1921

Bungalow Camps

in the

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

Canadian Pacific Railway

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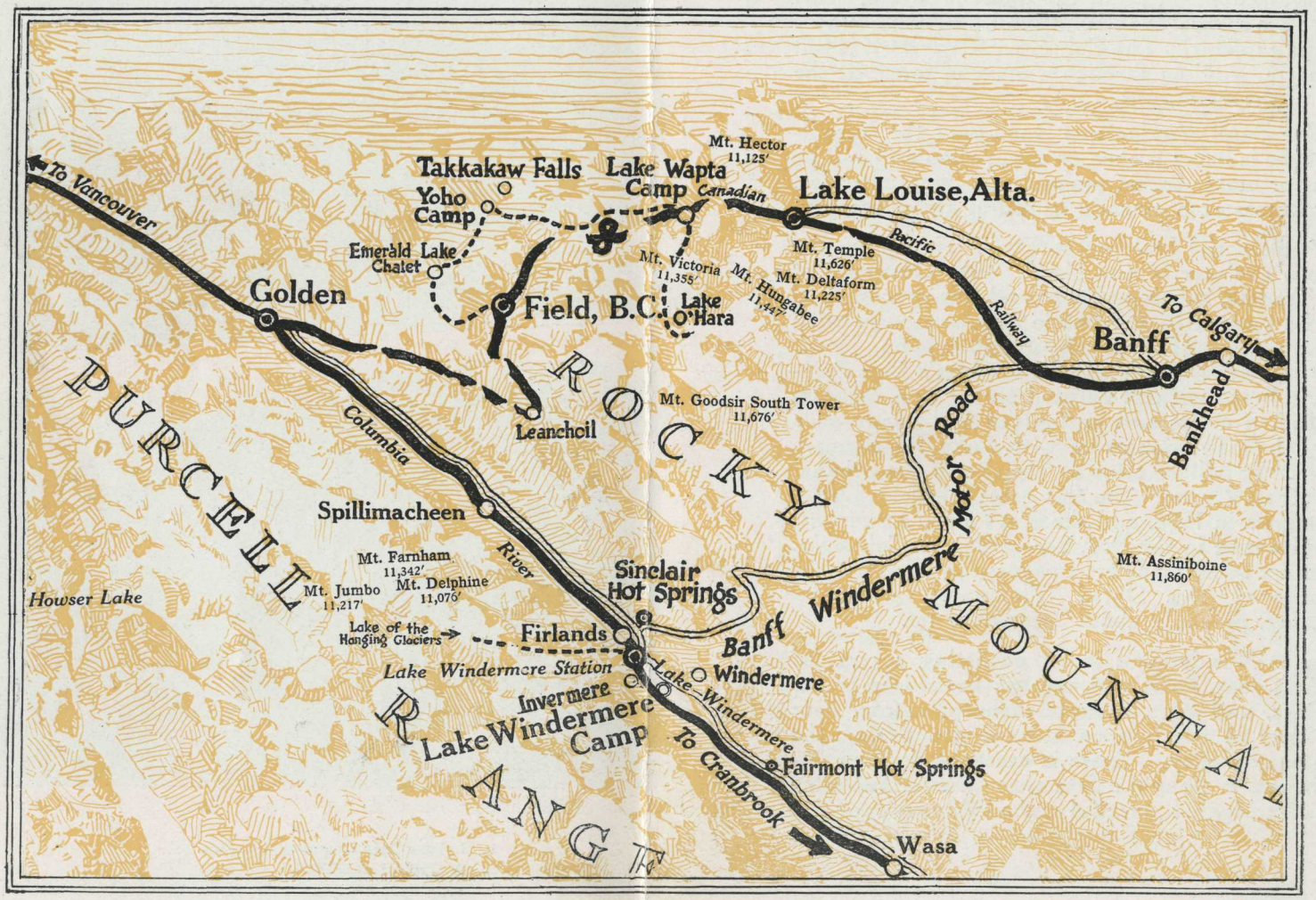

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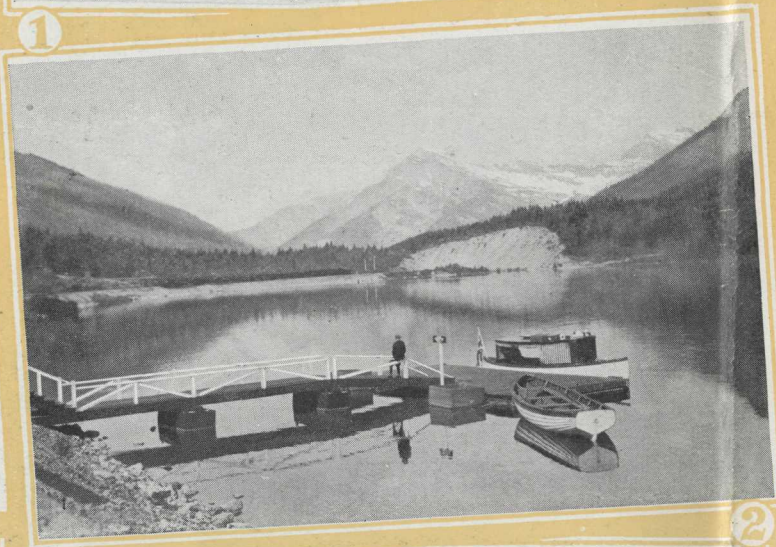
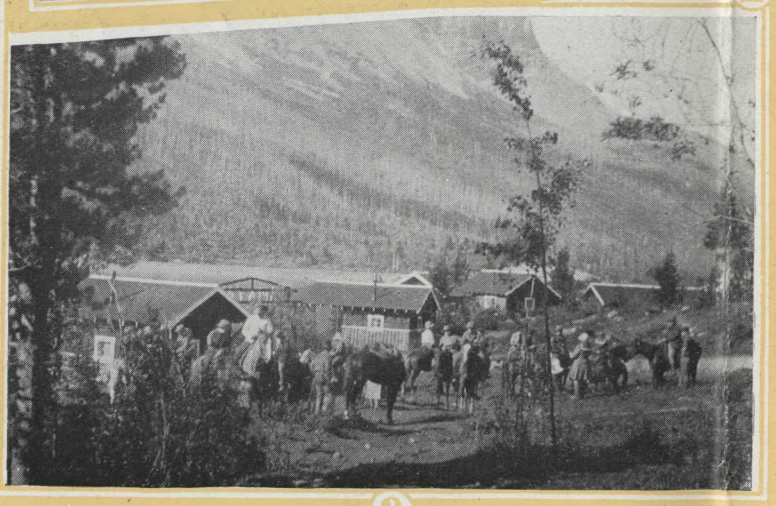




1. Lake Wapta Camp.
2. Great Peaks Surround the Lake.
3. Preparing for a Mountain Excursion.

Lake Wapta Camp

COMFORT AND OLD CLOTHES IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

Comfortable Bungalow Camps ready for you in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rockies open from June 15th to Sept. 15th.

