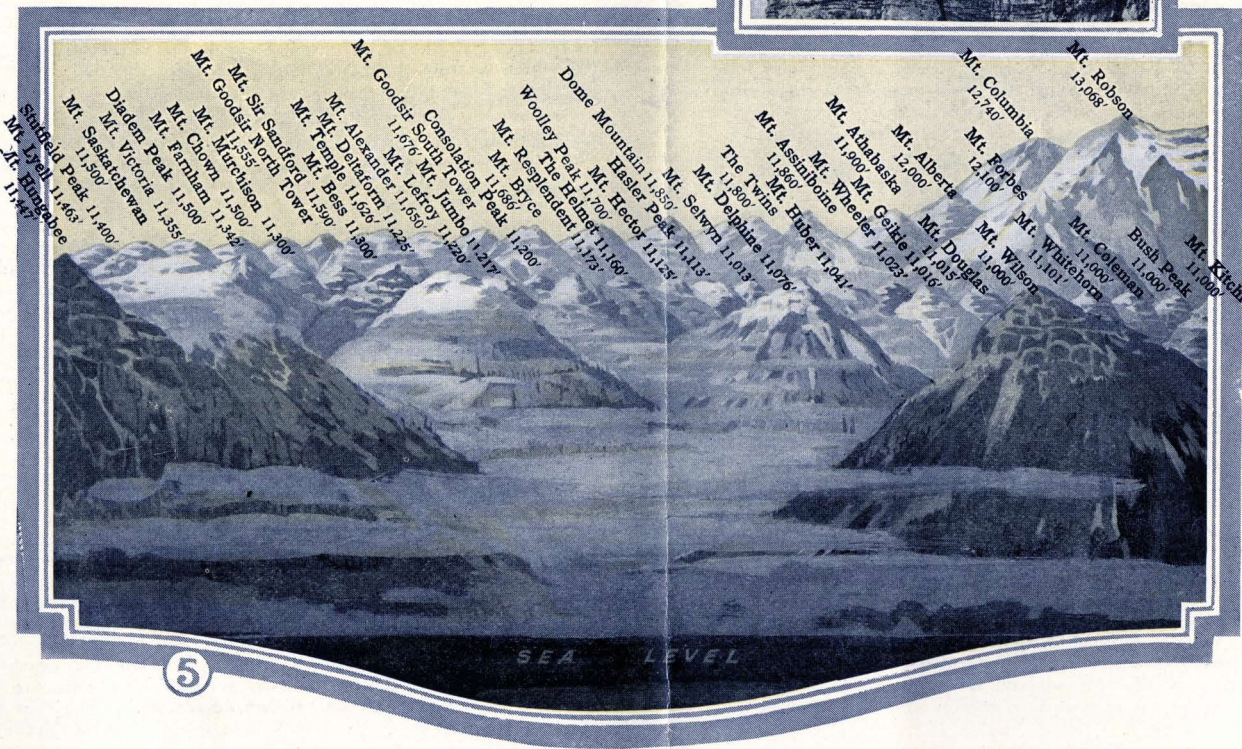
Director A. O. Wheeler, of the Alpine Club of Canada, writes: "Apart from the wonderful and unexplained exhilaration that comes from climbing on snow and ice, and the overwhelming desire to see what lies beyond, your true Alpine enthusiast glories in the wide-spreading spectacular panorama that is seen from a mountain top, when all in view is spread before him as on a living map. It is in places such as these, where the prescience of an Almighty Power is ever present, and which can only be attained through hard bodily exertion, that he loves for a brief space to enjoy the wonders that are spread at his feet."

A WALKING OR RIDING TOUR TO MOUNT ASSINIBOINE

From Banff to Mount Assiniboine is a fine walking tour that can now, by means of comfortable camps, be made in three days of delightful travel, with a return by a different route. The camps, located amongst magnificent scenery, were established in 1920 by A. O. Wheeler, Director of the Canadian Alpine Club, and are open to the public. A public walking tour, in charge of guides, leaves Banff twice weekly during July, August and September. Special trips can be arranged from the main route. A pack train operates in conjunction with the tour and will carry all baggage desired. The journey can also be made by ponies. Charges at the camps, \$6.00 per day inclusive; saddle ponies \$3.00 per day; baggage charges \$1.00 per lot of 40 lbs. between camps. Wonder Lodge, a log building with living and dining room and with sleeping accommodation in tent houses, will be in operation in 1923 at the walking tour camp at Mount Assiniboine. A comfortable camp will also be in operation at the Banff Middle Springs, which will be open to the public whether going on the Banff-Assiniboine tour or not. Rates \$4.00 per day. For full particulars of these tours and camps, write A. O. Wheeler, Banff, Alberta.



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WHAT TO DO IN THE YOH0 VALLEY

FIELD

NESTLING at the foot of Mount Stephen, a giant that towers 6,500 feet above the railway and the Kicking Horse River, Field is the stopping-off point for Emerald Lake, the famous Yoho Valley, and Yoho Park (area, 476 square miles).

EMERALD LAKE

An excellent carriage road crosses the Kicking Horse River at Field to the base of Mount Burgess, and leads through a forest of balsam and spruce to Emerald Lake, seven miles distant. This beautiful lake, of most exquisite coloring and sublimity of surroundings, lies placid under the protection of Mount Wapta, Mount Burgess, and Mount President. It is well stocked with fish, and its vicinity affords many charming excursions on foot. On the shore of the lake a picturesque two-story log chalet, which with its new extension and bungalow cabins now has accommodation for seventy people, is operated by the Canadian Pacific. (Open June 15th to September 15th.)

WAPTA CAMP

At Hector, a short distance from the Great Divide, is Wapta Camp, a rustic bungalow camp that forms a comfortable and convenient centre for those who desire to explore this romantic and picturesque region. From it can be reached the Kicking Horse Canyon, the Yoho Valley, Lake O'Hara, Sherbrooke Lake, Ross Lake, and other points. The camp, which has a central community house, is open from June 15th to September 15th, and has accommodation for about fifty. A new bungalow cabin camp, with accommodation for twenty-four has been opened at Lake O'Hara (see also page 9).

YOH0 VALLEY

The Yoho Valley can be reached from either Field or Wapta Camp by carriage road. This is one of the finest long drives in the Rockies (round-trip distance from Field, twenty-two miles). The road, crossing the Kicking Horse River, follows the milky glacier-fed stream to where it joins the Yoho River, near the entrance of the valley at Mount Field, round which it swings and up the valley until some precipitous cliffs are reached. Up these it zigzags to a higher level, ending a short distance past the Takakkaw Falls.

YOH0 VALLEY CAMP

Takakkaw means "It is wonderful!" These wonderful falls have a drop of 1,200 feet, forming one high ribbon of water descending from precipitous cliffs in clouds of foam. A short distance from the falls is Yoho Valley Camp, a bungalow cabin camp with accommodation for twenty-four people (open same dates as Wapta Camp).

YOH0 PASS

The Takakkaw Falls can be reached also from Emerald Lake by an excellent trail which leads up through forests to the Yoho Pass (altitude, 6,020 feet), where it is joined by the trail from Field over Mount Burgess. Reaching the summit by pony, a wonderful view is obtained. Summit Lake, a small but beautifully colored lake, on the shore of which is a small rest house, is passed, and thence descent is made into the Yoho Valley.

BURGESS PASS

Yet another route to the Yoho Valley is over the Burgess Pass. The pony trail from Field rises up the wooded slopes of Mount Burgess to the pass (altitude, 7,150 feet), from which a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding mountain ranges may be obtained. Continuing along the slopes of Mount Wapta the trail is almost level until the Yoho Pass is reached, whence descent is made to either Takakkaw Falls or to Emerald Lake.

YOH0 GLACIER

From Takakkaw a trail can be taken into the upper part of the valley, past Laughing Falls and the Twin Falls (two vast columns of water that drop almost perpendicularly) to the Yoho and President Glaciers and the Waputik ice field. The Yoho Glacier is one of the most interesting in the Canadian Rockies, and is highly picturesque. A splendid side trip can be made up the Little Yoho to one of the former camps of the Alpine Club of Canada. The return can be made by a higher trail, which goes part way up the Yoho Peak, and a wonderful panorama is afforded of the entire Yoho Valley, the Cathedral Range across the Kicking Horse Valley, and the Wapta and Daly glaciers. A rest house will this year be established at Twin Falls.

