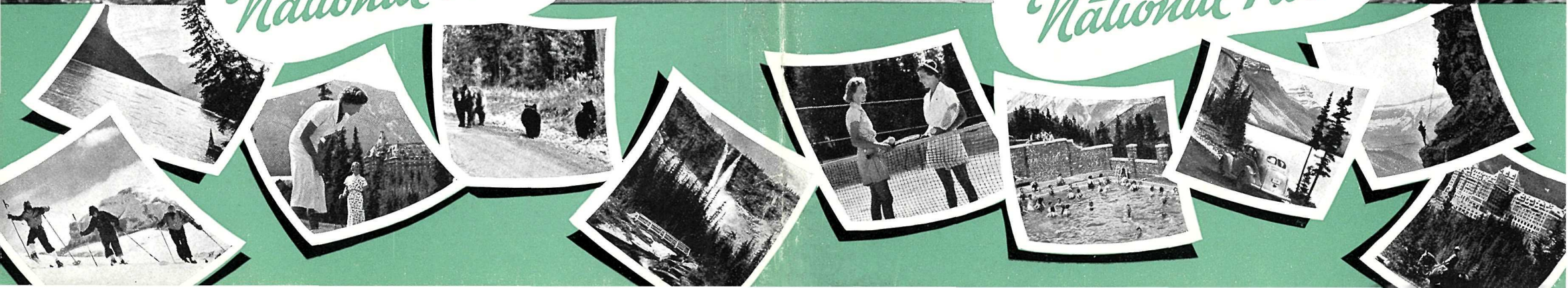
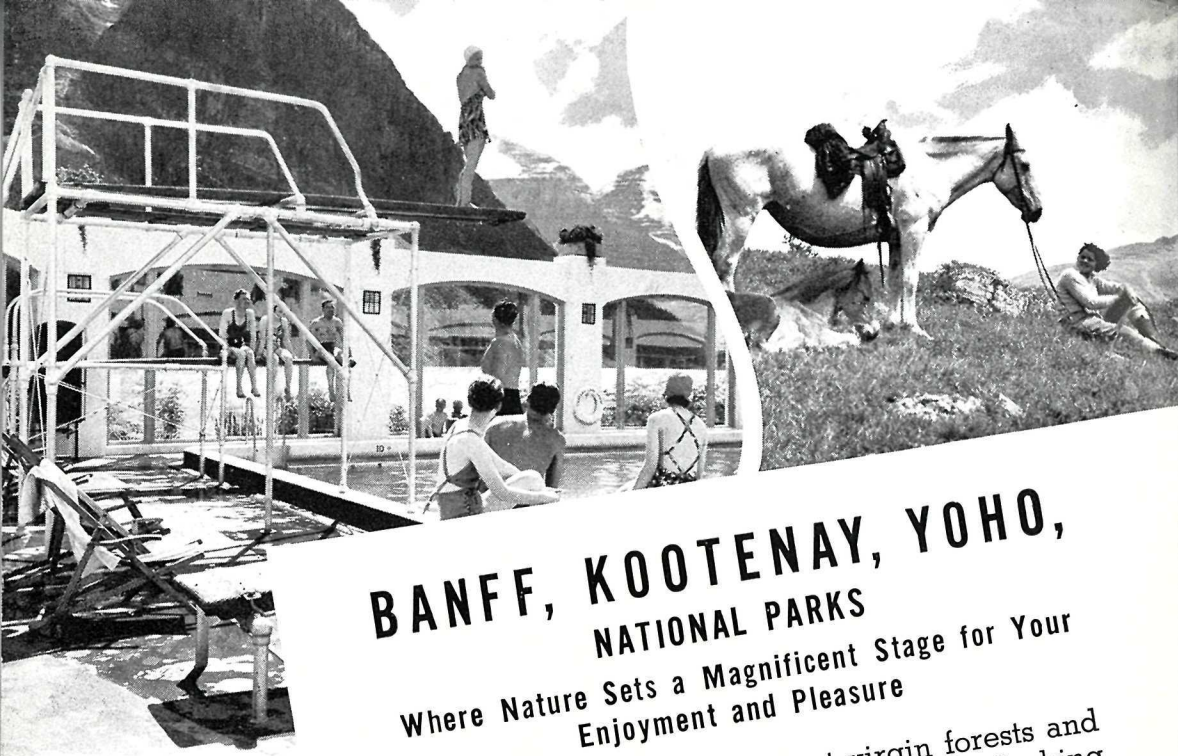




**BANFF-
KOOTENAY-YOHO-
GLACIER AND
MT. REVELSTOKE**
National Parks

**BANFF-
KOOTENAY-YOHO-
GLACIER AND
MT. REVELSTOKE**
National Parks



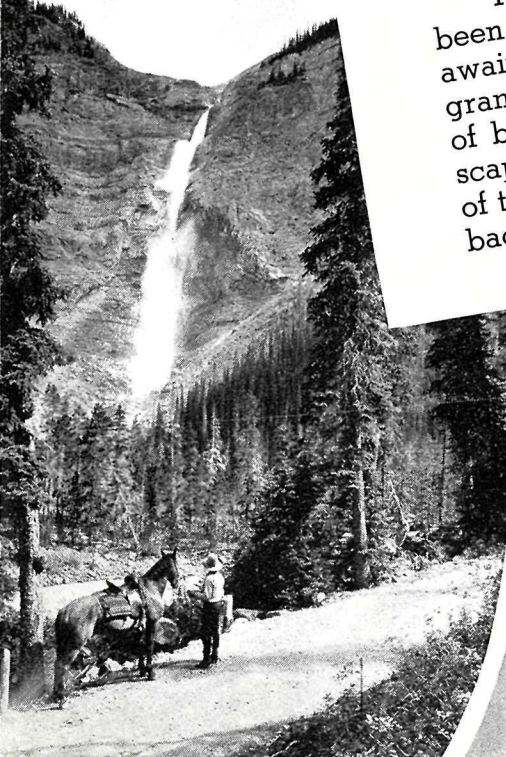


BANFF, KOOTENAY, YOHO, NATIONAL PARKS

Where Nature Sets a Magnificent Stage for Your
Enjoyment and Pleasure

CANADA, land of vast virgin forests and countless lakes, mighty mountains and flashing rivers, has preserved the best of these natural endowments within its National Parks.

Here all is as wild and unspoiled as it has been for thousands of years. Thrill upon thrill awaits you when you behold such overwhelming grandeur for the first time—and the succession of breath-taking panoramas and colourful landscapes seems endless. No wonder this country of the "North West Mounted" has provided the background for so many romantic stories!

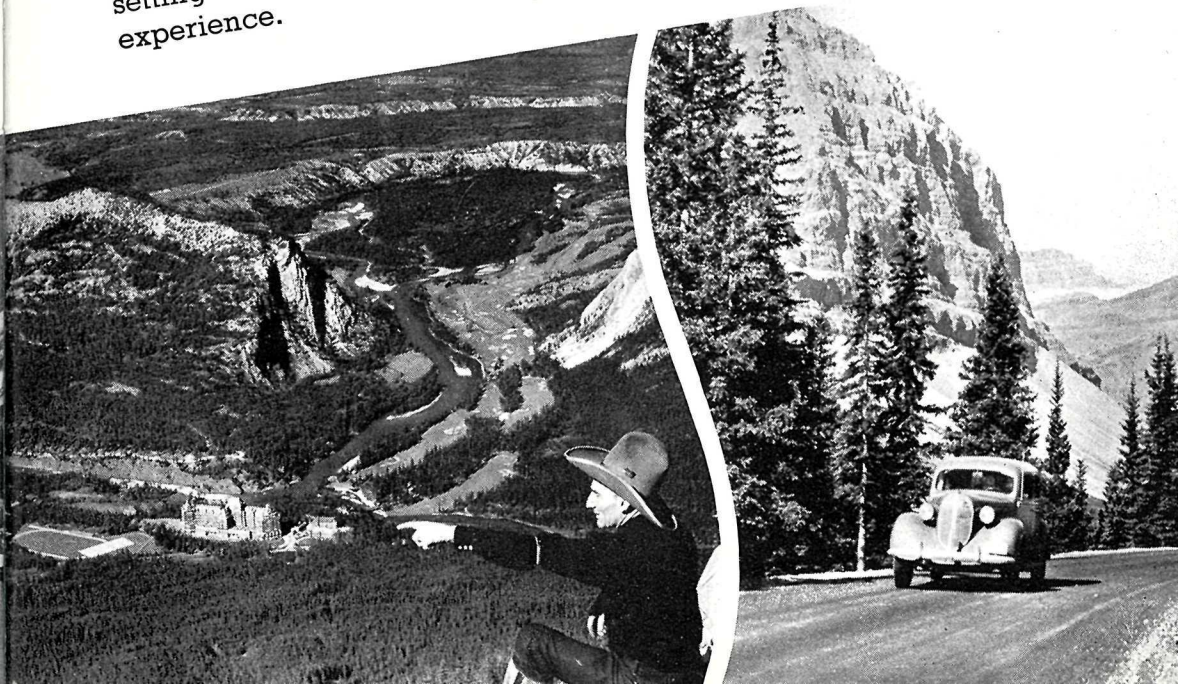


GLACIER, MT. REVELSTOKE

Travellers come from the world over to make these parks their playgrounds. For amid this unrivalled beauty, where the high-altitude air is so exhilarating, they find every provision and facility for comfort, recreation and pleasure.

Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks, located in the heart of the Canadian Rockies of Alberta and British Columbia, and Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks, in the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, are linked by rail or excellent highways over routes that reveal new wonders with every mile.

Thus man co-operates with nature to offer a setting that will turn your vacation into a glorious experience.



Come to Banff

CANADA'S ALPINE WONDERLAND..

NOT even in the Alpine countries of Europe could one find scenery to excel this favoured district in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, and the fame of Banff has deservedly spread to the four corners of the earth.

Surrounded by awe-inspiring snow-topped mountains . . . covered with fragrant evergreen forests . . . threaded with trout-teeming streams . . . abounding in ice-fields, glaciers, canyons and waterfalls, all mirrored in jewel-like lakes of startling blues and greens . . . such are the 2,585 square miles that comprise Banff National Park.