Lake Wapta Camp, Lake O'Hara Camp, Yoho Valley Camp, Emerald Lake Chalet-Camp, Lake Windermere Camp

Five camps—each different. Each cozy and clean. Each set like a lookout post amid mountain scenes that make you want to come again.

A String of Camps at Moderate Prices

Take a day at Lake Wapta Camp. Get used to the "feel" of a mountain pony. Walk yourself easily into your vacation stride. Relish the camp fare in the woods. Next day ride or walk to Lake O'Hara Camp, 8 miles away. Sargent would gladly spend a week there painting what you see. Back to Wapta.

Ride next to Yoho Valley Camp—a morning's trip—to the foot of laughing Takakkaw Falls. Sleep to the song of the waterfall. Then to Emerald Lake, where you stop at the Chalet which stands where you would like to build a castle for yourself. The train takes you to the last Camp beside Lake Windermere, where the bungalows among the pines are close by the central clubhouse and the golf course. From here you can fish in Fish Lakes or visit the spectacular Lake of the Hanging Glaciers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

For full information consult the nearest Canadian Pacific agent. Rates $5.50 a day, American plan. $5.00 if you stay a week or longer. Except for Emerald Lake Chalet, for which rates will be supplied on application.

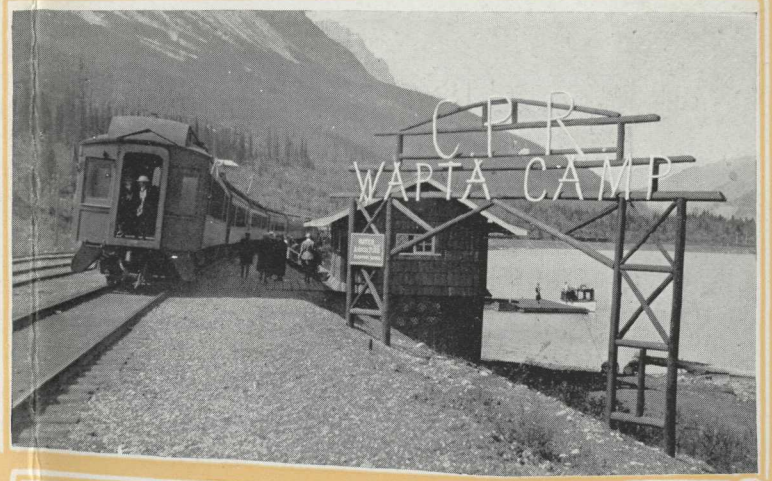
Lake Wapta Camp

ABOUT eight miles west of Lake Louise Station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, just before entering the Kicking Horse Canyon, the traveller notices a very beautiful sheet of water named Wapta Lake, sheltered from the north by a high and massive mountain capped by eternal snow.

On the shores of this lake, facing a magnificent Alpine panorama, a rustic bungalow Camp has been constructed, which provides a comfortable and convenient centre for those who desire to explore one of the most romantic and picturesque districts in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. The lake itself is at an elevation of 5,190 feet above sea level, and faces peaks scaling up to over 11,000 feet. It is only half a day's walk from Lake O'Hara, the site of the Annual Camp of the Alpine Club of Canada for 1921, where a small permanent bungalow camp has also just been established. Lake O'Hara is more than a centre for Alpine climbers. It was selected by John S. Sargent, the famous artist, as one of the most beautiful places he could find in the Rockies, surrounded as it is with mountains of wild and rugged grandeur which at the same time compose into pictures of unfailing beauty.

Wapta Lake is actually in British Colmubia, just over the Great Divide, which is about two miles from the Camp. Ten minutes walk to the west of the Camp the Kicking Horse Canyon begins, down which one can walk or ride. From the west end of Wapta Lake to Field is less than twelve miles, while the distance to Yoho Valley is ten miles, and to Emerald Lake is fourteen miles. At Takakkaw Falls in the Yoho Valley a new small bungalow camp will be ready for occupation this year, and will provide a pleasant half-way stopping off place for those on their way through the Yoho Valley to Emerald Lake Chalet. Towards the north, one can reach Sherbrooke and Ross Lakes in about an hour and a half, so that the variety of excursions offered to those who stay at Wapta Lake Camp is remarkable.

Wapta Lake Camp is constructed on the same lines as the popular Lake Windermere Camp. It has a Central Community House for dancing and recreation purposes, 30 feet square, with a wide gallery round the sides. The kitchen is a large building 20 feet x 26 feet, while the cottages are of varying sizes and design—double cottages being 24 feet x 14 feet and single cottages 14 feet x 12 feet. Each cottage is equipped with a small heater and stove pipe on account of the cool nights natural to this elevation. The Camp is within the jurisdic-



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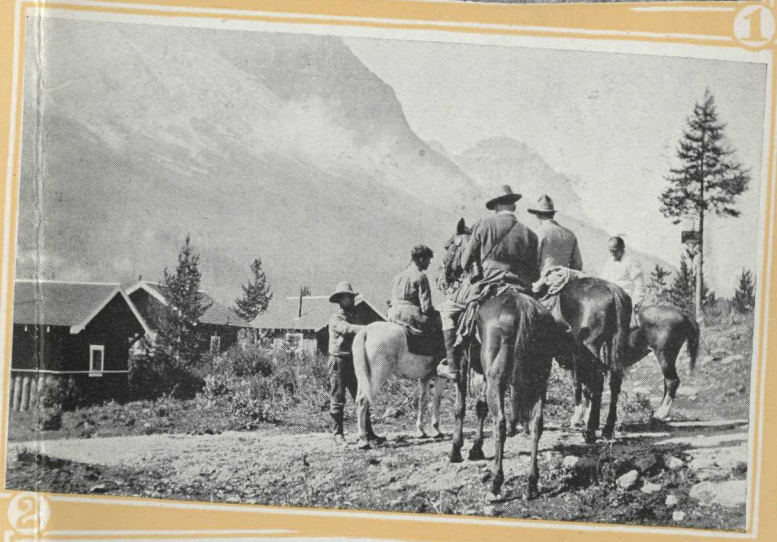

