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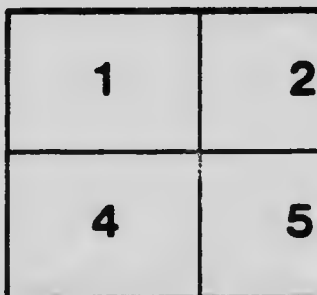
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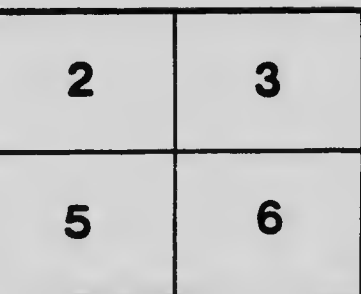
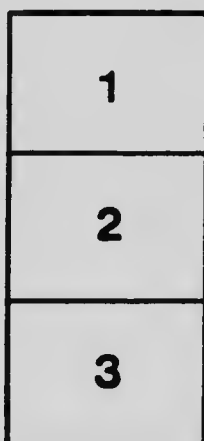
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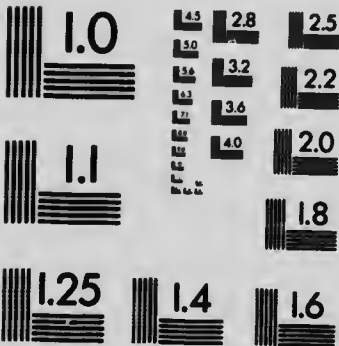
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Map
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THE LAKE DISTRICT

OF SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA



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HOTEL SYSTEM

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Name of Hotel, Plan, Distance from Station and Transfer Charges	Altitude	Season	No. of Rooms	Rate per Day	Single Meals
St. Andrews, N.B. The Algonquin.....A 1 mile—25 cents	150	June 20-Sept. 15	200	\$6.00 up	R. \$1.00 L. 1.25 D. 1.50
McAdam, N.B. McAdam Station Hotel...A At Station.	445	All year	16	3.00 up	B. .50 L. .75 D. 1.00
Quebec, Que. Chateau Frontenac.....E 1 mile—50 cents	300	All year	375	2.00 up	a la carte
Montreal, Que. Place Viger Hotel.....E At Place Viger Station, 1 1/2 miles from Windsor Station—50 cents.	57	All year	125	1.50 up	a la carte
Winnipeg, Man. The Royal Alexandre.....E At Station.	760	All year	475	2.00 up	a la carte
Calgary, Alto. Palliser.....E At Station	3425	All year	315	2.00 up	a la carte
Banff, Alto. Banff Springs Hotel.....E 1 1/2 miles—25 cents	4625	May 15-Sept. 30	350	2.00 up	a la carte
Lake Louise, Alto. Chateau Lake Louise.....E 3 1/2 miles—50 cents Narrow Gauge Railway	5670	June 1-Sept. 30	365	2.00 up	a la carte
Field, B.C. Mt. Stephen House.....A At Station.	4066	All year	65	4.00 up	1.00
Emerald Lake (near Field), B.C. Emerald Lake Chalet.....A 7 miles—\$1.00	4066	June 15-Sept. 30	16	4.00 up	1.00
Glacier, B.C. Glacier House.....A 1 1/2 miles—25c	4086	June 15-Sept. 30	90	4.00 up	1.00
Sicamous, B.C. Hotel Sicamous.....A At Station	1146	All year	60	4.00 up	1.00
Pentlcton, B.C. Hotel Incula.....A Near Steamer Wharf		All year	62	3.00 up	.75
Cameron Lake, B.C. Cameron Lake Chalet...A Vancouver Island.		May 1-Sept. 30		3.50	
Vancouver, B.C. Hotel Vancouver.....E 1/2 mile—25 cents	100	All year	650	2.00 up	a la carte
Victoria, B.C. Empress Hotel.....E 100 yards—25 cents	Sea Level	All year	320	2.00 up	a la carte

A—American. E—European. Rates subject to alteration.

FISHING



THE valleys of Southern British Columbia, in addition to their beauty and health-giving qualities, possess an added and special attraction in the splendid fishing which is to be obtained in the countless lakes and tributary streams. At a great number of points, unequalled sport is afforded; moreover, most of this country has the advantage that it has not been fished hitherto to any great extent.

Broadly speaking, all the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is a trout country. The most frequent varieties are rainbow, cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout, but steelhead, silver and lake trout are also common. In a very few places bass are found. As one approaches the Coast, a new element is encountered in the salmon, especially in those waters which have direct communication with the ocean.

One of the finest fishing regions is Kootenay Lake. At the mouth of almost any creek on either shore of the lake, from Kootenay Landing at its South end to Lardeau at the north, or along the Kootenay River, excellent trout fishing can be obtained. A few spots in particular can be mentioned. Kaslo is one of the finest centres. In its immediate locality, or in the many creeks that can be reached by walking, automobile or boat, trout of the gamiest character await the angler, either by fly-fishing or by trolling from a boat. Land-locked salmon, too, are frequently caught and run to a large size. Procter, at the entrance to the west arm of Kootenay Lake, is another good centre for both fly fishing and trolling. Kootenay Landing, too, also offers reasonably good prospects. The C.P.R. branch line from Kaslo to the Arrow Lakes skirts Slocan Lake, a long narrow expanse of water which offers very fair fishing, as also does Bear Lake, passed on the way. Slocan Lake, reached by another branch from Nelson, affords good fishing at Wilson Creek, near Rosebery, and in vicinity of New Denver. Inland from Nelson must be mentioned Tighum (five miles) and Bonnington Falls (eleven miles), the latter being, in the opinion of a fisherman who has fished all the waters of British Columbia, one of the finest fishing places in the province.

The Arrow Lakes, too, offer trout fishing very similar to the Kootenay Lake. The lower lake is not fished much; but the upper lake affords good sport. The natural centre is the town of Nakusp, from which several fishing places can be reached by automobile or boat.

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HOW many, even of those who live in the West, realize that in the five hundred miles between the prairies of Western Canada and the Pacific Coast lies the most wonderful summer playground in the world—a world of snow-clad peaks and valleys gay with flowers, a world of forest, lake and river, the haunt of game and of countless fish? Up in the mountains there are trails for sure-footed ponies, in the valleys and along the lake shores are automobile roads linking the settlements of fruit-growers who in due season load the table with cherry, apple, pear, peach and melon. Motor-boat and canoe make distances seem short in the lakes themselves, and bring the fisherman to the creeks where trout are waiting to fill the basket. Here the boy has trees to climb and clear pools to swim in—a thousand things to do that are impossible upon the prairies.

So excellent are the rail and lake steamer connections of the Canadian Pacific that this great playground is wonderfully accessible. And it is easy to find accommodation for every purse—you can camp, there are (owing to the war) vacant orchards to rent, there are moderate priced hotels, there are occasional house boats. Three weeks or a month in this country will mean a new lease of life for many a prairie dweller.

The mountain system of Canada divides into the Rockies proper, the Selkirk Range, and some smaller ranges. Between each is a valley, with slopes descending through green shores to a beautiful expanse of water. Between the Rockies and the Purcell Range is the Columbia Valley and Lake Windermere, between the Purcells, which are a branch of the Selkirks, and the Selkirks themselves is Kootenay Lake, between the Selkirks and the Gold Range are the Arrow Lakes, and between the Gold, Coast and Cascade Ranges is Okanagan Lake. Two great rivers, in a series of curious windings, link together the first three—the famous Columbia River, which, rising from the spring-fed Lake Windermere, flows first north and then, turning south, enters the Arrow Lakes and bears away their waters to the Pacific Ocean; and the scarcely less famous Kootenay, which, draining the southern end of the Columbia Valley, makes an excursion into the United States before it turns back into Canada, and, entering Kootenay Lake at the south, finds its way from the western end of that lake into the Arrow Lakes.

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SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A still more notable agency links together not only these three, but also the Okanagan Lake, with another valley and finally the sea. This link is the railway. The Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its tributaries, now connects Nelson, the chief city of the southern lake region, with Vancouver, touching en route the shores of Kootenay, Arrow and Okanagan Lakes. At the same time, entrance into some of these valleys can advantageously be gained from the north from the main line of the Canadian Pacific.

These picturesque valleys are given over variously to fruit-growing, lumbering and mining, industries which are now providing the sustenance of an increasingly large settlement. But the present consideration is the fitness of this region as a holiday resort. Surrounded by mountains, with warm, equable climate, under clear blue skies rivalling those of California, the lakes provide a hundred centres ideally suited for summer vacations, long and short, easy and strenuous. The altitudes are moderate, ranging from 2,607 feet above sea-level at Lake Windermere, to 1,125 at Okanagan. With so much water, every kind of aquatic sport is available. There is sailing and boating across wide stretches or into pine-clad bays, swimming in calm, warm water, so clear that the sandy lake bottom, shelving in places gradually out from the shore for the careful beginner to keep his foothold, is visible a long way from the water's edge. There is delightful picnicking or camping on the tree-fringed shore, first class trout fishing for the angler—even salmon. At some points there is mountain climbing, at others, in season, big game shooting. One valley provides good golf; all of them offer good automobiling through beautiful scenery.

During the summer months the weather is warm and sunny—is not this suggested by the fact that in some of these valleys fruit such as peaches and grapes are grown? The fruit-farming industry, one of the principal sources of revenue of the inhabitants of these happy valleys, will, in fact, provide the visitor with much interest; and from the hospitable British Columbians he is sure of a hearty welcome and a cordial delight at meeting with those from outside the mountains.

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BETWEEN the Rocky Mountains and the Purcells, a spur of the Selkirks, a deep wide trench has been worn by the Columbia River flowing northwards and its tributary, the Kootenay River, flowing southwards. This trench is crossed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Crow's Nest Branch, 170 miles south. Half way between these two railway lines lie three lakes, the largest of which, Lake Windermere, is ten miles long by nearly two miles broad, with beautiful vistas of mountains on either side and considerable settlement at the northern end.

This settlement consisted originally of miners who were prospecting in the neighboring creeks, but in the last ten years it has been increased by the development of an irrigation system which has made possible opportunities for mixed farming, and has encouraged the growing of small fruits and the hardier varieties of apples. The Dominion Government has established an experimental farm at Invermere, and there are a number of healthy looking farms on the neighboring bench. The valley is about a million acres in extent, and from twenty to thirty per cent. of the land contained in it is suited to mixed farming, and the cultivation of grain and apples, such as the Duchess and Wealthy.

The scenery of this region, combining as it does pastoral softness with rugged mountain grandeur, attracted visitors from all parts of the world when the valley was comparatively difficult of access. Now that the valley is pierced by a railway line, linked at each end with other lines east and west, it is becoming a favorite playground for prairie people. The summer visitor will find here everything that he could wish. Making his headquarters at the pretty town of Invermere, on Lake Windermere, he will find fine air, beautiful surroundings, the very best riding, driving, bathing, boating and sailing that he has ever dreamed. For golfers there is a popular nine-hole course, over which visitors can play for a small fee. Horse-breeding being a flourishing industry, ponies can readily be obtained for expeditions up the mountain trails to the foot of the great glaciers and ice-fields of the Selkirks, while the roads are well adapted for automobiling.

Two hot springs, long known to the pioneers of the valley for their curative properties for rheumatism, are

situated respectively at Sinclair Canyon, between the head of Lake Windermere and Golden, and at Fairmont on the opposite side of the lake from Invermere. The springs at Sinclair have been enclosed in a concrete bath, with commodious bath-houses, and during the summer of 1917 were visited by as many as sixty visitors a day, most of whom came by automobile. The situation of these springs is exceptionally beautiful. A road is being constructed from Windermere through the heart of the Rockies to Banff; it swings round east near Sinclair to enter the Vermilion Pass.

Toby Creek, joining the Columbia River near Athalmer, leads up through Earl Grey Pass in the Purcells to Kootenay Lake. At the Fish Lakes, a small group between Athalmer and Spillimachene, there is excellent trout fishing at certain seasons of the year, and also in the creeks which have cut fissures through the mountain slopes. Invermere has a very comfortable tourist hotel. There are other less pretentious hotels at Athalmer, Wilmer and Windermere, with numerous rest-houses along the road between Golden and Fort Steele, where longer stays could be arranged. Furnished houses and cottages are often to be rented. Full particulars in this regard can be obtained from the secretary of the Board of Trade, Invermere, B.C.

The Columbia Valley is reached from the main line of the C.P.R. at Golden. From here a branch line, the Kootenay Central, runs through the upper valley to Athalmer, a distance of 74 miles, traversing en route a rapidly developing agricultural region. Automobiles from Invermere meet the trains at Athalmer Station. The railway continues down the edge of the lake and beyond to Fort Steele, and joins the Crow's Nest Pass route of the Canadian Pacific at Colvalli. When entering the valley by the south, either from east or west, the visitor will find it most convenient to stay over at Cranbrook, a pleasant little city twenty-eight miles west of Colvalli. A very delightful circle trip can be made by approaching the Columbia Valley from one direction and leaving it by the other. Traveling by the main line, one can stop off at Banff, Lake Louise or Field, in the higher altitudes of the Rocky Mountains, and by the south make connections with Lethbridge to the east or Nelson to the west.



On Lake Windermere.



New Settler's Home, Invermere.



Sinclair Canyon on the Banff-Windermere Road.



A'CHALMER.



Tourists on Horse Thief Creek, near Invermere.



Hotel at Invermere.

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KOOTENAY LAKE forms a kind of splitting wedge that breaks the huge bulk of the Selkirk Mountains into two separate ranges. One of these, the Selkirks proper, runs down the west side of Kootenay Lake; the other, known as the Purcells, passes down on the east side of Kootenay Lake and forms the dividing line between East and West Kootenay. In the trough thus formed lies Kootenay Lake, running seventy miles almost due north and south. From the north it is fed by the Duncan River, rising in the Selkirk Range and connecting it with Howser Lake; from the south, by the Kootenay River, which finds an outlet through the West Arm, a narrow sheet of water running in a south-westerly direction from a point about one-third the way up the lake.

Rarely within a comparatively small area can be found such a variety of lake and mountain scenery as here. On the one hand, soft and rounded landscapes; on the other, the deepest blue lakes. Deep canyons, high peaks, glaciers and leaping waterfalls, bench lands with carefully tended orchards surrounded by snow-capped and timber-covered mountains, the whole mirrored in lakes or stately rivers—such is the Kootenay Lake. Easily accessible from all sides, and opened up by railways, its lakes, and a gradually extending road and trail system, it offers splendid attractions to that increasing class of holiday-makers who desire to spend a vacation profitably and at the same time economically.

Nelson, charmingly situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the West Arm of Kootenay Lake, is the commercial centre of the Kootenay district, and practically of the entire southern British Columbia region. At the convergence of lake and rail systems, it is an attractive little city in which life passes very pleasantly. The people of Nelson say that Nature practised on Switzerland before making British Columbia. They compare the location of their city to Lucerne; and, indeed, the Selkirks, the dominant features of the Kootenay landscape, have little to suffer in a comparison with the Alps. In the neighborhood are hot springs, glaciers, great cataracts, and fishing lodges. Within easy reach is excellent trout fishing. Nelson is the centre of the "Boundary" mining district; immediately behind is a wonderful mountain in which is located the famous "Silver King" mine from which over ten million dollars of treasure have been taken. It has several saw

mills that supply the prairies, and is the market place for a very large fruit region. Because of its railway and steamer connection in all directions, Nelson is the natural setting-off point for the visitor. By steamer to Kootenay Landing, whence connection is made with the C.P.R. Crow's Nest Pass Line, it affords direct communication with the prairies. Westward from Nelson runs a railway line that, at West Robson, links with the Arrow Lake Steamer Service, and, continuing still west, joins the Kettle Valley Railway at Midway, thence via Penticton to Vancouver. From Nelson a daily steamer service up Kootenay Lake communicates with Kaslo and Lardeau.

At the central point of the north end of the lake lies Kaslo, the distributing point and residential centre for the surrounding mining districts, a four-hour steamer journey of 77 miles. It is also accessible by a branch railway line from Nakusp, on the Arrow Lakes, whence Arrowhead is reached by steamer, and Revelstoke, on the main line of the C.P.R., by rail.

Fronting on Kootenay Lake, Kaslo is faced by the great bulk of the Purcell Range, with its numerous deep canyons and cloud-piercing peaks, an almost unexplored region little known even to the hardy prospector. The Kaslo River, a swift and clattering stream, has broken through from the glacial fields at the summit of the Selkirk Range lying to the west, and washed down mountain debris, which, built up through untold centuries, has become in time an extremely picturesque townsite in a locality whose topography is such that anything in the shape of a level townsite is very scarce indeed.

From Kaslo many interesting and delightful excursions may be made by horseback, rail, motor boat, steamer, automobile, bicycle or on foot. A splendid road, passing through symmetrical and well-kept orchards, leads up through the lower part of the Kaslo Creek Valley to Zwickey, and thence for twenty miles up the South Fork of the Kaslo River to the northern flanks of the stupendous Kokanee glacier. This glacier, the last and most southerly of the great ice-fields of the Selkirk Range, lies snugly encompassed by numerous bare rock peaks, some of which range between nine and ten thousand feet in height. Along the highway may be seen the picturesque mining pack trains, made up of mules and horses, carrying silver-lead ore in little



C.P.R. Houseboat, Nelson.



Fruit Ranch
Near Nelson.



Beach
Sports at
Kaslo.



NELSON.



Fishing Lodge near Bonnington Falls.



On the Outskirts of Nelson.

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jute sacks, lumbering wagons with broad tires carrying tons of concentrates, automobiles with pleasure parties, and prospectors and miners going into the hills and coming out into civilization.

From Kaslo, north and south, the road system is gradually extending, hugging the Kootenay Lake shore closely. Northward, for several miles, one may travel through the beautiful Shitty Bench region, with its fruit farms and ranches set in a magnificent panorama of the Purcells extending up and down on the opposite side of the lake. Or, going south, one may motor or drive for several miles through deep forest glades, extending clearings or ranches, by Mirror Lake, Twin Bay and other settlements, in the direction of Ainsworth.

Ainsworth is a mining camp, the oldest in West Kootenay. There are numerous hot springs here, possessing great curative properties for such afflictions as rheumatism. One Ainsworth hotel has a big plunge bath. An attractive feature of the town is a series of natural caves extending for unknown distances into the heart of the mountains. In these caves are subterranean streams, stalactites, vaulted chambers and mysterious dark passages, everything, in fact, that such noted caves as the Mammoth in Kentucky have to show.

Across the lake from Ainsworth lies the famous Blue Bell mine, the oldest lead mine in the Dominion. At this point, according to legend, the Hudson Bay trappers and voyageurs, more than half a century ago, came to get lead for bullets, reducing the ores by a crude open hearth furnace. Here the visitor may see yawning "glory holes," from which the ore was quarried out from along the surface in years long gone by, or can descend two or three hundred feet below the lake level to watch powerful machine drills boring into the mineral bearing rocks.

Northerly from Kaslo the visitor may go in the direction of Lardeau, where the combined waters of the Lardeau and Duncan Rivers flow into Kootenay Lake. Between Kaslo and Lardeau are two canyons of particular interest—the Fry Creek canyon and the Hammill Creek canyon—narrow slits with precipitous sides two thousand or more feet in height. Through the Hammill Creek canyon lies the route to Earl Grey Pass and the Columbia Valley.

To those who enjoy boating in any form, Kaslo offers many opportunities. The whole Kootenay Lake, with an average width of two miles, is there for rowing, sailing or motor-launching. Through bright summer days, amidst cooling breezes, the visitor may thus explore at random. During the summer months and in the fall, fishing is a magnet that draws many visitors. Trolling from a row-boat is a favorite form of this recreation. It is decidedly fine sport to hook a twenty-pound salmon with a light rod and battle it out. Fly-fishing for trout at the mouths of the numerous streams is also attractive.

To those who enjoy the strenuous exercise involved in mountaineering, Kaslo is the centre of a field capable of unlimited exploration. Many of the peaks of the Purcells and Selkirks in this vicinity are close to ten thousand feet in

height. There are many glaciers, large and small. The country west of Kaslo, around Ainsworth, Sandon and the Slocan Lake, offers splendid opportunities to those who would climb mountains without too much hard work, for mining operations in these parts have involved much road and trail breaking, so that it is possible to see many of the glories of the high hills by riding to some of the lower summits, seven or eight thousand feet in height, on horseback. For the harder-bitten devotees of the alpenstock who would break through untrodden regions and gain the summit of virgin peaks, there is always scope in the unknown territory embraced by the Purcell Range on the east side of Kootenay Lake.

Not everyone, however, is always so serious-minded as to want, passionately, to climb mountains on a holiday. Many prefer just to "loaf." To such—and their name is legion—Kaslo is an earthly paradise. Situated, as it is, between magnificent mountain ranges, on the shore of a calm, quiet lake, with overhead skies of Italian blue, it is about as far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife as the most poetical could wish to be. The fruit-growing industry, one of the staple businesses of the district, is in itself suggestive of an Arcadian peace that envelops the mind with bliss. Neither boating nor fishing are pursuits that tend towards undue excitement; and when these are combined with loafing, the ideal is almost reached. Add to this a camp up the lake, or a picnic on some near-by creek, and to the visitor it would seem that he had reached that state where he wanted but little here below and wanted that little long.

Kaslo has excellent hotel accommodation, moderate in price. Those making longer stays can rent furnished houses and cottages for the summer. Surrounding the town are numerous picturesque camping sites for those who enjoy summer tent life. Amongst these are Kaslo Beach—which is in the town limits—Beauty Beach, Powder Creek, Deer Creek, Mirror Lake, Twin Bay and Campbell Bay. At all of these there is every opportunity to "rough it" a little, within easy reach of stores and a daily mail service.

Around the shores of Lake Kootenay are a number of small points, such as Boswell, Procter, Pilot Bay, Davie, etc. At most of these there are settlements of varying size, the staple industry being fruit-growing. At Balfour, on the entrance to the West Arm, the Canadian Government has established a convalescent hospital for returned soldiers, converting for that purpose a large tourist hotel. At various points on Kootenay Lake there are splendid sites for camping. The Canadian Pacific Railway operates a large houseboat, with accommodation for fourteen people. This can be chartered, furnished complete except commissariat, for \$5.00 a day, with a charge of fifty cents per mile for towing to desired location. Arrangements for charter can be made through Mr. J. S. Carter, District Passenger Agent, C.P.R., Nelson, B.C.



Sailing on the Upper Kootenay.



On the Upper Kootenay Lake.



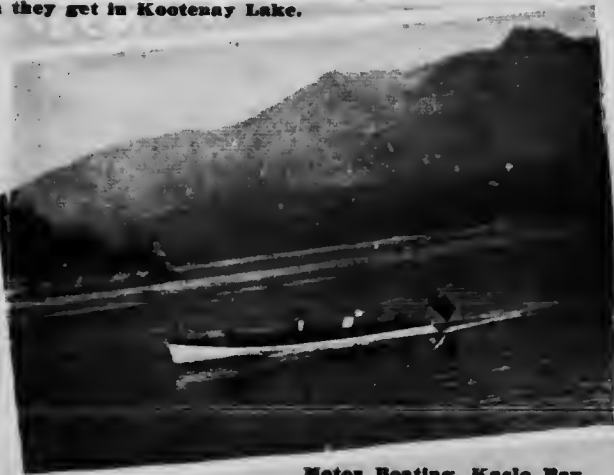
Bear Creek Canyon, Near Nelson.



The Kind of Fish they get in Kootenay Lake.

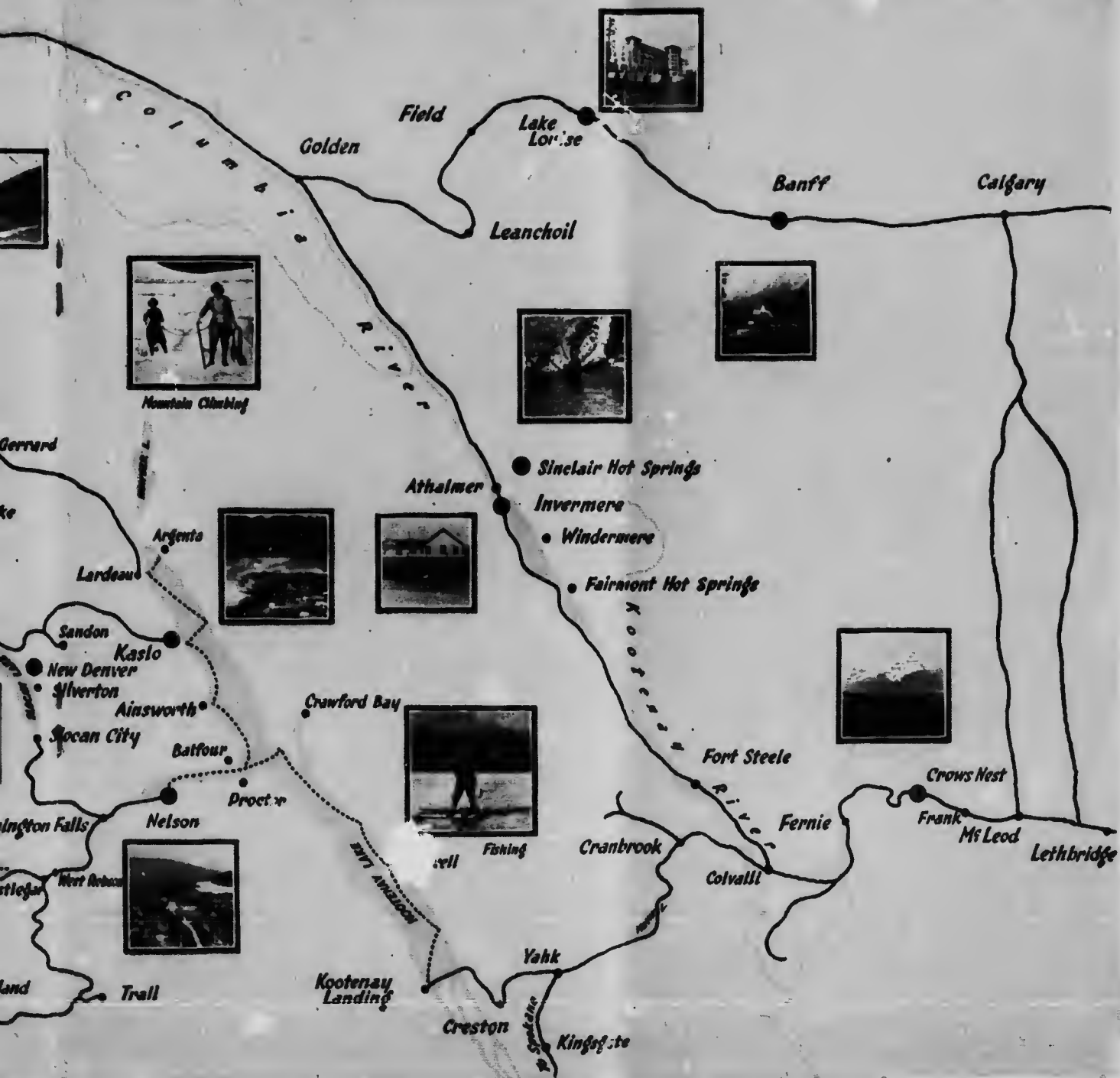


KASLO.



Motor Boating, Kaslo Bay.





ARROW LAKES & SLOCAN LAKE

THE Arrow Lakes lie in a long, deep valley between the western slope of the Selkirk Range and the somewhat smaller Gold Range. The Columbia River, swinging round from the Columbia Valley, enters the Arrow Lakes at Arrowhead at the north and, broadening out, forms these exceedingly beautiful waterways. The Kootenay River brings also the waters of Kootenay Lake, which it pours into the south end of the lower Arrow Lake.

Leaving Nelson by Canadian Pacific Railway, a short trip brings the visitor to West Robson. From here to Arrowhead is a deeply interesting and picturesque steamer trip of 130 miles. Although virtually one, the lakes are classified as two, Upper and Lower, very much the same size and connected by a wide but circuitous channel. This country has supplied lumber from the forests that clothe its slopes to many a sawmill, while of recent years settlers have come in and made clearings for orchards. The population however, is still comparatively sparse.

The steamer touches at a number of points on route, amongst them Edgewood, Needles, Burton City, Nakusp, St. Leon and Halcyon. Nakusp, on the eastern shore of the upper lake, which here is about three miles wide, is the distributing centre of the district. Prettily situated, overlooking a crescent-like bay, with snow-capped mountains rising beyond, Nakusp makes also a convenient centre for the visitor to the Arrow Lakes. Possessing fairly good hotel accommodation, it also offers good boating, bathing and very fair fishing. Its climate is delightfully warm; at night, owing to the nearness of great glacial peaks, the temperature is as delightfully cool.

Eight miles north from Nakusp are the Nakusp Hot Springs, alongside the Kooskanux Creek. These springs, easily reached from Nakusp by saddle-horse, are famous for their curative qualities in cases of rheumatism. Halcyon Hot Springs is well and favorably known amongst the neighboring communities of British Columbia owing to the curative properties of its waters and the comfort of the hotel. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught paid a visit here, while Governor-General of Canada, and Princess Patricia, who is no mean artist, expressed her delight at the beauty of the surrounding country. St. Leon has also well-known springs. Arrowhead is reached in the early afternoon, and thence a branch of the Canadian Pacific connects with

the main line of the road at Revelstoke, with a double daily connection in each direction, east and west.

The holiday-maker who has been visiting the Kootenay Lake can also approach the Arrow Lakes from two other directions. From Kaslo a branch of the C.P.R. runs to Nakusp, passing en route another and smaller lake, the Slocan. This line, striking through the deeply-eroded gorge of the Kaslo River, introduces the traveller to a locality possessing a wonderful variety of mountain and lake scenery, and rich in minerals.

Sandon, two hours from Kaslo, is one of the steepest mining camps in British Columbia, as well as one of the busiest. It is situated in a narrow gulch and is so crowded for room that Carpenter Creek, finding its way downward, has had to be confined in a long flume under the main street. Three aerial tramways from various mining properties come right into the civic limits. From Sandon to Rosebery, at the north-end of Slocan Lake, is about fourteen miles by rail.

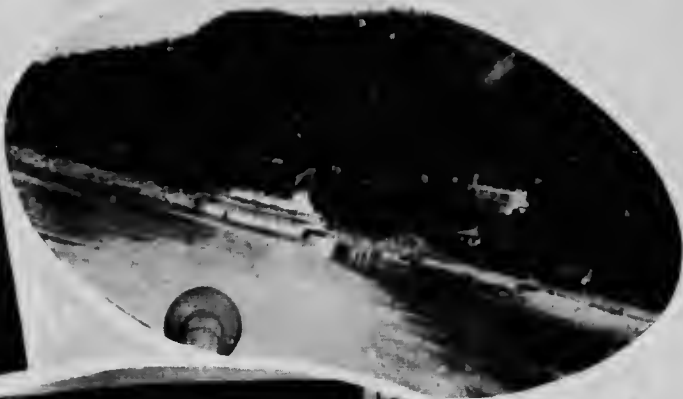
Four miles south of Rosebery, on the eastern shore of the lake, is New Denver. Like Kaslo, New Denver is more of a residential than a mining town. Slocan Lake is a small gem-like waterway whose dark-blue depths mirror the surrounding snow-clad hills, peaks and glaciers. Immediately across the lake lies a glacier of considerable size, easily reached by a fairly passable trail. New Denver is noted for the beauty of its orchards, flowers and gardens.

A few miles south of New Denver is Silverton, a mining camp with a large silver and gold output and a hustling air of activity inseparable from mining operations. The road system between Silverton and New Denver, and to points immediately tributary, is a most excellent one, and is gradually being extended. Many interesting side-trips may be taken on horseback over adjoining trails.

At the south end of Slocan Lake lies Slocan City, the terminus of a branch of the C.P.R. which runs up from Nelson and forms an important link in the traffic connections of the district. This is the second alternative mode of approaching the Arrow Lakes, for a daily steamer service, a pleasant journey of about two hours, connects Slocan City with Rosebery, whence Nakusp is reached in another two hours by rail.



NEW DENVER



Halcyon Springs.



Nice Little Catch Near Nakusp.



On an Arrow Lakes Steamer.



C.P.R. Steamer S.S. Bonnington.



SILVERTON.

OKANAGAN VALLEY



THE Okanagan Lake, the lowest of any of the great lakes in Southern British Columbia, lies between the west slope of the Gold Range and the more gradual ascent to the final barriers that interpose themselves between the hinterland and the sea-level—the Coast Range and, towards the south-west, the Cascade Range. About seventy miles in length and from one to three miles in width, it feeds the Okanagan River, which, issuing from its southern end, flows away to join the mighty Columbia a hundred miles or more south. The Okanagan Valley, in which the lake lies, has two approaches. From the south, it can be entered at Penticton, on the newly-completed Kettle Valley Railway, about half-way between Nelson and Vancouver; from the north, it is reached from the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific via Sicamous, whence a branch line carries the traveller thirty-one miles to Okanagan Landing and a steamer the remainder of the journey.

Fruit-growing is the primary interest of the valley-folk. Journeying down the lake, one sees striking examples of "bench land" formation—flat orchards rising tier above tier in what look like gigantic steps. On these bench-lands, on the occasional bottom lands, and even on the hilly slopes that descend into the water, grow all kinds of sub-tropical fruit—peaches, apricots, cherries, apples, plums, walnuts, almonds and grapes of superfine quality. Irrigation is practised, the wooden flume that carries the life-giving water being a conspicuous object in the orchard country, as it stretches its way up hill and down dale or high in the air across chasms.

Okanagan fruit is of a famous prize-winning strain. In the prairies it finds a large market; it is also exported to the Yukon, Great Britain and even Australia. The canning industry is being developed. Vegetable culture is another staple industry. Back of the bench-lands lie the foothills, covered with jack-pine, fir, tamarack and spruce, that lead up to large ranching districts.

