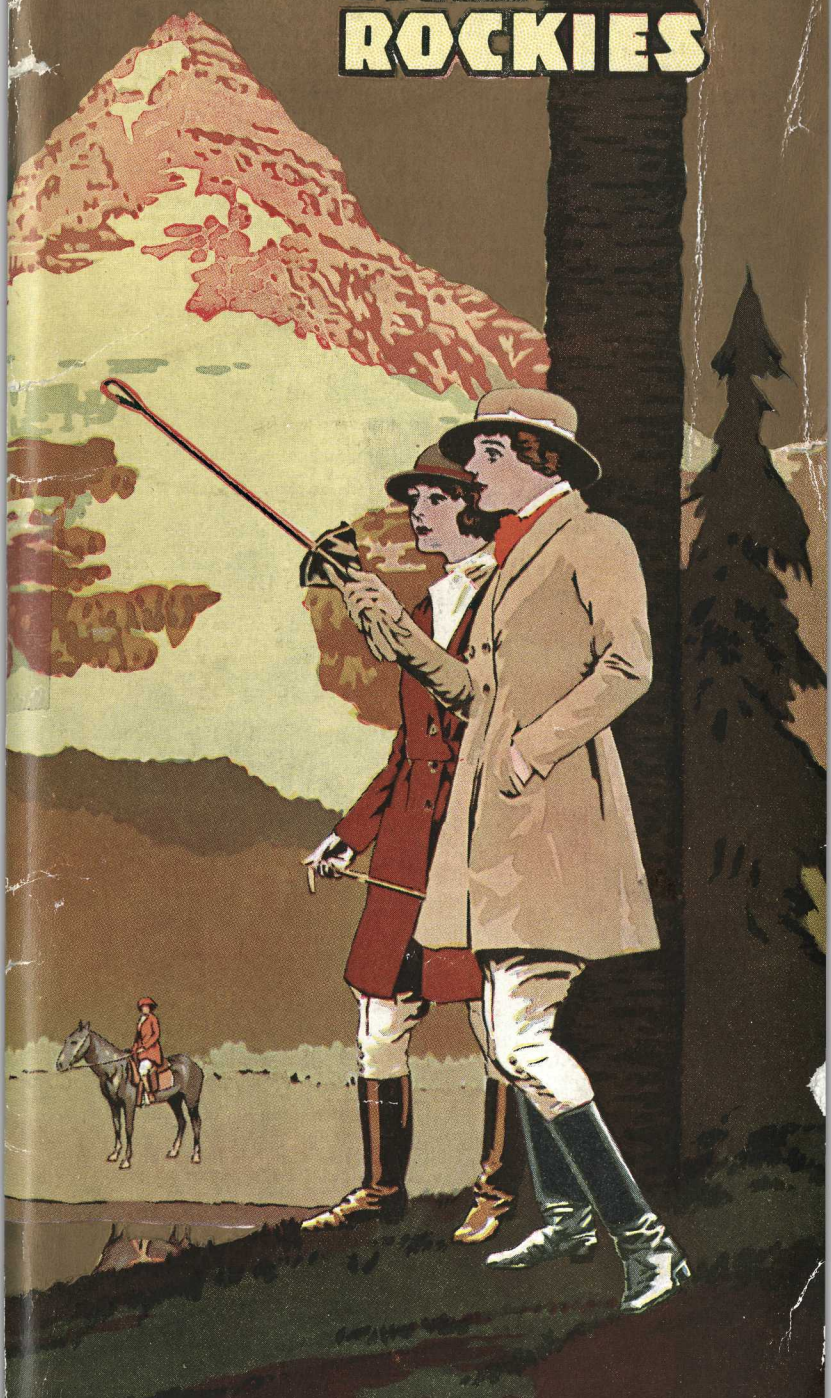
RESORTS

in the CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

1922



NADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

Canadian Pacific Hotels set the standard for hotel accommodation in Canada. Each hotel is distinctive in appointment and style, each has the same superb Canadian Pacific service.

Palliser Hotel, 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. 298 rooms. European plan. At station.

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. 280 rooms, European plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4625 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. 265 rooms. European plan. 3½ miles from station by motor railway. Altitude 5670 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. Accommodation for 70 people. American plan. 7 miles from station. Altitude 4066 feet.

Lake Wapta Camp, Hector, B.C. — A rustic bungalow camp in Yoho National Park, near the Great Divide; riding and climbing centre. Excursions to Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley. Open June 15th to September 15th. Accommodation 50. American plan. (Operated by Colonel P. A. Moore.) Altitude 5190 feet. Also camps (accommodation 10 each) at Lake O'Hara and Yoho Valley.

Lake Windermere Camp, Lake Windermere, B.C. — A bungalow summer camp in the beautiful Columbia Valley. A fine centre for riding, camping, motoring, bathing, boating and fishing, with excursion to the Lake of the Hanging Glaciers. Open June 15th to September 15th. Accommodation for 50. American plan. One mile from station. (Operated by Invermere Hotel Co.)

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. 86 rooms. American plan. 1½ miles from station. Altitude 4086 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. 61 rooms, American plan. At station. Altitude 1146 feet.

Hotel Incola, Penticton, B.C. — A commercial and tourist hotel in the southern Okanagan Valley. Good motoring, bathing, boating and fishing. Open all year. 62 rooms, American plan. Near steamer wharf. (Owned and operated by Okanagan Hotel Co.) Altitude 1132 feet.

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. 488 rooms, European plan. ½ 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. 278 rooms, European plan. Facing wharf.

Cameron Lake Chalet, Cameron Lake, B.C. — A holiday hotel in the big-tree forests of Vancouver Island. Salmon and trout fishing, shooting, boating, magnificent scenery. Open May 1st to September 30th. American plan. At station.

Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, Manitoba — A popular hotel in the largest city of Western Canada. Open all year. 389 rooms.

Place Viger, Montreal, Que. — A charming hotel in Canada's largest city, and a popular centre of social life. Open all year. 114 rooms.

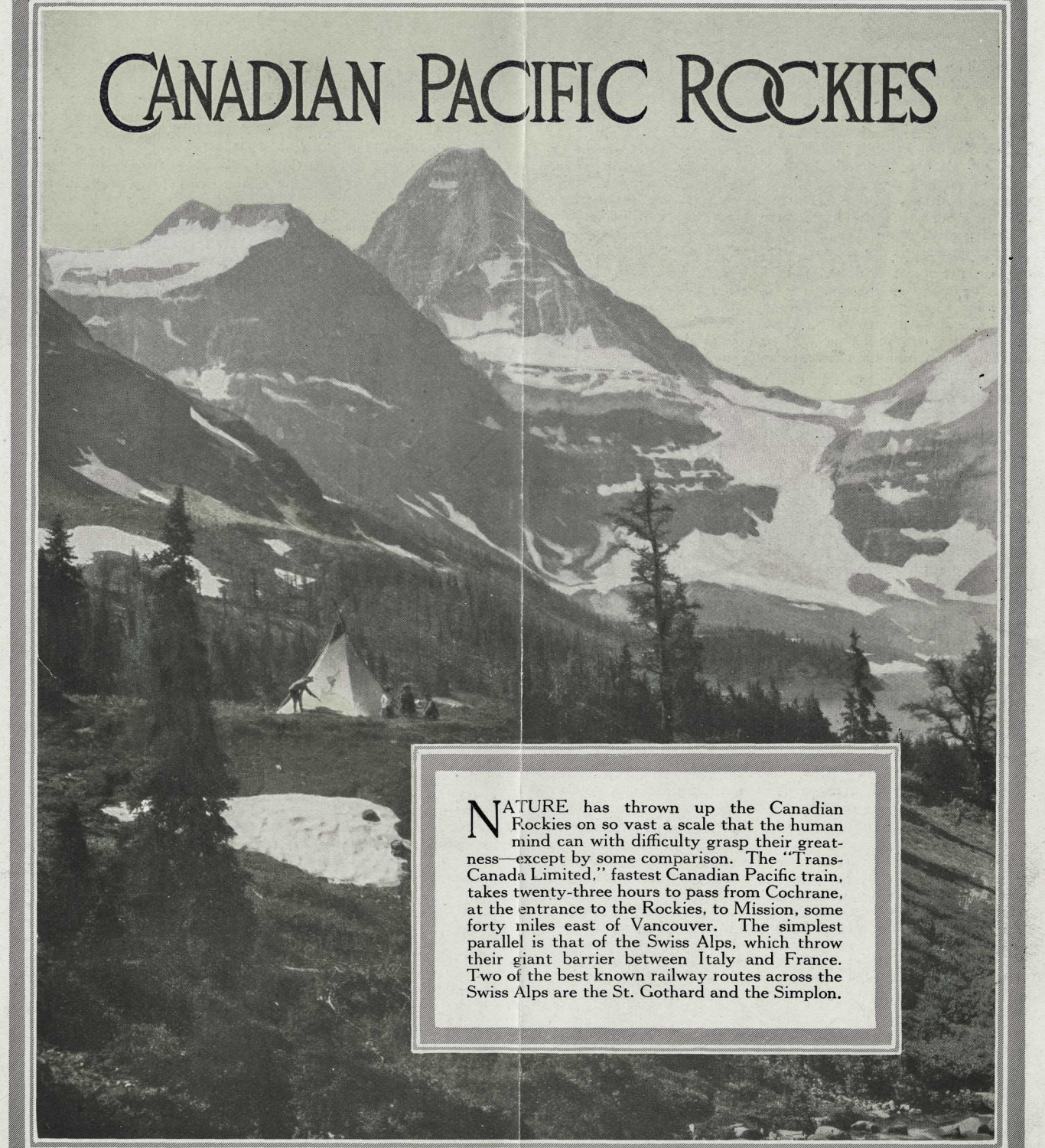
Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Que. — A metropolitan hotel in the most historic city of North America. Open all year. 324 rooms.

McAdam Hotel, McAdam, N.B. — A commercial hotel, and entry to a wonderful sporting region. Open all year. 15 rooms.

The Algonquin, St. Andrews, N.B. — The social centre of Canada's most fashionable seashore summer resort. Open June 20th to September 30th. 219 rooms.

ANDREW ALLERTON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS, MONTREAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES



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

RESORTS IN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Banff, Lake Louise, Emerald Lake, Glacier, Sicamous—these have Canadian Pacific hotels* whose windows open on fairyland, where music or other entertainment helps to pass the evening after a glorious day. At other points are camps to suit less conventional tastes. These include Lake Wapta Camp, just west of the Great Divide, smaller camps in the Yoho Valley and at Lake O'Hara (both reached from Wapta), and rest houses at Moraine Lake and Lake Agnes, near Lake Louise.

The Crow's Nest Pass line of the Canadian Pacific is a postscript, crossing the Rockies farther south than the main line. But many people think that it lives up to postscript traditions by carrying some of the most important information. The visitor who would fully and faithfully see Canadian Pacific Rocky-land should go by way of Banff and Lake Louise and then dip southward via Golden and the Columbia Valley. Here, on the shore of Lake Windermere, one of the loveliest warm water lakes in British Columbia, another bungalow camp is situated, Lake Windermere Camp, with every facility for bathing, boating, riding, and motoring in a country of exceptional beauty.

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

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

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

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

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

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

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

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

Kootenay Park (area 587 square miles) tucks in between the southern portions of Rocky Mountains and Yoho Parks, and comprises the Vermilion, Mitchell and Briscoe Ranges. The Kootenay River flows through its southern part, with a large tributary in the Vermilion. At the southwest end it almost touches the eastern bank of the Columbia River a little above Lake Windermere. The nearest railway connection is at Lake Windermere, but the Banff-Windermere motor-road that is being constructed from Banff through Vermilion Pass will traverse the centre of this Park.

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

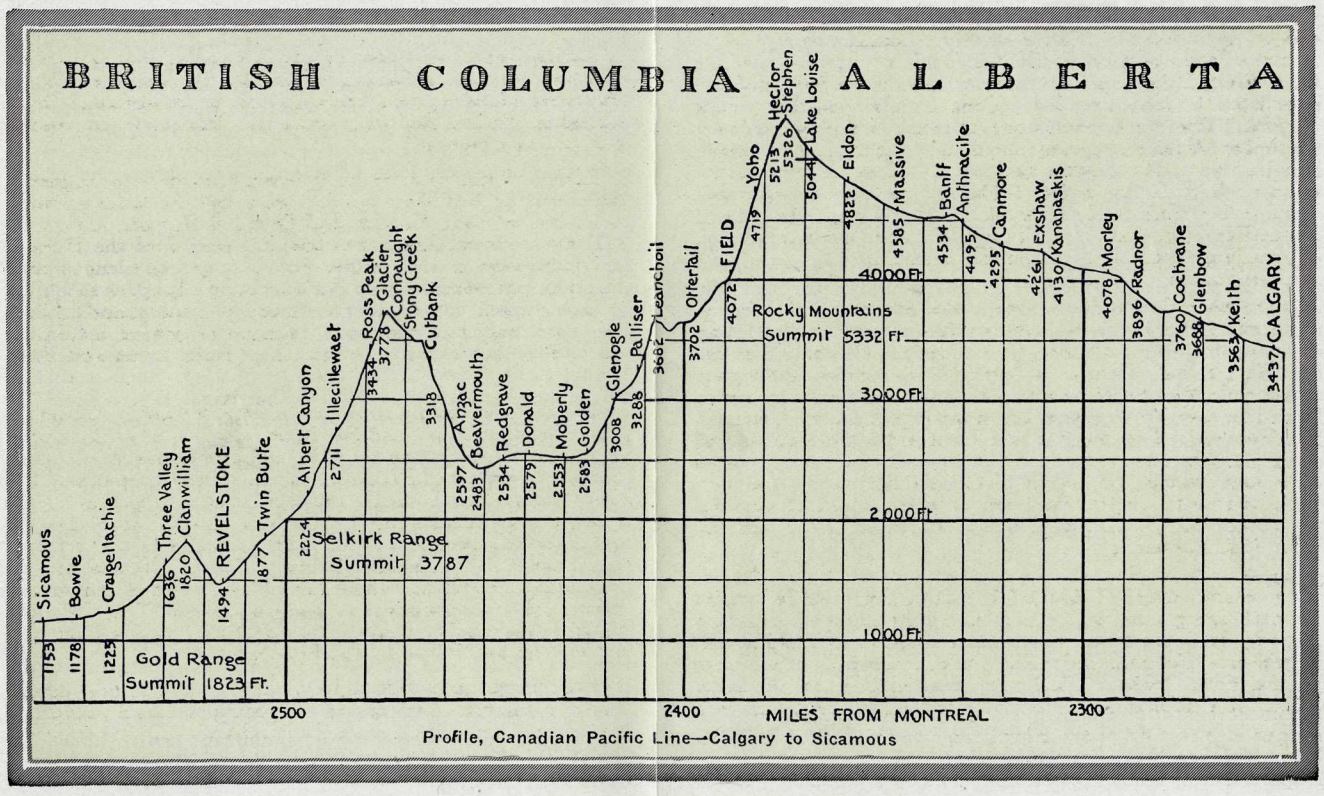
Adjoining Rocky Mountains Park is a new British Columbia Provincial Park, Mount Assiniboine Park, covering an area of twenty square miles and dominated by Mount Assiniboine, 11,870 feet high.

