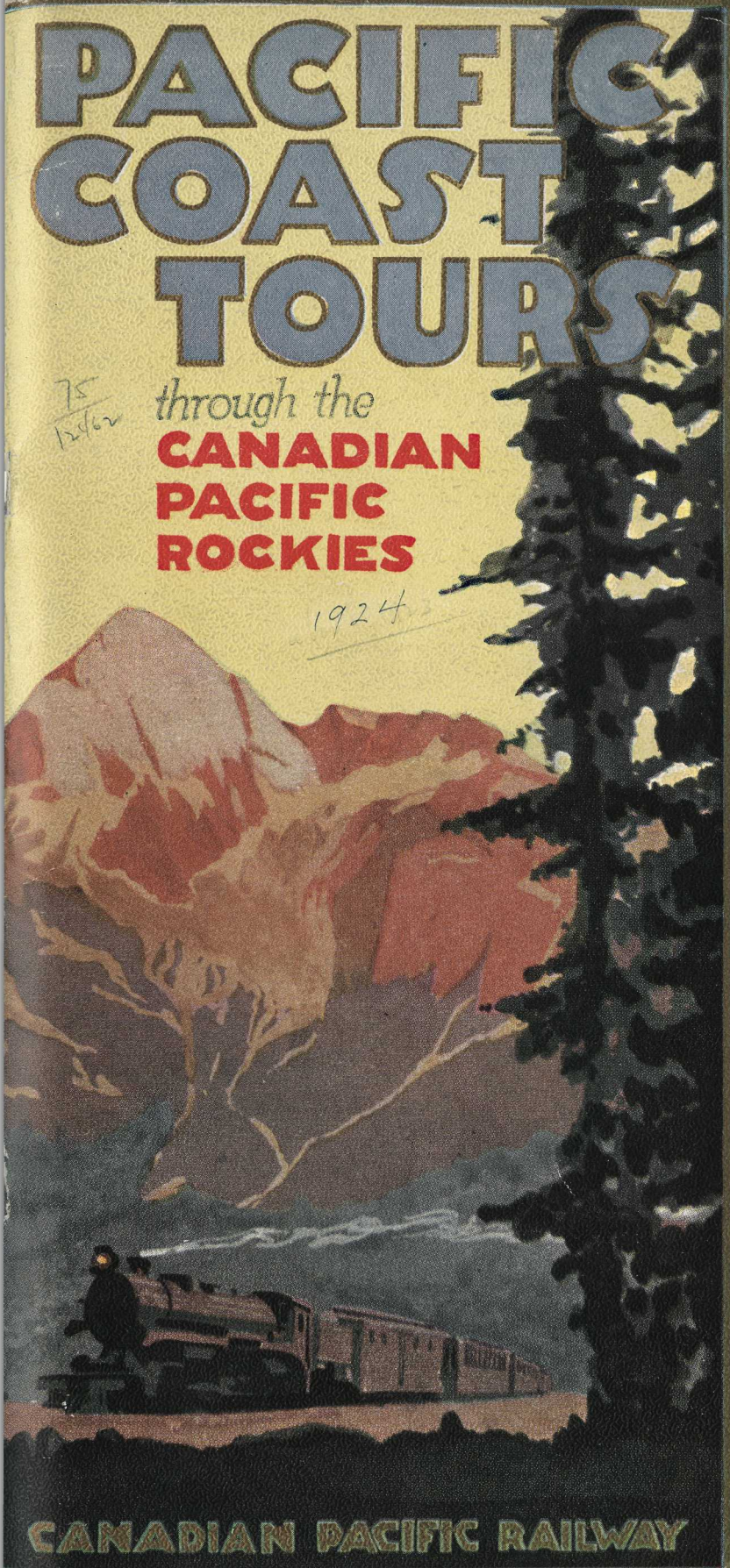
PACIFIC COAST TOURS

through the

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

1924



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Canadian Pacific Hotels

IN THE ROCKIES

Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta

A magnificent hotel in the heart of Rocky Mountains National Park, backed by three splendid mountain ranges. Alpine climbing, motoring and drives on good roads, bathing, hot sulphur springs, golf, tennis, fishing, boating and riding. Open May 15th to September 30th. European plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4,625 feet.

Chateau Lake Louise, Lake Louise, Alberta

A wonderful hotel facing an exquisite Alpine Lake in Rocky Mountains National Park. Alpine climbing with Swiss guides, pony trips or walks to Lakes in the Clouds, Saddleback, etc., drives or motoring to Moraine Lake, boating, fishing. Open June 1st to September 30th. European plan. 3½ miles from station by motor railway. Altitude 5,670 feet.

Emerald Lake Chalet, near Field, B. C.

A charming Chalet hotel 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. Open June 15th to September 15th. American plan. Seven miles from station. Altitude 4,262 feet.

Glacier House, Glacier, B. C.

In the heart of the Selkirks. Splendid Alpine climbing and glacier exploring, driving, riding and hiking. Open June 15th to September 15th. American plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4,086 feet.

Hotel Sicamous, Sicamous, B. C.

Junction for the orchard districts of the Okanagan Valley, and stop-over point for those who wish to see the Thompson and Fraser canyons by daylight. Lake Shuswap district offers good boating, and excellent trout fishing and hunting in season. Open all year. American plan. At station. Altitude 1,146 feet

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B. C.

The largest hotel on the North Pacific Coast, overlooking the Strait of Georgia, and serving equally the business man and the tourist. Situated in the heart of the shopping district of Vancouver. Golf, motoring, fishing, hunting, bathing, steamer excursions. Open all year. European plan. One-half mile from station.

Empress Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

A luxurious hotel in this Garden City of the Pacific Coast. An equable climate has made Victoria a favorite summer and winter resort. Motoring, yachting, sea and stream fishing, shooting and all-year golf. Open all year. European plan. Facing wharf.

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 and the tourist en route to or from the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Good golfing and motoring. Open all year. European plan. At station.

Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba

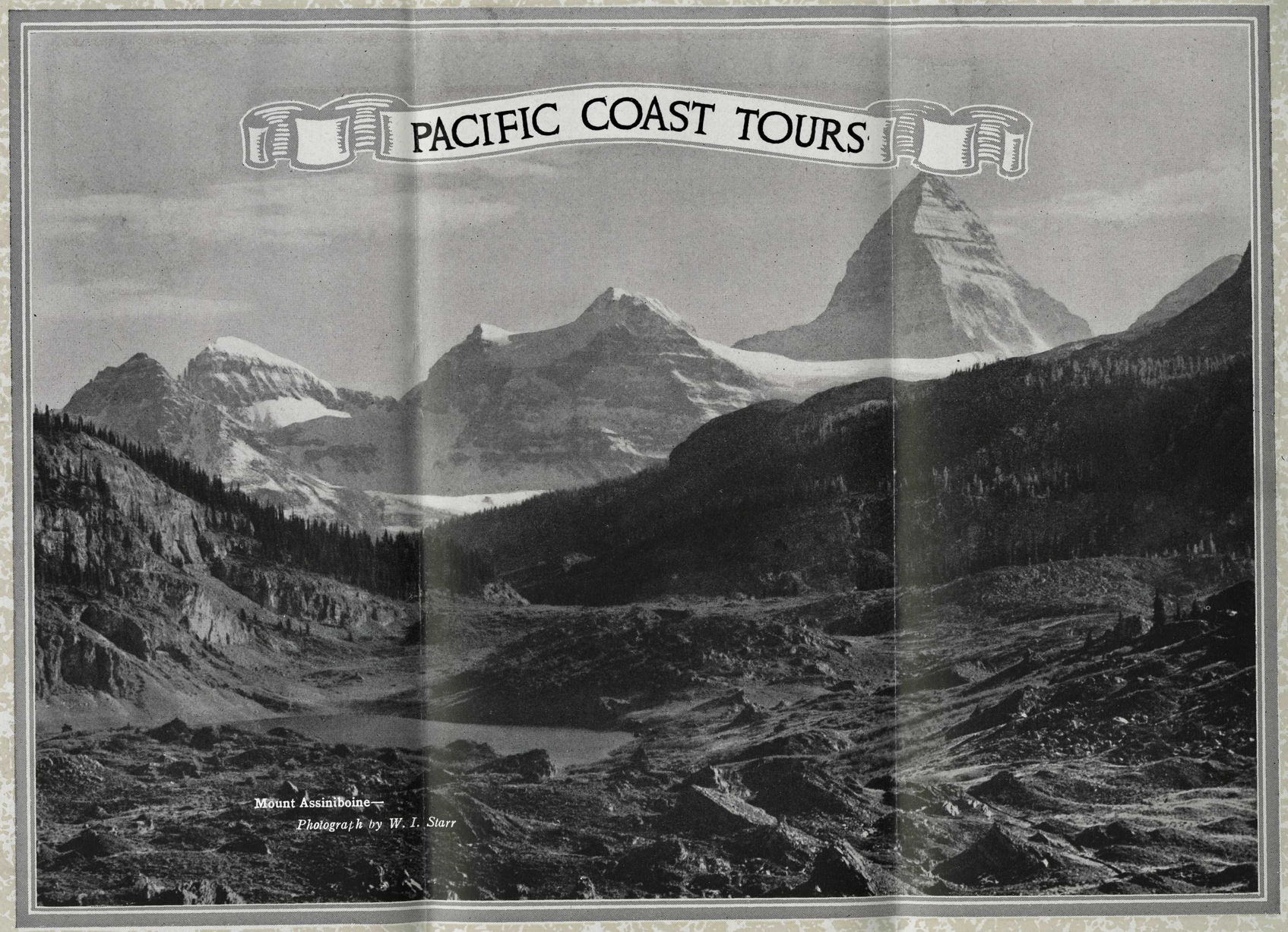
A popular hotel in the largest city of western Canada, appealing to those who wish to break their transcontinental journey. The centre of Winnipeg's social life. Good golfing and motoring. Open all year. European plan. At station.

EASTERN CANADA

Place Viger Hotel, Montreal, Quebec	A charming hotel in Canada's largest city. Open all year.
Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Quebec	A metropolitan hotel in the most historic city of North America. Open all year.
McAdam Hotel, McAdam, N. B.	A commercial and sportsman's hotel. Open all year.
The Algonquin, St. Andrews, N. B.	The social centre of Canada's most fashionable seashore summer resort. Open June 28th to September 6th.

HOTELS AND BUNGALOW CAMPS REACHED BY CANADIAN PACIFIC

Moraine Lake, Alta.	*Moraine Lake Camp*
Banff Windermere Automobile Highway	*Storm Mountain Bungalow Camp*
	Vermilion River Camp
	Sinclair Hot Springs Camp
Hector, B. C.	*Wapta Camp*
Hector, B. C.	*Lake O'Hara Camp*
Field, B. C.	*Yoho Valley Camp*
Lake Windermere, B. C.	*Lake Windermere Camp*
Penticton, B. C.	*Hotel Incola*
Cameron Lake, B. C.	*Cameron Lake Chalet*
Strathcona Lodge, B. C.	*Strathcona Lodge*
Kenora, Ont.	*Devil's Gap Camp*
Nipigon, Ont.	*Nipigon River Camp*
French River, Ont.	*French River Camp*
Digby, N. S.	*The Pines*
Kentville, N. S.	*Cornwallis Inn*



Mount Assiniboine—
Photograph by W. I. Starr

PACIFIC COAST TOURS *through the* CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THE Pacific is the greatest and the last of oceans—the greatest in extent, the last to be discovered by the European, the last to be made a theatre for maritime history. Of all the lands bordering its far-flung coast, British Columbia is in some respects the most promising to the settler, as well as the most picturesquely varied to the tourist.

It was in 1745, when the French regime in North America was drawing toward a close, that Michael Novidskof sailed eastward in his moss-calked, skin-sewn shallop in pursuit of sea otter, till, in the Island of Attu, he touched the antenna of a continent. Other Russian fur traders followed. The whole slender, volcanic Aleutian chain gradually became known to them; but, though Russia touched Alaska, she turned back across the Pacific.

Meantime France was reconnoitring from the east. La Verendrye crept across the vast prairies, sighted the foothills, saw, perhaps, the looming peaks beyond. Later, in 1751, de Niverville followed, made his way up the muddy waters of the Saskatchewan, and would doubtless have ventured into the Rockies but that tidings out of the east called him to help Montcalm against the invading British. Thus France, too, came to the gateway of the Land of Promise. In 1774 the Indians of British Columbia sighted their first vessel, a great-winged bird of happy omen, they thought, bearing its Spanish captain, Juan Perez, in search of new land in which to plant a cross and raise gold. In 1769 the colonization of California began, but was not pressed northward, and thus Spain came to British Columbia, traded in furs at its doorway and sailed away again.

In 1792 Captain Vancouver sailed from England in the "Discovery," rounded the Horn, and left his name as a gift for a great island and a greater city. A year later Alexander Mackenzie pushed through the Rockies by the Peace River Pass and stood beside the Pacific. He was a partner in the North West Company. Simon Fraser was another Nor'wester, who ran the rapids of the river which bears his name, and reached the Pacific in 1806.

What with the rivalries of the Hudson's Bay, the Nor'-westers and the subsequently formed Pacific Fur Company, to say nothing of tribal warfare among the Indians, the Pacific Coast in the early nineteenth century became a spectacular spot. In '58 an additional element of lawless picturesqueness was stirred in by the advent of 30,000 goldseekers, who rushed north from San Francisco bound for the rumor-land around the Fraser and Thompson rivers.