Fine motor roads lead to principal points of interest, and trails for saddlepony or hiking trips afford opportunities to penetrate to almost every part of this region. Some of these trails lead to a primeval wilderness and seem to penetrate into the very heart of nature herself.

The government townsite of Banff, where the headquarters of the park are located, possesses many interesting features. Streets are broad and well lighted. Public baths, recreation grounds, electric light, water and sewer systems, hospitals, churches and schools, banks, theatre, stores, hotels and a museum are all within its borders. Accommodation may be had at any of the hotels in Banff, the bungalow camps, tourist cabins, camp-grounds, or at the palatial Banff Springs Hotel.

As for sports, they are all represented—golf, tennis, fishing, boating, riding, hiking, mountain climbing and many winter sports.

In this almost mile-high altitude appetite grows and health improves. You feel exhilarated and full of vigour because the air is so pure and bracing. There is little moisture and less wind. Days are pleasantly warm—nights refreshingly cool.

Banff is a year-round resort. The summer season for visitors is approximately from May 15 to October 15, and the winter sports season from December 15 to March 31.



THE HISTORY OF BANFF NATIONAL PARK

It is less than 100 years since the beauties of Banff and the surrounding region were first glimpsed by the white man. The first recorded visit was made to the region in June, 1841, when the Rev. Robert Rundle, a missionary to the Indian tribes of the northwest, camped for several weeks in the Bow River Valley on the present site of the town of Banff. In August, 1841, Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on his famous journey around the world, penetrated the Bow River Valley and crossed the Rocky Mountains by what is now called Simpson Pass, on the present boundary between Banff and Kootenay Parks.

In 1858 and 1859 Sir James Hector, geologist for the Palliser expedition, explored the region. It was he who discovered the Kicking Horse Pass which later became so important as a means of conquering the Rockies for transportation. It was so named because near there he was kicked by his horse.

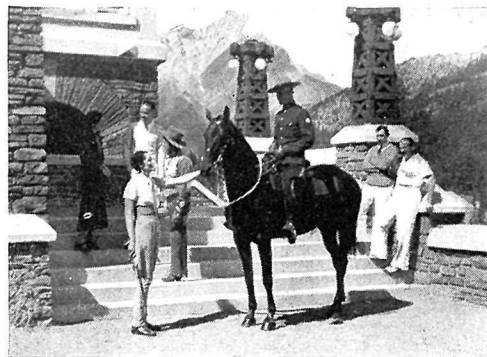
Discovery of the hot mineral springs on the side of Sulphur Mountain during

the construction of the Transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway was instrumental in attracting attention to this section of the Rockies. Although probably known to the Indians for many years, and mentioned by Sir James Hector in his diary entry of August 21, 1859, the springs apparently were not actually located until 1883.

To preserve the site from uncontrolled exploitation, the Government of Canada in 1885 set aside an area of 10 square miles to ensure that the surroundings would be in keeping with plans to make the region a first class resort. Travellers over the newly constructed railway line were greatly impressed with the scenery and the Government was urged to establish a national park in the vicinity. Accordingly, in 1887, an area of 260 square miles was established by Act of Parliament as Rocky Mountains—now Banff—National Park, thereby creating the first unit in Canada's system of National Parks. This area was later extended to include its present proportions which cover 2,585 square miles.



Banff Park Administration Building.



The "Mountie" is always an attraction at Banff.

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW ADVENTURES

Surrounding the Administration Building are grounds which have been landscaped to form a beautiful rock garden, constructed in a series of rock plateaus connected by small cascades which tumble from pool to pool. A great profusion of native alpine flowers, plants and shrubs, enhanced by rustic bridges and pavilions, invite you to stroll on flagged walks through this enchanting area.

Conveniently located is the Government Museum, with its well-arranged exhibits of the fauna, flora and geology found in the park, together with gorgeous examples of Indian handiwork. Buffalo, the former monarch of the western plains on view in the Animal Paddock, will interest you and excite the kiddies. The Fish Hatchery is a place of interest and education.

The new Central Park, situated on the Bow River near the Museum, forms a delightful place for picnicking. There are a number of shelters equipped with stoves, tables, benches and fire-wood, as well as swings, slides and other amusements for children. Then you may visit some of the famous medicinal hot springs for a plunge in the outdoor pools.

The Government Weather Observatory is well worth a hike up Sulphur Mountain, for from this point you command one of the finest views in the entire park. A trail leads from the Upper Hot Springs bath-house to the Observatory.

Bow Falls, a visual gem, is within easy walking distance, as are the "Hoodoos"—those queer freaks of Nature's sculpture on the banks of the Bow River which the Indians regarded with great superstition because of their fantastic figure-like shapes.

There is so much to see and do at Banff that you may find it hard to choose between the attractions, but the Govern-

ment Information Bureau in the town will supply all details about the leading points of interest and how to get there. Some may be reached by sight-seeing buses or automobile; others by saddle pony or on foot along the numerous park trails.

Tunnel Mountain Drive is a favourite short trip with motorists. From a high point one sees the town, Bow Falls and several of the finest mountain peaks; Lake Minnewanka is the popular object of many other trips by car, bus, saddle pony or on foot. Another world of beauty is found in this lake where boating, launch trips and fishing are among the attractions. Stoney Squaw Mountain Drive also provides very fine panoramas.

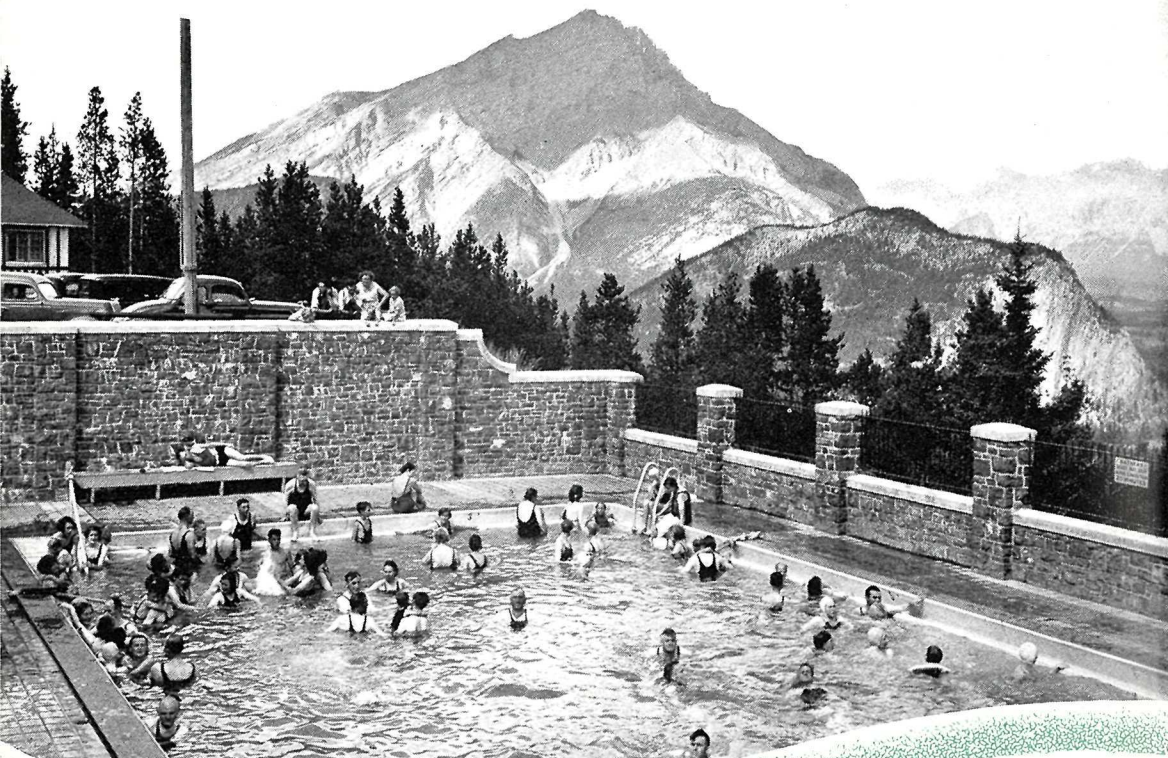
Once a year Banff celebrates its "Indian Days." In this colourful spectacle several hundred Indians participate on their annual visit to Banff to conduct their tribal sports and festivities.

Even to wander aimlessly hither and yon amid the cosmopolitan population is something of an adventure. Indians in feather headdress, cowboys in ten-gallon hats, and Park Wardens wearing smart green uniforms mingle with visitors from all states of the Union and provinces of Canada, as well as from other parts of the world, who pause to admire the renowned scarlet-coated "Mounties" from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Banff.



Choose Your Temperature

FOR A PLUNGE IN BANFF'S HOT SPRINGS



*Beauty and the Bath!
The Upper Hot Springs pool commands superb views.*

Next to the amazing beauty of the scenery, Banff's chief reason for fame is its hot sulphur springs, which authorities consider to be the equal of any on the continent; certainly they have acquired a world-wide reputation for their curative properties. All are within a short distance of the town.