OTTERTAIL ROAD

A delightful drive from Field along the old grade, the round-trip distance being sixteen miles to the Ottertail Valley, up which a magnificent view of the triple-headed Mount Goodsir may be had.

FOSSIL BEDS

The famous Mount Stephen fossil beds are reached from Field by a pony trail which rises to an elevation of 6,000 feet above the sea level. The fossil beds are over 2,000 feet in thickness.

DENNIS AND DUCHESNAY PASSES

A very fine one-day climbing trip, commencing at Field, and traversing the gap (Dennis Pass) between Mount Stephen and Mount Dennis, and from there to Duchesnay Pass. The descent is made to a beautiful valley under the shadow of the precipitous crags of Mount Odaray, the valley being followed until the Lake O'Hara trail is reached. The climber should not fail to pay a visit to Lake O'Hara, where a bungalow cabin camp has now been established. The return to the railway (distant eight miles) from Lake O'Hara is made by way of an excellent trail to Hector Station. From here, Field may be reached by train or, better still, by walking down the old grade until the Yoho Road connection is reached.

UPPER BOW LAKE

One trip that will especially appeal to the enthusiastic Alpine climber is that from the Yoho Valley to Upper Bow Lake. This lake is a source of the Bow River, and lies at a distance of about nineteen miles northwest from Lake Louise as the crow flies, at an altitude of 6,420 feet above sea level. This trip, however, should not be undertaken by anyone unacquainted with glacier-climbing conditions. There are a number of crevasses to be crossed, especially if the trip is made late in the season, and a Swiss guide should be taken.

The route from the Yoho Valley is roughly northeast. The valley is followed up to the forefoot of the Yoho Glacier, through the meadows above the left side, and then up the Balfour Glacier. The Vulture Col is then crossed to Christmas Peak, or St. Nicholas, to the right-hand branch of the Bow Glacier, from which descent is made by canyon and stream to the upper end of Upper Bow Lake. This makes a most interesting and delightful trip, the time from Yoho Glacier to the lake occupying about one day's tramp and climb.

AUTOMOBILE TARIFF IN YOHO PARK

Field to Emerald Lake. Transfer (train time only), per person each way, direct route—\$1.00. Hand baggage—free; extra, two pieces per head—25c. Trunks—50c.

Field to Emerald Lake (at other times), or Field to Yoho Valley Camp—same as at Banff, sections B and C, page 5.

SADDLE HORSE TRIPS

In addition to saddle horse trips listed above, there are the following:

Field to the Fossil Beds, round trip, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles—\$2.00.

Field to Emerald Lake via Burgess Pass, 6 miles—\$3.00 one way.

Field to Yoho Valley Camp via trail, one way, 11 miles—\$3.00; round trip—\$3.50.

Emerald Lake to Yoho Valley Camp, via Yoho Pass, 7 miles—\$2.50 one way, round trip—\$3.50.

Emerald Lake to Lookout Point and return via Summit Lake, round trip, 4 miles—\$3.50.

Wapta Camp to Lake O'Hara Camp, one way, 7 miles—\$2.00; round trip—\$3.50.

Wapta Camp to Lake Louise, one way, 7 miles—\$2.50.

Yoho Valley Camp to Lake O'Hara Camp, one way, 19 miles—\$3.50.

Yoho Valley Camp to Twin Falls, round trip, one day—\$3.50.

Lake O'Hara Camp to Lake Louise, one way, one day—\$3.50.

All other pony trips on hourly basis. Same rates as at Banff (page 5).

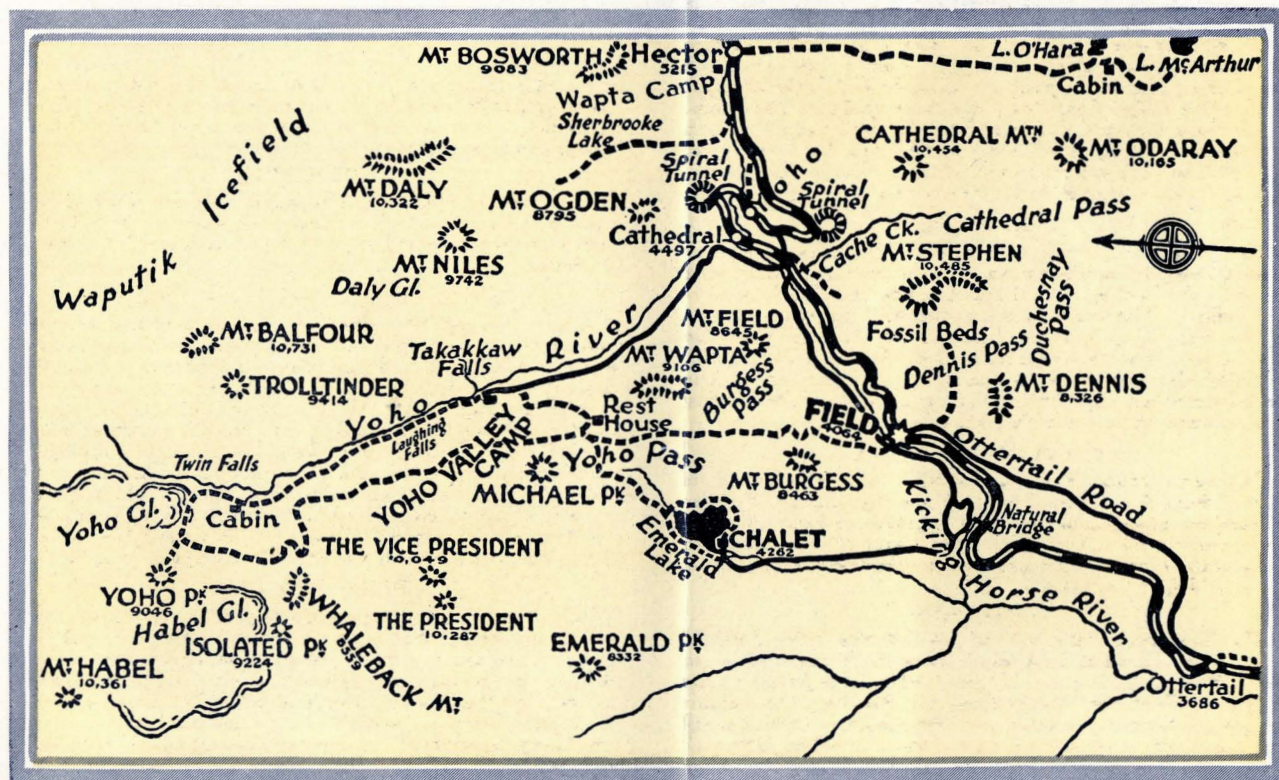
LIVERY TABLES

(Rates for drives include carriage, team and driver)

	DRIVE 2 or 3 Persons	DRIVE 4 or 5 Persons	Saddle Pony
Field to Emerald Lake			
One way, 7 miles.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 6.25
Round trip, one way via Natural Bridge.....	6.25	9.00	\$3.00
Field to Yoho Valley Camp			
One way, 11 miles.....	10.00	8.00	3.00
Round trip.....	8.00	12.00	3.50
Field to Takakkaw Falls			
Round trip, 23 miles.....	10.00	12.00
Field to Wapta Camp			
One way, 8 miles.....	5.00	8.00	2.50
Round trip.....	8.00	10.00	3.50
Field to Ottertail			
Round trip, 11 miles.....	6.25	9.00	2.50
Emerald Lake to Wapta Camp			
One way, 15 miles.....	9.00	12.00	3.50
Emerald Lake to Yoho Valley Camp			
One way, 18 miles.....	9.00	12.00
Wapta Camp to Yoho Valley Camp			
One way, 13 miles.....	6.25	9.00
Round trip.....	10.00	12.00

For other carriage drives, use same rates as at Banff (page 5).

The above rates (subject to alteration) are established by the Dominion Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. Attempted overcharges should be reported to the Superintendent, Yoho Park, Field, B. C.





