

SPAM
2016

Southern British Columbia.



Sport 

Kootenay, B.C.

Scenery



Tourist Association.

Tourist Association of Kootenay.

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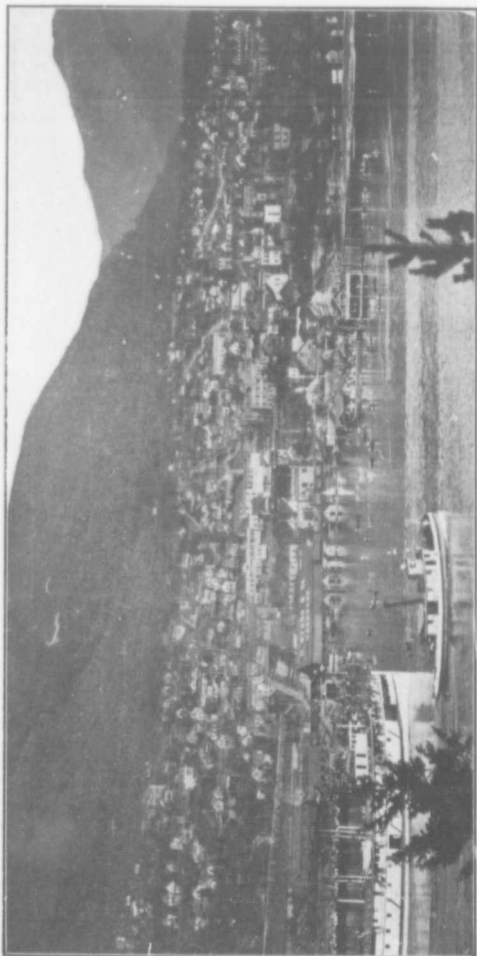
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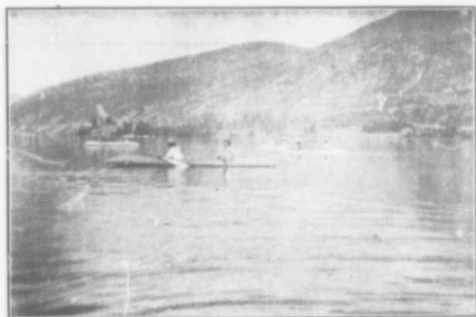
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NELSON, B. C.



NELSON, B. C.

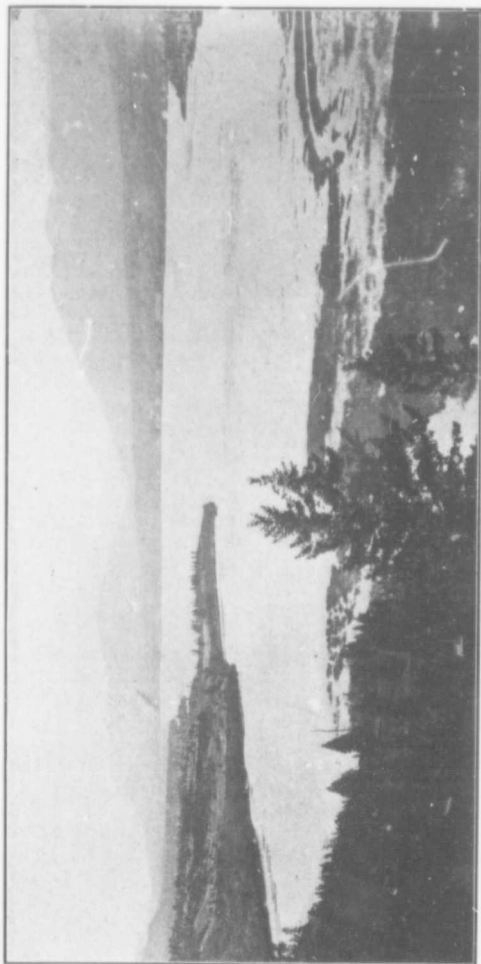


CO-TINNER—THE WATER PEOPLE.

GLORIOUS KOOTENAY.—How little is known of this beautiful country, with its magnificent mountain ranges, its peaceful valleys, rapid rivers and placid lakes, with its variety of sport, its unrivalled accommodation for travellers and hunters, its vast mineral resources, and its wealth of beautiful scenery and invigorating climate!

Lying in the centre of the "Sea of Mountains" of British Columbia, Kootenay may be briefly described as the district watered by the streams that fall into the Columbia and Kootenay rivers. Rising in the western foothills of the Rocky Mountains these rivers pass one another in the north-eastern part of the district—the Columbia on its journey northward and the Kootenay southward bound, only after their long wanderings to meet again in the south-western part of the district, where, joining together at the foot of Arrow Lake, their mingled waters flow onward for a thousand miles, until at last they fall into the Pacific Ocean. The Columbia, having gone some 200 miles to the north, has cleft its way through the mountains and changed to a southern course, while the Kootenay, which passed by it, has flowed through the States of Montana and Idaho, diverting again northward to join its sister stream. These important rivers with their tributaries almost encircle the district of Kootenay.

But a few short years ago this vast region was almost unknown, except to the hunter, the trapper and the Indian. Exploration was difficult and though the excitement of placer mining in British Columbia attracted some passing attention in the early sixties, it was not



HEAD WATERS OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER.



PRIMITIVE HABITATIONS.

until the completion of the great highways of travel, the transcontinental railroads, that its wealth and beauty began even partially to be known and easily accessible.

