

be placed in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and still not deprive that country of many of its chief points of interest.

Lack of space will admit only of touches of description of scenes along the railway in British Columbia which stay in the memory of the traveller.

West of Calgary the country rapidly changes from prairie to mountainous, and winding upward and westward each mile shows scenery more rugged and impressive than the last.

At Banff, an altitude of 4,521 feet, situated in the Canadian National Park, are located the Hot Springs. This park is a national reservation of 5,732 square miles, embracing parts of the valley of the Bow, Spray and Cascade Rivers, Lake Minniwanka and several noble mountain ranges. Beyond are the Divide and the Yoho Valley. This National Park is the largest in the world, being nearly half as large again as the Yellowstone Park of the United States. No part of the Rockies exhibits a greater variety of sublime scenery, and nowhere are good points of view and features of interest so accessible, since many excellent roads and bridle paths have been recently constructed. Banff is in the midst of many impressive mountains. Northward is Cascade Mountain, 9,825 feet; eastward is Mount Inglismalde and the Height of Fairholme of the Fairholme sub-range, beyond which lies Lake Minnewanka.

On leaving Banff the traveller skirts the Vermillion Lakes to Vermillion Pass. West of the entrance into Vermillion Pass, towering up tier after tier, is a chaotic sea of mountains, and beyond, standing supreme over this part of the range, is a prodigious isolated, helmet-shaped mountain named Temple, 11,626 feet—the loftiest and grandest in this noble panorama. This great snowbound mountain, whose crest exhibits precipitous walls of ice flashing blue in the sunlight, becomes visible at Sawback Station and from Eldon; almost to the summit its white covered precipice is the most conspicuous and admirable feature of the wonderful valley. Lake Louise, Stephen and Hector are the three highest points on the main line of the Canadian Pacific. Lake Louise is the station for the Lakes in the Clouds, which are perched on the mountain sides amongst the most romantic environment. They are rare gems whose loveliness and charm surpass all description.

Lake Louise is 5,670 feet above the sea level. From the chateau built on Lake Louise there is a bridle path to Mirror Lake 6,665 feet up the mountain and a still further ascent to Lake Agnes, from which a magnificent view of the Bow valley and surrounding mountains is obtained. Both the lakes lie literally above the clouds, nestled in the rocky cirques among the peaks of the Beehive, Saint Piron, Niblock and White. Innumerable bridle paths and excellent roads lead to beauty spots of surpassing charm in this district. Among the mountains in this vicinity are Mount Victoria and Mount Lefroy.

Mount Stephen is named in honor of the first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Mount Stephen.

Here is the Great Divide where the sparkling stream separates into two, the waters of one flowing to the Pacific and those of the other to Hudson Bay.

From here the traveller rapidly descends, crossing the deep gorge of the Kicking Horse River, bringing him to Field, where, in addition to scenery, trout, mountain goat and sheep abound. West from Field, the traveller passes through Ottertail, Leonchail, Palliser, Golden and Moberley. At Golden the Columbia and Kicking Horse Rivers meet, and south along the Columbia a branch line runs down to Windermere at the head of the lake. Here the Selkirks come into view, only less impressive than the Rockies at Lake Louise and Banff.

Again the traveller ascends from Oberly through Donald, Beaver Mouth, Six Mile Creek, Cedar and Bear Creek to Rogers Pass, which has an altitude of 4,302 feet. This pass was named after Major A. B. Rogers, by whose tremendous energy it was discovered in 1881, previous to which no human foot had penetrated to the summit of this great central range. The pass lies between two lines of huge snowbound peaks. That on the north forms a prodigious amphitheatre under whose parapet 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the valley a half dozen glaciers may be seen at once and so near that their shining gleam fissures are distinctly visible. In this direction, at the head of the largest glacier, may be seen a group of sharp serrated peaks clear cut against the sky. The tallest is Swiss Peak, so-called in honor of the members of the Swiss Alpine Club, who first stood upon its highest pinnacle. The changing effects of light and shadow in this brotherhood of peaks, of which Tupper and Macdonald are among the chief, can never be forgotten by the fortunate traveller who has seen the sunset or sunrise tinting their battlements, or who has looked up from the green valley of the Snowstorm, trailing its curtain along their crests with perchance a white peak or two standing serene above the charming clouds.

Beyond Rogers Pass is Selkirk Summit and Selkirk Pass, which opens up the valley of the Illecillewaet, west of which is the Illecillewaet Glacier. Here the traveller rapidly descends through Revelstoke, Clanwilliam and Three Valley to Craigellachie, where the last spike was driven by the late Lord Strathcona, November 7, 1885, completing the transcontinental.

The traveller follows for a greater part of the way the canyon of the Fraser River, through a section far famed for its surpassing scenery and individuality. The Fraser River is noted for its wonderful salmon, and one can see the Siwash Indians from the nearby reservations spearing fish and hanging them out on improvised hangers to dry in the sun. This dried fish forms the major portion of the Indians' food during the winter. Game abounds in this country.

At Vancouver, British Columbia, the terminus, the traveller finds himself in a city of over 100,000 persons, with a harbor which has no equal on the Pacific Coast and which is justly a source of pride to every true Canadian.

Central B. C. over the Grand Trunk Pacific

Delightful Sail North to Prince Rupert — Large Agricultural Opportunities East of the Skeena River — Scenery of the Northern Canadian Rockies.

One of the last great areas of rich virgin territory in North America was opened to trade and civilization in 1914 when the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway completed its line across British Columbia from the Province of Alberta to the Pacific port of Prince Rupert.

The extension from the Canadian prairies to the Pacific seaboard has made the Grand Trunk a transcontinental system, and has brought the British Columbia regions which it taps into rail communication with all the cities on the continent to the east and south, as well as into communication by the Pacific Ocean with the markets of the world.

The line across British Columbia is 700 miles long, and the practically virgin territory directly tributary to it comprises some 20,000,000 acres. Much of this land is notably rich in mineral, agricultural and timber resources.

For the sake of convenience in presenting a brief outline of the regions opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific, it may be well to trace the line through British Columbia, beginning at Prince Rupert, since many travellers returning from the Panama Exposition will make the trip over this railway from west to east.

Prince Rupert is reached by fast, thoroughly modern steamers sailing from Seattle and from Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. The distance from Seattle is 726 miles, and from Vancouver 550 miles. The time from the former city is 40 hours, and from the latter 30 hours. With