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THE YOHO VALLEY

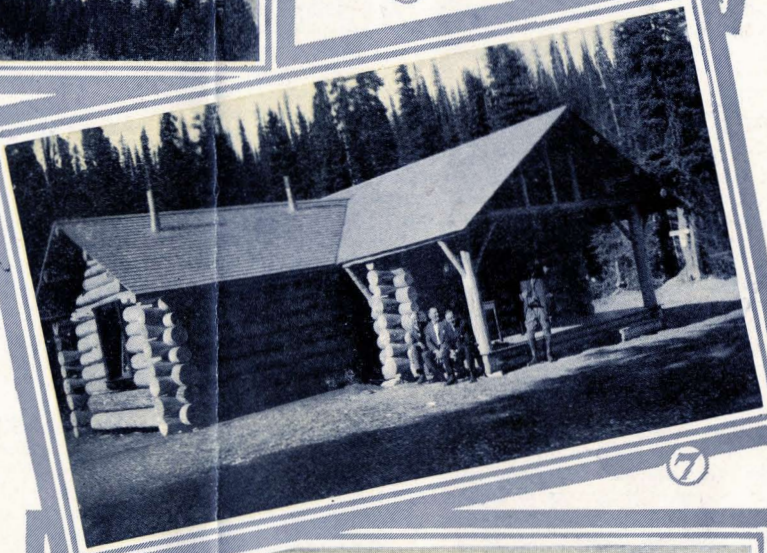
1. Emerald Lake and Mount Burgess.
2. Yoho Valley Camp, near Takakkaw Falls.
3. Wapta Camp, between Lake Louise and Field.
4. Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Valley.
5. Mount Stephen, overshadowing Field.
6. Little Yoho Falls, Yoho Valley.
7. Summit Lake Rest, between Emerald Lake and Yoho Valley Camp.
8. Emerald Lake Chalet.



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WHAT TO DO AT GLACIER

GLACIER

IN the heart of the Selkirks, an admirable centre for Alpine climbing. There are two very fine glaciers within easy reach of the hotel—one, indeed, the Illecillewaet Glacier, may be said to be in the yard of the Canadian Pacific hotel. Glacier Park covers 468 square miles and is a Paradise for those in search of Alpine flowers—over 500 varieties blooming every summer. Glacier House, the Canadian Pacific Hotel, is open June 15th to September 15th. (American plan.)

Sir Donald (10,808 feet) rises, a naked and abrupt pyramid, to a height of a mile and a quarter above the railway. This stately monolith was named after the late Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona), one of the promoters of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Farther to the left are sharp peaks—Uto, Eagle, Avalanche, and Macdonald—second only to Sir Donald. Rogers Pass and the snowy Hermit Range, the most prominent peaks of which are called the Swiss Peaks, are in full view. Again, to the left, at the west end of the Hermit Range on the south side of Bear Creek, comes Cheops, so named after the Great Pyramid, the tomb of the Pharaoh Shufu (Cheops), who lived about 3,700 B. C.; and in the foreground, and far down among the trees, the Illecillewaet glistens across the valley.

GREAT ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER

Less than two miles from the hotel and tumbling from an altitude of 9,000 feet on the sky line, to 4,800 feet at the forefoot, this glacier covers ten square miles and is easily reached in one hour by way of an excellent trail. The return trip may be taken along the alternative trail on the east bank of the Illecillewaet River.

ASULKAN VALLEY AND GLACIER

(Altitude, 4,100 to 6,000 feet.) The trail branches off the main great glacier trail one-quarter of a mile from the hotel, and crossing the Asulkan Brook, climbs up the east side of the valley to the forefoot of the Asulkan Glacier, distant four miles from the hotel. This is one of the most beautiful valleys in the Selkirks.

MARION LAKE, OBSERVATION POINT AND THE ABBOTT ALP

The trail leaves the rear of the hotel (altitude, 4,086 feet) and climbs gradually up the slopes of Mount Abbott to Marion Lake (altitude, 6,257 feet). The lake can be reached in less than an hour and a half. In the early morning a beautiful reflection of the Hermit Range is to be seen on the surface of the lake. At Marion Lake the trail forks, the right trail going to Observation Point (altitude, 5,750 feet), distant about one hundred yards away, from which a splendid panorama of Rogers Pass is to be had. The trail branching to the left leads to the Abbott Alp, a beautiful grassy upland. From here a splendid view of the Dawson Range can be had.

GLACIER CREST

A path branches from the Asulkan trail, a short distance from the first bridge, and climbs, corkscrew fashion, to Glacier Crest (altitude, 7,419 feet), commanding the Illecillewaet Glacier, with its crevasses, seracs, and moraines.

CASCADE SUMMERHOUSE

Starting from the Swiss guides' Chalet, a path leads up the lower slopes of Mount Avalanche to the Cascade Summerhouse, perched at an altitude of 5,252 feet.

From this point the cascade tumbles in a series of leaps to a distance of 1,200 feet. Still higher up one may go to Avalanche Crest (altitude, 9,387 feet). A magnificent view of the Bonney Ridge and glacier may be had from this point.

ROGERS PASS

The summit of the Selkirk Range as formerly crossed by the railway (altitude, 4,342 feet), is reached by a pony trail. Here the stupendous precipices of Mount Tupper (altitude, 9,229 feet) may be seen to advantage. The trail to the Rogers amphitheatre may be taken from this point, and the cabin there used as a base for exploring and climbing.

BEAR CREEK

This beautiful little valley is directly opposite Rogers Pass Summit and ends in the Baloo Pass, distant three miles. Beautiful waterfalls deck the sides of the valley, the upper reaches of which are carpeted with flowers. The journey may be continued over the Baloo Pass to the Nakimu Caves and the Cougar Valley trail and road to the hotel, which is distant five and one-half miles from the Baloo Pass.

NAKIMU CAVES

With beautiful interior marble markings, situated on the lower slopes of Mount Cheops, in the Cougar Valley, are reached by an excellent carriage road and pony trail, the distance from Glacier House being five miles. Parties may arrange to take lunch and have same at the rest house at the caves. Energetic walkers will find it worth while to continue on the trail over the Baloo Pass, returning to the hotel by Rogers Pass.

ASULKAN VALLEY AND GLACIER TO ASULKAN PASS

The Asulkan Pass (altitude, 7,710 feet) may be reached by an easy one-day trip across the glacier. The view of the Dawson Range from the pass is exceptionally beautiful.

A DAY ON THE GREAT GLACIER

The formation of crevasses, seracs, moulins, etc., may best be studied by spending a day with a Swiss guide on the great glacier. Perley Rock may also be visited and the great crags of Mount Sir Donald viewed from this vantage point.

ASULKAN PASS

and return, via Swanzy Glacier and Lily Pass (altitude 8,228 feet), a long but splendid trip, traversing many glaciers. The route may be reversed by making the trip via the summit of Mount Abbott and rear slope of the Rampart.

UTO AND EAGLE PASSES

A circuit of Eagle Peak, making the trip via the pass between Uto Peak and Mount Sir Donald and the return by the pass between Eagle Peak and Mount Avalanche. Imposing views of the northwest ridge of Mount Sir Donald and of the whole Beaver Valley.

MOUNTS ABBOTT AND AFTON

(Altitudes, 8,081 and 8,423 feet.) A delightful one-day climb, with splendid views of the Mount Bonney Region.

CASTOR AND POLLUX

(Altitudes, 9,108 and 9,176 feet.) The twin peaks may be climbed via Asulkan Valley and Glacier. They present no difficulty to a well-equipped party.

MOUNT GRIZZLY

The trail may be taken to Rogers Pass Summit and from there a short walk via Bear Creek Valley leads to the actual climb. From the summit the view northward reveals the monarch of the Selkirks, Mount Sir Sandford (altitude, 11,590 feet), while to the northeast may be seen the gigantic escarpment of the Rocky Mountains.

Note—Swiss Guides are stationed at the Hotel and are available for the service of tourists for the fee of \$7.00 per day. The guides provide rope, ice axes, etc., and visitors intending to climb should be equipped with stout boots well nailed.

LAKE WINDERMERE CAMP

Reached by branch line from the main line of the C. P. R. at Golden, B. C., or from the Crow's Nest Branch at Colvalli or Cranbrook. On the shores of a beautiful warm water lake, Lake Windermere Camp provides facilities for riding, boating, fishing, motoring and golf. The spectacular Lake of the Hanging Glaciers is reached from here. Alpine climbers can use this as headquarters for expeditions into the Selkirk ice-fields up Horse Thief Creek or Toby Creek. Bungalow cabins with central community house. American plan. Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Bungalow Camps are being constructed this summer at Sinclair Hot Springs and Vermilion River on the Banff-Windermere Automobile Road.