Nelson, its chief city, little more than a decade ago was to be reached from the Canadian Pacific Railway only from Revelstoke, on the Columbia River, at the crossing of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A wearisome journey by small steamer along the Arrow Lakes, which may be more fully described as the widened Columbia River, brought one to the mouth of the Kootenay River, whence on foot, or, if he were fortunate enough, on the back of a cayuse, he travelled over the 30 miles along its rough bank. That rushing stream, with foam-covered torrents dashing over precipitous rocks, its whirlpools and clouds of spray, its pools suggestive of trout, was grand and beautiful then, as for millions of ages it has been, but to the wearied traveller it offered few attractions, and he was only too eager to reach his goal and start in the race for wealth, that as everywhere induces men to go into a new and unexplored country.

His plank bed, his coarse food, his hotel accommodation, often the "wide canopy of heaven," had not given him the desire to linger and enjoy the scenery, nor was he tempted to stop, even for the sake of sport, except as a chance to obtain a delicious change from the limited bill of fare of bacon and beans.

From the south the only way formerly to reach the Nelson country was from Spokane to Northport or Bon-



FALLS ON THE ECOTENAY.

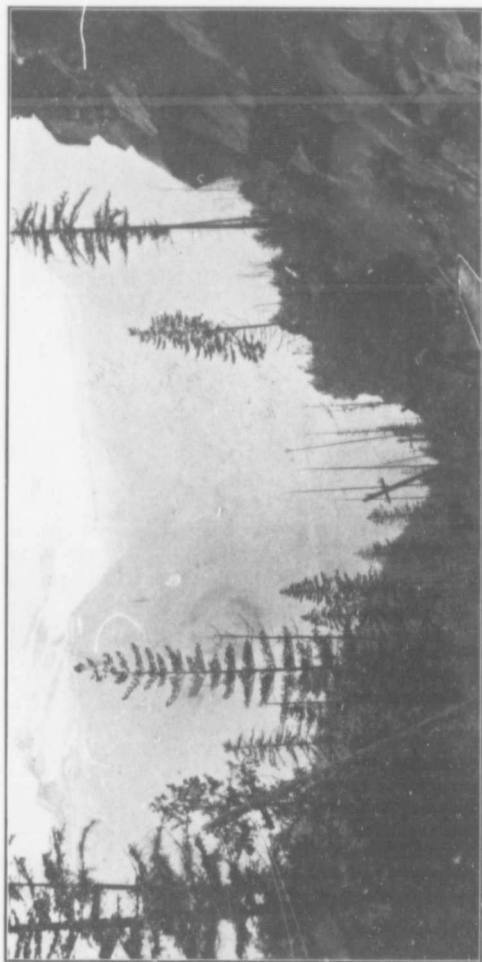


READY FOR A DAY'S SPORT.

ner's Ferry. There was a small steamer plying on Kootenay Lake, which brought one again to the mouth of the Kootenay River, whence one travelled as already described on horseback or on foot, as means or opportunity afforded.

Now the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern Railways both bring their passengers to all parts of the Kootenay. The traveller from the East comes by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Dunmore Junction, near the crossing of the South Saskatchewan River, and then journeys over the Crow's Nest Branch of the same Company's railway, as far as Kootenay Landing. From this point that Company has a line of magnificently equipped steamers, which run along Kootenay Lake and down the Kootenay River to Nelson—a charming and delightful break in the monotony of a long railway journey.

Coming from the long stretches of the "illimitable" "boundless prairie" the tourist finds relief in the contemplation of the varied scenery of the foothills of the Rockies, and the grand but easy passes through the mountains. Glimpses of mountain streams and forest



SLOCAN GLACIER.



SPORT IN KOOTENAY.

glades give to the sportsman enjoyable contemplation of sport with Fin and Fur and Feather.

Revelstoke is the point of departure from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the traveller from the West, who intends to visit the Kootenays. Here the palatial steamers of the Railroad Company are joined for the trip down the Columbia River to Robson. What can be imagined as wanting in wonder and in beauty and in personal comfort on this romantic journey through the Swiss-like scenery of the Arrow Lakes. On either side of the lake are snow-capped mountains with forests of pine and fir and spruce reaching down to the water's edge, with here and there a cascade flashing amidst the dark green surroundings, grey precipices and shores of silver sands. What a marvellous picture of sweet serenity!

The hunter, if he wanders back amongst these same forests and hills, may find reward for his toil in the deer and mountain goat and bear that are here to be found.

Many are the charming spots at which one is tempted to stop but the boat makes only brief calls. Among these are the celebrated Hot Springs of Halcyon and St. Leon, the waters of which are now so extensively known for their curative properties.

Nakusp, where connection is made with a branch line leading to the Slocan mining country and other points, is also passed, and Robson is reached after some 10 hours journey from Revelstoke, and here the traveller again joins the train, and in the course of an hour or so has



BOUNDED FOR THE MOUNTAINS.



SILENT PEAKS.

arrived at the City of Nelson, the capital and centre of Kootenay.

Coming from the South, a journey of some 10 hours from Spokane, by the Spokane Falls & Northern Railway, a branch of the Great Northern System, brings one also to Nelson—a comfortable and pleasant journey. At Spokane are the main lines of both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, and easy are the means of communication with all parts of the world.