MOUNTAIN TEMPERATURES

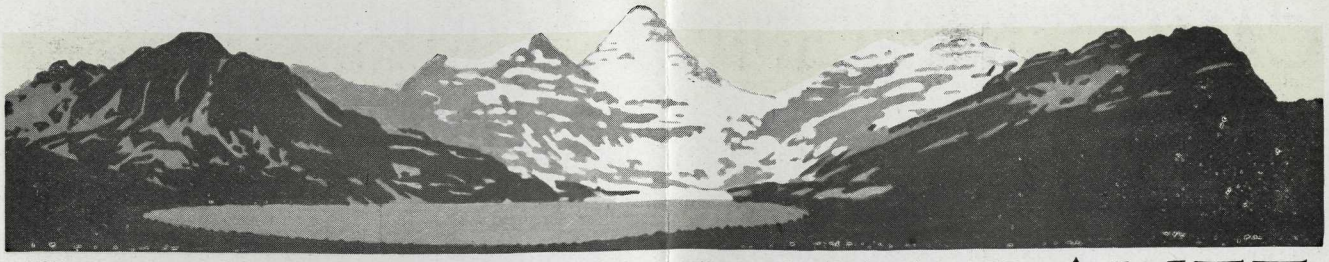
Is the temperature in the Canadian Pacific Rockies pleasant in summer? That question is answered by the following statistics, covering a period of eight years, of maximum and minimum temperatures at Canadian Pacific Rocky Mountain hotels.

	June		July		August		September	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Banff Springs Hotel..	65	39	73	42	70	41	60	35
Chateau Lake Louise	57	37	62	41	64	40	55	35
Emerald Lake Chalet	59*	47*	69	50	69	48	56x	38x
Glacier House.....	63	40	67	45	69	44	56x	38x

*7 days only. x 15 days only.



Profile, Canadian Pacific Line—Calgary to Sicamous



WHAT TO DO AT BANFF

BANFF

SITUATED in the heart of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, a great national playground covering an area of over 2,750 square miles and plentifully supplied with trails in every direction.

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

SWIMMING

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

GOLF AND TENNIS

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

BOATING

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

RECREATION GROUNDS

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

WALKING AND CLIMBING TRIPS

There are a large number of beautiful walks, trails, and roads leading from Banff, offering excellent tramping outings. Bow Falls, at the junction of the Spray and Bow rivers, and three minutes' walk from the Banff Springs Hotel, is one of the most beautiful spots in Banff. A lovely pine-canopied avenue also runs from the Bow Bridge to the foot of the falls below the hotel, passing en route the fish hatchery of the Department of Fisheries. On the east side of the Bow Falls is the road which switchbacks up Tunnel Mountain, the highest point being reached by a series of short switches called the Corkscrew. It affords splendid views of the Bow Valley and the surrounding mountains.

Sulphur Mountain, a long wooded ridge rising to an elevation of 7,455 feet, at the summit of which is an observatory, and on the slopes of which is the clubhouse of the Alpine Club of Canada; Cascade Mountain, a massive giant facing the station; Mount Rundle, the sharp, pointed edge of which forms one of the most striking features of the landscape; Mount Norquay, Stony Squaw, are all within easy walking distance, and afford climbs not exceeding one day.

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

DRIVES OR AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

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

SADDLE-PONY TRIPS

There are over 350 miles of trail in Rocky Mountains Park, and many worth-while trips, from a day's to a fortnight's duration, can be made from Banff or Lake Louise. In addition to those which come under the head of walking or driving, the visitor may find his way, by pony, to Mystic Lake, in the heart of the Sawback Range, to Ghost River and through the Indian Reservation to the town of Morley, the Kananaskis Lakes, forty-five miles south, Panther River, etc.

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

INDIAN POW-POW

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

WINTER SPORTS

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

RANCH LIFE IN THE FOOTHILLS

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

CARRIAGE, PONY, AND AUTOMOBILE TARIFF AT BANFF

TO LAKE MINNEWANKA AND RETURN—

Carriage, team and driver—2 or 3 persons, 4 hours, $8.50; 9 hours, $11.25; 4 or 5 persons, 4 hours, $11.00; 9 hours, $18.75.

Tally-ho coach—6 hours, 8 or more persons—from village, $2.50 each; from Banff Springs Hotel, $3.00 each.

Automobile—from village, $2.25 each; from Banff Springs Hotel, $2.75 each.

TO TUNNEL MOUNTAIN, BUFFALO PARK, CAVE AND BASIN, AND RETURN—

Carriage, team and driver—4 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $8.50; 4 or 5 persons, $11.00.

Tally-ho coach—4 hours, 8 or more persons, $2.50 each.

Automobile (when open to motors)—$2.25 each; minimum 4 persons, $9.00.

TO LOOP, CAVE AND BASIN, SUNDANCE CANYON, AND RETURN—

Carriage, team and driver—4 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $8.50; 4 or 5 persons, $11.00.

Automobile—Loop drive only, per person, $1.25.

TO MOUNT EDITH PASS, SAWBACK, AND RETURN—

Carriage, team and driver—4 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $8.50; 4 or 5 persons, $11.00.

Automobile—from village, $2.50 per person; from Banff Springs Hotel, $3.00 each.

TO CAVE AND BASIN—

Livery—each way per person, 30c. Return trip, carriage, team and driver—1 hour, 3 or more persons, each $1.00.

Automobile—each way per person, 30c; minimum, $1.10.

TO UPPER HOT SPRINGS—

Livery—one way only. Banff to Hot Springs, $1.25 each. Hot Springs to Banff, 75c. Return trip, carriage, team and driver—2 hours, 3 or more persons, $1.50 each.

Automobile—one way, per person, $1.10; minimum, $3.25. Return trip, with 15 minutes' wait, per person, $1.75; minimum, $3.25. Special trip to Hot Springs for party, same as one way.

TO OBSERVATORY, TOP OF SULPHUR MOUNTAIN—

Saddle horse only, $3.75.

TO BREWSTER CREEK—

18 miles by new trail; 3 days, which includes one day in camp. Rates include guide, cook, pack horses, saddle horses, cooking utensils, tents and provisions. One person, $25.00 per day; 2 persons, $20.00 each per day; 3 or more persons, $17.50 each per day.

OTHER AUTOMOBILE TRIPS—

Village to Bankhead and return, $1.25 each.

From Railway Depot to any part of village north of river, 30c; south of river, 60c. Minimum, $1.10 in each case.

Banff Springs Hotel or village to golf links (two special trips per day)—each way, per person, 30c.

Banff to Canmore—5-passenger car, $9.00; round trip, $12.00; 7-passenger car, $12.00; round trip, $15.00.

Banff to Johnston Creek—same as to Canmore.

Banff to Castle and return—5-passenger car $6.00 per hour; 7-passenger car, $7.50 per hour

Johnston Canyon and return—Motor tally-ho, per person, $3.50.

Any drive without specified destination—5-passenger car, $6.00 per hour; 7-passenger car, $7.50 per hour.

Waiting time all automobile trips—5-passenger car, $2.25 per hour; 7-passenger car, $2.75. Five-passenger cars will not start with fewer than 3 persons unless otherwise mentioned, nor 7-passenger cars with fewer than 4 persons.

GENERAL TARIFF—

Saddle pony rate—for first hour, $1.25; each subsequent hour, 75c; $3.75 per day. Guides, 75c per hour; all day, $5.50.

Single rigs, without driver—first hour, $1.75; second hour, $1.25; each additional hour, 75c.

Single rigs, with driver—first hour or part thereof, $2.50; second hour, $1.75; each additional hour, $1.25.

Two-seated carriage and driver—first hour, $2.75; each additional hour, $1.75; per day, 9 hours, $11.25.

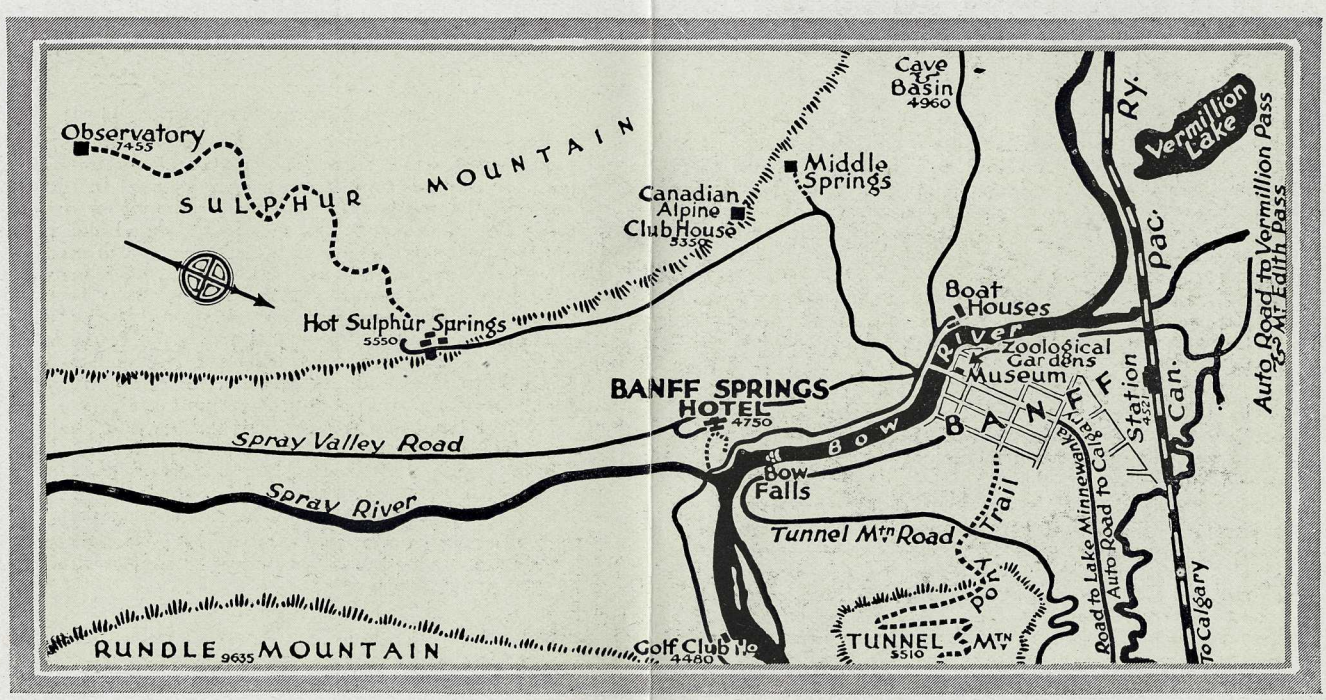
Three-seated carriage and driver—first hour, $4.75; second hour, $3.00; each additional hour, $1.50; all day, 9 hours, $18.75.

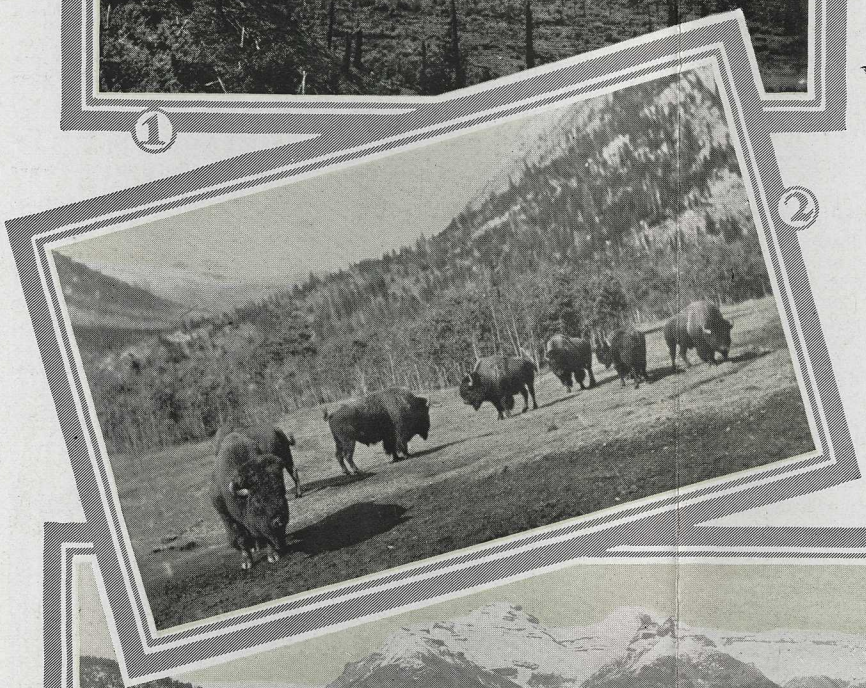
One day consists of 9 hours and not more than 20 miles, unless otherwise provided.

Bus between station and C. P. R. Hotel, each way, 50c. Special trip to station, 2 persons, $1.50; 3 persons, $2.50.

Ordinary hand baggage (not exceeding 2 pieces per person) free. Trunks and heavy baggage, each way, 25c per piece.

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





AROUND BANFF

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

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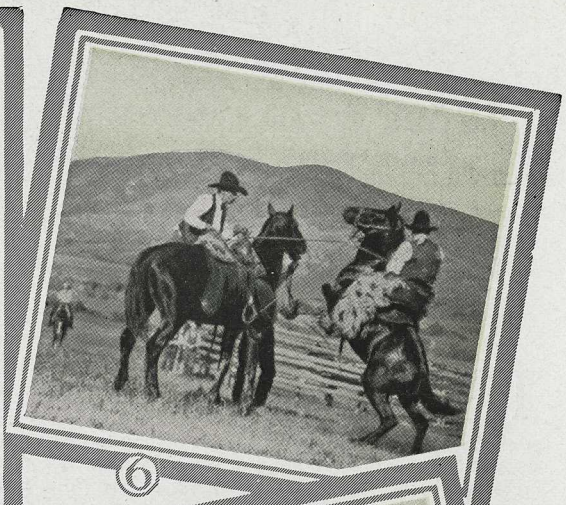

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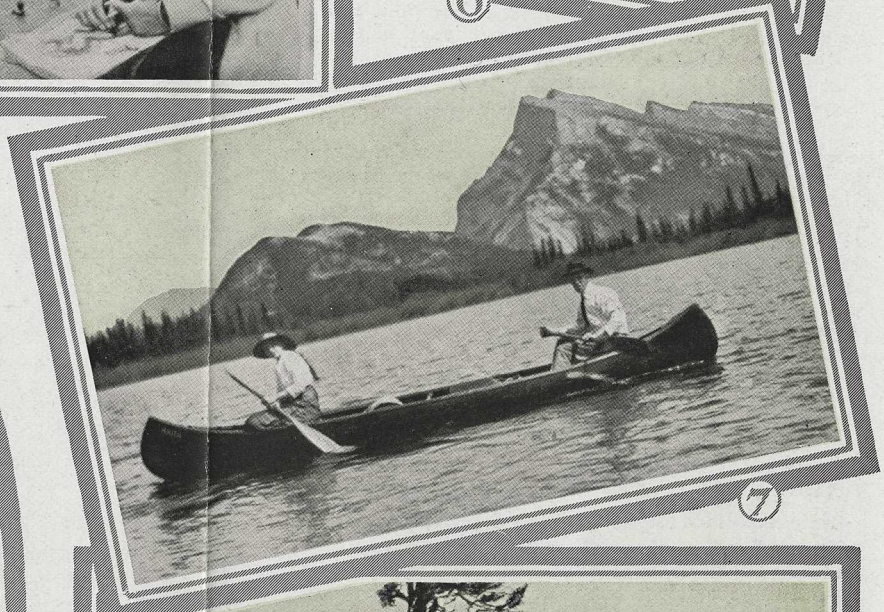