AUTOMOBILE, CARRIAGE AND PONY TARIFF AT GLACIER

Transfer, station to hotel (train time only)—50c each way. Hand baggage (two pieces per person)—free; heavy baggage—25c per piece.

Automobile from hotel to end of road to Nakimu Caves, 5 miles (when operated). Same rates as at Banff, sections B and C, page 5. Same trip, with carriage, team and driver, round trip, 2 or 3 persons—\$6.00; 4 or 5 persons—\$9.00.

To Rogers Pass, with carriage team and driver, round trip, 2 or 3 persons—\$4.50; 4 or 5 persons—\$7.50.

To Illecillewaet Glacier, round trip, 4 miles, pony—\$2.00.

To Marion Lake, round trip, 4 miles, pony—\$2.00.

To Asulkan Glacier, round trip, 12 miles, pony—\$3.00.

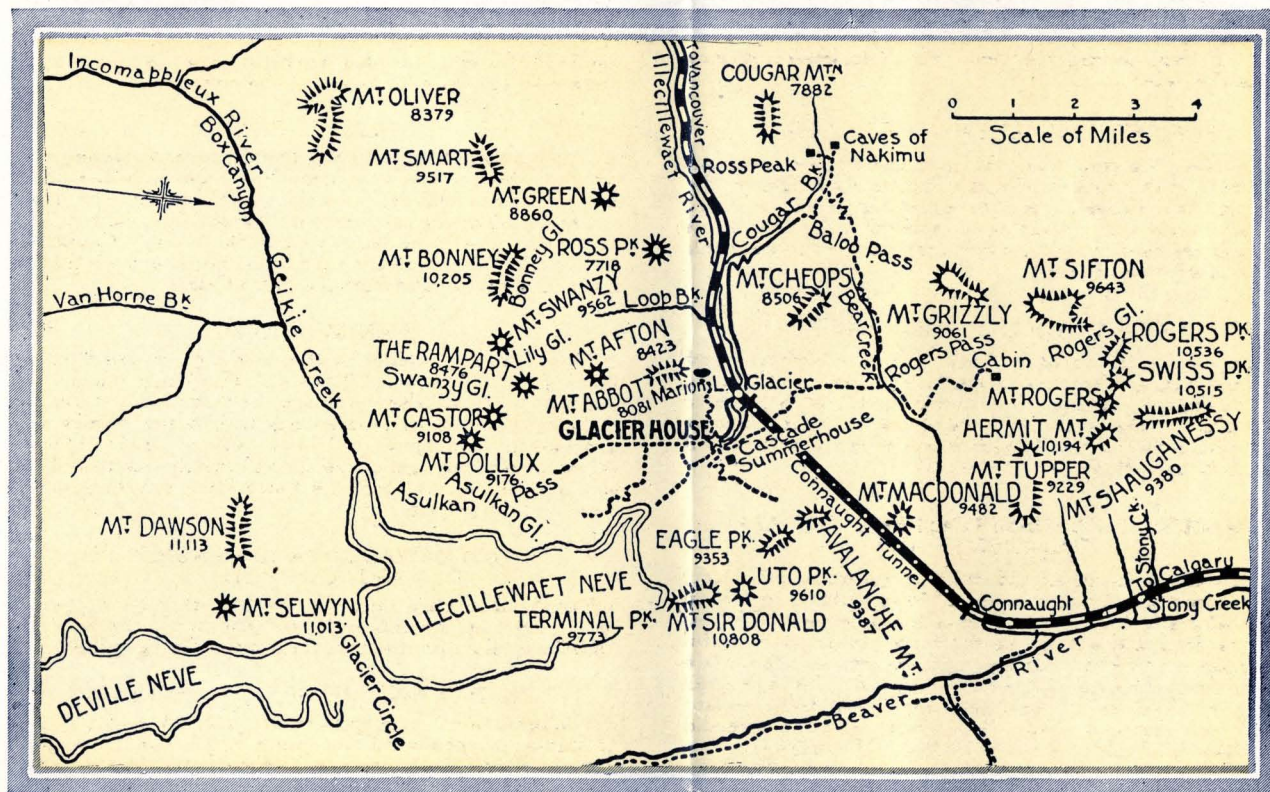
To Overlook, Mount Abbott, round trip, 11 miles, pony—\$3.50.

To Nakimu Caves, round trip, 12 miles, pony—\$3.50; or via Baloo Pass, round trip 12½ miles—\$3.50.

To Flat Creek, round trip, 17 miles, pony—\$3.50.

General tariff for carriages or ponies, same as at Banff (page 5).

Above rates subject to alteration.



GLACIER

1. Alpine climbing made easy.
2. Ice Seracs on the Illecillewaet Glacier.
3. Glacier House and its surrounding mountain ranges.
4. "Iron Gates," Sinclair Canyon, Banff-Windermere Road.
5. Mount Sir Donald, near Glacier.
6. Climbing with Swiss Guide.
7. Site of new Vermilion River Camp, on the Banff-Windermere Road.
8. Lake Windermere Camp.





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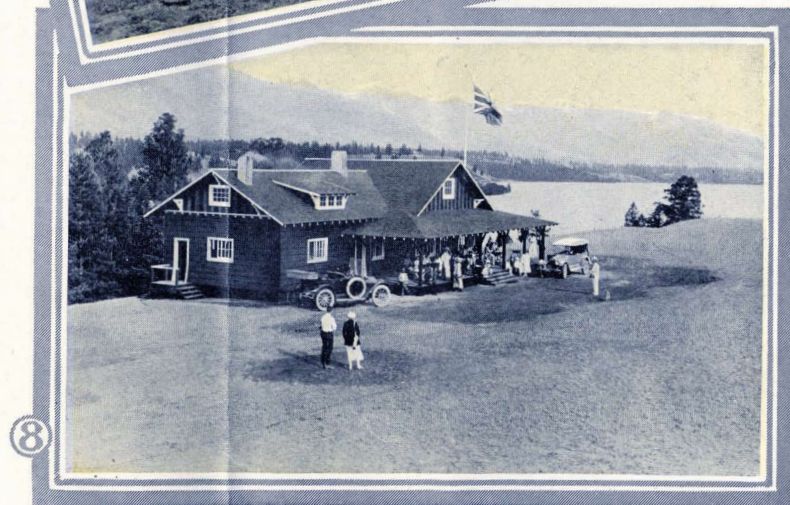
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HUNTING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

WHILE hunting is forbidden within the National Parks in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, there is magnificent sport to be had outside the Park limits, and the Canadian Pacific Railway hotels are good starting points for some of the best hunting grounds. British Columbia is the last home of the grizzly, that fierce and rapacious member of the bear family. He is to be found pretty much throughout the Selkirks and Rockies: the East Kootenay, Lillooet and Cariboo districts and the country reached from Revelstoke being particularly promising hunting grounds.

Brown bear, the largest carnivorous animal in the world today, is a trophy par excellence, and the hunter who succeeds in bagging one of these huge ferocious animals can be assured of pulse-quickenning memories for the rest of his life. The best time to hunt for bear is in the spring.

The Rocky Mountain goat, whose uncanny beard gives him almost a human appearance, has his habitat among the peaks of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. He is a brave and fearless fighter, and is more than a match for any dog that dares to attack him. His sharp and needle-like horns and strong, pointed hoofs are excellent weapons of defence against his enemies. He is the most daring of all mountain climbers, remarkably sure-footed, and delights in scaling great heights and taking perilous leaps across chasms. His coat is white, soft and fluffy, and the color has the effect of magnifying his size, which is usually about thirty-five to forty inches at the shoulder. When full grown he weighs from 200 to 250 pounds. He has practically no enemies save men and eagles. When danger threatens he climbs up or down the steepest precipice he can find, and there is no wild creature without wings that can follow him.

The Bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep is today probably considered the most valued prize obtainable by the sportsman. Its home is among the fastnesses of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. This animal is of a suspicious nature, but is sure-footed and self-reliant, and will escape over rocks which the hunter finds impossible to traverse. Its flesh is pronounced by epicures to be the most delicious of the world's game, and its massive, wide-spreading horns make a beautiful ornament.

1. Big Horn Mountain Sheep. 2. Rocky Mountain Goat. 3. The End of a Bear Hunt.



HUNTING

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

Of all Canadian big game the Bighorn is most wary and difficult to bag. His vigilance is admirable and once he has regained the higher ground, after feeding during the early morning, only the combination of luck and skill will secure a successful shot.

The moose, that monarch of the forest, whose mighty antlers make him such a desirable prize, ranges plentifully through the heavily wooded stretches of the Rockies.

The caribou inhabits a more open country than the moose, and is found in goodly numbers on the moss-covered barrens in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, where very large heads have been shot.

The Lillooet District is a fine country for hunting the common Bighorn. The town of Lillooet, reached by motor road from Ashcroft or Lytton, is a good outfitting centre. Here guides can be picked up and all essentials for a trip obtained.

The Cariboo District is one of the finest hunting territories in British Columbia. It lies off the beaten track in the very heart of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

Grizzlies, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat are all to be found in this region, while black bear are also often shot. The fishing, too, is superlatively good.

Hunting and fishing grounds are best reached by auto from Ashcroft.

Complete outfits and reliable guides can be secured at various points in the district.

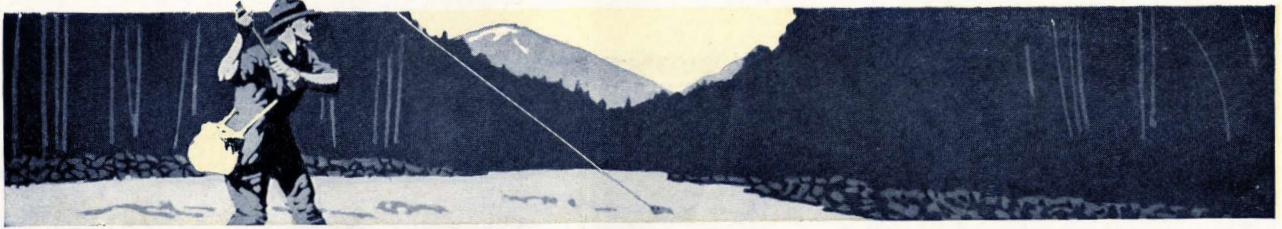
The East Kootenay is an excellent field for the sportsman, offering the greatest variety of big game to be found in any section of the North American continent.

Bighorn sheep, mountain goat, moose, caribou, mule and Virginian deer, grizzly, brown and black bear are among the possibilities. Most of these species can be secured within reasonable distance of a base camp on the Kootenay River and all within an extreme radius of about eighty miles.

Invermere (station Lake Windermere, seventy-four miles south of Golden) is the natural gateway and outfitting point. Auto may be taken from here to Kootenay River Crossing where saddle horses and outfit can be in waiting so that the hunter may be in the heart of the best hunting district the same evening.



1. Duck Shooting, Vancouver Island. 2. Lynx. 3. A Camp in the Rockies.



FISHING IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

FISHING IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THERE are a great many spots in the Canadian Pacific Rockies offering splendid inducements for the angler, but as space does not permit of a survey of the whole territory only some of the principal fishing waters in the vicinity of Banff and Lake Louise are dealt with in the following text.

BANFF

Five varieties of game fish have their habitat in the waters of the Rocky Mountains National Park, in which Banff is situated, viz.: the cut-throat, lake, Dolly Varden, bull and brook trout. Any point on the Bow River upstream for several miles from the bridge at Banff affords Dolly Varden and bull trout. The Vermilion Lakes, half a mile from the boat house, and Forty-Mile Creek, a beautiful stream that joins the Bow River at Banff, can be profitably fished. A little farther afield, the Bow River offers capital fishing.

A favorite and delightful trip is by canoe from Castle station, down this lovely river to Banff, fishing the various pools for cut-throat trout, etc. Castle is seventeen miles by rail west of Banff and can also be conveniently reached over a splendid motor highway. There are fine camping sites along the route. Canoes can be taken by train from Banff and easily carried the short distance necessary to the river at Castle.

In the opposite direction, along the Bow River from Banff to its junction with the Kananaskis River at Seebe, are deep pools and eddies, where good fishing is obtainable, but only good canoe men should attempt this trip.

Lake Minnewanka, or Devil's Lake, eight miles from Banff and easily reached by auto over a good road, affords fine fishing for lake trout, which reach an uncommon size. The usual method of taking these fish is by trolling. A comfortable chalet is located on the shore of the lake at the end of the road.

Mystic Lake, seventeen miles from Banff, drains into Forty-Mile Creek. It is reached by pony trail via Mount Edith Pass. The best fishing is usually found near the mouth of the glacial spring which enters the lake. Another good spot is where the stream leaves the lake. While the varieties of fish offered do not run to any large size, they will bite greedily.

Seven miles beyond Mystic Lake are the Sawback Lakes, where there is very good fishing to be had for cut-throat trout.

The Spray River joins the Bow at Banff. At the Falls, about eight miles upstream, the fishing begins and continues right to the Spray Lakes, twenty miles further. August is the best time to fish this water. Fly and spinner will prove successful lures for cut-throat, Dolly Varden or silver trout.

The Spray Lakes are twenty-eight miles from Banff, over a good pony trail, which for a great part of the distance follows closely the windings of the enchanting Spray River. Cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout run to a large size both in the lakes and in the several streams entering into and

running out of them. July and August are the best fly-fishing months. There is a comfortable log cabin camp at the Spray Lakes especially for the accommodation of anglers. Very large trout are caught in the Lower Kananaskis Lake, reached by way of the Spray Lakes from Banff or up through the Kananaskis River Valley from Morley.

Information in detail in regard to numerous other good fishing haunts around Banff can be obtained from the Fishing Inspector at the office of the Superintendent of the Park.

LAKE LOUISE

In the upper waters of the Pipestone River, reached by pack trail from Lake Louise, there are many pools and several lakes yielding fine sport for the fly fisherman. At times there is also very fair fishing in this stream close to Lake Louise station.

There is good fishing to be had in Consolation Lake, three miles beyond Moraine Lake, where a comfortable camp is maintained. Here there are plenty of cut-throat trout, which take the fly freely.

Upper Bow Lake is up in the glacial belt, and the largest fish of their kind are to be found here—cut-throat, Dolly Varden, and silver trout. Spinner, minnow, or beef will tempt the big fellows, though in the Bow River flies can be used for the cut-throat. After the spring freshets are over is the only time worth trying. It takes about two days from Lake Louise over pony trail to reach Bow Lake.

A splendid trip, occupying about a week and combining excellent fishing with rare scenic attractions, can be made by following the trail up the Ptarmigan Valley to the foot of Mount Richardson, a distance of about nine miles from Chateau Lake Louise. Cross from there over to head of the Little Pipestone River, about seven miles, where the fishing really commences. Continue along to camp on the main Pipestone River—six miles. The Pipestone can then be followed up fifteen miles to its head waters, which gives access to a chain of beautiful lakes abounding with large, gamy cut-throat trout, ranging up to five pounds in weight. They will take the fly quite readily when conditions are right.

If a more extended outing than the foregoing is desired, follow up Molar Creek, which runs into the Pipestone River from the west at junction of Little Pipestone with the main river, skirt Mount Hector, viewing the Hector Glacier and return by way of the Bow River to Lake Louise. This extension covers an additional thirty-five miles of incomparably grand and beautiful scenery with further good fishing possibilities. Hector or Lower Bow Lake may also be visited as an offshoot of this trip to advantage of the angler.

Between Lake Louise and the Pacific Coast there are numerous points well worth the attention of the angler, among which Sicamous and Kamloops deserve special mention. The latter is a remarkably fine centre for fly-fishing.

Full information as to fishing possibilities in the different localities, with advice as to regulations, etc., will be gladly furnished on request by the General Tourist Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal, Que.



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1. A morning's catch off Victoria, B. C.
2. Fishing in Pipestone Lake, near Lake Louise.
3. The kind of fish they catch at Kootenay Lake.
4. At Lake Minnewanka, near Banff.
5. Campbell River, B. C., Salmon.



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MOTORING IN THE ROCKIES

VISITORS to Rocky Mountains Park will find a number of very attractive motor excursions available. Around Banff especially there is a considerable mileage of good automobile roads. Cars can be hired in Banff. Of the longer local trips, that from Banff to Lake Louise, paralleling both the railway and the Bow River, is exceptionally fine.

THE BLUE TRAIL

With the opening this year of the Banff-Windermere road (on June 30th) a through automobile route across the Canadian Pacific Rockies is now available via Banff, Rocky Mountains Park and Kootenay Park.