From Nelson all points in the Kootenays can be reached with ease and comfort, and all the principal mining centres and places of interest are connected with it by railways and steamboats. Running westward is a line of railroad, a branch of the Canadian Pacific, which reaches as far as the now famous Boundary country, passing on the way such important mining towns as Trail, with its large smelter; Rossland, with the celebrated Le Roi mines; Grand Forks, Greenwood and many other busy and moving mining camps. A steamboat service connects Nelson with Kootenay Lake, and here too are to be found two branches of railroad, one from Kaslo, running across the centre of the district and passing the well-known mining towns of Sandon and New Denver, goes to Nakusp, on the Arrow Lakes, already mentioned. Another from Lardo, at the head of Kootenay Lake, goes into the Trout Lake country, a mining division that has recently been attracting much attention. Slocan Lake and the small but important towns of Slocan City, New Denver, and Sandon, can also be reached by a



PAYNE BLUFF ON THE KASLO AND SLOCAN R.V.

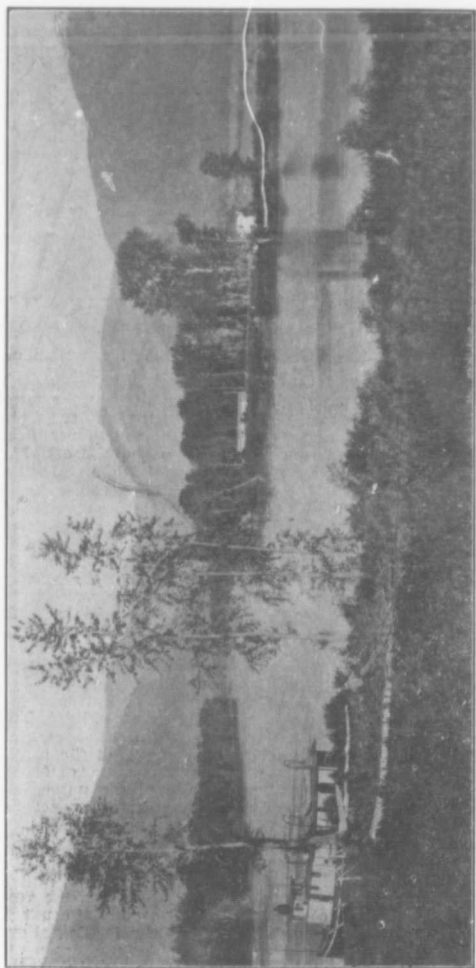


AN 80 STAMP GOLD MINE AT YMIR.

branch line of the C. P. R., running from Slocan Junction to the foot of the lake.

Throughout the whole of this large district, the paradise of the fisherman, the sportsman, the hunter of big game, the artist and the tourist in search of beautiful scenery and refreshing climate, will be found hospitality and comfort. It is a wild and rugged region and little hunted except near the towns and mining camps. The man who has time and muscle at his command can find large game of every kind in season. The enthusiastic fisherman can get in every brawling brook and mountain-hemmed lake, sport that can nowhere be surpassed. The artist and lover of scenery can see amidst the mighty upheavals of Nature that have formed the mountain ranges, charms of beauty, form and color that will entrance and mystify. The mountain climber, looking for new peaks to conquer, may here find them innumerable and of difficulty more than sufficient to satisfy the most adventurous.

Not all, however, is left to "Nature undefiled." The practical man will not fail to observe in such scenes as that depicted above, which occur throughout the Kootenay, evidences of its natural wealth and large resources. The contemplative traveller will see in the untouched waterfall, the vast stored-up energy that may yet be turned to "power." He will discern in the silver-lead mines of the Slocan and Lardeau, the copper and gold properties of the Boundary, Le Roi and other mines, the smelters at Trail, Nelson, Greenwood, Grand Forks and other points, the iron properties at Kitchener, the vast coal deposits and coke ovens of the Crow's Nest county, the forests as yet but skimmed, and the fertile valleys awaiting settlement, evidences of vast natural resources that require only time and capital to develop them and render this one of the wealthiest as it is one of the most beautiful countries in the world.



ON THE WEST ARM OF KOOTENAY LAKE.



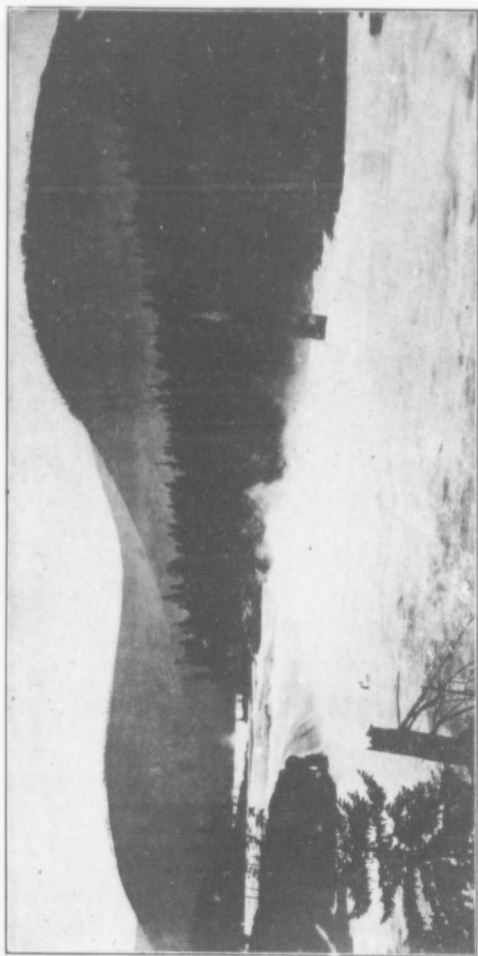
NELSON FROM ACROSS WEST ARM

NELSON.

