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OVER THE KETTLE VALLEY ROUTE

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Picturesque scenes of mirror-like lakes, snow capped mountains, rushing rivers and fertile valleys along the line of the

KETTLE VALLEY ROUTE

A DESCRIPTIVE INDEX WILL BE FOUND ON THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES

PUBLISHED FOR
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
NEWS SERVICE

Designed, Engraved and Printed by
The Gazette Printing Co., Limited, Montreal

LIST OF VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIVE INDEX

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

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

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

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

2. BRIDGE ACROSS FRASER RIVER AT HOPE, B.C. Bridge across Fraser River at Hope, Mount of the Holy Cross in the distance. This bridge is a steel structure 956 feet long, with a waggon bridge on the top of the railway bridge. It is located in the historic old town of Hope, which was for many years the head of navigation on the Fraser River, and has been the scene of much mining activity in the early days.

3. QUINTETTE TUNNELS NEAR HOPE. One of the marvellous feats of engineering on the North American Continent, comprising five tunnels, all in perfect alignment. Between each of the five tunnels zig-zags the Coquihalla River, spanned by a steel bridge.

4. COQUIHALLA RIVER, NEAR HOPE.

5. Steel span between two of the Quintette Tunnels, showing Coquihalla River.

6. THE PALISADES BETWEEN PRINCETON AND COALMONT. There are some unique and peculiar geographical formations in this locality. Almost every known mineral is found, in more or less degree, altogether forming a most interesting territory to the Geologist.

7. STEEL SPAN BRIDGING THE TROUT CREEK GORGE, 10 MILES WEST OF PENTICTON. This 250-foot span is 250 feet above the water level in the Gorge.

8. TULAMEEN RIVER NEAR COALMONT. Granite Creek, near where this picture was taken, was one of the historic mining towns of the early days. Considerable mining is being done at the present time at various points along the Tulameen River.

9. HOTEL INCOLA, PENTICTON. The Okanagan Lake lies between the west slope of the Gold Range and the more gradual ascent to the final barriers that interpose themselves between the hinterland and the sea level—the Coast Range—and, towards the south-west, the Cascade Range. About seventy-five miles in length and from one to three miles in width, it has two approaches. From the south, it can be entered at Penticton, on the Kettle Valley Railway; from the north, it is reached from the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific via Sicamous, whence a branch

LIST OF VIEWS AND DESCRIPTIVE INDEX—continued

line carries the traveller thirty-one miles to Okanagan Landing, and a steamer the remainder of the journey.

Penticton makes an ideal resort for the summer visitor, possessing as it does the splendid Incola Hotel, belonging to the Kettle Valley Railway. The altitude here is only 1,125 feet above sea level; the climate is mild, dry and equable. All kinds of aquatic sports are easily available—boating, sailing and bathing. Penticton possesses a long shelving beach of sand that makes bathing a delight to young and old, experienced swimmer and novice. During the summer months, it is more or less in a state of continuous regatta.

10. CHAIN LAKES WEST OF PENTICTON, ABOUNDING IN TROUT. Okanagan Lake introduces the angler to some fine sport. Penticton is the best centre. Osoyoos Lake, twenty miles south of Penticton, Dog Lake, nine miles, and Kelowna, up the lake, are recommended. At all these points, in addition to Dolly Varden and silver trout, steelhead trout can be fished.

11. THE COAST KOOTENAY LIMITED ON CANYON CREEK TRESTLE, EAST OF PENTICTON. This is located in one of the most scenic parts of the railway construction. The railway, in circling the rim of the Canyon, forms three loops similar to a maple leaf.

12. MOTOR ROADS AROUND THE OKANAGAN LAKE, LEAVING PENTICTON. Good automobile roads stretch in every direction, a favorite trip being up into the orchards on the bench lands.

13. APPLE BLOSSOM TIME IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY. Fruit-growing is the primary interest of the Okanagan Valley. Journeying down the lake, one sees striking examples of "bench land" formation—flat orchards rising tier above 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 wooden flume that carries the life-giving water being a conspicuous object in the orchard country, as it stretches its way up hill and down dale, or high in the air across chasms.