In 1871 the Canadian Pacific was begun: eleven different surveys across the mountains were patiently worked out, only that ten of them might be ruthlessly cast aside. It was not till November 7, 1885, that the last spike was driven linking the Pacific Coast of Canada with the Atlantic.

Today the tourist may join the annual pilgrimage of happy pleasure-seekers who visit Banff, may stand on some conquered peak from which the endless mountain prospect radiates four hundred miles to the Pacific, a thousand to the Arctic, a thousand and more southward.

He may travel to matchless Lake Louise, where Nature has composed her mountains, her glaciers, her forests, into a picture as endlessly changing in light effect as it is forever fixed and satisfying in wonder of line and balance of color-mass.

Seated in a comfortable observation chair or open car, he may glide down the Kicking Horse Canyon, where, in 1883, Sir Sanford Fleming recorded that he and his guides and his cayuses were "from five to eight hundred feet high on a path of from ten to fifteen inches wide and at some points almost obliterated, with slopes above and below us so steep that a stone would roll into the torrent in the abyss below."

Leaving the Rockies, the tourist may slide through the Columbia Valley and up into the mighty Selkirks. He may dip south to the pastoral charms of the enchanting Lake Windermere district or into the orchards of the Okanagan country; he may reach Vancouver city and take passage across the Pacific. Or he may take a Canadian Pacific steamer up the coast to marvellous Alaska, where volcano and glacier are set beside each other and the fiord country rivals Norway, where the salmon cannery beats the gold mine and the fur seal grows fat and lusty in the protected Pribilofs.

Finally he may come back again across the width of a mighty continent by different ways of equal comfort, without once leaving the lines of what is the world's greatest highway, the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

THE main line of the Canadian Pacific traverses or adjoins four of the magnificent national parks of Canada—Rocky Mountains Park, the chief centres of which are Banff and Lake Louise, Yoho Park, centring at Field, Glacier Park, one of the finest mountain-climbing regions of North America, and Mount Revelstoke Park. These national parks have every kind of inducement to offer the nature-lover. Two other parks can be reached from the Canadian Pacific—Kootenay Park, which cuts wedge-shape into Rocky Mountains Park, and is traversed by the Banff-Windermere automobile highway, which turns off south opposite Castle Mountain, half-way between Banff and Lake Louise; and Waterton Lakes Park, in southern Alberta.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ROCKIES

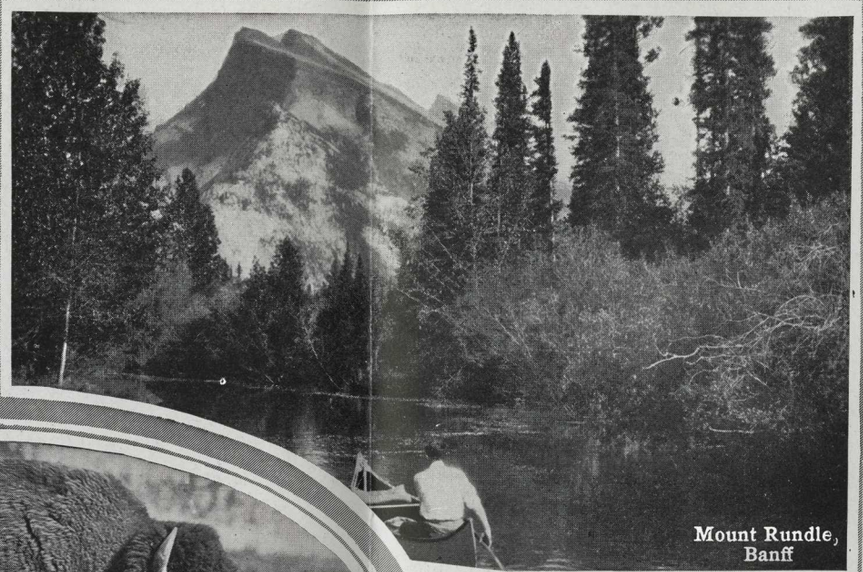
FROM the roof garden of the Palliser Hotel at Calgary one can see the glistening peaks of the Canadian Pacific Rockies sixty miles away—a dramatic glimpse of a far-flung line of blue, hung among the clouds and quivering in the warm summer air, sharp as a knife blade. The train enters the Rockies by the ancient, glacier-grooved Bow Valley, fringed with dark evergreen trees, first climbing the foothills and then winding through narrow passes eroded in the great gray bulk of the first ranges.

TRAIN SERVICE

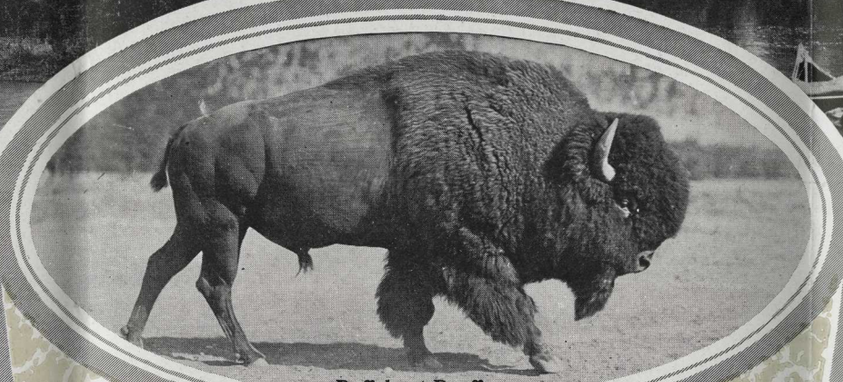
THREE transcontinental trains a day are operated through the Canadian Pacific Rockies to Vancouver—and in the summer months a fourth, the Trans-Canada Limited. This is the fastest long-distance train of the American continent, and makes the run from Montreal in 90 hours and from Toronto in 86 hours. It is an exclusive all-sleeping-car train, carrying standard and compartment sleepers, observation car and dining car. No excess fare.

The other three trains are the Imperial, from Montreal, the Vancouver Express, from Toronto, and the Soo-Pacific Express, from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

