1926

PACIFIC COAST TOURS

Lake Louise

Printed in Canada 1926

THE PACIFIC is the greatest and the last of oceans—the greatest in size, the last to be discovered. Singularly blessed by Nature with a mild and beneficent climate, and endowed from Alaska down to Mexico with a wealth of varied resources and products, its coast-lands have become the favorite playground for the people of all North America. This delightful country beyond the mountains waits to be visited by you.

Beyond the mountains! To reach it, you must cross the backbone ranges of America. Not only does the Pacific Coast await you, therefore, but all the magnificent scenery that is to be found nowhere else but in the high Rockies. The Canadian Pacific Rockies comprise the most wonderful mountain region in the world. Nearly seven hundred peaks over 6,000 feet in height—lovely mountain lakes, swift rivers, still primeval forests, glistening glaciers, extensive national parks, hundreds of miles of roads and good trails, climbing, fishing, hiking, motoring, and hunting—these are some of the pleasures that are to be enjoyed en route to the ocean.

Through the Rockies

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC Rockies, which interpose their giant barrier between the prairies and the Pacific Coast, stretch for nearly six hundred miles. They are made up of six principal ranges, of remarkably different geological age and configuration of outline. Many of the principal mountains seen from the train, or at the most popular mountain centres, average a height above the floor of the valleys at their base of almost a mile.

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 majestic Columbia River; 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 Kicking Horse Pass, the Connaught Tunnel through the Selkirks, are engineering feats of a magnitude matching the obstacles opposed to the passage of the railway. The trip through the Thompson and Fraser canyons is of scarcely lesser interest than the journey through the mountains themselves.

A Pleasure to Be Alive

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, or Wapta Camp to the Yoho Valley and Lake O'Hara. Glacier, in the Selkirks, is the finest mountain-climbing centre of this continent.

The Pacific Coast

AND FINALLY there is Vancouver—important port, large commercial centre, and pleasant summer-resort. With its beautiful beaches, its mountain guardians, its perfect motor roads, its primeval forest, and its water sports and excursions, it is the pivot where the traveller will most willingly hesitate before he sets out on the trail again. Swift liners will carry him across the Pacific to China, Japan or Australia. Across the Straits is Vancouver Island, with Victoria embowered in lawns, flowers and bays; at the south end of Puget Sound, easily reached by steamer or rail, is Seattle. Beyond that again is rose-garlanded Portland and California. Or north from Vancouver by Canadian Pacific steamer is the wonderful trip to Alaska.

Travelling through the Canadian Pacific Rockies during the summer is particularly delightful, because of the comparatively cool summer temperature in the mountains north of the international boundary line.

Beautiful Hotels

IN THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES, between Calgary and Vancouver, are five beautiful Canadian Pacific hotels, which provide ideal accommodation for the visitor to the mountains. Some of them, indeed, are world-famous—such as the Chateau Lake Louise and Banff Springs Hotel, luxurious caravanserais of a truly metropolitan standard. At Glacier is the picturesque Glacier House; at Emerald Lake, reached from Field, is the charming Emerald Lake Chalet, the capacity of which will this year be doubled; and at Sicamous, on Shuswap Lake, is Sicamous Hotel.

Canadian Pacific hotels are characterized by the same perfection of service as Canadian Pacific dining cars, sleeping cars, and steamships. Their location is magnificent, for their windows look out upon a fairyland of mountains, glaciers lakes and primeval forests.

Bungalow Camps

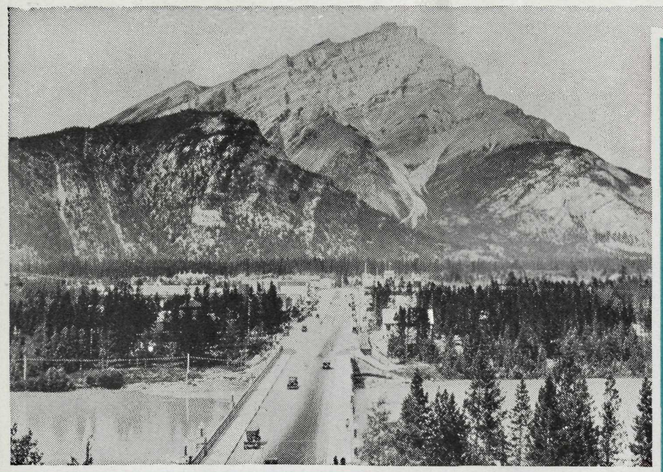
HOTEL ACCOMMODATION in the Canadian Pacific Rockies is supplemented by Bungalow Camps at nine convenient points. These Bungalow Camps appeal particularly to the climber, the hiker or the trail rider; the accommodation provided consists of small sleeping bungalows, of log or other wooden construction, clustering around a central community building in which is an attractive dining and lounging room. The camps are operated on the American plan.

Four of these Bungalow Camps are located in Yoho National Park—at Wapta Lake, near the Great Divide: at Takakkaw Falls, in the Yoho Valley; at Lake O'Hara, south of Wapta Lake: and at Emerald Lake as an annex to the popular Chalet there. Three more are situated along the Banff-Windermere Road—at Storm Mountain, Vermilion River, and Radium Hot Springs—with another at the end of that road, at Lake Windermere. (See page 11). Another is at Moraine Lake, near Lake Louise.

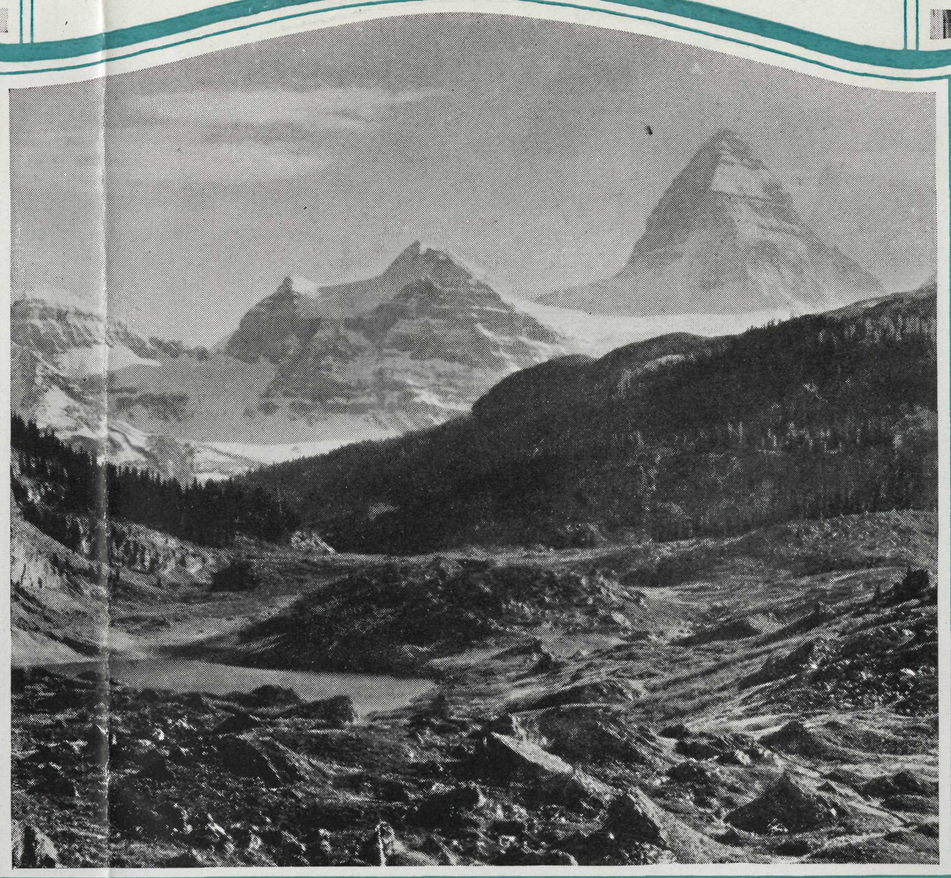
Rest houses are to be found at several other points, acting as halts in long excursions, serving meals and in some cases providing sleeping accommodation overnight.

Alternative Routes

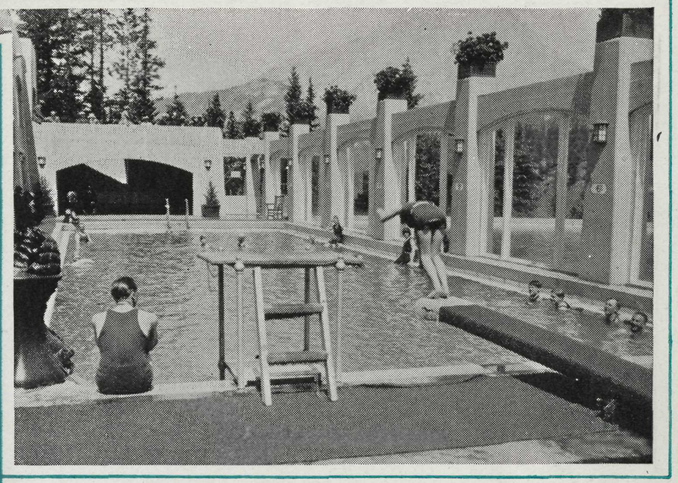
THE CROW'S NEST PASS line of the Canadian Pacific, and its continuation the Kettle Valley Line, crosses the Rockies farther south than the main line, and provides a very interesting and delightful alternative route to the Pacific Coast through the picturesque mining and agricultural districts of Southern British Columbia. The region is one of great beauty, of mountain ranges interspersed with lovely lakes, and because this southern route is tied to the main line by four easy cross routes, the visitor who would fully and faithfully see Canadian Pacific Rocky-land should avail himself of the optional routing (see details on map at end of this folder).



Banff, the Bow River and Cascade Mountain



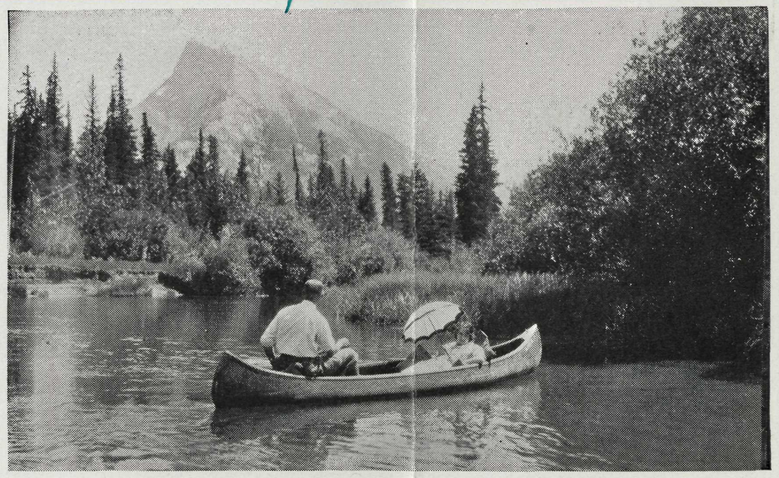
Mount Assiniboine—*sometimes called "The Matterhorn of the Rockies"*



The Sulphur Pool, Banff Springs Hotel

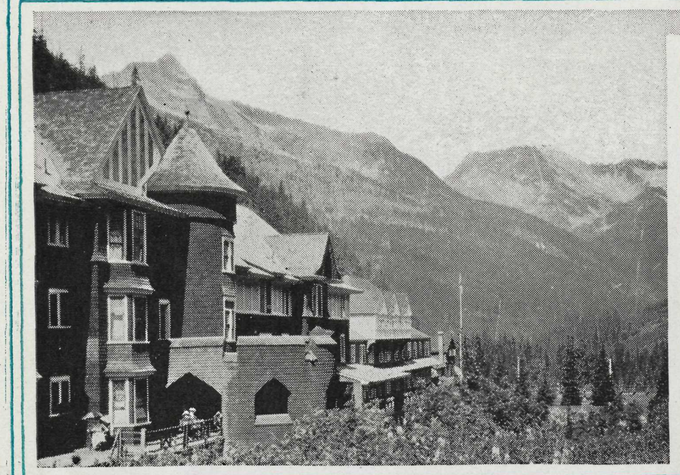
Visitors to the annual Indian "Pow Wow"

