

into the mining and lumbering camps from the North-West Territories and Manitoba.

Flour is expending the least substantial product of the soft wheat country to the south. In return British Columbia sends vast quantities of lumber and shingles, as well as the products of her canneries, and in time will supply the North-West with fruit from her fertile valleys. As the prairie country and British Columbia increase in wealth and population, so will the exchange of commodities thrive. Never were the mining prospects of the Pacific Province so bright. Eastern Canadians who have money to invest should awaken to the fact that Americans have secured and are securing a strong hold on the best mineral districts, notably the Sticmin, which is now recognized by experts as the richest silver mining district in the world. Eastern Canadians should open their eyes still further as to the rich resources of this Western province.

There is no man doing more for British Columbia than the rural editor. The public

futures as the great breathing-place of the nation. Here, amid the stupendous hills, people can roam about, viewing scenery such as Switzerland cannot surpass, and no other part of the world equal. Streams have been bridged, roads laid out and trails cut far into the solitudes, and science has availed itself of Nature's gifts to create out of the wilderness a mountain park twenty-six miles long by ten miles wide. There is fine trout fishing in the Bow River and excellent trolling in Devil's Lake, eight miles from Banff. In season there is duck shooting in plenty, and mountain sheep and mountain goats provide sport for those who are more daring.

The Lakes in the Clouds are perhaps the most famous exhibit of the National Park. It is about an hour's run on the train to Laggan, the depot nearest the lakes, and, once arrived there, the tourist can walk, ride or drive up to Lake Louise, the first of the bodies of water hidden up near the sky. Lake Louise, Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes are the three lakes in the clouds, and the prettiest is Mirror Lake.

Banff." The conditions of modern life demand that we shall spend a portion of our lives within the hospitable walls of an inn and perhaps, like Goldsmith, we find our warmest welcome there. This is an age of travel, and the railway and hotel are almost indispensable to each other. The innkeeper of ancient history would not a bad figure beside the gentlemanly hotelkeeper of to-day, and the rough comforts of the past would be received with very bad grace by those who inhabit the palatial hotels of the present decade. A visit to the Canadian Pacific Hotel at Banff reveals much that is interesting. It is a magnificent building capable of accommodating some three hundred people, and, situated on an eminence above the blue waters of the Bow river, commands every point of the compass.

It is a most sightly spot, overlooking the chief valley of the National Park, through which flow the united waters of the rivers Bow and Spray. From the broad piazzas and rustic seats the guest may enjoy a sun bath while



CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, BANFF.

It has no visible outlet, but empties by some subterranean passage into Lake Louise. It is surrounded by high

walls of rock, and these are faithfully mirrored in the clear water.

It is impossible to describe to an Easterner the beauties and the alluring influences that greet those who visit Banff for the first time, but if I were to attempt to compress it into a single sentence I should say that one feels that there is a wonderful new world spread out before him awaiting exploration.

Beauty Enhanced.

Magnificent Interior and Charming Surroundings—An Hotel at Banff for the Tourists of the World.

Those who have not visited the National Park can at least gain a conception of the grandeur of its beautiful valleys and towering peaks by observing the illustration in this issue entitled "Canadian Pacific Hotel,

drinking in the beauties of the surroundings, or in the evening listen to the music of the Spray's rapids, and watch the moon climb up the valley that lies between the Sulphur and Rundle mountains. Fine evenings have no many charms as day at Banff. There is enough elegance in the construction and decoration of this hotel to mark the calibre of the house; enough beauty in the adornment of the interior to satisfy the artistic mind, and the ruddy glow of the old-fashioned fire-places, with their dancing shadows and cheerful brightness, seems to bid the visitor a most hospitable welcome. Landlord Matthews makes a genial host and looks well after the comfort of his guests, while politeness is personified in every official and employee of the establishment. An official guide book rightly characterizes this house as being a large and luxuriously appointed hotel.

But it is not merely the hospitality while under the roof-tree, the excellence of the cuisine or the complement of panoramic effect in the immediate vicinity that commend this grand beauty to the favor of the tourist and other traveler. There are other reasons why the tourist should book at least a few days for the Canadian Pacific Hotel at Banff; first,

men are all imbued with a fine spirit of patriotism, and the business men by their enterprise show their faith in it, but the newspapers right through to the sea are conducted by men who feel that the West has a future, and they are doing incalculable service in bringing that future very near. It requires "sand" to get out a paper in a new country, and the editors of British Columbia possess it in a marked degree.

Beautiful Banff.

There is not a more fascinating resort on all this continent than Banff, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. It is charmingly situated in the great Canadian National Park, a large reservation chosen by the Dominion Government for its beauty and sublimity and health-

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