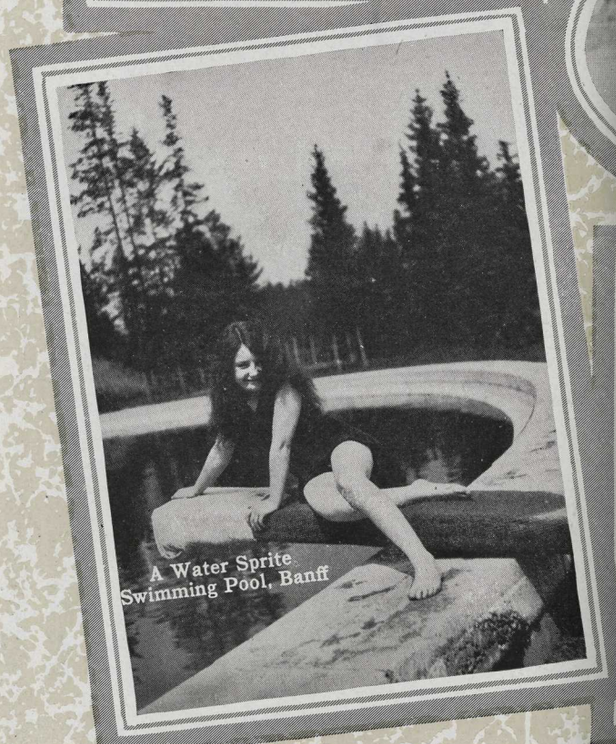
The Three Sisters, Banff



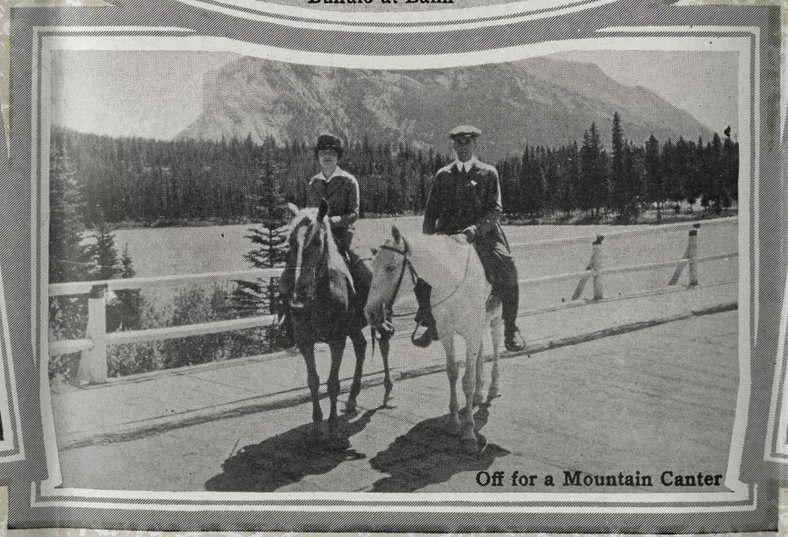
Mount Rundle, Banff



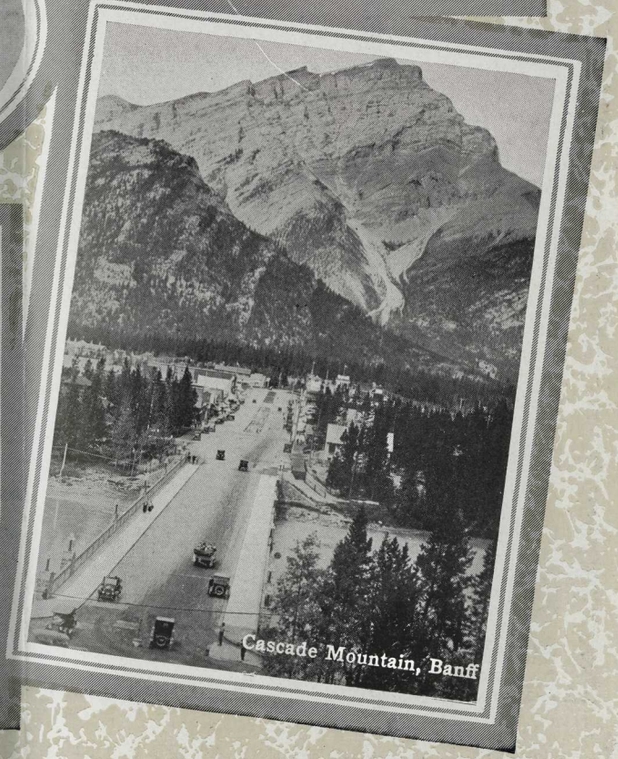
Buffalo at Banff



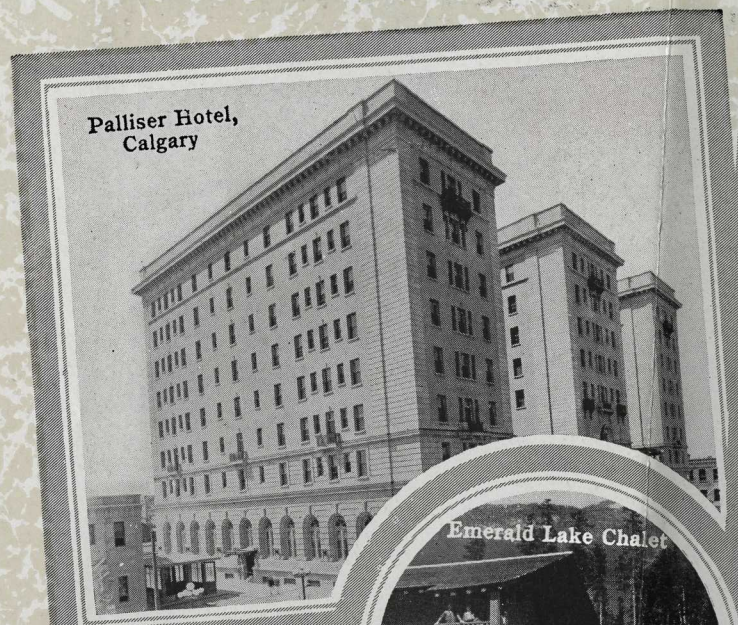
A Water Sprite Swimming Pool, Banff



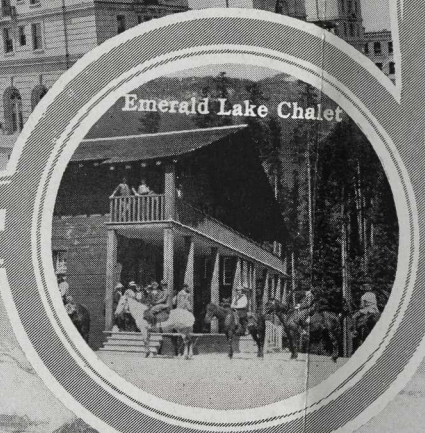
Off for a Mountain Canter



Cascade Mountain, Banff

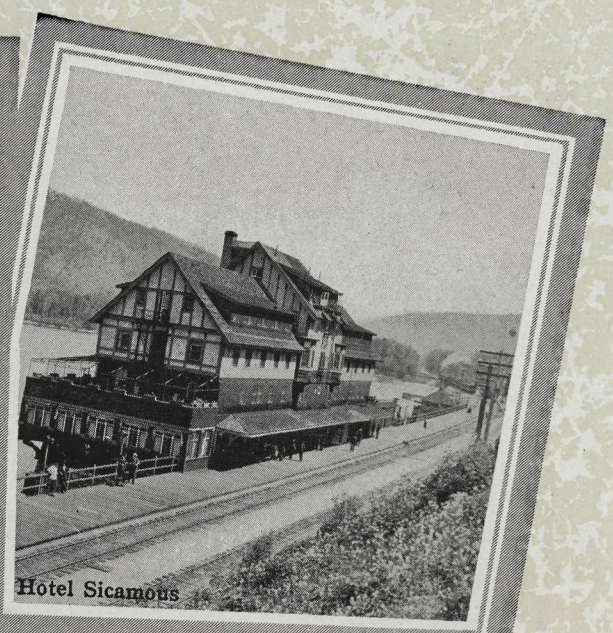


Palliser Hotel,
Calgary

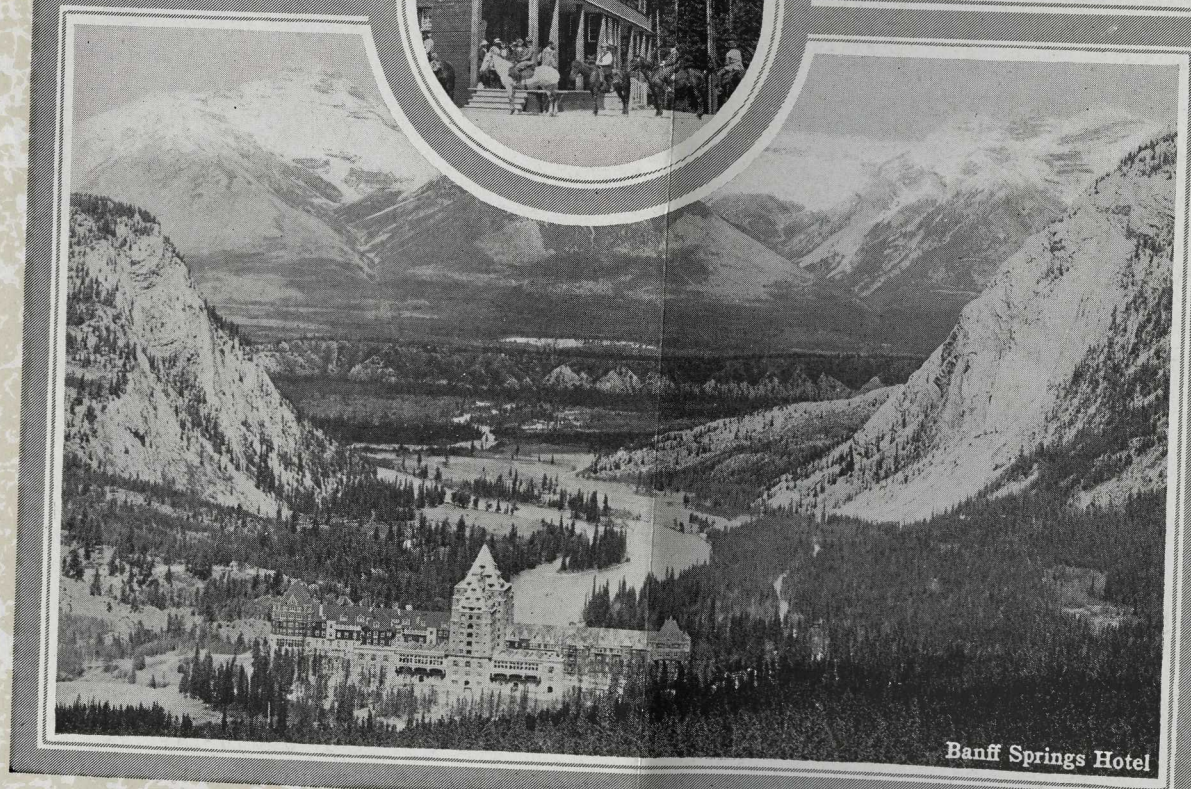


Emerald Lake Chalet

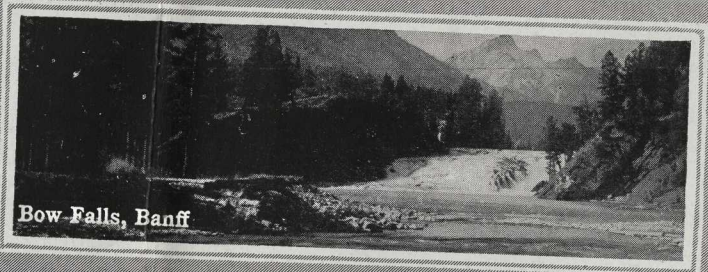
Glacier House



Hotel Sicamous



Banff Springs Hotel



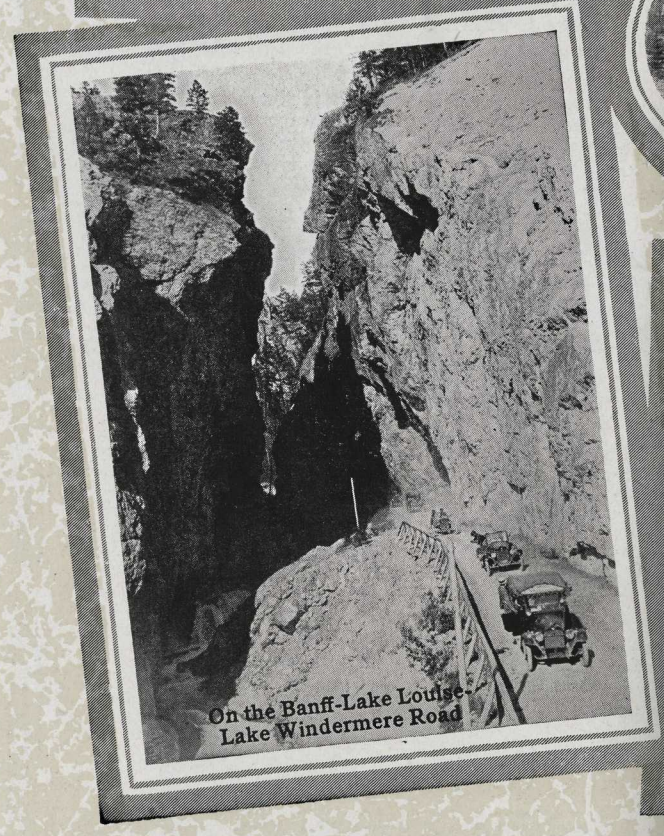
Bow Falls, Banff

Chateau Lake Louise

Moraine Lake,
Valley of the Ten Peaks

Climbing at Lake Louise

Storm Mountain
Bungalow Camp



On the Banff-Lake Louise-
Lake Windermere Road

Lakes in the Clouds

Lake Louise, from the Chateau

BANFF

BANFF is the capital of Rocky Mountains Park, which has nearly 700 miles of trail radiating in all directions. Here the Canadian Pacific Railway has placed the most beautifully situated and luxuriously comfortable mountain hotel in the world, overlooking the junction of the Bow and the Spray rivers. Within easy reach are gentle climbs and gorgeous panoramas, the picturesque and brilliantly colored terraces of the Hot Springs; together with stiff and challenging ascents like that of Mount Edith for the graduated Alpinist, who very often makes his headquarters with the Alpine Club of Canada, on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain.

Buffalo, mountain sheep, mountain goat, and other animals at Banff are a never-failing source of interest.

WHAT TO DO AT BANFF

There are numerous interesting spots in the vicinity, all easily accessible by good carriage roads and bridle paths. A short distance from Banff Springs Hotel are the Bow Falls, a cataract of wonderful beauty; Tunnel Mountain, from which a splendid view of the valley is obtained, and the Cave and Basin, a remarkable formation from which gush natural sulphur springs. Within a radius of three miles are the Hoodoos, natural concrete pillars of various shapes and sizes, Cascade Mountain, Stoney Squaw Mountain, the beautiful Vermilion Lakes, the Buffalo Park, Sundance Canyon, a deep and curious cleft in the mountain, and the Upper Hot Springs, on Sulphur Mountain. At a distance of eight miles is Lake Minnewanka, a beautiful sheet of water, sixteen miles long, extremely deep and walled in by tremendous cliffs, and the home of huge fighting trout. A wonderful river trip up the Bow can be made by electric launch. There are attractive automobile trips, as for example to Johnston Canyon, where an excellent trail leads to a great waterfall, or to Lake Louise. Good climbing for both amateur and experienced Alpinist can be obtained around Banff. For those seeking to get close to the heart of Nature there are a variety of fine pony trips, such as to the Spray Lakes or the Kananaskis Lakes, or to Mount Assiniboine.

The new Banff-Windermere automobile highway over the Vermilion Pass has now made accessible the exquisitely beautiful Marble Canyon. This road has opened up a magnificent Alpine country, hitherto known only to the trapper and the hunter, through eighty miles of pass and canyon. At Lake Windermere there is a rustic bungalow camp with accommodation for fifty people. Three new camps have also been established on this automobile road. Lake Windermere can also be reached by rail from Golden.

Excellent golf links have been laid out at Banff and there are beautiful river trips.

LAKE LOUISE, PEARL OF THE ROCKIES

LAKE LOUISE bears the liquid music, the soft color notes of its name, into the realm of the visible. Behind its turquoise mirror rise the stark immensities of Mounts Lefroy and Victoria, the latter "the big snow mountain above the Lake of Little Fishes" of which the wandering Stonies used to tell. Here, on the margin of this most perfect lake, the Canadian Pacific has placed its Chateau in one of those wonderful Alpine flower gardens in which the Rockies abound. Yellow violets and columbines, white anemones and green orchids, make merry with the red-flowered sheep laurel and the white-tufted Labrador tea. Be he never so lazy, the tourist has something to reward him in this gay garden backed with the rich-toned lake and the milky green of the glacier.

Lake Agnes, "the Goats' Looking Glass," as the Indians used to call it, is a wild tarn shut in by sombre cliffs, a thousand feet above Lake Louise. Here the great white anemone blooms by the late snowdrift and there is the silence of eternity among the high hills. It is reached from the hotel by an easy trail which also takes in the lovely Mirror Lake. The trail continues to the Big Beehive, or to the lookout on the Little Beehive, commanding a magnificent panorama of lake, glacier and mountain.

It is a three-mile trip to Saddleback Mountain, which affords an admirable view of the lovely Paradise Valley, and has a delightful little rest and tea house. At a distance of about ten miles is Moraine Lake, situated at the head of the Valley of the Ten Peaks and reached over a good carriage road recently constructed. On the shore of the lake, in the midst of scenes of surpassing beauty, is Moraine Lake Camp. Consolation Lake, about three miles further by trail, provides good trout fishing. The Victoria Glacier, a great palisade of hanging snow, Abbott Pass, a deep canyon between Mounts Victoria and Lefroy, Paradise Valley and the Ptarmigan Lakes are among the notable spots well worthy of a visit. The new Upper Glacier Trail to Victoria Glacier is of exceptional interest and beauty. An Alpine hut has been built at Abbott Pass to enable climbers to spend the night and view the magnificent panorama of Alps at sunrise.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

SIX miles west of Lake Louise is the Great Divide, at once the highest elevation of the Canadian Pacific, the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, and the very backbone of the continent. Marked by a rustic arch, a stream of water divides, by one of those freaks by which Nature diverts herself, into two little brooks that have vastly different fates. The waters that flow to the east eventually reach the Atlantic Ocean; the rivulet that runs west adds its mite to the volume of the Pacific.

SPIRAL TUNNELS

FROM the Great Divide to Field, a distance of fourteen miles, the railway descends nearly a quarter of a mile. Formerly this section, with a gradient of 4.5 per cent, was extremely difficult to operate, but by the construction of two tunnels the length of the line was increased sufficiently to permit of reducing this gradient to 2.2 per cent. These are the "Spiral Tunnels" under Cathedral Mountain and Mount Ogden. Through them the railway turns two complete circles, roughly in the form of a figure eight, passing under itself twice and emerging from these tunnels over one hundred feet lower than it entered them.

WAPTA CAMP

WAPTA CAMP, a rustic bungalow camp, has been located on a picturesque site two miles west of the Great Divide, for the convenience of those wishing to visit the Yoho Valley and Lake O'Hara. It has accommodation for fifty people, at moderate rates. The station for the camp is Hector.

At beautiful Lake O'Hara, to the south, is a smaller camp, which will this year be enlarged to accommodate twenty-eight people. It is reached by an excellent trail from Wapta Camp. The Yoho Valley Camp can also be reached from here.

THE YOHO VALLEY

THE beautiful Yoho Valley can be reached by several routes—either by road from Wapta Camp, by carriage road from Field (a lovely drive or ride of eleven miles in each direction), by trail from Emerald Lake over Yoho Pass, or by trail from Field over Burgess Pass.

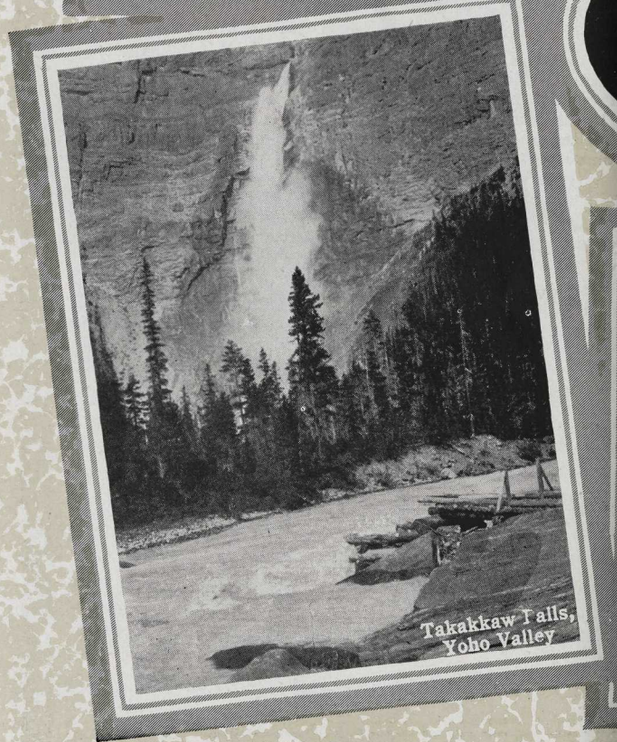
Takakkaw Falls are formed by a single thread of water dropping 1,200 feet into a still and mighty-treed valley. Opposite the falls Yoho Valley Camp, with accommodation for twenty-eight people, provides a convenient centre for excursions either to the upper valley or to Emerald Lake. For those who make the journey over the Yoho Pass, a rest house where luncheon is served is provided at Summit Lake.