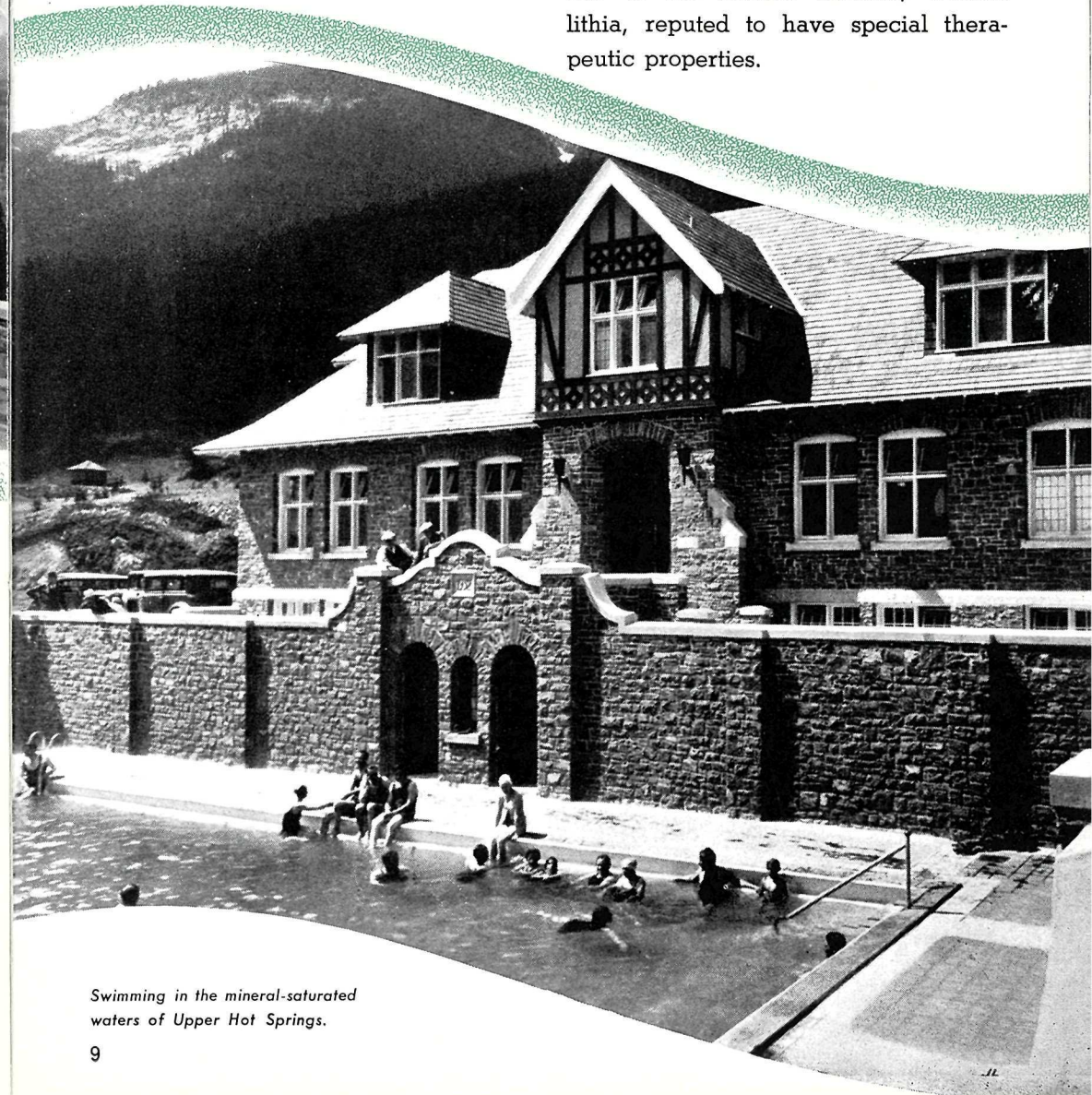
Large swimming pools, fed by these springs, have been constructed so that all can enjoy their beneficial and exhilarating effects. The Upper Hot

Spring bath-house is located on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain. The mineral spring feeding this bath-house and the swimming pool has a temperature of 112° F. The bath-house contains steam rooms, tubs, plunges, hot and cold sprays and rest rooms. A shallow end of the pool is roped off for the safety of children and those unable to swim. From this bath-house, too, there is the inevitable magnificence of the view—something never to be escaped at Banff.

At the Cave and Basin Hot Springs two swimming pools are provided. The larger, where the mineral water temperature is about 70° F., is a magnificent structure, complete with promenade, sun room, dressing room, and massive plate glass windows. It is 150 feet long and 35 feet wide. A smaller pool has a temperature of 90° F. and is shallow enough for children or non-swimmers.

An interesting visit may be made to the cave adjacent to the swimming pool, along a concrete-floored electrically-lighted passage. Like a huge vase in shape, this cave has been worn away by the subterranean hot spring which still bubbles up, forming a large pool. Behind the cave is another spring flowing into a 20 by 40 foot pool where the water is 94° F.

The bubbling waters of Kidney Spring, one of the smaller sources, contain lithia, reputed to have special therapeutic properties.



Swimming in the mineral-saturated waters of Upper Hot Springs.

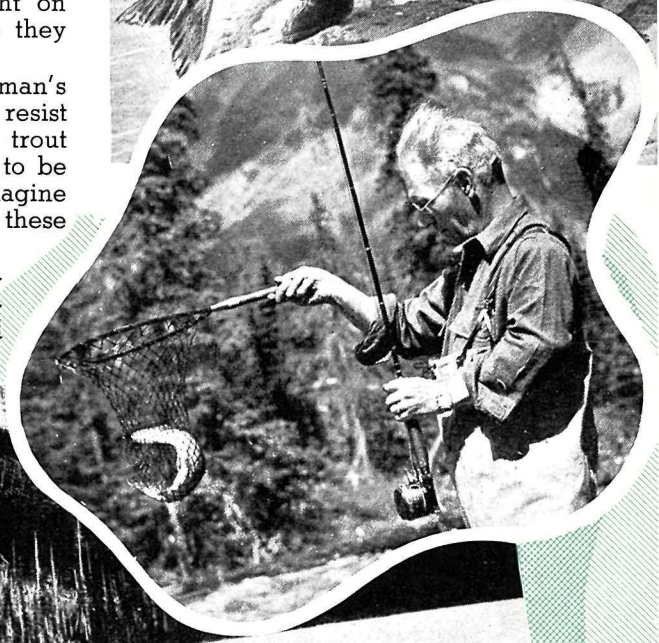
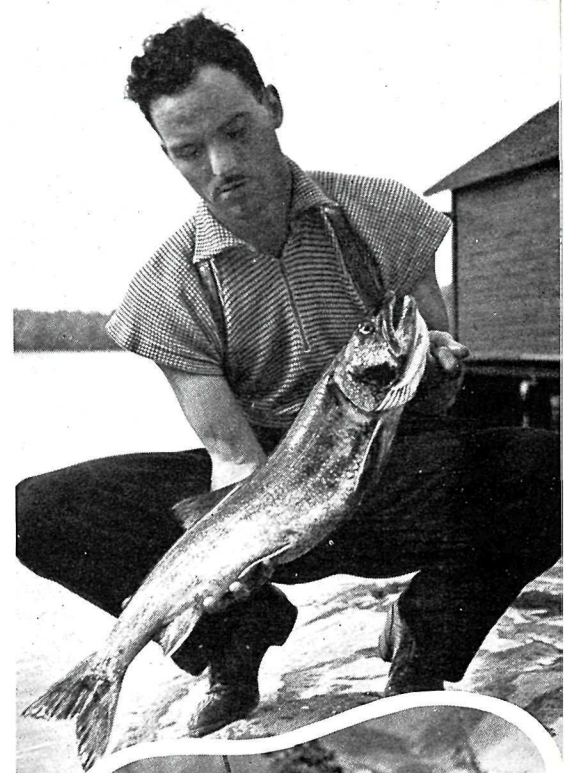
Fighting Fish "THIS BIG" at Banff

No matter how many sports a man indulges in, the one he loves most fervently—if he is a fisherman—is fishing! And anglers can look forward, among the lakes and streams at Banff, to hours of that deep joy that only they can understand.

Constant re-stocking makes these waters exceedingly worth exploring. Dolly Varden, rainbow, speckled and cutthroat trout, and grayling, will give you at least a ten minute battle as you fight for your footing on the rocks in fast, cold waters. These beauties will struggle with every ounce of their weight on your line—and sometimes prove they are the better man of the two!

Nor will anyone with fisherman's instinct in his blood be able to resist the appeal of the Great Lake trout weighing as much as 50 pounds to be taken in Lake Minnewanka. Imagine the thrill of a strike from one of these battling beauties!

The park officers should be consulted concerning fishing regulations, open waters, seasons and bag limits.



BANFF SPRINGS GOLF COURSE

HOLE	COURSES				NAME OF HOLE	PAR
	SPECIAL PROF.	LONG TEE	MEDIUM TEE	SHORT TEE		
1	479	420	410	349	Spray	4
2	382	382	358	358	Goat	4
3	376	376	359	332	Sarcee	4
4	570	570	545	545	Windy	5
5	438	438	424	416	Prettie	4
6	178	178	155	140	Rundle	3
7	513	513	503	460	Gibraltar	5
8	175	155	125	82	Cauldron	3
9	432	432	420	420	Trough	4
Out	3543	3464	3299	3102		36
10	349	349	339	329	Fairholm	4
11	525	525	515	495	Hoodoo	5
12	138	138	112	105	Papoose	3
13	459	459	446	428	Jinx	5
14	210	210	159	132	Little Bow	3
15	400	400	375	375	Magpie	4
16	430	430	406	406	Big Bow	4
17	225	225	208	208	Sulphur	3
18	425	425	411	397	Wampum	4
In	3161	3161	2971	2875	Date	35
Out	3543	3464	3299	3102		36
Tot.	6704	6625	6270	5977		71