Penticton makes an ideal centre for the summer visitor, possessing, as it does, the splendid Incola Hotel, belonging to the Kettle Valley Railway. The altitude here is only 1,125 feet above sea-level; the climate is mild, dry and equable. All kinds of aquatic sports are easily available—boating, sailing and bathing. Penticton possesses a long shelving beach of sand that makes bathing a delight to young and

Page Twelve

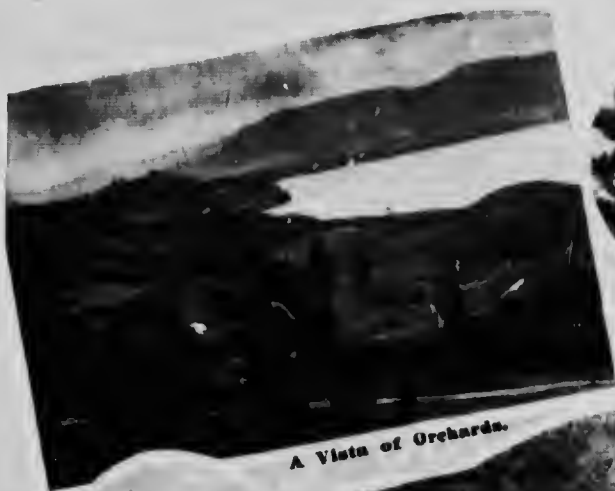
old, experienced swimmer and novice. During the summer months it is more or less in a state of continuous regatta. It has an excellent "Aquatic Club," primarily for residents, but introduction to which can be obtained by visitors. Many delightful water excursions can be made by row-boat or motor-boat, either up the lake to various pleasant picnicking grounds, or south along the Okanagan River to Dog Lake and Okanagan Falls. At a number of points good trout fishing is to be obtained. Good automobile roads stretch in every direction, a favorite trip being up into the orchards on the bench lands.

From Penticton to Okanagan Landing, commodious steamers are operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a daily service. Kelowna is an important town sixty-four miles up the lake. Situated against very much the same back ground as Penticton, it offers very similar attractions. Here, too, is good hotel accommodation, in addition to which furnished houses and cottages may be rented during the summer—as also at Penticton and other points. Kelowna has a municipal park with a mile lake frontage, on which citizens gather in the evenings to hear band-music. A quiet paddle on the lake some fine evening, with the iridescent sky, luminous with shining stars, throwing a blanket of silver across the calm waters gently lapping the bow, is almost all that could be desired.

Amongst the more important of the smaller points are Naramata, Summerland and Peachland—fruit-growing communities clustering round the wharf, or clinging to the foot-hills. Naramata is a favorite resort because it possesses a good tourist hotel. At Summerland there is an excellent boarding-school for boys.

Between Okanagan Landing, where the steamer is exchanged for the train, and Sicamous are a number of important points, including Vernon, Armstrong and Enderby. Vernon is the largest town, the judicial centre and the central supply point for the entire Okanagan Valley.

Sicamous, where the traveller makes connection with the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific, is situated on Shuswap Lake, a large sheet of water winding for a considerable distance and one of the most celebrated fishing waters of British Columbia. The traveller who has to wait over here can very profitably spend his time in a sail or row on the lake, with trout-fishing in season if he is a fisherman. The C.P.R. has a comfortable hotel here, the Sicamous.



A Vista of Orchards.



Okanagan Lake



Shuswap
Lake,
Near
Stenous



An Okanagan Orchard Scene.



A Kelowna Picnic.



Incola Hotel, Penticton.



THE KETTLE VALLEY

THE construction of the Kettle Valley Railway opened up a route of spectacular beauty to the prosperous fertile lake district of Southern British Columbia. It not only affords through railway communication from Nelson to Vancouver; it also links together the Kootenay, Arrow and Okanagan Lakes by a direct route at the southern ends.

From Nelson the branch line of the Canadian Pacific runs to Midway, following down the Kootenay River to Castlegar, and then ascending along the Arrow Lakes to the summit of the range at Farron, and thence down the west slope around Christina Lake through the Grand Forks Valley. This country, the far-famed "Boundary district," is one of the richest mining sections of Canada. At Midway the Kettle Valley Railway begins. The interesting and varied characteristics of the country traversed by this route claim the attention of the traveller, whether he be sportsman in search of hunting grounds, fisherman longing for the haunts of the speckled trout, or the weary man who would pause awhile and rest at the fountain of youth.

Leaving Midway, the valley of the Kettle River is followed to its source, passing through rich agricultural districts where fruit and grain are extensively grown. Descending the west slope of the mountains, the Kelowna Valley is soon seen in the distance, a panorama, beautiful beyond comparison, the orchard tracts reaching from the shores of the Okanagan Lake to the foothills of the mountains, the blossoms of fruit trees mingling with the verdant green of the mountain side. Passing on along, the placid Okanagan Lake bursts suddenly into view, bordered by beautiful homes surrounded by orchards, and very shortly Penticton is reached. (See page 12.)

Leaving Penticton, the line skirts along the edge of the West Summerland Valley, one of the most prolific fruit-growing districts of Canada. The entrance to this valley is guarded by "The Giant's Head," a rock projection of gigantic proportions. Leaving this valley, Trout Creek is reached through a picturesque canyon, a deep gorge in solid rock crossed by a single span bridge, 250 feet in length. The summit is at Osprey Lake. Following along a timbered belt for some fifteen miles, and past a fertile agricultural district near Jura, the descent is made to Princeton, a thriving little city in the midst of extensive coal and copper mines.

Passing down the Tulameen River, the next place

reached is Coalmont. After leaving Tulameen, the train swings round Otter Lake, one of the most beautiful of British Columbia's many inland bodies of water, the verdant green foliage along the shore reflecting in the emerald waters a picture that would stir the soul of an artist. Passing another summit at Brookmere, a descent is made to Brodie. Here the line forks, one branch going north through the rich Nicola Valley to Merritt and eventually joining the main line of the Canadian Pacific at Spence's Bridge, the other south-west through the Coquihalla Pass in the Cascade Mountains. Coquihalla Summit is 3,620 feet high.