The Upper Yoho Valley can be visited by a trail which continues past Laughing Falls and the great Wapta Glacier, to the curious Twin Falls, whose divided waters unite in one stream before reaching the depths below. A rest house has been built at Twin Falls.

Emerald Lake and Mount Burgess

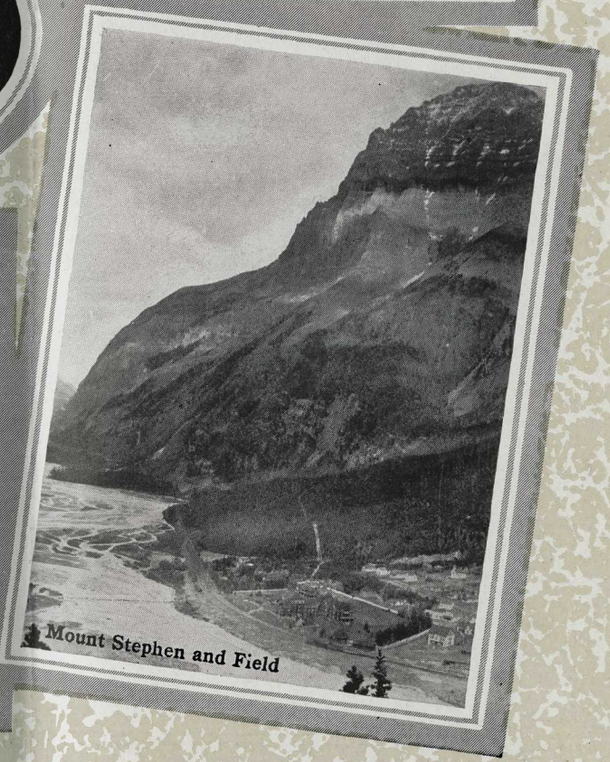
Summit Lake Rest

Lake O'Hara



Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Valley

Lake McArthur



Mount Stephen and Field

EMERALD LAKE

EMERALD LAKE, as green as its name, is a seven-mile carriage drive from Field, at the end of which accommodation may be obtained at the cosy Emerald Lake Chalet, which, with its club house and one and two-room bungalow chalets, now has accommodation for sixty people. An attractive two-day riding trip can be made from Emerald Lake Chalet, spending a night at Yoho Valley Camp, and continuing next day up the Kicking Horse Pass to Wapta Camp.

Other pleasant excursions may be made to points of interest within a short distance of Field, such as the Fossil Beds, Natural Bridge, and the Ottertail road.

WINDERMERE VALLEY

AT GOLDEN one reaches the Columbia River, which here flows north until it turns at the Big Bend for its southward flow to the Pacific Ocean. Golden is the junction for a new branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs between the Rockies and the Selkirk Mountains and passes through highly picturesque scenery past Lake Windermere to the Crowsnest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The creeks which open up the great Selkirk Range to the south of this valley provide access to some of the most spectacular Alpine scenery in North America, while the hunting and fishing in season are also good.

At Lake Windermere, south of Golden, a bungalow summer camp is situated on the shores of one of the loveliest warm-water lakes in British Columbia, with every facility for bathing, boating, riding and motoring in a country of exceptional beauty. Lake Windermere can be reached also from Banff or Lake Louise, by the new motor road (see page 6).

GLACIER—A CLIMBING CENTRE

NEAR the summit of Selkirk Range lies Glacier, in the midst of a region of mighty peaks and glaciers. Here, in Glacier National Park, a magnificent mountain area of austerity and high isolation, the Canadian Pacific has another mountain hotel, the ever popular Glacier House. Seemingly only a few hundred feet away from the hotel, but in reality more than two miles, the massive ice piles of the great Illecillewaet Glacier heap up. To its left towers the monolith of Mount Sir Donald to a height of a mile and a quarter above the railway. Glacier is one of the favorite climbing centres of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and the wide sweep of peaks, glaciers and snowfields that the eye comprehends from the hotel is of extraordinary majesty.

Leading from the hotel a good trail follows the turbulent course of the Illecillewaet River to the Illecillewaet Glacier: other trails branch off in all directions, inviting and leading the mountain climber, explorer and lover of Nature to scenes of marvellous grandeur and enchanting beauty. Glacier Crest, Lake Marion and Observation Point are among the shorter and easier ascents. Mount Abbott is a day's climb but not a difficult one. From its summit an exceptionally fine view is obtained of the Asulkan Valley. Easy trails also lead up to the summits of Eagle Peak and Mountain Avalanche. The ascent of Mount Sir Donald is more difficult, but with the assistance of experienced guides may readily be accomplished.

An excellent trail leads to the Asulkan Glacier, through scenes of Alpine splendor, and the remarkable Nakimu Caves are distant only about seven miles from Glacier House by carriage road and bridle path. These wonderful caverns, said to be larger than the Mammoth Caves of Kentucky, have been formed partly by the action of water for ages upon the solid rock, partly by seismic disturbances, and constitute a series of chambers with large entrances, polished rock ceilings, and walls which sparkle with quartz crystals and reflect myriads of miniature lights.

Just before reaching Glacier Station the train enters the double-track Connaught Tunnel, the longest tunnel in North America, which pierces its way through Mount Macdonald. From portal to portal this tunnel measures five miles, but so straight is the line that the exits are never out of sight.

SWISS GUIDES

THE Company's own Swiss guides are stationed at Lake Louise and Glacier, and may be engaged through the managers of the Canadian Pacific hotels.

From Glacier, the route descending the western slope of the Selkirks follows the valley of the Illecillewaet near Albert Canyon, a marvellous gorge of great depth and startling fascination. Revelstoke is an important centre, from which there is rail and steamship communication with the rich Kootenay and Boundary districts to the south. A motor road has been constructed almost to the top of Mount Revelstoke, which has now been converted into a national park.

SICAMOUS

AT SICAMOUS an excellent hotel is operated by the Canadian Pacific, and is especially convenient either for those who wish to stop off somewhere and make the all-daylight trip through the Canadian Pacific Rockies, or for those who are visiting the fertile fruit-growing Okanagan Valley, for which this is the junction.

THE CANYONS

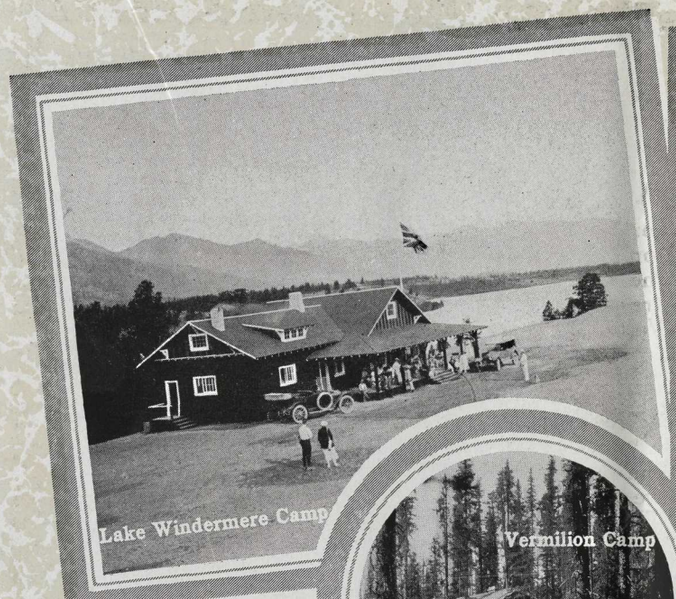
KAMLOOPS, the junction of the North and South Thompson rivers, is the beginning of the magnificent canyon country through which we shall travel virtually all the way to Vancouver. The canyons are second only to the Rockies in spectacular scenery, and the traveller is well repaid if he will stay overnight at Sicamous so that he can travel them in daylight. The mountains draw together as the train winds along ledges cut on their face; tunnels penetrate the headlands and lofty bridges span the ravines.

At Lytton the canyon widens to admit the Fraser, the largest river of British Columbia, which comes down from the north between two great lines of mountain peaks, and whose turbid flood soon absorbs the bright green waters of the Thompson. 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. Ten miles below North Bend is the famous "Hell's Gate," where two jutting promontories suddenly compress the river and force it to escape in a roaring cataract through a bottle-necked outlet.

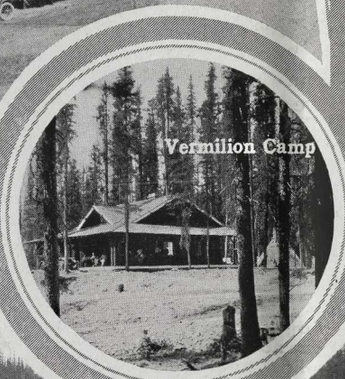
The railway follows the canyon at often a considerable height above the river bank: the track, hewn from solid rock, not only crosses from side to side in the canyon, but also tunnels through great rock spans. Presently the canyon widens out, and we reach a meadow-like country through which we roll to Vancouver.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTE VIA THE KOOTENAY

DIVERGING from the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Medicine Hat, an attractive alternative route, between Medicine Hat and Revelstoke, is offered via the Crowsnest Pass Route, affording a most delightful steamer trip on the Kootenay Lake from Kootenay Landing to Nelson, continuing by rail to West Robson, from which point another steamer

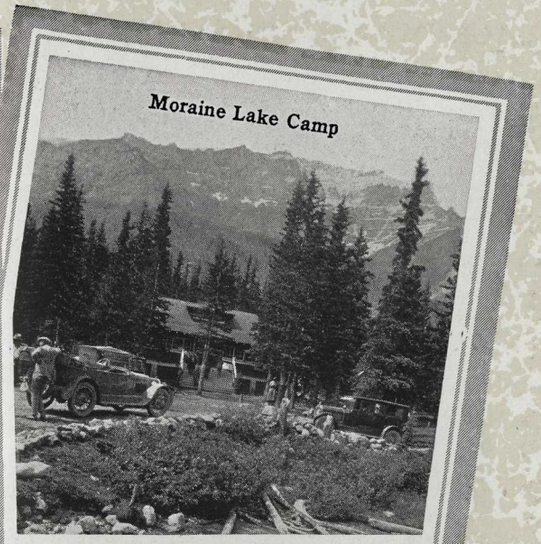


Lake Windermere Camp



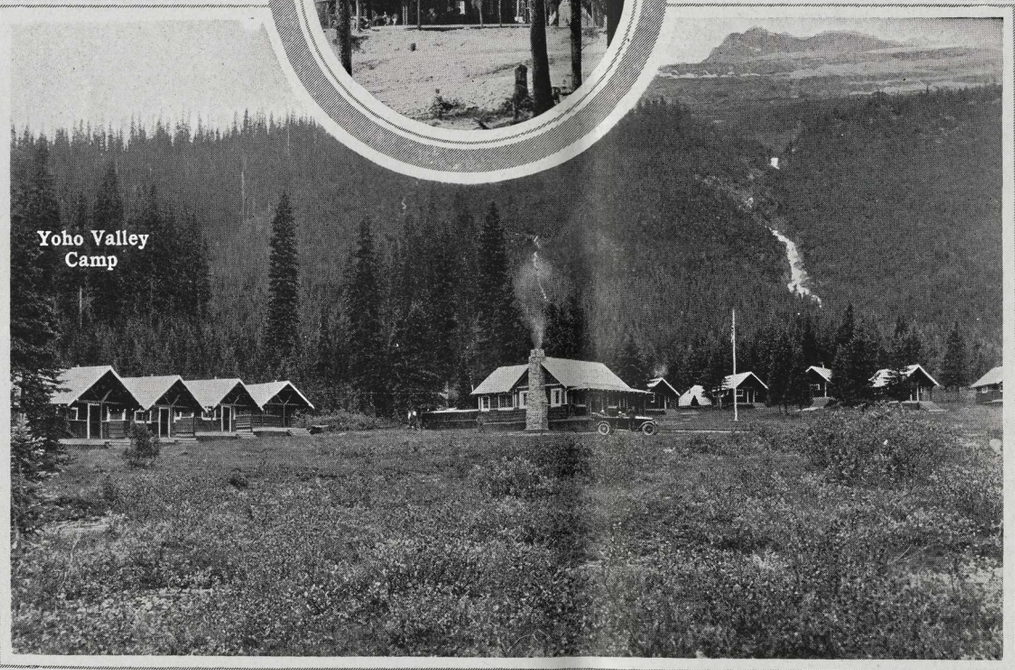
Vermilion Camp

Lake O'Hara Camp

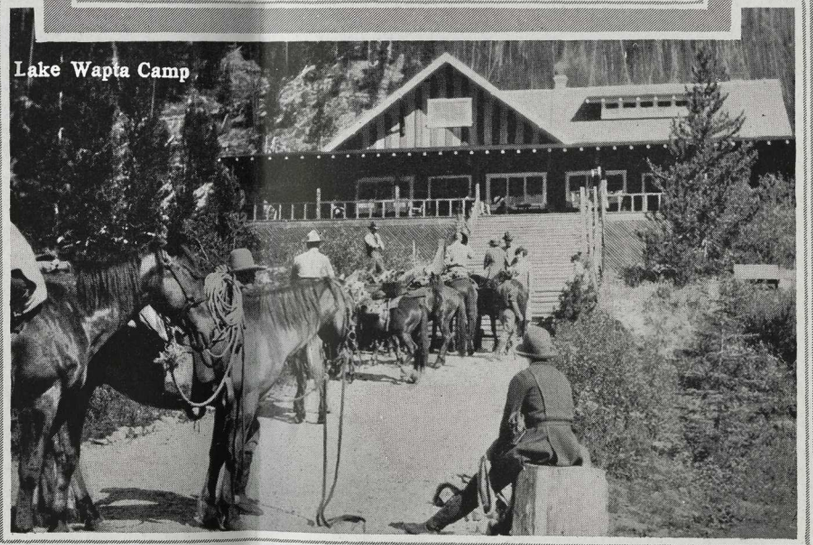


Moraine Lake Camp

Emerald Lake



Yoho Valley Camp



Lake Wapta Camp

Storm Mountain Rest House, on Vermilion Pass
Banff—Lake Louise—Lake Windermere Road.

