

Having reliable data on grades, etc., throughout the whole length of this circuit, we recommend tourists to commence it by the Southerly route. In this way he will get the best of the grades all through because all the worst grades will be taken on the descent. The following itinerary should therefore be the one chosen:—

Tourists from Eastern points of Canada and the United States should make their first objective Lethbridge, Alberta, then follow the Transcontinental Highway South-westerly to Macleod, keeping to the South-west route passing through Pincher, Bellevue, Frank, Blairmore, and Coleman to Crow's Nest—this is the Eastern gateway to the Province of British Columbia. Continue on through Michel and Hosmer to Fernie. As the best of the scenery is along the road from here on, we recommend your so arranging your time to spend the night in this town and have daylight in which to continue your journey. It then passes Morrissey, Elko, Cranbrook and from here goes North through Fort Steele, Wasa, Fairmont and Windermere. Nine miles past here it reaches the Western entrance to the Rocky Mountain Park and continues through the Park to Castle and Banff, then Canmore and Cochrane are passed and Calgary is reached. From there South to Macleod completes the 500 mile circle tour along the lines of least resistance.

As the points of interest are so many and varied, the more leisurely one can make this trip, the more he will be able to enjoy it. Arrangements should be made if possible, for stop-overs at Fernie, Elko, Cranbrook, Windermere or Invermere, and also a trip up to Golden included. At each of these places there are features of absorbing interest which have been briefly described in preceding pages.

THE BANFF-WINDERMERE ROAD

It is rather difficult to describe properly, from a motorist's viewpoint, a road which is not yet fully completed, but the writer has driven over the portions at each end which are built, and from data he has collected from the surveyors who laid out the rest of it, he is able to give a general idea of the contour and outstanding features, which follows:—

Starting at a point 9 miles North of Windermere the Western, or British Columbia entrance, to the Rocky Mountain Park is through the "Gap" at the start of

Sinclair Canyon. This Gap, is what its name denotes, it is simply a narrow opening through towering walls of rock several hundred feet in height, the tops of which almost meet over the road. Sinclair Creek flows through here parallel with the road, but nearly 100 feet below; it is very narrow and deep and rushes through here with incredible swiftness, making a deafening uproar. A short distance further on are the Sinclair Hot Springs. Here the hot water rises clear as crystal from out of a huge mountain of rock, and after emptying itself into a large concrete swimming pool, passes out into Sinclair Creek. The good qualities of these waters has long been known and doubtless the opening of this road will make them Internationally famed. One mile from here may be seen a good specimen of Indian drawing on a high overhanging ledge of rock. Then the ascent to the summit of the Briscoe Range is commenced by easy grades, and from which splendid views are to be had of the rugged peaks of the Briscoe Range to the left, their reddish-pink color giving them great prominence. The summit is at an elevation of 4850 feet, and here is a beautiful little gem of a lake called Lake Olive, formerly known as Summit Lake. The road divides the Briscoe and the Stanford Ranges. It now leaves the Sinclair Pass and descends to the valley of the Kootenay River after crossing Dainard Creek, and follows the river for the next 16 miles, crossing it then and entering the Vermilion Pass through which flows the Vermilion River (which derives its name from the ochre found in its vicinity, which the Indians used in mixing their paints). It follows the course of this stream for many miles and before reaching the summit of the Vermilion Pass runs along the base of three of the celebrated peaks of the Rockies, they are Vermilion Peak, 9000 feet, Mt. Mitchell, 10,000 feet, and Mt. Ball, 11,000 feet. The summit is reached at an elevation of 5376 feet, and from here is a fine view of Storm Mountain 10,300 feet, on the right, and of Mt. Whympers, 9500 feet, on the left. The descent into the Province of Alberta is along the base of Copper Mountain, 9000 feet, to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is crossed at Castle Mountain, 9500 feet. Here the road swings abruptly to the East and passes Mt. Edith, 8500 feet and runs along the shore of beautiful Vermilion Lake whose waters, when the lights are right, reflect with wonderful detail, the surrounding mountains, especially Mt. Rundle. Just past here the town of Banff and its wonderful surroundings is entered. Swinging to the left the road leaves the town