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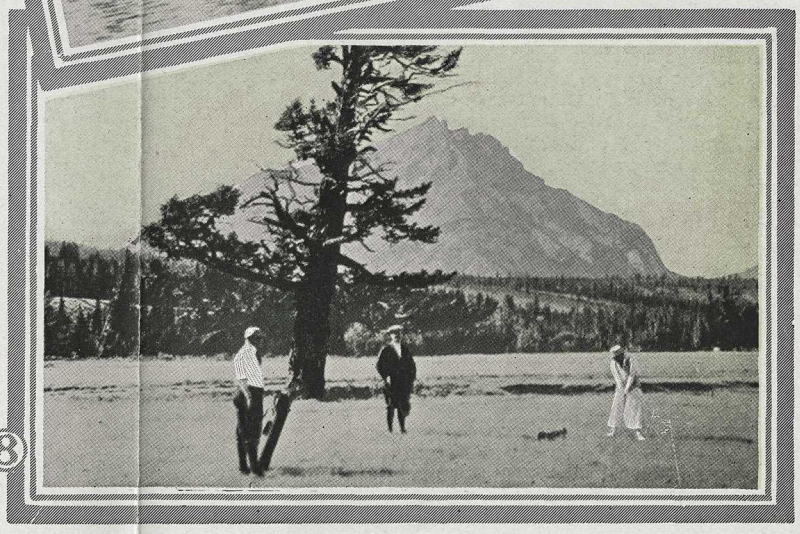

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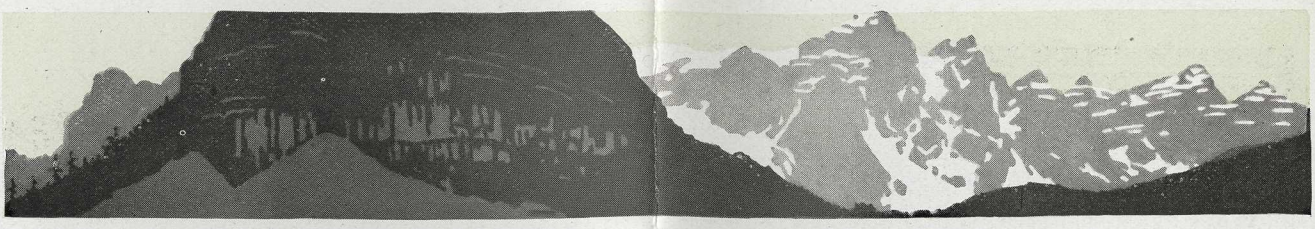


WHAT TO DO AT LAKE LOUISE

LAKE LOUISE

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

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

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

LAKE LOUISE PROMENADE

Along the westerly shores of Lake Louise to the boat landing (distance, 1¼ miles), a delightful walk along a level trail with splendid views of Castle Crags, Mount Lefroy and Mount Victoria.

LAKES IN THE CLOUDS AND BIG BEEHIVE

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

LITTLE BEEHIVE AND MOUNT ST. PIRAN

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

UPPER GLACIER TRAIL

This leaves the trail to the Lakes in the Clouds at Mirror Lake, and continues along the side of the mountain to Lookout Point, situated about one thousand feet above Lake Louise. The trail then descends gently to the level of the Lower Glacier trail, and the visitor may continue on towards the wall of Victoria or return to the Chateau. Distance from the wall of Victoria to the Chateau, four miles.

SADDLEBACK CABIN

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

VICTORIA AND LEFROY GLACIERS

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

MORAINE LAKE AND VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS

Automobiles run daily to Moraine Lake (distant nine miles), situated in the deeply impressive Valley of the Ten Peaks. From the road one sees an interesting rock formation known as the Tower of Babel. A rest and camp for anglers, with accommodation for twenty people, is situated on the shore of Moraine Lake.

PARADISE VALLEY

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

SENTINEL PASS

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

CONSOLATION LAKE

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

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

LAKE O'HARA

was considered so beautiful by the great artist, John S. Sargent, that he spent ten days there painting, one recent summer. The lake is very accessible from Lake Wapta Camp (see page 14), or it can be reached by sending ponies ahead from Lake Louise to Hector and taking train to that station. But so beautiful is this Alpine region that two days are little enough.

A camp, with accommodation for ten people, will be established at Lake O'Hara this year.

ALONG THE PIPESTONE

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

SWISS GUIDES

are attached to the Chateau Lake Louise for those who wish to visit the glaciers, climb mountains, or make some of the more strenuous trips through the passes. As they are greatly in demand, it is advisable to make arrangements well in advance. Rates, $7.00 per day.

CARRIAGE AND PONY TARIFF AT LAKE LOUISE

CARRIAGE DRIVES—

To Moraine Lake—half day, $3.00.

Between Lake Louise Station and Lake Louise, 75c each way.

SADDLE TRIPS—

Pony to Lakes Mirror and Agnes and return—3 hours, $1.75.

To Lakes Mirror and Agnes and Glacier via Grandview Trail—round trip, $2.50.

To Lakes Mirror and Agnes, thence to Glacier and return to hotel, $2.50; additional time of ponies at rate of 75c per hour.

To Lakes Mirror and Agnes and top of Mount St. Piran—$3.75.

To Victoria Glacier—4 hours, $2.50.

To Saddleback—5 hours, $3.00.

To Saddleback, Sheol Valley and Lower Paradise Valley, returning by trai or carriage road—1 day, $3.75.

The same trip as the last, including Giant Step Falls, Horseshoe Glacier and Lake Annette, returning by trail or carriage road—2 days, $7.50.

The same trip as the last, but including Sentinel Pass, Larch Valley, Moraine Lake, returning by trail or carriage road—3 days, $11.25.

To Moraine Lake—1 day, $3.75.

To Moraine Lake, Valley of the Ten Peaks, Wenkchemna Pass and Lake—2 days, $7.50.

To Lake O'Hara and return from Hector—1 day, $3.75.

To Great Divide—1 day, $3.75.

To Ptarmigan Lake—1 day $3.75.

GENERAL TARIFF—

Two-seated carriage, team and driver—per hour, $2.75; each additional hour, $1.75; all day, 9 hours, $11.25.

Three-seated carriage, team and driver—per hour, $4.75; second hour, $3.00; each additional hour, $1.50; per day, 9 hours, $18.75.

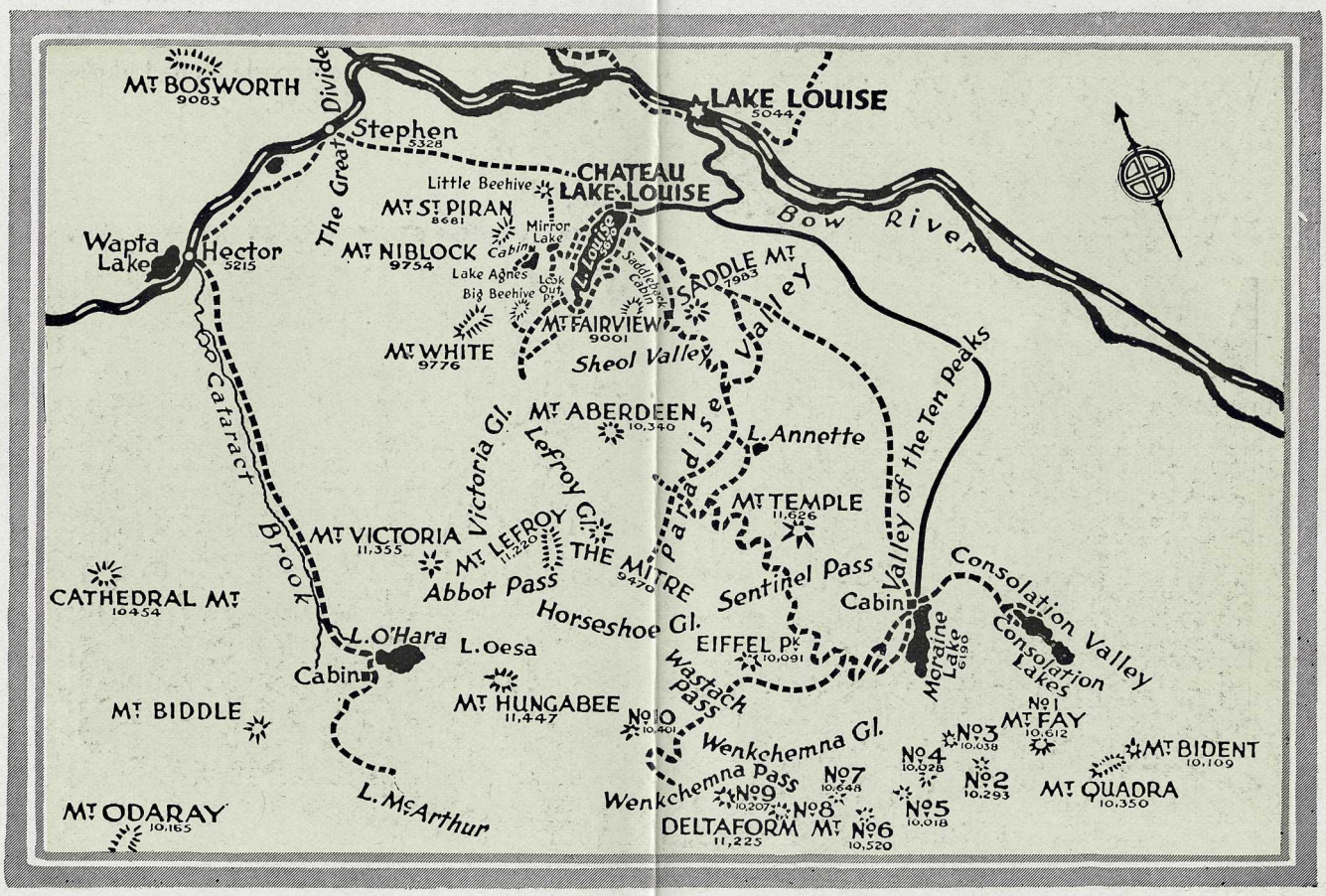
Guide with horse, $5.50 per day. Pack horse per day, $3.00.

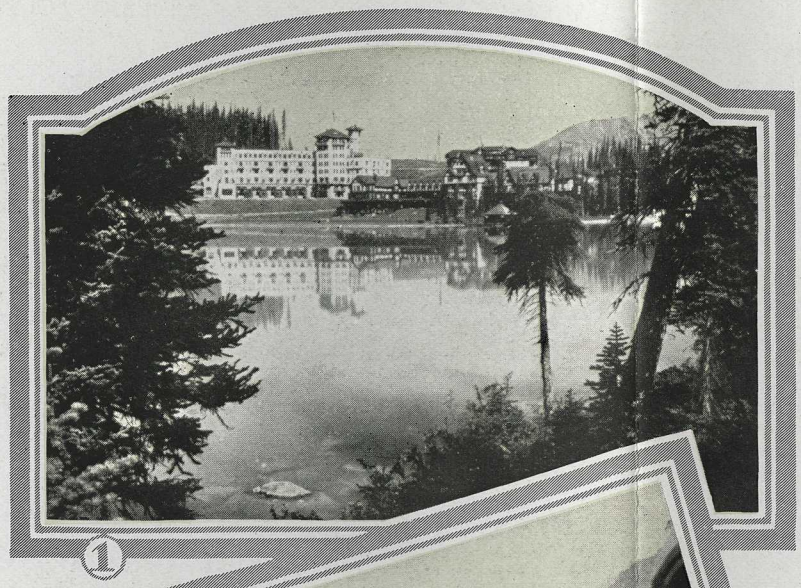
Motor car line between station and C. P. R. Hotel—each way, 50c.

Trunks and heavy baggage—each way, 25c per piece.

Small hand bags (not exceeding two per person), free.

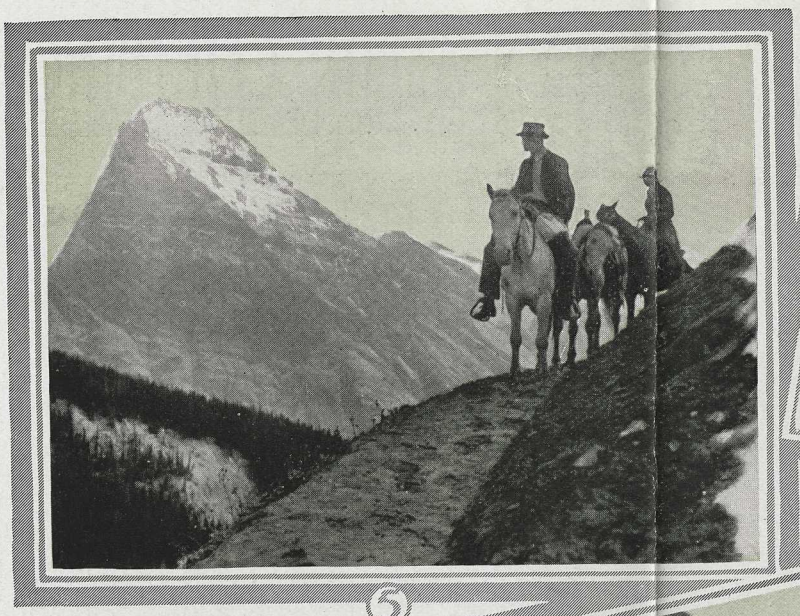
The above rates subject to alteration. See footnote under Banff, page 5.





LAKE LOUISE

1. The Chateau Lake Louise.
2. The Great Divide—near Lake Louise.
3. Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks.
4. The Pinnacle of Mount Abbot.
5. A Mountain Trail near Lakes in the Clouds.
6. Lake O'Hara, reached from Lake Louise and Lake Wapta.
7. Lake Louise, the Gem of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.
8. Promenade along Lake Louise.