14. A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WEST SUMMERLAND VALLEY. Okanagan fruit is of a famous prize-winning strain. In the prairies it finds a large market; it is also exported to the Yukon, Great Britain, and even Australia. The canning industry is being developed. Vegetable culture is another staple industry. Back of the bench lands lie the foothills, covered with jack-pine, fir, tamarac and spruce, that lead up to large ranching districts.

15. DOWN WEST SLOPE OF THE CASCADE MOUNTAINS.

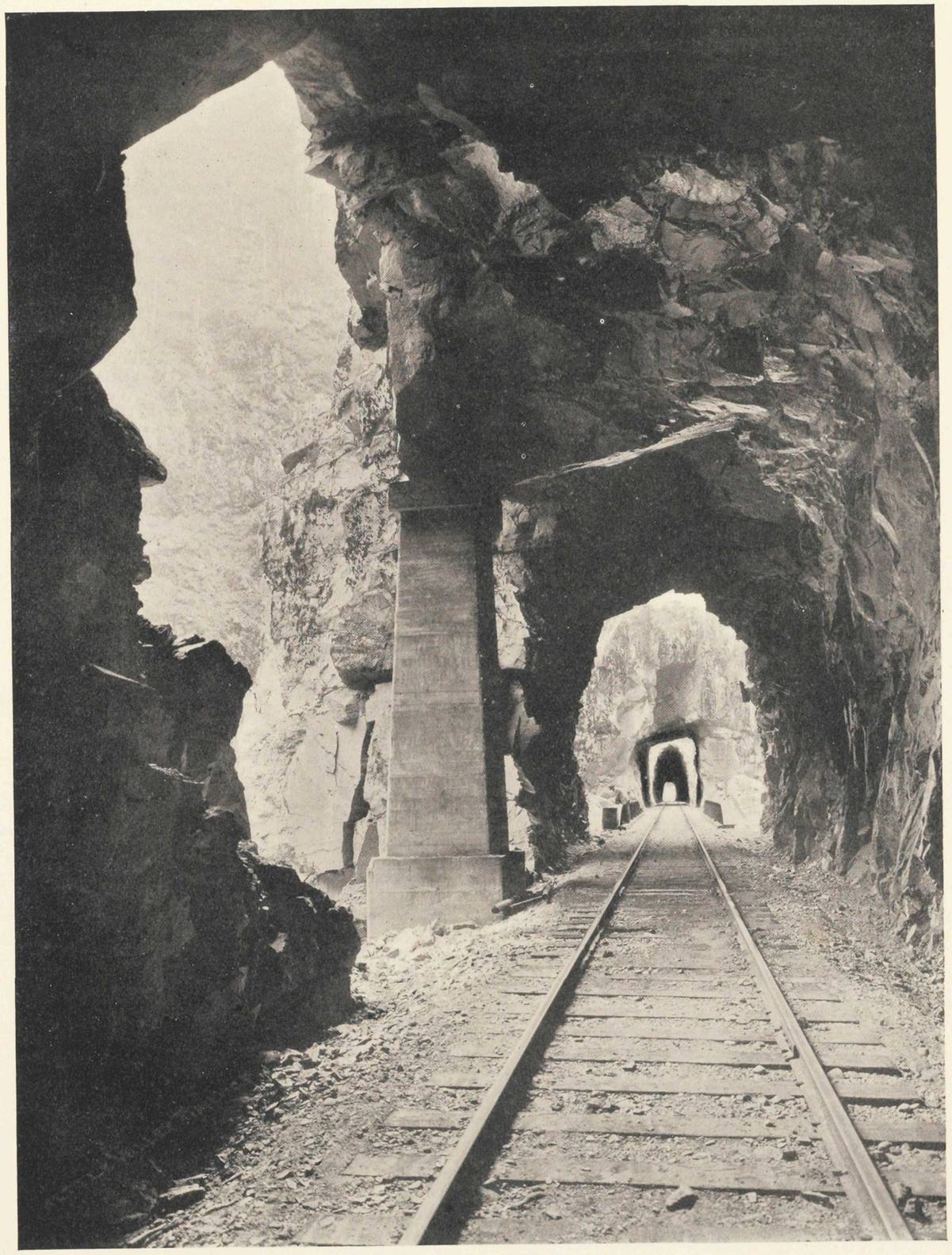
16. A MEADOW IN THE OTTER VALLEY.