PANORAMAS IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

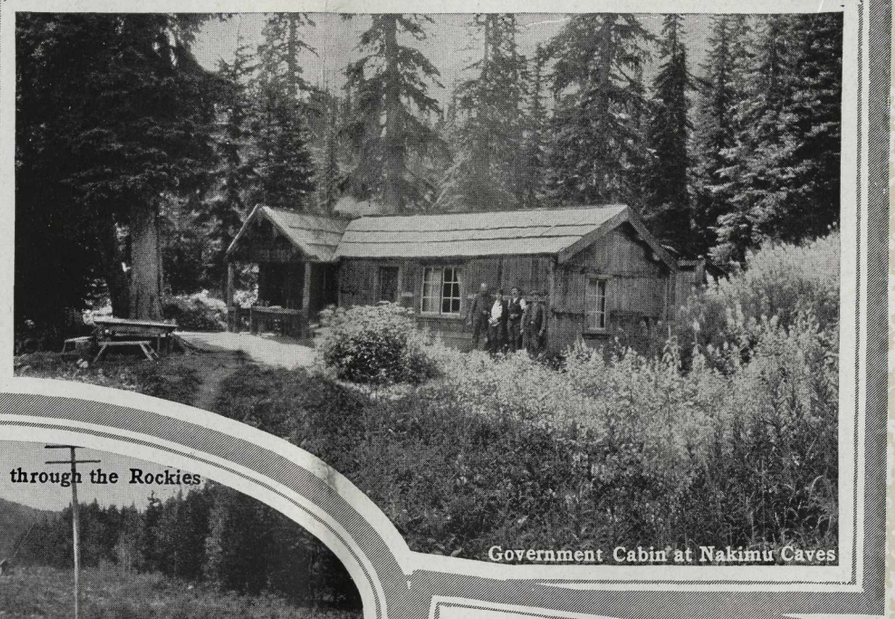
Lake Louise—at the right the Chateau; in the centre the group of peaks encircling the Lakes in the Clouds; at the left, Victoria Glacier and Mount Fairview.

Alpine Club of Canada—Starting out on a Climb.

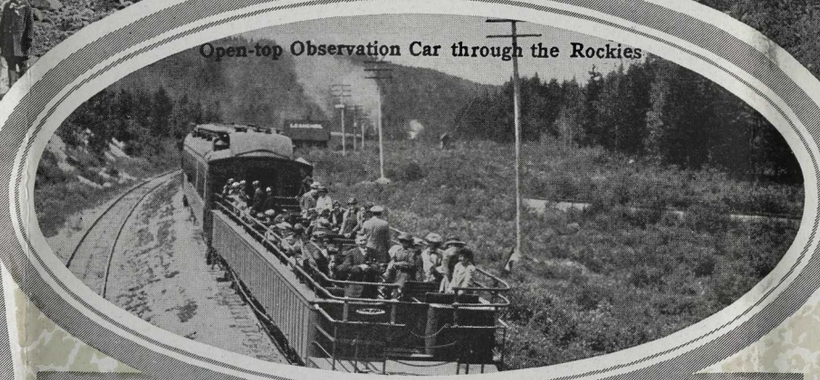
The Panorama of Mountain Peaks surrounding the Beautiful Yoho Valley.

Paradise Valley—showing (left to right) Mount Temple, Mount Sheol and Mount Aberdeen.

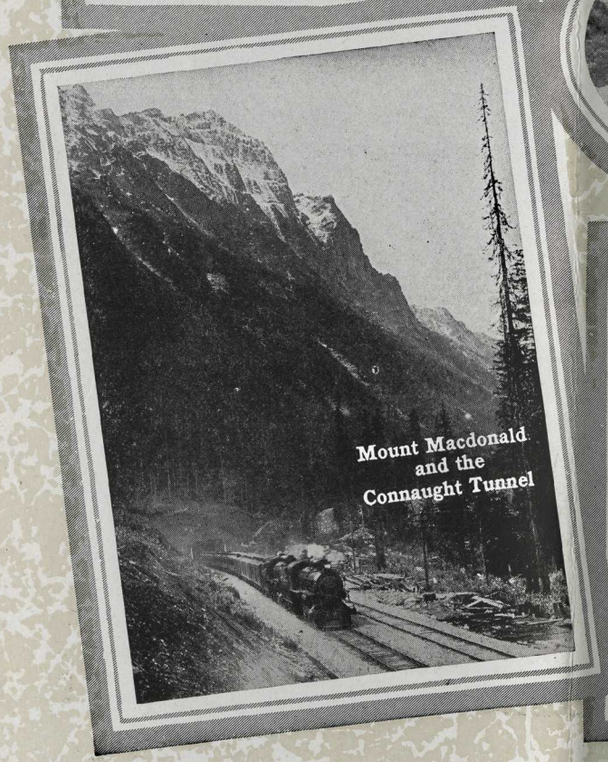
On the Great Glacier



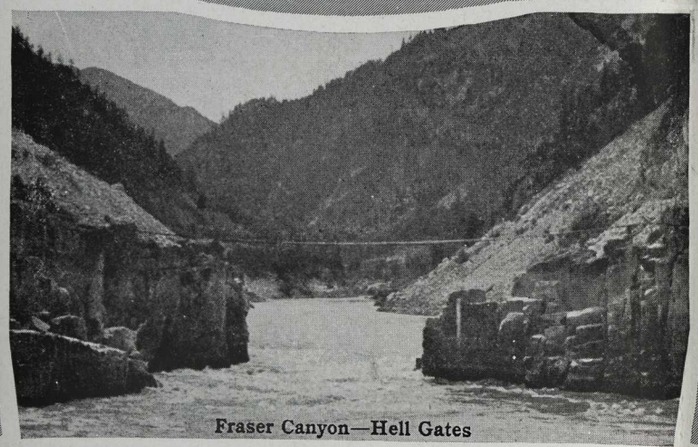
Government Cabin at Nakimu Caves



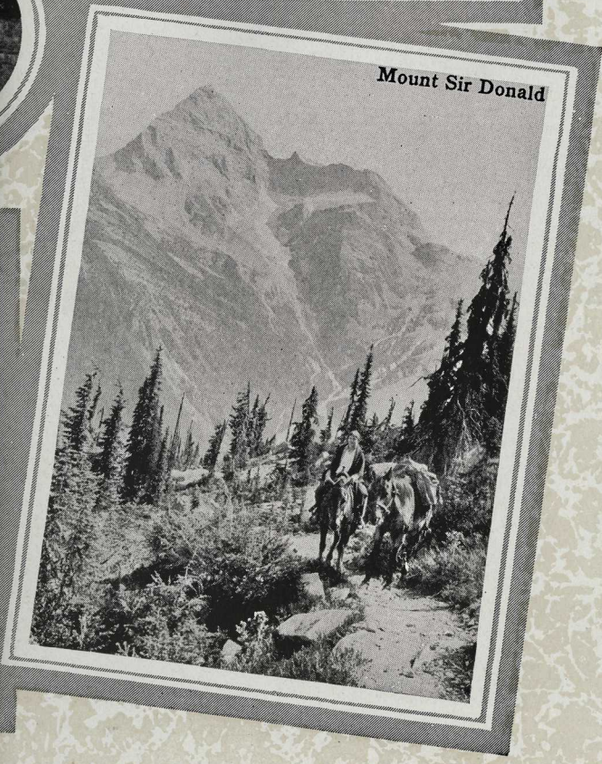
Open-top Observation Car through the Rockies



Mount Macdonald and the Connaught Tunnel



Fraser Canyon—Hell Gates

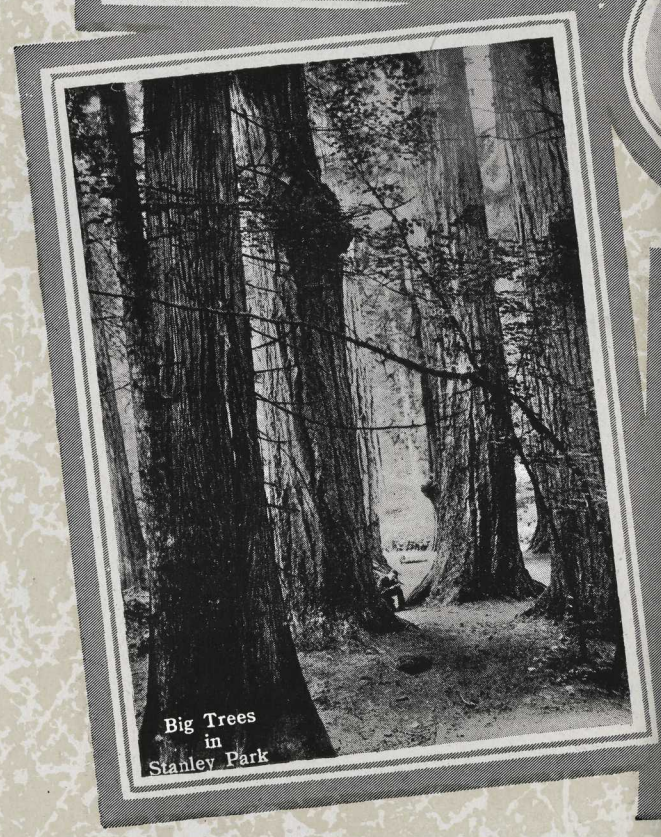


Mount Sir Donald

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver

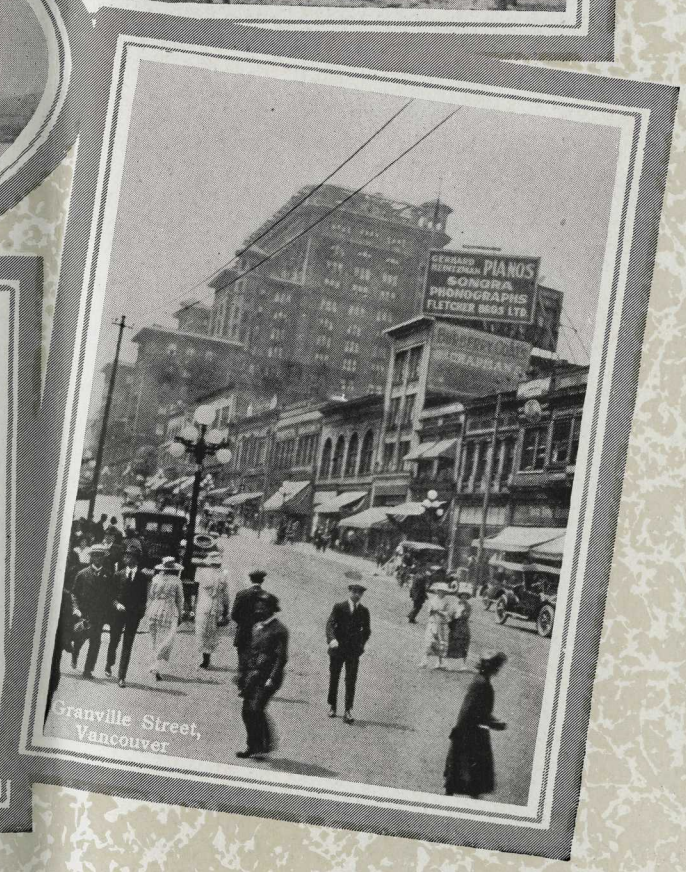
English Bay, Vancouver

The "Empress of Canada"



Big Trees in Stanley Park

Vancouver



Granville Street, Vancouver

trip may be enjoyed through the beautiful Arrow Lakes to Arrowhead, joining the main line at Revelstoke for the rest of the trip to Vancouver.

A new route passing through scenery of exceptional beauty takes the traveller from Nelson, via Grand Forks and Penticton and the orchard districts of the Okanagan Valley, over the Kettle Valley Railway, rejoining the main line at Hope. Grand Forks is the gateway to the Boundary mining district, and the centre of a fertile apple country. The Coquihalla Valley from Summit to Hope provides wonderful fishing.