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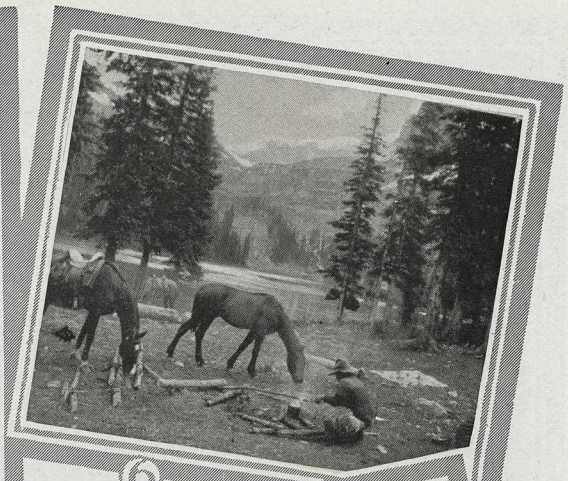

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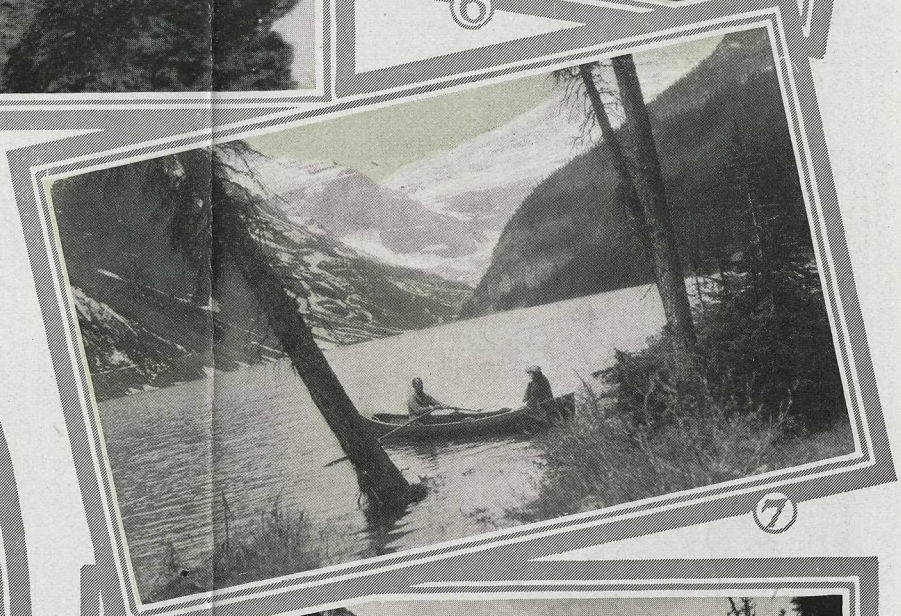

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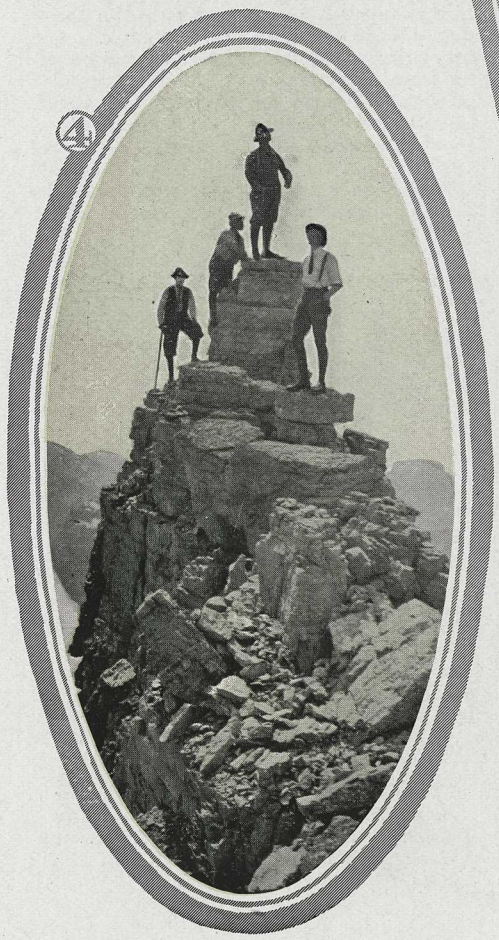

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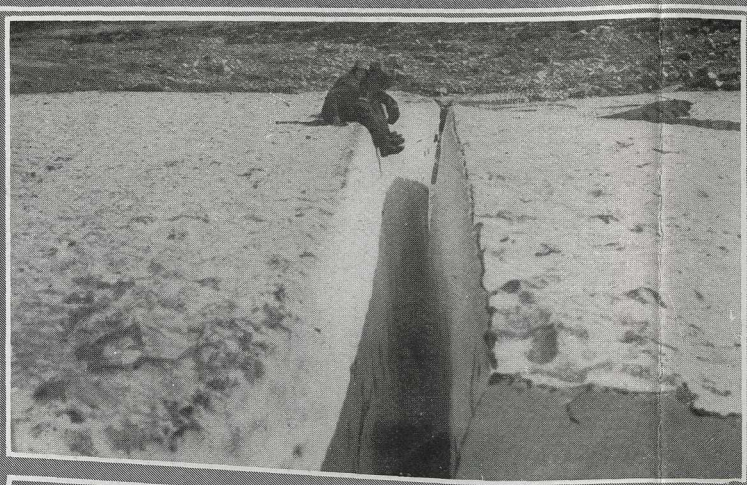

ALPINE CLIMBING
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THE Canadian Pacific Rockies comprise some of Nature's most gigantic works. In the various mountain ranges that make up the Canadian Pacific Rockies—the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Gold, Coast, Cascade, and Purcell Ranges—there are, according to government measurements, no less than 598 mountain peaks over 5,000 feet in height above sea level. This government list includes only those peaks which bear names, and it does not profess to exhaust the innumerable mountains that have not yet been named or measured. Of those actually listed, there are 512 over 7,000 feet, 405 over 8,000 feet, 291 over 9,000 feet, 147 over 10,000 feet, 44 over 11,000 feet, 3 over 12,000 feet, and one over 13,000 feet.

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

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

An active Alpine Club, with over 500 members, and headquarters at Banff, holds a camp each year in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and welcomes those who have the ambition to climb a peak at least 10,000 feet high. The Canadian Pacific Railway

1. A Crack in a Glacier. 2. A Climbing Party. 3. Camp of the Alpine Club. 4. Mountain Climbing near Lake O'Hara. 5. The Giants of the Canadian Pacific Rockies.

has several experienced Swiss guides attached to its mountain hotels. These guides came originally from Europe, but now have a picturesque little colony of their own at Edelweiss, near Golden, B. C.

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

A WALKING TOUR TO MOUNT ASSINIBOINE

From Banff to Mount Assiniboine is a fine walking tour that can now, by means of comfortable camps, be made in three days of delightful travel. The camps, located amongst magnificent scenery, were established in 1920 by the Canadian Alpine Club, and are now open to non-members. A public walking tour, in charge of guides, leaves Banff twice weekly during July, August and September. Special trips can be arranged from the main route. A pack train operates in conjunction with the tour and will carry all baggage desired. The journey can also be made by ponies. Charges at the camps, $5.00 per day inclusive; saddle ponies $3.00 per day; baggage charges $1.00 per lot of 40 lbs. between camps. Wonder Lodge, a log building with living and dining rooms and with sleeping accommodations in tent houses, will be in operation in 1922 at the walking tour camp at Mount Assiniboine. A comfortable camp will also be in operation at the Banff Middle Springs, which will be open to the public, whether going on the Banff-Assiniboine tour or not. Rates $4.00 per day. For full particulars of these tours and camps, write A. O. Wheeler, Canadian Alpine Club, Banff, Alberta.

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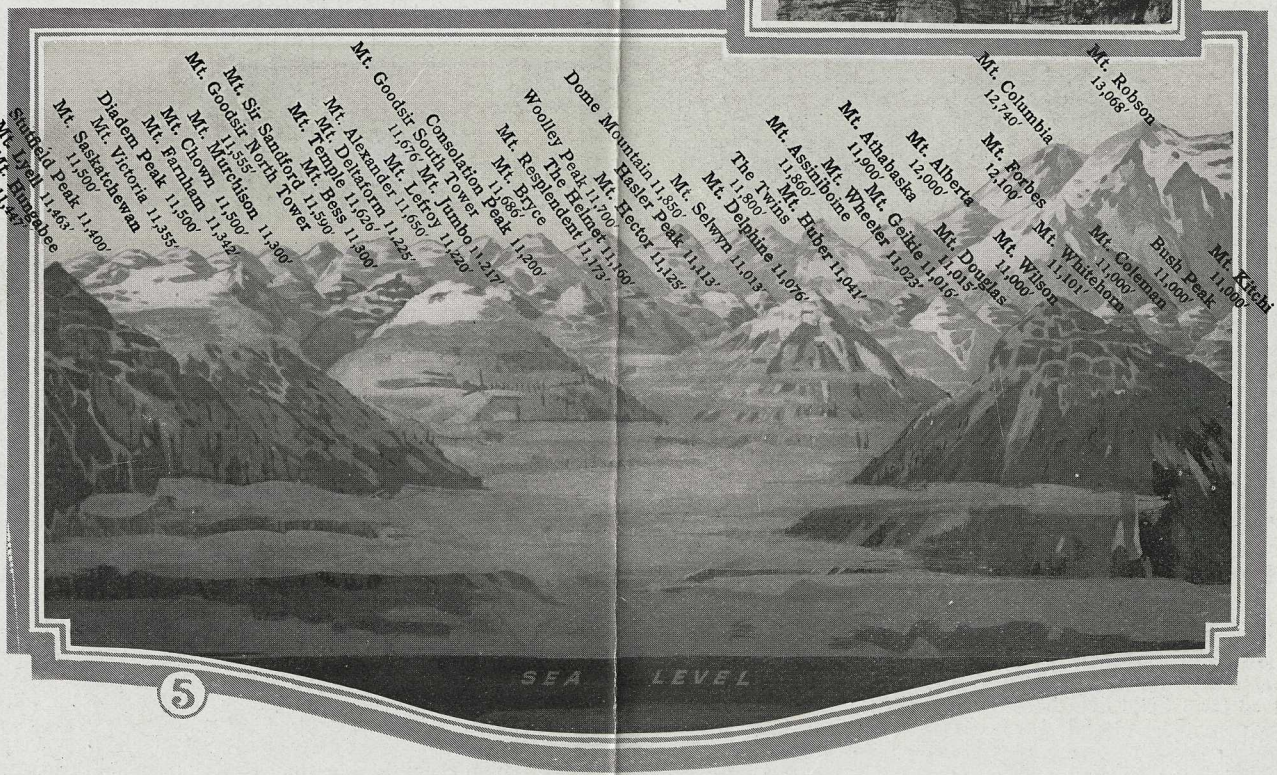

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WHAT TO DO IN THE YOHO VALLEY

FIELD

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

EMERALD LAKE

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

LAKE WAPTA CAMP

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

YOHO VALLEY

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

NEW TAKAKKAW FALLS CAMP

Takakkaw means "It is wonderful!" These wonderful falls have a sheer drop of 1,200 feet, forming one high ribbon of water descending from precipitous cliffs in clouds of foam. A new bungalow cabin camp, with accommodation for ten people, is being established this summer close to the falls.

YOHO PASS

The Takakkaw Falls can be reached also from Emerald Lake by an excellent trail which leads up through forests to the Yoho Pass (altitude, 6,000 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.

BURGESS PASS

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

YOHO GLACIER

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

OTTERTAIL ROAD

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

FOSSIL BEDS

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

DENNIS AND DUCHESNAY PASSES

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

UPPER BOW LAKE

One trip that will especially appeal to the enthusiastic Alpine climber is that from the Yoho Valley to Upper Bow Lake. This lake is a source of the Bow River, and lies at a distance of about nineteen miles northwest from Lake Louise as the crow flies, at an altitude of 6,400 feet above sea level. This trip, however, should not be undertaken by anyone unacquainted with glacier-climbing conditions. There are a number of crevasses to be crossed, especially if the trip is made late in the season, and a Swiss guide should be taken.

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

CARRIAGE, AUTOMOBILE, AND PONY TARIFF IN YOHO PARK

FIELD TO EMERALD LAKE—

Transfer (train time only), per person, each way—direct route, $1.00; via Natural Bridge, $1.25. Hand baggage free; extra, two pieces per head, 25c. Trunks, 50c each.

One-way trip, carriage, team and driver—direct route, 2 or 3 persons, $3.75; 4 or 5 persons, $6.25. Via Natural Bridge—2 or 3 persons, $4.50; 4 or 5 persons, $7.50.

Round trip, carriage, team and driver—via direct route, with 20-minute stop at Emerald Lake, $6.50. Automobile, direct route, per person, $2.25. Return via Natural Bridge, $2.50.

Round trip, carriage, team and driver—half-day, 4 hours, one way via Natural Bridge, 2 or 3 persons, $7.00; 4 or 5 persons, $10.50. Full day, 9 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $12.00; 4 or 5 persons, $15.00.

Tally-ho coach—Field to Emerald Lake and return, one way via Natural Bridge, 4 hours, each person, $2.50.

Field to Ottertail Bridge and return, carriage, team and driver—3 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $6.25; 4 or 5 persons, $9.00.

Field to Takakkaw Falls, carriage, team and driver—9 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $12.00; 4 or 5 persons, $15.00.

Field to Takakkaw Falls—Tally-ho coach, 9 hours, each, $3.00.

Field to Monarch Cabins—1, 2 or 3 persons, $3.00; 4 or more, $1.00 each.

Field to Look-Out via Emerald Lake and return—Carriage to Emerald Lake, pony beyond, each person, $6.00. To Look-Out via Burgess and return—Carriage to Emerald Lake, pony beyond, each person, $6.50. Guide accompanies each trip, but no charge is made when accompanying 3 or more persons.

Field to Natural Bridge and return—2 hours, 2 or 3 persons, $4.50; or 5 persons, $7.50.

SADDLE PONY TRIPS—

Field to Fossil Beds and return—4 hours, $2.50.

Field to Emerald Lake, via Burgess Pass and return by road—one day, $3.50. Stopping overnight at Chalet, $5.00.

Field to Takakkaw Falls and return—all day, $3.50.

Field to Twin Falls, return via Burgess—2 days, $7.00.

Emerald Lake to Takakkaw Falls and return—one day, via trail, $3.50. Two days, one way via trail, $7.00.

Takakkaw Falls to Twin Falls and return—1 day, $3.50.

Takakkaw Falls to Twin Falls and Emerald Lake—2 days, $7.00.

Emerald to Twin Falls and return—2 days, via trail, $7.00.

Emerald Lake to Look-Out Point and return to Field via Burgess Pass and Yoho Road—1 day, $3.50.

Field to Lake McArthur and Lake O'Hara via Ottertail trail, and return via Hector trail—2 days, $7.00; same trip, 3 days, $10.50. Field to Lake O'Hara and return via Hector—2 days, $7.00.

Hector to Lake O'Hara and return—1 day, $3.50. Ponies going light from Field to Hector and return, $1.65 each.

Field to Leanchoil and return—2 days, $7.00.

Field to Emerald via road—one way only, $1.50. Via Natural Bridge and return via road, $3.00.

Emerald Lake to Fossil Beds and return—all day, $3.50.

Field to Sherbrooke Lake and return—1 day, $3.50.

GENERAL TARIFF—

Saddle pony—first hour, $1.25; each additional hour, 75c; per day of 9 hours, $3.50. Guides, with pony, $1.00 per hour; $6.00 per day of 9 hours.

Single rigs without driver—first hour, $2.00; second hour, $1.25 each additional hour, 75c; all day, 9 hours, $6.00. With driver, first hour $2.50; second hour, $1.50; each additional hour, $1.00. All day, 9 hours, $9.00.

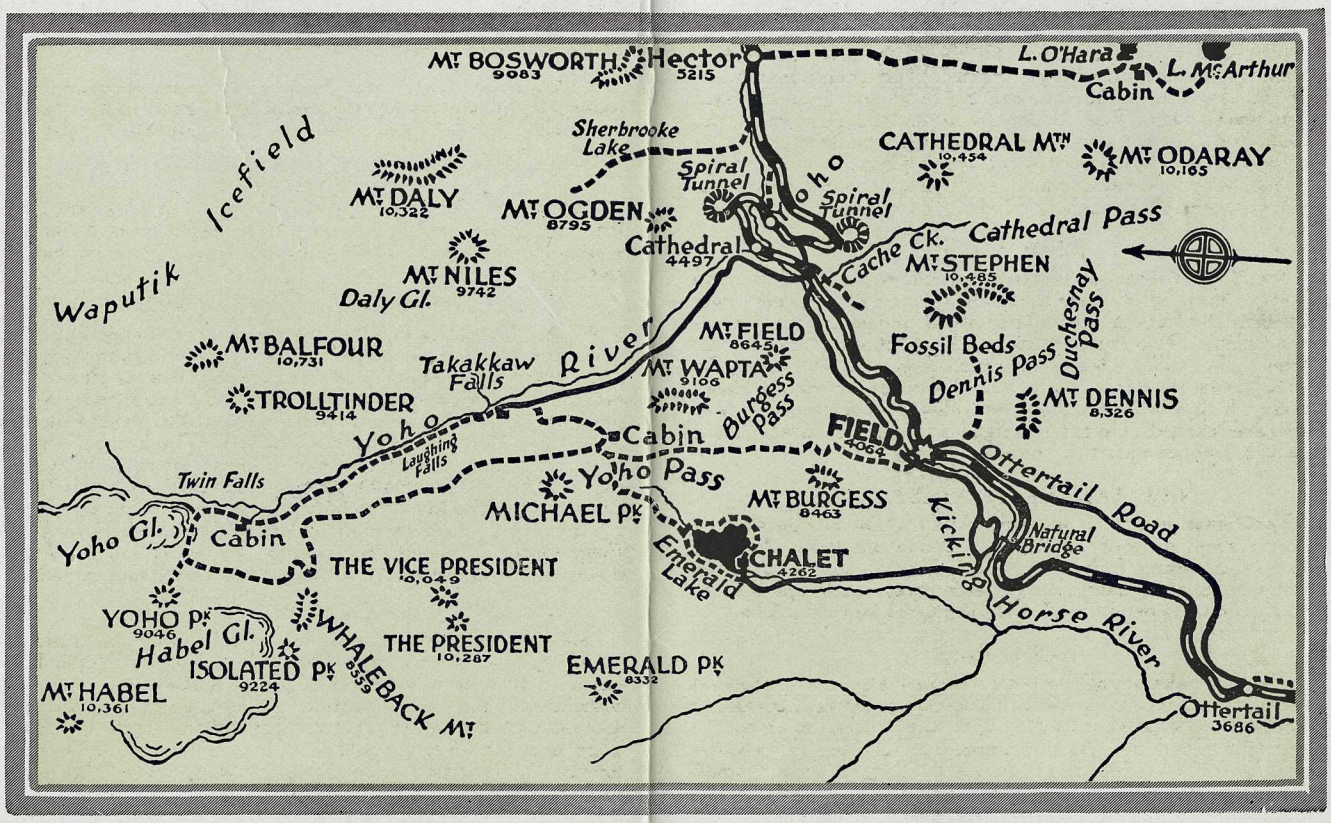
Two-seated carriage with driver—first hour, $2.75; each additional hour, $1.75; all day, 9 hours, $12.00.

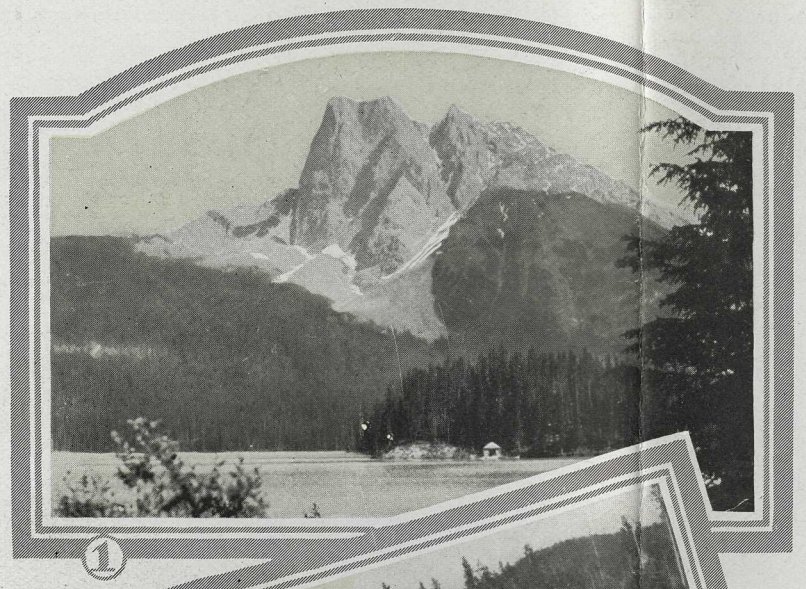
Three-seated carriage with driver—first hour, $4.50; second hour, $3.00; each additional hour, $1.50; all day, 9 hours, $15.00.

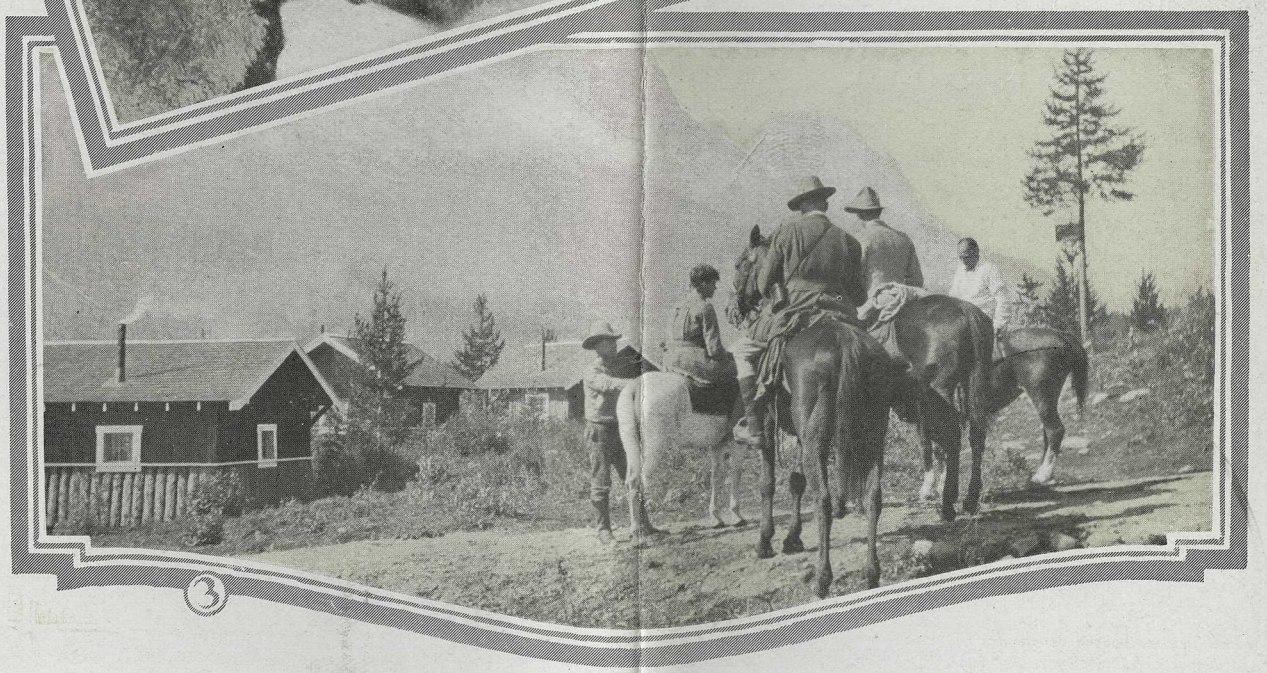
Automobiles—per hour, 5-passenger car (minimum 3 persons), $6.00 per hour; 7-passenger car (minimum 4 persons), $7.50 per hour.

Waiting time—5-passenger car, $2.50 per hour; 7-passenger car, $3.00 per hour.

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

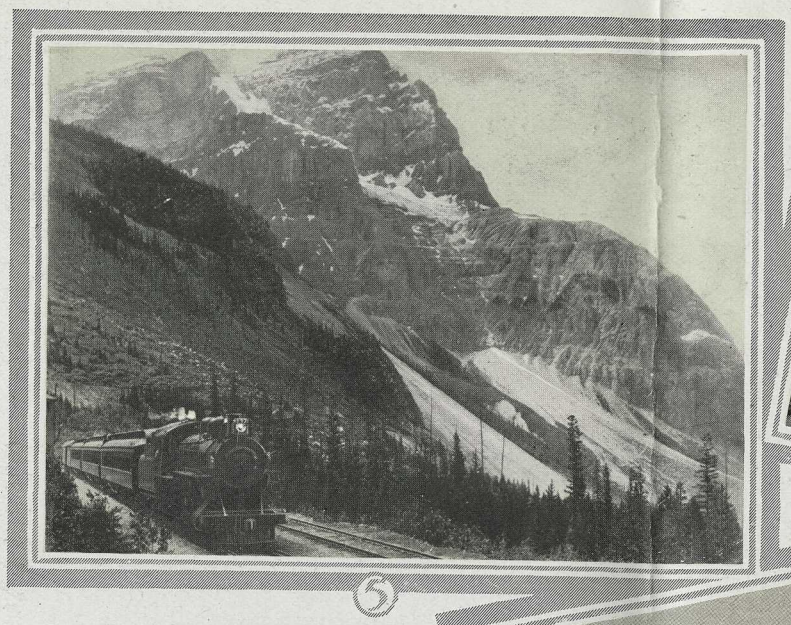






THE YOHO VALLEY

1. Emerald Lake and Mount Burgess.
2. Natural Bridge, near Field.
3. Lake Wapta Camp, Hector.
4. Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Valley.
5. Mount Stephen, overshadowing Field.
6. Little Yoho Falls, Yoho Valley.
7. Takakkaw Falls and the Daly Glacier
8. Emerald Lake Chalet



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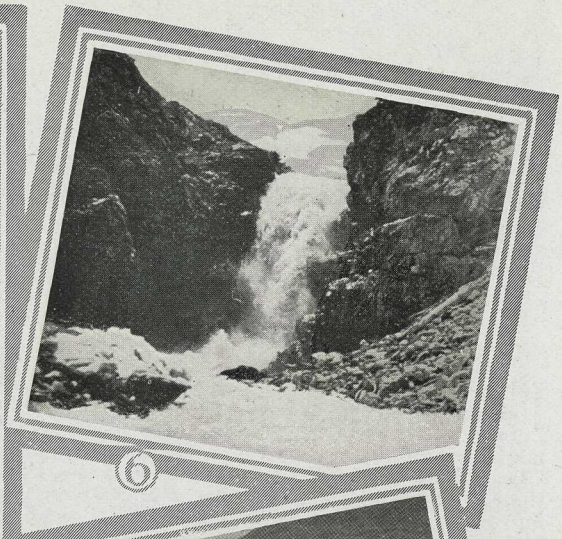

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WHAT TO DO AT GLACIER

GLACIER

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

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

GREAT ILLECILLEWAET GLACIER

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

ASULKAN VALLEY AND GLACIER

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

MARION LAKE, OBSERVATION POINT AND THE ABBOTT ALP

The trail leaves the rear of the hotel (altitude, 4,093 feet) and climbs gradually up the slopes of Mount Abbott to Marion Lake (altitude, 5,666 feet). The lake can be reached in less than an hour and a half. In the early morning a beautiful reflection of the Hermit Range is to be seen on the surface of the lake. At Marion Lake the trail forks, the right trail going to Observation Point (altitude, 5,750 feet), distant about one hundred yards away, from which a splendid panorama of Rogers Pass is to be had. The trail branching to the left leads to the Abbott Alp, a beautiful grassy upland. From here a splendid view of the Dawson Range can be had.

GLACIER CREST

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

CASCADE SUMMERHOUSE

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

From this point the cascade tumbles in a series of leaps to a distance of 1,200 feet. Still higher up one may go to Avalanche Crest (altitude, 7,855 feet). A magnificent view of the Bonney Ridge and glacier may be had from this point.

ROGERS PASS

The summit of the Selkirk Range as formerly crossed by the railway (altitude, 4,351 feet), is reached by a pony trail. Here the stupendous precipices of Mount Tupper (altitude, 9,229 feet) may be seen to advantage. The trail to the Rogers amphitheatre may be taken from this point, and the cabin there used as a base for exploring and climbing.

BEAR CREEK

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

NAKIMU CAVES

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

ASULKAN VALLEY AND GLACIER TO ASULKAN PASS

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

A DAY ON THE GREAT GLACIER

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

THE DOG TOOTH MOUNTAINS AND CANYON CREEK VALLEY

The opening of a trail from Glacier House to the Beaver River, and the erection of bridges over the Beaver River and Grizzly Creek, has made possible the ascent of the Dog Tooth

Mountains, a beautiful range to the west of Golden. The route along the bottom of Grizzly Creek is easy; thence it ascends by gentle gradients to the pass over the Dog Tooth Range, which, though above the timber line, is low and quite accessible. Open park lands extend from the pass to Canyon Creek Valley, where the beautiful meadows make an ideal camping ground. From the peaks on one side there is a fine view of the Columbia Valley towards Golden; from those on the other, of the Spillimacheen Mountains, while back across the Beaver Valley are seen the more familiar snow-clad giants of the Selkirks. The trip from Glacier House to Canyon Creek Valley and back can be made comfortably in four days.

ASULKAN PASS

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

UTO AND EAGLE PASSES

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

MOUNTS ABBOTT AND AFTON

(Altitudes, 8,081 and 8,425 feet.) A delightful one-day climb, with splendid views of the Mount Bonney Region.