Fishing in the Spray Lakes
A fine trip from Banff

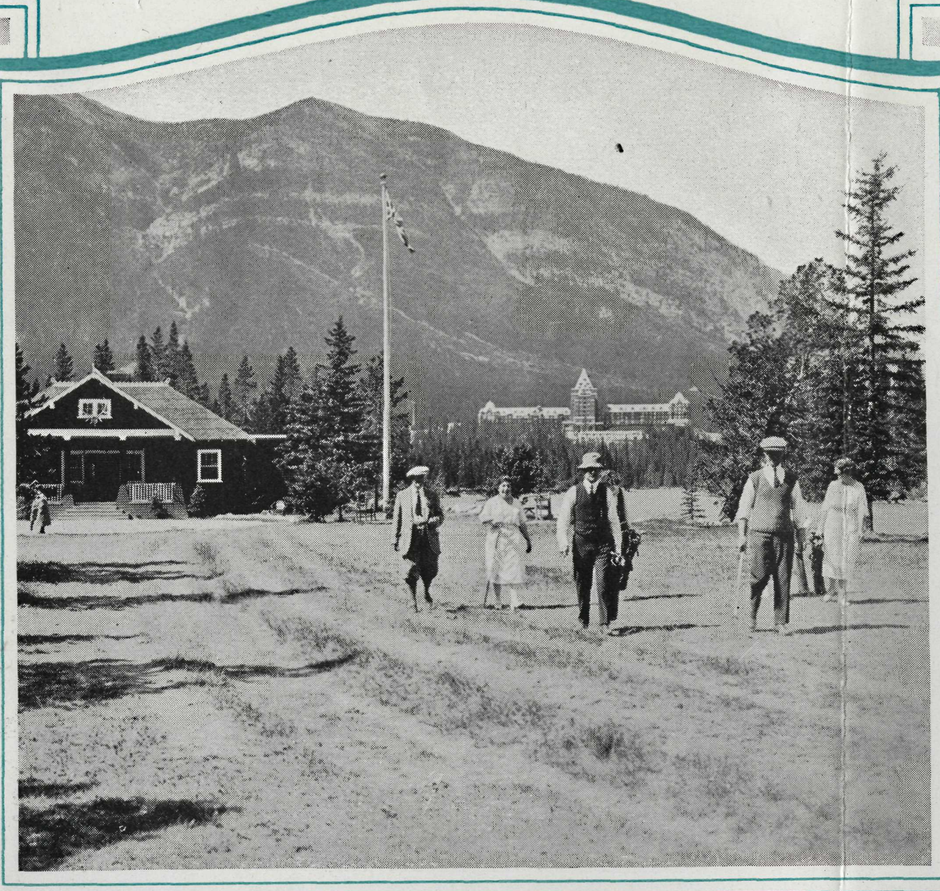


Along the Bow River at Banff
Mount Rundle in the background

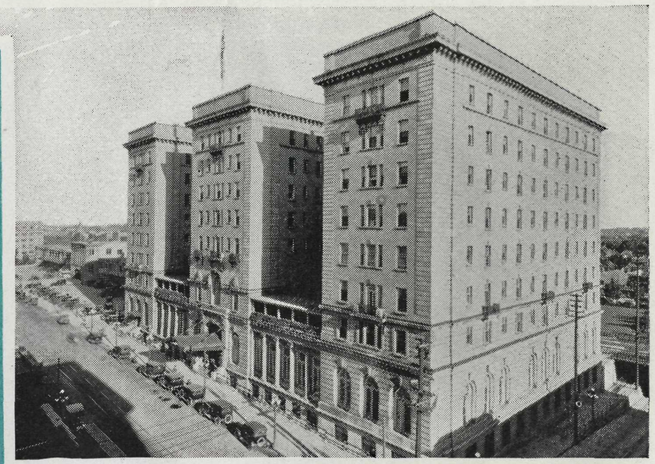
The Buffalo Park has a herd of these magnificent animals



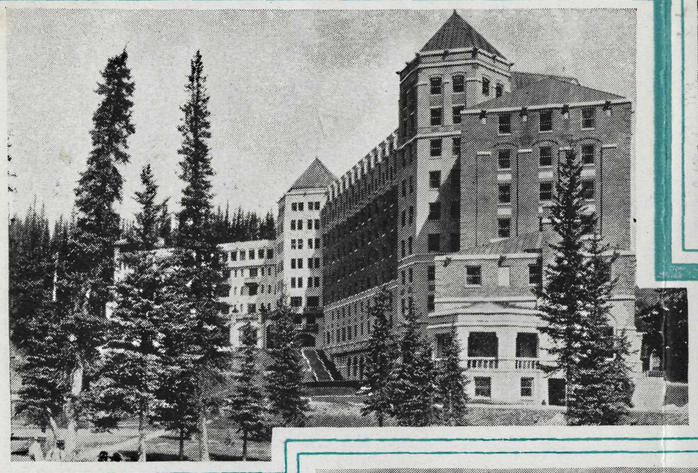
Glacier House
Glacier National Park



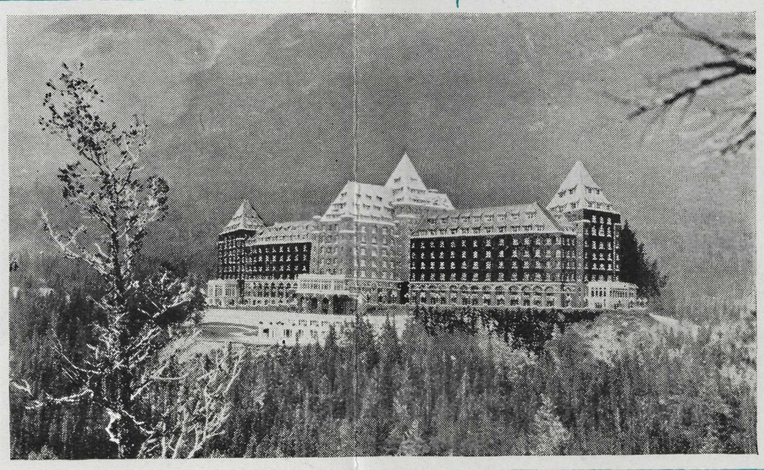
Golf at Banff—*A mountain-surrounded 4600-feet high course*



Hotel Palliser, Calgary
The City of the Foothills



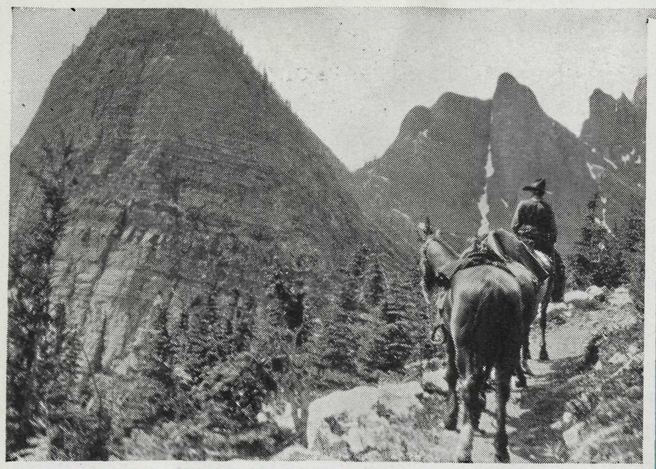
Chateau Lake Louise
Rocky Mountains
National Park



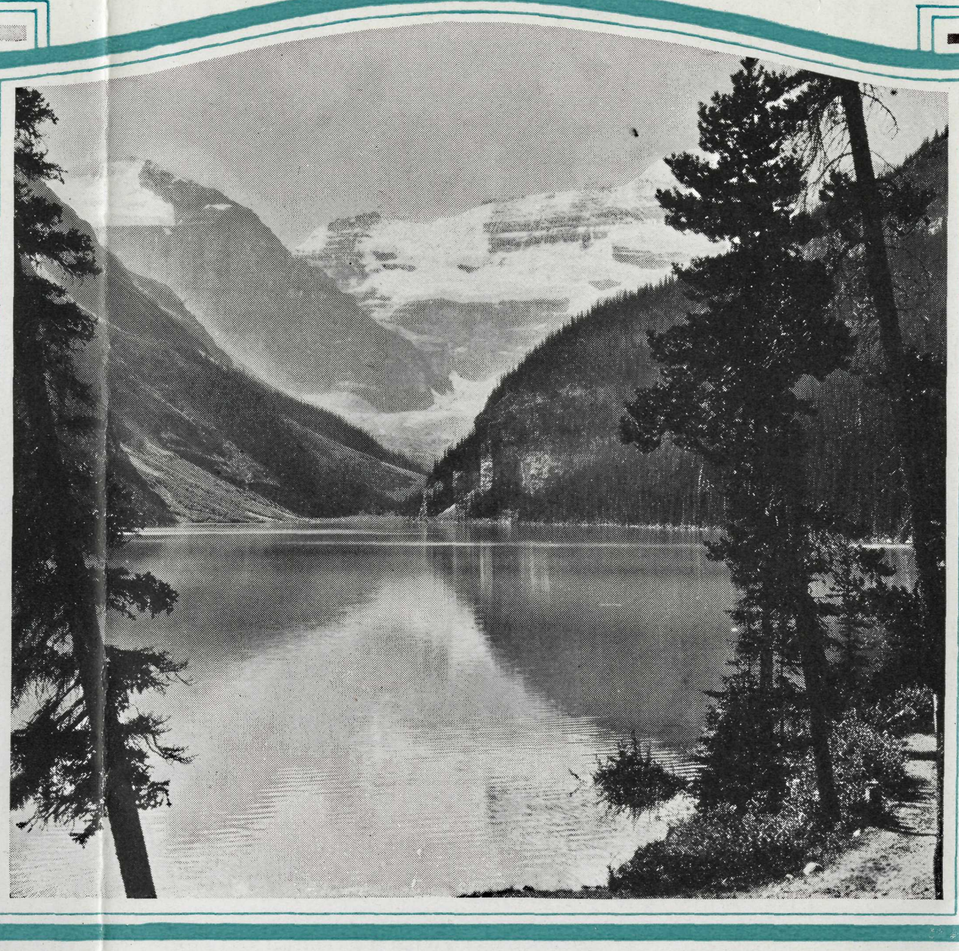
Banff Springs Hotel
Rocky Mountains National Park

Emerald Lake Chalet
Yoho National Park

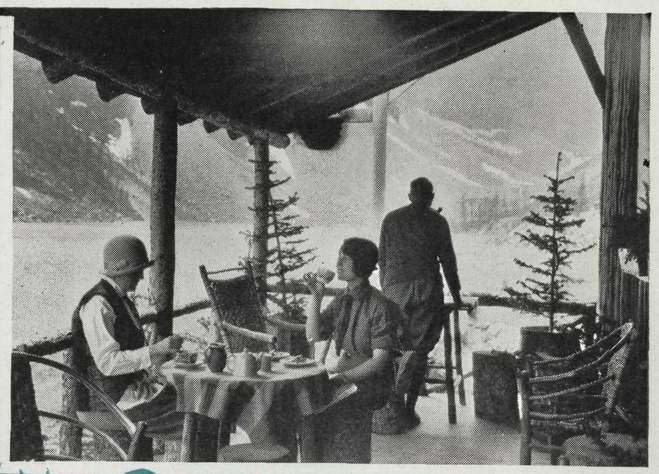
Hotel Sicamous
Half-way, Calgary-Vancouver



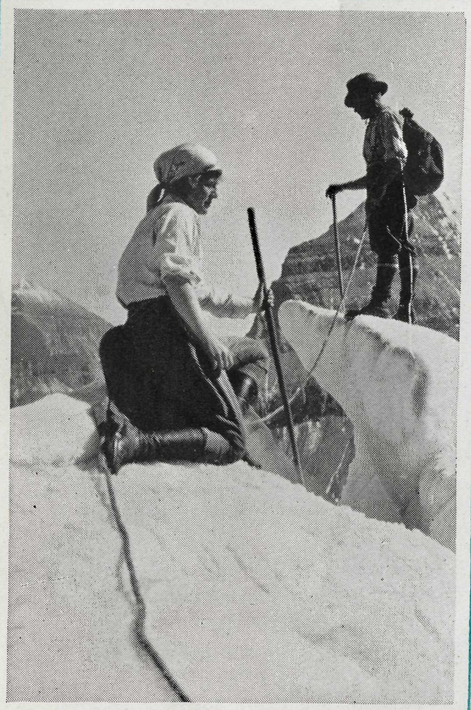
On the trail to the Beehive
Lakes in the Clouds



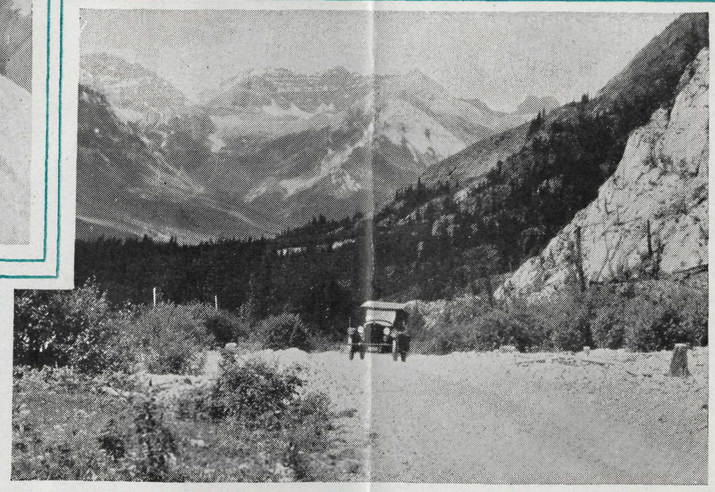
Lake Louise—*The Pearl of the Rockies*



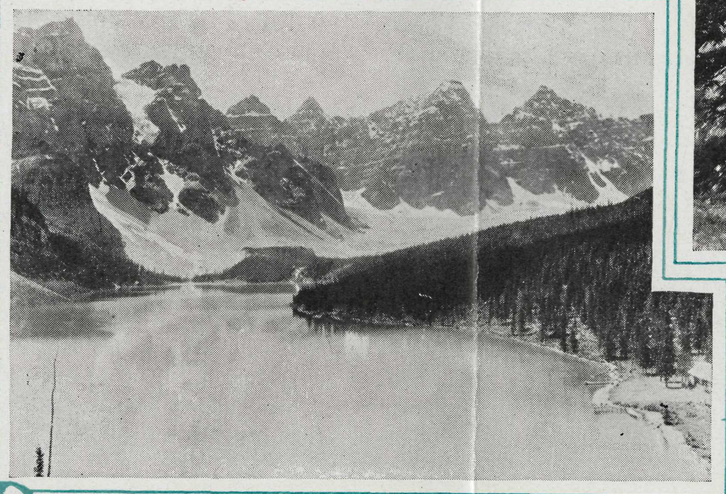
The Tea House, Lake Agnes
Lakes in the Clouds



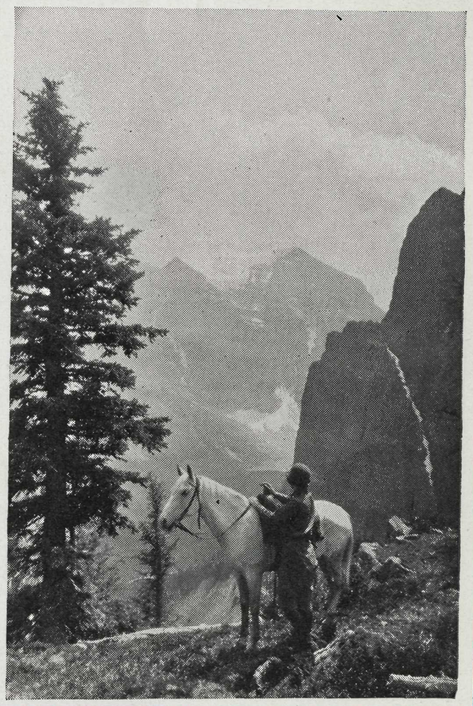
Climbing on Victoria Glacier



Along the Banff-Windermere Road



Moraine Lake



Paradise Valley from the
Saddleback

From Medicine Hat, the Crow's Nest Pass line runs to Lethbridge, Cranbrook, Kootenay Lake (which is crossed by a commodious steamer), Nelson and Midway. From Midway the Kettle Valley line continues to Penticton and Hope, where it joins the Canadian Pacific. Through trains are operated from Nelson to Vancouver. The cross-routes are from Calgary to Lethbridge, from Golden to Cranbrook, from Revelstoke to Nelson (using a steamer on the Arrow Lakes), and from Sicamous to Penticton (using a steamer on Okanagan Lake).