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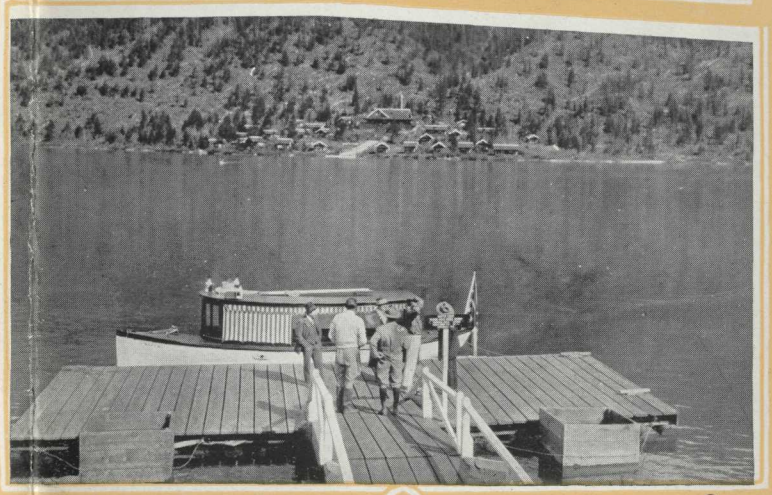

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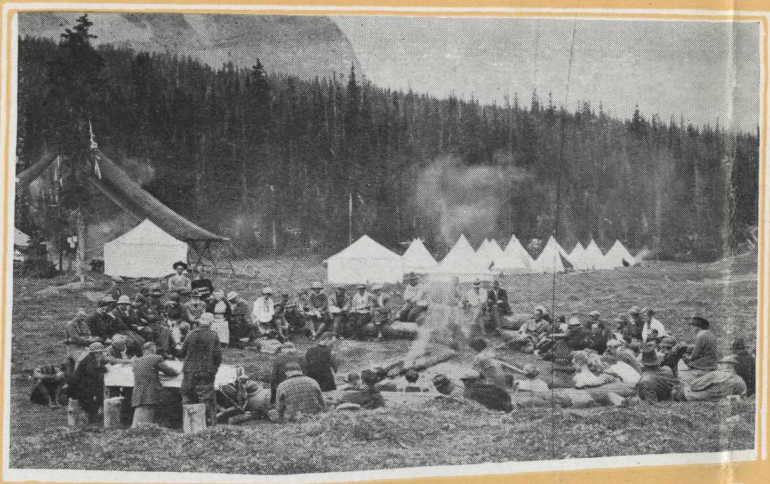
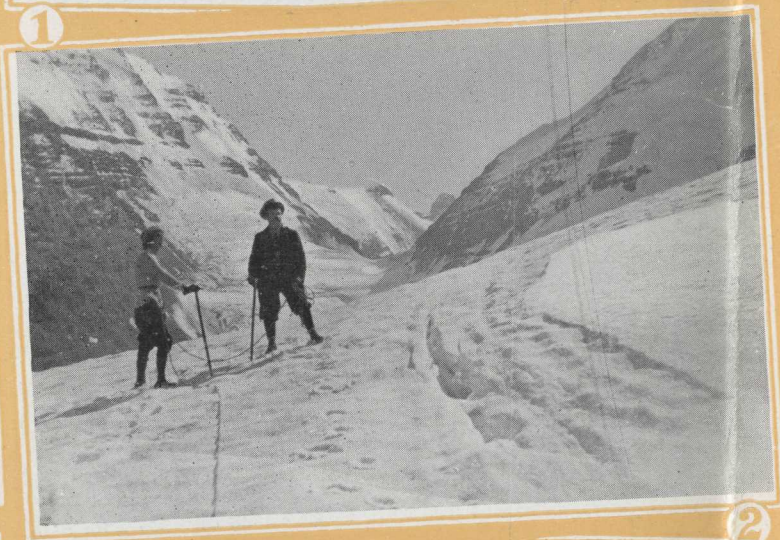
1. Wapta Camp Station.
2. Back for Supper.
3. The Boat Landing.





1. Camp of the Alpine Club.
2. Mountain Cruising near Lake Wapta.
3. Fording a Stream.

Lake Wapta Camp

tion of the Dominion Parks Authorities, and subject to the Dominion Parks regulations, which are particular in guarding against forest fires, prevent the cutting down of green timber in the vicinity of the Camp and forbid any dealing in liquor on the premises. The Camp occupies an area of three acres, and the rustic bungalow character of the cabins gives it a very attractive appearance. About 50 visitors can be accommodated at one time. Two bath houses, one for men and one for ladies, are supplied with hot and cold running water and toilet facilities.

Hector is the station for Wapta Lake Camp, and for the convenience of visitors a motor launch connects with a landing stage in front of the Camp. Transfer charge from station to Camp is 25 cents each way. Saddle horses and guides are available for those who wish to ride, and telephone connection with Chateau Lake Louise makes it easy to communicate with those who have engaged any of the Company's Swiss guides. These guides are in great demand, and their services should be requisitioned well in advance.

The rates for Wapta Lake Camp are very moderate, being $5.50 per day for those who can make only a short stay, and $5.00 for those who can stay a week or more.

All C.P.R. passenger trains will stop at Hector while the Camp is in operation, commencing June 15th, with the exception of trains Nos. 3, 7 and 8.

The Camp will be operated in 1922 by Miss Dodds, who has so successfully conducted the Tea House at Lake Agnes during the last few years.

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. If you locate a small fire endeavor to put it out. If you can't, do everything possible to get word to the nearest Fire Warden or other authority. *Small fires should be carefully extinguished.*

Lake O'Hara Camp

LAKE O'Hara Camp is a new bungalow camp established this year with capacity for ten guests. It provides a magnificent centre for Alpine climbers, while at the same time there are beautiful walks for those who do not desire any strenuous exercise. The open Alpine meadow close to the lake is at an altitude of 6,600 feet above sea level. White and pink heather carpet the ground and spruce trees cast their shadows on the sward. All around are the giants of the main Range: Mts. Victoria (11,335), Huber (11,041), Lefroy (11,220), Hungabee (11,477), Deltaform (11,225), Neptuak (10,607), peaks of the Great Divide, Biddle (10,876), Odaray (10,165), Stephen (10,485), and Cathedral (10,454). Suitable climbs will be arranged. In the immediate vicinity are numerous charming lakelets. Features of special topographical interest are close at hand.

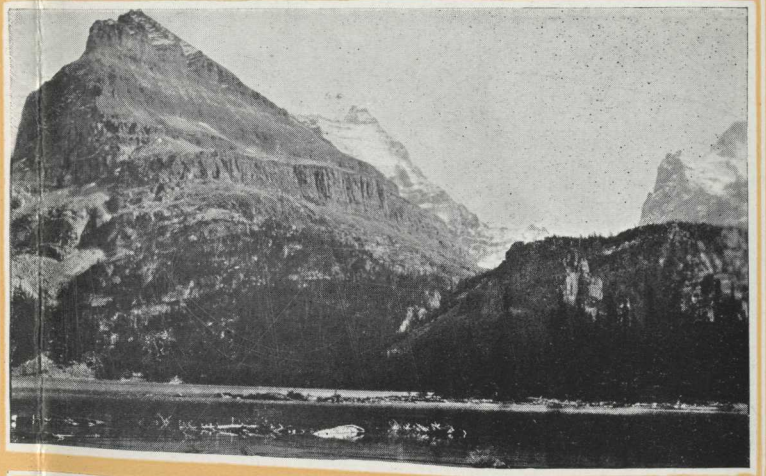
From the summit of Mt. Schaffer may be seen the spectacles of Lake O'Hara. The crystal cave is close by.