SPOKANE

BEFORE reaching Kootenay Lake, an alternative can be followed by taking a branch line to Kingsgate, whence the Spokane International Railroad can be traversed into Spokane. Through cars are run to Spokane.

Spokane, capital of "the Inland Empire," is an important financial and commercial city, with huge smelters, mines, waterfalls, power plants, and an exceedingly prosperous agricultural territory within its sphere. From it also can be easily reached some very delightful scenery.

From Spokane connections can be made in all directions.

VANCOUVER

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

In and around Vancouver are immense lumber and shingle mills. Mining, lumbering, farming, shipping and shipbuilding form the bulwark of the city's phenomenal growth and prosperity.

All kinds of water sports are possible at Vancouver, and are encouraged by a mild climate and extensive bodies of water. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads and paved streets. Stanley Park, is practically a primeval forest situated within the city limits.

The Hotel Vancouver, operated by the Canadian Pacific, is the finest hotel on the North Pacific Coast, very conveniently located, and has a high reputation for the excellence of its service. Wonderful views can be had from the roof of this great hotel. Vancouver has five admirable golf courses which are open to visitors.

It is only a short run by Canadian Pacific Railway steamer to Nanaimo, where the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway connects with the beauty spots of Vancouver Island.

From Vancouver Canadian Pacific Empress steamships cross the Pacific to Japan, China and the Philippines. The two new vessels, "Empress of Canada" and "Empress of Australia", are the largest, newest, finest and fastest steamships on the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian-Australasian line runs regularly from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), New Zealand and Australia.

VICTORIA

CHARMINGLY situated on Vancouver Island, overlooking the straits of Juan de Fuca, Victoria drinks in the sunshine and smiles at the traveller. It is distinctly a home city, with fine roads and beautiful gardens, although its enterprising business district, composed of imposing stores and tall office buildings, speaks of a rich commerce drawn from a territory full of forest, mineral and agricultural resources. Victoria's beauty lies in her residential districts, her boulevards, her parks and her public buildings. The Parliament Buildings of British Columbia rank among the handsomest in America.

The Empress Hotel, another of the chain of Canadian Pacific institutions, gives the guest attention and service equalled only by the best in the land. It overlooks the inner harbor and is within a stone's throw of the Parliament Buildings. Golf facilities on five fine courses can be arranged for visitors to the hotel.

From Victoria delightful excursions may be made into the interior of Vancouver Island, either by automobile or by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. The Malahat Drive is a luxuriously smooth and picturesque motor road. Excellent hotels are to be found at Shawnigan Lake and Qualicum Beach and a delightful little chalet inn at Cameron Lake. Mount Arrowsmith proves one of the best climbs and Qualicum Beach has a good sporting golf course. There is no better fishing on the Pacific Coast than that which one finds on the Campbell River, reached by motor from Courtenay, the northern terminus of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway. The immense Douglas fir forests on this beautiful island and the balmy climate make it wonderfully attractive to the tourist.

ALASKA

FROM Vancouver the palatial yacht-like "Princess" steamers of the Canadian Pacific will carry the traveller to Alaska. This exceedingly popular side-trip can be made in nine days, although any one with more time to spare will be well repaid if he spends longer than this, and penetrates farther into the wonderful "Land of the Midnight Sun."

The trip is a thousand-mile one through the famous "Inside Passage," winding between the long fringe of islands and the mainland as through a fairyland. It introduces one to magnificent scenery of a character unknown elsewhere in North America—long fiord-like channels, looming glacier-clad mountains that dip deeply into them, gaily painted totem poles, Indians, gold mines, and always the purple glories of the Alaska sunset.

Running out from Vancouver, the first stop is Alert Bay, a little fishing town with some deeply picturesque totem poles. The next day Prince Rupert is reached, and a few hours later Ketchikan, the first Alaskan port and a very flourishing community. Then comes Wrangell, and beyond the Taku Glacier—a famous glacier that extends back over 90 miles. Then, turning up the Gastineau Channel, the ship reaches Juneau, capital of Alaska.

During the several hours that are allowed on shore leave here, a visit can be made to the highly interesting museum, or by automobile to the Mendenhall Glacier. Juneau has a large gold ore-crushing plant, a big trade in furs and fish, and first-class hotels and restaurants.

And then, eight hours north, up the beautiful Lynn Canal, is our terminus, Skagway—Skagway the celebrated camp of the Klondyke rush of '98, then the wildest and wickedest town in the world, but now a model of propriety. In summer it is a riot of color with its gay gardens. It, too, has good hotels, and there are plenty of diversions to occupy the 36-hour lay-over of the steamer—such as the excursion to West Taku Arm.

THE YUKON

THOSE who wish to go farther can travel by rail from Skagway—the White Pass & Yukon Route, which takes one almost literally over the roof of the world. It is a run of about 8 hours by this line over the steep White Pass to Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, passing en route the beautiful Lake Bennett. From Whitehorse, a little frontier town on a tributary of the mighty Yukon River, the same company's steamer can be taken still farther north to Dawson, centre of the Klondyke gold mining region. This is a trip occupying, from Whitehorse and back, about seven days.

Parliament Buildings, Victoria
The Empress Hotel, Victoria
A Princess Steamship to Vancouver Island
Observatory near Victoria
A Corner of the Empress Hotel Gardens
Malahat Drive, up Vancouver Island

A shorter side-trip, which can be taken independently or in combination with the Whitehorse trip, is to Lake Atlin. Taking the W. P. & Y. train, a change is made at Carcross to a steamer which carries one eastward to this lovely lake, which in magnificence of scenery vies with any in the world. At the village of Atlin, the railway has established a commodious and comfortable tourist hotel, which every summer houses an increasing number of visitors.

PRINCESS STEAMERS BETWEEN VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

THE short but interesting trip on Puget Sound should not be omitted from the itinerary. If requested when purchasing, it will be included in through tickets without additional charge. (See route No. 1, on map.)

The Company's Princess steamers, operating on this route, are the fastest and best equipped in the Pacific coastwise trade.

RAIL ROUTE TO SEATTLE

AT VANCOUVER, B. C., the Canadian Pacific Railway connects with the Great Northern Railway for Bellingham, Burlington, Everett and Seattle.

This is an alternative route to Seattle and points south, but tickets reading by rail will not be good via steamship, or vice versa, between Vancouver and Seattle. (Route No. 2, all rail.)

SEATTLE

SPLENDIDLY located on Puget Sound, mountain-girt and fringed with lakes, 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 community situated on the slopes of the hills that front the Sound, and 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 with a great and important bearing upon Seattle's future. The down-town business section of Seattle has many large buildings, including one of forty-two stories—the highest in America outside of New York.

Seattle has a very pleasant residential section, especially in the vicinity of the University of Washington, and many beautiful parks, beaches 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 and Mount Rainier. Hundreds of miles of good roads radiate from the city.

TACOMA

TACOMA, the southernmost of the quartette of North Pacific cities that cluster along the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound, stands on a bluff at the head of deep water navigation on the Sound. It is the gateway to Rainier. National Park, and is connected with Seattle by excellent motor roads, as well as by train.

It is known as the "Lumber Capital" of America on account of the quantity of lumber manufactured and shipped from here. Vast furniture factories make it the Grand Rapids of the West.

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK is easily accessible from either Seattle or Tacoma. For the hiker, there is the enjoyment of attempting the ascent to Columbia Crest, the summit, or in climbing the other peaks in the park that require less preliminary training and can be made without guides. The tourist can also view the wonderful scenery of the park from the saddle, as one of the most interesting trips is a 3½-hour horseback jaunt along Skyline Trail.

But it is not necessary even to hike or ride to feast on the beauty of Mount Rainier, as the vacationist can view the majestic scenery from the veranda of Paradise Inn, located in beautiful Paradise Valley. One can have luncheon at sea level at Seattle or Tacoma, and after a delightful automobile ride dine at the Inn.

The Wonderland Trail, 145 miles long, encircles the mountain. In the twelve days' trip the traveller meets with endlessly changing panoramas of mountain and glacier, canyon and forest, lakes and rivers and wild flowers.

Mount Rainier is 14,408 feet high.

PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Oregon, famous for its Annual Rose Festival held in June, is so located as to permit trips of widely diverse nature. The steamer trip up the Columbia River into the Cascade Mountains is one of the most interesting. The Columbia Highway is a magnificent motor road leading along the bluffs overlooking the Columbia. One can go down the river to Astoria and along the ocean shore to Seaside, or up the river to Hood River and The Dalles. Turning south from The Dalles one can follow the California Highway to Crater Lake and Klamath Falls.

The ascent of Mount Hood (11,225 feet) requires only three or four days from Portland for the entire trip.

Mount Adams (12,307) can be visited from Trout Lake village, three hours by automobile from White Salmon, which is across the river from Hood River.

TO CALIFORNIA

PASSENGERS en route to California have the choice of either an overland trip or a sea voyage from North Pacific Coast points. From Portland to San Francisco the picturesque Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific, the Pacific Steamship Company, or the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company may be used; from Victoria or Seattle steamers of the Pacific Steamship Company maintain a regular service to San Francisco and Wilmington (port for Los Angeles).

SAN FRANCISCO

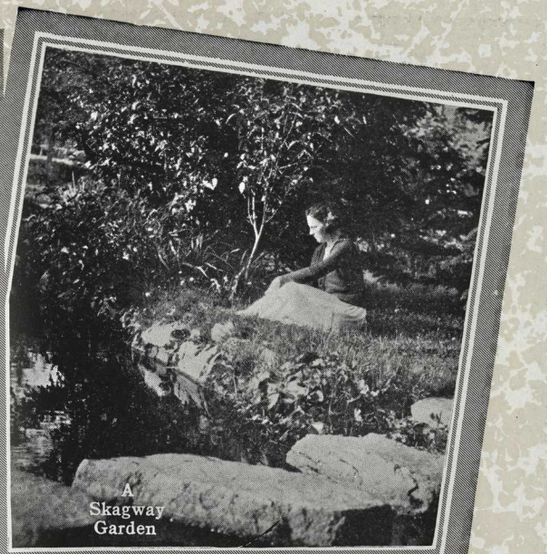
SAN FRANCISCO, a port of all flags on an ocean of world commerce, is one of the most distinctive cities on the American continent.

Possessing one of the largest landlocked harbors in the world, with an area of 450 square miles, San Francisco has an imperial position which is emphasized by the blithe architecture of the buildings topping her bold hills.

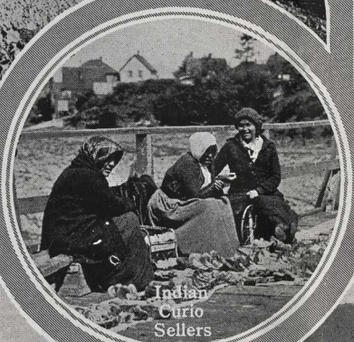
The city itself stands upon the promontory of the northern part of San Francisco peninsula, with an outlook in every direction. To the east are the bay, hills and populous cities of Alameda County. To the north are the Golden Gate, the Marin County hills and majestic Tamalpais, mountain of the sea. To the west are the expanses of the Pacific, and to the south San Francisco Bay again, extending into the orchard-filled valley of Santa Clara. San Francisco Bay rivals that of Naples, and the Golden Gate leading into it was so named from its resemblance to Constantinople's Golden Horn.

Over the White Pass Route

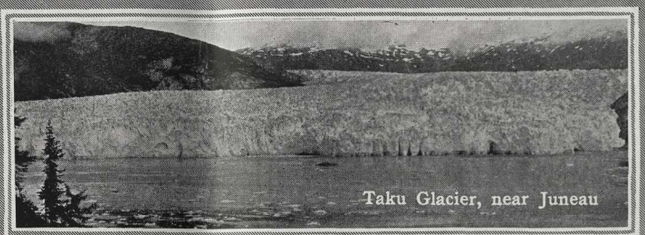
Totem Poles, Alert Bay, B.C.



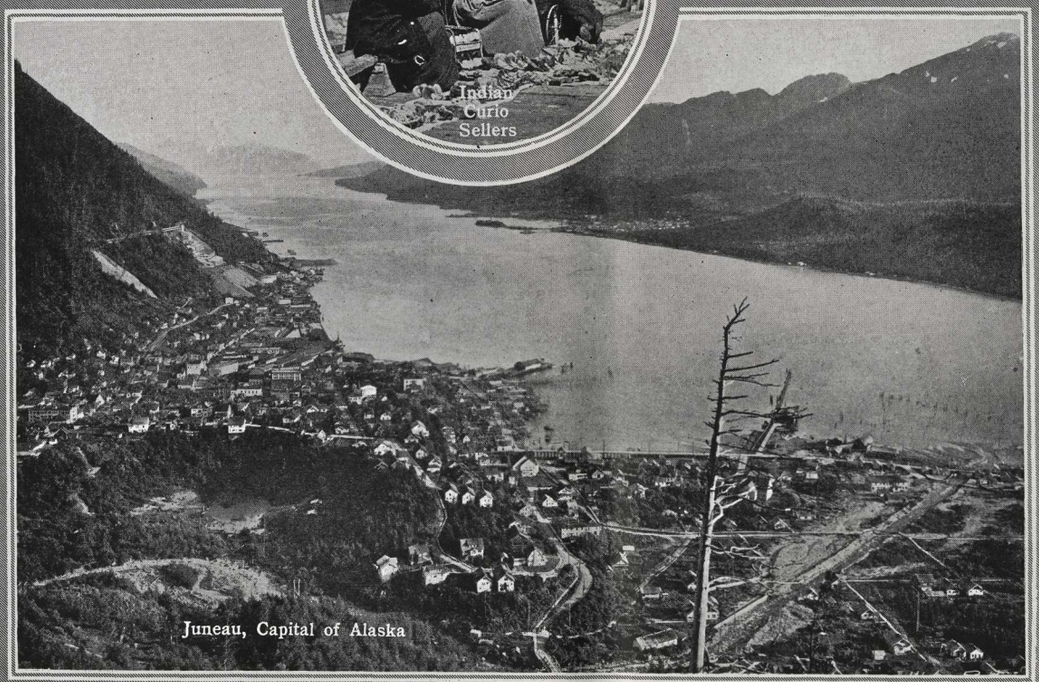
A Skagway Garden



Indian Curio Sellers



Taku Glacier, near Juneau



Juneau, Capital of Alaska

Down the Yukon River to Dawson

Parks, elaborate and well designed, are thronged with people. The largest, Golden Gate Park, containing 1,013 acres, is an area of loveliness. The cafes, of which there are hundreds, are famed for their good fellowship and their good cooking.