Canada's National Parks

THE MAIN LINE of the Canadian Pacific traverses or adjoins five of the magnificent national parks of Canada. These are Rocky Mountain Parks, the chief centres of which are Banff and Lake Louise—Kootenay Park, extending for five miles on each side of the Banff-Windermere automobile road—Yoho Park, in which is situated the beautiful Yoho Valley—Glacier Park, a remarkably fine climbing centre—and Mount Revelstoke Park. Waterton Lakes Park, in southern Alberta, is a sixth park. These national parks have every kind of inducement to offer the nature-lover.

Train Service

FOUR TRANSCONTINENTAL trains a day are operated through the Canadian Pacific Rockies to Vancouver in the summer months. The Trans-Canada Limited, from both Montreal and Toronto, is an exclusive all-sleeping-car train, carrying standard and compartment sleepers, observation car and dining car.

The other three trains are the Imperial, from Montreal—the Vancouver Express, from Toronto—and the Mountaineer from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The winter service consists of the Imperial, the Vancouver Express, and a through connection from Chicago and the Twin Cities with the Imperial.

From the East

THE TRANS-CANADA JOURNEY from the East is a dramatic visualization of the remarkable variety and tremendous resources of the far-flung Dominion. Leaving the great city of Montreal, the main line of the Canadian Pacific carries one first through Ottawa—the nation's capital—through peaceful agricultural scenery, along mighty rushing rivers, through lumbering country and close to the gold, silver and nickel mining regions of Northern Ontario. Or the journey can be commenced at Toronto, whence a line joins the main lines (with through trans-continental service) at Sudbury.

And then the Canadian Pacific enters the vast hinterland, as yet only partially developed, that fringes Lake Superior, travelling for a considerable distance in full view of this magnificent inland ocean. This region is full of interest for the outdoorsman, for it affords unrivalled fishing, hunting and canoe trips. Passing the head of the Great Lakes, the same characteristic country continues, until presently, as one nears Winnipeg, it begins to open out, wider and wider, and soon becomes the fertile prairie.

Across the Great Lakes

AN EXCEEDINGLY agreeable variation in the trans-Canada journey can be made in the summer time by taking a Canadian Pacific Great Lakes steamship from either Port McNicoll or Owen Sound to Port Arthur and Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior. This two-day journey, with its cool breezes and delightful scenery, can be made at very little extra cost.

United States Connections

THE TRAVELLER FROM the United States to the Canadian Pacific Rockies will find a number of good connections. To Montreal and Toronto there are excellent connections from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit and other gateway cities. From the Middle West, the Soo Line operates through trains from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Vancouver, using the Canadian Pacific metals for the Canadian part of the journey. From the Twin Cities, too, through trains run over the Soo Line to Winnipeg.

Across the Prairies

WINNIPEG IS THE metropolis of Western Canada—a large, dynamic and beautiful city. For a day onwards the traveller is on the prairies, continuously in sight of the enormous grain fields and stock farms which are the source of the great agricultural production of the West. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produce the best milling wheat in the world. The main line passes through several cities, including Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat—famous for its natural gas—while the prairies are traversed by several important branches.

The Calgary Stampede

ALBERTA, still a country of considerable stock-raising interests, was until recent years one of the principal ranching sections of the West; and in the "Stampede" held at Calgary, the glories of the Old West are revived annually in a week's carnival of frontier sports and contests. The Calgary Stampede has now become a famous frontier-day celebration, and contestants come from all parts of the continent. It will be held in 1926 from July 5 to 10th, and visitors to the Rockies should by all means stop off at Calgary and participate.

At Calgary the Canadian Pacific operates an immense hotel, the Hotel Palliser, which provides very comfortable headquarters from which to visit this enterprising and sunny community.

Introduction to the Rockies

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

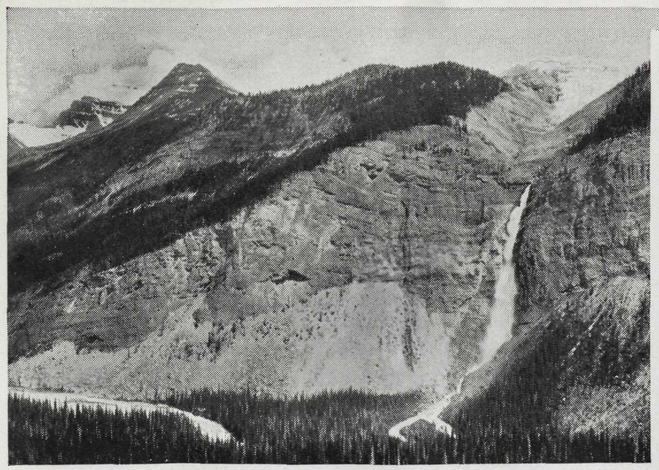
Banff

BANFF, which is reached in about three hours from Calgary, is a fitting front-door to the magnificence of the mountains. Situated in a pocket of a wide circle of pearly grey limestone peaks, embowered in pine forests and lawns, with the glacial-green Bow River flowing through it, it is the capital of Rocky Mountains Park, and no part of the Rockies yet to come exhibits a greater variety of sublime and romantic beauty.

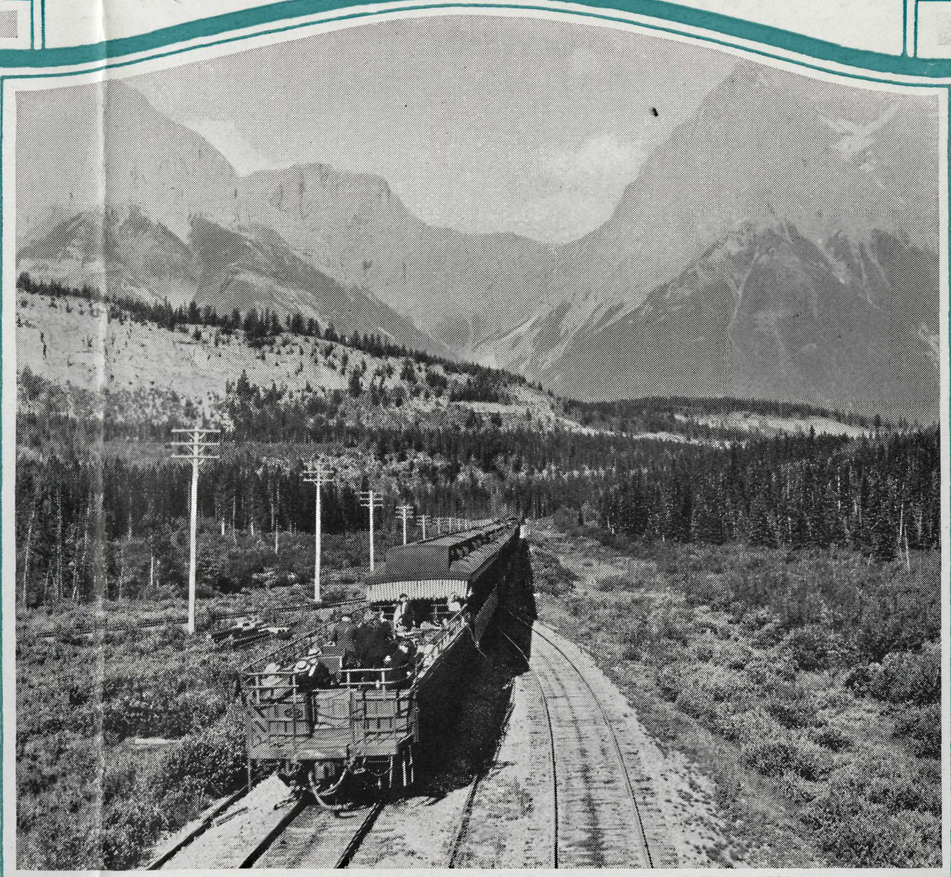
Banff has been for many years one of the most popular mountain resorts of this continent—due not only to its environment but also to the beautifully located and luxurious Banff Springs Hotel (a Canadian Pacific hotel).

What to Do at Banff

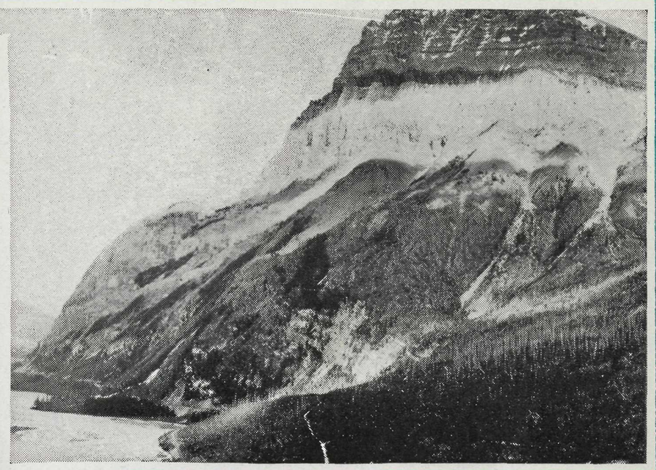
BANFF AFFORDS a remarkable variety of recreation—riding, climbing, boating, golf, tennis, motoring and trail trips. Its sulphur baths are world-famous; one of the four adjoins Banff Springs Hotel. Within easy reach are many pleasant hikes or easy climbs, such as to the picturesque and brilliantly colored terraces of the Hot Springs, the wooded slopes of Sulphur Mountain, Sundance Canyon, Tunnel Mountain and the Cave and Basin. Within a short drive is the interesting Buffalo Park. Good roads and trails radiate in all directions, leading to the Hoodoos, natural concrete pillars of various



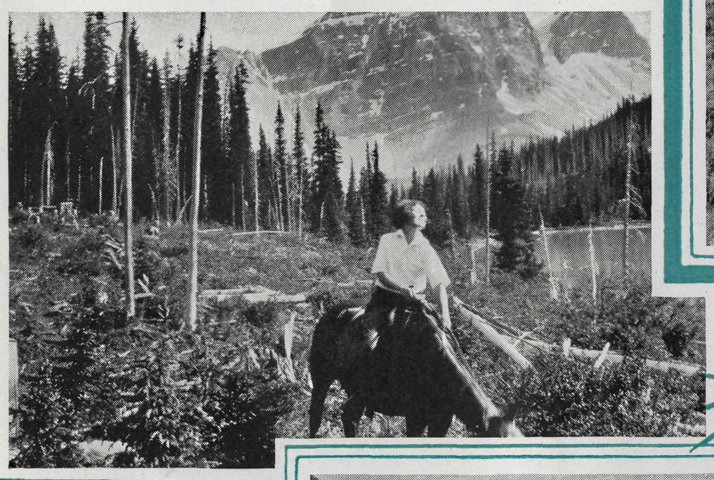
Takakkaw Falls, Yoho Valley



The Entrance to *Yoho National Park*



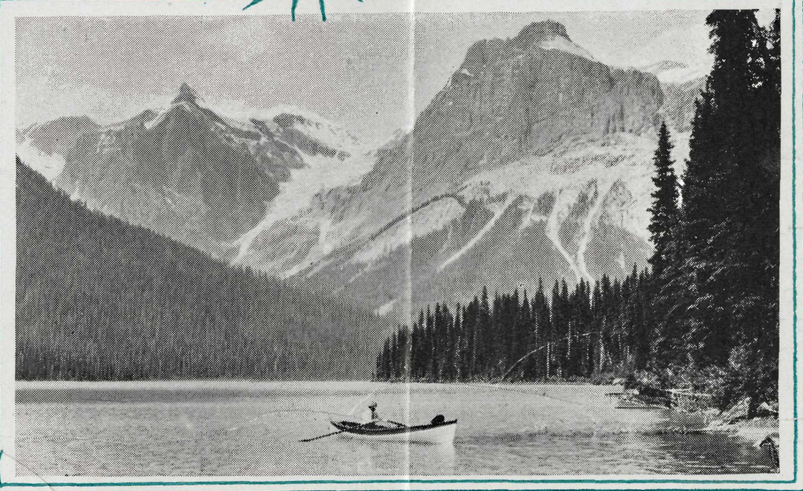
Mount Stephen and the Kicking Horse River



Sherbrooke Lake, near Wapta Camp

Summit Lake Cabin, near Yoho Camp

Lake McArthur, near Lake O'Hara



Emerald Lake and its background of peaks

shapes and sizes, Cascade Mountain, Stoney Squaw Mountain and the beautiful Vermilion Lakes.

There are also stiff and challenging ascents like that of Mount Edith for the graduated Alpinist, who very often makes his headquarters with the Alpine Club of Canada, on the slope of Tunnel Mountain.

Indian Day, held usually in the third week of July, attracts gorgeous cavalcades of Indian Braves, squaws and papooses from the Stoney Indian reserve.

Motor and Trail Trips

AT A DISTANCE of eight miles is Lake Minnewanka, a beautiful sheet of water, sixteen miles long, extremely deep and walled in by tremendous cliffs, and the home of huge fighting trout. A wonderful river trip up the Bow can be made by electric launch. There are attractive automobile trips, as for example to Johnston Canyon, where a side trail leads to a great waterfall, or to Lake Louise. For those seeking to get close to the heart of Nature there are a variety of fine pony trips, such as to the Spray Lakes or the Kananaskis Lakes, or to Mount Assiniboine.

Motor excursions to various points are run regularly in the summer season.

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

Banff-Windermere Road

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT motor trip in the entire Rockies is available at either Banff or Lake Louise—that, namely, over the Banff-Windermere automobile highway, which, opening up an Alpine country known hitherto only to the trapper and the hunter, crosses Vermilion Pass. Threading Kootenay National Park, this hundred-mile ride through pass and canyon is one of the most spectacular in America.

At three points along the road are rustic bungalow camps with comfortable accommodation for motor tourists—Storm Montain, Vermilion River and Radium Hot Springs. At Lake Windermere, which can also be reached by rail from Golden, is a large bungalow camp. (See page 11).

Lake Louise

LAKE LOUISE—probably the most perfect gem of scenery in the known world—bears the liquid music, the soft color notes of its name, almost into the realm of the visible. Geographically a "cirque lake"—a deep, steep walled recess caused by glacial erosion, nestling 600 feet above the railway on the far side of a mountain palisade, amidst an amphitheatre of peaks—it is a dramatic palette upon which the Great Artist has splashed his most gorgeous hues, a spectrum of color. Deepest and most exquisitely colored is the lake itself, sweeping from rosy dawn to sunset through green, blue, amethyst and violet, undershot by gold; dazzling white is the sunglorified Victoria Glacier, at the farther end; sombre are the enclosing pine-clad peaks that dip perpendicularly into the lake; and magnificent are the stark immensities of the snow-crowned peaks that enclose the picture except for the fleecy blue sky overhead.

On the margin of this most perfect lake, in one of the wonderful Alpine flower gardens in which the Rockies abound—where poppies, violets, columbines, anemones and sheep laurel slope through terraced lawns to the water's edge—the Canadian Pacific has placed its great Chateau Lake Louise.

A 100-foot open-air swimming pool is being constructed at the Chateau Lake Louise, and will be ready in 1926.

What to Do at Lake Louise

FROM THE CHATEAU good roads and trails lead to the principal features of interest in the vicinity. A very easy ascent, either on foot or on the back of a sure-footed mountain pony, is to the Lakes in the Clouds—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes, nestling over a thousand feet above Lake Louise, affording magnificent views of the surrounding peaks. A charming rest house at Lake Agnes provides luncheons and teas; and the trail can be continued to the Big Beehive, the lookout on the Little Beehive, or on to the face of Victoria Glacier.

Moraine Lake

MORAINE LAKE, an exquisitely colored mountain lake in the Valley of the Ten Peaks, is nine miles from the Chateau by good motor road. The tremendous semi-circle of the peaks that encircle the lake present a jagged profile that makes a most majestic picture. On the shore of the lake is Moraine Lake Bungalow Camp. Consolation Lake, about three miles further by trail, provides good trout fishing.

Other fine excursions from Lake Louise include the motor trip to Johnston Canyon and Lake Windermere (see above). For the Alpinist there are many good climbs, both easy and more arduous; one that will especially attract the experienced mountaineer is over Abbot Pass, descending to Lake O'Hara. (See below.) An Alpine hut has been built near the summit of the Pass, for climbers to spend the night, and another at the Plain of the Six Glaciers.

The Great Divide

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

Spiral Tunnels

FROM THE Great Divide to Field, a distance of 14 miles, the railway descends nearly a quarter of a mile. Formerly this section, with a gradient of 4.5 per cent, was extremely difficult to operate, but by the construction of two tunnels the length of the line was increased sufficiently to permit of reducing this gradient to 2.2 per cent. These are the "Spiral Tunnels" under Cathedral Mountain and Mount Ogden. Through them the railway turns two complete circles, roughly in the form of a figure eight, passing under itself twice and emerging from this figure over 100 feet higher than it entered it.

Yoho Park

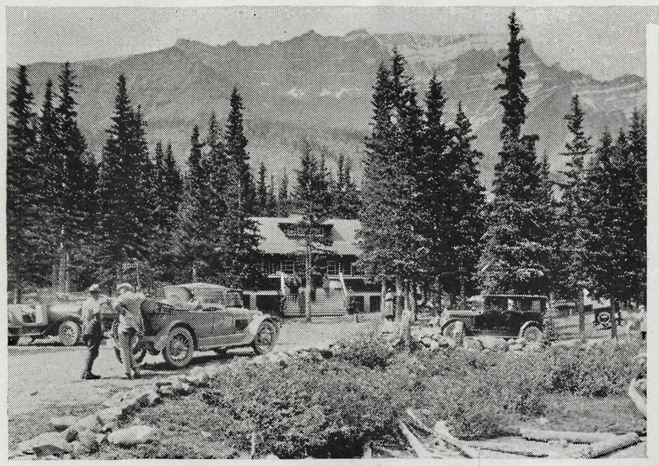
IMMEDIATELY WEST of the Great Divide we enter the Yoho National Park—a region of charm and winsome beauty, of giant mountains and primeval forests, of rushing rivers and sapphire-like lakes. Providing a wide variety of recreation, including some magnificent trail trips, it also offers good accommodation at several points, which can be linked up in a circle tour by excellent roads and trails. These points are Wapta Lake, Lake O'Hara, Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake.

Wapta Camp

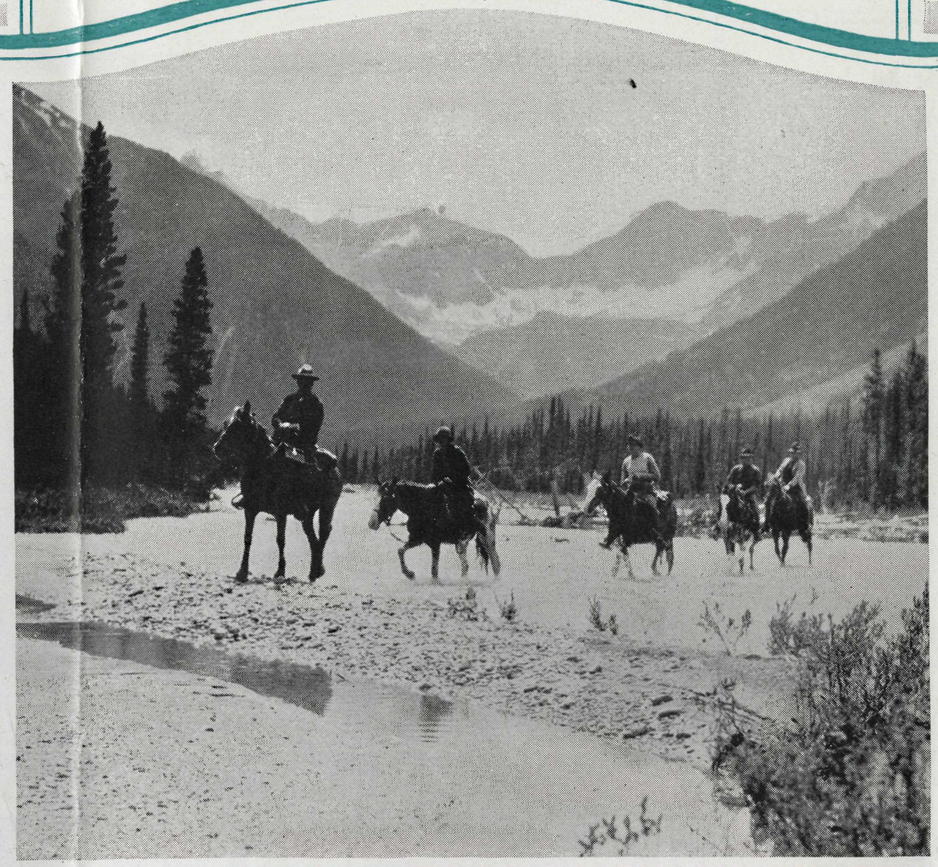
WAPTA CAMP IS situated on a picturesque site two miles west of the Great Divide. With accommodation for 54 people, it can be reached either by train to Hector Station (just across the lake) or by the motor road which has just been opened between Field and Lake Louise. A number of very delightful excursions can be made to Ross Lake, Sherbrooke Lake, and Lake O'Hara. Kicking Horse Canyon Rest provides a good hike amongst the magnificent environment of the Kicking Horse Canyon.

Lake O'Hara

EIGHT MILES SOUTH of Wapta Camp, reached by trail through an almost primeval forest, is Lake O'Hara—a mountain jewel of a lake in an open Alpine meadow that was once the cup of an old glacier, surrounded by gigantic peaks. A log bunga-

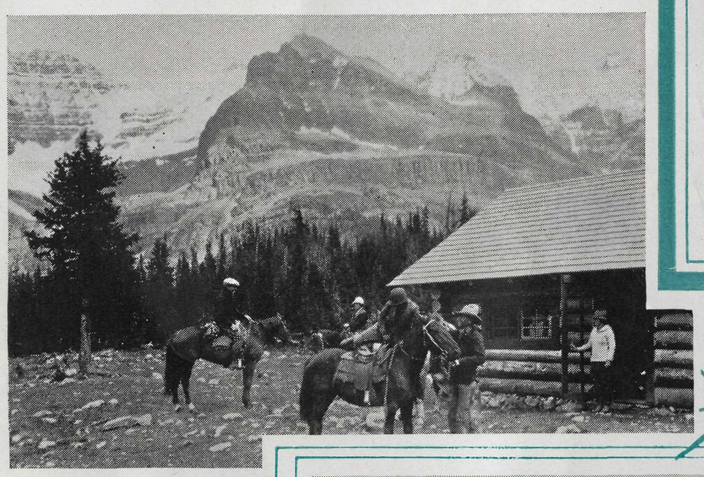


Moraine Lake Camp

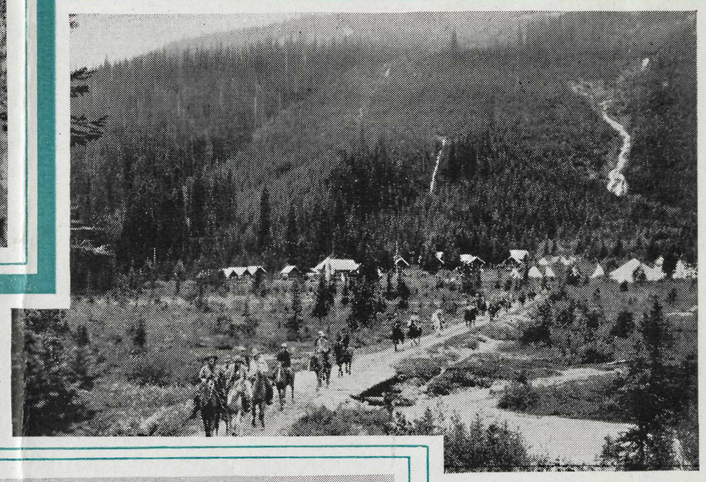


Where Nature Calls—*Trail Riding in the Rockies*

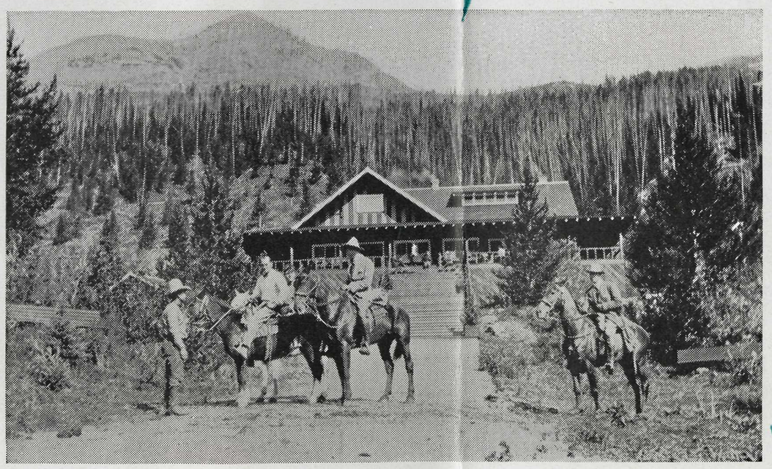
Lake Windermere Camp



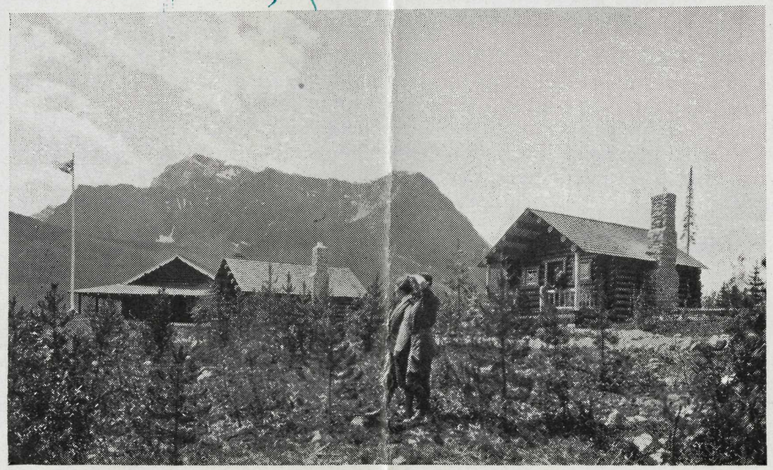
Lake O'Hara Camp



Yoho Valley Camp



Wapta Camp



Storm Mountain Camp

low camp, with sleeping accommodation for 30, has been established here. About an hour's ride or walk from the camp is Lake McArthur, a splendid example of a glacial lake.

Yoho Valley

THE YOHO VALLEY—one of the finest in the whole Rockies—can be reached either by an extremely fine 11-mile motor drive from Field, or by a motor drive from Wapta Lake. At the end of the drive are the Takakkaw Falls, a silver thread of glacial origin dropping 1,200 feet; facing them is Yoho Valley Camp, a bungalow camp with accommodation for 40 people.

From the Camp a splendid trail trip, over a good trail, can be made to Emerald Lake, over the Yoho Pass. Summit Lake, small but beautifully colored, has a rest and tea house; and thence descent is made to Emerald Lake.

Another route from Field to the Yoho Valley is over Burgess Pass—one of the most magnificent pony-trips of the mountains.

The upper Yoho Valley can be visited by a trail which continues from Takakkaw Falls, past Laughing Falls and the Twin Falls to the Yoho Glacier. A rest and tea house has been built at Twin Falls, where one can sleep overnight.

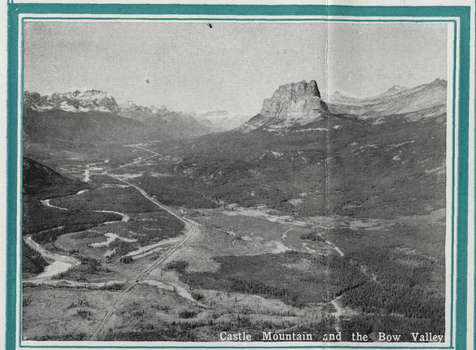
Emerald Lake

FROM FIELD, a railway divisional point, a good motor road leads through a forest of balsam and spruce to Emerald Lake (seven miles). This beautiful lake, of most exquisite coloring and sublimity of surroundings, lies placidly under the protection of Mount Wapta, Mount Burgess and Mount President. On its wooded shore the Canadian Pacific has built a picturesque, cosy chalet, which, with the addition of a club-house and some charming bungalows, has now accommodation for 60 people.

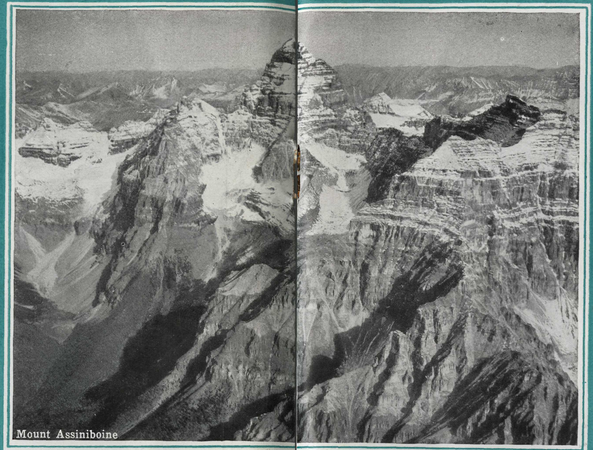
A very attractive two-day riding trip can be made from Emerald Lake Chalet, spending a night at Yoho Valley and continuing next day to Wapta Camp. Other pleasant excursions can be made to points of interest within a short distance to Field, such as the Fossil Beds, Natural Bridge and the Ottertail Road.

Windermere Valley

AT GOLDEN one reaches the Columbia River, which here flows north until it turns at the "Big Bend" for its southward flow to the Pacific Ocean. Golden is the junction for the Lake Windermere



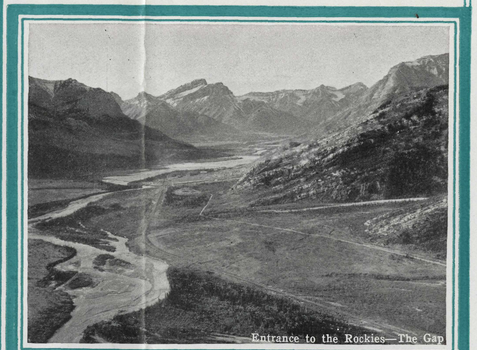
Castle Mountain and the Bow Valley



Mount Assiniboine

Mount Hungabee, near Lake Louise

AEROPLANE VIEWS OF THE ROCKIES



Entrance to the Rockies—The Gap

Moraine Lake and Valley of Ten Peaks

Royal Canadian Air Force
Official Photographs

branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which runs between the Rockies and the Selkirk Mountains and passes through highly picturesque scenery past Lake Windermere to the Crow's Nest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (See "Alternative Routes," page 2.) The creeks which open up the great Selkirk Range to the south of this valley provide access to some of the most spectacular Alpine scenery in North America, while the hunting and fishing in season are also good.

At Lake Windermere, south of Golden, a bungalow camp is situated on the shores of one of the loveliest warm-water lakes in British Columbia, with every facility for bathing, boating, riding, and motoring in a country of exceptional beauty. Lake Windermere can be reached also from Banff or Lake Louise, by the new motor road. (See page 8).

Near Golden is Edelweiss, where the Swiss guides attached to the Canadian Pacific hotels have their farms and homes.

The Connaught Tunnel

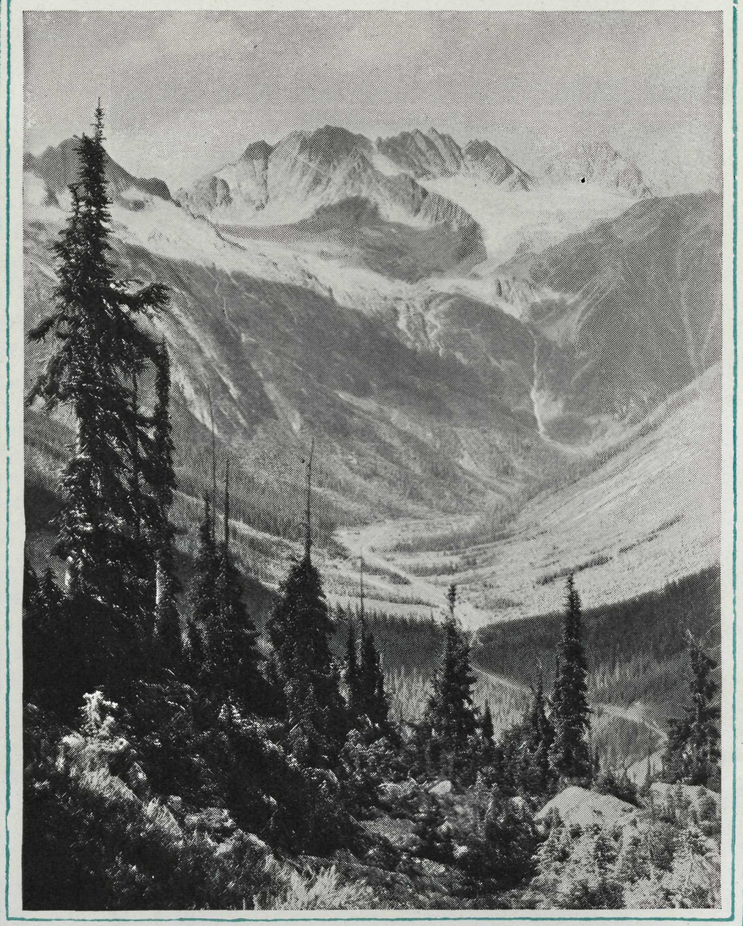
JUST BEFORE REACHING Glacier Station the train enters the double-tracked Connaught Tunnel, the longest tunnel in North America, which pierces its way through Mount Macdonald. From portal to portal this tunnel, one of the greatest engineering feats of Canada, measures five miles, but so straight is the line that the exits are never out of sight.

Glacier—A Climbing Centre

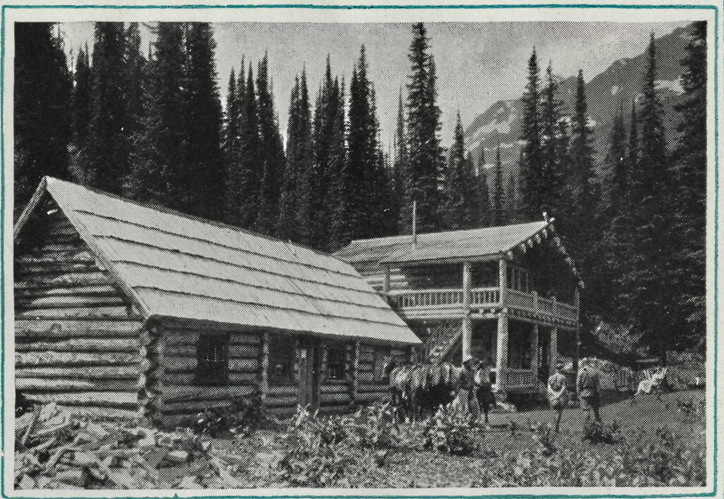
NEAR THE SUMMIT of Selkirk Range lies Glacier, in the midst of a region of massive peaks, giant glaciers and dense forests. Here, in Glacier National Park, a magnificent mountain area of austerity and high isolation, the Canadian Pacific has a fine mountain hotel, the ever popular Glacier House. Seemingly only a few hundred feet away from the hotel, but in reality more than two miles, the massive ice plateau of the great Illecillewaet Glacier piles up. To its left towers the monolith of Mount Sir Donald, reaching a height of a mile and a quarter above the railway.

Glacier is one of the favorite climbing centres of the Canadian Pacific Rockies, and the wide sweep of peaks, glaciers and snow fields that the eye comprehends from the hotel is of extraordinary majesty. The Selkirk Range is geologically much older than the Rockies, and the tooth of time was already gnawing its scarred sides when the Rockies were first pushed up from the crumpled sea-bottom. For the convenience of climbers, Alpine huts have been established at the foot of Grizzly Mountain and at Glacier Circle.

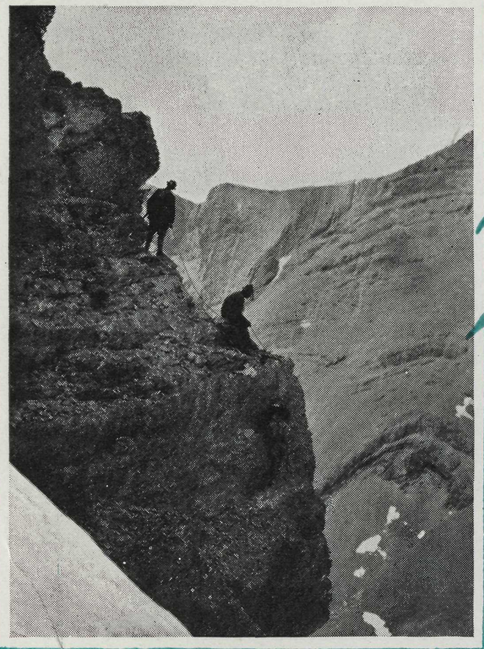
The Illecillewaet Glacier
Covering ten square miles