CASTOR AND POLLUX

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

MOUNT GRIZZLY

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

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

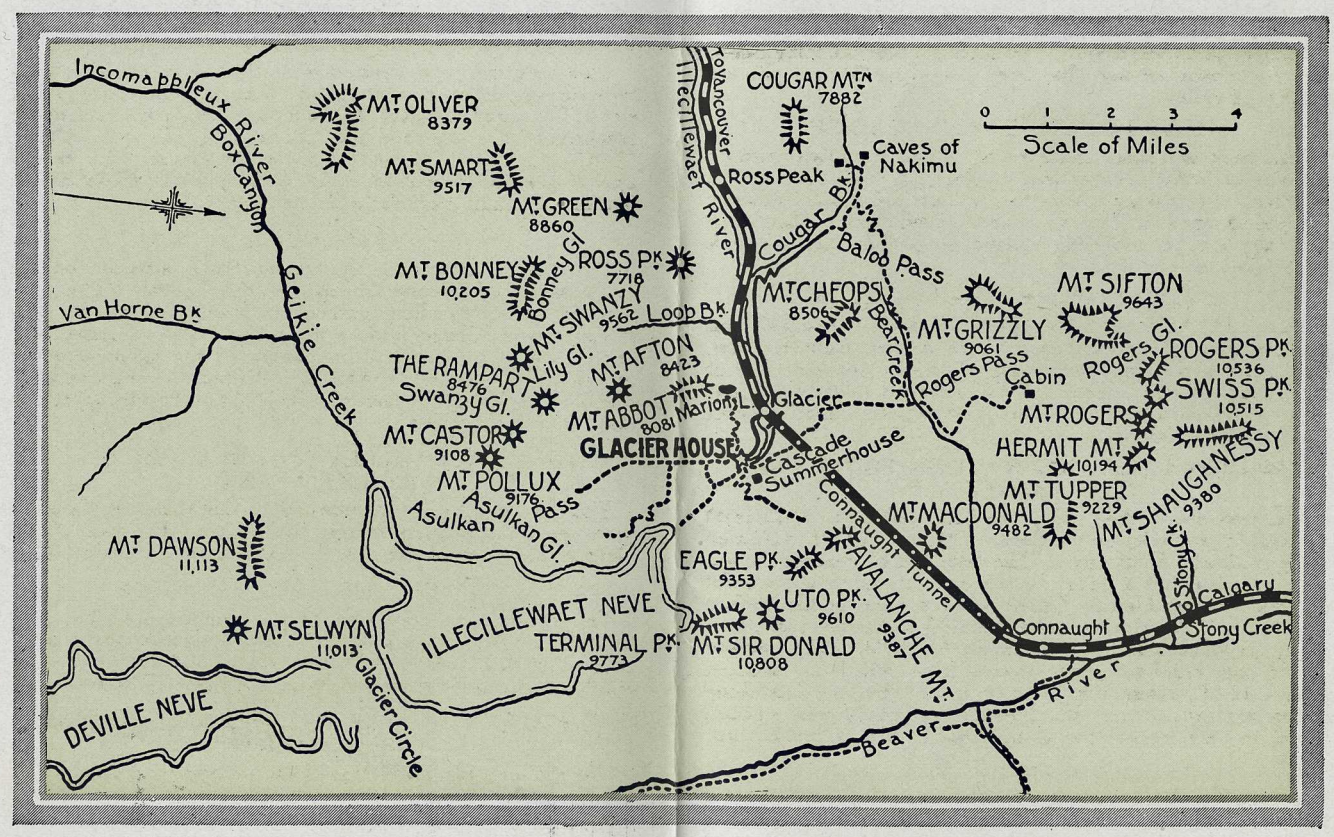
GLACIER CARRIAGE, PONY, AND AUTOMOBILE TARIFF

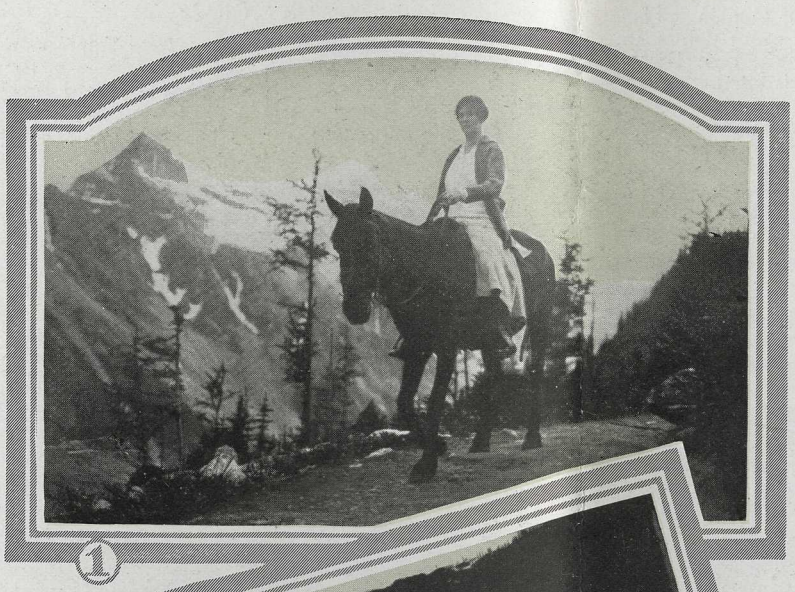
Transfer, station to hotel (train times only)—each way, 50c.
Heavy baggage, 25c; hand baggage (two pieces per person) free.
From Glacier House to end of road to Caves, and return—carriage, team and driver, 2 or 3 persons, $7.00; 4 or 5 persons, $10.50. Automobile, $2.50 per person, with minimum of 3 persons per 5-passenger car and 5 persons per 7-passenger car.
Great Glacier and return—time 2 hours, $2.00.
Asulkan Glacier and return—time 4 hours, $2.50.
Marion Lake and return—time 3 hours, $2.50.
Overlook and Mount Abbott and return—all day, $3.50.
To Nakimu Caves—All day, $3.50.
Riding skirts or rain coats rented at 50c per day.
Saddle ponies—first hour, $1.25; succeeding hours, 75c each; per day of 9 hours, $3.50.
Guide with pony—per hour, $1.00; per day, $6.00.
General Automobile Tariff—same as at Field.

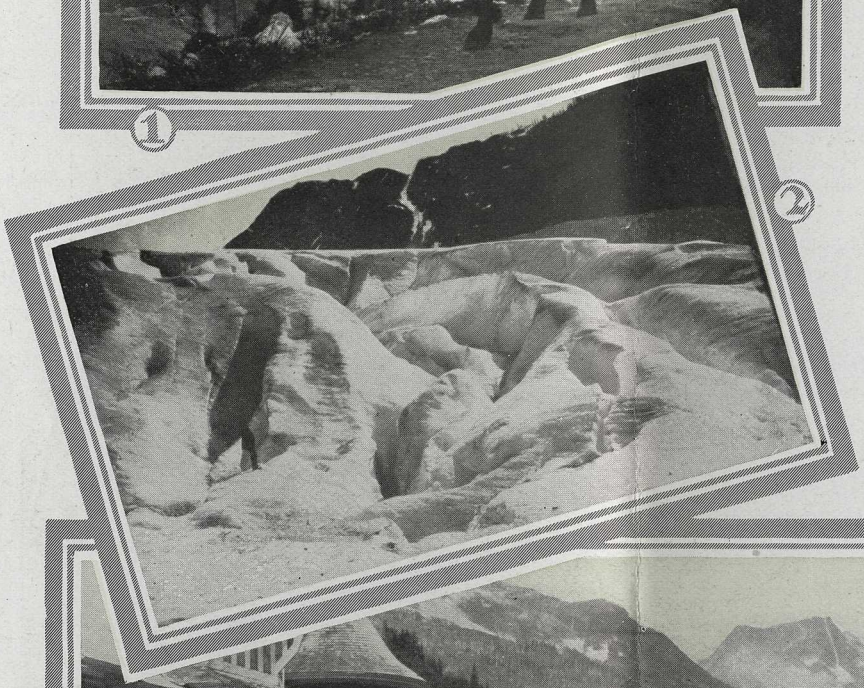
The above rates subject to alteration. See footnote under Banff, page 5.

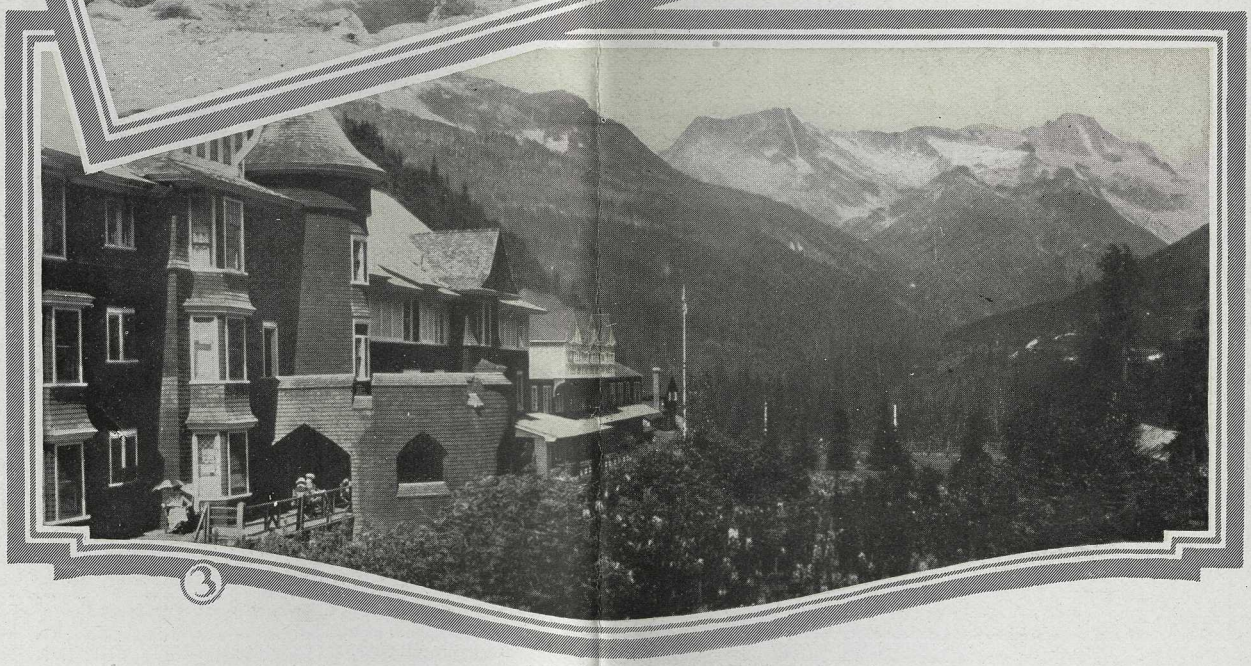
LAKE WINDERMERE CAMP

Reached by branch line from Golden, B. C.—On the shores of a beautiful warm water lake, Lake Windermere Camp provides facilities for riding, boating, fishing, motoring and golf. The spectacular lake of the Hanging Glaciers is reached from here. Bungalow cabins with central community house . Rates $5.50 per day, American plan. July 1 to Sept. 15.



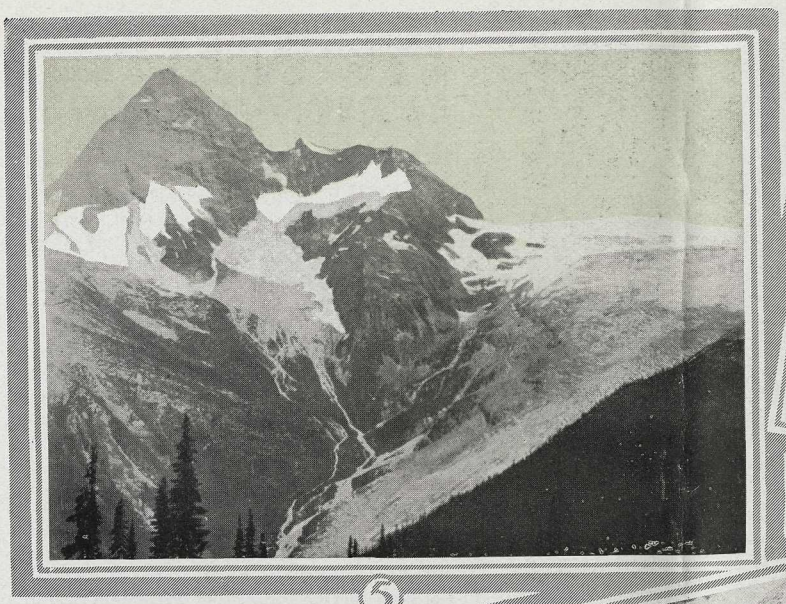






GLACIER

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



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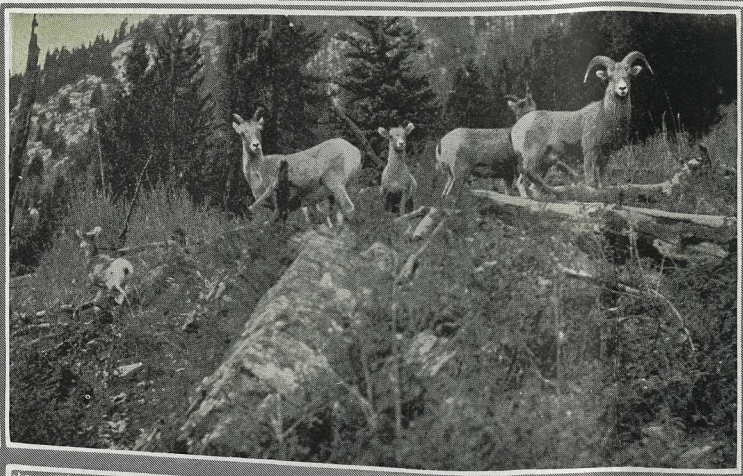
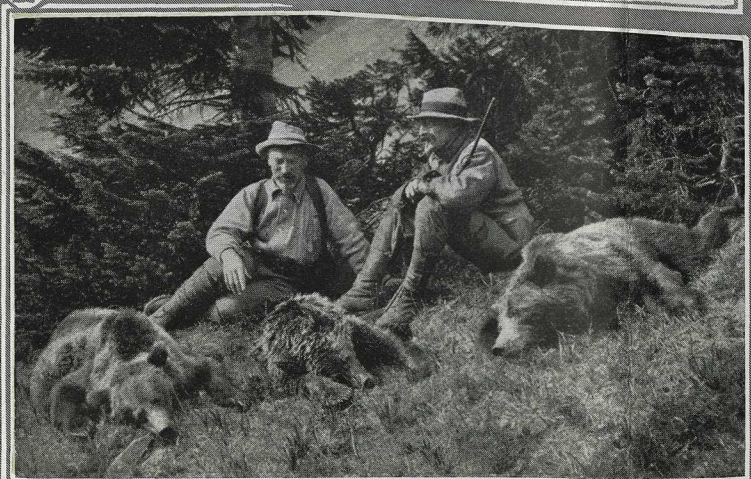




HUNTING
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

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

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

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

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

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

HUNTING
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

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

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

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

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

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

Here grizzlies, moose, caribou, mountain sheep and mountain goat are all to be found, according to locality, while black bear are also shot. The fishing, too, is superlatively good.

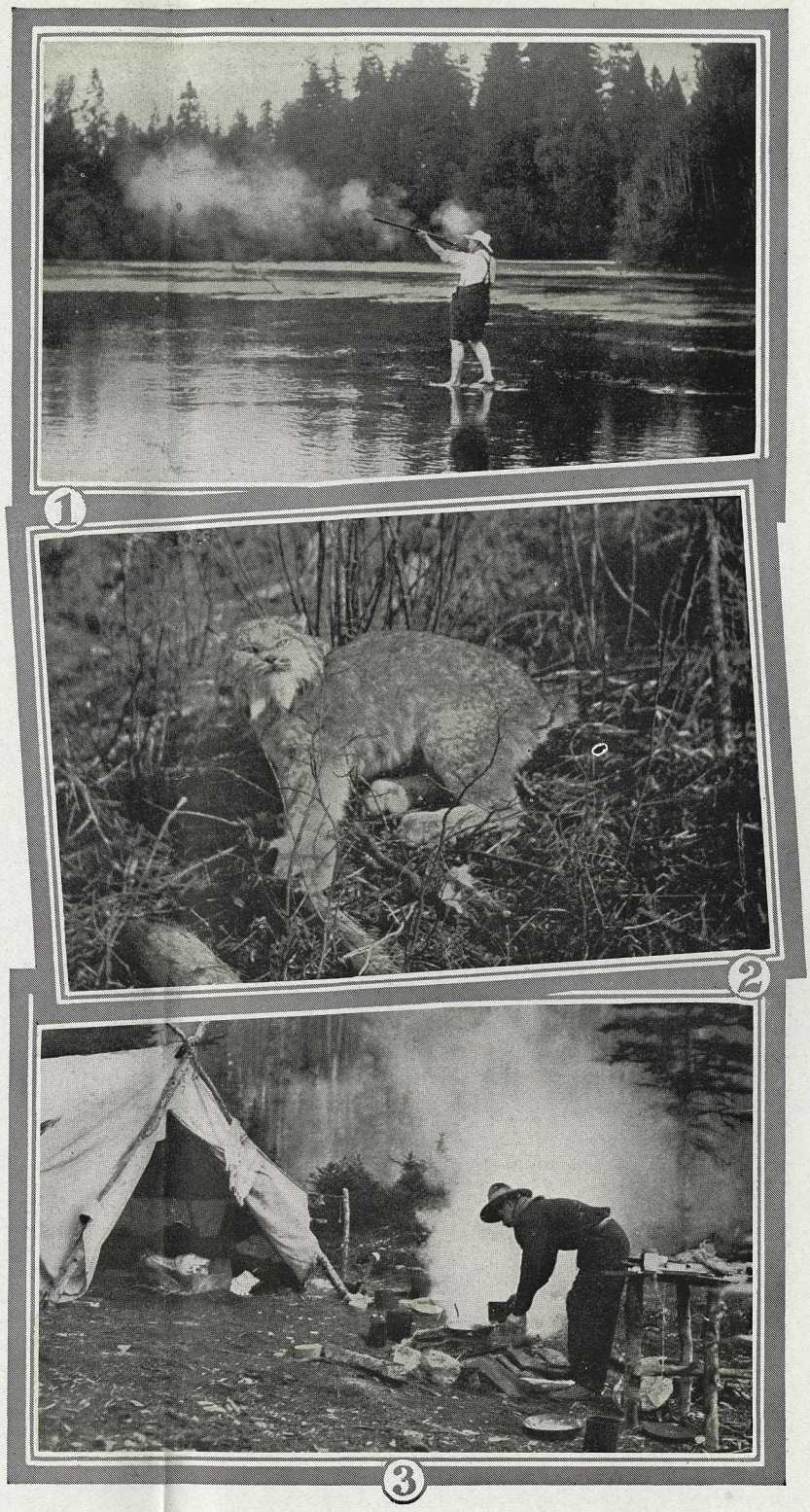
Hunting and fishing grounds are best reached by auto from Ashcroft.