In the immediate vicinity of San Francisco are enough short pleasure trips to keep a tourist delighted and busy for months. There are Mount Tamalpais, the Muir Woods, the trip down the ocean shore, Mount Hamilton Observatory, the University of California with its famous Greek Theatre, Lake Merritt, and the city of Oakland, with the trolley rides in its vicinity. There are Stanford University, San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley fruit section, the old Mission San Juan Bautista with its relics; Monterey, Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Carmel Bay, Carmel Mission, Moss Beach, Pebble Beach, Santa Cruz and the Redwood Big Tree Grove; day excursions to Mare Island Navy Yard and Napa Valley, the Petrified Forest, Mount Lassen Volcano and many more. The whole bay region is a recreation ground for those that love the out-of-doors.

LAKE TAHOE AND THE YOSEMITE

SAN FRANCISCO, the ultimate objective point of most of those who visit Northern and Central California, is a convenient centre for many tours radiating through the state. The Yosemite National Park and the Sierra Nevada, for instance, can be reached by rail to Truckee and Lake Tahoe, and then by automobile via Carson Valley, Mono Lake and Lee Vining Canyon, over the spectacular Tioga Pass nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, or by Merced and El Portal. Lake Tahoe (6,225 feet above the sea), encircled by snow-capped peaks, deep blue and emerald green waters framed with lordly pines, is one of the most beautiful spots in a state famed for its beauty. A steamer makes a daily 72-mile circuit of its shores during the summer season.

The descent into the Yosemite Valley from the rugged heights of the Tioga Pass gives one the thrill of a lifetime. Yosemite Lodge and Camp Curry provide delightful bungalow camp accommodations for the many thousands who come by rail or automobile to see the marvels of El Capitan, Yosemite Falls, the Half Dome, Glacier Point, Nevada Falls, the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne, and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. An admirable automobile service is provided by the Yosemite Transportation System.

SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA, between San Francisco and Los Angeles, famous for its Mission, its hotels, its mountain background, its palm trees, and its outlook on the Pacific, has a peculiar fascination for the visitor from the East. Bathing and fishing are here the accessories to perfect outdoor happiness. "A half-opened lotus flower," this city has been called, "whose fragrance calls its devotees from around the world."

LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES gladdens the eye with its forty public parks, containing 4,740 acres of lawns, flowers, hills, trees and lakes. The architecture is varied, and suggests the different parts of the world from which its residents have come. Famous for its beautiful homes, lovely gardens and fine hotels, Los Angeles is one of the most attractive cities in the United States.

The moving picture colonies at Hollywood have brought particular fame to this part of California, but Los Angeles is more than a movie city. It is rapidly becoming one of the great industrial centres of the United States.

SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast, was the birthplace of California. Here the Franciscan Father, Junipero Serra, in 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcala. The old Mission, the ancient palms, the Franciscans' irrigation dam, Presidio Hill, and such romantic reminders as Ramona's marriage place—are some of its historic associations.

Balboa Park, 1,400 acres in extent, in the centre of the city, was the site of the Panama-California Exposition in 1915-1916. Fifteen of the most beautiful buildings of the Exposition have been permanently restored, and around them centers the cultural, recreational and social life of the community.

San Diego has many fine business streets, shops and residences, and its healthful and equable climate makes it delightful at all seasons. There are a score or more first-class hotels. Across the bay, connected by ferry with San Diego, is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places, Coronado Beach. Near by are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. There is deep-sea and surf fishing, yachting, and motor-boating, and the bather may choose between the surf or a warm salt water plunge.

MOUNTAIN TEMPERATURES

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

	June		July		August		September	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Banff Springs Hotel	68	40	73	43	71	42	62	37
Chateau Lake Louise	59	39	64	43	65	43	56	37
Emerald Lake Chalet	65	46a	69	50	69	48	54x	38x
Glacier House	68	39	72	44	74	44	61x	39x

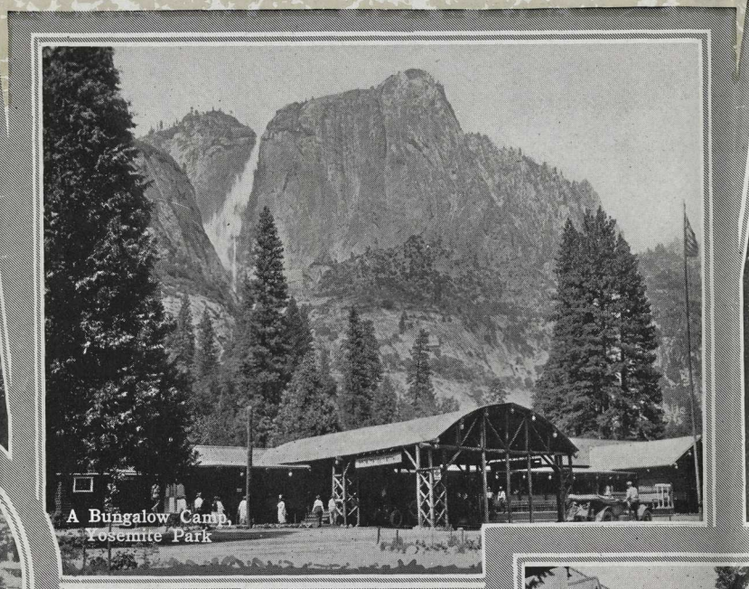
a 7 days only. x 15 days only.

MOUNTAIN ALTITUDES

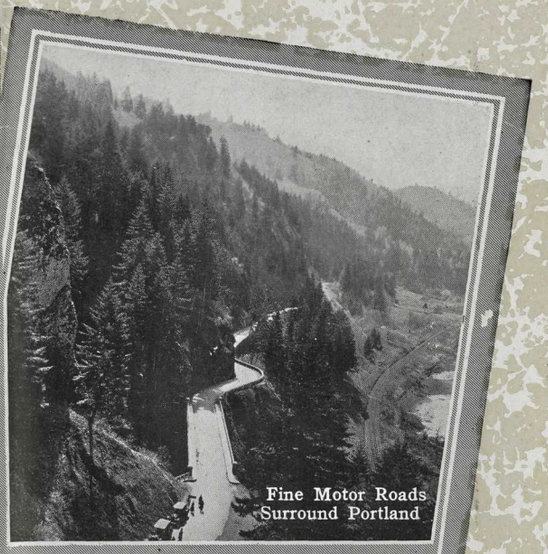
The Canadian Pacific Rockies comprise some of Nature's most gigantic works. In many mountainous regions the chief peaks spring from such high plateaus that, although they are actually a very considerable height above sea level, their height is not very impressive to the traveller. That this is not so in the Canadian Pacific Rockies is evident from the following tables, which show the altitudes of the principal mountains seen by the traveller from the train or at the most popular mountain resorts—altitudes not only in relation to sea level, but also to the valleys at their base.

	Height above sea level, feet	Height above valley, feet—about
APPROACHING BANFF		
Mt. Grotto	8,870	4,570
Three Sisters	9,734	5,430
AROUND BANFF		
Mt. Rundle	8,860	4,360
Sulphur Mountain	8,030	3,530
Mt. Bourgeau	9,517	4,920
Mt. Edith	8,370	3,770
Vermilion Mountain	9,855	5,250
Cascade Mountain	9,826	5,220
BANFF TO LAKE LOUISE		
Sawback Range	10,000	5,400
Pilot Mountain	9,680	5,080
Copper Mountain	9,160	4,460
Castle Mountain	9,030	4,330
Mt. Ball	10,825	4,820
AROUND LAKE LOUISE		
Mt. Fairview	9,001	3,330
Mt. Aberdeen	10,340	4,670
Mt. Lefroy	11,220	5,550
Mt. Victoria	11,355	5,680
Mt. Whyte	9,776	4,110
Mt. Hector	11,125	5,620
NEAR O'HARA LAKE		
Mt. Huber	11,041	5,370
Mt. Biddle	10,878	3,520
Mt. Hungabee	11,447	4,090
NEAR MORAINE LAKE		
Mt. Temple	11,626	5,440
Mt. Deltaform (highest of the "Ten Peaks")	11,225	5,030
NEAR FIELD		
Mt. Stephen	10,485	6,140
Cathedral Mountain	10,454	6,200
Mt. Dennis	8,326	4,250
NEAR EMERALD LAKE		
Mt. Field	8,645	4,580
Mt. Burgess	8,463	4,400
Mt. Wapta	9,106	5,040
Mt. Carnavon	9,964	5,600
Mt. Emerald	8,832	4,270
Mt. Niles	9,742	3,830
Mt. Daly	10,332	4,420
NEAR GLACIER		
Mt. Macdonald	9,482	5,980
Mt. Avalanche	9,387	5,300
Mt. Sir Donald	10,808	6,720
Mt. Abbott	8,081	3,990
Uto Peak	9,610	5,520
Ross Peak	7,718	3,630
Hermit Mountain	10,194	6,690
Mt. Rogers	10,536	7,030
Mt. Cheops	8,506	4,420
Mt. Tupper	9,229	5,720

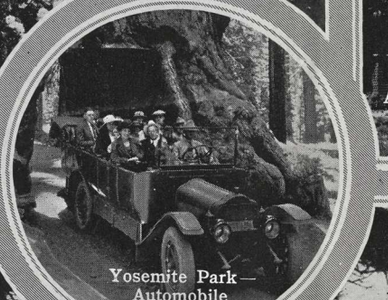
Portland—
is
"Rose City"