This road, which connects with the Golden-Fort Steele-Cranbrook road traversing the beautiful Windermere Valley, is the Canadian end of the great highroad which leaves Portland, Oregon, under the name of the Columbia Highway. It is also an important link in the Grand Circle Tour, linking Crater Lake National Park, Yosemite National Park, Grant National Park, Sequoia National Park, Grand Canyon, Arizona, Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park (Montana), and Waterton Lakes Park with the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada. This highway, coming from the south, crosses into Canada a little east of Waterton Lakes Park, Alberta, passing through Macleod, Claresholm and High River into Calgary. From Calgary west it utilizes the Calgary-Banff road which has been in existence for some years.

From Banff the route is the same as that to Lake Louise, but at Castle (about 20 miles before reaching Lake Louise) it leaves this road and takes a more southerly course, crossing the Bow and rising to the Vermilion Pass (altitude 5264 feet). Here it enters Kootenay Park. From Marble Canyon, a remarkable fissure three hundred feet deep, there is a trail to the curious Ochre beds. The road then follows the Vermilion River to its junction with the Kootenay River. This again it crosses and follows through a beautiful avenue through virgin forest, then ascending the Sinclair Pass between the Briscoe and Stanford Ranges. Turning westerly again, it reaches Sinclair Hot Springs, long famous for their radium qualities, and emerging through the gap of Sinclair Canyon, meets the Columbia River about nine miles north of Lake Windermere. The highroad follows the east side of Lake Windermere and the Kootenay River, through Canal Flats and Fort Steele, to Cranbrook. Thence it is for some miles the same as the Red Trail Route (see below) but near the international boundary it turns south through Idaho to Spokane, continuing thence by way of the Columbia Highway to Portland and so on to California.

This new Banff-Windermere road affords one of the most magnificent automobile routes of the whole continent. It is a good, hard road, of stable construction.

HALTS EN ROUTE

Banff has its hotels, and so has Lake Windermere; but the scenery between is too beautiful to rush through without stops by the way. To afford accommodation to those making this trip, the Canadian Pacific is undertaking the erection of three

buildings en route, which will be in operation by lessees for the summer of 1923.

These halts for meals or sleeping accommodation are conveniently spaced as to distance. They will be known respectively as the Storm Mountain Rest (serving meals only), Vermilion River Camp (a log-cabin camp community house with tepees on wooden floors) and Sinclair Hot Springs (a log-cabin community house with tent sleeping accommodation). Their location is indicated on the map that faces this page.

At Lake Windermere is Lake Windermere Camp, established a few years ago, a popular bungalow camp consisting of a community house and rustic bungalow cabins, with total accommodation for about 50. Here on the shores of this lovely fresh-water lake several days can be spent, motoring, golfing, riding, fishing, bathing or sailing.

THE RED TRAIL

The Red Trail Route, forming the interprovincial highway from the prairies to British Columbia, uses the Crow's Nest Pass. It begins at Medicine Hat, passing through Lethbridge and Macleod, and can be joined from the Blue Trail at the latter point from either north or south.

Following for some distance the windings of the Old Man River, it reaches the many prosperous communities of the Crow's Nest Pass. This region is an important coal-mining one. The scenery is extraordinarily fine throughout. At Crow's Nest British Columbia is entered, and thence descent is made to Fernie, the largest town of southeastern British Columbia, where good mountain climbing, hunting and fishing are to be obtained.

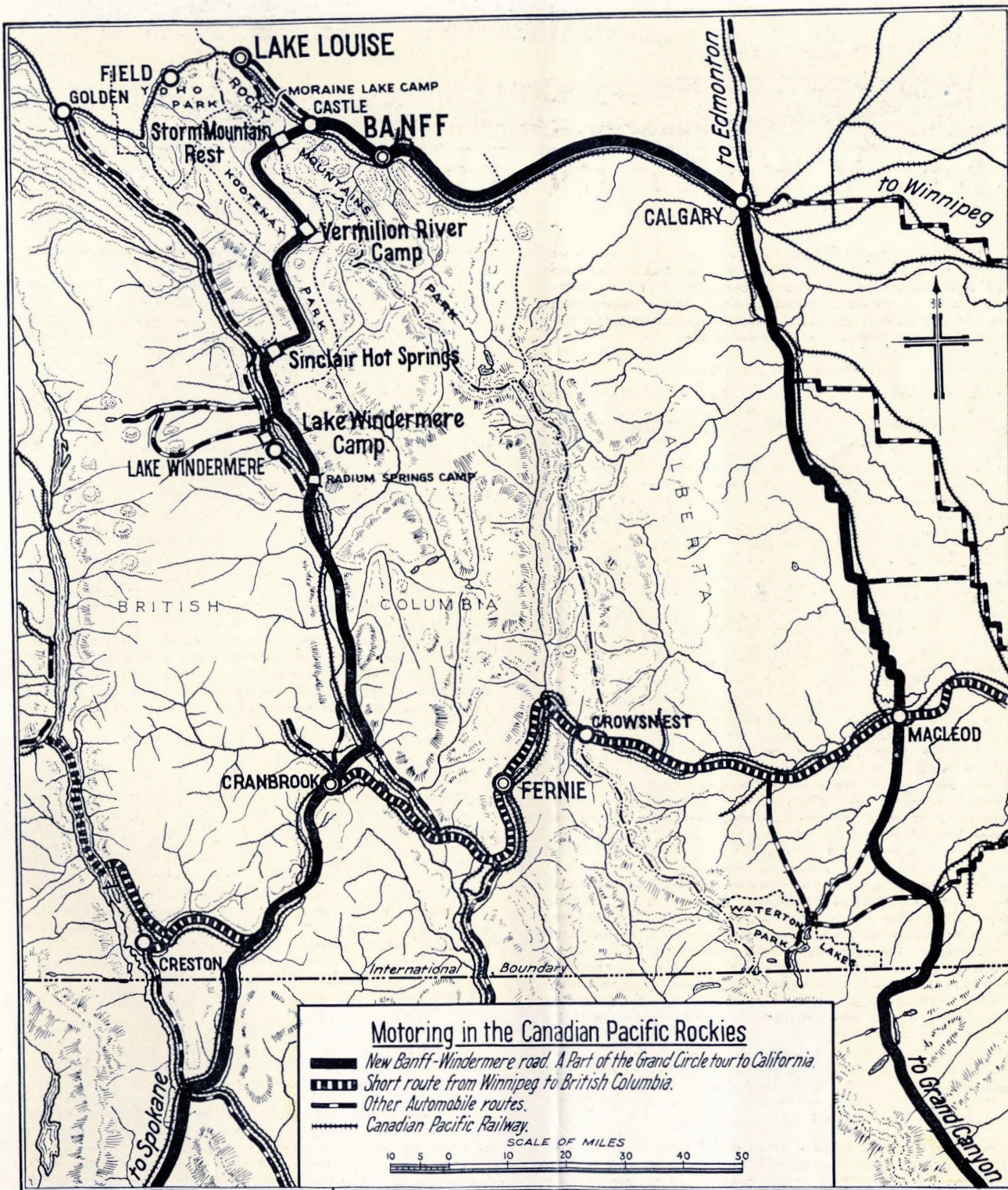
From Fernie onwards we are within the sphere of influence of the fertile Kootenay River. The next important point is Cranbrook, a very attractive town, the centre of a rich silver-lead mining and farming district. Here the Blue Trail from Lake Windermere joins us from the North. Still descending we reach Creston, in a very prosperous fruit-farming district. The road formerly ended here, and a detour into the United States was necessary, but it has now been extended to Kuskanook, on the east side of Kootenay Lake. At this point cars may be loaded on steamers and transported across Kootenay Lake to Nelson.

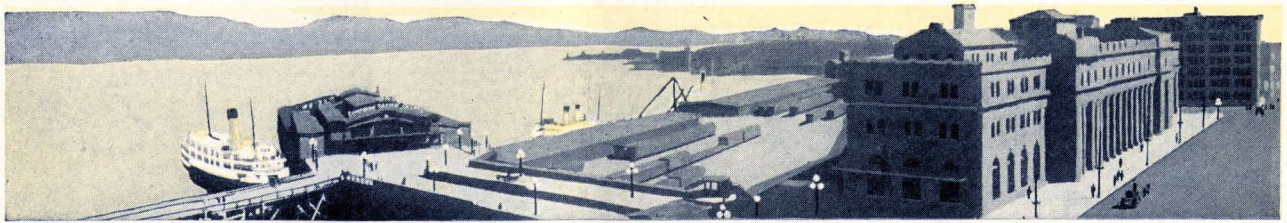
WATERTON LAKES PARK

Waterton Lakes Park (referred to on page 3) can be reached by road from either Pincher Creek, on the Red Trail Route, or from Cardston or Glenwoodville on the Blue Trail Route south of Macleod.