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

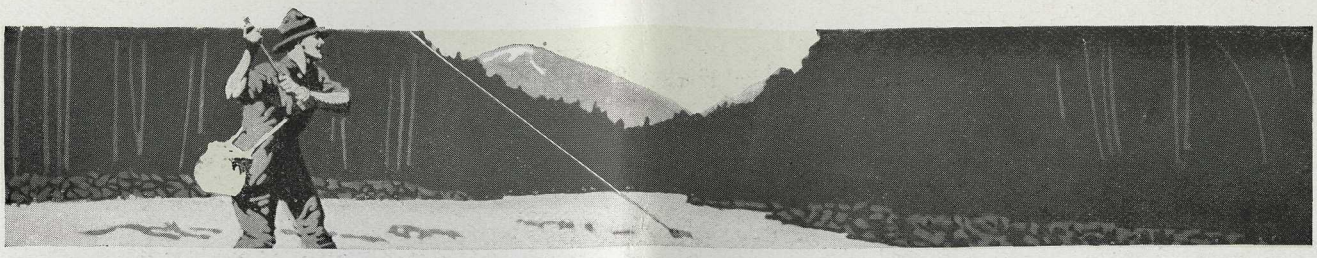
The East Kootenay is an excellent field for the sportsman, offering the greatest variety of big game to be found in any district of the North American continent.

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

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



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



FISHING IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

FISHING IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THERE are many spots in the Canadian Pacific Rockies where the angler is assured of excellent fishing. Some of the principal fishing waters are indicated in the following brief survey.

BANFF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Spray Lakes are twenty-eight miles from Banff, over a good pony trail, which for a great part of the distance follows closely the windings of the enchanting Spray River. Cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout run to a large size both in the lakes and in the several streams entering into and running out of them. July and August are the best fly-fishing months. Rocky Mountain whitefish are also plentiful. There is a comfortable log cabin camp at the Spray Lakes especially for the accommodation of anglers. Very large trout are caught in the Lower Kananaskis Lake, reached by way of the Spray Lakes from Banff or up through the Kananaskis River Valley from Morley.

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

LAKE LOUISE

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

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

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

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

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

FIELD, B. C.

Emerald Lake (seven miles from Field over a good motor road) should not be overlooked by the angler. The fishing there at times affords very good sport. Accommodation at Emerald Lake Chalet. Skiffs available.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

The fishing in this district is best in the spring and fall, especially the latter. While there are one or two fishing

waters only a short distance from the city, the best are about half a day's journey. Pack horses, readily obtained locally, are the usual and most satisfactory method of reaching the fishing haunts. In the Illecillewaet River, which runs through the east end of the city and then strikes toward the northeast, there are brook, mountain and rainbow trout. In Cherry Creek, five miles east of the city, over a good trail or by train, mountain and rainbow trout are found. The Jordan River, some six miles from the city, is particularly the home of the Dolly Varden, but there are also rainbow and cut-throat trout.

Halfway Creek and Goose Creek are about fourteen miles from the city, over a very good trail. Both these creeks flow into the Jordan River. The same kind of fish are found here. Lake Griffin and Three Valley Lake are a few miles west of the city, reached by train. There are no boats on these lakes for hire, but they can generally be borrowed from the local railway hands. There are rafts, too, usually available. The fishing includes cut-throat, gray trout and so-called Nipigon trout, which is in reality a rainbow.

Columbia River—This river runs through Revelstoke from the north. In the fall, salmon trout come up the river and can be taken by using live bait with a small red fish, which runs up from the Arrow Lakes. This appears to be the only method used. The trout, however, having come up the river to spawn, are generally in poor condition.

SICAMOUS, B. C.

At the head of the celebrated Shuswap Lakes and the foot of Lake Mara is a fine fishing centre, affording wide scope for the activities of the angler. Make headquarters at the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel, Sicamous, adjoining station.

Shuswap Lake has the reputation of containing more varieties of trout and other fish than any water in British Columbia. There are lake, silver, gray, salmon, rainbow, cut-throat, and Dolly Varden trout, and steelhead and land-locked salmon.

Skiffs and motor launches can be hired at reasonable rates from local boat livery. Guides are also available.

There are several rivers and creeks running into the Shuswap Lakes in which the fishing is good. It is best, however, to fish at the mouth of these streams.

During the hot summer months, July and August, when fish do not take a fly readily, the best method to follow is deep trolling. The steelheads are very gamy and run as high as twenty pounds. During March and April excellent sport is usually afforded in this line of fishing. The gray and silver trout run up to about fifteen pounds.

SALMON ARM, B. C.

Another point from which one may fish the Shuswap Lakes. The fishing is similar to that at Sicamous. The fly fishing in this vicinity is good only during the month of June. Hotel accommodation available. Motor launches and skiffs can be hired from private parties at reasonable rates.

CHASE, B. C.

A number of good fishing waters can be readily reached from this point, the chief of which are:

Shuswap Lake, one mile; Adams Lake, seven miles; Niskonlith Lake, four miles; as well as several small unnamed lakes from eight to ten miles away. Emptying into the different lakes are the Adams and South Thompson Rivers and several small creeks.

Practically the same varieties of fish are found in the various waters mentioned, which can be reached by motor boat, canoe, wagon road or trail. These varieties are: Kamloops trout, silver, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout. The Kamloops trout run as high as seven or eight pounds and the silver and Dolly Varden up to fourteen or fifteen pounds.

Comfortable hotel accommodation at Chase, with fishing lodge on Adams Lake, about eleven miles from town.

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

One of the best centres anywhere for the fly fisherman. There are several fine waters within convenient reach by automobile.

Fish Lake, twenty-two miles to the south, is reached by an excellent motor road, which runs directly to the lake near point where a comfortable fishing lodge is operated by Mr. Robt. Cowan. Comfortable accommodation and good board is afforded at moderate rates. Mr. Cowan is in a position to furnish boats and arrange for guides.

In Fish Lake there are rainbow and cut-throat trout. The fishing is best in June and July, and again in September and October. There is a limit of twenty fish per day for each person and a size limit of ten inches.

Paul Lake lies about twelve miles northéast of Kamloops, and is reached over a good automobile road. It offers exceptionally good fly fishing, particularly for "Kamloops" trout. Accommodation designed to meet needs of the angler is provided by Echo Lodge, of which Mr. J. Arthur Scott of Kamloops is the proprietor. Boats can be hired and guides arranged for through him.

Pinanton Lake is situated about nineteen miles from Kamloops along the same road as taken to Paul Lake. There are a number of summer cottages for rental at Pinanton Lake, and boats and guides can be secured through Mr. P. Botta, Pinanton, P. O., via Kamloops. There is good fishing for "Kamloops," rainbow and cut-throat trout.

Thompson River—this river flows through the city, but the fishing is not good until one gets some way out, either to the east or west.

Fish to be had are sea-run rainbows, cut-throat, Dolly Varden, and the celebrated Thompson River or Kamloops trout.

There are a number of hotels in Kamloops, and the usual needs of the angler in the way of equipment, etc., can be met locally. Automobiles can be hired on reasonable terms and motor boats rented.

There are no regular professional guides, but automobile drivers are nearly all keen fishermen and usually know where the fish are taking best.

SAVONA, B. C.

Situated at the junction of Tranquille or Kamloops Lake and the Thompson River. The same kinds of fish are to be found as at Kamloops. There is particularly good trolling where the lake flows into the river.

WALLACHIN, B. C.

Seven miles west of Savona, and perhaps the best point from which to fish the Thompson River. The town is about three-quarters of a mile from the river. Hotel accommodation available.

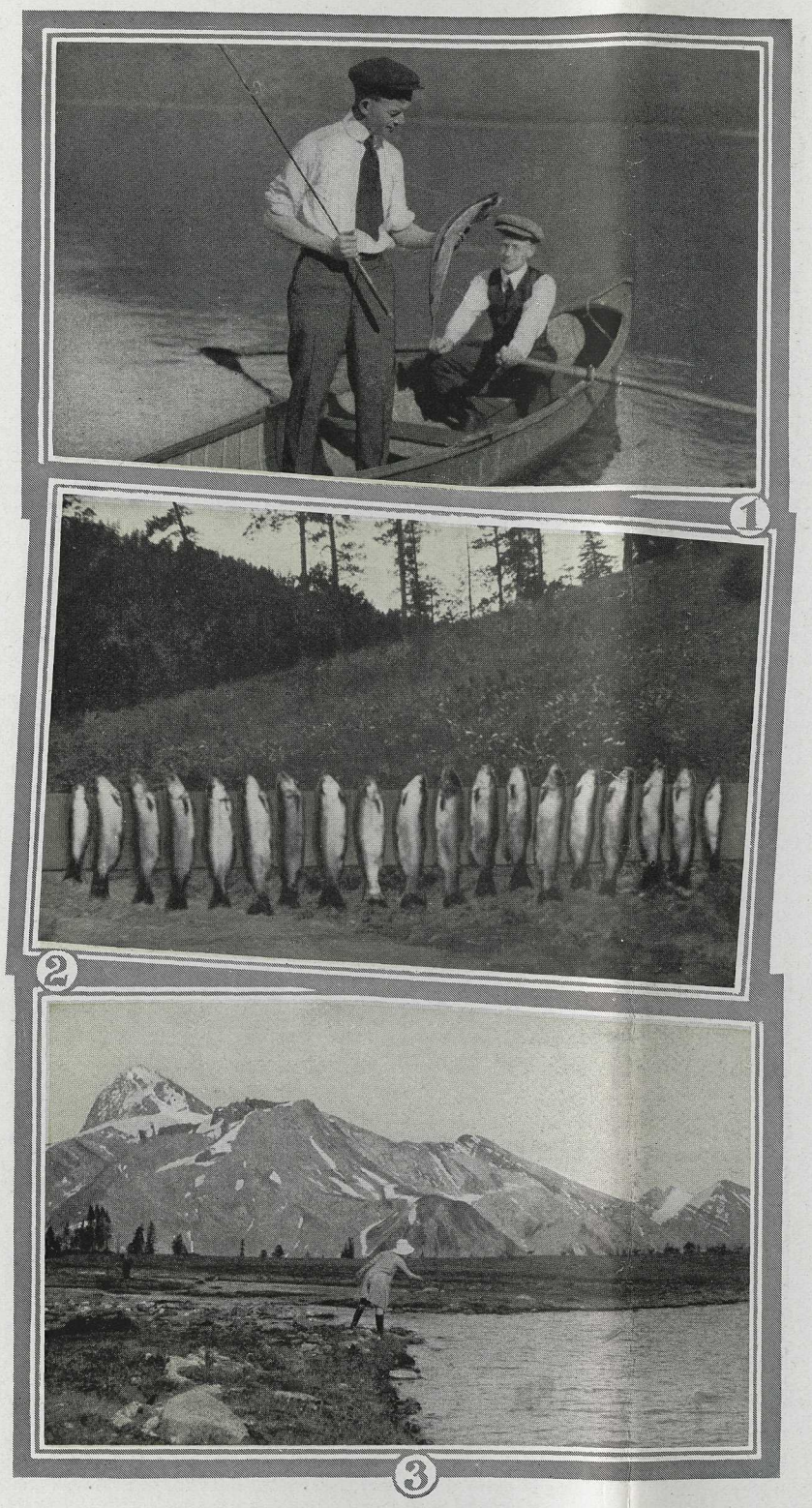
Fishing is the same as at Savona and other places along the river.

As the river is very rapid here it will be found necessary to wade. There are innumerable pools, but the best fishing is to be had in the very swift water on the north side of the river. Guides are advisable who can be secured locally.

The Thompson River can be fished from several places where conditions are favorable and there is accommodation to be had, the principal of which are:

ASHCROFT, SPENCE'S BRIDGE, AND LYTTON, B. C.

In from Ashcroft, along the old Cariboo trail, there are several lakes and streams at varying distances in which the fishing is extremely good. Automobiles to reach fishing waters can be obtained at Ashcroft.



FISHING
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

THE Thompson River is well worth the attention of the angler and a visit to any of the places mentioned will afford good sport amid pleasant surroundings. While the fish are not very large on the average, they are great fighters and the swift water adds considerable zest and interest to the fishing.

NORTH BEND, B. C.

About five miles from North Bend there is a lake from which the Cisco River flows, where fishing in the fall is very good, the fish coming up from the sea by way of the Fraser River.

There are rainbow, cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout and occasionally a steelhead and Cohoe salmon.

PACIFIC COAST

There is good fishing near Vancouver and at a great many points on Vancouver Island. See under "Vancouver" and "Victoria" on subsequent pages. The company has published a special booklet "Vancouver Island" which contains a great deal of interesting and serviceable information on the sporting attractions of that fascinating all-year playground. It can be had on application to any Canadian Pacific passenger agent, or representative, listed at back of this folder.