17. OTTER LAKE. Otter Lake, with its perpetual reflection, one of the most beautiful on the Continent. Trout also abound in this lake.

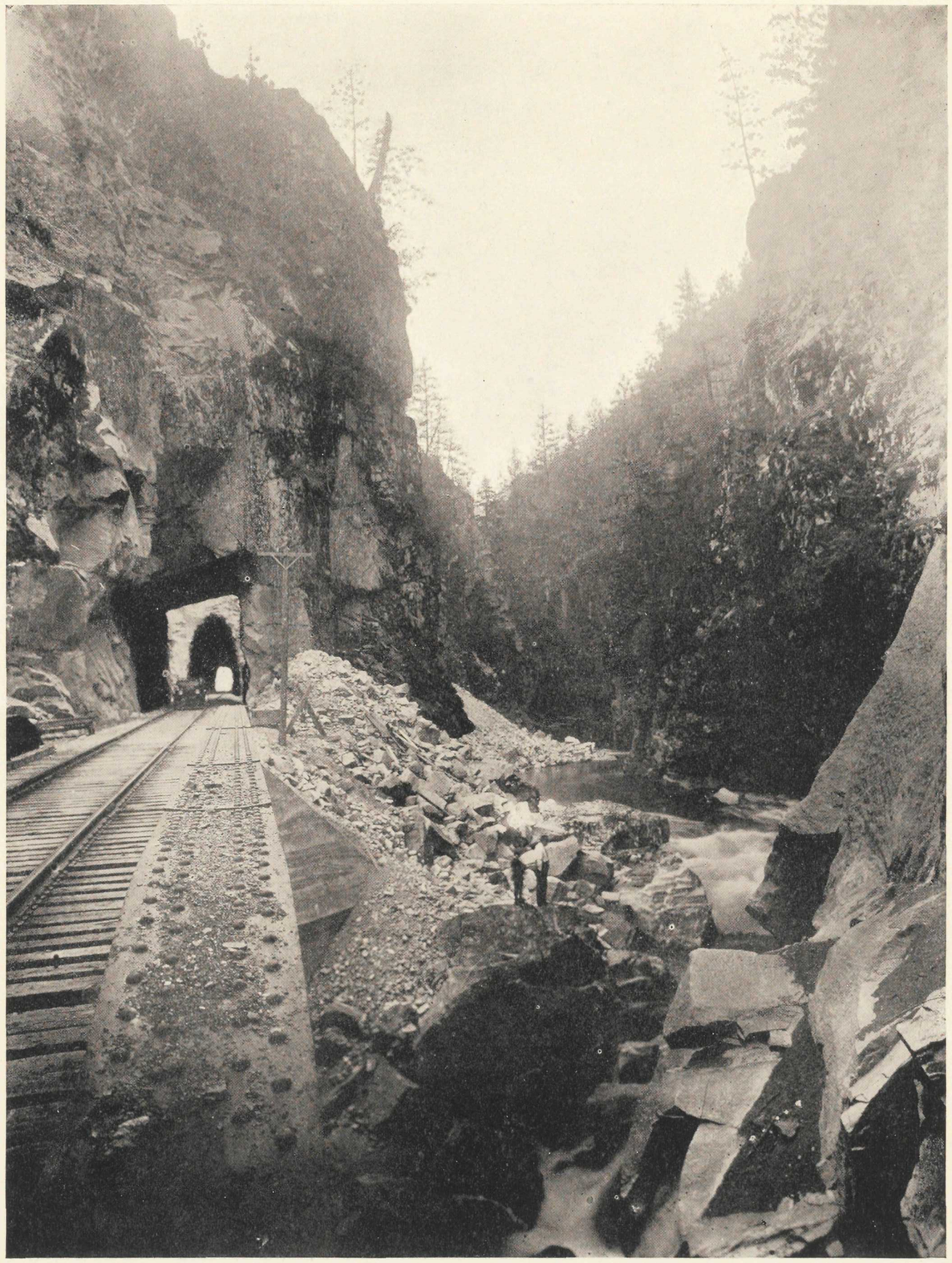
18. LAKE STEAMER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. The southern region of British Columbia is ridged up into many mountain ranges, between which lie countless lakes, most of them exceedingly long by a very narrow width. The four principal lakes, travelling from west to east, are Okanagan, Arrow, Slocan and Kootenay, on all of which steamer transportation is maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The steamers are of a special type—shallow in draught, to allow of landing passengers on the shore where there is no wharf, and with paddle wheels at the stern.

1. VANCOUVER

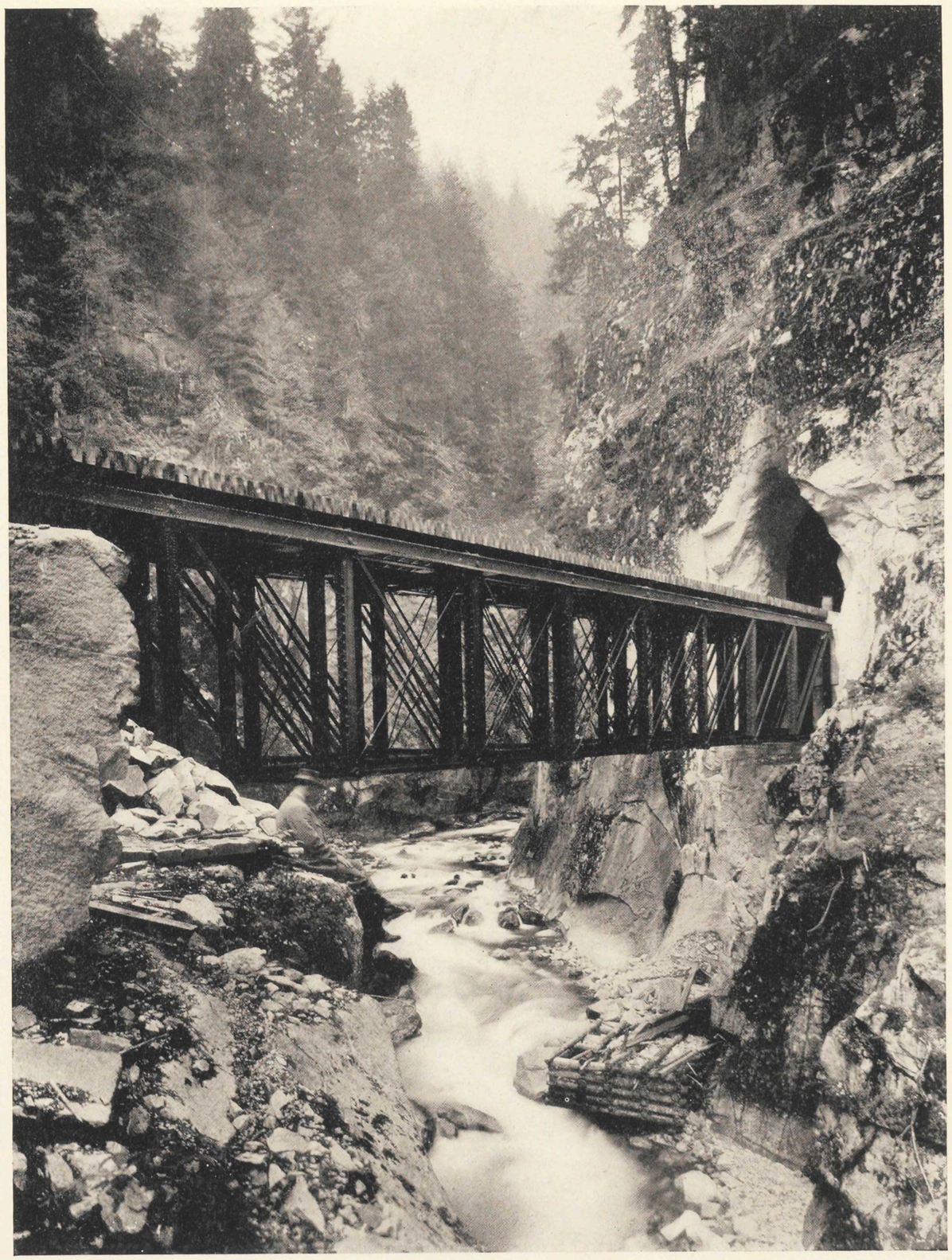
2. BRIDGE ACROSS FRASER RIVER, AT HOPE, B.C.



3. QUINTETTE TUNNELS, NEAR HOPE

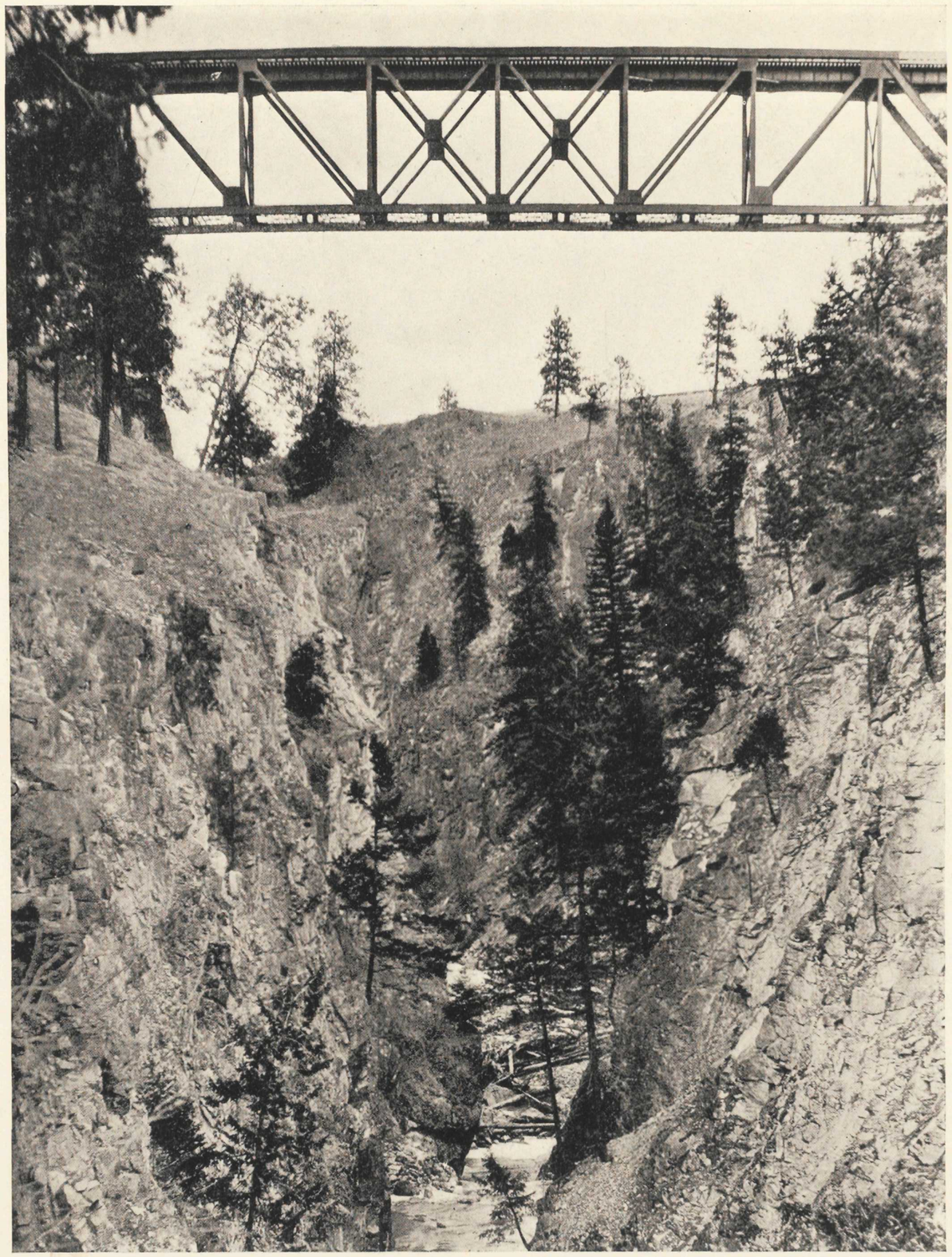


4. COQUIHALLA RIVER, NEAR HOPE

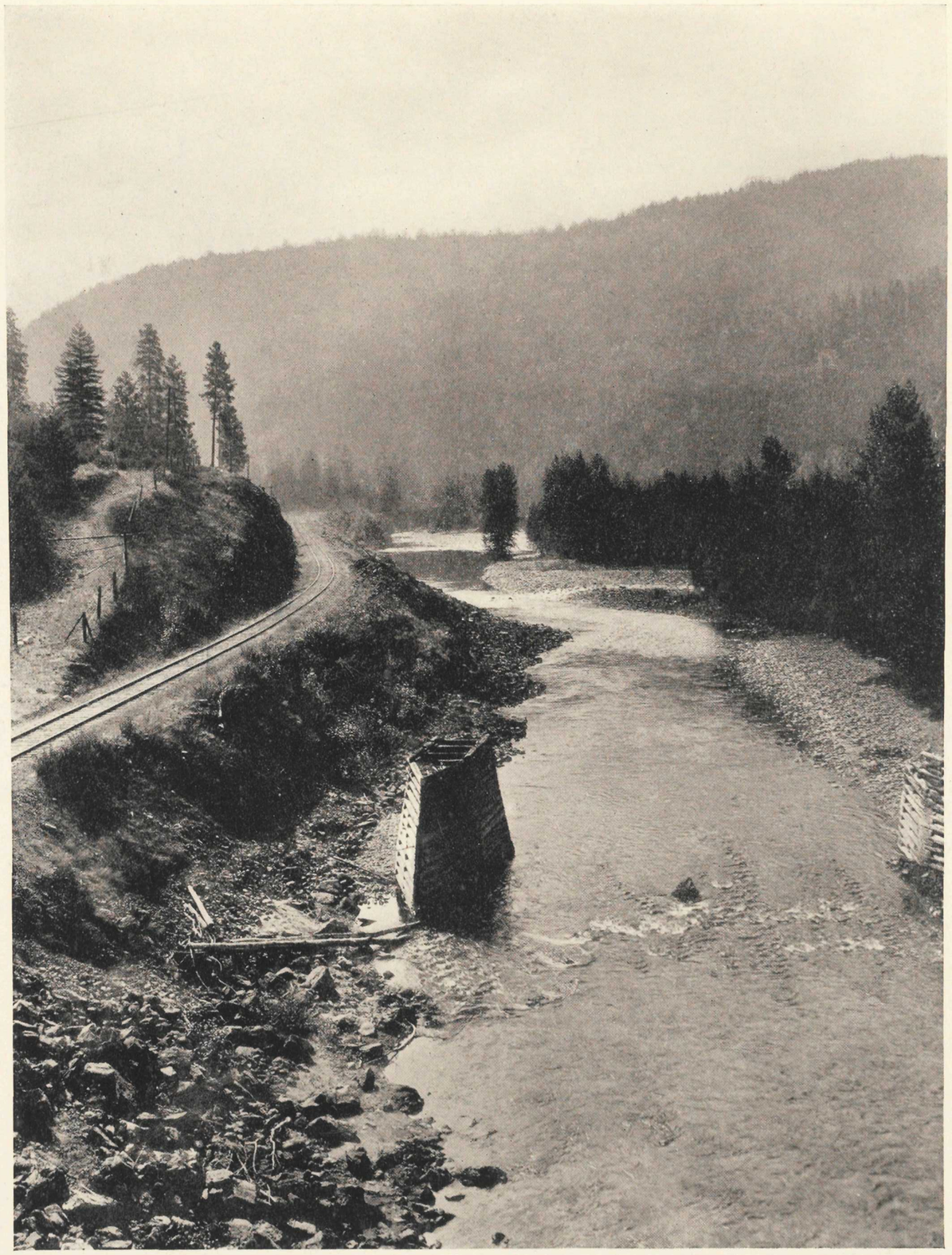