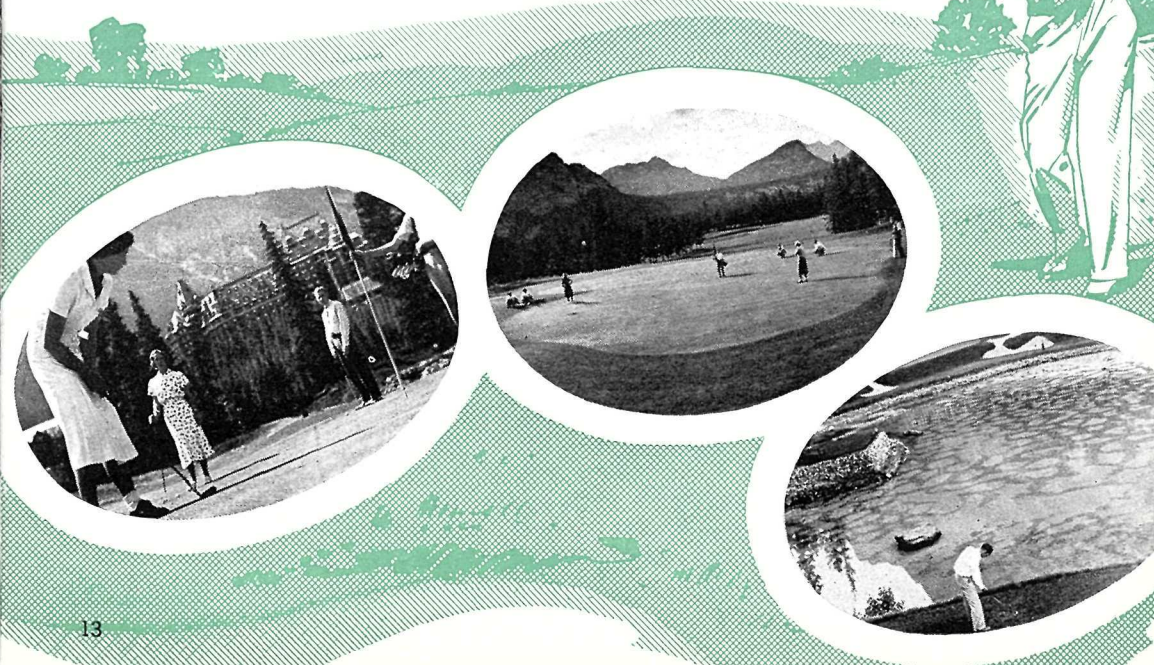
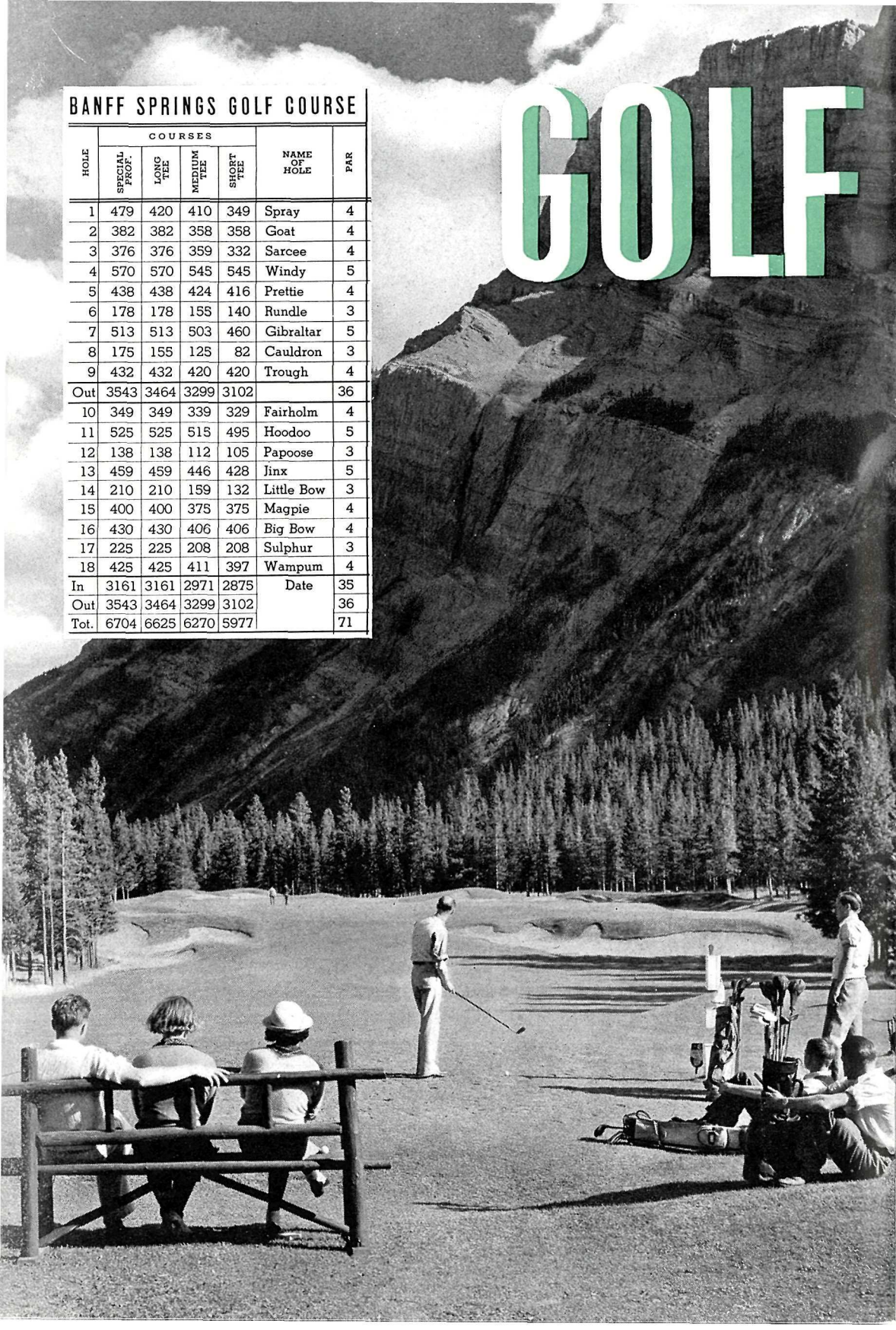
GOLF

PAR EXCELLENCE IN A SETTING OF WORLD-FAMOUS GRANDEUR!

For many, a game on the Banff Springs Golf Course is the climax of their visit, and the experience of a lifetime. Nowhere on earth is there a more matchless combination of a superbly constructed course and sublime views. Stupendous snow-capped mountains dominate the course, which winds among trees, rivers and tiny lakes, and adds the fresh green of its fairways as a foreground to innumerable breathtaking landscapes.

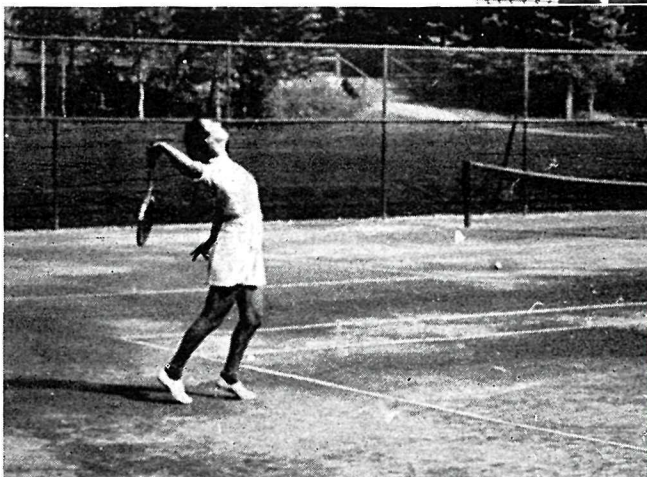
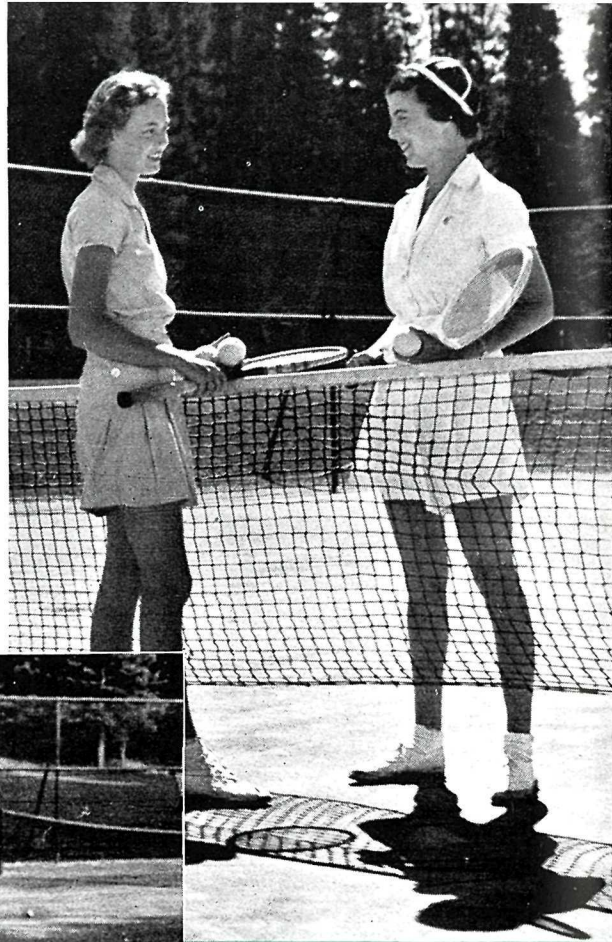
Every natural feature of the location has been utilized ingeniously to make the course as sporting as it is picturesque. Its 6,704 yards are sufficient to challenge the most proficient player. But there are four sets of tees, so that you can choose the length of course best adapted to your skill. The sequence of holes provides maximum variety of long, short, tricky and straight fairways. You'll need every shot in your bag, too. Moreover, as the layout is planned to provide the most spectacular and varied vistas between every tee and green, your ball always soars into a picture worthy of a frame.

Two amateur golf championship meets are held here annually, in addition to minor competitions throughout the season. A fine club-house, golf professional, competent caddies, and a fully equipped pro-shop are at your disposal. Clubs may be rented if desired.



Tennis Too!