NELSON.—“A mining town in the Kootenays.” So says the directory, and most people at once picture a place black and grimy, and one to be avoided. Not so is Nelson however, but instead, a beautiful city, pleasantly situated on the west arm of Kootenay Lake. The ground on which it is built rises gradually from the water level. The houses are well-built, with beautiful gardens with magnificent views of mountain rising above mountain, and in the distance the snow-capped glacier.

It was only in 1886 that the first great discovery of minerals in the neighborhood was made, and this was shortly followed by the staking of the Silver King and other well-known mines. Then followed the usual influx of miners, prospectors and storekeepers, and in 1889 the Provincial Government laid out the present townsite. In the following year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company built the branch line of railway to the Columbia River at Robson, and thus opened an easier means of communication with their main line at Revelstoke. Banks were established and the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway, connecting the city with Spokane, was completed in 1892, and Nelson was in direct communication with the rest of the world.

Then followed a period of building up of the city and of commercial prosperity, to be succeeded for a year or two by a time of quietness. In 1896-7 the excitement arising from the boom at Rossland, the working of various mines in the immediate neighborhood, gave a great impetus to Nelson, and building operations went on rapidly. Stone and brick buildings were erected, which will compare favorably with those of much larger cities, and were immediately occupied by merchants and business and professional men, alive to the growing importance of the place.



KONTENAV FALLS BELOW NELSON.



LOOKING UP THE WEST ARM.

In 1897 Nelson was incorporated, and as a city continued to make substantial progress. Its Mayors and Councils have always recognized the advantage of public control of public utilities, as evidenced in the Water Works and Electric Light Plants, and in the charters given for Gas Works and Tramway System.

At the last census Nelson was given with a population of 5,549, but as this did not include the residents of Fairview and other suburbs outside the City Limits, the number would probably be found to be over 6,000.

Nelson has many important institutions. Four of the principal chartered banks of Canada are represented here. The Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Imperial Bank and the Royal Bank, each has a branch.

No less than seven Churches, a splendidly equipped and well managed Hospital, a Public Library, the large Convent School and the Public and High School buildings speak for the religious, philanthropic and educational advantages that Nelson possesses.

With its macadamized streets, its well-paved sidewalks, some 14 miles length in all, its nearly 12 miles of water mains, and its 8 miles of sewers, its gas and electric light systems, Nelson is a town that has a solidity and permanency about it that strike the observant stranger's glance.

The large number of wholesale houses established here and the excellent facilities for transport, both by rail and water to all parts of the Kootenays, assist in maintaining a brisk and increasing wholesale trade.

The retail stores of Nelson are many and well stocked and he would be fastidious indeed who could not obtain here almost anything he wanted.



GROHMAN CREEK NEAR NELSON.



BEFORE BREAKFAST.

The Hudson's Bay Company, although this was not one of the trading posts of that "ancient and honorable" Company, has one of its modern establishments here. Many of the largest and best-known Corporations have their offices for British Columbia in this City, as for instance the London & British Columbia Gold Fields Company, Whitewater Mines Company, Ymir Mining Company, Athabasca Gold Mining Company, Poorman Gold Mining Company, Duncan United Mines, and many others.

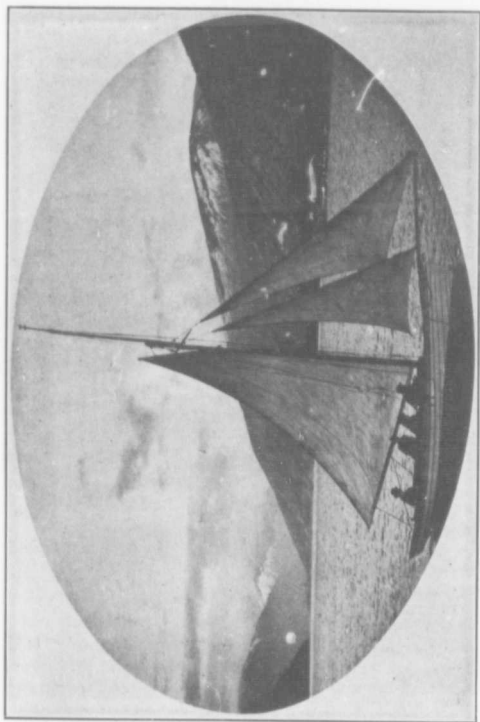
Nelson is also the headquarters of the district for the Provincial Government. Here are the Court House, the Registry Office, the Gold Commissioner and Government Agent's Office, the Provincial Jail and Provincial Police Office. It is the judicial centre for the Kootenay district and has a resident Local Judge of the County Court.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large establishment, and in its yards are some six miles of track, often filled to their utmost capacity. It has repairing shops and the offices of the Local Superintendent and other officials.

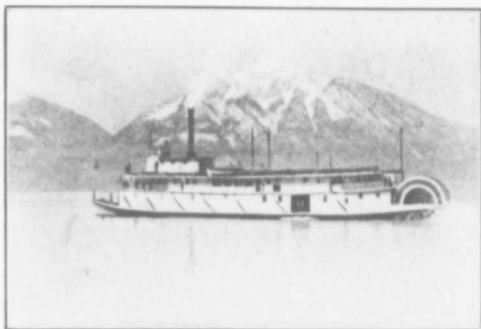
The hotel accommodation of Nelson is excellent; the Hume, the Phair and the Queen's are first-class hotels, and there are a dozen or more others, all good and comfortable, where cheaper rates can be obtained.