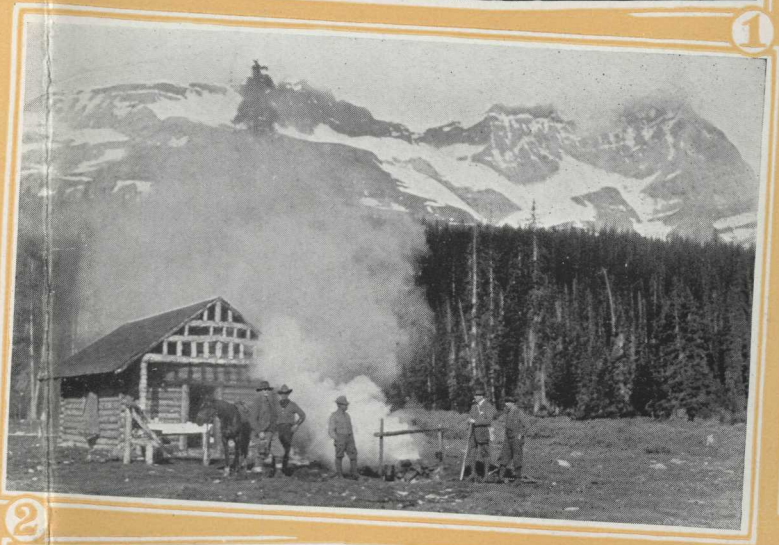
Across the Opabin Pass stands the Eagle's Eyrie, so called from a striking rock figure resembling an eagle perched upon the crest of the monolith. It stands alone in the centre of Prospector's Valley, isolated by the action of a glacier that has now retreated to a mile distant.

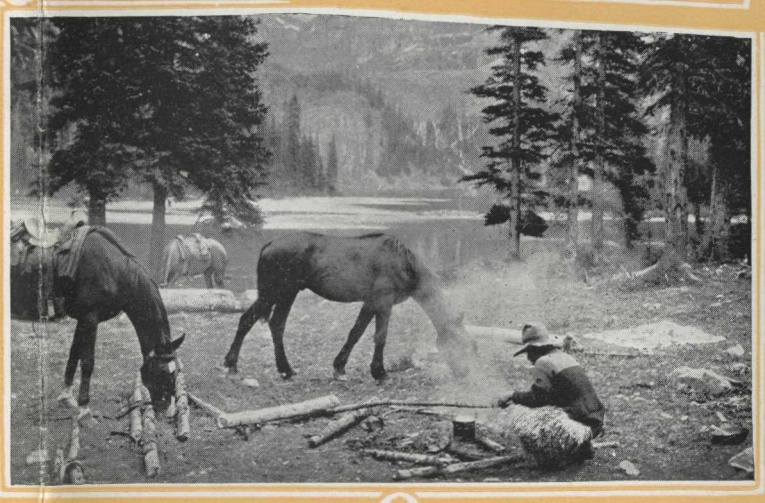
The series of glacier-cut hanging valleys rising from Lake O'Hara to the foot of the Abbott Pass is of great interest. Tiny lakelets lie in the hollows, and huge rock stairways lead from shelf to shelf. At the foot of the pass is Lake Oesa (Ice Lake). For the greater part of the year it is ice-bound, but in August is open water, dotted with baby icebergs.

Lake McArthur, an hour distant, is a splendid specimen of a glacier lake, situated high above the timber line, in a hanging valley just beyond the summit of the McArthur Pass. It is of a bright cerulean blue. At one end a glacier, flowing from an amphitheatre of Mt. Biddle, buries its nose in the waters of the lake.

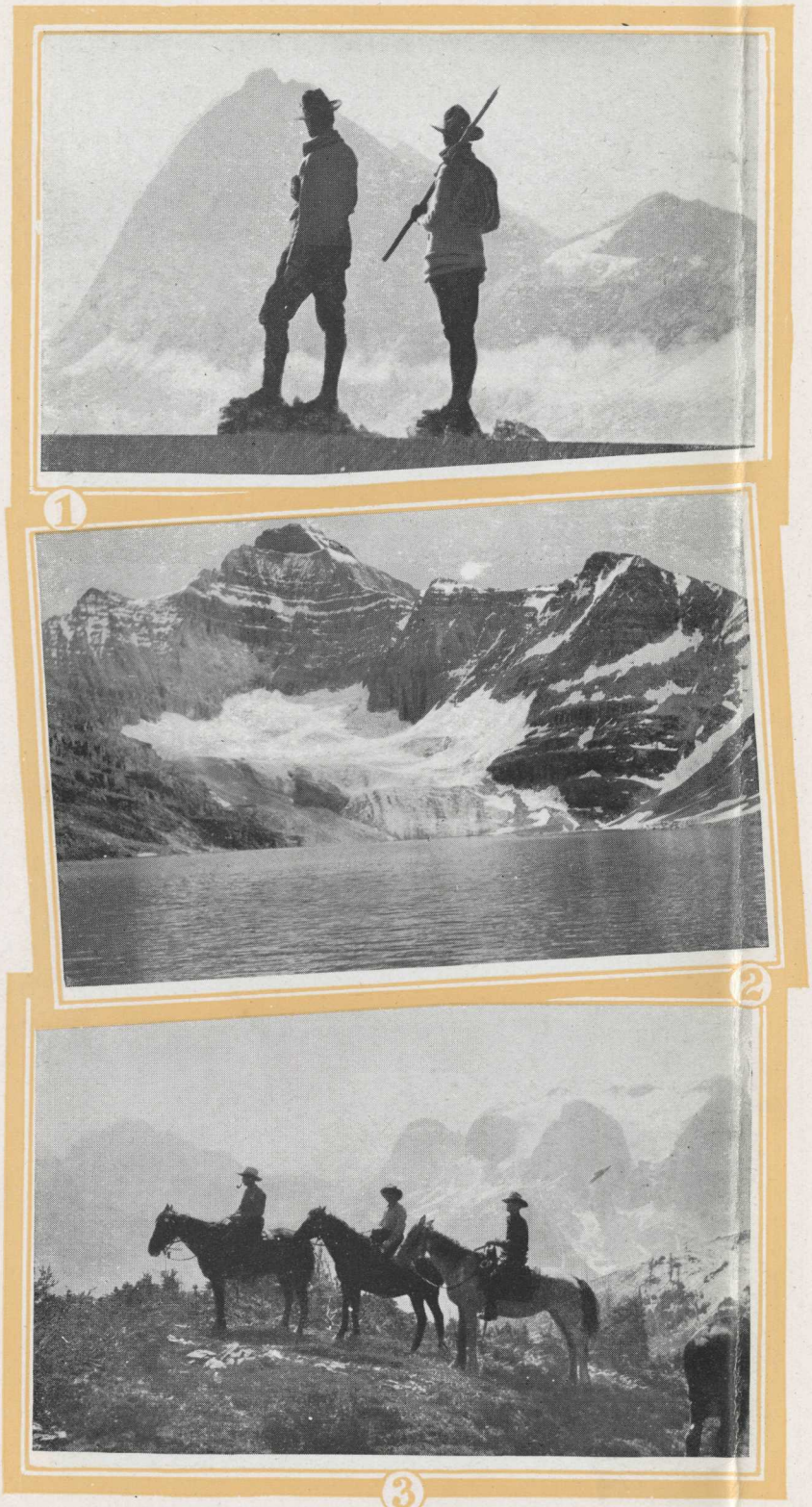
One of the most thrilling trips in the whole Canadian Pacific Rockies can be made from Wapta Lake Camp, in conjunction with Lake O'Hara Camp. This is by way of Lake Louise over the Victoria Glacier to Abbott Pass under the great precipices of Lefroy. After the summit of this Pass one reaches Lake Oesa, from which one gets an