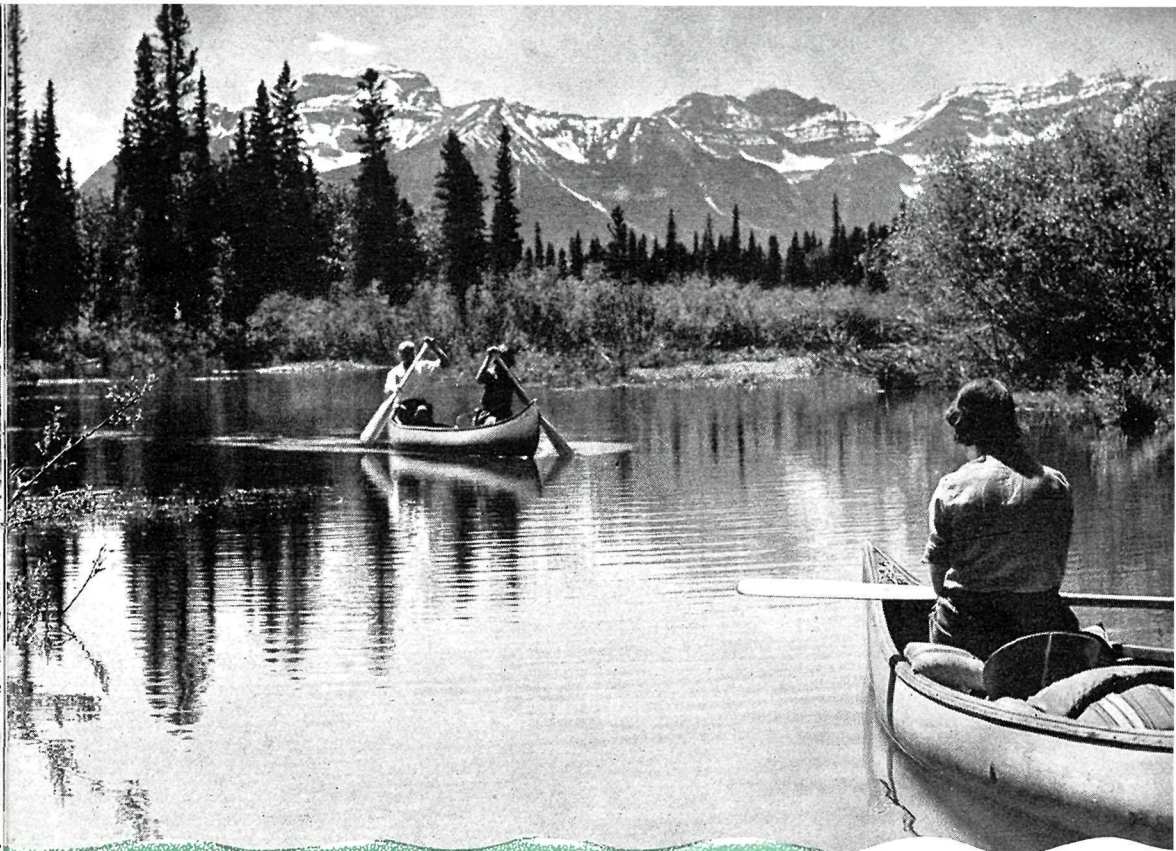
You feel inspired to volley, smash and nick the baseline with your forehand drive in the bracing air at Banff. Tennis is played on the public courts located on the recreational grounds a short distance above the Bow River bridge; also on the fine hard-surfaced courts available to guests at Banff Springs Hotel.



Games are keener on the courts at Banff Springs Hotel.

Sun-Fun for the Kiddies

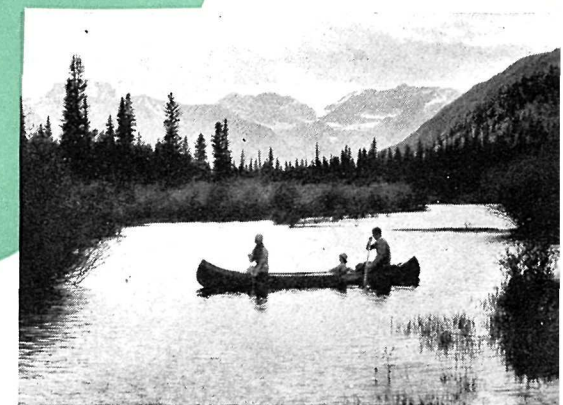
Outdoors in Banff's invigorating climate, children get lots of health-building sun and play. In addition to their own fun, which youngsters create wherever they are, there is much to fascinate them and keep their little bodies busy . . . watching colourful riders come and go from the corral . . . riding ponies . . . learning about nature . . . hiking . . . making friends with the animals . . . paddling in the shallow pools. Of course, at the recreation grounds there are swings and other devices for whiling away the happy hours. All in all, it's a complete new world to explore.



Drifting and Dreaming

Life on the water at Banff is tranquil . . . relaxing. Mirror-like reflections double the beauty of the surrounding peaks and forested slopes.

Bow River, winding past the town, is ideally suited to canoeing between shady shores. Launches leave the Bow Bridge wharf for several trips daily and for about eight miles up, one may cruise, row or paddle, watching the mountains shimmer and dance in the ripples from passing craft. Echo River and Shadow



Top—All's quiet amid the majestic peaks. Above—The sun sets over Vermilion Lake.

Creek, by-waters of the Bow, have a similar romantic appeal for an excursion by canoe. Attractive trips are also available on Lake Minnewanka.

Water and rapids fast enough to give skilled paddlers plenty of excitement are encountered in the upper and lower reaches of the Bow.

BREAK CAMP, PACK *and* CLIMB

The mountains present an irresistible challenge to expert and amateur climbers alike, and for those who have never tried climbing there is an experience packed with exhilarating sensations . . . and a few genuine thrills.

This part of the Rockies is well known to many of the world's leading climbers. In the opinion of one well-known American author and climber, it is "not only a great field for alpine climbing in its strictest meaning, but undoubtedly the most extensive and interesting field presented by any readily accessible range in the world." Even under the leadership of expert Swiss guides, such famous climbers as Collie, Stutfield and Woolley who have come over from England to climb here, have found their prowess tested to the utmost.

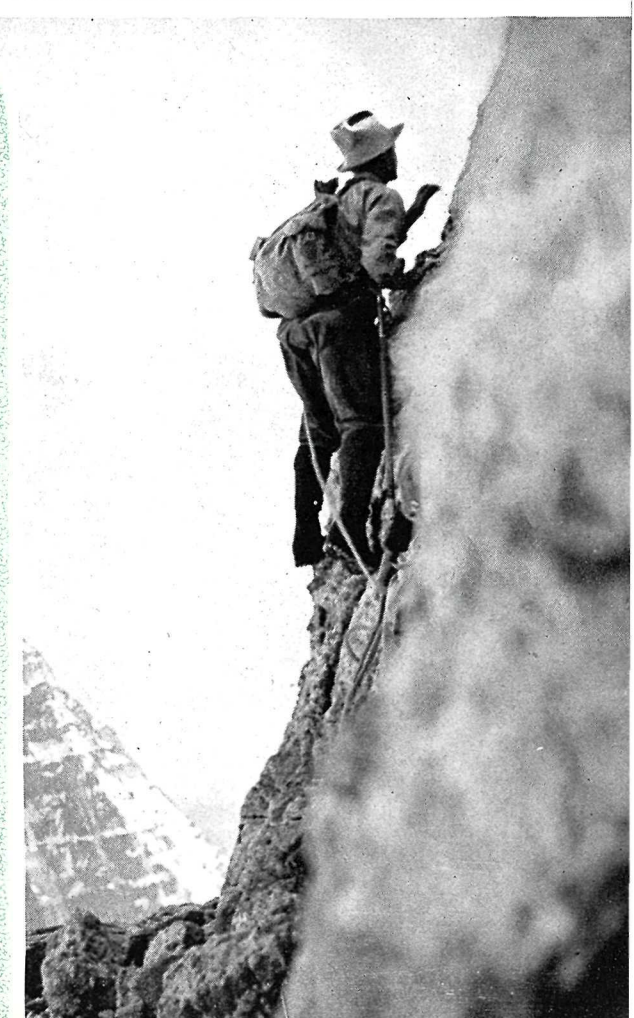
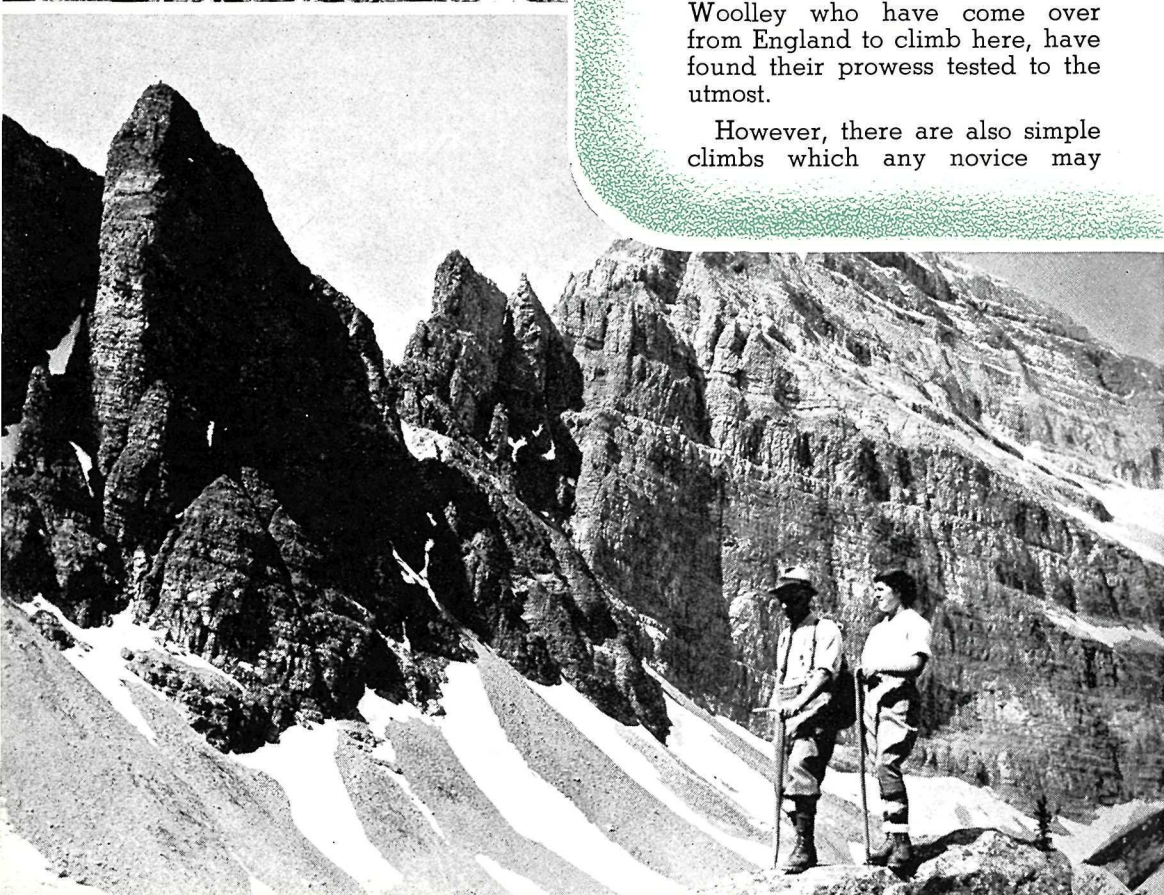
However, there are also simple climbs which any novice may

attempt with the aid of a guide. Others do not even require the help of a guide, yet afford no end of interest and enjoyment.

For those who take their climbing seriously, membership in the Alpine Club of Canada provides congenial company. A comfortable club-house is situated halfway up the slopes of Sulphur Mountain. Particulars as to rates, membership, and the date of the Annual Camp may be had by writing the secretary of the Club at Banff.

The Mount Assiniboine, Lake Louise, Egypt Lakes, Moraine Lake and Columbia Ice-field regions lure the more ambitious climbers. Peaks at these points range up to 11,000 feet.

Only by ascending one of these peaks—a feat which rewards you with an incomparable thrill of accomplishment—can you realize how apt are the expressions so often applied to the Rockies—"A sea of mountains" and "Fifty Switzerlands in one."





Riding the sky-line trail near Simpson Summit.

Ride

ROMANTIC TRAILS
ON SURE-FOOTED MOUNTS

One of the great appeals to the visitor to Banff is the opportunity for trips by saddle-pony along nearly a thousand miles of trails in the haunting wilderness. There are smooth stretches for Western-saddle canters, and rugged mountain trails for long camping trips.

These trail trips are an integral part of life at Banff because they lead to realms where camping, mountain climbing, fishing and photography are at their glorious best. Among the most popular destinations are Mount Assiniboine, Egypt Lakes, Sunshine Valley and Simpson Pass, Cascade and Red Deer Rivers, Lake Louise, Skoki Valley and the Columbia Ice-field regions.

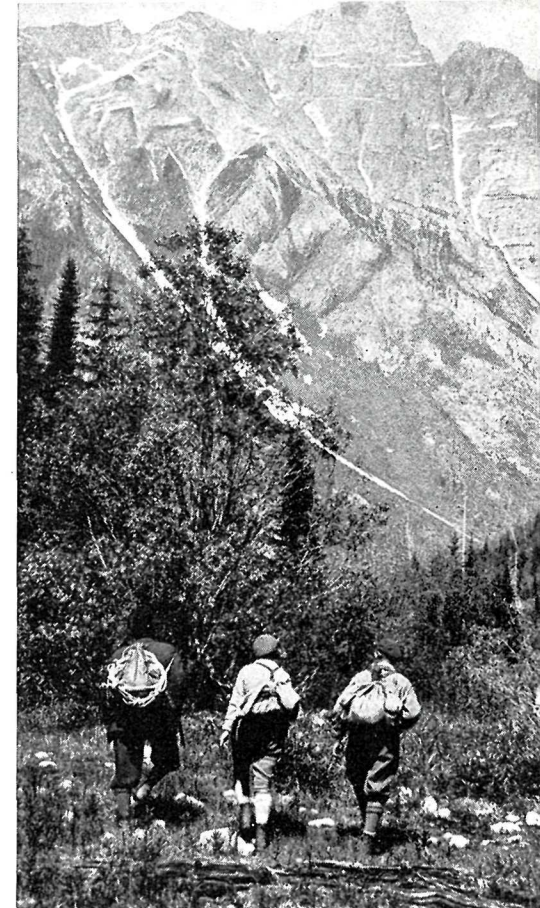


Your mountain pony is a remarkable beast. He is guaranteed foolproof. Hopeless brush tangles, alarming grades, ice-cold streams and treacherous footing are not even problems to him. You soon learn to trust him as he nonchalantly picks his way along narrow ledges at high elevations. Under the instruction of trained guides, tenderfoot riders have no difficulty in completing their first trip astride a western "cayuse."

Perhaps, if you're a real fan, you will join the "Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies," an organization whose annual four-day outings are marked by enjoyable companionship and competent supervision.

In any event, you may go when and where you please. Any of the transport companies and packers will supply guides, ponies, tents, and all other necessary equipment.

OR Hike
TO YOUR HEART'S CONTENT



Rogers Pass, in the backbone of the Selkirks.

Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight?
Who hath heard the birch-log burning?
Who is quick to read the voices of the night?
Let him follow with the others, for the young
men's feet are turning
To the camps of proved desire and known delight.
—Kipling.

Hiking takes on a special glamour at Banff, where the trails take you face to face with nature. Something in the stimulating air and the promise of glorious new scenes lead you on and on. You will find yourself walking farther than you ever dreamed possible.

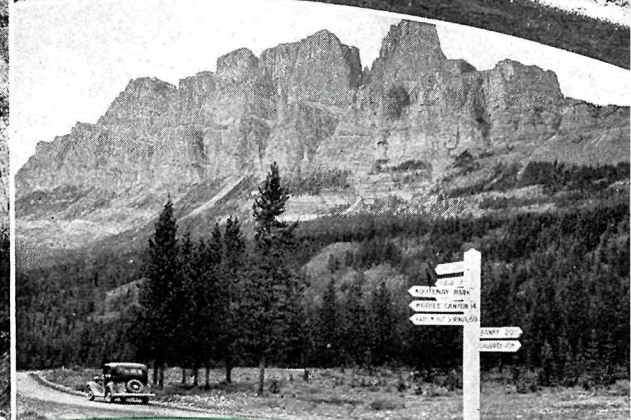
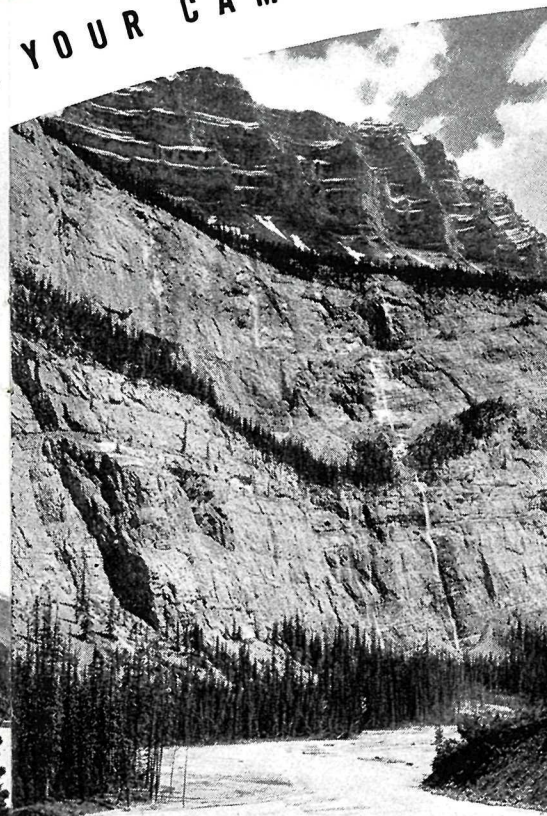
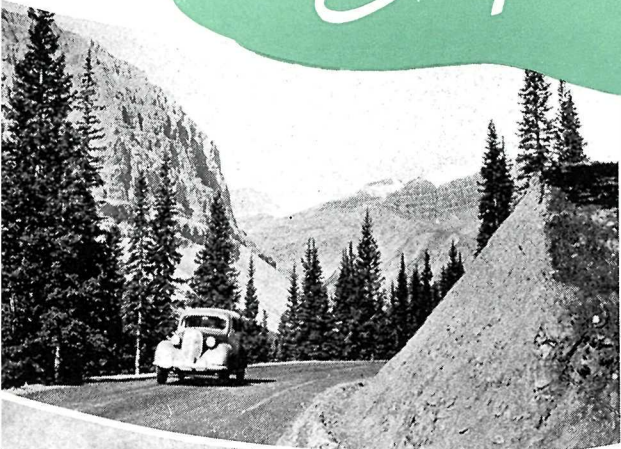
In this setting, hiking becomes a real sport—its popularity is proven by organized hikes and an increasing number of outfitters.

For exploring off the beaten track on foot, there are the Sky Line Trail Hikers, who hold an annual outing usually lasting four days. Trips made from a central camp allow hikers an opportunity to qualify for buttons and insignia for mileage accomplished. Bulletins with maps are issued for instruction.

Of course, it is possible to make independent trips at any time. Full equipment is available from outfitters in Banff, and the Banff Information Bureau will give you particulars regarding trails. A list of trail trips will be found on page 23.

Inspiring Sights

SEEN THROUGH YOUR CAMERA'S VIEW FINDER....



... GLIMPSED THROUGH YOUR WINDSHIELD ON A MOTOR TRIP



Bring your camera—or you'll have ten thousand regrets as scene after scene presents itself, begging for permanent recording. Action, character, landscapes, studies, animals, personal and human interest subjects are always

present. For colour-photography fans there are opportunities for exceptional alpine shots, including subjects obtainable nowhere else on the continent.

Complete service for developing and printing is available at Banff.

By far the quickest and easiest way to see the wonders of the Banff district is to drive or take a sight-seeing bus. The motor roads have easy grades and those most travelled are in splendid condition.

Most popular short drives are up Tunnel Mountain; the loop around the golf links, passing the Hoodoos; the Upper Hot Springs; Sundance Canyon; and to Lake Minnewanka, passing the buffalo paddock. Stoney Squaw Mountain and Johnston Canyon are also much-

frequented destinations. Taxis may be hired for short trips if desired.

Important trips, which should not be missed, lead to the eastern boundary of the park; along the Banff-Windermere highway to Marble and Sinclair Canyons in Kootenay National Park; to Lake Louise, the Great Divide, Bow Lake, and the Columbia Ice-field region.

A complete list of motor trips is given on page 23.



THE BANFF-JASPER HIGHWAY

Tapping a region of magnificent scenic splendour is the new modern all-weather highway being constructed to link three of Canada's best known mountain resorts, Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper. Threading its way through the very heart of the Rockies within continual sight of snow-capped peaks, jewel-like lakes and rushing rivers, this avenue of travel will provide access to regions that previously have been reached only by saddle-pony trail. A fine highway has been open between Banff and Lake Louise for a number of years and the new route which leads northwards from Lake Louise to Jasper will furnish direct automobile connection between Banff and Jasper National Parks.

Spectacular panoramas are constantly unfolded along this new route which lies in continual sight of the "backbone of the continent"—the Great Divide of the Rocky Mountains. Hector Lake; Bow Lake with its great glaciers, the Crowfoot and Bow; the Mistaya and Waterfowl Lakes—pale green jewels in an emerald and agate setting of forest and peak, pass in succession before the eyes of the travellers. Peyto Lake, viewed high up from an observation point a

short distance from the highway, reflects in its jade green depths a great glacier, giant peaks and evergreen woods.

The new highway also opens up to motor tourist travel that unique region known as the Columbia Ice-field, which represents the climax of glacial-ice deposits in the Canadian Rockies. Lifted high on the shoulders of a score of mighty peaks, it is the source of streams which find their way from its melting glaciers to three oceans, the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic. Among the largest of the glaciers which reach down into the valleys are the Saskatchewan in Banff Park and the Athabaska and Dome in Jasper Park.

The highway also traverses sections of the parks inhabited by big game, including bear, moose, deer, Bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goat, visible quite frequently from the roadside. The adjacent lakes and streams are stocked with several species of trout.

It is expected that this highway will be open throughout for motor tourist travel by July 1, 1940. Until then, motorists may drive over the completed sections.

OTHER MOTOR AND TRAIL TRIPS FROM BANFF

POINTS ACCESSIBLE BY MOTOR

Lake Minnewanka: Situated eight miles by highway from Banff, Lake Minnewanka is noted for its beauty and its great lake trout. Motor boats make daily trips up the lake, and boats and fishing tackle may be rented at the dock. Campground in vicinity.

Johnston Canyon: This famous canyon is 16 miles from Banff, on the Banff-Lake Louise highway. Its rocky walls are 100 feet high in places. Rustic bridges provide excellent views.

Lake Louise: This famous resort is 41 miles west of Banff by highway, and is one of the most beautiful mountain lakes in the world. For full description, see pages 28 and 29.

Moraine Lake: Moraine Lake, in the Valley of the Ten Peaks, is a magnificent scenic area 48 miles from Banff, 9 miles from Lake Louise. A tea-house, a well-equipped bungalow camp, and public campground are open in summer.

Kootenay National Park: The Banff-Windermere Highway provides a fine scenic drive to Kootenay Park. The distance from Banff to Vermilion Pass is 29 miles, and from Vermilion Pass to Radium Hot Springs, 61 miles. For details, see pages 33 and 34.

Yoho National Park: Yoho Park is accessible by motor road from Banff, via Lake Louise. The distance from Banff to the Kicking Horse Pass is 45 miles, and from the Kicking Horse Pass to Field, 11 miles. A complete description of the attractions in this park is given on pages 36 and 37. The park is also accessible from the west via Golden, B.C.

RIDES AND HIKES

More than 750 miles of trails in Banff Park lead to beauty spots not accessible by motor road. Outfitters in Banff and Lake Louise are equipped to supply horses, guides and camping equipment. Among the most popular trail trips are:

Banff-Mount Assiniboine: Via Spray River, Bryant Creek and Wonder Pass, 35 miles; return via Allenby and Brewster Creeks, 32 miles.

Banff-Spray Lakes: Via Spray River to Lower Spray Lake, 25 miles; return via Upper Spray and Goat Creek, 24 miles.

Banff-Simpson Pass: Via Healy Creek, 16 miles; return via Rock Isle Lake, Sunshine Valley, and Healy Creek, 18 miles.

Simpson Pass-Mount Assiniboine: Via Valley of the Rocks, 14 miles.

Banff-Redearth Creek-Shadow Lake: Via Bow Valley, and Redearth Creek, 22 miles; Shadow Lake to Simpson Pass, 10 miles; Simpson Pass to Banff, 18 miles.

Banff-Sawback Lake-Cascade River: Via Mount Edith Pass, Fortymile Creek, Sawback Creek and Cascade River, 51 miles.

Banff-Devil's Gap-Ghost River: Via Lake Minnewanka motor road and lake shore trail to Devil's Gap and Ghost River, 26 miles.

Banff-Red Deer River-Lake Louise: Via Cascade River, Cuthead and Wigmore Creeks, Snow Creek Pass, Red Deer River, Little Pipestone and Pipestone Rivers, 80 miles.

Lake Louise-Paradise Valley: Via slopes of Mount Fairview, 8 miles; return via Sheol Valley and Saddleback, 9 miles.

Lake Louise-Skoki Valley: Via Corral Creek, Deception Pass, Skoki Valley, Red Deer Cabin, Red Deer River, Baker Lake, and Ptarmigan Lake to Corral Creek, 33 miles return.

When Winter Comes



As the popularity of winter sports has progressed literally by leaps and bounds, so the appeal of Banff as a headquarters for the season has become more widely recognized. Here are ideal settings and all facilities for frolicking on snow and ice—and an exciting annual Winter Carnival, reaching a climax with the crowning of a "Queen."

Thrilling ski-ing on the mountain slopes . . . runs to test experts and delight beginners . . . ski-joring parties . . . snowshoeing and dog-sledging on silent, remote trails . . . skating

in figure eights or full spee' ahead, and curling . . . all are to be found in surroundings of incredible beauty deep under glistening white snow.

Ski-ing under conditions comparable with those of the European Alps gets under way in December and lasts until April. The northeast slopes of Mount Norquay are superb for down-hill runs and slalom racing, and championship courses have been provided. Also at this point are two fine ski-jumps—one for championship competition and the other for beginners who find 75-foot jumps quite enough.

Skoki Valley, reached by trail from Lake Louise, also attracts skiers of international reputation, and contains a chain of fine ski lodges and camps. Sunshine Valley and Mt. Assiniboine regions, where powder snow conditions are generally ideal, are equally noted for magnificent ski-ing.

Guides and instructors—masters of European technique—and comfortable accommodation are available at Ptarmigan Valley, Skoki Valley, Sunshine Lodge and Mt. Assiniboine in the heart of the skiers' paradise, from 15 to 50 miles from Banff.

Indoors AND AFTER DARK

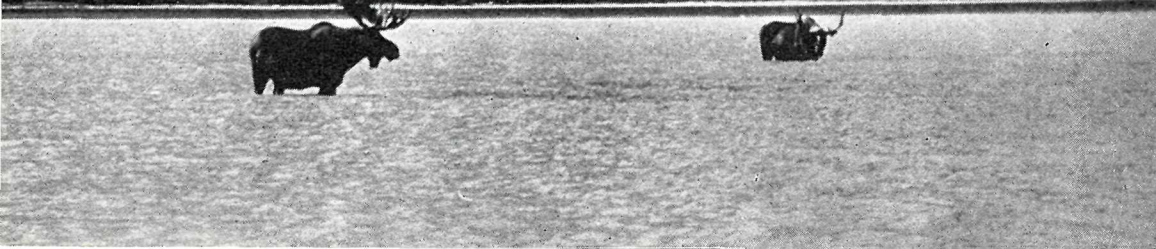
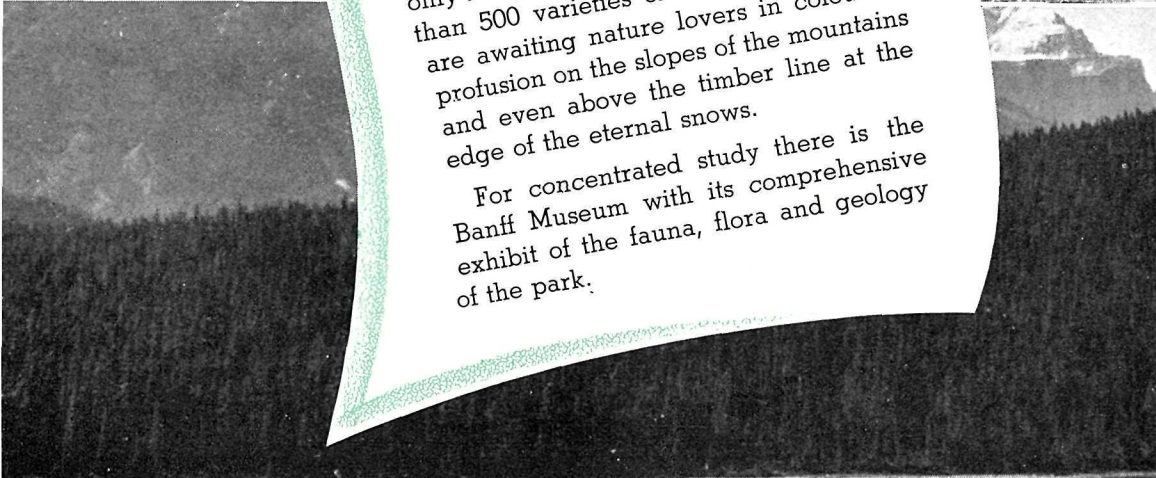
WHERE WILD LIFE WANDERS *Undisturbed*

Because the entire park is a game sanctuary there is an abundance of wild life at Banff. Numerous big game species native to the Rocky Mountain district thrive here in their haunts and will be a new sight for many visitors.

Bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, black-tailed deer, elk, moose, and black, brown and grizzly bear become familiar sights, as do many of the smaller fur-bearing animals.