5. STEEL SPAN BETWEEN TWO OF THE QUINTETTE TUNNELS

6. THE PALISADES, BETWEEN PRINCETON AND COALMONT

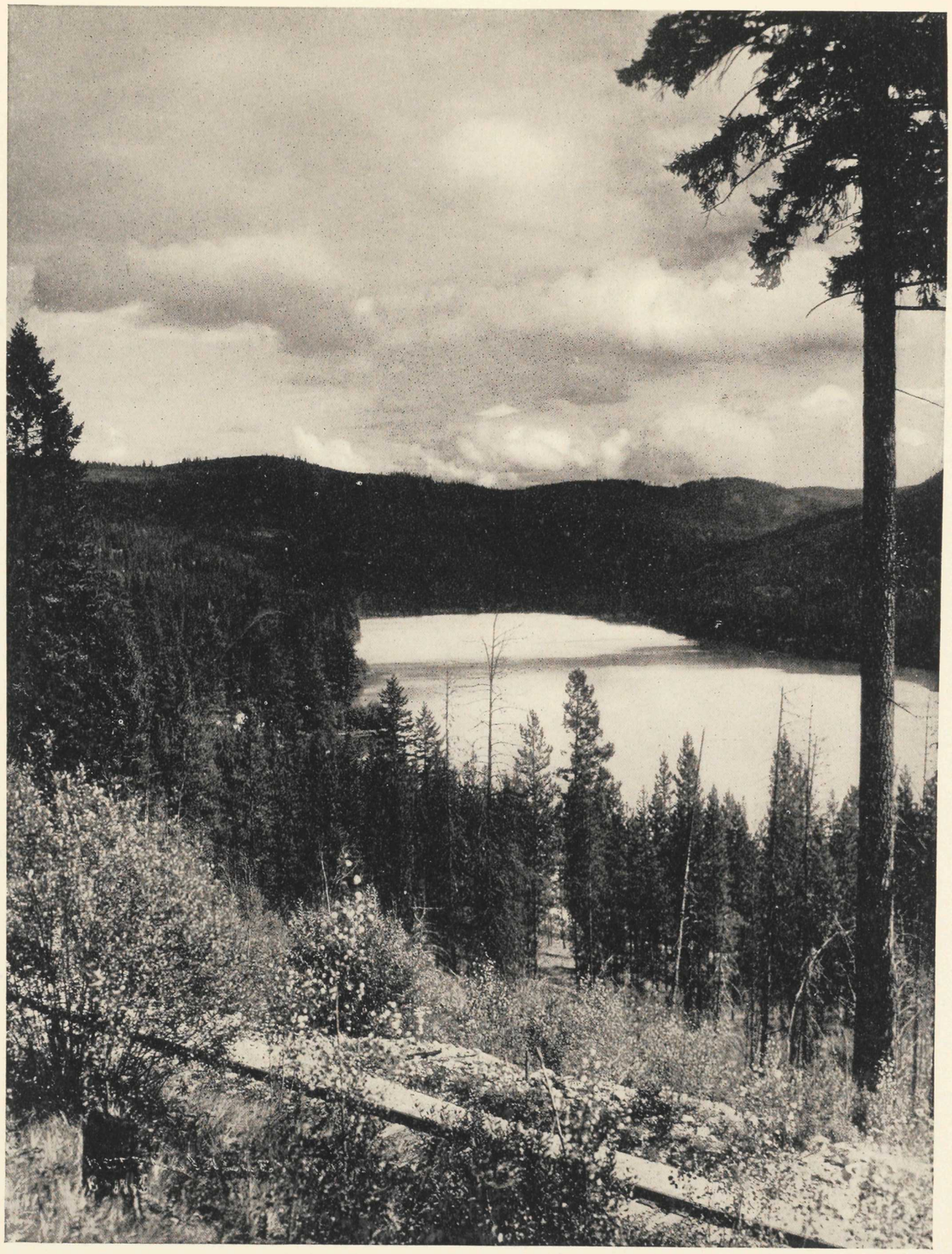