1. Lake O'Hara.
2. Cabin, Lake O'Hara.
3. Lunch by the lake side.



1. The Summit of their Desires.
2. Lake McArthur.
3. On the Trail.

Lake O'Hara Camp

exquisite view of Lake O'Hara down below. From Lake O'Hara an easy trail down Cataract Creek brings one back to Wapta Lake. This, of course, is a somewhat strenuous trip and requires Swiss Guides.

Rates for Lake O'Hara Camp are the same as at Wapta Lake Camp.

HINTS TO HIKERS

It is wise to harden the feet a week or so before starting on a hiking holiday. To this end wash the feet in hot water every evening for a week and then rub them thoroughly with alcohol. Before starting on a tramp rub Lanolin into the heel and the tendons reaching down to it, into the instep, into the sole, particularly under the big toe, into and between the toes. Mere application of Lanolin is of little use; it should be rubbed well into the skin. Failing Lanolin, soap will help, but does not answer as well. Persons subject to blisters on the feet will do well to apply a one-inch wide strip of adhesive plaster to the threatened spot before starting out. Even after a blister has developed walking can be made as pleasant as ever by covering the spot with this plaster.

Thick woollen socks or stockings should always be worn. Those who do not like the feel of such heavy hosiery may wear a thin, fine wool sock or stocking under the heavier one. If wool is objectionable, then lisle or silk hosiery may take its place under the heavy woollen sock. The object of the thick woollen hosiery is to reduce the liability to colds in case the feet get wet, and to provide a cushion between the foot and the shoe. Stockings should not be held up by elastic garters. A thin leather strap about one-half inch wide, lined with flannel, is immeasurably better.

Whatever footwear is worn, it is absolutely necessary that the sole be very thick (at least $\frac{3}{4}$" for women and $\frac{1}{2}$" for men) the heel low and broad, the toe square, leaving plenty of room for the toes in *every direction*, and that the fit around the heel and across the instep be a tight one. It is an excellent plan to wear an insole; horse-hair insoles are the best. The uppers of the shoe measured in the back and from the top of the heel should not be less than six inches in height. So-called prospector's boots are very convenient. Hungarian nails distributed over the sole and heel will add to the life of the shoe and give the wearer a better grip of the path or trail. High heeled shoes are absolutely useless for trail or road walking and are quite dangerous on steep trails.

Yoho Camp

The exquisite beauties of the Yoho Valley will this summer be more than ever accessible through the construction of a new bungalow camp with capacity for ten guests opposite the Takakkaw Falls. This camp will be operated by Colonel Phil Moore, who established the success of Wapta Lake Camp in the summer of 1921. The Yoho Camp will provide a pleasant half-way house between Wapta Lake Camp and Emerald Lake Chalet Camp. From Wapta Lake it is only a morning's ride down the spectacular Kicking Horse Canyon and along Yoho Canyon to the lovely meadow facing Takakkaw Falls, the grandeur of which can never tire the observer. These falls have a sheer drop of 1,200 feet, forming one high ribbon of water descending from precipitous cliffs in clouds of foam.

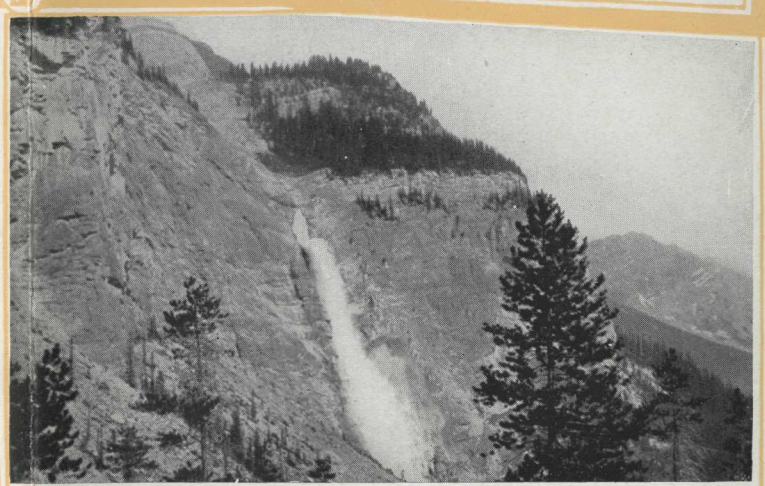
From Takakkaw a trail can be taken into the upper part of the valley, past Laughing Falls and the Twin Falls (two vast columns of water that drop almost perpendicularly) to the Yoho and President Glaciers and the Waputik ice field. The Yoho Glacier is one of the most interesting in the Canadian Rockies,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

From the Yoho Camp one can ride or walk either to Emerald Lake Chalet or to Field over the Burgess Pass. From Yoho Pass the trail continues along the slopes of Mount Wapta to Burgess Pass (altitude 7,150 feet) from which a magnificent panoramic view of the surrounding mountain ranges may be obtained. The descent is by a steep trail to the Kicking Horse River and over the bridge to Field.

