



Your Journey

through the
**CANADIAN
Rockies**

**WHAT YOU
SEE ~ AND
WHERE**

Canadian Pacific Railway
World's Greatest Travel System

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

20,400 Miles of Railway

Serving all the important industrial, commercial and agricultural sections of Canada, as well as many parts of the United States. It reaches large cities, famous historic spots, wonderful vacation and sporting resorts, and some of the most magnificent scenery in the world.

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Across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe by Empresses of the Atlantic or Cabin Class steamships.

Across the Pacific to China, Japan and Manila by Empresses of the Pacific.

Connection at Vancouver with Canadian-Australasian Line to New Zealand and Australia.

Inland and coastal steamships on the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast and Atlantic Coast.

Fourteen Hotels

In the Canadian Pacific Rockies, at the Pacific Coast, on the Prairies, and in the East. Eleven delightful Bungalow Camps in the Rockies and Ontario.

Cruises

Next winter—Canadian Pacific de luxe cruises Round-the-World, to South America-South Africa, to the Mediterranean and to the West Indies.

Telegraph System

Extending the entire length of the railway and reaching as well every point of importance in Canada away from it.

Express System

World-wide merchandise and financial service.

Colonization

Canadian Pacific land-settlement policies, coupled with the large acres of fertile agricultural land still for sale in the west, are helping to develop a richer and bigger Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—"It Spans the world"

Your Journey

THROUGH THE CANADIAN ROCKIES

Between Calgary and Vancouver

1 1 1

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES, which interpose their giant bulk between the prairies and the Pacific Coast, form one of the most remarkable mountain regions of the world. Composed of some five ranges, they offer nearly 650 miles of magnificent scenery—snowy peaks, glaciers, rugged precipices, waterfalls, foaming torrents, canyons, and lakes like vast sapphires and amethysts set in the pine-clad mountains. They attract every year thousands of eager visitors, for whom luxurious hotels and comfortable bungalow camps provide headquarters.

1 1 1

This booklet is presented to you with the compliments of the Canadian Pacific Railway, so that you can better enjoy the marvellous scenery through which you travel.

HOW TO READ THIS BOOK

This book is written as though the reader were travelling westward; but it can be used equally as easily by those who are travelling in the reverse direction.

At the head of nearly every page is a list of stations identified by mileage from the previous divisional point. Underneath, those places are described. By turning to the later pages, and reading the station names upwards instead of downwards, you can trace the journey eastward instead of westward.

Mileage. Mileage boards are attached to telegraph poles alongside the track.

Calculate westwards from the divisional point. Thus, Banff is 81.9 miles west of Calgary—Glacier is 85.4 miles west of Field.

North and South of Track. If you ride facing the locomotive, the north is:

On your right—travelling westward

On your left—travelling eastward

The mileage boards are calculated from the previous divisional point. These divisional points are, going westward:

Calgary, Field, Revelstoke, Kamloops, North Bend, Vancouver.

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Calgary—The Hotel Palliser

Hotel At the west end of the station block is the imposing Canadian Pacific hotel, the Palliser. This handsome structure comprises ten floors in an "E" shape, which makes every room an outside room. From the roof garden one can obtain a beautiful view of the Canadian Rockies.

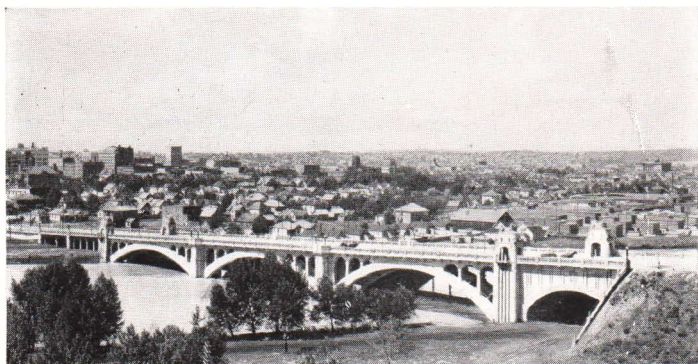
CALGARY (population 75,000), the most important city on this route between Winnipeg and Vancouver, is the business centre of southern Alberta. Founded a little over fifty years ago, it is a flourishing industrial, agricultural and educational centre, with fine buildings and many manufacturing establishments.

Natural Resources At the east end of the platform is the building of the Natural Resources Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which administers all the company's land, mineral and timber interests in the west. The Canadian Pacific has a very simple but excellent method of settling experienced irrigation farmers on the land, giving thirty-five years for payment of the cost of the land, and after a down payment of 7% of the purchase price, first year's use of the land is free. This method has been the means of creating many fine homes and contented settlers.

A Beautiful City Calgary has municipally owned water works, electric light and power system and street railway and asphalt paving plants. Natural gas is piped from Bow Island at very cheap prices. The city has some beautiful parks and many golf courses, including a municipal course.

The city is well supplied with clay and building deposits, and is close to immense developed coal areas, large developed water powers, and large gas and oil deposits. A 2,500,000-bushel Dominion Government terminal elevator is located here. Amongst the important industries of the city are meat packing, flour milling and oil refining.

Immediately to the east of Calgary, and extending close to the railway, and on both sides, for about 140 miles, is a large irrigated land project developed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Drawing its water supplies from the Bow River, this block consists of over 3,000,000 acres, of which a great portion will ultimately be brought under irrigation.



Calgary

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Calgary	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	0.0	CALGARY	3438	The railway follows the valley of the Bow River, crossing to the north side of the river $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Calgary.
Bow River.	9.4	Keith	3563	The motor road from Calgary to Banff may be seen now and again.
In the foothill country. Many stock ranches may be seen.	22.8	Cochrane	3760	
	33.0	Radnor	3896	The valley of the Ghost River enters the Bow River at this point.
In the heart of the Stoney Indian Reserve. (See page 5).	41.6	Morley	4078	Bow River.
	52.1	Seebe	4218	Site of hydro-electric plants.
Cross the Bow River after leaving Seebe.				

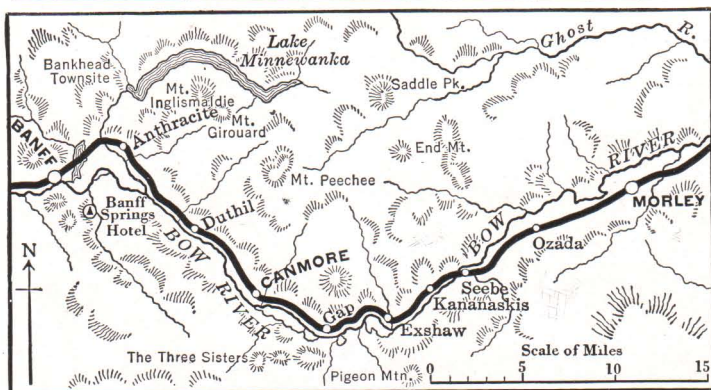
Calgary (*continued*)

The Stampede Alberta, still a country of considerable stock-raising interests, was until recent years one of the principal ranching sections of Canada; and in the "Stampede" held every summer at Calgary—a famous frontier-day celebration that draws competitors from all parts of the continent—the glories of the Old West are revived annually in a week's carnival of cowboy sports and contests.

Tributary to Calgary is a most prosperous agricultural, beef-raising and ranching district, in area some thousands of square miles, and by virtue of the nutritious and abundant grasses growing throughout this territory, cattle raised are of excellent quality. Grain and vegetables produced in this district are also very fine.

Calgary is an important railway centre. Branch Canadian Pacific lines run (a) north to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, through a prosperous mixed farming country; (b) south to Lethbridge and Macleod. The main line continues eastward from Calgary to Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

Nearing the Rockies Westward from Calgary we enter the Canadian Pacific Rockies, which interpose their giant bulk between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The Rockies can actually first be seen several miles east of Calgary, but the finest distant view is that obtained from the roof garden of the Palliser Hotel. Now we leave the city and the hotel behind. From Calgary



The Route from Calgary to Banff

to Banff the railway climbs 1,100 feet in eighty miles. The great stretches of level prairie cease, and the rolling, grassy foothills succeed, rising tier upon tier to the base of the great ranges to which they are the outposts. There, hung among the clouds and quivering in the warm summer air, sharp as a knife blade, they are a dramatic sight never to be forgotten.

The Foothills In the lower valleys can be seen many ranches,

for this is a great stock raising country, and on the higher terraces are often to be witnessed great herds of cattle and sheep. The long transverse valleys of this foothill country are the old grooves down which came the spent glaciers from the higher mountains. Here, and through nearly the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Great Divide, the railway follows the tumultuous course of the glacial-green Bow River—part of one of the greatest river systems of America, subsequently becoming a tributary of the South Saskatchewan River, which eventually, as the Saskatchewan River, drains into Lake Winnipeg.

Cochrane is one of the principal points in the ranching country. Ascending the Bow River from here, and gaining the top of the first terrace, a full view of the Rockies is obtained at last.

Morley is the modern home of the Stoney Indians, once a very warlike race but now the most industrious of red men. The foothills are full of Indian lore. The whole district was conceived as a great giant; hence there are the Knee Hills, the Hand Hills, the Elbow and the Ghost Rivers, and other names equally picturesque. Kananaskis Falls, on the Bow River, were named after a mythical Cree chief, the word meaning "a tall straight pine with branches near the top."

Seebe is the site of two hydro-electric power plants which supply Calgary with its electrical power. The lower plant was completed in 1911, the upper one in 1915. The latter can be seen from

NATURE has thrown up the Canadian Pacific 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-two hours to pass from Cochrane, at the entrance to the Rockies, to Mission, where it enters the coastal plain. Two of the best known railway routes across the Swiss Alps are the St. Gothard and the Simplon. 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 Switzerland 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.

6 E n t e r i n g t h e R o c k i e s

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Calgary	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	57.3	Exshaw	4260	Cement mills.
The railway enters the mountains through a narrow opening.	62.3	Gap	4248	Grotto Mountain (8880 feet).
A coal mining town. The Three Sisters (9744 feet).	67.1	Canmore	4296	Fairholme Mountains. The railway crosses Cascade River just before reaching Bankhead.
	79.6	Bankhead	4581	Coal mining town—now abandoned.
Mount Rundle (9675 feet).				
Headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park.	81.9	B A N F F	4537	Cascade Mountain (9840 feet).
Sulphur Mountain (8040 feet).		Banff Springs Hotel		

the railway. These two plants, with the sub-stations and transmission lines, represent an investment of about five million dollars. Generators with a capacity of 31,000 horse power are installed in these power houses, supplying a current of 55,000 volts which is transmitted over two high tension transmission lines to the city of Calgary. A supply of 4,000 horse power at 12,000 volts is also transmitted to the cement mill at Exshaw.

The upper dam consists of a solid concrete structure 600 feet in length, capable of discharging 40,000 cubic feet of water per second. The company has completed a third transmission line to the city of Calgary, to meet the growing demand for power.

Kananaskis marks the eastern boundary to Rocky Mountains National Park, through the centre of which we shall travel until well past Lake Louise.



The Gap

Exshaw has a large Portland cement mill, with an average output of 4,000 barrels a day. It draws its supplies of limestone and shale from the excellent deposits close to the mill.

The Gap Two almost vertical walls of dizzy height, streaked and capped with snow and ice, where the mountains look almost impenetrable, form what is known as the Gap, by which the Canadian Pacific enters the first real range of the Rockies. On the north is the Fairholme Range, the prominent peak being Grotto Mountain, while on the south is the Goat Range, with Pigeon Mountain, Wind Mountain and the Three Sisters. The



The Three Sisters, Canmore

peaks in the Fairholme Range are fantastically broken; the ones opposite are massive snow-laden promontories, rising thousands of feet and penetrated by enormous alcoves imprisoning all the hues of the prism.

A Colossal Upheaval Hundreds of thousands of years ago, in some huge upheaval toward the end of the Cretaceous Age, these mountains were lifted up; some sections were thrust high in the air, others remained almost as level as before. Others were tilted more or less toward the west, and still others bent and crumbled under the tremendous pressure from the sides. We see to-day only the colossal fragments of the original thrusts.

The principal mountain ranges of Rocky Mountains National Park are the Vermilion, Kananaskis, Bourgeau, Bow, and Sawback ranges; its principal river is the Bow. Of the many beautiful lakes within the Park, the principal are Louise, Moraine, Minnewanka, Hector, Spray, Kananaskis and Bow.

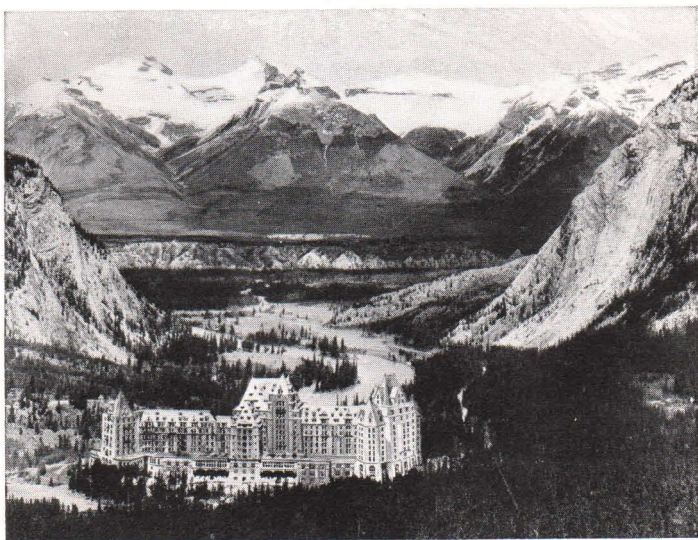
The Three Sisters A profile so striking that it is easily distinguishable is formed in the southern range near Canmore by three companion peaks known as the Three Sisters, the highest peak reaching a height of 9,744 feet.

In the same neighborhood is a curious group of pillars known as "hoodoos," some of them ten times as tall as a man and of sufficiently hard material to withstand the weatherings that have played havoc with the surrounding bank.

Cascade Mountain As we pass Bankhead, the great bulk of Cascade Mountain blocks the view. The pass narrows suddenly. On the left, the sharp peak is Rundle, so called in honor of an early missionary to the Indians. Here we leave the Bow for a time and strike up the valley of the Cascade River, directly in the face of Cascade Mountain, which, apparently but a stone's throw distant, is really miles away.

(Railway Journey resumed on page 14)

ROCKY MOUNTAINS National Park, in which are situated Banff and Lake Louise, 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 2,751 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, with so many good roads and bridle paths.



Banff Springs Hotel

BANFF is the administrative headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park. The town lies embowered in pine forests and lawns, in a pocket of a wide circle of pearly-grey limestone peaks. Warmed by clear sunshine and kissed by clear air, exhilarated by the glacial-green Bow River that frisks through its middle, Banff is the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the world.

Cascade rises the wooded ridge of Stoney Squaw. To the west and up the valley are the distant snowy peaks of the main range above Simpson's Pass. To the left is Sulphur Mountain; to the south-east the isolated wooded bluff of Tunnel Mountain and the long serrated spine of Mount Rundle.

From the Bow Bridge the view is even more magnificent, for the river runs through the centre of the picture, and one who has caught his first glimpse of this picture close to sunset will never forget its breath-taking beauty. From the high elevation of Banff Springs Hotel a somewhat different view is obtained, looking across the junction of the Bow with the smaller and darker Spray River to the distant snow-clad barrier of the Fairholme Range.

Banff Springs Hotel Banff has been for many years one of the most popular mountain resorts on the continent—due not only to its environment but also to the beautifully situated and splendidly appointed Banff Springs Hotel. It is all fireproof, with a new wing erected at a cost of over 1½ million dollars. The entire first floor is given over to public rooms, artistically decorated and furnished, in which the architect has provided a Scotch baronial atmosphere. Among the features are the ten period suites—Georgian, Jacobean, Tudor, Swiss and Italian; the period influence also dominates the lounges.

At the hotel there is entertainment all the time. One could be perfectly happy just looking out towards the enclosing mountains, watching the swimmers in the warm sulphur-water pool, swimming oneself, playing tennis, or studying the cosmopolitan types which one meets at this great caravanserai.