In amusements and means of entertainment Nelson is well supplied. A Social Club with some 150 members, a good Opera House, seating about 700; Musical and Operatic Societies, Gun, Lawn Tennis, Cricket, Lacrosse and other Sporting and Athletic Associations are all to be found.

Last, but not least of these, is the Nelson Boat Club, a well-patronized institution. Its new boat house, just



YACHTING ON ROUTENAV LARE.



A KOOTENAY LAKE STEAMER.

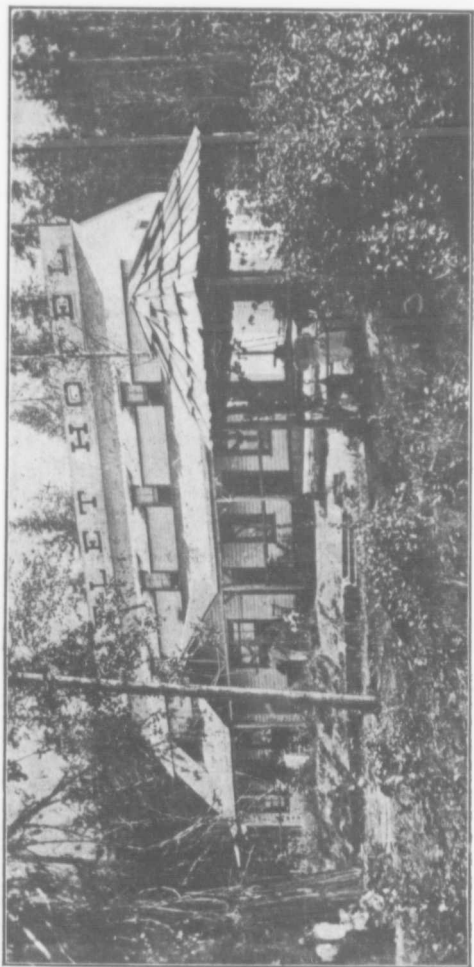
completed at a cost of \$5,000, is a favorite rendezvous on the water. The annual regatta of the Northern Pacific Amateur Oarsmen's Association was held here in 1902, when crews from Portland, Vancouver and Victoria competed with Nelson, and the opinion expressed by the visitors was that the course was the best they had rowed over. The Lake permits of a course of five miles or more.

Boating and fishing are the most pleasant of Nelson's many advantages, and many are the gas and steam launches, boats and canoes, owned by the citizens and for hire.

As a residential city, Nelson offers many attractions, and in the summer furnished residences can be obtained by those who desire to leave their wives and families to enjoy the glorious climate and health-giving breezes, while they themselves seek the more arduous sport of hunting and fishing and mountain climbing.

Fishing and Shooting.—It is impossible to say too much in favor of the fishing near Nelson, which extends for 20 miles east and west on the Kootenay River, and into the numerous smaller streams falling into it. The rainbow trout in the Kootenay River are said not to be surpassed in game qualities, and fishing with delicate tackle and small flies gives the sportsman all the excitement he requires.

A few hours by boat or rail from Nelson brings the hunter to the game he is wanting, whether big game, fur or feather.



PRANter—A GOOD FISHING POINT.



A MORNING'S TROLLING AT PROCTER

At PROCTER, about 20 miles east of Nelson, at the outlet of Kootenay Lake into the west arm, or Kootenay River, is a good hotel, where excellent accommodation is afforded for sportsmen. Some of the best fishing of the district is to be found here, and there is good shooting within easy reach, and house boats, launches, row-boats and guides can be obtained.

Nelson is well supplied, as has been already stated, with exceptionally good stores and every article necessary for fishing, hunting and mountain climbing can be obtained here at reasonable prices. As in all western towns, none but the best classes of goods are kept, and the long experience of the storekeepers in fitting out mining, prospecting and hunting parties, makes their advice valuable to the newcomer and tourist.

Nelson being the capital and business centre of the Kootenays, the tourist, sportsman, mining man or capitalist can with advantage make it his headquarters, and when desirable visit with ease and comfort the various adjacent towns of Rossland, Trill, Kaslo, Slocan City, Silverton, New Denver, Sandon, Ainsworth, Ymir, Salmo, Erie and other places.





SANJON, B. C.



A SLOCAN RIVER STRING.

SANDON.

SANDON, better known throughout the Province as the Silver City of the Slocan, is situated in the heart of the Selkirks, about half way between the Kootenay and Slocan Lakes. It is the terminal point of the branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Nakusp, and of the Kaslo & Slocan (Great Northern) Railway from Kaslo, these railways meeting and connecting here, and it is thus within easy reach of Nelson, New Denver, Kaslo and other points.

In the matter of personal comforts the town of Sandon offers advantages second to none throughout the district of Kootenay. Although built 3,500 feet above the sea level, the climate is mild and equable, the thermometer seldom falling below zero during the winter, and no matter how warm the summer may be, its nights are always cool and refreshing.

The scenery around Sandon is magnificent, and the mountaineer will find his labor well rewarded by the grand panoramic view of the Selkirks which can be obtained from the summits of the Galena, Payne and other mountains. These can be reached on horseback in a couple of hours or so from Sandon, and saddle horses for the journey can be easily obtained.