The Swiss Peaks, *near Glacier*

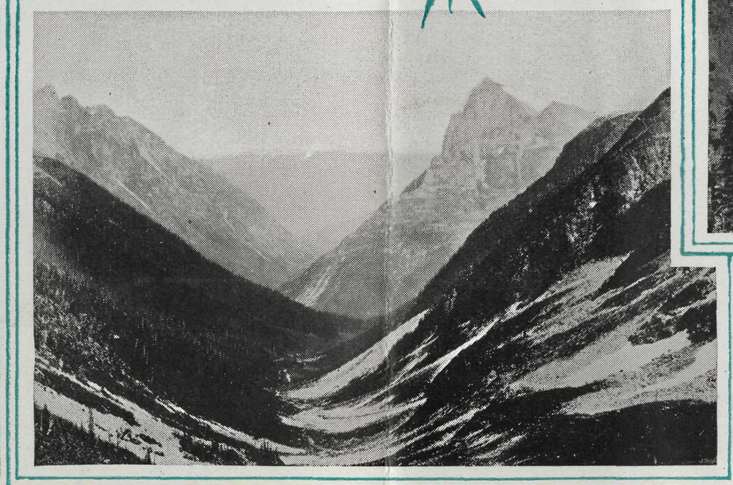


The Rest House, Nakimu Caves
These caves are enormous

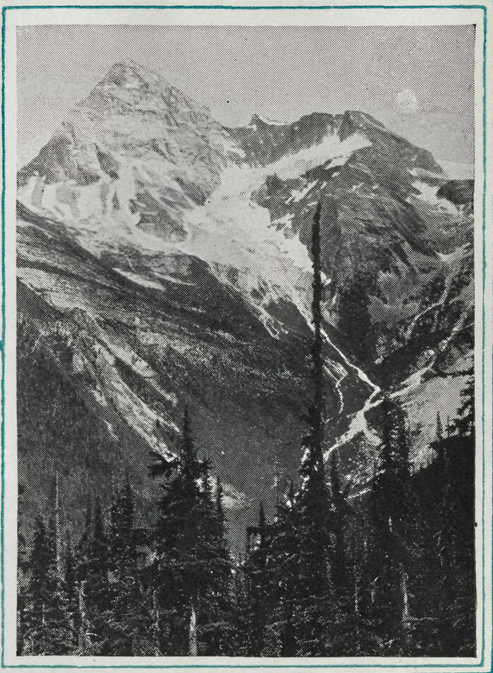


Mountaineering near Glacier

Looking over Baloo Pass

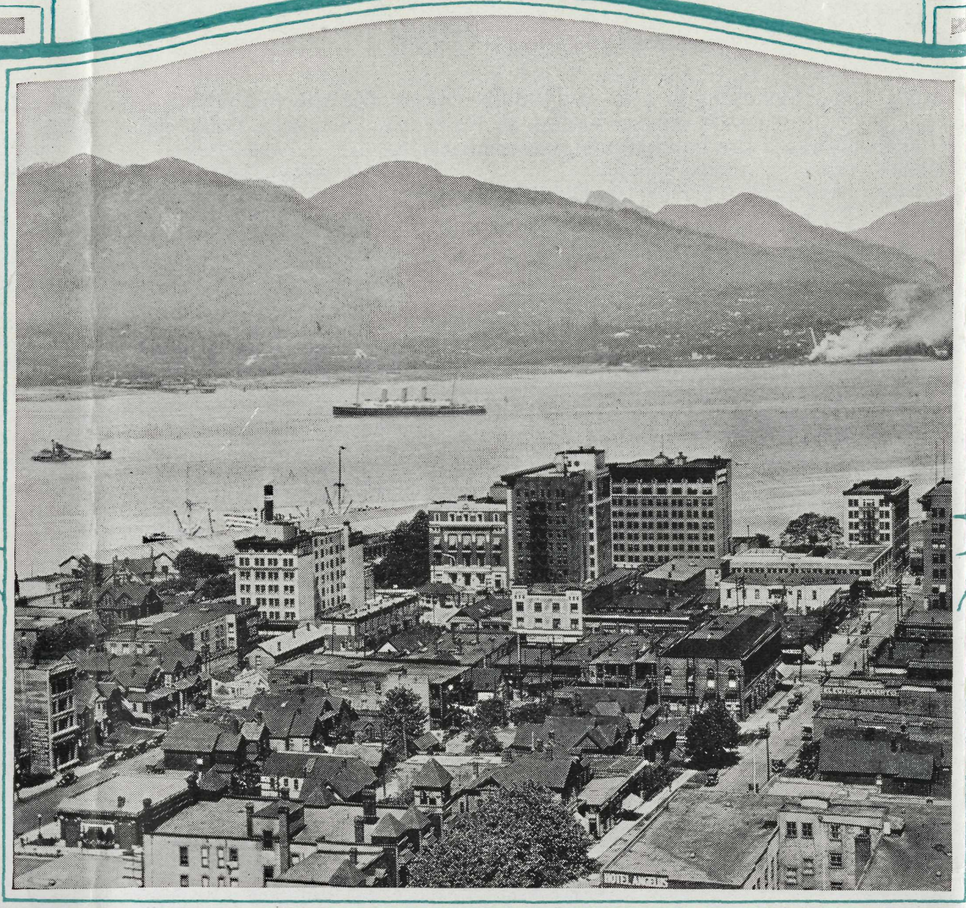


Down Bear Creek

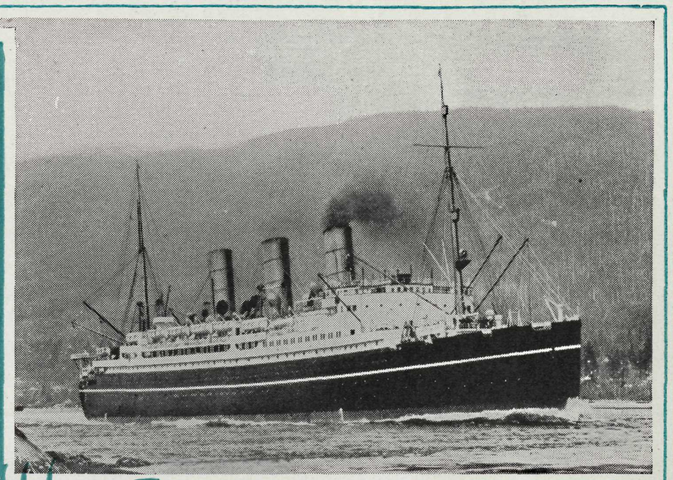


Mount Sir Donald

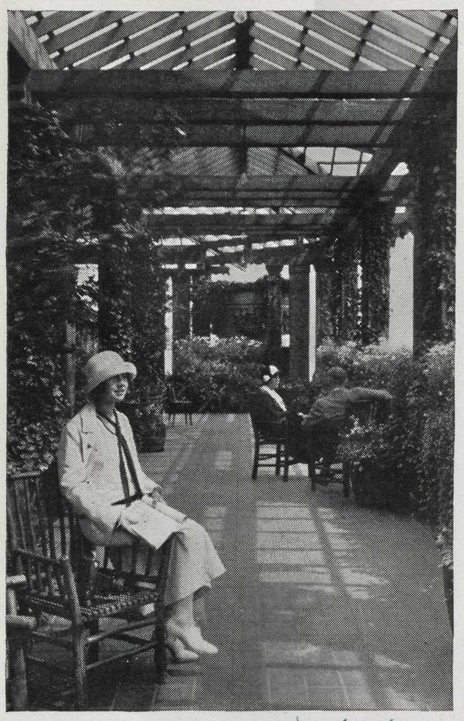
Harrison Lake Hot Springs Hotel



Vancouver—*Largest City of British Columbia*



The Empress of Canada
from the Orient



The Roof Garden
Hotel Vancouver

English Bay, Vancouver

In Stanley Park, Vancouver

Photograph by Bullen

The Hotel
Vancouver

What to Do at Glacier

LEADING FROM THE HOTEL a good trail follows a turbulent stream, through forest of cedar and hemlock, to the Illecillewaet Glacier, which affords some remarkable opportunities for studying the movements of glaciers. Other trails branch off in all directions, inviting the mountain climber, explorer or lover of nature to scenes of marvellous grandeur and enchanting beauty—such, for example, as the lovely Asulkan Valley, Glacier Crest, Lake Marion, or Mount Abbott.

One of the very finest trips is to the Nakimu Caves, distant about six miles. These curious and remarkable caverns, which have been only partly explored, constitute a series of chambers, with large entrances, polished rock ceilings, and walls which sparkle with crystals. The journey is made either by horse tally-ho, with a short walk at the end, or by pony; and a rest house has been established at the caves where meals and overnight accommodation can be obtained. From Nakimu the trail can be continued by pony over the Baloo Pass to Bear Creek and Rogers Pass, and by a different route back to the hotel.

Mount Revelstoke Park

FROM GLACIER the railway, descending the western slope of the Selkirks, follows the valley of the Illecillewaet, running along the very brink of several remarkably deep fissures in the solid rock, whose walls rise straight up hundreds of feet on both sides to wooded crags, above which distant peaks cut the sky. The most impressive of these canyons is the Albert, where the river is seen nearly 150 feet below the railway.

Revelstoke is an important centre, from which a short branch line runs south to the Arrow Lakes, connecting there with Canadian Pacific steamer services to Nelson. Mount Revelstoke Park, one of the baby parks of the National System, is altogether a mountain-top eyrie, and the motor road that has been constructed almost to its top affords some magnificent panoramas of remarkable breadth.

Sicamous

AT SICAMOUS, about equi-distant between Calgary and Vancouver, a very comfortable hotel is Sperated by the Canadian Pacific, and is especially convenient either for those who wish to stop off somewhere so as to make the trips through both the Canadian Pacific Rockies and the great Fraser-Thompson canyons by daylight.

Sicamous is also the junction point for the fertile fruit-growing Okanagan Valley, to the south. Shuswap Lake, on which the hotel stands, has good fishing.

The Canyons

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

At Lytton the canyon widens to admit the Fraser, the largest river of British Columbia, which comes down from the north between two great lines of mountain peaks, and whose turbid flood soon absorbs the bright green waters of the Thompson. The scenery grows wilder than ever. The great river is forced between vertical walls of black rock where, repeatedly thrown back upon itself by opposing cliffs, it madly foams and roars. Ten miles below North Bend is the famous "Hell's Gate," where two jutting promontories suddenly compress the river and force it to escape in a roaring cataract through a bottle-necked outlet.

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

Harrison Hot Springs

SOME SEVENTY MILES before reaching Vancouver, and about five miles from Agassiz Station, is the delightful resort of Harrison Hot Springs. Situated on Harrison Lake, a large and picturesque body of water that flows into the Fraser River from the north, this resort has sulphur and potash hot springs of great curative and medicinal values; and in the spring of 1926 a new and attractive hotel, with which are combined a covered swimming pool and private Turkish baths, will be opened that will serve as a focus for the district. Splendid opportunities are available for fishing, hunting, trap shooting, boating, tennis and horseback riding, while a new golf course is being constructed.

Vancouver

VANCOUVER, the largest city of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on Burrard Inlet, a long arm of the Pacific Ocean that forms a nearly landlocked and fully sheltered harbor. Facing it across this harbor is the sharp profile of a magnificent mountain range; and with its imposing business section, its busy docks, its fine shopping streets, and its flower-garbed residential suburbs that have overflowed north across the Inlet and south toward the Fraser River, Vancouver is one of the great metropolitan centres of the Pacific Coast.

The volume of trans-Pacific export and import trade has made Vancouver a very important seaport; while the city has also immense lumbering, mining, agricultural, shipbuilding, and manufacturing interests. Vancouver is the western terminal of the Canadian Pacific railway lines, but Canadian Pacific Service is continued in various steamship services.

A Summer City

VANCOUVER IS a favorite summer city, for its mild climate, floral luxuriance and closeness to water makes life there pleasant. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads, and short and long steamer trips. Stanley Park, a remarkable forest of almost primeval characteristics, is situated within the city limits. Vancouver has six admirable golf courses which are open to visitors.

The Hotel Vancouver, operated by the Canadian Pacific, is the finest hotel of the North Pacific Coast very conveniently situated, and has a high reputation for the excellence of its service.

New Westminster

ONE VERY FINE motor drive from Vancouver, over a good road, is to New Westminster (12½ miles). This city, founded in 1859 and the third largest city in British Columbia, is an important one on the Fraser River, with a very large lumbering industry and a big shipping business.

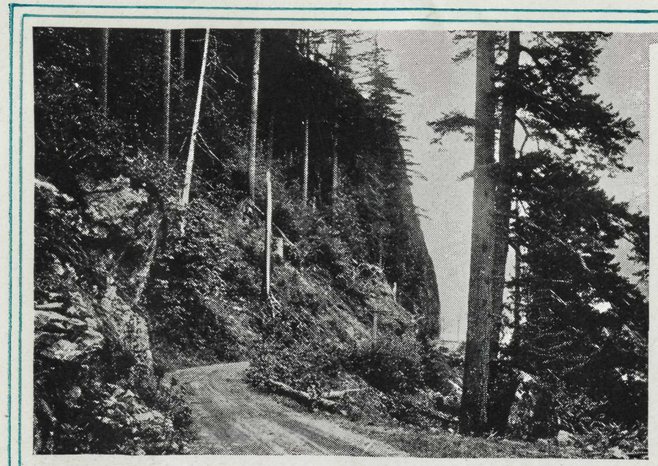
Princess Steamship Service

THE POPULAR "PRINCESS" Steamships of the Canadian Pacific link up Vancouver and Victoria with numerous points along Puget Sound and the British Columbia Coast. Amongst the routes thus served are:

The Triangle Route—Vancouver-Victoria-Seattle.
Vancouver-Nanaimo Service.
Vancouver-Powell River-Comox.
The Alaska Service, from Victoria and Vancouver.
Gulf Island Ports, from Victoria and Vancouver.
Vancouver-Ocean Falls-Prince Rupert.

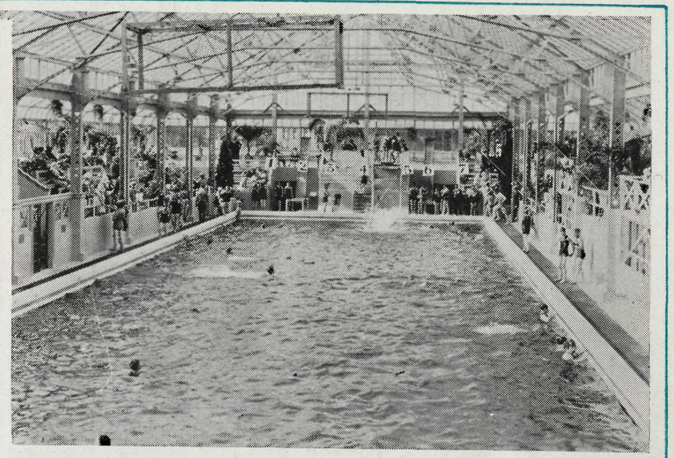
To Asia

FROM VANCOUVER, Canadian Pacific Empress steamships cross the Pacific to Japan, China and Manila. The two new vessels, "Empress of Canada"

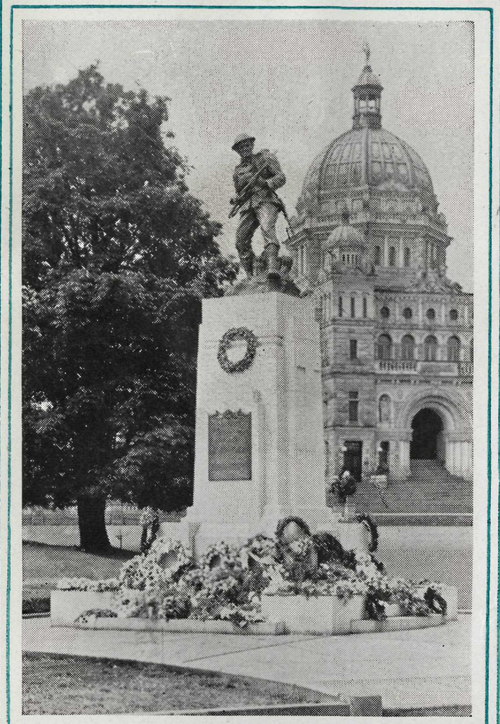


Near Cameron Lake, Vancouver Island

The Empress Hotel, *Victoria*



The Crystal Garden, Victoria



The Parliament Buildings
Victoria

Victoria has many fine Golf Links

The famous Butchart Gardens, Victoria

A catch of Steelhead Trout

and "Empress of Australia," are the largest, newest, finest and fastest steamships on the Pacific Ocean. The Canadian-Australasian Line runs regularly from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva (Fiji), New Zealand and Australia.

The Triangle Route

FROM VANCOUVER Canadian Pacific "Princess" Steamers provide a service on Puget Sound, with a morning "triangle" service to Victoria and Seattle and direct night services to each of those cities. Two magnificent new vessels, the "Princess Kathleen" and the "Princess Marguerite," added to the service last summer, are the fastest and best vessels on the Pacific Coastwise trade.

This short but highly interesting "Triangle" trip should not be omitted from the itinerary. If requested when purchasing, it will be added in through tickets without additional charge. (See "Optional Routes" on big map at end.)

Victoria

CHARMINGLY SITUATED at the southern end of Vancouver Island, Victoria—the capital city of British Columbia—basks in sunshine and smiles at the traveller. Although its enterprising business district speaks of a rich commerce drawn from the forest, mineral and agricultural resources of the interior, Victoria is essentially a home city, with beautiful houses, bungalows, gardens, lawns, boulevards and parks; and it has furthermore a distinct charm of its own that makes it different from all other cities of North America and that has made it a favorite residential and vacation city for both summer and winter alike.

The Empress Hotel, last of the chain of Canadian Pacific Hotels, is a beautiful structure matching the city, overlooking the Inner Harbor and facing the handsome Parliament Buildings. Adjoining the Empress Hotel a new amusement casino, the Crystal Garden, contains one of the world's largest glass-enclosed salt-water swimming pools, with dancing floors, promenades, picture galleries, etc.

All kinds of summer sport are available at Victoria, including good fishing and golf, the latter on five fine courses.

Vancouver Island

FROM VICTORIA delightful excursions may be made into the interior of Vancouver Island, either by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway or by automobile. Excellent hotels are to be found at Shawnigan Lake, Cameron Lake and elsewhere. Excellent fishing can be enjoyed at numerous places, for salmon and trout. The immense Douglas fir forests of the interior and the balmy climate make a trip into the interior wonderfully attractive.

From Nanaimo, 72 miles north of Victoria, on the E. & N. Railway, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line gives a direct 2¼-hour service to Vancouver.

Automobile Ferry

BETWEEN VANCOUVER and Nanaimo an automobile ferry service will be provided by the Canadian Pacific "Motor Princess." This fine vessel, especially designed for the handling of automobiles, has a capacity of 50 cars, besides observation room and dining room. During the summer of 1926 two round trips daily will be made. (See time-tables.)

The fast passenger steamer "Princess Patricia" between Vancouver and Nanaimo can also handle a limited number of automobiles.

To Alaska

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

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

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

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

The Yukon

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

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

To Spokane

BEFORE REACHING Kootenay Lake, on the Nest Pass route, (see page 2) an alternative can be followed by taking a branch line to Kingsgate, whence the Spokane International Railroad can be traversed into Spokane. Through cars are run to Spokane.

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

From Spokane connections can be made in all directions.

Rail Route to Seattle

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

This is an alternative route to Seattle and points south, but tickets reading by rail will not be good via steamship, or vice versa, between Vancouver and Seattle.

Seattle

SPLENDIDLY LOCATED on Puget Sound, mountain-girt and fringed with lakes, Seattle is the largest city in the State of Washington, and one of the most important on the Pacific Coast. It is a beautiful and progressive community situated on the slopes of the hills that front the Sound, and has a fine harbor accessible to the largest vessels afloat.

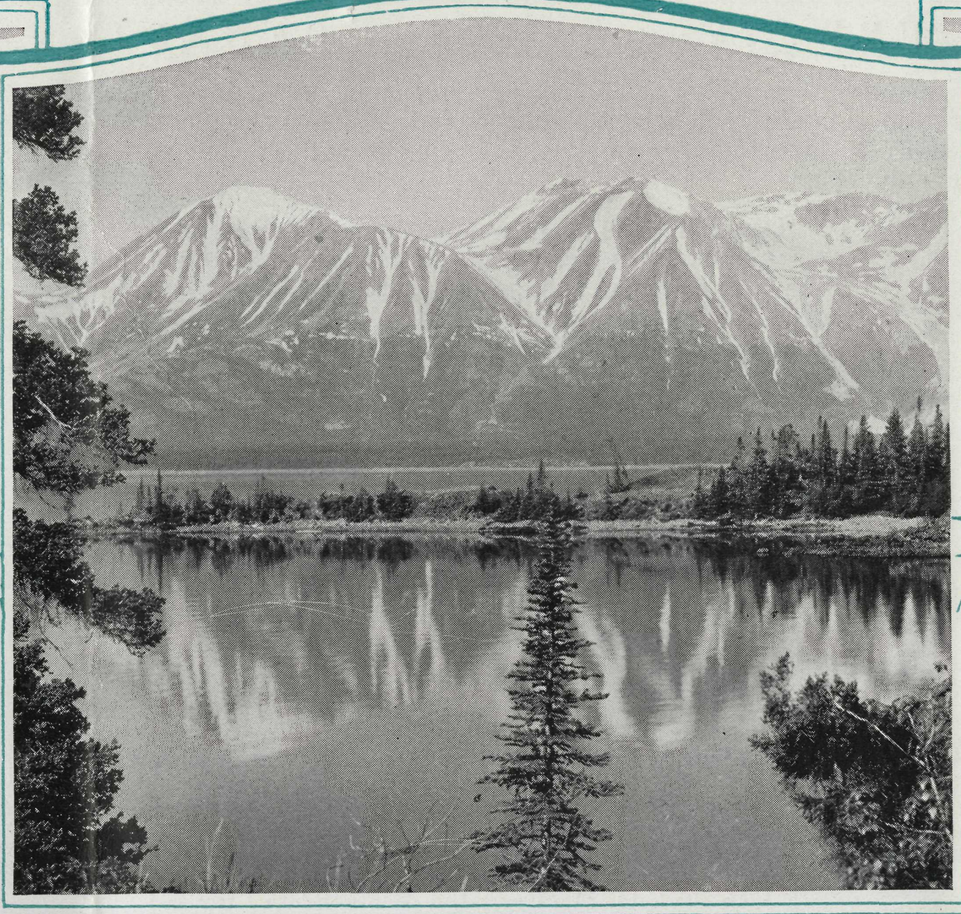
Lake Washington, a body of fresh water about twenty miles long and three miles wide, bounds the city on the east, and is connected with Puget Sound by the Lake Washington Canal, a very notable feat of engineering. The down-town business section of Seattle has many large buildings, including one of forty-two stories—the highest in America outside of New York. Seattle has excellent hotel facilities.

Seattle has a very pleasant residential section, especially in the vicinity of the University of Washington, and many beautiful parks, beaches and summer resorts. A large number of enjoyable trips can be made from Seattle by train. steamer and motor, such as to Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma and Mount Rainier. Hundreds of miles of good roads radiate from the city.

Tacoma

TACOMA, the southernmost of the enterprising cities that cluster along the Gulf of Georgia and

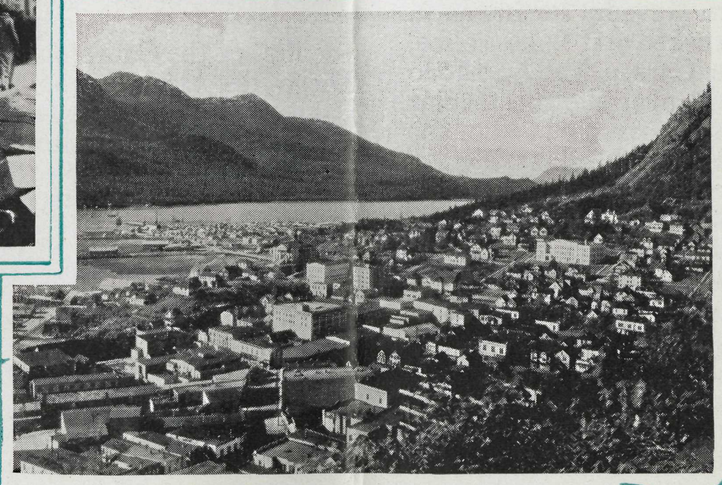
Ketchikan, Alaska



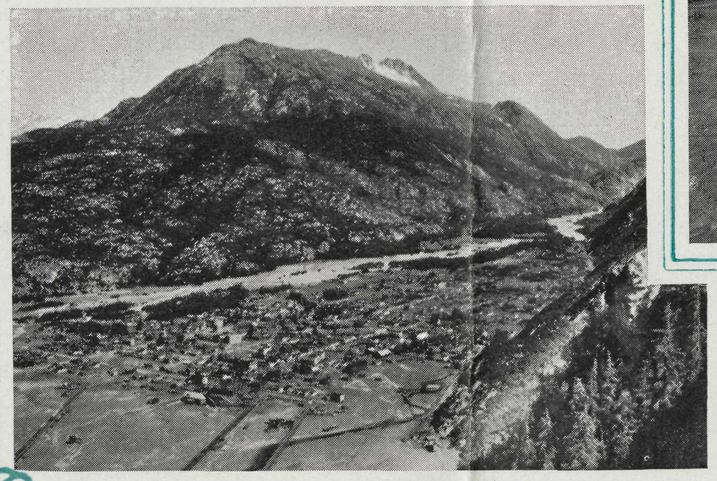
Lake Atlin—*A beautiful side trip*

The Lynn Canal, near Skagway

Totem Poles,
Alert Bay



Juneau, Capital of Alaska



Skagway

Down the
Yukon River
to Dawson

Puget Sound, stands on a bluff at the head of deep water navigation on the Sound. It is the gateway to Rainier National Park, and is connected with Seattle by excellent motor roads, as well as by train.

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

Rainier National Park

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

But it is not necessary even to hike or ride to feast on the beauty of Mount Rainier, as the vacationist can view the majestic scenery from the veranda of Paradise Inn, located in beautiful Paradise Valley. One can have luncheon at sea level at Seattle or Tacoma, and after a delightful automobile ride dine at the inn. The Wonderland Trail, 145 miles long, encircles the mountain. In the twelve-day trip the traveller meets with endlessly changing panoramas of mountain and glacier, canyon and forest, lakes and rivers and wild flowers. Mount Rainier is 14,408 feet high.

Portland

PORTLAND, OREGON, famous for its Annual Rose Festival held in June, is so located as to offer excursions of widely diverse nature. The Columbia River Highway is a magnificent and famous motor road paralleling the Columbia River, both east to the Dalles and west to Astoria. Mount Hood (11,225 feet) is only four hour's trip from Portland over this road, and the ascent can be made during a full day's visit. Mount Adams (12,037 feet) can be visited from Trout Lake, across the Columbia from Hood River.

Numerous other motor trips invite the visitor. There are several beaches on the ocean shore, and steamer trips, while for golf and fly-fishing Portland is highly favored. The city itself, occupying a series of low, rolling hills, and embarked in beautiful flower-gardens and lawns, is very attractive.

To California

PASSENGERS EN ROUTE to California have the choice of either a rail trip or a sea voyage, at slight additional expense, from Seattle, Victoria or Portland to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO IS one of the most distinctive cities on the American continent. Possessing one of the largest landlocked harbors in the world, with an area of 450 square miles, it has an imperial position emphasized by the blithe architecture of the buildings topping its bold hills.

The city itself stands upon the promontory of the northern part of San Francisco peninsula. To the east are San Francisco Bay, the hills, and the populous cities of Alameda County. To the north are the Golden Gate, the Marin County hills and majestic Mount Tamalpais. To the west are the expanses of the Pacific, and to the south San Francisco Bay again, extending into the orchard-filled valley of Santa Clara. Parks, elaborate and well designed, are thronged with people, the largest being Golden Gate Park.

In the immediate vicinity of San Francisco are many short pleasure trips to keep the tourist delighted and busy. There are Mount Tamalpais, the Muir Woods, the trip down the ocean shore, Mount Hamilton Observation, the University of California (with its famous Greek Theatre), Lake Merritt, and the city of Oakland. There are Stanford University, San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley fruit section, the old Mission San Juan Bautista, Monterey, Del Monte, Santa Cruz and the Redwood Big Tree Grove, and excursions to Mare Island Navy Yard, Napa Valley, the Petrified Forest, Mount Lassen Volcano, and many more.

Lake Tahoe and the Yosemite

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

The descent into the Yosemite Valley from the rugged heights of the Tioga Pass gives one the thrill of a lifetime. Yosemite Lodge and Camp Curry provide delightful bungalow camp accommodations for the many thousands who come by rail or automobile. An admirable automobile service is provided by the Yosemite Transportation System.

Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA, between San Francisco and Los Angeles, famous for its Mission, its hotels, its mountain background, its palm trees, and its outlook on the Pacific, has a peculiar fascination for the visitor from the East.

Bathing and fishing are here the accessories to perfect outdoor happiness. "A half-opened lotus flower," this city has been called, "whose fragrance calls its devotees from around the world."

Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, the tourist centre of Southern California, lies between the mountains and the sea—a region of pleasantly diversified landscape, with broad valleys, snow-capped peaks, and magnificent stretches of smooth beach. Famous for its beautiful homes, lovely gardens, and fine hotels, Los Angeles is one of the most attractive cities in the United States. There are picturesque old Franciscan missions, orange groves, vineyards and orchards, cosy bungalow homes and the villas of the rich, all in a setting of vines and palms and flowers.

Paved highways afford delightful motoring through miles and miles of orange groves and the numerous communities which cluster around Los Angeles. Hollywood—the famous moving picture colony—Beverly Hills, Pasadena, and Long Beach are some of these.

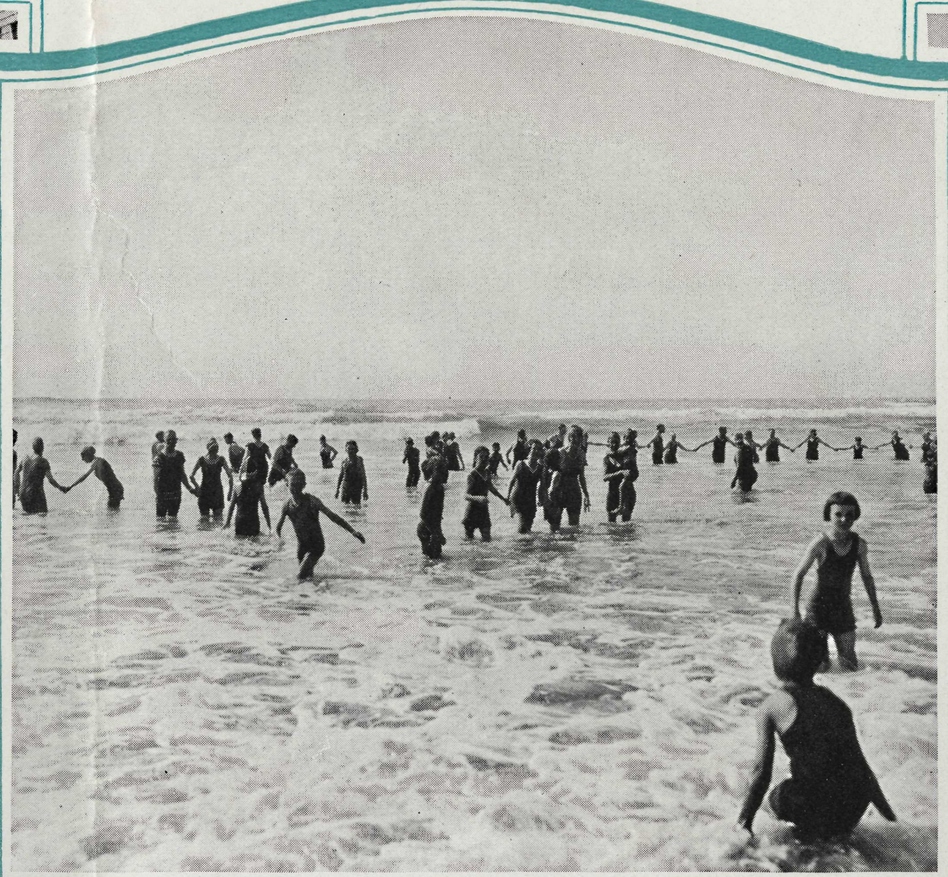
San Diego

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

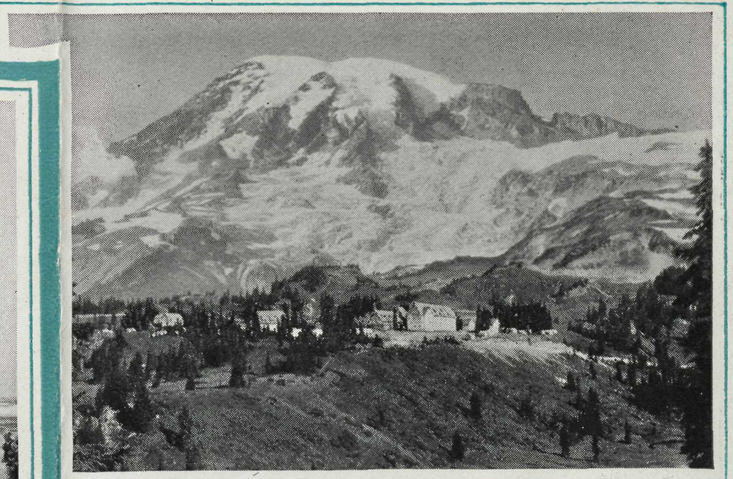
Balboa Park, in the centre of the city, was the site of the Panama-California Exposition in 1915-1916. Fifteen of the most beautiful buildings of the exposition have been permanently restored and around them centres the cultural, recreational and social life of the community.

San Diego has many fine business streets, shops and residences, and its healthful and equable climate makes it delightful at all seasons. There are a score or more first-class hotels. Across the bay, connected by ferry with San Diego, is Coronado Beach. Nearby are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. There is a deep-sea and surf fishing, yachting, and motor-boating.

San Francisco—Market Street and Geary



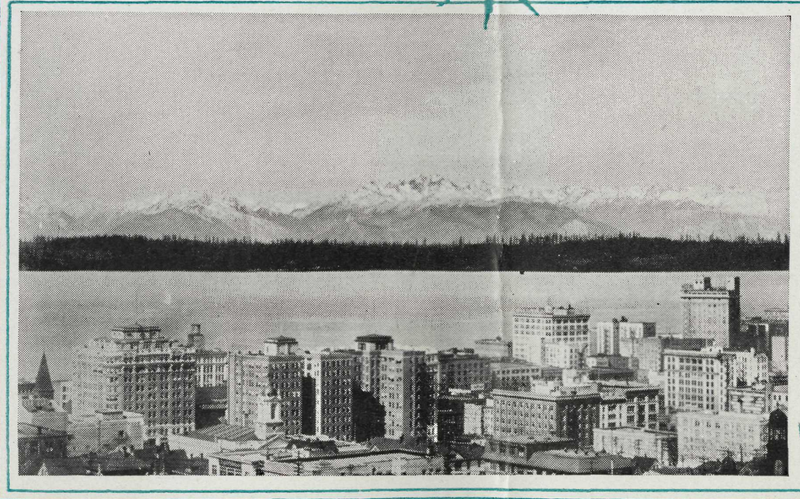
Where the Surf *rolls in at Seattle*



Mount Rainier and Paradise Valley

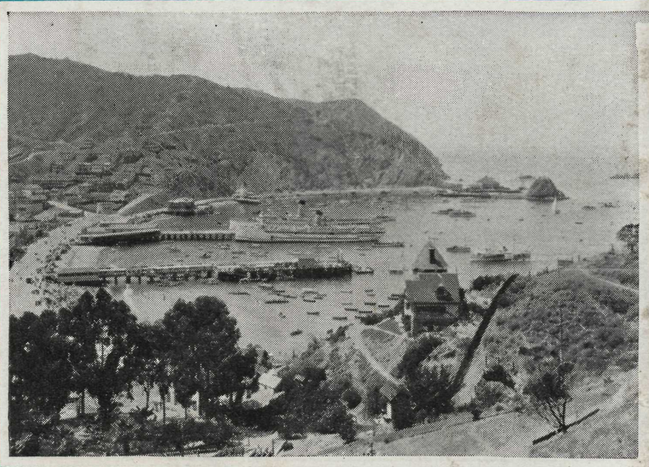
Rose-lined streets at Portland

Mount Tacoma



Seattle—the Olympic Mountains in the background

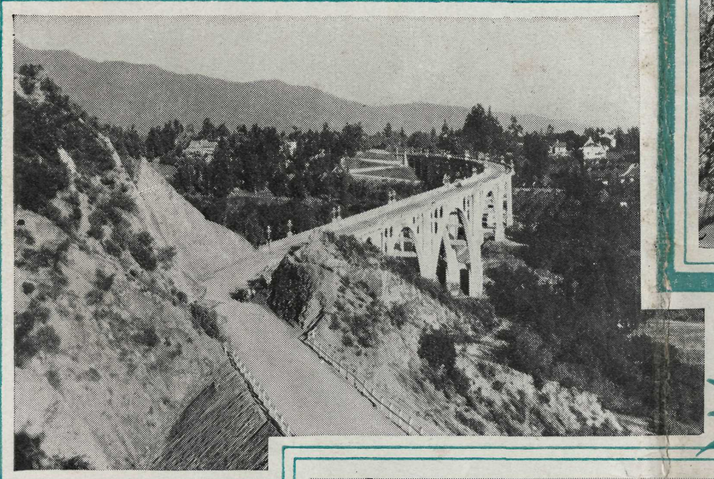
The Pacific Highway, near Bellingham, Wash.



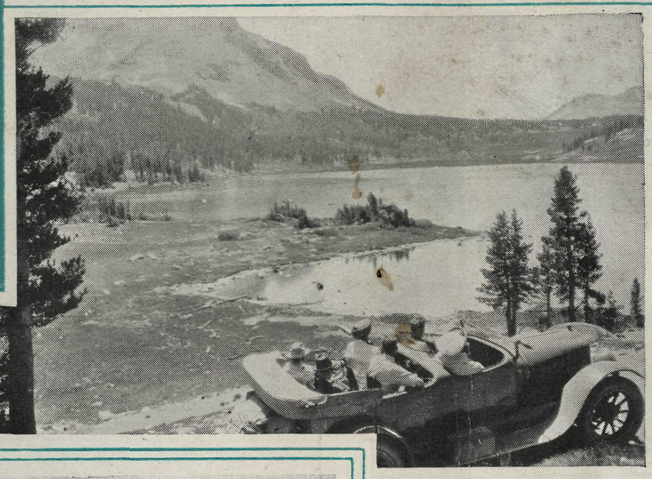
Catalina Island—Avalon

Yosemite Falls, *Yosemite National Park*
The highest cataract in the world

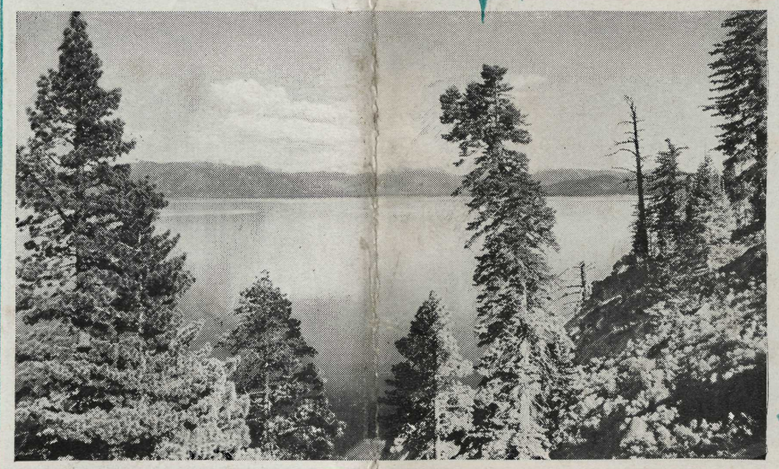
California—An old Spanish Mission



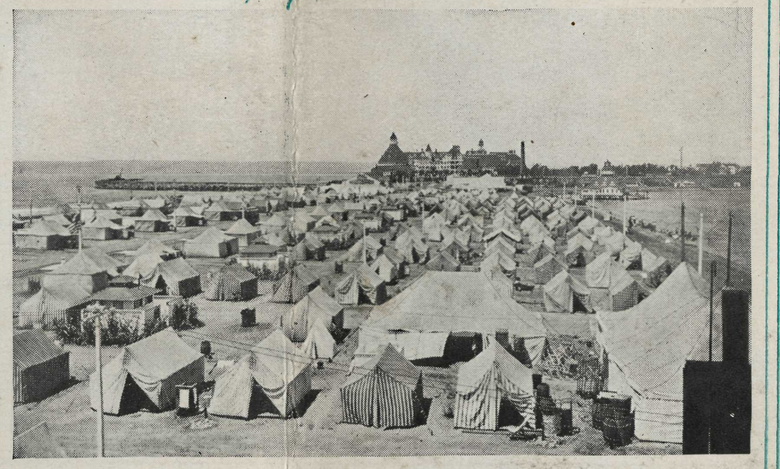
The Road to
Pasadena



Tioga Lake
Yosemite National
Park



Lake Tahoe



Tent City at San Diego