The scene changes quickly to one of rugged grandeur, the vegetation disappearing and the solid rock crags and peaks standing out prominently as if to defy the hand of man. But, typifying the supremacy of engineering skill, the road bed, as it follows down the gorge, is hewn out of solid rock, here perched on a shelf on the mountain side or there piercing a jutting promontory with a tunnel. Near Portia Station the mountain peaks are higher yet, the tops tipped with snow and the sides covered with forests. At Othello the crowning achievement is reached—five tunnels in such perfect alignment that a view is obtained through all five of them at once. At the portal of each, the walls rise sheer for hundreds of feet, while the gap to the next tunnel is bridged by a steel span. Underneath, the Coquihalla River, now a raging torrent, zigzags its way between each. Beyond these tunnels is seen one of the notable mountain peaks of the continent—the Holy Cross Mountain—rising 6,500 feet, and deriving its name from a cross-shaped ravine at its top which, being always full of snow, exhibits the Christian symbol.

Hope is reached soon after. The train crosses the Fraser River by a gigantic steel bridge and joins the Canadian Pacific main line to Vancouver.

FULLER INFORMATION

In the foregoing pages, an attempt has been made to bring before the holiday-maker the attractions of the chief places in the southern British Columbia lake region. Fuller information can be gained by addressing the Boards of Trade at any of the places mentioned. This especially applies to hotel accommodation. At a large number of points there are good hotels, reasonable in price and offering splendid accommodation; and at these and other points there is abundant boarding house accommodation and the possibility of renting furnished cottages.



Kettle Valley Railway
and Okanagan Lake.



Kettle Valley
Railway
near Hope.



Catch of
Trout near
Coalmont.



SUMMERLAND.



Trail Smelter.



Tunnel near Hope.

7100 P
9
C

16 p 2 clu.

F I S H I N G



THE valleys of Southern British Columbia, in addition to their beauty and health-giving qualities, possess an added and special attraction in the splendid fishing which is to be obtained in the countless lakes and tributary streams. At a great number of points, unequalled sport is afforded; moreover, most of this country has the advantage that it has not been fished hitherto to any great extent.

Broadly speaking, all the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean is a trout country. The most frequent varieties are rainbow, cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout, but steelhead, silver and lake trout are also common. In a very few places bass are found. As one approaches the Coast, a new element is encountered in the salmon, especially in those waters which have direct communication with the ocean.

One of the finest fishing regions is Kootenay Lake. At the mouth of almost any creek on either shore of the lake, from Kootenay Landing at its South end to Lardeau at the north, or along the Kootenay River, excellent trout fishing can be obtained. A few spots in particular can be mentioned. Kaslo is one of the finest centres. In its immediate locality, or in the many creeks that can be reached by walking, automobile or boat, trout of the gamiest character await the angler, either by fly-fishing or by trolling from a boat. Land-locked salmon, too, are frequently caught and run to a large size. Procter, at the entrance to the west arm of Kootenay Lake, is another good centre for both fly fishing and trolling. Kootenay Landing, too, also offers reasonably good prospects. The C.P.R. branch line from Kaslo to the Arrow Lakes skirts Slocan Lake, a long narrow expanse of water which offers very fair fishing, as also does Bear Lake, passed on the way. Slocan Lake, reached by another branch from Nelson, affords good fishing at Wilson Creek, near Rosebery, and in vicinity of New Denver. Inland from Nelson must be mentioned Taghum (five miles) and Bonnington Falls (eleven miles), the latter being, in the opinion of a fisherman who has fished all the waters of British Columbia, one of the finest fishing places in the province.

The Arrow Lakes, too, offer trout fishing very similar to the Kootenay Lake. The lower lake is not fished much; but the upper lake affords good sport. The natural centre is the town of Nakusp, from which several fishing places can be reached by automobile or boat.



The Columbia Valley offers excellent trout fishing, especially in the smaller lakes and streams north and south of Invermere. Amongst these are the Fish Lakes, Dutch Creek, Toby Creek, and the mouth of Sinclair Creek; but surrounded as these districts are by mountains, the fishing is good only when the streams are free from glacial mud. Bull River and Fort Steele, at the southern end of this line, have also good fishing within a short radius.

The Kettle Valley line introduces the angler to some fine sport. Christina Lake, between Nelson and Midway, is well stocked with bass. Many spots between Midway and Penticton are delightful from the fisherman's point of view, such as Westbridge and Rock Creek, the Kettle River, Arlington and McCulloch.

Penticton is the best centre for Okanagan Lake, possessing, as it does, an admirable hotel and daily steamer communication with other points up the lake. Osoyoos Lake, twenty miles south of Penticton, Dog Lake, nine miles, Kelowna, up the lake, and Mission Creek within easy reach of the latter point, are recommended. At all these points, in addition to Dolly Varden and silver trout, steelhead trout can be fished, while there are bass in Osoyoos Lake.

At a number of points between Penticton and Hope, where the Kettle Valley line joins the C.P.R. in Fraser Canyon, good fishing can be obtained. The Coquihalla River, which the track parallels for a considerable distance, is a noted stream well worthy of the angler's attention. Steelhead, spring salmon, a few cohoes, sea-trout in the fall, rainbow, cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout are fished for in this river. Good fishing is also to be obtained along the line of the Kettle Valley from Brodie through the Nicola Valley to Spence's Bridge.

LICENSES. Fishing licenses in British Columbia for non-residents cost \$1.00 per day or \$5.00 per season.

ACCOMMODATION. At many of the points mentioned herein, comfortable hotel accommodation is to be had, but at others it is a case of camping. Boats may generally be obtained locally in the vicinity of the water, and automobiles and horse-rigs at all fair-sized towns.

FLIES. Flies, spoons and baits vary, of course, with locality, variety of fish sought, conditions of water and season. Apply to General Passenger Agent, C.P.R., Vancouver, B.C., or General Tourist Agent, Montreal, Que.



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