Excellent trout fishing can be obtained in the immediate neighborhood, and the adjacent mountains abound with grouse, while larger game is also to be found, bear being plentiful within a few miles of the town.



PACK-HIDING IN THE SIERRAS.



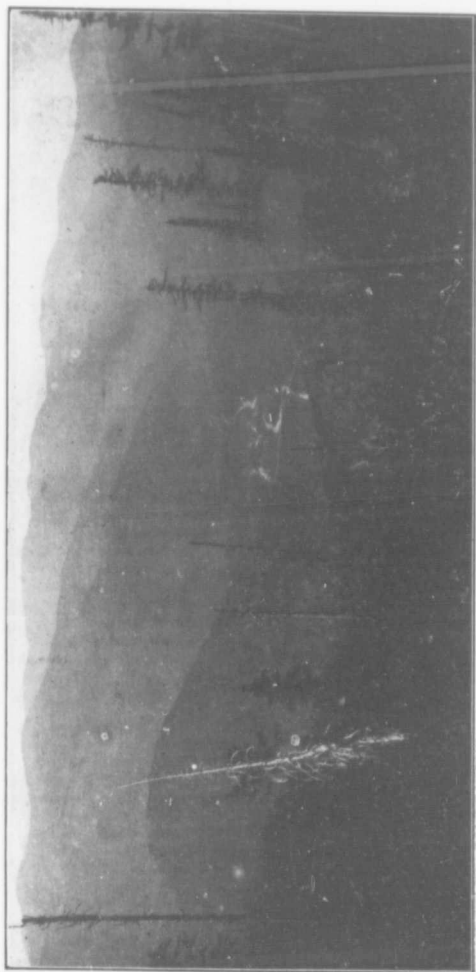
A COOL REFRESHING SPOT.

Sandon is the centre of the lead mining industry of the Province, and within a radius of five miles of it are 32 shipping mines, with many other properties in more or less advanced stages of development. It is undoubtedly the richest silver-lead camp in British North America.

As an illustration of the richness of the ore, the following figures for a period of three years, taken from the Provincial Government returns, speak for themselves. From a total of 59,650 tons shipped, there were obtained 6,728,315 oz. of silver and 58,579,103 lbs. of lead, of an aggregate value of \$6,180,297. The average yield to the ton was 111.12 oz. of silver and 49.1 per cent. of lead, the value per ton at the then existing prices being \$103.60.

Comparatively little has been done to bring this very rich section of the Dominion before the public, but it may be stated that here are to be found a very considerable number of dividend paying mines, and mining is but yet in its infancy. In the future it is not too much to expect that many other names will be added to the list, which includes among other prominent properties the Payne, Slocan Star, Ruth, Last Chance, Reco, American Boy, Ivanhoe, Rambler-Cariboo, Washington, Sunset, Idaho, Monitor, Goodenough, Noble Five and Queen Bess.

All of the above-mentioned mines are within easy reach of Sandon by waggon roads and trails, and with good saddle horses, which can always and easily be obtained, a portion of the tourist's time may be profitably and pleasantly spent in an excursion to some of them.



VIEW FROM 3000 FEET ABOVE THE TOWN.



WILD HORSE CREEK—YMIR.

YMIR.

YMIR is a young and thriving mining camp, charmingly situated on the banks of the Salmon River, at the foot of the great mineral mountain from which it takes its name. He who would enjoy attractions, other than those to be found in the well beaten track of ordinary travel, will find in this district much of interest. The lovers of the Rod and Gun will here find ample opportunity to test their prowess. Among big game, bear, caribou and deer are always in evidence at the proper season, within a reasonable distance from the ordinary haunts of civilization. Short and pleasant trips from Ymir afford splendid trout fishing, a couple of hundred speckled trout being no exceptional catch for a single day's sport. The Kolak will be found useful, as many are the enticing views that can be taken.

Any of the working mines will be found well worth visiting. The Ymir is one of the greatest mining camps in the Kootenays, and magnificent specimens of rich ore, free milling, can be had from most of them.

Good hotels and livery stables add greatly to the comfort of the Tourist, while the accessibility of the town from any point in the Kootenays makes it a place which no Tourist should miss.

The mountain trails and roads have just sufficient of the "wild and woolly" west about them to lend a peculiar charm to a horseback ride or a stage coach drive. He who desires to reach the higher snow-capped peaks will find many a climb that will be worth a place of honor in the records of his diary, while the verdure-clad valleys will prove all that the less ambitious pleasure seeker can desire.



MOUNTAINS, NEW DENVER.



NEW DENVER, B. C.

NEW DENVER.

NEW DENVER.—And what shall we say with regard to New Denver, that beauty spot on the most beautiful lake in North America, Slovan Lake, 28 miles long, two to three miles wide, and from 900 to 2,000 feet deep.

Switzerland has its Lucerne, to which thousands flock, but its scenery is mild, so travellers say, compared with that surrounding New Denver. Here majestic mountains lift their snow capped peaks thousands of feet heavenward, rising in some instances abruptly from the water's edge and in others being lapped by rolling hills, in the heavy timber on which can be found wild game of every description. From here can be viewed the grandest sunsets that can be conceived of, and the lake and mountain scenery form one grand panorama.

In a few hours one can be taken to mountain streams alive with speckled beauties, and steam and naphtha launches will convey one to the most charming camping grounds that can be imagined. Pack horses will convey your camp outfit to the mountain fastnesses, where deer, caribou, black and grizzly bear are found, and a half-day's climb will take you to the summit of Glacier Mountain, where you can examine the great glacial field of ice and enjoy on the lake the most exciting of troll fishing.