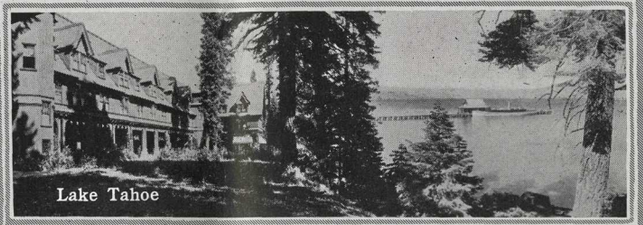
A Bungalow Camp,
Yosemite Park



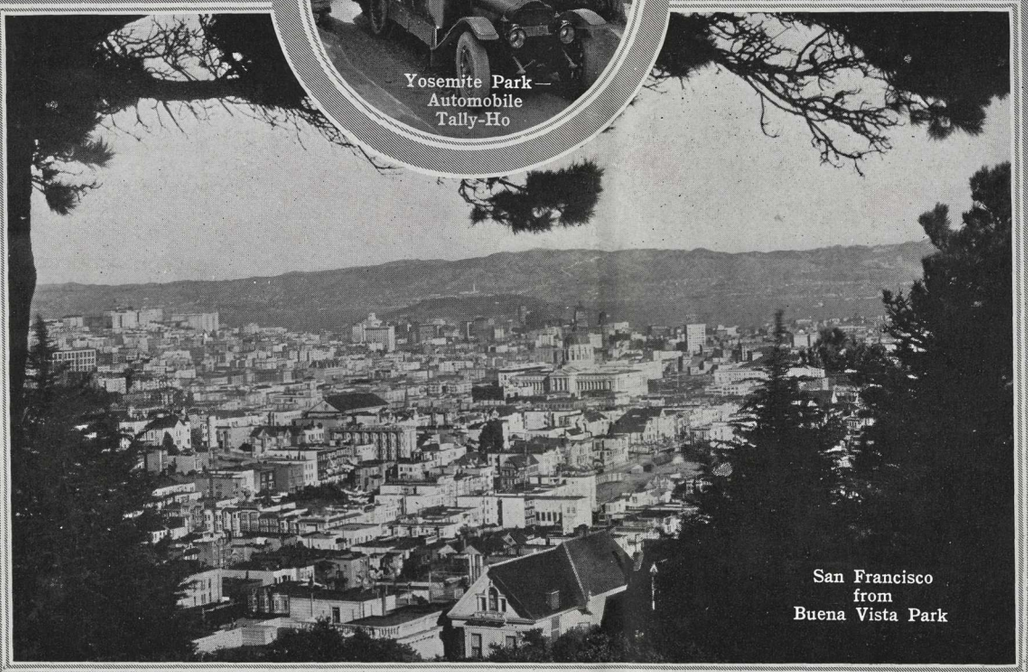
Fine Motor Roads
Surround Portland



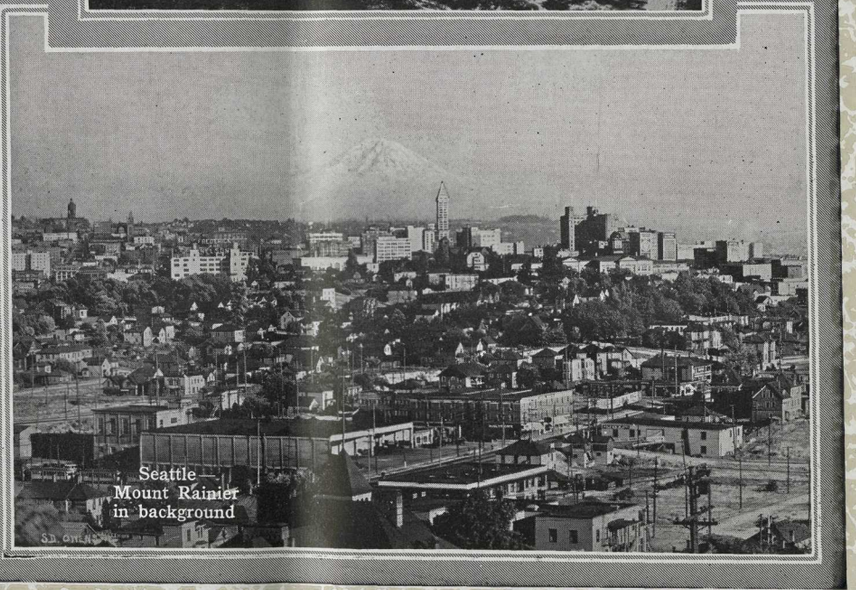
Yosemite Park—
Automobile
Tally-Ho



Lake Tahoe

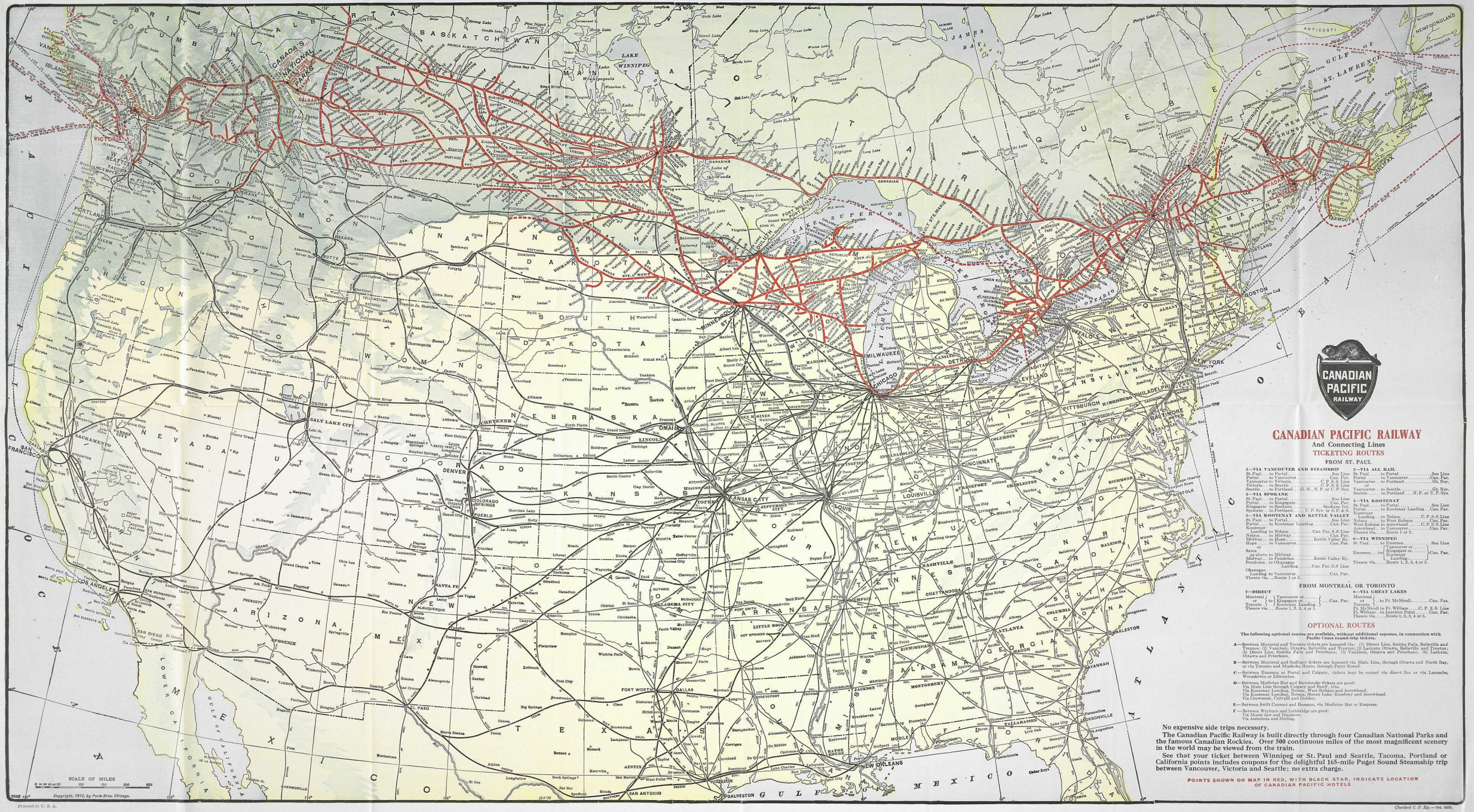


San Francisco
from
Buena Vista Park



Seattle—
Mount Rainier
in background

Printed in U. S. A.


CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
And Connecting Lines
TICKETING ROUTES
FROM ST. PAUL
1—VIA VANCOUVER AND STEAMSHIP
St. Paul ... to Portal ... Soo Line
Portal ... to Vancouver ... Can. Pac.
Vancouver to Victoria ... C. P. S. S. Line
Victoria ... to Seattle ... C. P. S. S. Line
Seattle ... to Portland ... G. N., N. P. or U. P. Sys.
2—VIA SPOKANE
St. Paul ... to Portal ... Soo Line
Portal ... to Kingsgate ... Can. Pac.
Kingsgate to Spokane ... Spokane Int.
Spokane ... to Portland ... U. P. Sys. or S. P. & S.
3—VIA KOOTENAY AND KETTLE VALLEY
St. Paul ... to Portal ... Soo Line
Portal ... to Kootenay Landing ... Can. Pac.
Kootenay Landing to Nelson ... Can. Pac. S. S. Line
Nelson ... to Midway ... Can. Pac.
Midway ... to Hope ... Kettle Valley Ry.
Hope ... to Vancouver ... Can. Pac.
or
Same as above to Midway ... Kettle Valley Ry.
Midway ... to Penticton ... Kettle Valley Ry.
Penticton ... to Okanagan Landing ... Can. Pac. S. S. Line
Okanagan Landing to Vancouver ... Can. Pac.
Thence via ... Route 1 or 2.
5—VIA ALL RAIL
St. Paul ... to Portal ... Soo Line
Portal ... to Vancouver ... Can. Pac.
Vancouver ... to Portland ... Gt. Nor.
or
Vancouver ... to Seattle ... Gt. Nor.
Seattle ... to Portland ... N. P. or U. P. Sys.
4—VIA KOOTENAY
St. Paul ... to Portal ... Soo Line
Portal ... to Kootenay Landing ... Can. Pac.
Kootenay Landing ... to Nelson ... C. P. S. S. Line
Nelson ... to West Robson ... Can. Pac.
West Robson ... to Arrowhead ... C. P. S. S. Line
Arrowhead ... to Vancouver ... Can. Pac.
Thence via ... Route 1 or 2.
6—VIA WINNIPEG
St. Paul ... to Emerson ... Soo Line
Emerson ... to (Vancouver or Kingsgate or Kootenay Landing) ... Can. Pac.
Thence via ... Route 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.
FROM MONTREAL OR TORONTO
7—DIRECT
Montreal or Toronto to (Vancouver or Kingsgate or Kootenay Landing) ... Can. Pac.
Thence via ... Route 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.
8—VIA GREAT LAKES
Montreal or Toronto to Pt. McNicoll ... Can. Pas.
Pt. McNicoll to Ft. William ... C. P. S. S. Line
Ft. William ... to Junction Point ... Can. Pac.
Thence via ... Route 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.
OPTIONAL ROUTES
The following optional routes are available, without additional expense, in connection with Pacific Coast round-trip tickets.
A—Between Montreal and Toronto tickets are honored via: (1) Direct Line, Smiths Falls, Belleville and Trenton; (2) Vankleek, Ottawa, Belleville and Trenton; (3) Lachute, Ottawa, Belleville and Trenton; (4) Direct Line, Smiths Falls and Peterboro; (5) Vankleek, Ottawa and Peterboro; (6) Lachute, Ottawa and Peterboro.
B—Between Montreal and Sudbury tickets are honored via Main Line, through Ottawa and North Bay, or via Toronto and Muskoka Route, through Parry Sound.
C—Between Emerson or Portal and Calgary, tickets may be routed via direct line or via Lacombe, Wetaskiwin or Edmonton.
D—Between Medicine Hat and Revelstoke tickets are good:
Via Main Line through Calgary and Banff, Alta.
Via Kootenay Landing, Nelson, West Robson and Arrowhead.
Via Kootenay Landing, Nelson, Slocan Lakes, Rosebery and Arrowhead.
Via Crowsnest, Colvalli and Golden.
E—Between Swift Current and Bassano, via Medicine Hat or Empress.
F—Between Weyburn and Lethbridge are good:
Via Moose Jaw and Dunmore.
Via Assiniboia and Stirling.
No expensive side trips necessary.
The Canadian Pacific Railway is built directly through four Canadian National Parks and the famous Canadian Rockies. Over 500 continuous miles of the most magnificent scenery in the world may be viewed from the train.
See that your ticket between Winnipeg or St. Paul and Seattle, Tacoma, Portland or California points includes coupons for the delightful 165-mile Puget Sound Steamship trip between Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle; no extra charge.
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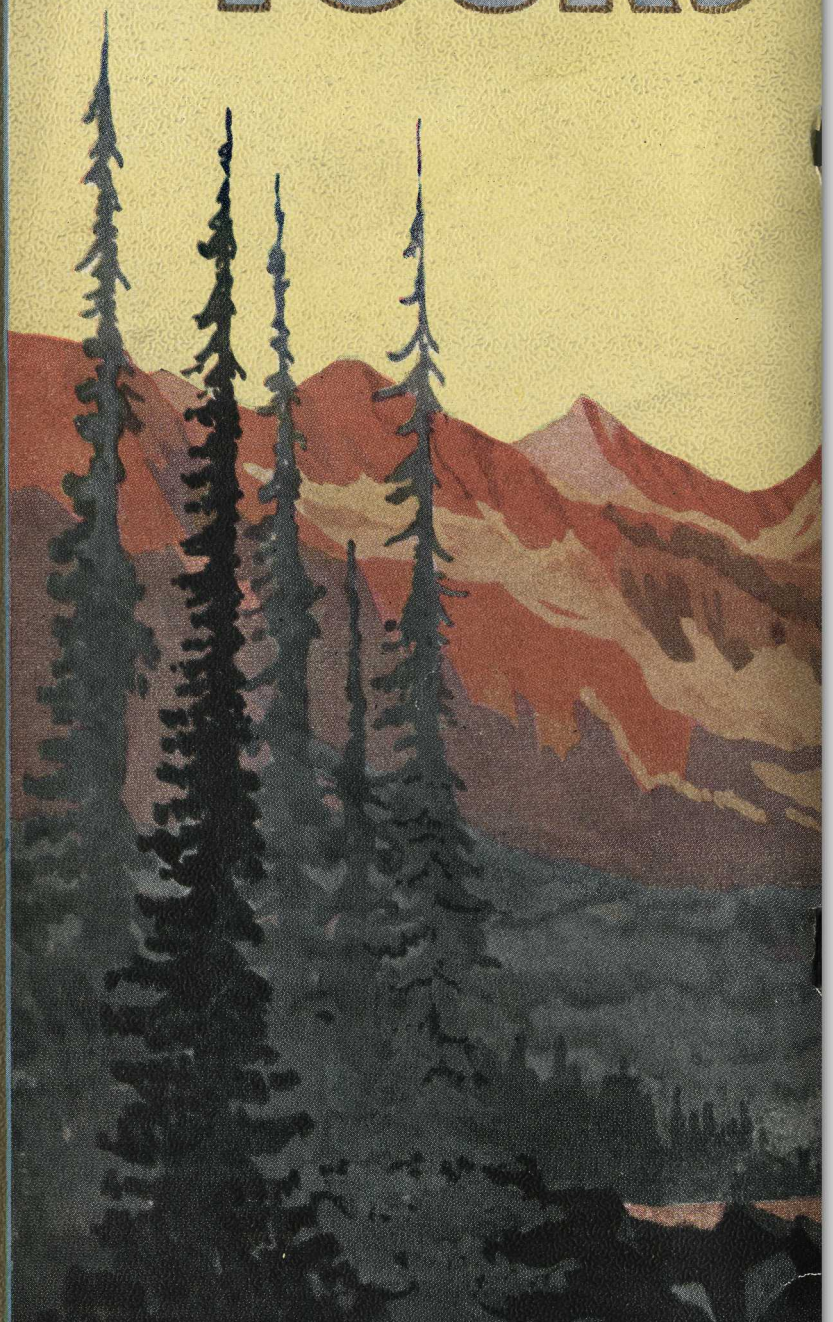
PACIFIC COAST TOURS



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY