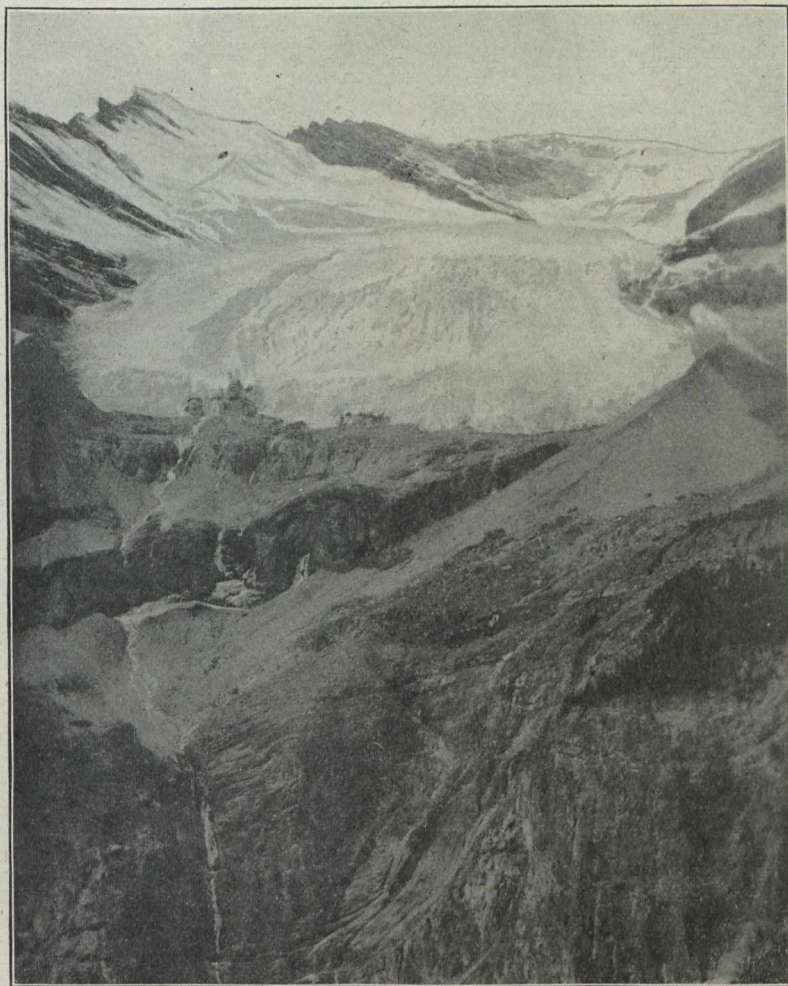


laboriously westwards out of the valley into the Selkirks, Glacier Park is entered. Here the scenery grows more striking until at Rogers pass one is once more surrounded by snow peaks—hidden, alas! too often by the long snowshed. The five mile tunnel now being pierced to avoid the heavy grades of the pass will cut out many a ravishing view of snow peak and ice tongue; but a stay at Glacier, just beyond the pass, gives an unrivaled chance to study a fine glacier with the least possible trouble.

The Illecillewaet or Great glacier is only a mile and a half from Glacier station, and as its foot may be reached with very little climbing, more travelers visit

8,000 ft. in height, face the opposite Rocky Mountains with 100 or more glaciers in sight at once, the view beyond the wide and deep valley sweeping 150 miles of the main chain on its snowy western side. Unfortunately up to the present no path has been made to such a lookout point, and the dense forest makes the ascent difficult.

The greatest *neve* in Canada, so far as known, is the Columbia snowfield covering 100 square miles and sending tongues of ice down into a dozen valleys, but this is 80 miles northwest of Lake Louise and can only be visited with a camp outfit and pack train. Its northern limit will be within the new boundaries of Jasper Park



Glacier on President Range, Yoho Park

it than any other glacier in Canada. A climb to Mt. Lookout just west of the glacier gives a magnificent view over the Illecillewaet glacier and *neve* and over the grand mountains surrounding it. This region was the first part of our snowy mountains to be carefully explored and mapped by a skilful climber. The Rev. W. Spotswood Green made Glacier his headquarters for this work in 1888 and published his interesting book "Among the Selkirk Glaciers" in 1890.

There are still finer snowfields and glaciers in the little explored region to the north around Mt. Sir Sandford, the highest point in the range (11,634 ft.), though these are out of reach for the present; but any of the higher peaks near Glacier give a marvelous view over a wilderness of snow and ice broken by cliffs too steep for snow to lie.

Some of the lower points of the Selkirks, just west of the Columbia valley, though not more than 7,000 or

and some day a good road will lead through the mountains past this splendid glacier region from the Grand Trunk Pacific to the Canadian Pacific opening up to the public the finest glacial playground in Canada.

The Robson Region.—The beauties of the Louise, Field and Glacier regions on the Canadian Pacific are well known to the public and have been seen by thousands; but the exceedingly impressive glacial surroundings of Mt. Robson near the Yellowhead Pass on the Grand Trunk Pacific have so far been little visited. Mt. Robson, rising 13,087 ft. above the sea, the highest point in the Canadian Rockies, is invisible, from the pass itself, hidden by the nearer Rainbow mountains; but bursts upon the view where Grand Forks river enters the Fraser. Only a few miles away at the head of the low valley its tremendous cliffs, mostly too steep for snow to lie, rise for 10,000 ft., crowned with a snowy pyramid. A trail leads up the Grand Forks through