FLIES AND SPOONS

Flies, spoons and baits vary, of course, according to locality, water conditions and date. An expert fisherman who has fished practically all the waters of the Canadian Pacific Rockies has furnished the following list of flies:

Alexandra, Black Ant, Black Gnat, Black Midge, Brown Hackle, Butcher, Cowdung, Dusty Miller, Gray Hackle, Green Sedge, Hardy's Favorite Montreal, Jock Scott, King of the Waters, Montreal, March Brown, Parmacheene Belle, Professor, Red Ant, Red Palmer, Red Spinner, Royal Coachman, Salmon, Silver Doctor, Silver Jock Scott,

1. At Sicamous, B. C. 2. An Afternoon's Catch near Kamloops. 3. Fishing in Pipestone Lake, near Lake Louise.

FISHING
CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

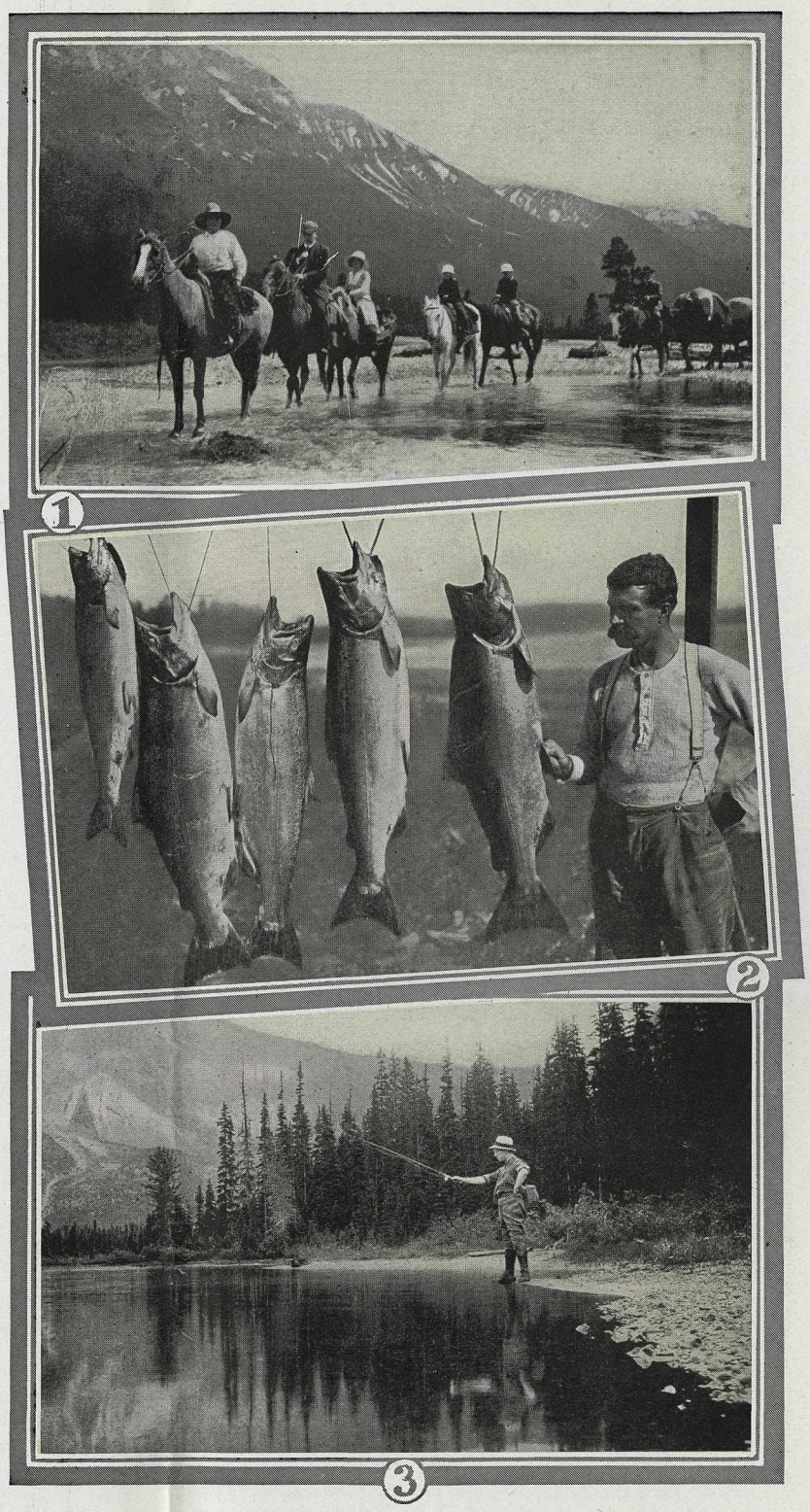
Silver Wilkinson, Spent Gnat, Teal and Orange, Teal and Red Grouse, Claret, Wickam's Fancy and Zulu. Sizes 5 to 11.

Spoons—Devon Minnows, both silver and gilt, Victoria, large and small, Tacoma, single and double, Stewart, Siwash, Archer Phantom Minnow, Mother of Pearl, Colorado, etc.

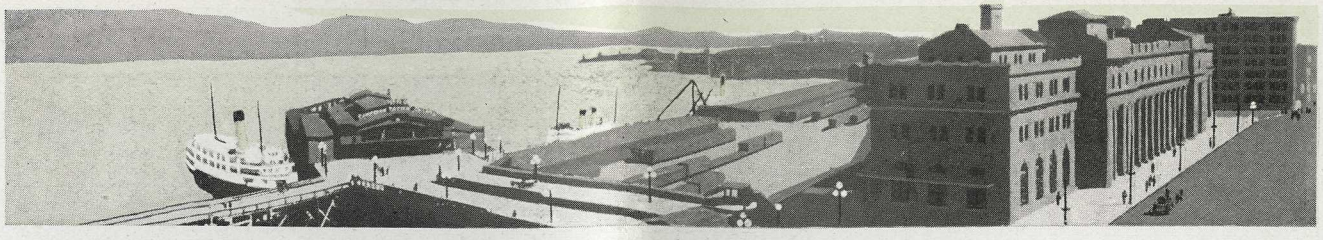
It is not advisable to rely upon obtaining any of the above locally at the fishing grounds; rather should the fisherman include them in the equipment he takes with him. Intending anglers are advised before starting on a fishing trip to look carefully over their equipment to see that it is complete. Further information as to fishing conditions in the different localities, with advice as to regulations, etc., can be obtained from the General Tourist Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. No fishing license is required for fishing in the Dominion Parks. In other regions of British Columbia a license costs the non-resident $1.00 per day or $5.00 per season.

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. Take a personal interest in forest preservation. 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 so that prompt steps can be taken in this direction. **Small fires should be carefully extinguished.**



1. Off for a Week's Camp, Kananaskis. 2. Campbell River, B. C., Salmon. 3. At Lake Minnewanka, near Banff.



WHAT TO DO AT VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER

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

In and around Vancouver are immense lumber and shingle mills. Mining, lumbering, farming, shipbuilding, and shipping, with a vast Oriental business, form the reason of the city's phenomenal growth and prosperity. From a forest clearing thirty-six 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.

MOTORING

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

GOLF AND TENNIS

Vancouver has three good golf courses. Guests of the Hotel Vancouver have special privileges at the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club.

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

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

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

Green fees: Shaughnessy, $1.00 per day, $2.00 Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Jericho, $1.00 per day, $3.00 per week. Vancouver, $1.00 per day, $5.00 per week, $10.00 per month.

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

BATHING AND BOATING

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

STEAMER TRIPS

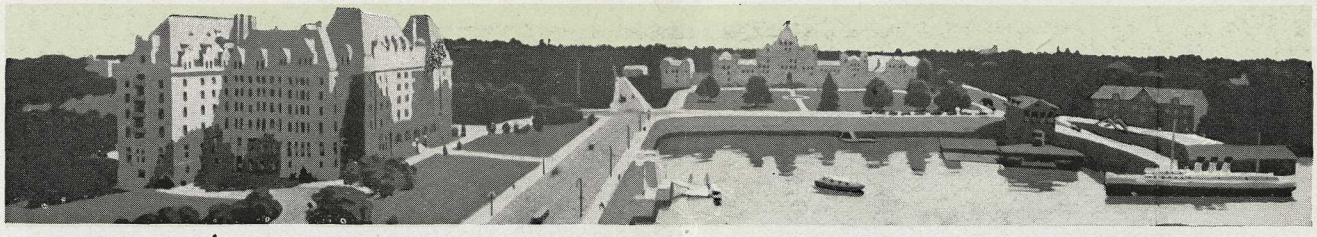
Sailing of any kind along the Pacific Coast is one of the chief pleasures of the residents and is therefore easily accessible to visitors. The trip from Vancouver across the Straits of Georgia to Nanaimo is particularly fine. Call is made at Comox and other points. An excellent circle tour may be made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

SHOOTING

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

FISHING

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



WHAT TO DO AT VICTORIA

VICTORIA

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

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

BEACON HILL PARK

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

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

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

GOLF

Golf can be enjoyed every day of the year at Victoria. Two 18-hole and one 9-hole courses, which are very convenient, are open to visitors. They are well kept and of fine location. The Victoria Golf Club Links are reached in twenty minutes by street car, and the Colwood Bay Links are reached by E. & N. train or automobiles. Guests at the Empress Hotel have special privileges at the Colwood Golf and Country Club. Green fees: Victoria Golf Club, $1.50 per day, $2.50 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. Colwood Club, $1.00 per day, $5.00 per week. The United Services Golf Club (9 holes) is situated on Macaulay Plains, two miles from centre of city by street car. A new 18-hole course at Uplands will open this summer.

BRENTWOOD

A charming resort, fifteen miles from city, reached by street car or automobile. Situated on Saanich Inlet. There is a modern country hotel, beautifully finished in Old English style, and excellent facilities for boating, bathing, tennis, billiards, pool, and other recreations.

ESQUIMAULT

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

SAANICH MOUNTAIN OBSERVATORY

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

STRATHCONA PARK

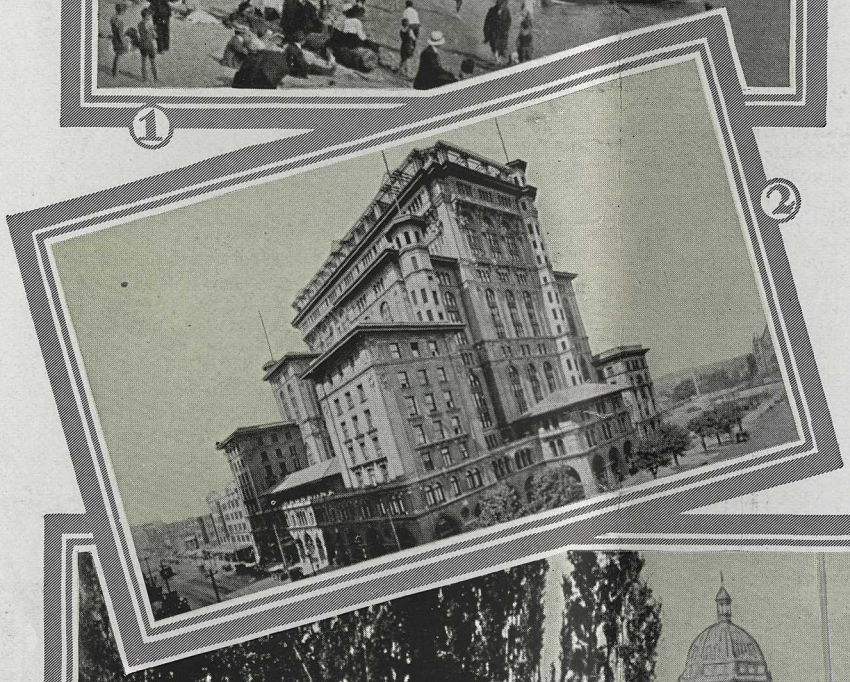
A new National Park of 785 square miles. Reached by the E. & N. Railway to Courtenay, or by motor highway to upper Campbell Lake, and thence by pack train. The lakes and streams abound with trout and salmon, and the motoring is excellent.

FISHING AND SHOOTING

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

MOTORING

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



VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA

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

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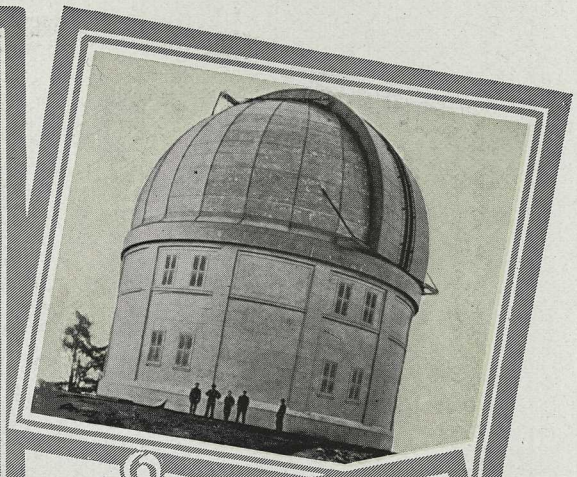

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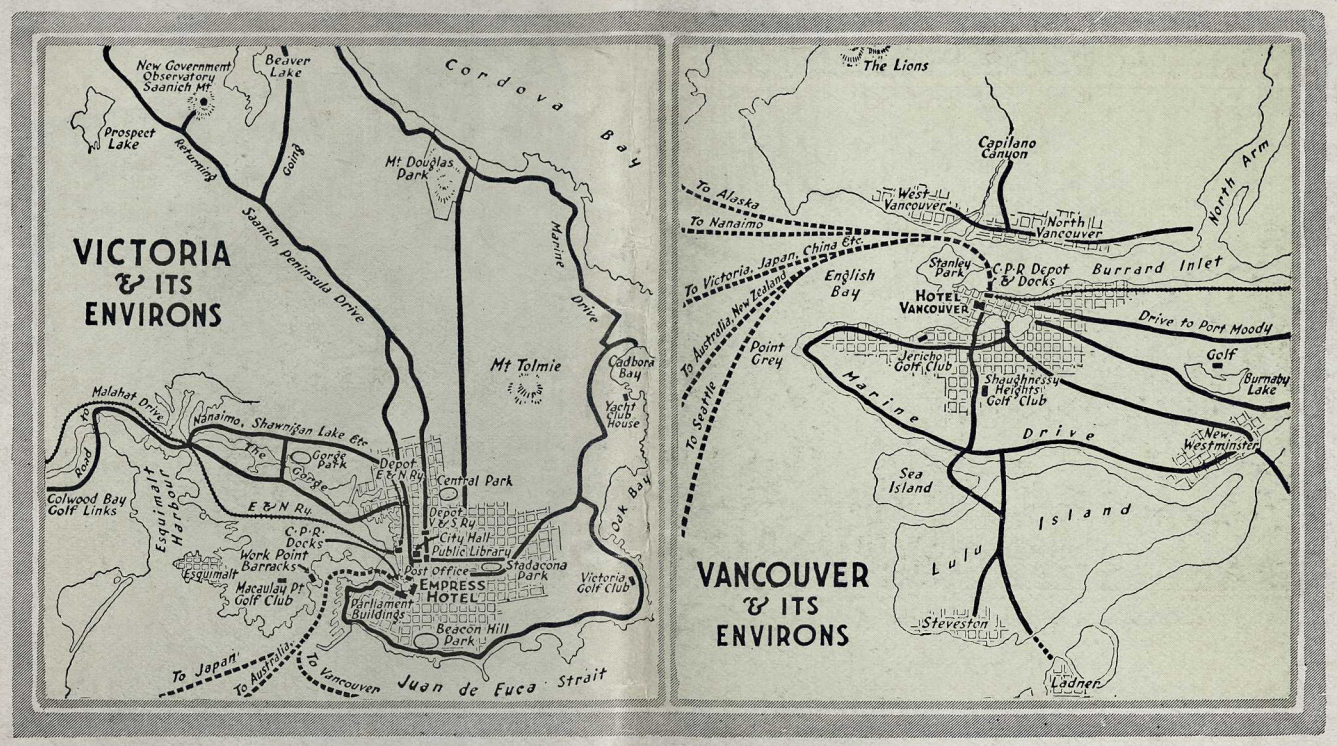

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SICAMOUS TO PENTICTON 155
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J. S. Dennis, Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development

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