

from the north side, though the approach from the south and east is much easier. I have often wondered if in reality the conquerors of Garibaldi do not deserve more credit than those who climb the higher peaks in the Alps. In Switzerland there are luxurious hotels, certified guides and porters, cables and chains in dangerous places and huts at convenient spots, but the pioneers of the Garibaldi district travel with their bed and kitchen on their backs and cautiously seek out a pathway up unexplored glaciers and across vast snowfields untouched by foot of man. Such has been the task of the enterprising members of the British-Columbia Mountaineering Club and the Alpine Club of Canada. But it is not necessary to climb Garibaldi in order to admire it, for the view from any part of this natural park is inspiring.

These are only a few of the interesting features of the area. Space does not permit a description of Mt. Mamquam and its surroundings, nor of Rampart Lake with its great ice-wall twenty-five feet in height, nor yet of that peculiar rock formation known as "The Table," with its flat top like the "mesas" of Arizona and Mexico, nor of Red Mountain with its two volcanic cones, one of them 200 feet deep and 300 feet in diameter, nor of Copper Peak with its rugged castellated crescent known as The Battlements. In years to come, many a traveller will find in these scenes a world of interest.

"The paths, the woods, the heavens, the hills,
Are not a world today,
But just a place God made for us
In which to play."

But we must not forget the flowers—the flowers that bloom above the clouds. To this park the botanist will come to find rare and beautiful treasures, for Nature has been very prodigal in her gifts. As the snow gradually recedes, the Caltha is usually the first to appear, and then follow a distinguished array—the cream-coned Anemone, the interesting little Claytonia Lanceolata, the Mimulus with its flashing yellows and scarlets, the red Indian Paintbrush, the blue Lupins, the rare Gentian with its peculiar greenish-blue flowers, the Alpine Phlox, the False Heather, the white Heather, the white Rhododendron, the tiny Saxifrage with its pink and white blossoms, the blue Jacob's Ladder, one of the rarest of Alpine gems, and a host of others which bloom "in the freedom of this Garden Wild." Splendid work of exploration in the area has been done by Professor J. Davidson of the University of British Columbia, and his enthusiastic assistants. In this Botanist's Paradise, the next generation of High School and University students will find a rich mine of flowery wealth. Is it not possible to preserve it for them?

The Geologist already has explored many parts of the section, and has found it full of the most fascinating problems. Professor Edward M. Burwash, Ph.D., of Chicago, visited the district in 1913, writing a most thoughtful article for the British Columbia Academy of Science, which has since been published. Here, as Professor Burwash points out, may be found strata of almost every geological period and volcanic phenomena of remarkable interest. A dozen glaciers gives endless material for the study of these vast rivers of ice. Garibaldi Lake and its smaller sister are kept in position by a huge lava flow which has formed what is known as "The Barrier,"

in which can be clearly traced a series of eruptions, telling of a time when the lava flowed from the belching craters of Red Mountain. Indeed, a few days in this unique area would give to a class in Geology more real first-hand information than a year in a class-room. May we not claim it for our students?

It is hardly necessary to add that the artist will love this park. Already Mr. H. J. de Forest has visited it and found it to be all that is claimed for it and more. The photographer, both amateur and professional, will revel in its vast proportions and its ever-changing scenes. On behalf of the artist and the true lover of the hills, we plead that this unique district may not be lost to our people. This mountain-paradise should belong to the people for the people.

May we not ask that the Garibaldi region be set apart as a National Park? It would comprise some 300 square miles, being all that portion having a greater elevation than 3,000 feet above sea-level, bounded by the Mamquam and Pitt Rivers and by the main stream and east branch of the Cheakemous River. Several of the members of our Provincial Legislature, including Cabinet Ministers, have been approached at different times; public bodies such as the Board of Trade have had the matter placed before them, and no objection has ever been made save one, i.e., the fear that mining rights might be interfered with. However, in the Act these rights could be amply safeguarded, and thus the only objection easily and fairly removed. The feasibility of building a motor road has already been thought of, and a surveyor-member of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club has outlined a road from Daisy Lake on the P. G. E. Railway, with an easy grade leading into the very centre of the park.



The Black Tusk.

Photo by the late W. J. Gray

Most of the states in U.S.A. have set aside similar mountain playgrounds, and thousands of citizens and tourists are drawn by them. In 1917, the Yellowstone (2,142,720 acres) was visited by 35,400 people, the Yosemite (719,622 acres) by 34,510 people, Mt. Rainier Park (207,360 acres) by 35,568 people, Rock Mountain Park in Colorado (254,327 acres) by 117,186 people, and these are only four of the 52 National Parks set apart by the Coast and Mountain states. It is to be sincerely hoped that at the coming session of the Provincial Legislature, steps may be taken to claim this area in British Columbia for all time for our province and for all nature-