7. STEEL SPAN BRIDGING THE TROUT CREEK GORGE



8. TULAMEEN RIVER, NEAR COALMONT

9. HOTEL INCOLA, PENTICTON



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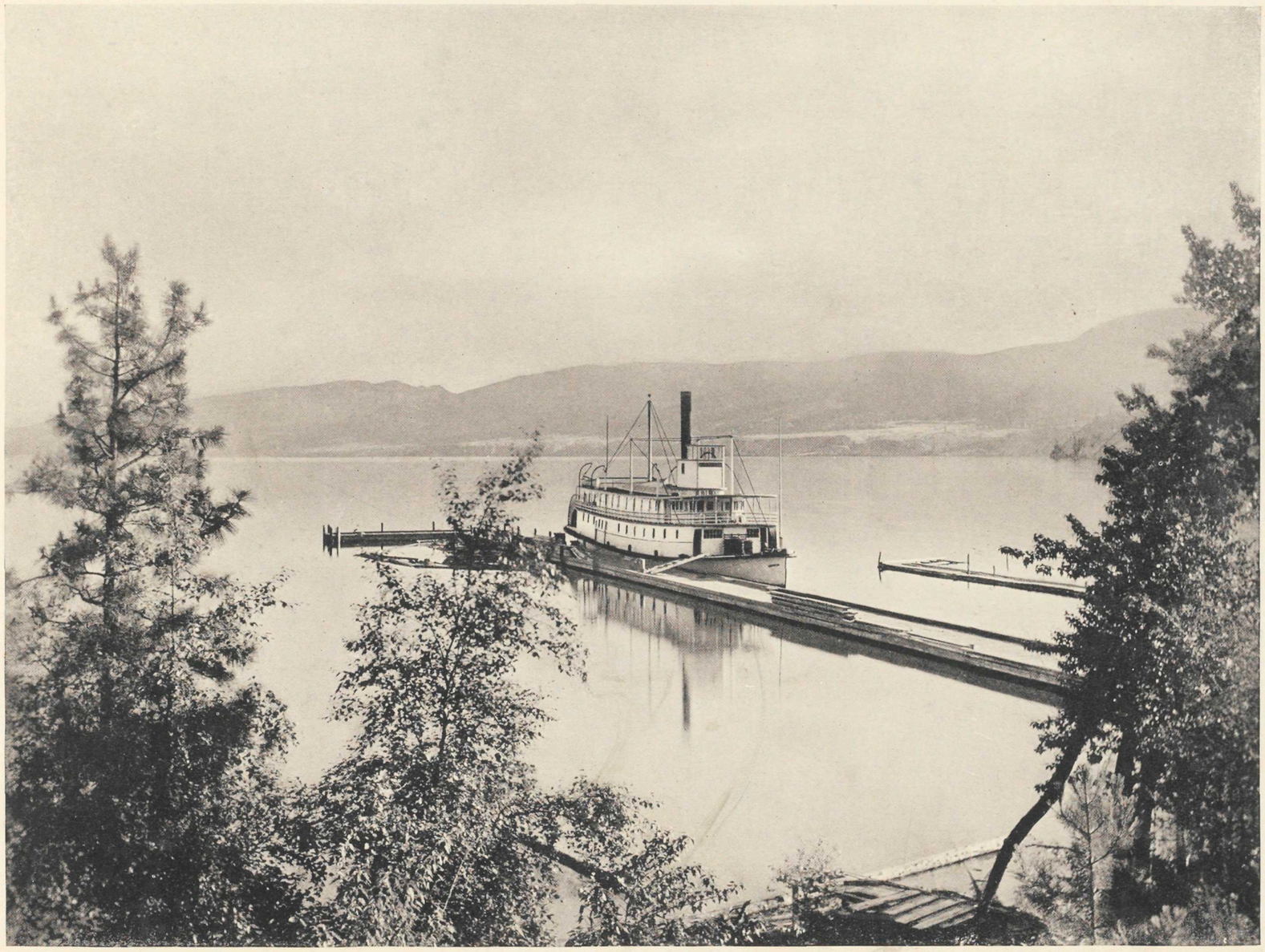

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