UPPER COLUMBIA VALLEY

An alternative to the Banff-Windermere road is to traverse the Upper Columbia Valley between Golden and Lake Windermere, shipping the automobile by rail over the section between Lake Louise and Golden. This drive, through Spillimacheen, in full view of the snow-capped Rockies on one side and of the Selkirks on the other, is well worth taking.





WHAT TO DO AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, the terminal of the Canadian Pacific trans-continental rail lines and its trans-Pacific steamship routes, is the largest commercial centre in British Columbia. It has an excellent harbor nearly land-locked and fully sheltered, facing a beautiful range of mountains. Two peaks, silhouetted against the sky, and remarkably resembling two couchant lions, are visible from almost any point in the city or harbor, which has been appropriately called "The Lion's Gate."

In and around Vancouver are immense lumber and shingle mills. Mining, lumbering, farming, shipbuilding, and shipping, with a vast Oriental business, form the reason of the city's phenomenal growth and prosperity. From a forest clearing thirty-seven years ago it has become one of the principal cities and most important seaports of the North Pacific Coast.

From Vancouver the famous Canadian Pacific "Princess" steamers offer splendid service to Victoria, Seattle, Northern British Columbia, and Alaska, and Canadian Pacific "Empress" steamships cross the Pacific to Japan, China and the Philippines. The two new ships, "Empress of Canada" and "Empress of Australia" (22,000 gross tons each) are the largest, newest, finest and fastest vessels on the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian-Australasian Line runs regularly from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), New Zealand and Australia.

The magnificent Hotel Vancouver is the finest hotel of the North Pacific, with 490 guests' bedrooms. Wonderful views of the Strait of Georgia can be obtained from the roof garden of this hotel.

Vancouver is most picturesquely situated on Burrard Inlet. Surrounding it are beautiful environs of varied character. All kinds of water sports are available, and are encouraged through a mild climate and extensive bodies of water. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads, and paved streets.

MOTORING

The roads around the city are famous for their excellence, and there are many fine drives, varying from an hour to a day in time. Amongst them may be mentioned Stanley Park—one of the largest natural parks in the world, a primeval forest right within the city limits and containing thousands of Douglas firs and giant cedars of a most amazing size and age. The park is encircled by a perfect road. The "Marine Drive" takes the visitor through the best residential parts of the city, including Shaughnessy Heights and Point Grey, thence to the mouth of the Fraser River, with its fleets of salmon trawlers, and back along the coast. Capilano Canyon, a gorge of great natural beauty, in North Vancouver, is reached by a recently completed road. The Pacific Highway, including Kingsway, runs through Vancouver, connecting up with the main American roads of the Northwest.

GOLF AND TENNIS

Vancouver has four good golf courses which are open to visitors. Guests of the Hotel Vancouver have special privileges at the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club.

Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club is an 18-hole course within fifteen minutes' drive from the Hotel Vancouver, recognized as one of the best links on the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Northwest championships have been held here.

Jericho Golf and Country Club is a 9-hole course, with good greens and fairways. There are four tennis courts, five bowling greens, and splendid bathing in connection with the club.

Vancouver Golf and Country Club is an 18-hole course, some fifteen miles from the hotel by automobile road. This course is beautifully situated.

The Point Grey Golf and Country Club is a new club which will put into play an interesting course in 1923.

There are a number of good tennis clubs, all with grass courts. Members of any recognized tennis club have the privilege of membership in the Vancouver Tennis Club, which has eight courts and a beautiful clubhouse.

BATHING AND BOATING

There are numerous fine bathing beaches around Vancouver, the most easily reached of which are English Bay and Kitsilano—both on street-car line. The scene at English Bay, which lies at one entrance to Stanley Park, on a sunny afternoon, is one of great animation. Burrard Inlet, English Bay, and the North Arm are excellent places also for boating. Vancouver boasts of one of the finest yacht clubs on the Pacific Coast, which extends a hearty welcome to members of recognized yacht clubs. The North Arm is an ideal place for picnics and moonlight excursions.

STEAMER TRIPS

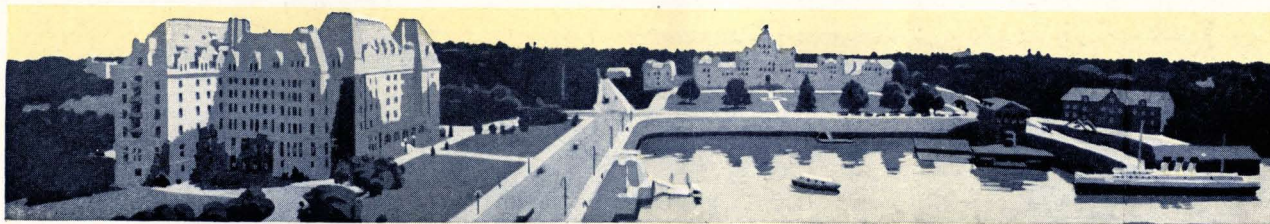
Sailing of any kind along the Pacific Coast is one of the chief pleasures of the residents and is therefore easily accessible to visitors. The trip from Vancouver across the Straits of Georgia to Nanaimo is particularly fine. Call is made at Comox and other points. An excellent circle tour may be made by taking a Canadian Pacific "Princess" steamer to Victoria, the E. & N. train from Victoria to Nanaimo, thence back to Vancouver by steamer.

SHOOTING

Within easy reach of Vancouver there is wonderful shooting to be had. Grouse, duck, teal, mallard, snipe, pheasants and partridges are plentiful in season. Lulu Island, Sea Island, the North Shore and Seymour Flats are all within an hour of the hotel. There is no finer hunting on this continent than in the territory reached from Vancouver. Outfits can be arranged in the city.

FISHING

It is extremely doubtful whether there is another city on the Pacific Coast where such a variety of fishing can be obtained. In season, salmon, spring, coho and tye, steelheads, Dolly Varden, rainbow, cut-throat, and sea trout are plentiful. Arrangements have been made by the Hotel Vancouver with the Vancouver Fishing Association to obtain daily reports as to the runs, and the services of an experienced fisherman can be obtained by guests of the hotel to conduct them to the various fishing centres. Fishing tackle, bait, and flies are easily obtainable in the city.



WHAT TO DO AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA

VICTORIA, charmingly situated at the southern end of Vancouver Island, overlooking the Straits of Juan de Fuca across the blue waters to the snow-capped Olympic Mountains on the mainland, is the Garden City of Canada. Its delightfully mild climate makes it a favorite resort for both summer and winter. It is the provincial capital of British Columbia, and owing to the characteristic beauty of its residential district has often been called "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific." It is distinctively a home city, with fine roads and beautiful gardens, although its enterprising business district, composed of imposing stores and tall office buildings, speak of a rich commerce drawn from the fishing, lumber, and agricultural industries of Vancouver Island. Victoria's beauty lies in its residential districts, its boulevards, parks, public buildings, numerous bathing beaches and semi-tropical foliage. Its Parliament buildings rank amongst the handsomest in America.

The Empress Hotel, last in the chain of Canadian Pacific hotels, overlooks the inner harbor, within a stone's throw of the Parliament buildings.

BEACON HILL PARK

One of the city's public parks, contains 154 acres laid out as recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, fifteen minutes' walk from hotel and included in all sight-seeing trips in the city. Magnificent views can be obtained from Beacon Hill across the straits and of Olympic Mountains.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Victoria is the seat of the British Columbia Provincial Government. The Parliament Building is a handsome structure, overlooking the inner harbor. Adjoining it is the Provincial Museum, very complete and interesting, and containing a large assortment of specimens of natural history, native woods, Indian curios and prehistoric instruments. It is open to visitors daily. The Provincial Library, in the Provincial buildings, is one of the finest in existence. Its historical prints, documents, and other works are of great value and interest.