The Panorama From the station of Banff a magnificent panorama is to be

witnessed. To the north is the grey bulk of Cascade Mountain, towering above the town like a grim old idol. To the east are Mount Inglismaldie and the heights of the Fairholme sub-range. Still farther to the east the sharp cone of Mount Peechee closes the view in that direction. To the left of Cascade

rises the wooded ridge of Stoney Squaw. To the west and up the valley are the distant snowy peaks of the main range above Simpson's Pass. To the left is Sulphur Mountain; to the south-east the isolated wooded bluff of Tunnel Mountain and the long serrated spine of Mount Rundle.

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Sinclair Canyon, on the
Banff-Windermere Road



In the Buffalo
Paddock, Banff



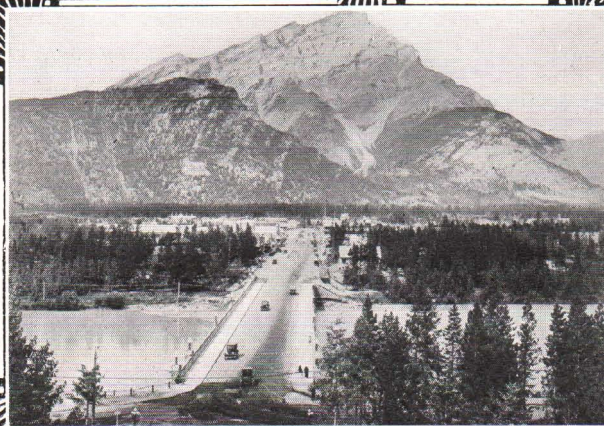
Mount Assiniboine



The
Swimming Pool,
Banff Springs Hotel



Indian Braves at the
Annual "Pow Wow" at Banff



Cascade
Mountain,
the
Bow River,
and Banff



The Highland Gathering at Banff

Hot Springs Had Banff not become famous for its beauty, it must have become famous for its hot springs, which are amongst the most important of this continent. The five chief springs have a total flow of about a million gallons a day, and issue from the ground the year round at a temperature of over 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Excellent swimming in warm sulphur water is afforded at the Upper Hot Springs (on Sulphur Mountain), the Cave and Basin Bath House, and at the Banff Springs Hotel. At the Cave and Basin 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.

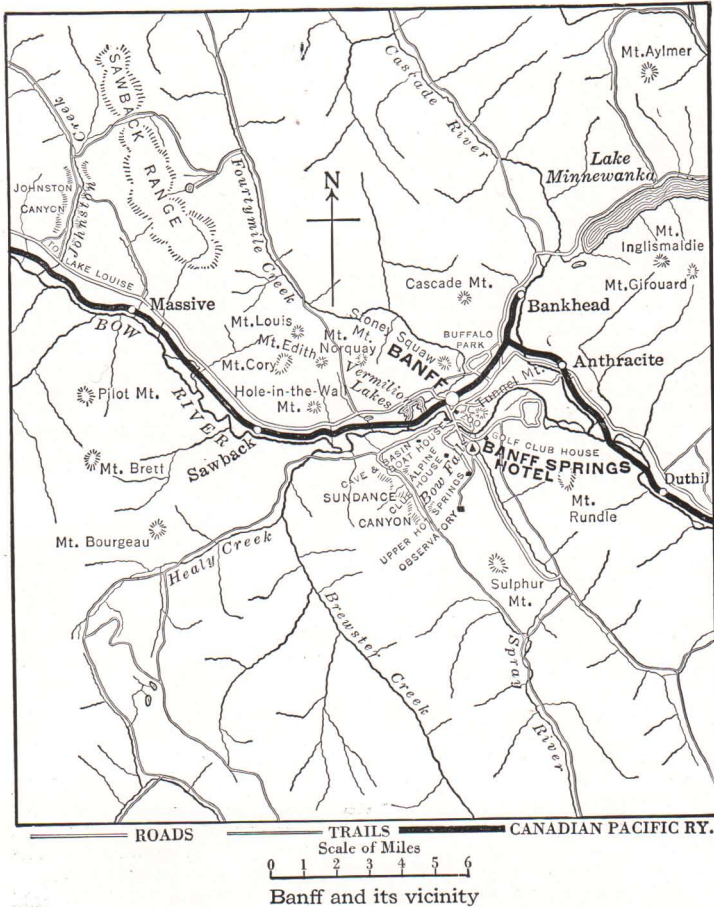
Boating and Launch Trips A few minutes from the bridge is the Bow River Boat-house. From here motor launches set out on a 12-mile trip in which the surrounding mountains are seen from a unique and advantageous point of view. Here, also, canoes and row boats are obtainable.

The Animal Corral The tourist will find plenty of interest in the little town of Banff itself, with its churches, cinemas and shops, interspersed with groups of cowboys in woolly chaps and gay-colored kerchiefs, sloe-eyed Indians in buckskin coats and moccasins, packers, trappers, guides and other truly mountain men. Near the fine bridge over the Bow River are the Administration Offices of the Park, the Museum, Zoo and Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters.

The animal corral is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town, an immense fenced-in area where a herd of buffaloes, mountain sheep, goat, moose, antelope and other kindred of the wild roam at will through the vast forested pasturage. You can drive into this corral quite close up to the buffaloes and enjoy studying them in these surroundings.

Golf and Tennis An eighteen-hole golf course, superbly located on the banks of the Bow River and guarded by huge bastions of rock, turreted and pinnaced like the fortified castle of old, is open to all visitors to Banff for a small fee. The course has been entirely reconstructed by the Canadian Pacific, under the supervision of Stanley Thompson, and now offers one of the finest, most perfectly balanced and most scenically beautiful courses in the world.

For tennis players there are several admirable courts, and because the exquisite summer climate of Banff is very conducive to both golf and tennis, a large number of people may always be seen enjoying the games.



Recreation Grounds This section of the park, by the Bow River, is not far from the bridge and can be reached by a delightful road by the river, or from the Cave and Basin motor road. There is a building for recreation purposes, also spaces for baseball, tennis, football and cricket. The club house of the Banff Gun Club is not far distant, and here trap shooting competitions are held.

Indian Week Indian Week at Banff is one of the most colorful spectacles on the North American continent. Between three and four hundred Stoney Indians come from the Morley reserve, 40 miles east of Banff, for their tribal sports. Each morning they have a parade in which the majority of the Indians take part; the tribe is all mounted, while many splendid horses are used, resplendent in gorgeous trappings and headpieces. The costumes of both men and women are creations of white buckskin, beadwork and ermine, their color schemes being exceedingly wonderful, and they ride with dignity and poise.

The Highland Gathering At Banff this year, August 31st to 3rd September, will be repeated the "Highland Gathering" inaugurated in 1927, which proved so remarkably successful.

This is a great Scotch festival of music and sports, to which singers from all parts of America come, and bagpipers from Highland regiments to play in competitions, and in which the sturdy old Scotch sports, and the fine Scotch costume dancing, are to be seen at their best.

Walking and Riding There are a large number of beautiful trails and roads leading from Banff, offering delightful rides, drives and walks of almost any desired length. Just three minutes from the Banff Springs Hotel is one of the most beautiful spots in Banff, the Bow Falls; and from here one may keep on going down a lovely pine-canopied avenue which leads from the Bow Bridge to the foot of the falls below the hotel.

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. Another beautiful walk is past the Cave and Basin to Sundance Canyon. Sulphur Mountain, a long wooded ridge, 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 and Stoney Squaw—are all within easy walking distance, and afford climbs not exceeding one day.

Motoring Many of the walking trips mentioned may be taken by saddle-pony or automobile, and in addition there are scores of other trips too lengthy for the ordinary walker.

A short motor run of eight miles brings you to the shores of Lake Minnewanka, a beautiful sheet of steel-blue sheen where you can catch huge lake trout. A well-graded road leads out from Banff westward for sixteen miles up the Bow Valley to Johnston Canyon, where a series of waterfalls, ending in a final foaming cascade, is most attractive.

This road continues to Lake Louise, the Yoho Valley, Field, Emerald Lake and Golden.

Trail Trips Numerous as are the motor drives about Banff, beautiful as are the spots reached by car, there are many places which can only be approached by trail, that rank amongst the most attractive playgrounds of the Rockies. There are 700 miles of trail in Rocky Mountains Park, a large part of which radiate from Banff. With guides and ponies the visitor may find his way to Mystic Lake, in the heart of the Sawback Range, to Ghost River, and through the Indian Reservation to the town of Morley, the Spray Lakes, the Kanaskis Lakes, and dozens of other magic places.

Mount Assiniboine A particularly fine pony trip from Banff, and one on which a week can be profitably spent, is that to Mount Assiniboine—the "Matterhorn of the Rockies." This can be reached over the spectacular new trail by way of Brewster Creek, or by way of 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 down Healy Creek. The route has been well established, while camp facilities are available, in log houses, at the foot of the mountain.

Winter Sports Banff is rapidly becoming an important centre for winter sports, the Annual Winter Sports Carnival in February attracting large crowds. Ski-ing, tobogganing, skating, and bob-sledding are amongst the attractions.

IN THE various mountain ranges that make up the Canadian Pacific Rockies—the Rockies proper, the Selkirks, and the Monashee, Coast Cascade, and Purcell Ranges—there are, according to Government measurements, not including innumerable mountains that have not yet been named or measured, 630 peaks above 6,000 feet above sea-level; 308 between 7,000 feet and 10,000 feet; 161 between 10,000 feet and 12,000 feet; 4 over 12,000 feet.

Many of the 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—average a height above the floor of the valleys at their base of almost a mile. The Canadian Pacific Rockies, being rich in glaciers and névé fields, are generally snow-covered the year round.



Castle Mountain Bungalow Camp

Banff-Windermere Road Of great interest to automobile enthusiasts is the

Banff-Windermere automobile road across the Canadian Pacific Rockies. This spectacular journey through a hundred miles of the most magnificent mountain scenery of America can be commenced at either Banff or Lake Louise, the road being at first that which connects those two points. At Castle Mountain it crosses the Bow River, turns south past Castle Mountain Bungalow Camp and Storm Mountain, and rises to the Vermilion Pass (altitude 5,264 feet). 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. Crossing the Kootenay, it leads through a beautiful avenue of virgin forest, and, ascending the Sinclair Pass between the Briscoe and Stanford Ranges, reaches Radium Hot Springs, long famous for their radium qualities. Emerging through the gap of Sinclair Canyon it meets the Columbia River and—nine miles beyond—the beautiful Lake Windermere.

Bungalow Camps This drive has been rendered even more delightful by the construction of four Bungalow Camps en route. These are at Castle Mountain (26 miles from Banff), Vermilion River (50 miles), and Radium Hot Springs (91 miles). At the end, on Windermere itself is Lake Windermere Bungalow Camp. Lake Windermere can be reached also by railway from Golden. (See page 31). The journey can be continued along the east side of Lake Windermere and the Kootenay River, through Canal Flats and Fort Steele, to Cranbrook. There the road connects with other highways leading south across the international boundary, thus forming the last link in the "Grand Circle Tour" to California.

Regular excursions are organized to leave both Banff and Lake Louise during the summer months for this trip to Lake Windermere—including an "all expense" 2-day return tour and the 3-day "Lariat Trail" to Lake Windermere and thence back over the Columbia River Highway to Golden and the Kicking Horse Trail.

KOOTENAY National 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 Banff-Windermere Road traverses the centre of this park.

Here it enters Kootenay Park.

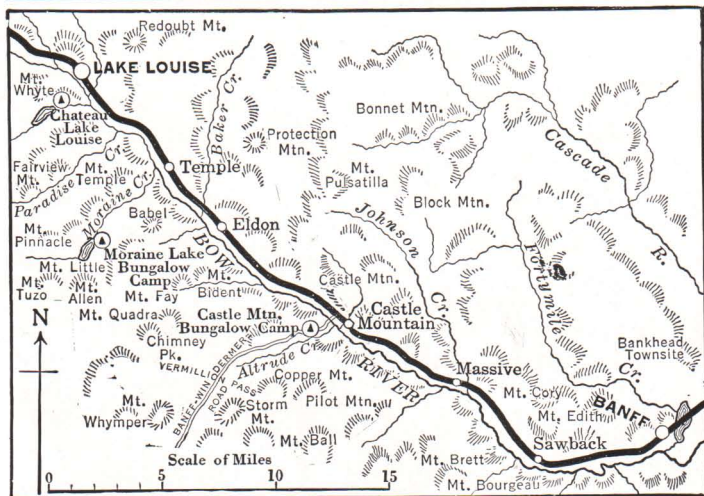
South Side of Track	Mileage west of Calgary	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
<p align="center"><i>Twenty-Four Hour Motor Detour to Lake Louise, Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake and Golden. See page 28.</i></p>				
Following along the Bow River.	81.9	BANFF	4537	
Bourgeau Range (8415 feet).				Mount Edith (8380 feet) is the pointed spire-like peak.
Mount Lougheed (8888 feet).	88.0	Sawback	4543	Mount Cory (9194 feet)
Mount Massive (7990 feet).				Sawback Range (10,000 feet).
Pilot Mountain (9690 feet).	92.9	Massive	4585	Castle Mountain (9040 feet.) The line follows the base of this mountain for several miles.
Copper Mountain (9170 feet).				
Storm Mountain (10310 feet) and Vermilion Pass. Motor Road to Lake Windermere.	99.0	Castle Mountain	4676	
A glimpse of Mount Bident (10119 feet) through gap in the peaks.	106.5	Eldon	4828	
A fine view of the great peaks in the Valley of the Ten Peaks, Delta-form (11235 feet) being conspicuous.	110.6	Temple	4918	
Mount Temple (11636 feet).				Slate Mountains.
Lake Louise is 3½ miles from station by gasoline railway. Moraine Lake Bungalow Camp is 9 miles from the Chateau.	116.6	LAKE LOUISE Chateau Lake Louise	5050	Trail to the Ptarmigan country, with its magnificent alpine flower-gardens.

Leaving Banff Between Banff and Lake Louise, some magnificent views of the surrounding mountains are to be obtained, and for quite a considerable way the railway follows the course of the Bow River, first skirting the Vermilion Lakes. Visible also for part of the way is the motor road from Banff to Lake Louise and Golden. Of the many mountains on the north side of the track, Hole-in-the-Wall Mountain is interesting in that it has a cavern which has been used as a meeting place for the Masonic lodge at Banff. Johnston Canyon, on the north, is a beautiful spot that one visits from Banff.

To the north, also, is the bare, rugged and sharply serrated sub-range known as the Sawback. The Slate Mountains, which appear in the foreground at Lake Louise, are a spur from this range. Far to the south are the snowy peaks that enclose Simpson's Pass; one of them is Pilot Mountain, whose easily identified head makes it a landmark visible from either end of the Bow Valley.

Castle Mountain Castle Mountain is a sheer precipice of over 4,000 feet, named for its obvious resemblance to a giant mediaeval keep. Turrets, bastions and battlements can easily be distinguished. The mountain is eight miles long, and its highest point is 9,040 feet above sea-level. Back in the eighties there was a mining camp at its base, brought thither by a boom that died a sudden death; and during the Great War a large internment camp was here.

Just beyond Castle Mountain station the Banff-Windermere road turns south, crosses the river, and heads away over Vermilion Pass to Lake Windermere. (See page 31). Castle Mountain Bungalow Camp is about four miles from the railway line. Beyond it is the magnificent peak of Storm Mountain; farther to the east is the snowy dome of Mount Ball.



The Route from Banff to Lake Louise

Mount Temple From Eldon a wonderful array of peaks is presented. There is brief but fine view of the Valley of the Ten Peaks, with the triangular-shaped Mount Deltaform standing out conspicuously. (See page 18). Loftiest and grandest of all towers Temple Mountain. This great snowbound mountain, whose crest exhibits precipitous walls of ice, flashing blue in the sunlight, is the most conspicuous and admirable feature of the wonderful valley.

Lake Louise Lake Louise, formerly called Laggan, has a charming rustic station building. The famous lake and the equally famous Chateau are invisible from the station, as they are some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. To reach them we must ascend another 620 feet, which we do by means of a light gasoline railway. This trip is through a deep forest, with the sky a narrow strip above the tall tree-tops; and turning a shoulder of the mountain, across a rushing mountain torrent, we come suddenly into full view of the lake.

(Railway Journey resumed on page 20)

The Chateau On the margin of this most perfect lake, in a wonderful Alpine flower garden where poppies, violets, columbines, anemones and sheep laurel slope through terraced lawns to the water's edge—the Canadian Pacific has placed its great Chateau Lake Louise (altitude 5,670 feet). This has been repeatedly enlarged to meet the demands of an ever-increasing stream of tourists, until today a fire-proof modern and luxurious hotel with accommodation for seven hundred guests now stands there (open June 1st to September 30th).



Johnston Canyon



The Chateau Lake Louise

Across the front of the hotel extends a vast lounge that commands an uninterrupted view of the Lake through beautiful, single-pane windows of enormous size. The dining-room, in the right wing, has the same wonderful windows and view. From the ballroom in the left wing the lake may be seen through the arches of the cloistered terrace.

The Chateau has many attractions. Two fine hard tennis courts are attached to the hotel, and a boat-house supplies bright brown, secure rowing boats to the many who cannot resist the magnetism of the clear blue water. Below the dining-room and overlooking the lake is an attractively terraced concrete swimming-pool filled with heated glacial water and with an instructor in attendance.

LAKE LOUISE—probably the most perfect gem of scenery in the known world—bears the liquid music, the soft color notes of its name, almost into the realm of the visible. It is a dramatic palette upon which the Great Artist has splashed his most gorgeous hues, a wonderful spectrum of color. Deepest and most exquisitely colored is the lake itself, sweeping from rosy dawn to sunset through green, blue, amethyst and violet, undershot by gold; dazzling white is the sun-glorified Victoria Glacier, at the farther end; sombre are the enclosing pine-clad peaks that dip perpendicularly into the lake; and magnificent are the stark immensities of the snow-covered peaks that enclose the picture except for the fleecy blue sky overhead.

A Circle of Peaks The peaks that surround Lake Louise form such a magnificent background that many visitors ask nothing better than to sit on the hotel verandah watching the marvelous kaleidoscope of beauty and color that they present. From left to right they are:—Saddleback, Fairview, Lefroy, Victoria, Collier, Popes Peak, Whyte, the Devil's Thumb, the Needles, Big Beehive, Niblock, St. Piran, and Little Beehive. At the far end of the Lake, catching for the greater part of the day the full glory of the sun, their snowfields standing out in dazzling whiteness, are the glaciers that drop down from Mount Victoria and the lofty ice-crowned head of Mount Lefroy.

Along the westerly shores of Lake Louise a delightful mile-and-a-half walk along a level trail affords splendid views of further peaks—Mount Haddo, Aberdeen and the Mitre.



Lake Louise



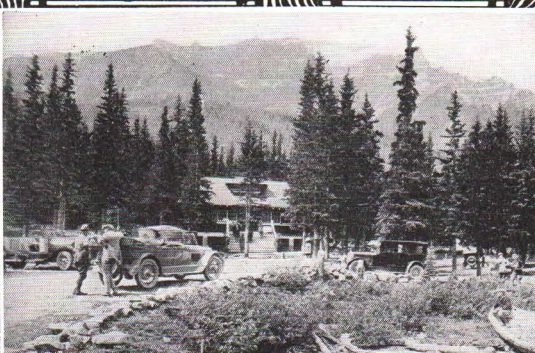
Paradise Valley,
from the Saddleback



The Swimming Pool,
Chateau Lake Louise



Moraine Lake and
the Valley of the
Ten Peaks



Moraine Lake
Bungalow Camp

Moraine Lake Another pearl of the Rockies is Moraine Lake, 9 miles from Lake

Louise at the end of one of the finest short motor rides in the mountains. This lovely mountain lake, exquisitely blue-green in color, lies in the Valley of the Ten Peaks—a tremendous and majestic semi-circle that with jagged profile encircles the eastern and southern end of the lake. Not one of these peaks is less than 10,000 feet in height—the highest, Mount Deltaform, is 11,235 feet. Standing off a little, as a sort of outpost, is the Tower of Babel, an interesting rock formation of unusual shape.

At the foot of the lake is Moraine Lake Bungalow Camp, an admirable centre for trail-riders and walkers who wish to explore the valley's surroundings, and for mountaineers who aspire to the peaks. An attractive excursion is to the Consolation Lakes, within easy reach of the Camp and a good place for trout-fishing.

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.

The Canadian Pacific Rockies present to the mountain climber one of the most extensive and interesting fields of any easily accessible ranges of the world. Noted climbers make their way thither from all parts of the world. There are easy climbs, too, for the novice to graduate from—on some, indeed, he or she can ride or walk good trails almost to the summit.

Lakes in the Clouds One of the finest and most popular excursions, either by walking or on a sure-footed mountain pony, is to the Lakes in the Clouds, nestling a thousand feet and more higher up in the mountain ranges.

The trail, leaving the west end of the Chateau, rises gradually through spruce and fir forests to Mirror Lake, thence upward to Lake Agnes. These lakes are good examples of "cirque" lakes—deep, steep-walled recesses caused by glacial erosion. The view from the edge of Lake Agnes—where a charming little rest and tea house has been established—is magnificent.

Plain of the Six Glaciers

Besides the mighty tongue of the Victoria Glacier, many smaller glaciers descend into the cirque, and on the right side of the cirque is the Plain of the Six Glaciers, where a spacious tea-house with broad verandahs has been placed at the head as an excellent resting place. The Plain can be reached by trail from the Lake Agnes tea-house or directly from the Chateau.

Saddleback

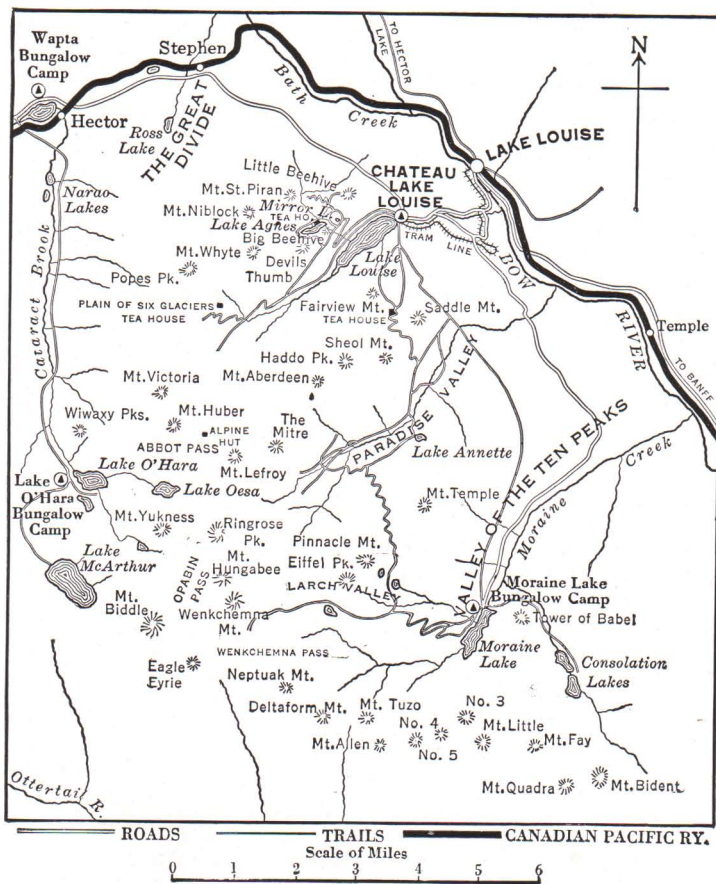
Another excellent walking or pony excursion is to Saddleback. Crossing the bridge over Lake Louise creek, the trail rises rapidly on the slopes of Mount Fairview, between that mountain and Saddleback. The view of Paradise Valley and Mount Temple from this point is one of the finest in the Rockies. At the top is a tea and rest house, over two thousand feet higher than Lake Louise.

Paradise Valley

Between Moraine Lake and Lake Louise lies Paradise Valley, carpeted with Alpine flowers. Great peaks rise around it like citadel walls. The valley can be reached from the Saddleback down a steep zig-zag trail to the "Giant's Steps," and continued across the valley to Lake Annette. From the Giant's Steps a trail leads across the valley to Sentinel Pass, whence descent can be made through Larch Valley to Moraine Lake.

Easy Climbs

Lake Louise is one of the recognized mountain climbing centres of the Rockies, and has many good climbs both for the novice and the experienced alpinist. Some short and easy climbs will be found in the Beehive, Mount St. Piran, Saddle Mountain and Mount Fairview.



Lake Louise and its vicinity

For the expert alpinist there are plenty of climbs around Lake Louise that will provide him with sufficient opportunity to use his skill. 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.

Abbot Pass From the Victoria Glacier there is a fine climb over Abbot Pass, between Mounts Victoria and Lefroy, descending to Lake O'Hara (see page 21). This should not, however, be attempted by the novice, unless accompanied by skilled guides. An Alpine hut has been erected near the summit, at an altitude of over 9,500 feet, for the convenience of climbers, and the sunrise in the morning, seen from here, is glorious.

Trail Trips Lake Louise is a good starting point for riding and camping trips over the trails maintained by the National Parks Department through the magnificent Alpine country of this region of the Great Divide. The Ptarmigan Valley, Hector Lake, Bow Lake, the Molar Pass, the Skoki Valley, Baker Creek are but a few suggestions. During July and August, circle trail trips will be operated weekly around the Bungalow Camps from Lake Louise on a trip lasting six days. The Pipestone Valley, some nineteen miles from the Chateau, is a splendid camping trip ending at an Alpine meadow amid high glacial surroundings of spectacular grandeur and beauty. It affords some good trout fishing.

20 The Kicking Horse Pass

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Calgary	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Mount St. Piran (8691 feet).	116.6	LAKE LOUISE	5050	Cross Bow River and follow the Bath Creek towards the Divide. Waputik Peak (8977 feet).
This is the highest elevation reached by the railway, and also the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. Water from the stream here flows eastward to Atlantic and westward to the Pacific.	122.2	The Great Divide	5338	
We are now in Yoho National Park.	122.7	Stephen	5332	Mount Bosworth (9093 feet), Paget Peak (8417 feet).
Mount Niblock (9764 feet).				
Cataract Creek and trail to Lake O'Hara—Bungalow Camp 8 miles.	124.9	Hector	5219	Wapta Bungalow Camp on north side of the Lake.
Cathedral Crags (10081 feet).		Wapta Camp		Kicking Horse River rises in Wapta Lake. We enter Kicking Horse Pass.

Lake Louise (concluded)

Motoring Visitors to Lake Louise will find a number of very attractive motor excursions available. Besides the one to Moraine Lake mentioned above, there is the drive to Banff. The road from Banff to Lake Louise has now been continued to Field and Emerald Lake. This leads west on a high line to the Great Divide and, crossing to near Wapta Bungalow Camp at Hector, follows the brawling Kicking Horse River. It is a spectacular ride and links up with established roads in Yoho National Park.

Kicking Horse Pass The twenty-mile journey between Lake Louise and Field, with its vivid and startling realization of the elevations reached, of the grades necessitated, and of the engineering difficulties encountered and overcome, leaves one breathless and amazed, full of admiration for the master minds which conceived and carried through the achievement of this transcontinental railway.

Between the Great Divide and Field, a distance of fourteen miles, the railway descends nearly a quarter-mile through the Kicking Horse Pass. The gradient through the pass is a particularly difficult one.



Wapta Bungalow Camp



Lake O'Hara Bungalow Camp

The Great Divide Six miles west of Louise and fourteen miles east of Field is at once the highest elevation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, and the very backbone of the continent. It is marked by a rustic arch spanning a stream under which the water divides. The waters that flow to the east eventually reach Hudson's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; the rivulet that runs to the west joins the Kicking Horse River and adds its mite to the volume of the Pacific.

On the left is the granite shaft erected to the memory of Sir James Hector, the discoverer of the Kicking Horse Pass, which permits the Canadian Pacific Railway to cross the Rockies. The Pass owes its name to an incident of exploration who lashed out with his legs at one

BUNGALOW CAMPS have been established at several points in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, both to supplement the capacity of the hotels and also to provide accommodation of a somewhat different kind. These camps make a special appeal to the climber, the trail rider or the hiker; they are, on the whole, less formal than the hotels. The accommodation provided consists of a large central building, serving as the dining and community house, and of separate sleeping bungalows of various sizes.

These camps are now established at Wapta Lake, Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley and Moraine Lake; and at Castle Mountain, Vermilion River, Radium Hot Springs and Lake Windermere on the Banff-Windermere Road.

days, in which a "kicking horse" of the pioneers figured literally.

Wapta Camp Just west of the Great Divide, most beautifully situated in an old glacier cup, is Lake Wapta. Like most of the Rocky Mountain lakes, its color is an indescribable green, varying in shade with every whim of the atmosphere. On its shore, across from Hector station and on the motor road, is Wapta Bungalow Camp, with its community house and log cabins, which can accommodate altogether 58 guests. From the camp you can see stern Mount Stephen, Victoria with her gleaming opalescent scarf of snow and ice, Narao and Cathedral Crags. Two and a half miles of beautifully wooded trail will take you to Sherbrooke Lake, which lies in a depression between Mount Ogden and Paget Peak. Here there is excellent fishing. In another direction is Ross Lake hidden between Niblock and Narao.

Lake O'Hara Lake O'Hara lies eight miles south of Wapta, and can be reached by a splendid trail. The trail winds on, now ascending, now descending, first through a dense forest, thence into an Alpine flower garden.

Lake O'Hara Bungalow Camp is situated on the very edge of the Lake. The camp consists of a central building and a group of log cabins, which together accommodate 38, the former on the Swiss Chalet style, decorated in a rustic fashion.

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Calgary	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Wapta Camp				
Enter first of the famous Spiral Tunnels (<i>See below</i>). Cathedral Mountain (10464 feet).	130.2	Yoho	4719	Between the two Spiral Tunnels a view is ob- tained of the celebrated Yoho Valley. Enter Second Tunnel, Mount Ogden (8805 feet).
Mount Stephen (10495 feet).	132.4	Cathedral	4495	Mount Field (8655 feet) Mount Burgess (8473 feet).
Monarch Silver Mines on slopes.	136.6	FIELD	4075	
		Emerald Lake Chalet		
		Yoho Valley Bungalow Camp		

The Spiral Tunnels Formerly the section between the Great Divide and Field was a difficult one, the gradient being 4.5 per cent; but by two wonderful tunnels—one of the most notable engineering feats in existence—this difficulty has now been eliminated, and the grade reduced to 2.2 per cent. These tunnels are the famous "Spiral Tunnels." From the east, the track enters the first tunnel under Cathedral Mountain, 3,206 feet in length; and after turning almost a circle and passing under itself emerges into daylight 48 feet lower.

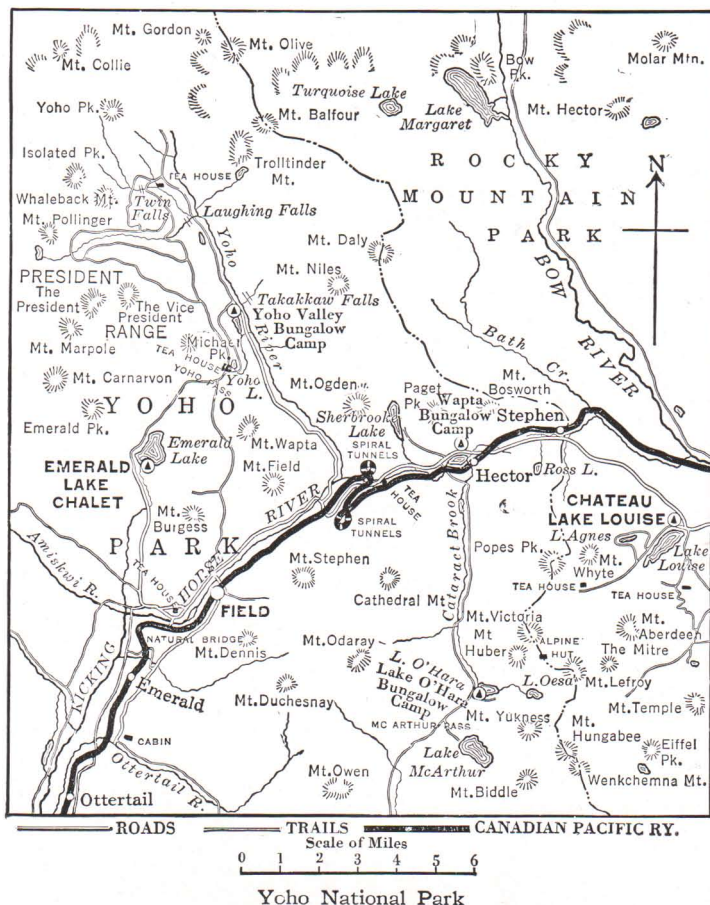
The track then turns easterly, and crossing the river enters the second tunnel, 2,890 feet long, under Mount Ogden. Again turning part of another circle and passing under itself, it comes out 45 feet lower and continues westward to Field. The whole thing is a perfect maze, the railway doubling back upon itself twice and forming a rough

figure "8" in shape. If the train is run in two sections, passengers are able to see the other section at a higher or lower level (according to which one they happen to be in) making its way down the big grade.



The Yoho Valley The Yoho Valley, one of the most beautiful in the entire Rockies, runs into the Kicking Horse Valley from the north at roughly right angles. A distant view can be obtained

Field—The Spiral Tunnels



from the high elevation of the track between the two tunnels. The valley can be reached from Wapta Camp by good road; or also from Field. A popular bungalow camp is situated at Takakkaw Falls. (See page 26).

Field Towering six thousand feet higher than the little town of Field is Lofty Mount Stephen, at the base of which roars the turbulent Kicking Horse River on its way to join the mighty Columbia. Field is a railway divisional point between the Alberta and British Columbia districts of the Canadian Pacific; and here time changes from Mountain Time to Pacific Time, the latter being an hour slower.

(Railway Journey resumed on page 30)

To Emerald Lake All the points in Yoho National Park at which accommodation is provided for visitors are linked up, either by road or good trail; and therefore Emerald Lake is not only of itself one of the most popular centres, but also the axis for excursions to other places. From Field it is seven miles out by motor to Emerald Lake, by a fine road through the hush of a scented pine-forest. Soon you reach Natural Bridge—an ineffectual effort on the part of nature to curb the foaming passage of the Kicking Horse by choking the river bed with huge boulders. The road becomes Snow-peak Avenue—because at either end of its straight cathedral-stiff avenue can be seen a towering snow-capped mountain.



Emerald Lake Chalet

The superb green of Emerald Lake is almost beyond Nature's achievement in any other lake in the Rockies. Tall pines crowd to the water's edge to see their perfect reflection, and to see inverted in the emerald mirror the snowy giants that surround it. Burgess looms at one end of the lake, while more distant are Wapta, Michael, President, Carnarvon and Emerald.

The Chalet Emerald Lake Chalet is built of great squared timbers fortress-like in their solidity, surrounded by log-cabin bungalows. The settlement now consists of three units—the original Chalet, the Club House, and the bungalows. The Chalet, recently enlarged, is along Swiss Chalet lines, with deep overhanging balconies. The Club House is what its name implies; it is an especial favorite at nights, either the verandah, with its magnificent sunset and moonlight views, or indoors, where a good floor for dancing, comfortable chairs for lounging, card-tables, a library and a great log fire provide entertainment for all.

The bungalows were built recently as an annex to take care of the overflow sleeping accommodation. They are of various sizes, most daintily and comfortably furnished, with hot and cold running water, bathrooms and stoves. All of them have their individual verandahs, and the larger ones are "en suite" with connecting doors.

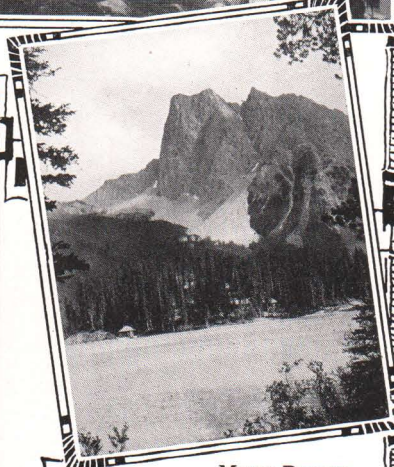
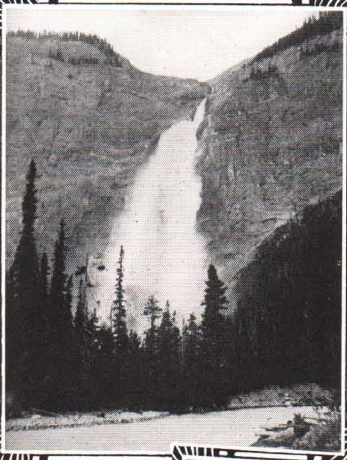
Many Excursions Emerald Lake has a fair supply of trout, and its vicinity affords many charming excursions on foot or by trail. There is a good trail all around the Lake, which is the shortest four and a half miles you've ever walked, and perhaps the loveliest, and another to Hamilton Falls. A boat-house provides skiffs for water excursions.

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 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 Ottetail and Yoho as main tributaries; its chief lakes are Emerald, Wapta, McArthur O'Hara and Sherbrooke. The Canadian Pacific runs through the centre of Yoho Park, following the Kicking Horse River.

A
Rest
by
the
Way



Lake McArthur, near
Lake O'Hara Camp



Mount Burgess
and Emerald Lake

Takakkaw
Falls, in the
Yoho Valley

Summit Lake
Tea House,
near Emerald
Lake





Yoho Valley Bungalow Camp

Summit Pass One of the finest trail trips from Emerald Lake, on the back of a sturdy sure-footed mountain pony, is to the Summit—the pass leading into the Yoho Valley. The return journey can be made in four hours afoot or by pony, but many people prefer to make it an all-day affair. Following the road to the end of the Lake, you begin to climb up an eighteen hundred foot treeless cliff, while more and more of the world spreads out beneath you, and Emerald Lake far below grows smaller and greener.

A last stiff pull and you are over the top, cantering gaily through a cool moist forest, and then Summit Lake, green like Emerald, but not so large, flashes in the clearing. Here is situated a cosy little log-cabin Tea-House, where you can have much relished meals or sleep overnight.

From Summit Pass there is a good trail leading down to the Yoho Valley, coming out near the Bungalow Camp. The view from the top is a magnificent one of wide vistas, with Takakkaw Falls on the far side of the Valley.

Yoho Valley The Yoho Valley can be reached also direct from Field, by a good motor road (11 miles) that follows the Kicking Horse River and then turns at 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. The pine forest gives a welcome shade and fragrance, and, as the way winds up the cliffs to a higher level, the Yoho torrent foaming below shrinks with distance. Up these it zigzags to a higher level, ending a short distance past the Takakkaw Falls. Takakkaw, the stream that comes down from the Daly Glacier, is 1,200 feet high.

Yoho Valley Bungalow Camp The Bungalow Camp, which has accommodation for 64 people, is situated in a meadow within sight and sound of Takakkaw Falls. It is an ideal place for hikers and riders; and, like the other Bungalow Camps of the region, consists of a central club house with separate wooden sleeping bungalows.

Upper Valley The Yoho Valley is one of the most beautiful in the entire Rockies. From the Camp a fine trail winds 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 fields. The Yoho Glacier is one of the most interesting in the Canadian Rockies,

(Continued on page 30)

WHERE TO STAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS IN THE ROCKIES

Banff Springs Hotel
Banff, Alberta
Altitude, 4,625 feet.
May 15th-Sept. 30th.

In the heart of Rocky Mountains National Park, backed by three splendid mountain ranges. Alpine climbing, motoring and drives on good roads, golf, bathing, hot sulphur springs, tennis, fishing, boating and riding.

Chateau Lake Louise
Lake Louise, Alberta
Altitude, 5,670 feet.
June 1st-Sept. 30th.

Facing an exquisite Alpine Lake in Rocky Mountains National Park. Alpine climbing with Swiss guides, pony trips, swimming, drives or motoring, boating, fishing.

Emerald Lake Chalet
Near Field, B.C.
Altitude, 4,262 feet.
June 15th-Sept. 15th.

Situated at the foot of Mount Burgess, amidst the picturesque Alpine scenery of the Yoho National Park. Roads and trails to the Burgess Pass, Yoho Valley, etc. Boating and fishing.

Hotel Sicamous
Sicamous, B.C.
Altitude, 1,146 feet.
Open all year.

Junction for the orchard districts of the Okanagan Valley, and stop-over point for those who wish to see the Canyons by daylight. Good boating and excellent trout fishing in Shuswap Lake.

BUNGALOW CAMPS REACHED BY CANADIAN PACIFIC

Open June 15th to Sept. 15th (Except Moraine Lake)

Castle Mountain
Altitude 5,600 feet.

This and the next three Bungalow Camps are reached by motor from either Banff or Lake Louise.

50 miles from Banff or Lake Louise.

Vermilion River
Altitude 3,952 feet.

91 miles from Banff or Lake Louise.

Radium Hot Springs
Altitude 3,456 feet.

Lake Windermere
Altitude 2,700 feet.

Reached either by road or by rail from Golden. Centre for the beautiful Windermere Valley.

By motor from Lake Louise. Head of Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Moraine Lake
Altitude 6,190 feet.
June 1st-Sept. 30th.

Lake O'Hara
Altitude 6,664 feet.

By trail from Hector, B.C. Riding, walking, mountain climbing.

Wapta
Altitude 5,190 feet.

Near Hector Station. Centre for Excursions to Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley, Sherbrooke Lake, etc.

Yoho Valley
Altitude 5,000 feet.

By motor from Field or Lake Louise, in one of the loveliest valleys in the Rockies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Hotel Vancouver
Vancouver, B.C.
Open all year.

Largest hotel on the North Pacific Coast, overlooking the Strait of Georgia, and serving equally the business man and the tourist. Golf, motoring, fishing, hunting, bathing, steamer excursions.

Empress Hotel
Victoria, B.C.
Open all year.

A luxurious hotel in this Garden City of the Pacific Coast, which by its equable climate has become a favorite summer and winter resort. Motoring, yachting, sea and stream fishing, shooting and all-year golf. Crystal Garden for swimming and music.

For Hotels on the Prairies and in Eastern Canada, see page 56

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR MOTOR DETOUR

Time Table

This Trip will run every day, in each direction,
from June 15 to September 5, 1928

BANFF—Lake Louise—the Kicking Horse Canyon—
Yoho Valley—Emerald Lake—Rocky Mountains
National Park—Yoho National Park—these are some of the
places that you can see quickly and conveniently by the
new 24-hour Motor Detour through the heart of the
Canadian Pacific Rockies.

It has been especially arranged for your convenience.
You leave your train at one end—travel by comfortable
motor busses—sleep overnight at Lake Louise—resume
the journey next morning, refreshed and invigorated, and
rejoin your train that afternoon.

Motor Miles	Travelling Westward	
	Arrive Banff	Mountain Time
	From Montreal and Chicago (No. 1).....	7.55 a.m.
	“ Chicago (No. 5) (July and August).....	9.15 a.m.
	“ Chicago (No. 13).....	11.35 a.m.
	“ Montreal (No. 7).....	12.50 p.m.
2	<i>Transfer to Banff Springs Hotel</i>	
	<i>General Drive around Banff</i>	1.30 p.m.
	<i>Returning to hotel at</i>	3.30 p.m.
24	Leave Banff Springs Hotel.....	4.00 p.m.
40	Arrive Johnston Canyon, 40 minutes' stop—30 minutes' walk	
40	Leave Johnston Canyon	
	Arrive Lake Louise Station	
65	Arrive Chateau Lake Louise.....	6.30 p.m.

STOP OVERNIGHT

65	Leave Chateau Lake Louise.....	8.30 a.m.
	Arrive The Great Divide	
73	“ Wapta Bungalow Camp	
	“ Kicking Horse Pass	
81	“ Meeting of the Waters	
86	“ Yoho Valley Camp	
97	“ Field Station.....	10.30 a.m.
99	“ Natural Bridge	
103	“ Emerald Lake Chalet.....	11.15 a.m.

STOP FOR LUNCH

103	Leave Emerald Lake Chalet.....	12.30 p.m.
	Arrive Kicking Horse Canyon	
	“ West Park Entrance	
142	“ Golden Station.....	2.30 p.m.
	Time changes at Golden to Pacific Time—One Hour Slower.	

	Leave Golden for Vancouver	Pacific Time
	The Mountaineer (No. 13).....	3.45 p.m.
	Trans-Canada (No. 7).....	4.45 p.m.

THROUGH THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

Cost

The cost of this 24-hour Motor Detour in either direction is:

Transfer, Banff Station to Banff Springs Hotel.....	\$ 0.50
General Drive around Banff.....	3.00
Banff to Lake Louise.....	5.00
Lake Louise to Emerald Lake.....	5.00
Emerald Lake to Golden.....	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$18.50

Not included—Meals en route or room at Chateau Lake Louise.

Baggage charged for

Any part of this trip can be omitted, or the journey may be broken at any intermediate point and resumed at a later date. The latter is, however, subject to there being vacant accommodation on the busses.

Motor
Miles

Travelling Eastward

Arrive Golden

Pacific Time

From Vancouver (No. 4).....	5.40 a.m.
" Vancouver (No. 8).....	12.00 noon
" Vancouver (No. 14).....	12.50 p.m.

The above times are Pacific Time.

Motor Cars leave—and all times below this line are—
on Mountain Time, One Hour Faster.

Mountain Time

0	Leave Golden Station.....	2.30 p.m.
	Arrive West Park Entrance	
	" Kicking Horse Canyon	
39	" Emerald Lake Chalet.....	4.30 p.m.
39	Leave Emerald Lake Chalet.....	4.45 p.m.
43	Arrive Natural Bridge	
45	" Field Station.....	5.30 p.m.
56	" Yoho Valley Camp	
61	" Meeting of the Waters	
	" Kicking Horse Pass	
69	" Wapta Bungalow Camp	
	" The Great Divide	
77	" Chateau Lake Louise.....	7.15 p.m.

STOP OVERNIGHT

77	Leave Chateau Lake Louise.....	9.00 a.m.
	Arrive Lake Louise Station	
102	" Johnston Canyon	
	40 minutes' stop—30 minutes' walk	
102	Leave Johnston Canyon	
118	Arrive Banff Springs Hotel.....	11.45 a.m.
118	Leave Banff Springs Hotel.....	1.30 p.m.
	General Drive round Banff	
	Returning to hotel at.....	3.30 p.m.
142	Transfer to Banff Station	

Leave Banff

For Montreal (No. 8).....	5.15 p.m.
" Chicago (No. 14).....	6.25 p.m.
" St. Paul (No. 6) (July and August).....	9.10 p.m.
" Montreal and Chicago (No. 2).....	11.00 p.m.

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Field	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Mount Stephen (10405 feet) and Mount Denniss (8336 feet).	0.0	FIELD	4075	From Field to Golden we follow the canyon of the Kicking Horse River.
	4.2	Emerald	3900	Fine view of President Range looking back north.
Ottertail River is crossed.				
Mount Hurd (9275 feet).	8.2	Ottertail	3702	Van Horne Range—Mount King (9466 feet).
The railway, which runs almost north and south between here and Field, turns west. Note valley of the Beaverfoot.	17.0	Leancoil	3685	Two miles west of Leancoil we pass western boundary of Yoho Park. Looking eastward, there is a very striking view of Mount Chancellor (10741 feet).
	22.5	Palliser	3288	Slopes of Mount Hunter (8662 feet).
Beaverfoot Range.	27.7	Glenogle	3008	From the train we have a very fine view of the new "Kicking Horse Trail"—a very spectacular motor road from Emerald Lake to Golden.

*Twenty-Four Hour Motor Detour to Emerald
Lake, Yoho Valley, Lake Louise and Banff.
See page 28.*

The Kicking Horse River enters the Columbia, the wide valley of which is seen to the south. Branch to Lake Windermere and Cranbrook. (See page 31).	34.9	GOLDEN	2583	Western end of Rockies.
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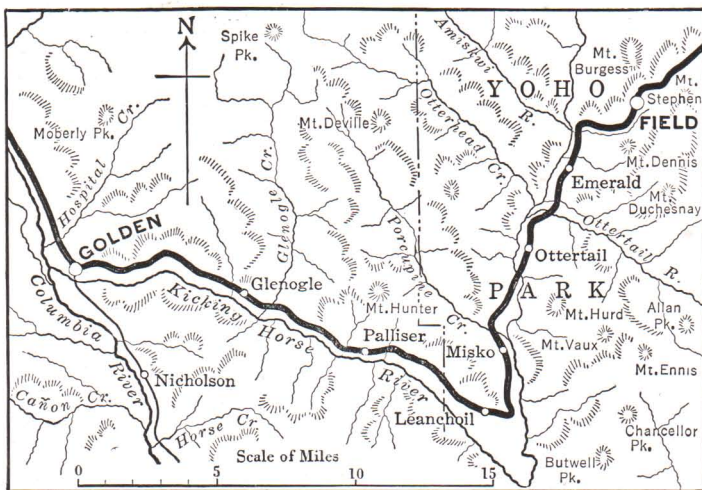
The Yoho Valley (Continued)

and is highly picturesque. A tea house is operated at Twin Falls, and the visitor can spend the night there.

The High Trail You can return by the "High Trail," mounting through Alpine meadows, carpeted with purple and white bryanthus, till you come out of the scent of wild flowers and balsam high over Yoho Valley. Across the valley, the great Waputik snowfield and Takakkaw Falls glimmer in the western sun and you can pick out in that clear air the faint black of the Canadian Pacific track going into the Spiral Tunnels beyond the Kicking Horse River. Soon you reach the Summit Lake.

Burgess Pass Or from Summit Lake you can turn in another direction, round on to Burgess Pass, altitude 7,150 feet. It is a wonderful journey. The great crags of Wapta flaunt up to the left, and to the right, at every step, there appear higher up new visions of the President Range. The guide can point out to you the way to the now well-known Burgess Pass Fossil Quarry, which was discovered by Dr. Walcott in 1910. Descent can be made from the Pass down to Field.

Kicking Horse Canyon Resuming our journey westward from Field, the route for some 35 miles is parallel to the turbulent Kicking Horse River. The railway begins to descend steadily, until at Golden it is nearly 1,500 feet lower. The narrow valley of the Kicking Horse divides the Ottertail Range on the south from the Van Horne Range on the north, and a vivid contrast in mountain formation is evident between the two ranges. One mile west of Emerald, Mount Goodsir (11,686 feet) can be seen on the south, while on the north we get a fine glimpse of the President Range.



The Route from Field to Golden

Leaving Yoho Park On the south Mounts Vaux and Chancellor are seen, the glacier on the former plainly visible. Mount Chancellor (10,741 feet) is one of the giant peaks of the Ottertail Range. At the base of Mount Hunter the river turns abruptly and plunges into the lower Kicking Horse Canyon.

The canyon rapidly deepens until, beyond Palliser, the mountain sides become vertical. The roar of the river as it rushes from side to side of the narrow gorge, the thunder of the train as it follows the river—pandemonium increased a thousandfold by the reverberations of the canyon walls—gives an indescribable sensation until at Golden we suddenly reach daylight again and the noisy, turbulent Kicking Horse is received into the calm bosom of the mighty Columbia.

For most of the way, you can see from the train the spectacular new "Kicking Horse Trail" motor road. At many points it is considerably above the level of the railway, winding its way around the cliffs. This is the route of the new "24-Hour Motor Detour." (See page 23).

Golden is an interesting town with large lumbering and mining interests, commanding the trade of the fertile Windermere Valley to the south.

(Transcontinental Journey resumed on page 34)

To Lake Windermere

From Golden this branch line runs south through the fertile Columbia Valley, touching for a considerable part of the journey the beautiful Lake Windermere, and joining the Crow's Nest Line at Colvalli.

From Golden we travel past many new settlements, from the clearings of which smoke is sometimes still rising, until we reach Spillimachene, where there is a wonderful view of the Selkirk Mountains. The Banff-Windermere motor road (see page 13) joins the Columbia

A TRAIL TRIP into the depths of the mountains forms the most enjoyable way of visiting beautiful spots that would not otherwise be easily accessible.

The mountain pony, mountain-bred, fool-proof, untiring, can be ridden by practically anyone, whether he or she has ever before been on a horse or not. From all hotels and bungalow camps in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, there are good roads and trails radiating in all directions, which are kept up by the National Parks Department. Some trail trips are of one day's duration only; others stretch over several days. Several circle trail rides are arranged for visitors' convenience.

Branch line to Columbia Valley and Crow's Nest Pass

Mileage south of Golden		Altitude above sea-level	
0.0	GOLDEN	2583	Connecting east or west.
40.9	Spillimachene	2590	
73.7	LAKE WINDERMERE	2615	
Lake Windermere Bungalow Camp			
143.5	Fort Steele	2510	
157.5	Bull River	2462	
166.5	Colvalli	2653	Connecting east to Cal-
194.3	CRANBROOK	3013	gary or west to Nelson.

River Highway near Radium Hot Springs, about 60 miles from Golden. The scenery of this valley is splendid, and the canyons and creeks on either side furnish excellent sport. On the left is the slope of the Rockies; on the right, the panorama of the Selkirks.

Lake Windermere is the station for Lake Windermere Bungalow Camp, a popular centre for excursions into the beautiful country surrounding. This camp, which has accommodation for 42, is situated on the shore of one of the most delightful warm water lakes in British Columbia. It is the starting point for excursions up Toby Creek and Horse Thief Creek to the great ice fields of the Selkirks, notably the Lake of the Hanging Glaciers. There are curative hot springs at Radium and Fairmont. Bathing, riding, boating, fishing, motoring can be enjoyed on the shores of this lake, and alpine climbers can use the camp as headquarters for expeditions into the Selkirks. There is good trout fishing in nearby creeks and some of the smaller lakes.

Lake Windermere was discovered by the famous explorer, David Thompson, in 1807; and a memorial fort, reproducing his stockaded post, has now been built near the camp.

Fort Steele has grown up to meet the needs of the ranching and fruit-growing districts surrounding it. Lead, copper, silver, gold and iron are found in the neighbourhood.

Bull River is a lumbering town, with some important sawmills, and the source of power supply for the Sullivan Mines at Kimberley. Good fishing and hunting may be obtained in the vicinity.

Cranbrook is the trading centre for a rich mining and agricultural region in the Crow's Nest Pass country. It is an important point on the more southerly Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific, from Lethbridge to Kootenay Lake and Nelson, whence the Kettle Valley Railway affords an alternative route to Vancouver.



Lake Windermere Bungalow Camp

Through the Rockies

By COREY FORD in "Vanity Fair"



THE Canadian Pacific Rockies are the most beautiful spectacle in America, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Hour after hour, mile after mile, the snub-nosed engine tugs, strains, scrambles up the shaggy slopes, burrows through clammy tunnels, emerges, wriggling and shaking itself like a puppy beside the shores of glass-green lakes, yips down a mountainside and races up another at full speed, crouches, worms its way over spidery trestles that span the cloud-packed canyons and the infinitesimal rivers churning silently hundreds of feet below. Hour after hour, as the train puffs between mountain-slabs that fling back the snorting echoes in multitudinous rambles from peak to peak, the great range twists and tosses in an incredible sea of grey stone; the crests heave in the distance against a juttering sky-line; haze slices off their bases until the snow-capped tops float mysteriously decapitated into the air and drift with the very clouds above our heads.

I should stop off at Banff, if only to see again that breath-taking panorama from the hotel, and also to satisfy myself once and for all how many souvenir splinters have been cut out of the chair where the Prince of Wales once sat. And then I should motor to Lake Louise, the green Swiss lake settled ("like an emerald," as one lady so well put it) at the base of a glacier; the most exquisite spot in America, and I don't care how many advertisements have said so, too. But all this time my rods would be packed and my trout-flies ready; and before very long I should be on the train and puffing and panting west again, across the Continental Divide, through the Yoho Valley and Kicking Horse Canyon, doing the figure-eight down through the Spiral Tunnels, and winding out of the Selkirks and into the Fraser River canyon.

And here, in this wildest part of the Rockies, in a very abandonment of tall timber and trout-stocked streams, I should have thread my line, tie on my battered Cahill, wade out and cast toward the lip of that eddy beyond the boulder; and there would be a jolt and a fan of rainbow drops, as my taut line sings against the current, and then one sharp sickening snap—and I would find I had bitten through the stem of my churchwarden pipe, seated here at home among my catalogues and trying my very best to make up my mind.

34 The Columbia River

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Field	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	34.9	Golden	2583	Edelweiss, winter home of the Swiss guides. Cross the Blaeberry River.
Dogtooth Mountains, a part of the Purcell Range.	41.4	Moberly	2558	Moberly Peak (7731 feet). Cross Blaeberry River.
Columbia River.	47.4	Forde	2563	
	51.4	Donald	2580	
	52.7			Cross the Columbia River. Canyon of the Co'umbia River.
At this point we leave the Columbia which flows north in a "Big Bend" around the Selkirks. We shall see it again at Revelstoke.	62.9	Beavermouth	2433	After leaving Beavermouth we follow the Beaver River.
				Beaver River Canyon. Gateway of the Beaver.
Cross the Beaver River.	66.2			
	67.8	Rogers	2592	The line is rising rapidly to the summit of the Selkirks.
	70.9			Cross Mountain Creek, 150 feet above stream.

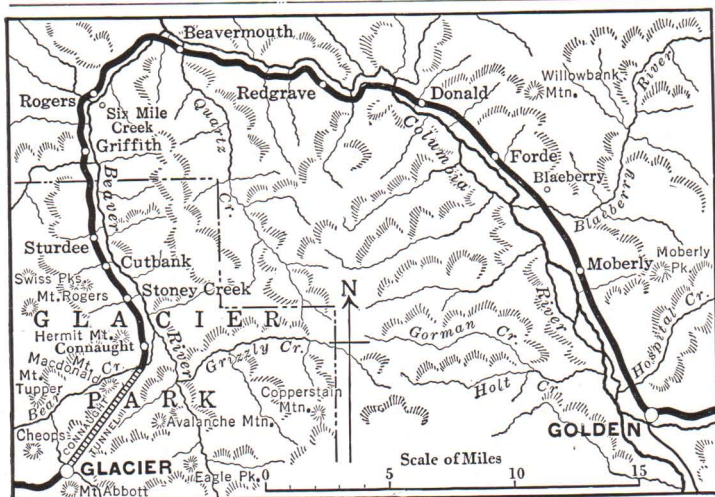
Edelweiss Just west of Golden, north of the track, is the model Swiss village of "Edelweiss," erected by the Canadian Pacific for the Swiss guides whom it employs for the benefit of mountain climbers. Previous to the erection of this village, which lies on the slopes of a hill and reproduces with remarkable verisimilitude the characteristic architecture of the Swiss chalet, the guides had always returned to Switzerland at the end of each season, but now they live in Canada the entire year.

The Selkirk Range Everything combines to make the scenery between Golden and Glacier a climax of mountain grandeur. There is first the magnificent eastern thrust of the Selkirks, with its glorious array of mountain peaks culminating in the lofty pinnacle of Sir Donald; then there are mountain torrents that tumble in splendid cascades, through the narrow gorges cut deeply into the steep hillsides, the Rocky Mountain trench, flanked by the two highest mountain systems of the Canadian Pacific Rockies; and the Columbia River itself, which for more than twenty-five miles parallels the railway line, and at the base of the Selkirks is a raging roaring flood, forcing its way through precipitous canyons to the high slopes along the railway creeps.

Moberly takes its name from Mount Moberly, one of the most prominent peaks for some miles along the river valley. About two miles west of Moberly, on the south just before crossing Blaeberry River, is the site of the oldest cabin in the mountains—the cabin where a government survey party under Walter Moberly engaged in preliminary surveying for the railway, passed the winter of 1871-2. They wintered their stock on the shore of what is now Lake Windermere.

Beavermouth is the farthest north station of the transcontinental route, at the base of the Selkirks.

Columbia River The Columbia River, which with but one exception is the largest river on the west side of America, rises in the Upper Columbia Lake; and then, flowing through Lake Windermere, runs north-westerly. From Golden to Beavermouth it is paralleled by the railway; then we take leave of it as it makes its



The Route from Golden to Glacier

famous "Big Bend" round the northern spur of the Selkirks, until we meet it at Revelstoke, southward bound, through the Arrow Lakes, for the United States and its even greater majesty.

The Columbia River is nearly 1,400 miles long, and drains a basin of nearly 300,000 square miles. It is the route of history, the route by which some of the earliest explorers reached the Pacific Ocean.

Climbing Again Following the Beaver River, the line now begins its 1,300 feet climb to the summit of the Selkirk Range. This range is geologically much older than the Rockies, and the tooth of time was already gnawing at its scarred sides long before the Rockies were pushed up from the crumpled sea-bottom. A few miles beyond Rogers we enter Glacier National Park.

Until the year 1916, the railway crossed the Selkirks through Rogers Pass (*altitude 4,342 feet*), following Bear Creek and then bending round to Glacier and back again to the Illecillewaet River in a series of sharp loops. This was a most spectacular route, affording some magnificent views of Mount Macdonald, Mount Tupper, and other giant peaks; but it had many disadvantages, amongst which were the enormous track curvature and the necessity of maintaining long stretches of snow sheds. These difficulties were finally overcome by the construction of the Connaught Tunnel.

Rogers Pass was named in honor of Major Rogers, one of the pioneer surveyors of this region, who discovered this route.



Mount Macdonald and the Connaught Tunnel

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Field	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read-up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
3½ miles from Rogers we enter Glacier Park.	67.8	Rogers	2592	
	74.6			Cross Surprise Creek, 170 feet above stream.
				Cross Stoney Creek, 270 feet above stream.
	76.6	Stoney Creek		Hermit Range.
We enter Connaught Tunnel (5 miles long) under Mount Macdon- ald, piercing the summit of the Selkirks.	78.9	Connaught		
Glacier is stopping place for Illecillewaet Glacier and many fine mountain trips.	85.4	GLACIER	3778	We emerge from the Connaught Tunnel on the western slopes of the Selkirks.
				Mount Cheops (3506 feet) and road to Naki- mu Caves.
Mount Sir Donald (10- 818 feet), the pyramidal- shaped peak.				The line descends rapid- ly following the Illecille- waet River, crossing and recrossing it.

Stoney Creek Not only is the scenery impressive, but the engineering feats are particularly remarkable, especially in the construction of bridges and tunnels. West of Cedar Creek is a very high bridge, spanning a foaming cascade whence one of the most beautiful prospects of the whole journey is to be had. So impressed were the builders with the charm of this magnificent picture that they named the spot "The Surprise."

The bridge which crosses Stoney Creek, 270 feet above the gorge, is the highest on the main line of the Canadian Pacific.

Stoney Creek is a noisy mountain torrent, flowing in the bottom of a narrow V-shaped channel cut deeply into the steep slopes along which the railway creeps.



The Illecillewaet Valley

Connaught The Connaught Tunnel, which (as stated above) was constructed to overcome track curvature, pierces Mount Macdonald, which towers more than a mile in vertical height above the railway and makes a most impressive picture. It was named in honor of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada at the time of its opening in 1916. It was until recently the longest tunnel in America, measuring slightly over five



Mount Sir Donald, near Glacier

miles from portal to portal; and it not only eliminated track curvature to an amount corresponding to seven complete circles, but also lowered the summit attained by the railway by 552 feet, reduced the length of the line by $4\frac{1}{3}$ miles and dispensed with $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of snowsheds. The tunnel is double tracked, and measures 29 feet from side to side and $21\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the base of rail to the crown.

The method by which it was pierced involved the tunnelling of a pioneer bore paralleling the centre line of the main tunnel—a feature that was new and aroused the interest of tunnel engineers the world over. The railway emerges from the tunnel at Glacier Station.

Glacier Glacier is the station for Glacier National Park—the features of which include the Illecillewaet Glacier, the Asulkan Valley, the Nakimu Caves, and some magnificent climbing. At the present time, however, there is no hotel accommodation in the Park.

The Illecillewaet Glacier This great plateau of gleaming ice, framed in a dark forest of giant cedar, hemlock and spruce trees, scarred by immense crevasses of great depth and covering an area of about ten square miles, is about four miles from the station. It affords some remarkable opportunities of observing the movements and recession of glaciers. Mount Sir Donald, a magnificent peak named after Sir Donald Smith, late Lord Strathcona, can be reached by an extension trail from the glacier trail, and furnishes one of the most attractive climbs of the region. The return trip may be taken along the alternative trail on the east bank of the river.

The Nakimu Caves These curious caves, discovered in 1904, are situated on the lower slope of Mount Cheops and Ursus Major, in the Cougar Valley. A series of subterranean chambers, formed partly by seismic disturbance and partly by water, they are characterized by beautiful interior marble markings, and have been explored for a distance of nearly a mile from the entrance.

GLACIER PARK, covering an area of 468 square miles, differs very noticeably from the other parks of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. It has an atmosphere of austere majesty and high loveliness. With its massive peaks and giant glaciers, Glacier Park has somewhat of an air of isolation and mystery. Surrounding it, too, are some dense forests of fine trees, of great age; these will be particularly noticed on the way to Nakimu Caves, in the Cougar Valley.



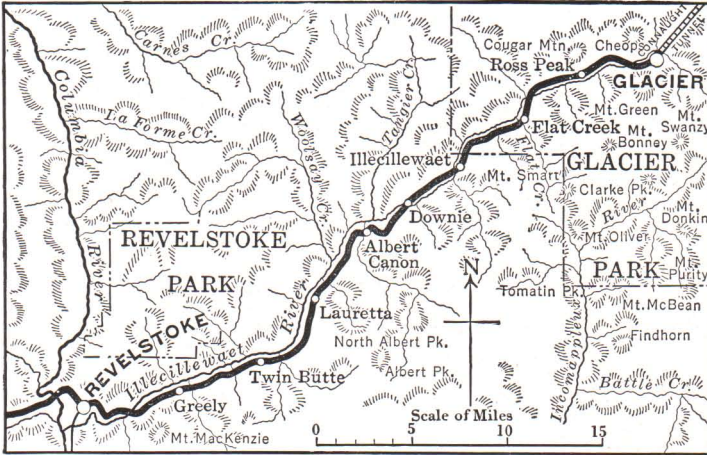
Revelstoke, from Mount Revelstoke

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Field	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Mount Bonney (10215 feet).				
Ross Peak (7728 feet).	89.6	Ross Peak	3434	
Mount Green (8870 feet).				
Valley of Flat Creek.	93.3	Flat Creek	3094	
	98.2	Illecillewaet	2713	At this point we pass the western boundary of Glacier Park.
	104.8	Albert Canyon	2226	A stop is made to see Albert Canyon a fine rock gorge about 150 feet deep.
Revelstoke National Park.				
Mount Mackenzie (8064 feet).	119.6	Greely	1667	
Branch line to the Arrow Lakes.	125.7	REVELSTOKE	1496	Western end of the Selkirk.

Down Hill Again From Glacier, which lies near the summit of the Selkirk Range, we begin our long journey to the Pacific Ocean—a journey that except for one or two minor altitudes is uniformly downhill. For several miles the line follows the Illecillewaet River which, tumbling along precipitous gorges, rushing and foaming in splendid cascades, pours its flood from its glacier source to the broad waters of the majestic Columbia River, over 2,000 feet below. Here we notice how a river taking its source in a glacier differs from an ordinary upland stream. The latter, as it tumbles from great heights, may be foamy and tumultuous; but the water does not show that peculiar milk-green colour, characteristic of a glacier-fed stream, due to its sediment of glacial silt. This silt is composed of infinitesimally fine particles ground from the rocks by scraping ice.

Albert Canyon is a deep fissure in the solid rock, its walls rising straight up on both sides to wooded crags. The railway runs along the very edge of this gorge. We see the river nearly 150 feet below, boiling angrily in a narrow twenty-foot flume.

Revelstoke a flourishing city, with a population of 3,500, lies in the beautiful Columbia River Valley, surrounded by lofty and picturesque mountains, some clothed with trees and verdure to



The Route from Glacier to Revelstoke

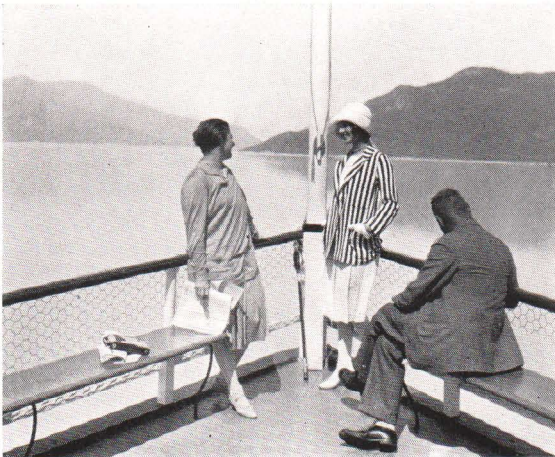
their very peaks, others crowned with rugged and rocky spires or glistening glaciers.

It is the gateway to the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes, and is the centre of large timber and mineral districts. Revelstoke is in the heart of very fine hunting grounds, and the Alpine climber will find whole worlds to conquer. Besides the drive up Mount Revelstoke, there is also the beautiful excursion along the Columbia River. In winter, a very popular winter-sport carnival is held here, and as a matter of fact some of the finest ski-jumpers of Canada have graduated on the "Big Hill" at Revelstoke.

Mount Revelstoke National Park

100 square miles in extent, is bounded on the south by the Illecillewaet River. It includes not only the striking mountain from which it derives its name, but also the Clach-na-Cudainn Range.

The park, altogether a mountain-top one, provides a wonderful automobile trip. A road, as hard and smooth as a city boulevard, has been constructed by the Dominion Government to the summit. The road ascends by an easy grade through a virgin forest, winding along rocky ledges and on the verge of deep chasms. The glory of the ride is the remarkable view that can be obtained all the way up of the valley below — the Selkirk to the south-east, the Monashee Range to the south-west, and the Columbia and Illecillewaet Rivers twisting like ribbons around the city.



Down the Arrow Lakes

(Railway Journey resumed on page 40)

Branch line to Arrow Lakes

	Mileage south of Revelstoke		Altitude above sea-level	
By Rail	{ 0.0	REVELSTOKE	1196	Connecting east or west.
	{ 27.4	Arrowhead	1405	
By Lake Steamer	{ 40.4	Arrowhead		Branch line to Kaslo, on Kootenay Lake.
	{ 64.4	Halcyon		
	{ 156.4	Nakusp	1414	
By Rail	{ 156.4	Robson West	1422	Connecting east to Cal- gary or west to Van- couver.
	{ 183.8	Robson West		
		NELSON	1774	

From Revelstoke this branch runs south to Arrowhead, whence a very delightful trip is made down the Arrow Lakes to Nelson. The service down this lake is provided by the excellent and comfortable steamer service of the Canadian Pacific. The Arrow Lakes, lying in a long deep valley between the western slopes of the Selkirks and the Monashee Range, are formed by the Columbia Valley's broadening out on its way south. These very beautiful lakes, although virtually one, are classified as two, Upper and Lower, very much the same size and connected by a wide but circuitous channel. The surrounding country has supplied lumber from the forests that clothe its slopes to many a sawmill, while of recent years settlers have come in and made clearings for orchards. The population, however, is still comparatively sparse.

Halcyon Hot Springs are well and favorably known owing to the curative properties of the waters, which contain a high percentage of lithium. There is a comfortable Sanatorium hotel here.

Nakusp is the distributing centre of the upper lake, which is here about three miles wide. There are some excellent hot springs in the hills, about nine miles from the town. Nakusp is the headquarters of the Arrow Lake lumber industry, the shipping point for vast quantities of lumber, poles, fence posts, and other timber products. A branch line runs from here to Sandon and Kaslo.

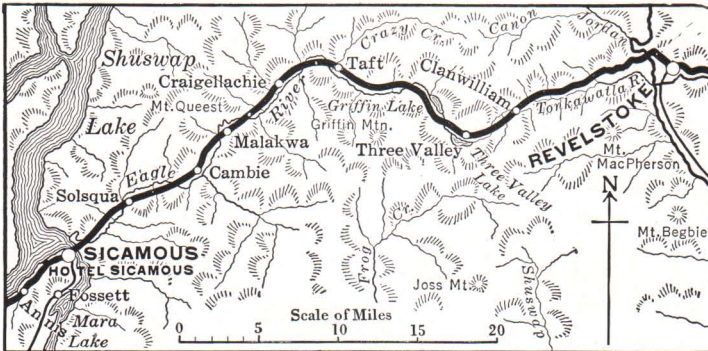
Along the lower lake there has been some development in fruit-growing, very fine cherries, apples and melons being produced. At Robson West rail connection is made to Nelson or westwards to Penticton and Vancouver.

Nelson is charmingly situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, and is the commercial centre of the Kootenay district. At the convergence of lake and rail systems, it is an attractive city in which life passes very pleasantly. Nelson is the centre of a very large mining district: immediately behind it is the mountain in which is located the famous "Silver King" mine. Connection for the Crow's Nest Pass route to Lethbridge and Calgary is made here.

Main Line Journey Resumed

Revelstoke—See page 38.

Eagle Pass Between Revelstoke and Sicamous is the Monashee mountain system, the most conspicuous peak being Mount Begbie. Eagle Pass, through which the railway crosses, appears to have been cut purposely for it, so deep and direct is it. Several lakes occur at short intervals, and in turn force the railway into the mountain sides. Observation Cars are attached to all Canadian Pacific passenger trains through the mountains, during the summer season. These cars afford the utmost opportunities for viewing the magnificent scenery.



The Route from Revelstoke to Sicamous

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Revelstoke	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Mount Begbie (8,956 feet).	0.0	REVELSTOKE	1496	Shortly after leaving Revelstoke, we cross the Columbia River. (See page 39).
The railway follows the narrow valley of the Tonkawatla River.				
Mount MacPherson (7,893 feet).	8.5	Clanwilliam	1820	The railway climbs up to the Eagle Pass which is reached here.
Three Valley Lake.	14.6	Three Valley	1638	
Griffin Mountain (7,072 feet)	24.2	Taft	1279	Eagle Pass Mountains.
Follow the valley of Eagle River to Sicamous.	28.3	Craigellachie	1225	Monument to commemorate completion of the Canadian Pacific at this point. (See below).
Hunters Range.				Shuswap Mountain.
Branch line to Okanagan Valley.	44.7	SICAMOUS Hotel Sicamous	1154	Shuswap Lake.

Craigellachie From Revelstoke our course is now downhill practically all the way to the Pacific ocean, for with the exception of one or two occasional rises, the altitude gets lower and lower. Entering the Monashee Range, we reach in about 28 miles the historic spot named Craigellachie.

Here an obelisk alongside the track commemorates the completion of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was here, on November 7th, 1885, that the rails from the East met the rails from the West, and the long-cherished vision of a Canadian transcontinental railway became a reality.

The first through train from East to West left Montreal on June 28th, 1886, and reached Port Moody—then the Pacific terminal of the road—on July 4th. A photograph of this historic event will be found on page 43.

Sicamous on Shuswap Lake, is not only the junction of the main line with the Okanagan Valley branch; it is also a favorite stop-over point for travellers who, having traversed the mountains, wish also to see by daylight the wonderful canyon scenery that lies between here and Vancouver. To accommodate this traffic, the Canadian Pacific has erected a comfortable hotel on the shore of the lake. Lake Shuswap is a large body of water which affords some wonderful trout fishing.

(Main Line Journey resumed on page 44)

Branch line to Okanagan Lakes

	Mileage south of Sicamous		Altitude above sea-level	
By Rail	0.0	SICAMOUS	1154	Connecting east or west.
	23.0	Enderby	1160	
	31.8	Armstrong	1182	
	46.2	Vernon	1250	
	51.0	Okanagan Land'g	1133	
By Lake Steamer		Okanagan Landing		
	91.0	Kelowna	1133	
	114.0	Peachland	1133	
	135.0	Summerland	1133	
	144.0	Naramata	1133	
	155.0	PENTICTON	1133	Connecting west to Van- couver or east to Nelson and Calgary.

Enderby is a progressive town in a fertile fruit-growing and mixed-farming country, with considerable dairying and also an enormous lumber output. Fishing is good and the big game plentiful.

Armstrong is another flourishing town with a large central creamery and several industries, and a prosperous tributary agricultural country; it is particularly noted for the production of celery.

Vernon is the largest town, the judicial centre, and the central distributing point of the northern Okanagan Valley. Near here is the famous Coldstream Ranch, with about 13,000 acres of fruit lands.

Okanagan Lake The steamer makes a number of calls down the lake at the various landings, the journey taking about six hours. This is one of the most famous fruit-growing regions of Canada. Journeying down the lake, one sees striking examples of "bench-land" formation—orchards rising tier by tier in what look like gigantic steps. On these bench-lands, on the occasional bottom lands, and even on the hilly slopes that descend into the water, grow all kinds of sub-tropical fruit, peaches, apricots, cherries, apples, plums, walnuts, almonds and grapes of superfine quality. Irrigation is practised, the flume that carries the life-giving water being a conspicuous object of the orchard country. The Okanagan Valley is one of the best known fruit regions of Canada, and fruit from this district has on several occasions taken championship prizes at international shows.

Kelowna is an important city, with some fifty thousand acres of first-class fruit lands, much of which is under cultivation, tributary to it. The city has several packing plants and canneries. It is a pretty point, with a park with a lake frontage.

Peachland, Summerland and Naramata are fertile fruit-raising districts, with a certain amount of cattle-raising a few miles back.

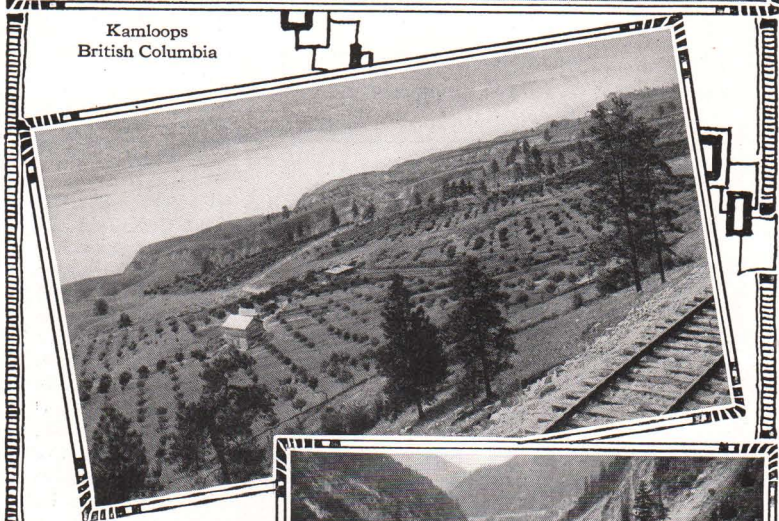
Penticton at the southern end of the lake, is a very prosperous city, centre of a rich fruit-growing district, and very attractive to the tourist. It has a good hotel in the Incola. The Kettle Valley Line from Vancouver to Nelson passes through Penticton, and affords an alternative route by which to cross the Rockies.



The Hotel Sicamous



Kamloops
British Columbia



An Orchard on
Okanagan Lake

"Hell's Gate" in the
Fraser River Canyon



The Driving of the Last Spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Craigellachie, B.C.,
November 7, 1885

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Revelstoke	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	44.7	Sicamous	1154	
A fine fruit district adjacent to railway.	63.4	Salmon Arm	1159	The railway follows the Salmon Arm of Shuswap Lake.
	70.6	Tappen	1158	The railway leaves the lake to climb over Notch Hill.
From this summit the line descends to Shuswap Lake.	79.8	Notch Hill	1691	
	87.8	Squilax	1288	Pass along the shores of Little Shuswap Lake.
	93.7	Chase	1183	
	95.6	Shuswap	1154	Follow the shore of the South Thompson River to Kamloops.
	128.8	KAMLOOPS	1159	The North Thompson joins the South Thompson at this point, the two rivers forming the Thompson River.

Sicamous—See page 41.

Salmon Arm Salmon Arm and the beautiful South Thompson River, which flows from the western arm of Shuswap Lake, provide interesting and varied scenery between Sicamous and Kamloops. Lake Shuswap is a large body of water of irregular shape which, with its bordering slopes, reminds one strongly of Scottish scenery and affords wonderful fishing. It has the reputation of containing more varieties of trout and other fish—including steel-head and land-locked salmon—than any water in British Columbia. Salmon Arm (*population 800*) is a very prosperous fruit and mixed farming community, situated on a long arm of Shuswap Lake.

IN SIZE 356,000 square miles, the province of British Columbia differs in many regards from other sections of Canada. It is rugged and broken by mountain ranges and groups, between which lie mighty lakes of great beauty, and plains and fertile valleys of high productivity. Its proximity to the Pacific Ocean exerts a beneficent effect upon its climate, extremes being unknown. The resources of the province include agriculture, especially fruits; but perhaps its timber and its mines account for a greater volume of production, while its fisheries are highly important.

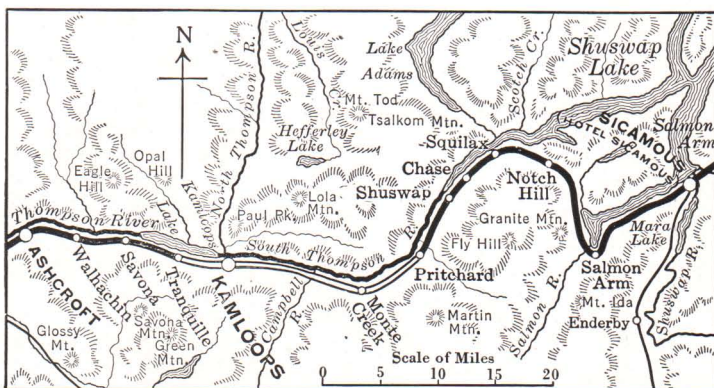
Notch Hill is the only elevation of any considerable height along the line. Here the railway leaves the open and takes a circuitous course through the forested slopes which surround its base, but soon joins the South Thompson River.

Chase (*Population 600*) is the gateway to an extensive territory for big-game hunting, bird shooting and fishing. The various waters in the vicinity are plentifully stocked with trout.

About two miles east of Kamloops, between the railway and the South Thompson River, are sites of semi-subterranean prehistoric Indian houses, which can be seen from the passing train.

Kamloops (*Population 5,500*), the chief town of the interior country of British Columbia, is over a hundred years old, having originally been a Hudson's Bay post. Situated at the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers, both draining fertile valleys, it is a beautiful city, with a climate that makes it a most desirable resort. Trout fishing and game add to its charm for the tourist and sportsman. The chief industries of the Kamloops district are ranching, mixed farming, gardening, fruit growing, mining and lumbering.

Much of the valley land is cultivated under irrigation, and produces large crops. The mining industry is developing rapidly, the principal minerals being gold, copper and iron. There is also extensive opera-

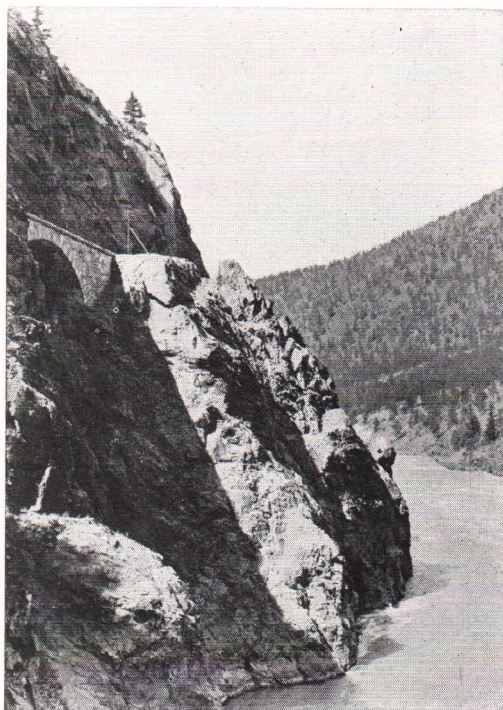


The Route from Sicamous to Ashcroft

tion in the lumbering industry. The city has a hydro-electric power plant at Barriere, forty miles up the North Thompson Valley, and operates its own electric light and water plants, which also furnish power for irrigation.

Entering the Canyons Just below Kamloops, the Thompson widens out into Kamloops Lake, a beautiful sheet of water. The railway runs along its south shore for twenty miles, and, because of the series of mountain spurs projecting into the lake, a number of tunnels punctuate this twenty miles. At Savona the lake ends, and we enter the series of Thompson River canyons which lead us through marvellous scenery westward to the Fraser. The Thompson is the chief tributary of the Fraser River; in characteristics, however, it is much different. It is not, for one thing, so rapid; and then again its banks are largely the sandy hills that hedge it in, their slopes covered with trees.

Ashcroft (see next page) is the outfitting point for the Highland Valley and the gateway to the Cariboo country and the immense fruit areas of the Thompson Valley. It is, incidentally, famous for its potatoes. In addition to fruit-raising, the country around is specially



Thompson River Canyon

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Kamloops	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	0.0	KAMLOOPS	1159	
	8.7	Tranquille	1142	The Thompson River widens and is known as Kamloops Lake.
	19.7	Munro	1143	The Painted Bluffs, brilliantly colored rocks, are seen across the Lake.
	25.2	Savona	1163	Leave the Lake a short distance west of Savona and follow the Thomp- son River.
	47.2	Ashcroft	1004	The gateway to the Cariboo country. The Black Canyon of the Thompson seen at mile 52.5.
	54.7	Basque	892	
Valley of the Nicola. Junction with Kettle Valley Railway.	72.6	Spences Bridge	774	

Ashcroft (*Continued from previous page*)

suitable for extensive cattle-raising. It offers to the hunter a variety and an abundance of big game.

Basque is near the Black Canyon of the Thompson. Here the river has not only cut through a great thickness of the overlying soil, but also cut two hundred feet into the black bed-rock. The sombre appearance of this canyon is impressive in the extreme.

Spence's Bridge where the Nicola River joins the Thompson, is the business centre for the Nicola Valley, a country with varied industries, such as ranching, lumbering and mining.

From Spence's Bridge there is a branch line of the Kettle Valley to Brookmere.

The Fraser River At the little trading town of Lytton the canyon widens to admit the Fraser, the chief river of British Columbia, which comes down from the north between two



The Fraser Canyon

great lines of mountain peaks, and whose turbid flood soon absorbs the bright green waters of the Thompson. The Fraser is navigable for steamers from its mouth to about Yale. The river, 800 miles in length, is an historic one; its name and that of the Thompson commemorate two of the earliest and most famous explorers who sought the Pacific Ocean overland from the east. In the fifties of last century it served as the avenue of approach to the rich discoveries of gold that were made in the Cariboo country.

Fraser In the Fraser Canyon the scenery grows wilder than ever. The great river is forced between vertical walls of black rock, where, repeatedly thrown back upon itself by opposing cliffs, it madly foams and roars. Six miles below Lytton we cross the Fraser by a fine bridge, and then pass through a series of three tunnels.

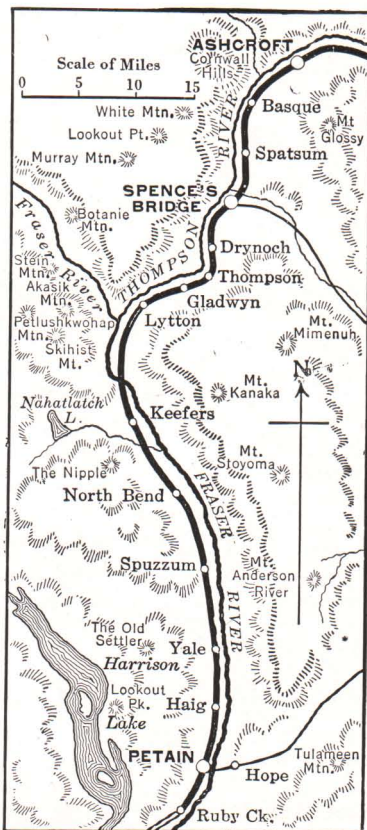
Cariboo Road (See next page)

Near Chaumox, on the opposite side of the canyon, will be noted a roadway. This is the celebrated "Cariboo Road," constructed along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers in the sixties of last century to reach the gold-mining regions up-country. The miners themselves made a road from Harrison Lake to Lillooet in 1858. Between 1862 and 1865 the Royal Engineers built the Cariboo Road from Ashcroft to Barkerville, a practicable road having previously been constructed from Ashcroft down to navigable water on the Fraser. The road was 480 miles in length, and for many years it was the only means of access up-country.

North Bend is a good stopping point for those who wish to see more of the Fraser Canyon than is possible from the train. Within easy walking distance there is some magnificent scenery. This section of the railway commands the admiration of all passengers for the way it has overcome apparently insuperable difficulties. For most of the journey the railway follows the canyon at a considerable height above the river bank; the track, hewn from the solid rock, also tunnels through great rock spurs.

Hell's Gate This famous cataract, about eight miles south of North Bend, is created by the sudden compression of the river between two jutting promontories, whence it escapes as through a bottle-necked outlet.

Spuzzum West of North Bend there are several fine bridges spanning rock gorges; of these White's Creek bridge is the most notable. About ten miles west of North Bend, also, is a series of four tunnels located in rapid succession.



The Route from Ashcroft to Petain

South Side of Track	Mileage west of Kamloops	Westbound— read down— Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	85.5	Thompson	673	
	89.8	Gladwin	758	Thompson Canyon, very fine, east and west of this point. At mile 93.5 note the striking pinnacle (Bo- tanic Crag) on the op- posite side of the river.
	94.8	Lytton	693	The Fraser River comes in from the North and joins the Thompson.
At mile 101 we cross the Fraser 140 feet above the River.				
Canyon scenery fine from mile 100 to mile 102.	103.8	Kanaka	613	
				Salmon River is crossed at mile 113.8; note fine gorge up stream.
Note the old Cariboo road on the opposite side of the valley.	116.4	Chaumox	568	
	121.4	NORTH BEND	493	

Spuzzum (continued from previous page)

Here and there along the route will be seen evidences of Indian occupation. At some places close to the track will be seen Indian graveyards; at others, you will see Indians spearing salmon in the rapidly-flowing river.

Yale occupies a bench above the river, in a deep *cul-de-sac* in the mountains, which rise abruptly and to a great height on all sides. It was formerly an important outfitting point for prospectors, and of late there has been a revival of mining activities.

Nearing Sea Level From this point westward the canyon widens out and is soon succeeded by broad level valleys with rich soil and heavy timber. Vegetation of all kinds increases; fruit orchards, lovely green meadows, and beautiful dairy cattle are seen on either side. We are almost at sea level; and so for a few miles we roll on through this meadow-like country towards Vancouver.

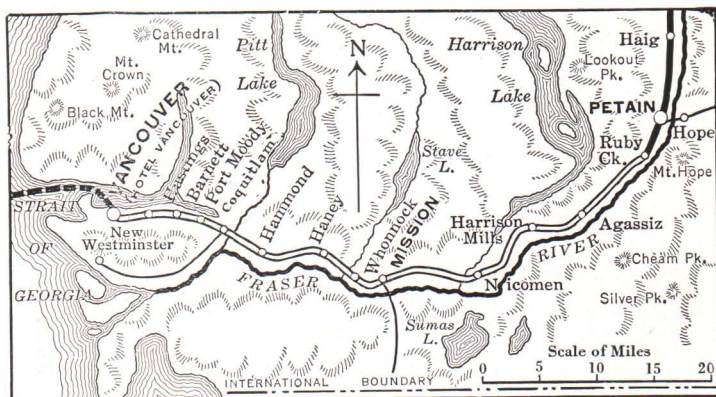
Petain In a few miles we are at Petain, the junction with the Kettle Valley line, which crosses the Fraser by a steel bridge.



Harrison Hot Springs

Amongst the notable views from here is the Holy Cross Mountain (height 6,500 feet), so called on account of a cross-shaped crevice that is filled with snow.

The Kettle Valley forms, with the Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific, an alternative route from the prairies to Vancouver. It has some spectacular scenery, especially along the Canyon of the Coquihalla River. This southern route is linked to the main line by branches at Sicamous, Revelstoke and Golden.



The Route from Petain to Vancouver

South Side of Track	Mileage west of North Bend	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
	0.0	NORTH BEND	493	
From North Bend west the Canyon becomes more and more impressive, reaching a climax at Hell's Gate, 8 miles from North Bend.	15.5	Spuzzum	399	Railway bridges span fine rock gorges at Skuzzy River (mile 5.5) and Whites Creek (mile 9.7). Between mile 9 and 10 we pass through a series of tunnels.
The site of an old trading post of Hudson's Bay Company.	27.1	Yale	220	
Jct. with the Kettle Valley Ry.	41.7	Petain	183	
The line westward is double-tracked to Vancouver.	48.0	Ruby Creek	103	
	58.9	Agassiz	60	Government Experimental Farm.
The Harrison River is crossed at this point.	68.1	Harrison Mills	47	
Mount Baker.	76.7	Nicomen	30	

Ruby Creek obtains its name from the garnets found in the neighborhood.

Agassiz has a Government Experimental Farm and is also the station for Harrison Hot Springs. From Agassiz there is a ferry service to Chilliwack. The Chilliwack Valley comprises over 55,000 acres of rich agricultural land and is well known for its dairying. The largest fruit canning company in British Columbia is at Chilliwack; so are the two finest equipped creameries.

Harrison Hot Springs Some seventy miles before reaching Vancouver, and about five miles from Agassiz Station, is the delightful resort of Harrison Hot Springs. Situated on Harrison Lake, a large and picturesque body of water that flows into the Fraser River from the north, this resort has sulphur and potash hot springs of great curative and medicinal values; and recently a new and attractive hotel, with which are combined a covered swimming pool and private Turkish baths, was opened to serve as a focus for the district. Splendid opportunities are available for fishing, hunting, trap shooting, boating, tennis and horseback riding, while a new golf course has been constructed.

South Side of Track	Mileage west of North Bend	Westbound— read down Eastbound— read up	Altitude above sea-level	North Side of Track
Branch to Huntingdon.	87.3	Mission	27	
	96.3	Whonnock	23	Cross Stave Creek.
Fraser River.	105.1	Hammond	26	
	107.3	Pitt Meadows	38	At mile 109.7 the Pitt River is crossed.
Branch to New Westminster.	112.5	Coquitlam	34	The Coquitlam River is crossed before reaching this point.
	116.5	Port Moody	14	Reach the head of Burrard Inlet.
	129.0	VANCOUVER Hotel Vancouver	14	

VANCOUVER, terminal of Canadian Pacific transcontinental rail and trans-Pacific steamship routes, is the largest commercial centre in British Columbia. 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 remarkable growth and prosperity. From a forest clearing forty years ago it has become one of the most important seaports of the Pacific Ocean.

Vancouver is also one of the great vacation objectives of the Pacific Coast, and because of its beauty and hospitality has become very popular in this regard.

large ships to its wharves, it has a big lumbering and shipping business. It can be reached, also, from Vancouver (12½ miles) over a good motor road.

Port Moody At Coquitlam we leave the Fraser River and turn towards Burrard Inlet, a long almost land-locked arm of the Pacific Ocean that runs fiord-like both west and north. Port Moody, at the head of Burrard Inlet, was the original terminal of the Canadian Pacific in 1886. Vancouver was not founded then. The first cargo ever carried across the Pacific Ocean for the Canadian Pacific arrived in Port Moody from Yokohama on the brig "W. B. Flint" on July 26th, 1886.

Vancouver Still following the shore line of beautiful Burrard Inlet, we soon meet the suburbs of Vancouver; and in a short time roll quietly into the handsome station there, with the docks on the north side and many large ocean-going steamers visible, and climbing the stairs to street level, find ourselves at the end of the journey.

Vancouver (*Population with suburbs, about 230,000*) is situated on Burrard Inlet, which here is over two miles wide. A long peninsula, within which is embraced the beautiful Stanley Park, curves round north-westward from the city, and almost landlocks Vancouver Harbor. On the north side of the Inlet is a magnificent mountain range; the most prominent feature thereof are two peaks which, silhouetted against the sky, and remarkably resembling two couchant lions, are visible from any point in the city or harbor and have earned it its appropriate name of "The Lions' Gate."

Mission Beyond Nicomen, the isolated cone of Mount Baker, in the State of Washington, can be seen to the south. Also to the south is Sumas Lake. At the crossing of the Stave River, near Mission, a magnificent view can be obtained of the broad Fraser River.

From Mission, a branch line runs 10 miles south to Huntingdon, on the International boundary between Canada and U.S. From Coquitlam another branch runs 8 miles south to New Westminster.

New Westminster This city, founded in 1859 as the first capital of the mainland colony of British Columbia, and now the third largest city of the province, is an important one. Situated on the Fraser River, with deep sea navigation bringing many

Hotel Vancouver

The Hotel Vancouver, situated on Granville Street about one-half mile from the Canadian Pacific station, is the finest hotel of the North Pacific. From its roof-garden some wonderful views of the Strait of Georgia can be obtained. Adequate sight-seeing services, visiting all parts of the city and its environs, are maintained.



The Hotel Vancouver

A Summer City Vancouver is a favorite summer city, for its mild climate, floral luxuriance and closeness to water makes life there very pleasant. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads, and short and long steamer trips. All kinds of water sports are available, and are encouraged by a mild climate. 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.

Stanley Park Amongst the shorter drives may be mentioned Stanley Park—one of the finest 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, nine miles in length.

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 past bathing beaches and golf links.

Grouse Mountain Another really magnificent drive is across the Second Narrows Bridge to the North River, thence to Grouse Mountain—a total of 16 miles from the Post Office, with an average grade for the 8 miles of climb of 6.2 per cent.

Still another fine drive is to New Westminster. (See page 50). The Pacific Highway, including Kingsway, runs through Vancouver, connecting up with the main American roads of the Northwest. This road runs all the way from Vancouver to Mexico.

Capilano Canyon Capilano Canyon, a gorge of great natural beauty in North Vancouver, is reached by the newly completed bridge over the Second Narrows. The suspension bridge across the canyon, 200 feet above the roaring waters, is visited by thousands of people annually.

Bathing There are numerous fine bathing beaches around Vancouver. The most easily reached are English Bay and Kitsilano—both on the street-car line. The scene on a sunny afternoon at English Bay, which lies at one entrance to Stanley Park, is one of great animation.



Vancouver Harbor

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 to members of recognized yacht clubs.

Golf Vancouver has many good golf courses, all of them 18-hole courses and all open to visitors. Included in these is a public course, "Langara," owned by the railway company. Here are a number of good tennis clubs. Members of any recognized tennis club have the privilege of membership in the Vancouver Tennis Club, which has eight courts and a beautiful clubhouse.

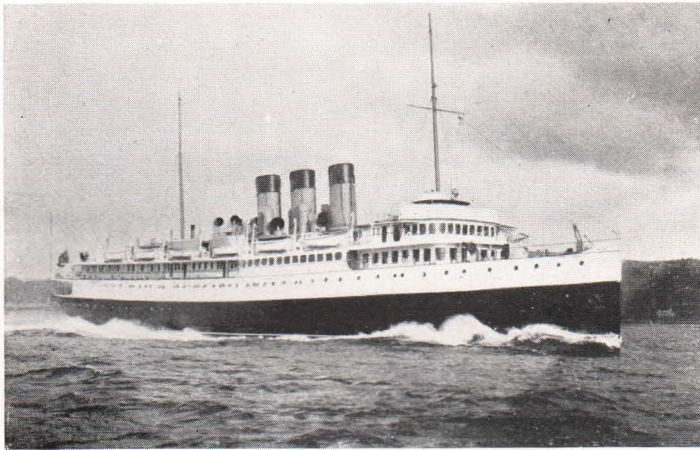
Steamer Trips Some fine steamer trips can be made from Vancouver. Chief amongst them, perhaps, is the 4½ hours' trip across the Gulf of Georgia to Victoria. Then there is a particularly interesting trip to Nanaimo, a cruise amongst the Gulf Islands, and others to Comox, Powell River, etc. An excellent circle tour may be made by taking a "Princess" steamer to Victoria, the E. & N. train from Victoria to Nanaimo, thence back to Vancouver by steamer.

Many delightful short excursions are made by Canadian Pacific Coast steamers during June, July and August, including one day cruises to Jervis Inlet, afternoon cruises to the Gulf Islands, etc. These are advertised in the Vancouver newspapers.

Sporting A great variety of fishing can be obtained around Vancouver. In season, salmon, spring, coho and tye, steelheads, Dolly Varden, rainbow, cut-throat, and sea trout are plentiful. Within easy reach of the city there is also wonderful shooting. 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 Vancouver.

A Busy Port Vancouver is a highly important port. From here the well-known Canadian Pacific "Princess" steamers provide local services to Victoria, Seattle, and Northern British Columbia. Another very popular trip is by "Princess" steamer to Alaska—a ten-day two-thousand mile journey there and back amongst the fiord-like scenery of the Northland.

There is a huge trans-Pacific business, with services to the Oriental and Antipodean countries by several lines, as well as to the Panama Canal. The Canadian-Australasian Line runs regularly from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), New Zealand and Australia.



A Canadian Pacific "Princess" Steamer from Vancouver to Victoria

Empresses of the Pacific Amongst the trans-Pacific services is that of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, which maintain regular services to Japan, China, and the Philippines. This well-known "White Empress" fleet consists of three magnificent passenger ships, the "Empress of Canada," the "Empress of Asia" and the "Empress of Russia." A large proportion of the silk trade of the Orient passes through Vancouver.

The Triangle Route

British Columbia Coast Steamship Service

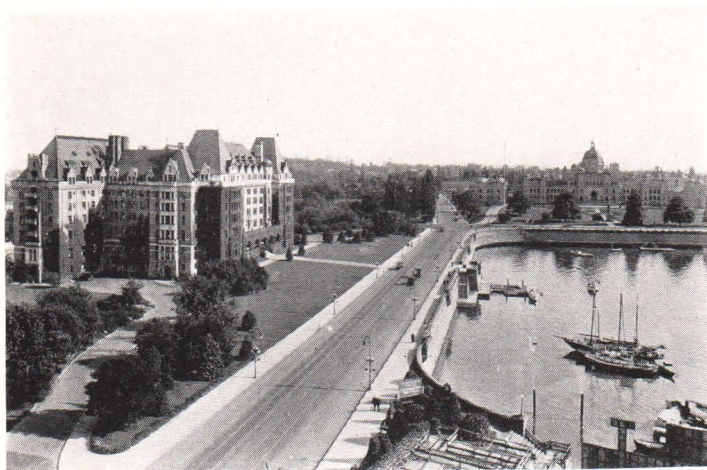
In connection with its trans-continental rail service, the Canadian Pacific operates an extensive steamship service on the British Columbia Coast as far north as Alaska. On Puget Sound two magnificent steamers, the "Princess Kathleen" and the "Princess Marguerite," the fastest in the North Pacific coastwise business, perform the "Triangle Route" between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.

	Nautical Miles		
Summer service consists of a morning steamer from Vancouver to Victoria and Seattle; and of night steamers Vancouver-Victoria and Vancouver-Seattle direct.	0.0 72.0 142.0 126.0	VANCOUVER VICTORIA SEATTLE SEATTLE (direct)	Summer service consists of a morning steamer from Seattle to Victoria and Vancouver; and of night steamers Victoria-Vancouver and Seattle-Vancouver direct.

Victoria Victoria (*Population 60,000*) stands on a promontory overlooking the Straits of Juan de Fuca across to the snow-capped Olympic Mountains on the mainland. Owing to the characteristic beauty of its residential district, it has often been called "a bit of England on the shores of the Pacific." Victoria's beauty lies in its residential districts, its boulevards, parks, public buildings, numerous bathing beaches and semi-tropical foliage.

Empress Hotel The Empress Hotel, last in the chain of Canadian Pacific hotels, overlooks the inner harbor, within a stone's throw of the Parliament buildings. It is an hotel of stately architecture, hospitable spirit, spacious atmosphere, and social warmth. Adjoining the Empress Hotel a new amusement casino, the Crystal Garden, contains one of the largest glass-enclosed salt-water swimming pools in the world, with dancing floors, promenades, picture galleries, etc.

Parliament Buildings Victoria is the capital of British Columbia. The Parliament Buildings, which rank among the handsomest in America, overlook the inner harbor. Adjoining them is the Provincial Museum, very complete and interesting, and



The Empress Hotel, Victoria

containing a large assortment of specimens of natural history, native woods, Indian curios and prehistoric instruments. The Provincial Library contains a large collection of historical prints, documents, and other works of great value and interest.

Beacon Hill Park One of the city's public parks, Beacon Hill Park, contains 154

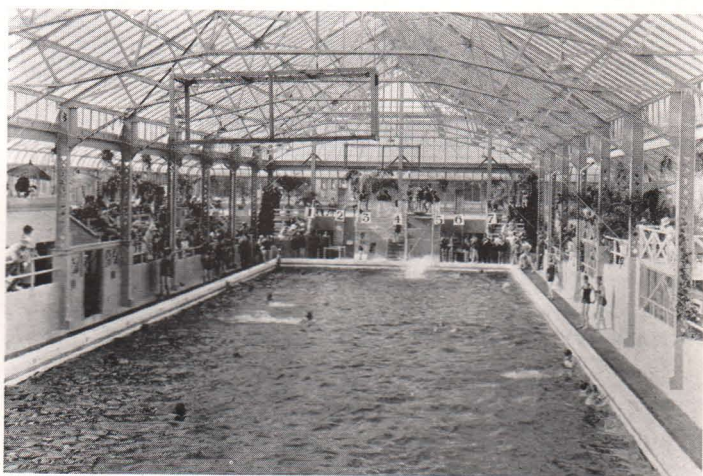
acres laid out as recreation grounds and pleasure gardens, fifteen minutes' walk from the Empress Hotel and included in all sight-seeing trips in the city. Magnificent views can be obtained from Beacon Hill across the Straits of Juan de Fuca and of Olympic Mountains on the mainland.

Brentwood Near Brentwood, a charming resort on Saanich Inlet about fifteen miles from the city by street-car or automobile, are the beautiful and famous gardens of Mr. R. P. Butchart. In no part of America can any more diversified gardens be found than these, for besides sunken gardens there are acres of rose gardens, stretches of velvet lawns bordered with flowers of every description, and a Japanese, or fairy, garden. Visitors are admitted without charge every day.

Saanich Mountain Observatory Reached by automobile or street-car. The new telescope, which has a 72-inch reflector, 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.

Golf Victoria can be considered as an approximation to the "golfer's paradise," for in its equable climate golf can be enjoyed every day of the year. Three 18-hole and two 9-hole courses are open to visitors, and are all convenient to the city, well kept and of fine location. Guests at the Empress Hotel have special privileges at the Colwood Golf and Country Club.

CHARMINGLY situated at the southern end of Vancouver Island, Victoria—the capital city of British Columbia—gives a bright welcome to the arriving traveller. Although its enterprising business district speaks of a rich commerce drawn from the forest, mineral and agricultural resources of Vancouver Island, Victoria is essentially a home city, with beautiful houses, bungalows, gardens, lawns, boulevards and parks; and it has furthermore a distinct charm of its own that has made it a favorite residential and vacation city for both summer and winter alike.



The Crystal Garden, Victoria

Sporting The fishing and shooting on Vancouver Island are of the best—trout, salmon, pheasant, grouse, cougar, bear, deer and moose being the prizes. Shawnigan Lake, Cowichan Lake, Sproat Lake, Great Central Lake and Campbell River are amongst the most famous fishing waters of this continent. There are also excellent bird shooting and big game hunting. Sportsmen wishing fuller information should communicate with the Victoria and Island Publicity Bureau, Victoria.

Motoring There are as many good motor trips radiating from Victoria as from any other place in America. The roads are excellent. Among the popular trips is the famous Malahat Drive to Shawnigan and Duncan; Nanaimo, via Parksville to Cameron Lake, on over Alberni Summit; another is 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 Island From Victoria delightful excursions may be made into the interior of Vancouver Island, either by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway or by automobile. Excellent hotels are to be found at Cameron Lake and elsewhere. Excellent fishing can be enjoyed at numerous places, for salmon and trout. The immense Douglas fir forests of the interior and the balmy climate make a trip into the interior wonderfully attractive.

Seattle Seattle is the largest city in the State of Washington, and one of the most important on the Pacific Coast. It is a beautiful and progressive city, with a rapidly increasing population. Situated on the east side of Puget Sound, up the slopes of the hills that front the latter, it has a fine harbor accessible to the largest vessels afloat. Lake Washington, a body of fresh water about twenty miles long and three miles wide, bounds the city on the east, and is now connected with the Sound by the Lake Washington Canal, a very notable feat of engineering that has a great and important bearing upon Seattle's future. The downtown business section of Seattle has many skyscraper buildings.

Seattle has a very pleasing residential section, especially in the vicinity of the University of Washington, and many beautiful parks and summer resorts. A large number of enjoyable trips can be made from Seattle, by train, steamer, and motor, such as to Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Mount Rainier, the Olympic Peninsula wonderland, and to many resorts and lakes in the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges.

Canadian Pacific Hotels on the Prairies

Hotel Palliser
Calgary, Alberta

A handsome hotel of metropolitan standard in this prosperous city of Southern Alberta. Suited equally to the business man or the tourist to or from the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

Hotel Saskatchewan
Regina, Sask.

In the capital of this rich and prosperous province. Golf and motoring.

The Royal Alexandra
Winnipeg, Man.

A popular hotel in the largest city of Western Canada, appealing to those who wish to break their transcontinental journey. The centre of Winnipeg's social life.

IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

The Royal York
Toronto, Ont.

Largest hotel in the British Empire.
Opens June 1st, 1929.

IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

The Chateau Frontenac
Quebec

The social centre of this historic city. Commandingly situated on Dufferin Terrace, it affords magnificent views of the noble St. Lawrence. It is an ideal stopping point for either the tourist or the business man.

Besides the scenic and historic interest of Quebec, golf, motoring and easily-reached fishing are available to visitors. Excursions can be made to Montmorency Falls, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, etc. In winter, the Chateau Frontenac is the headquarters of a splendid winter sport season.

The Place Viger
Montreal

A charming hotel that makes an ideal centre for those who prefer quiet and yet wish to be within easy reach of the business and shopping districts. Close to the docks and the old historic section, and a popular social rendezvous.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK

The Algonquin,
St. Andrews, N.B.
*Open June 23-
Sept. 10*

The social centre of Canada's most fashionable seashore summer resort, charmingly situated overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay. Two golf-courses (18 and 9 holes), bathing, yachting, boating, bowling green, deep sea and fresh water fishing, tennis, etc.

McAdam Hotel
McAdam, N.B.

A commercial hotel at an important junction point: also for the sportsmen the starting point into a magnificent fishing and big game country.

Other Bungalow Camps and Hotels reached by Canadian Pacific

French River Camp
Ontario
June 15-Sept. 15

The centre for wonderful fishing for bass, pickerel, muskies and other game fish, and for long canoe trips through a maze of waterways. Outlying Fishing Camp at Pine Rapids.

Nipigon River Camp
Ontario
June 15-Sept. 15

Near the mouth of the far-famed Nipigon River, the home of the largest red-speckled trout in the world.

Devil's Gap Camp
Kenora, Ontario
June 15-Sept. 15

Situated in the most charming part of the Lake of the Woods, affording fine fishing for lake trout and pike.

For Hotels in the Rockies and the Pacific Coast, see page 27.

Save the Forests!

Canada's timber reserves are national assets of incalculable value. To neglect to take ordinary precautions which ensure them against destruction from forest fires is to rob civilization. Quite apart from the danger to the lives, homes and property of settlers, every acre of forest burned means labor turned away, reduced markets for manufactured products, heavier taxation on other property, and higher lumber prices. Passengers on trains should not throw lighted cigar or cigarette ends from car windows. Those who go into the woods—hunters, fishermen, campers and canoeists—should consider it their duty to exercise every care to prevent loss from fire.

Your Journey

through the
**CANADIAN
Rockies**

**WHAT YOU
SEE ~ AND
WHERE**