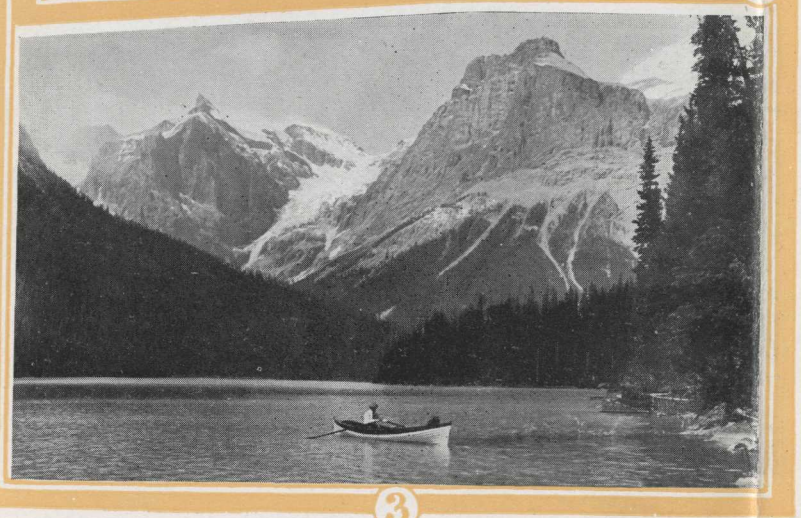
Fossil Beds

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

The rates at Yoho Camp are the same as at Wapta Lake Camp and Lake O'Hara Camp.



1. An Alfresco Lunch.
2. Looking down from the Upper Trail into Yoho Valley.
3. Takakkaw Falls, in the Yoho Valley.



1. **Afternoon Tea on the Chalet Verandah.**
2. **Emerald Lake Chalet.**
3. **Emerald Lake.**

Emerald Lake Chalet Camp

OWING to the demand for accommodation at Emerald Lake Chalet, a bungalow camp extension has been built which now enables the Chalet to accommodate seventy guests at a time. The Chalet can be reached either by carriage road from Field (seven miles) or by trail from the Yoho Camp. Emerald Lake, a beautiful sheet of water of most exquisite coloring and sublimity of surroundings, lies placid under the protection of Mount Wapta, Mount Burgess, and Mount President. It is well stocked with fish and its vicinity affords many charming excursions on foot.

From Emerald Lake an excellent trail leads up through forests to the Yoho Pass (altitude 6,000 feet), where it is joined by the trail from Field over Mount Burgess. Reaching the summit by pony, a wonderful view is obtained. Summit Lake, a small but beautifully colored lake, is passed, and thence descent is made into the Yoho Valley, the objective being Takakkaw Falls.

Yoho Glacier

The Yoho glacier, which can be visited from Emerald Lake Chalet or Yoho Camp, is of very spectacular appearance. It presents a magnificent cascade of broken ice falling into the valley a long way below timber line and the forest is seen thickly clothing the heights far above it, according to Mr. A. O. Wheeler, Director of the Alpine Club of Canada.

The glacier has its origin in the Wapta ice-field, a wide snow-covered tract of ice with an area of some twenty-five square miles, and affords one of the principal overflows that maintain the yearly accumulation of snow on this great basin at a constant level.

The glacier presents a splendid opportunity for study and observation. It is readily accessible by the pony trails that traverse the valley.

From glaciers at the summit of Balfour Pass, lying some two and a half miles east of Yoho glacier, Waves creek flows westward and is the main source of Yoho River. Until recently the bed of Waves Creek, a deep, narrow rock canyon, lay, at its terminal point, beneath the icefall of the Yoho glacier and there joined with the flow from it, reappearing at the nose of the glacier as the Yoho River. Emerald Lake Chalet Camp is operated on the American plan. Rates on application.

Lake Windermere Camp

TO afford increased facilities for the accommodation of tourists at one of the beauty spots in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, an attractive bungalow cabin camp on the shore of beautiful Lake Windermere, in the upper Columbia Valley, has been constructed and has proved exceedingly popular. It will be opened for the season of 1922 on June 15th.

Lake Windermere Camp consists of twenty-two rustic-type bungalow cabins for living purposes, with a central club house for dining, dancing and social recreation. Each cabin contains two single military cots.

Rates, on American plan:—

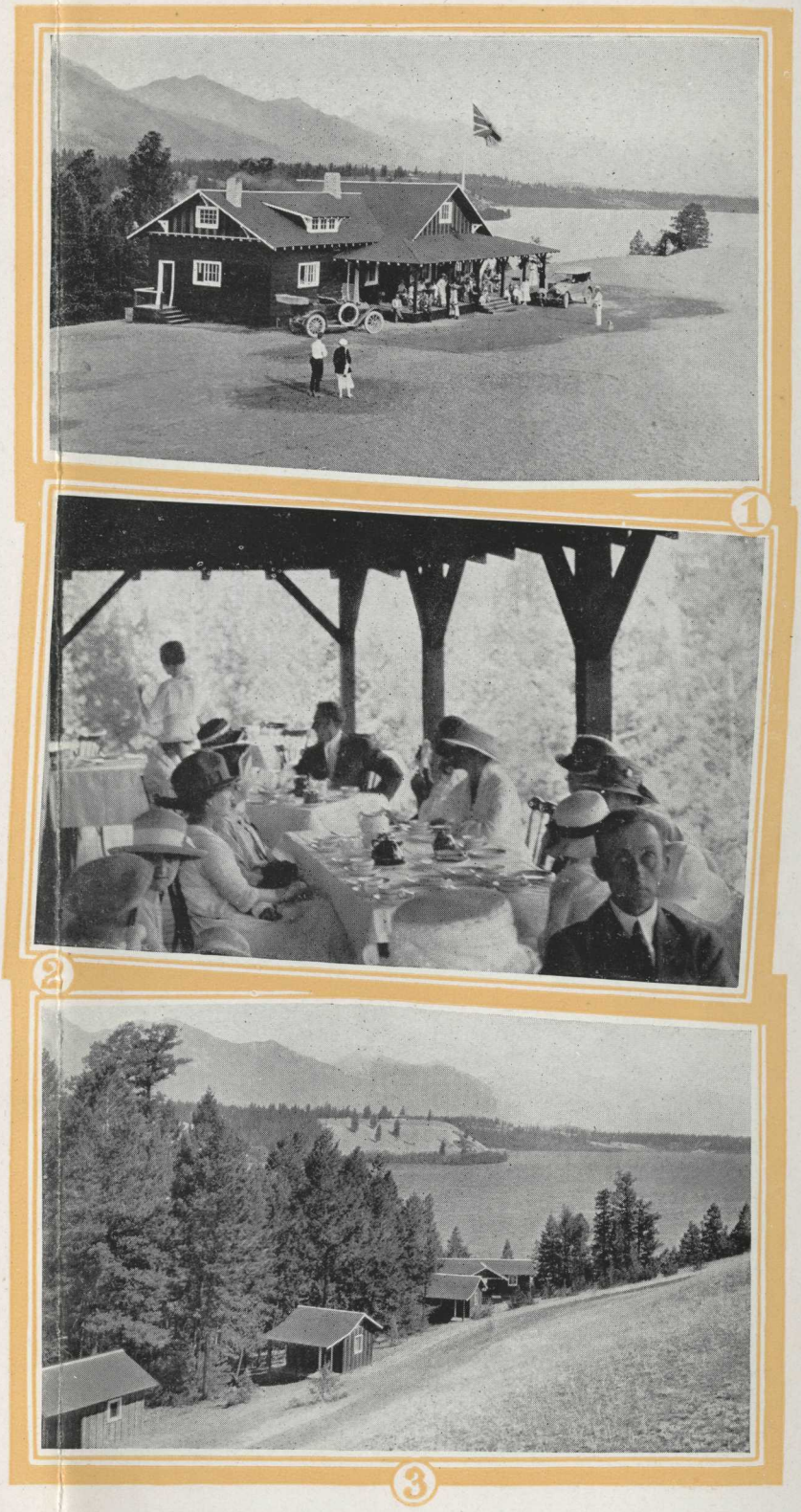
$5.50 per day for transients.
$5.00 per day for stay of a week or longer.
Children under eleven years—half price.

The Camp is operated by the Invermere Hotel Company, Lake Windermere, B.C., to whom requests for reservations should be made.

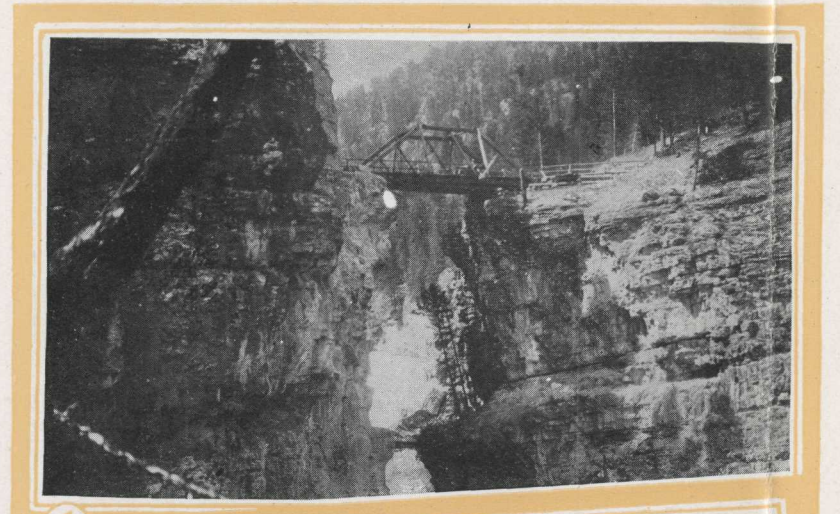
The site of the Camp lies along a natural terrace directly overlooking and commanding a magnificent view of Lake Windermere, about one mile from the railway station of the same name. Transfer is made by means of automobiles, which meet all trains.

Lake Windermere station is located on the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which traverses the upper Columbia River Valley, and can be reached from the main transcontinental line to the north by way of Golden, or from Crow's Nest line to the south by way of Cranbrook and Colvalli. For connections at Golden with main line trains and at Cranbrook with Crow's Nest route trains, see C.P.R. Summer Service time-table folders.

Between the main line of the Rockies and the subsidiary but equally spectacular Selkirk Range lies a long and beautiful valley traversed by two rivers, the Columbia and the Kootenay, which eventually after curious turns and twists unite their streams far to the south. In this valley, half way between Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Cranbrook on the Crow's Nest Branch, lies Lake Windermere, a warm-water lake over ten miles in length and from one to three miles in breadth. The lake is surrounded by bench land, much of which has recently been transformed by irrigation into good farm land; behind the benches are the foothills, and then the towering, jagged mountains typical of this region. Through a gap such as that of Horse Thief Creek one sees the peaks capped by eternal snow, and with the aid of auto



1. Lake Windermere Camp.
2. Verandah of the Community House, Lake Windermere Camp.
3. Bungalow Cabins at Lake Windermere Camp.



1. Toby Creek Canyon.
2. Golf at Lake Windermere.
3. Hoodoos at Dutch Creek.

Lake Windermere Camp

and pony one can drive and ride on the same day from this fertile summerland to the foot of immense glaciers. Radiating from the lake into the surrounding mountains are creeks which have carved out canyons for themselves under rocky precipices, and along these canyons are mountain roads and trails made to the silver and lead mines of the Selkirks, or for the hunter and tourist over the passes of the Rockies. Two interesting hot springs are within easy access—Fairmont to the south, and Sinclair Hot Springs, in the Sinclair Canyon, to the north.

The peninsula on which Lake Windermere Camp has been located is the picturesquely situated course of the Invermere Golf and Country Club, a nine-hole course 2,900 yards in length. The privileges of this club are available to guests of the Camp on payment of a small fee. The Secretary-Treasurer is Mr. W. H. Cleland, to whom applications should be addressed. In addition to golf, bathing and boating, mountain ponies of local breed are available for riding the trails, and the neighboring village of Invermere has a garage with a fleet of automobiles for the excellent roads of the valley. In several of the creeks and smaller lakes within easy reach good trout fishing in season may be had. The water of Lake Windermere itself is too warm for trout, though it contains countless squaw fish, many of large size.

Among the many expeditions to be recommended are those up Toby Creek, Sinclair Canyon and Horse Thief Creek. Nine miles up Toby Canyon, Toby Creek is spanned by a spectacular bridge three hundred feet above the bed of the stream, uniting roads on either side, so that a highly interesting round trip ride of eighteen miles can be made from Lake Windermere Camp. Beyond the bridge the road leads in the direction of Earl Grey or Wells Pass to Kootenay Lake with the well-known silver-lead Paradise Mine at an elevation of 8,000 feet on the right.

Horse Thief Creek is an easy gateway to very spectacular glacier country. One can drive by auto for eighteen miles, after which there is a pony trail leading direct up towards Horse Thief Creek with a new trail to the wonderful Lake of the Hanging Glaciers. Or one can branch up Mackenzie Creek to Iron Cap, where on a ridge at an elevation of 10,000 feet one has a magnificent panorama of 100 miles of snowclad peaks. Such trips, of course, imply the necessity of camping out for a night or two.

Lake Windermere Camp

Sinclair Canyon can be reached by automobile, being about 16 miles by road from Lake Windermere Camp. Here there is a popular hot springs swimming pool, with pronounced curative qualities.

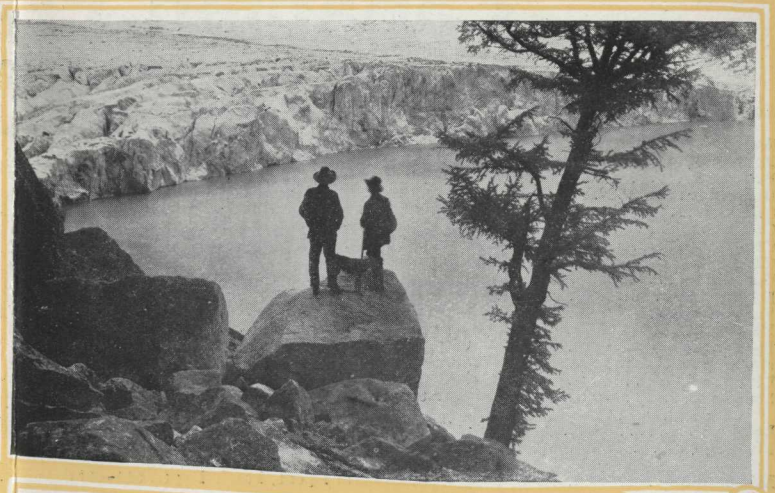
Very interesting are the Hot Springs at Fairmont, bubbling up on a rocky terrace in an amphitheatre of mountains. Southwest of Lake Windermere, the road to Fairmont passes through an Indian Reserve consisting of prosperous farms. An interesting automobile trip can be made around Lake Windermere, going up the west side to the head-waters of the Columbia River and back by the Fairmont Hot Springs, the Kootenay Indian Reserve, and Windermere.

For bathing and boating the waters of Lake Windermere are ideal. The summer temperature averages about 68°, and the water is crystal clear. There are several islands on the Lake, each tempting the explorer. The Columbia River itself is full of charm, winding through a maze of forest at the base of the mountains.

The Banff-Windermere Road over the Vermillion Pass is being rushed to completion and will be open for motor traffic probably on September 1st. It traverses exceptionally beautiful alpine scenery.

A memorial building to David Thompson, the famous explorer of the North West Company of Fur Traders, is being constructed this summer, and will be opened to the public simultaneously with the opening of the Banff-Windermere Road. This will be in the form of a Hudson's Bay Company's Fort, and will be used partly as a museum for Indian crafts and antiquities and partly as a social hall in connection with Lake Windermere Camp. It will be close to the site of the original "Kootenai House," the fort established by David Thompson in 1808, and the first known settlement of white men in the Province of British Columbia. Plans are being made for a pageant to celebrate the opening of this David Thompson Memorial Building, probably about September 1st.

Lake Windermere is an outfitting centre for hunting goat, bear, and deer on the slopes of the Selkirks, and goat, mountain sheep, moose, bear and deer in the famous hunting grounds of the Kootenay Valley. There is excellent duck shooting in season along the flats of the Columbia Valley and partridge are plentiful in the tributary canyons.



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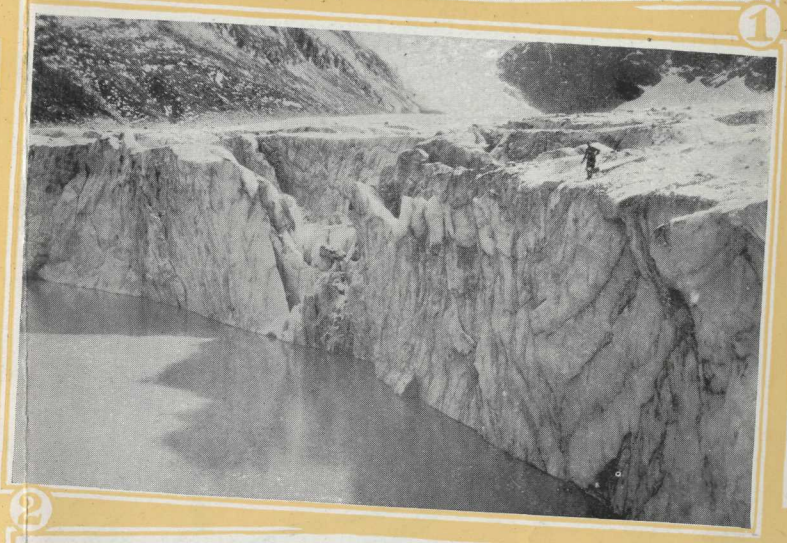

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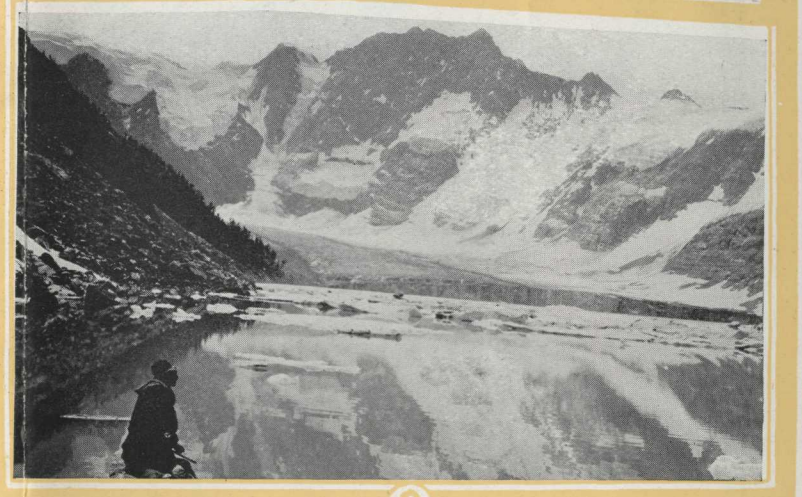

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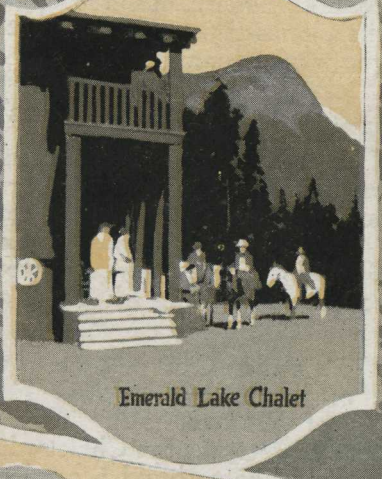
1. Lake of the Hanging Glaciers.
2. A Typical Ice Wall.
3. Another View of the Same Lake.

Bungalow Camps



Emerald Lake Chalet

Lake Windermere Camp

Lake O'Hara Cabin

in the

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

G. F. Gillespie