There is no need for fear of not being comfortable. The hotels are all that could be desired in the way of personal ease, and though you may not find all you would in New York and London, you may be sure of a good welcome and of attention being given to your personal wants. All necessaries in the way of outfitting and travelling can be obtained here.

New Denver should be the home of many poets and artists, but it is not sufficiently well known. More inspiration can be drawn in one day from the grand works of Nature that surround this Lucerne of America than can be had in twenty years in the walled-in streets of large cities.



SLOCAN CITY, B. C.



FALLS NEAR SLOCAN CITY.

SLOCAN CITY.

SLOCAN CITY.—Not alone for the miner and prospector is this the heart of the Kootenays. The sportsman, the mountain climber and the lover of Nature can find within a few miles of Slocan City the opportunity of indulging his taste with gratifying results and little discomfort.

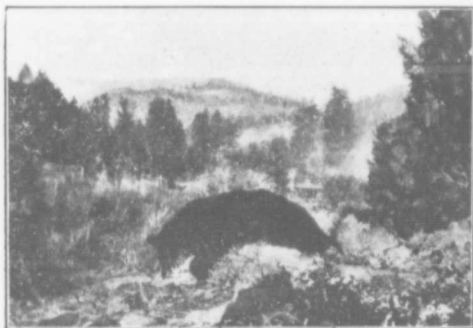
It is a bright little town, with several good hotels, situated on Slocan Lake, at the head of Slocan River, and is about two-hours' journey from Nelson, by the C. P. R. line. It may also be reached from Nakusp, on the Arrow Lakes, via Roseberry, from the latter place by steamer, 20 miles, over one of the loveliest of mountain lakes.

The Slocan River runs through a valley, averaging two miles wide, for about 30 miles before joining the Kootenay. It is a typical trout stream, and with the lake and numerous mountain streams, gives all the sport the fisherman can require. The valley is well stocked with willow grouse, and the first range of hills is the home of the blue grouse. Here too, deer, both black and white tail, range thickly. In the lower mountains are numbers of black bear, and in the higher ranges the grizzly. Mountain goat are still common within a few miles of the town.

The peaks and glaciers of the Slocan and Valhalla Mountains are easily accessible by roads and trails, and in six or seven hours, through magnificent mountain scenery, one can reach the Kokanee Glacier, 9,000 feet



BIG GAME OF THE KOJTENAVS.



A LUCKY SHOT.

high. Many peaks have not yet been climbed, and are worth conquering. Slocan Lake offers the best of boating, bathing and fishing and the summer weather is delightful.

All necessary outfitting can be done in Slocan City, and good guides, packers and horses can be obtained. Slocan has its Tourist Association, whose Secretary will give all information to those desiring it.

GAME.

The Game to be found in the Kootenays, as will have been seen in the foregoing pages, is varied and abundant. Every sportsman has, of course, his own favorite Gun, Ammunition, Rod and Tackle, but should he not have these with him, he will find little trouble in supplying his requirements in the stores of Nelson and other points. Nor will he have difficulty in coming across a brother Nimrod or Izaak Walton, who will advise him the best place to choose for his sport, and the best way to arm himself for it, or the best fly to use.

The Secretary of the Association will, however, give more detailed information to any desiring it beforehand and will answer all communications addressed to him. The principal varieties of game are:

LARGE GAME.

BEAR.—Black, Brown, Cinnamon and Grizzly.
WOLVES. DEER.—Caribou, Black Tail, White Tail, Elk (Wapiti). MOUNTAIN GOAT AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

SMALL GAME.

Beaver, Ermine, Fisher, Martin, Mink, Lynx, Hare.

GAME BIRDS.

Geese and Duck of nearly all varieties. Blue Grouse, Willow Grouse, Snipe, Plover, Prairie Chicken.

FISH.

Rainbow Trout, Speckled Trout, Char, Land Locked Salmon, Lunge, Sturgeon and many other varieties.



THE CROW'S NEST MOUNTAIN.

GAME LAWS.

BIG GAME.—Moose (bull), September 1st to December 1st. Females and calves under one year, protected.

Deer, September 1st to December 14th.. Fawn under one year protected.

Caribou, September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves protected at all times.

Elk (Wapiti), September 1st to December 31st. Females and calves under two years protected.

Mountain Goat and Sheep, September 1st to December 14th. Mountain Sheep—Ewes and Lambs protected.

Not more than five caribou may be killed by one person in any season, nor more than ten deer, two (bull) elk, two (bull) moose, two (bull) wapiti, five mountain goat or three mountain sheep (rams). Deer must not be hunted with dogs, or killed for hides alone.

SMALL GAME.—Beaver, November 2nd to March 31st. Hare, September 1st to December 31st.

Land Otter and Marten, November 2nd to March 31st.

GAME BIRDS.—Bittern, September 1st to February 28th.

Duck of all kinds, September 1st to February 28th.

Not more than 250 ducks may be shot in one season.

Grouse of all kinds, including Prairie Chicken, September 1st to December 31st.

Heron, Plover, September 1st to February 28th.

Partridge (English), Pheasants, Quail of all kinds, are protected.

Insectivorous Birds always protected.

The buying and selling of heads of Mountain Sheep is prohibited.

FISHING.