GOLF

Golf can be enjoyed every day of the year at Victoria. Three 18-hole and one 9-hole courses, which are very convenient, are open to visitors. They are well kept and of fine location. The Victoria Golf Club Links are reached in twenty minutes by street car, and the Colwood Bay Links are reached by E. & N. train or automobile. Guests at the Empress Hotel have special privileges at the Colwood Golf and Country Club. The Uplands Golf Club (formerly the United Services) has a new interesting 18-hole course $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city. The Macaulay Point Golf Club (9 holes) is situated on Macaulay Plains, two miles from centre of city by street car.

BRENTWOOD

A charming resort, situated on Saanich Inlet, fifteen miles from city, reached by street car or automobile.

ESQUIMALT

Four miles from Victoria, Esquimalt was for many years Great Britain's only naval station on the Pacific Coast. The Dock Yard has now been handed over to the Canadian Government, and is the base on the Pacific Coast for the Canadian and Imperial navies.

SAANICH MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORY

Reached by splendid auto road or interurban car, and selected as an observatory site, owing to Vancouver Island's equable climate. The new telescope, which has a 72-inch reflector, has just been installed and is the second largest in the world. The observatory, in addition to being of interest itself, commands from its site one of the finest views on the Pacific Coast.

STRATHCONA PARK

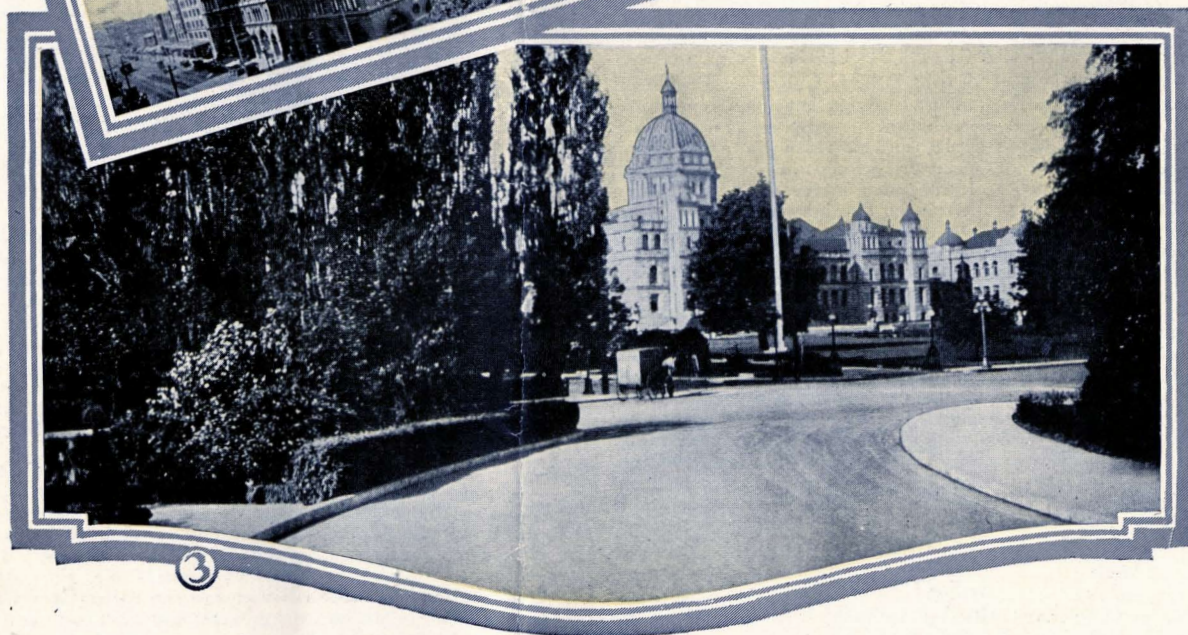
A new National Park of 785 square miles. Reached by the E. & N. Railway to Courtenay, or by motor highway to upper Campbell Lake, and thence by pack train. The lakes and streams abound with trout and salmon, and the motoring is excellent.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

The fishing and shooting in the vicinity of Victoria is of the best—trout, salmon, pheasant, grouse, cougar, bear, deer and moose being the prizes of the sportsman. Trout are to be had at Prospect Lake, reached by interurban or automobile; Shawnigan Lake, E. & N. train or auto; Cowichan Lake or River, Koksilah River, Cameron Lake, Sproat Lake, Great Central Lake, Campbell River, and in the waters of Strathcona Park. There is salmon fly-fishing, also, on Cowichan River and Campbell River and salmon trolling off Dallas Road and Beacon Hill, Oak Bay, and Saanich Inlet. There is excellent bird shooting and big game hunting on the island. Arrangements have been made for a canoe trip with Indians, running the Cowichan River from Lake Cowichan to Duncan, a distance of twenty miles. Sportsmen should communicate with Vancouver Island Development League, Victoria.

MOTORING

Considering the size of the island, there are possibly more good motor trips radiating from Victoria than any other place in America. The motor roads are excellent, the drives north to Campbell River, Port Alberni, Sproat, and Great Central Lakes being among the most spectacular in the world. Auto owners from United States who wish to tour Vancouver Island can bring their cars into Canada for one month without any formalities beyond the signing of registration card at point of entry, and if it is desired that longer stay be made, the usual bond is easily arranged. Among the most popular trips are: Victoria, Marine Drive, and Mount Douglas Park, 25 miles; Little Saanich Mountain Observatory and Brentwood, 33 miles; tour of Saanich Peninsula, 45 miles; the famous Malahat Drive to Shawnigan and Duncan, Island Highway, 41 miles; Nanaimo, via Parksville to Cameron Lake, 40 miles, over Alberni Summit, 57 miles; the Grand Island Highway Tour—Victoria, Duncan, Nanaimo, Cameron Lake, Port Alberni, Qualicum and Campbell River, and the entire Georgian Circuit International Tour, the greatest and most complete scenic tour on the continent.



VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

1. English Bay, near Vancouver.
2. Hotel Vancouver.
3. Provincial Parliament Buildings, Victoria.
4. Big Trees, Stanley Park, Vancouver.
5. Empress Hotel, Victoria.
6. Victoria has the largest Telescope in the world.
7. Golfing at Victoria.
8. Canadian Pacific Steamer to Seattle and Victoria.



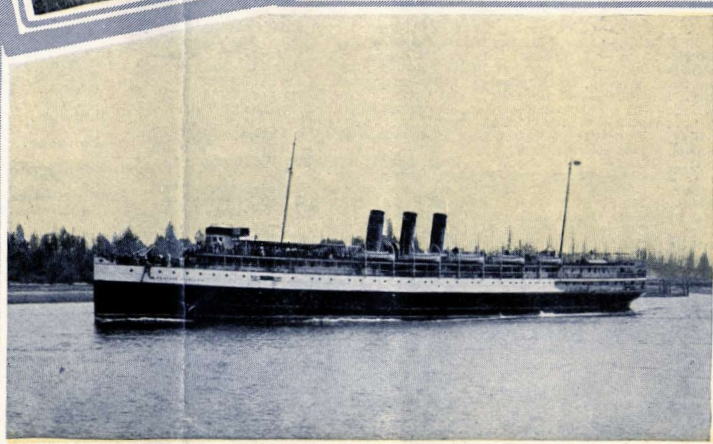
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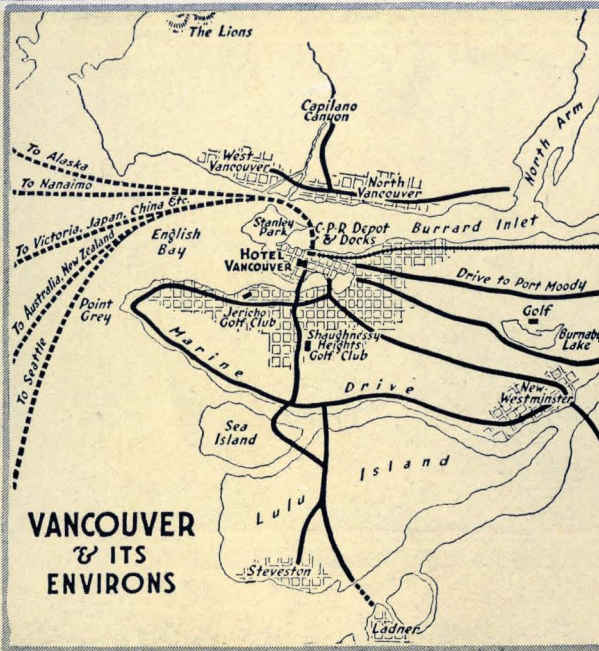
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