Large Grey Trout, Lunge, Toulapi, Land-Locked Salmon
March 16th to October 14th.

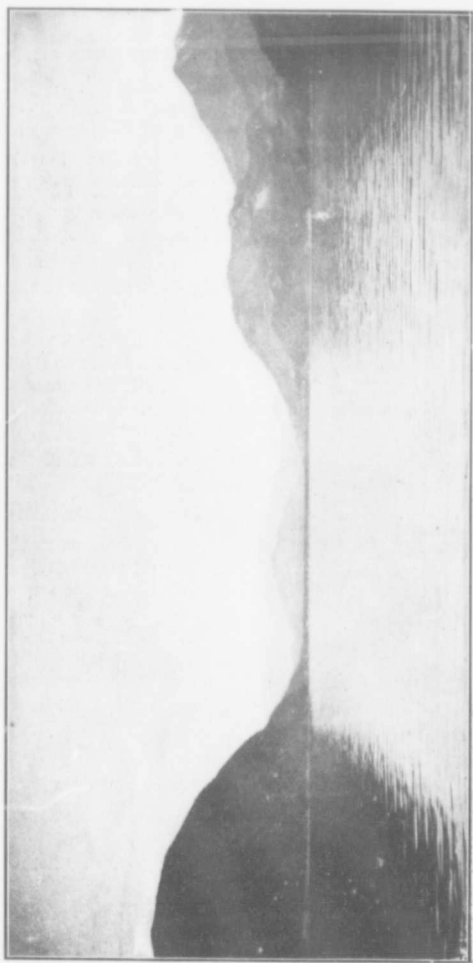
Speckled Trout, March 16th to October 14th.

Salmon Trout, December 1st to September 30th.

Salmon Angling, March 2nd to October 30th.

Sturgeon, July 16th to May 31st.

Whitefish, December 1st to September 30th.



LEAVING THE WEST.

Railway and Steamboat Connections.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

AT REVELSTOKE—With "Imperial Limited" Train.

Upon arrival of No. 2 Train from Vancouver, a daily Boat leaves for Robson on the Columbia River, about 9 hours journey.

From Robson to Nelson, daily Train on arrival of Boat, about 1 1/2 hours journey; arriving at Nelson at - - - - - 9:35 p. m.

AT DUNMORE—With "Imperial Limited" Train—

Upon arrival of No. 1 Train from all points East, a Daily Train leaves for Kootenay Landing.

From Kootenay Landing, daily Boat, on arrival of Train, to Nelson, about 5 hours journey, arriving at Nelson at - - - - - 4:00 p. m.

Passengers going Westward leave Nelson at - - 6:40 p. m.

Passengers going Eastward leave Nelson at - - 5:00 a. m.
(Going on board the previous evening.)

Meals and Berths on all Boats. Pullman, Dining and Tourist Cars on all Trains.

Local Trains and Boats.

Daily Train to and from Trail, Ross-land, Boundary Points, etc.	{	Leaves	Arrives
		Nelson	
		8:00 a. m.	10:35 p. m.
		6:40 p. m.	9:35 p. m.

Daily Train (except Sunday), for Slocan Junction, Slocan City, Sandon, New Denver, etc.	{	9:15 a. m.	3:40 p. m.
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Daily Boat (except Sunday), for Procter, Kaslo, Trout Lake and Kootenay Lake Points.	{	4:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
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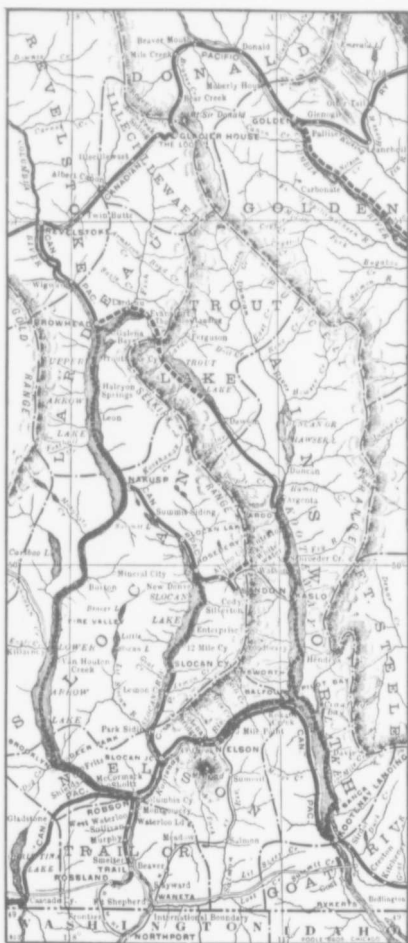
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Daily Train to and from Spokane. About 10 hours journey. Pullman and Buffet Car attached.	{	Leaves	Arrives
		Nelson	
		8:15 a. m.	6:35 p. m.

Daily Boat—Procter, Kaslo, Trout Lake and Kootenay Lake Points. (Passengers can go on board the previous evening).	{	5:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
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At Spokane Passengers connect with the Main Line Express Trains of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies for all points East, West and South.

Passengers are referred to the Railway Time Tables for detailed information.



MAP OF THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY E. K. BEESTON FOR THE TOURIST
ASSOCIATION OF KOOTENAY, B. C.

The
Tourist Association

of

KOOTENAY, B. C.



WAITING TO BE CONQUERED.

**For all Information
apply to**

SECRETARY

Kootenay Tourist Association.

NELSON, B. C.