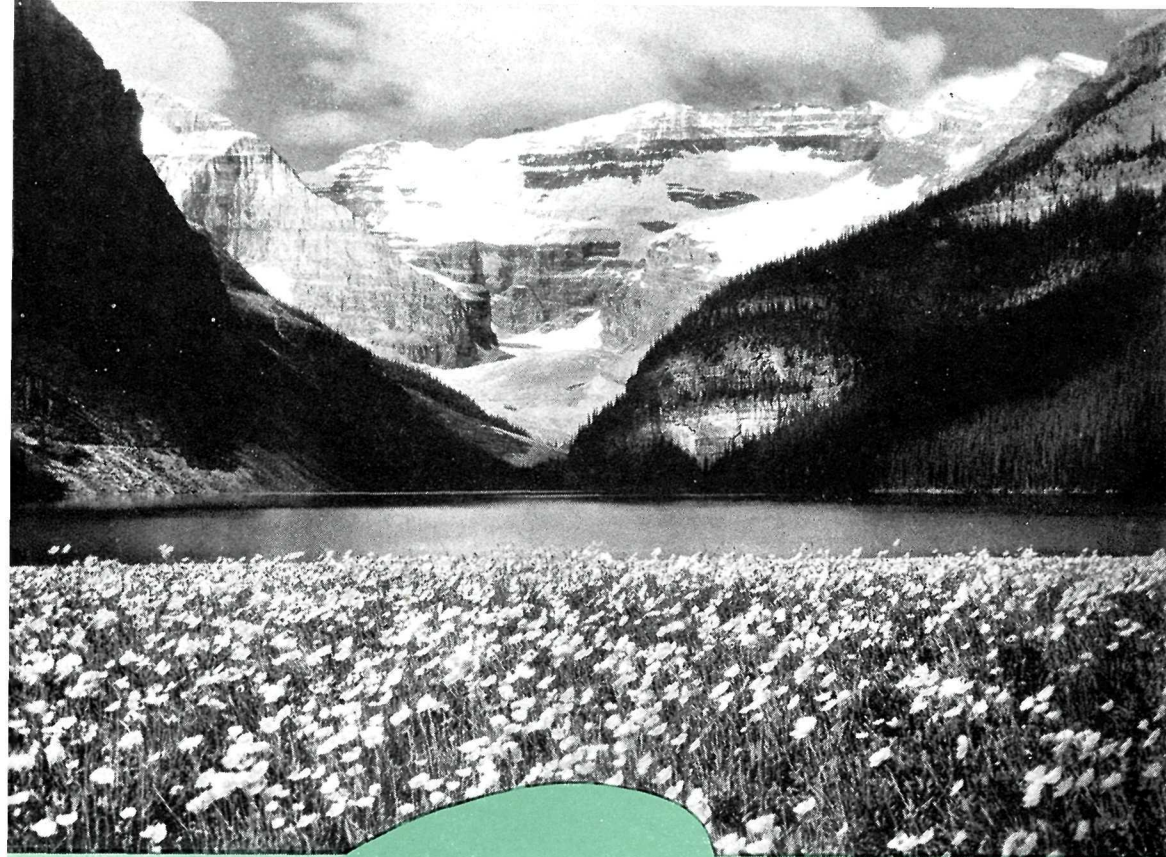
Bird life is found in interesting abundance, including many species found only in this part of the continent. More than 500 varieties of wild flowers, too, are awaiting nature lovers in colourful profusion on the slopes of the mountains and even above the timber line at the edge of the eternal snows.

For concentrated study there is the Banff Museum with its comprehensive exhibit of the fauna, flora and geology of the park.



Modern melodies lure couples out on the floor at the Banff Springs Hotel ballroom.

Dance—to a swiny orchestra . . . Play table tennis . . . Have a rubber of bridge . . . Lose yourself in the plot of a movie . . . or lounge and talk with interesting new-found companions.



Lake Louise—Nature's scenic masterpiece.

IT'S A
Glorious Day

IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE AT LAKE LOUISE

Though you may have seen the rest of the world, Lake Louise will probably give you the greatest beauty thrill of your lifetime. For it is hailed by all as one of the most perfect settings on earth—and by many as nature's supreme masterpiece.

The surface of the lake, reflecting the magnificence of the snow-capped mountains, Victoria Glacier and soft green forested slopes, is of a colour so gorgeous, so intense, it inspires feelings of the deepest emotion. The colour is

always changing, sweeping the whole gamut of blue, green, amethyst and violet, undershot by marvellous tones of green and gold, as if some magician were mixing his colours in its magic bowl. As a noted American statesman said, "To attempt a description would bankrupt the English language."

Lake Louise is an excellent base for hikes and trail trips, as well as mountain climbing, and motoring in private car or bus. Canoeing, boating and fishing lure you on to while away the hours. Excellent tennis courts and a heated outdoor swimming pool at the Chateau Lake Louise await your pleasure.

"THE LAKES IN THE CLOUDS"

Rising to the north of Lake Louise is a quaintly shaped peak appropriately called "The Beehive," which can be reached by trail easily as a morning's or afternoon's excursion. On the way are the "Lakes in the Clouds"—Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes—which are among the best examples of cirque lakes in the mountains and lie actually above the clouds at an altitude of over 6,800 feet.

After tea and cakes, served in the little tea house on the shores of Lake Agnes, comes the thrill of looking down 1,200 feet at Lake Louise . . . now a tiny pool of jade on the dark green valley floor . . . with forest, lakes and snow-capped mountains visible in all directions. Opposite, the massive peaks of Mounts Fairview, Sheol, Aberdeen and Lefroy enlarge and spread themselves to titanic proportions. Behind rise other giants, with mantles of snow . . . The silver thread of the Bow River may be traced in its deep valley far below. It is a sight of overpowering immensity and beauty.

PLAIN OF SIX GLACIERS

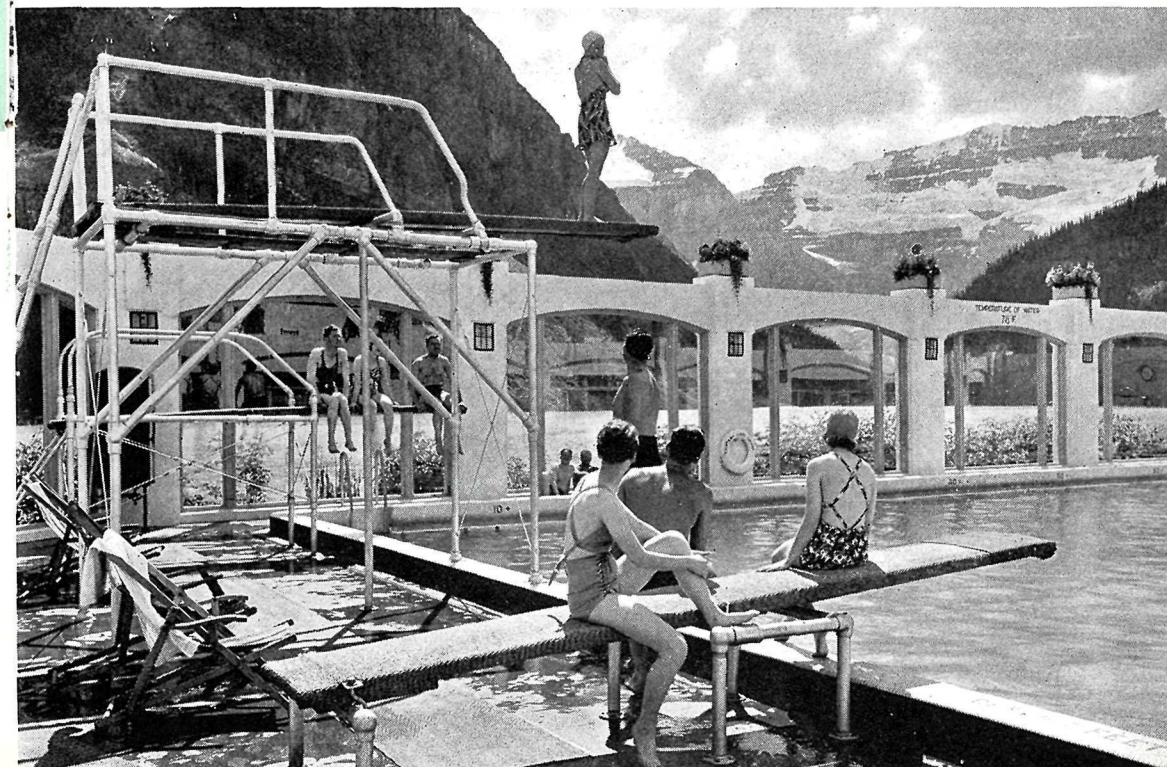
About a mile west of the western end of Lake Louise is the Plain of Six Glaciers, where the mighty tongue of Victoria Glacier and many smaller glaciers descend into the vast amphitheatre formed by the surrounding mountains. And fortunately it, too, is easily reached by trail.

MORAINE LAKE

Also on the "must see" list of visitors to Lake Louise are Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks, which can be reached in little more than half an hour's drive. Moraine Lake Lodge at the lake offers delightful dining and overnight accommodation.

Leaving the main highway, the road winds through a forest on a high shelf above the Bow Valley, providing you with more imperishable memories of mountain views until you arrive at the lake itself, over-shadowed by ten towering peaks, all of which are more than 10,000 feet above sea level. Moraine Lake is a body of water indescribable in its transparent sapphire and emerald hues.

The heated pool at Chateau Lake Louise is always a popular rendezvous.



ACCOMMODATION

AT BANFF and LAKE LOUISE

From Modest to Magnificent

Comfortable hotels—ranging from the modest to the most luxurious—mountain lodges, bungalow camps, furnished cottages and rooms provide accommodation to suit the purse and requirements of all visitors to Banff and Lake Louise.

ACCOMMODATION AT BANFF

Banff Springs Hotel: Operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Known internationally as one of the finest mountain hotels on the continent. It has 600 rooms with bath, 38 period suites, spacious dining rooms, ball-room, library, conservatory, and luxurious lounges; also shops, bank and beauty parlour. Operated in connection with the hotel are two swimming pools, tennis courts, complete transportation system, including guides and ponies, and the golf course described on pages 12 and 13. The hotel is open only during the summer season, and is operated on European plan.

Cascade Hotel: In town of Banff. Open all year. 45 rooms.

Homestead Hotel: In town of Banff. Summer only. 50 rooms.

Hot Springs Hotel: Two miles from Banff. Open all year. 22 rooms.

King Edward Hotel: In town of Banff. Open all year. 60 rooms.

Mount Royal Hotel: In town of Banff. Open all year. 57 rooms.

Y.W.C.A. In town of Banff. Summer only. 45 rooms.

BUNGALOW CAMPS

Banff Auto Bungalow Camp (No. 1): One mile from Banff on slopes of Tunnel Mountain. Accommodation 188 persons. Summer only.

Banff Auto Bungalow Camp (No. 2): One mile from Banff. Accommodation 48 persons. Summer only.

Lake Minnewanka Chalet: Nine miles from Banff. 7 rooms. Summer only.

Johnston Canyon Bungalow Camp: 16 miles from Banff. Accommodation 112 persons. Summer only.

Castle Mountain Bungalow Camp: 26 miles from Banff. Accommodation 52 persons. Summer only.

Accommodation is also provided by a number of licensed over-night tourist cabins of an approved standard, located on private property in the town of Banff. These cabins are modern and well equipped.

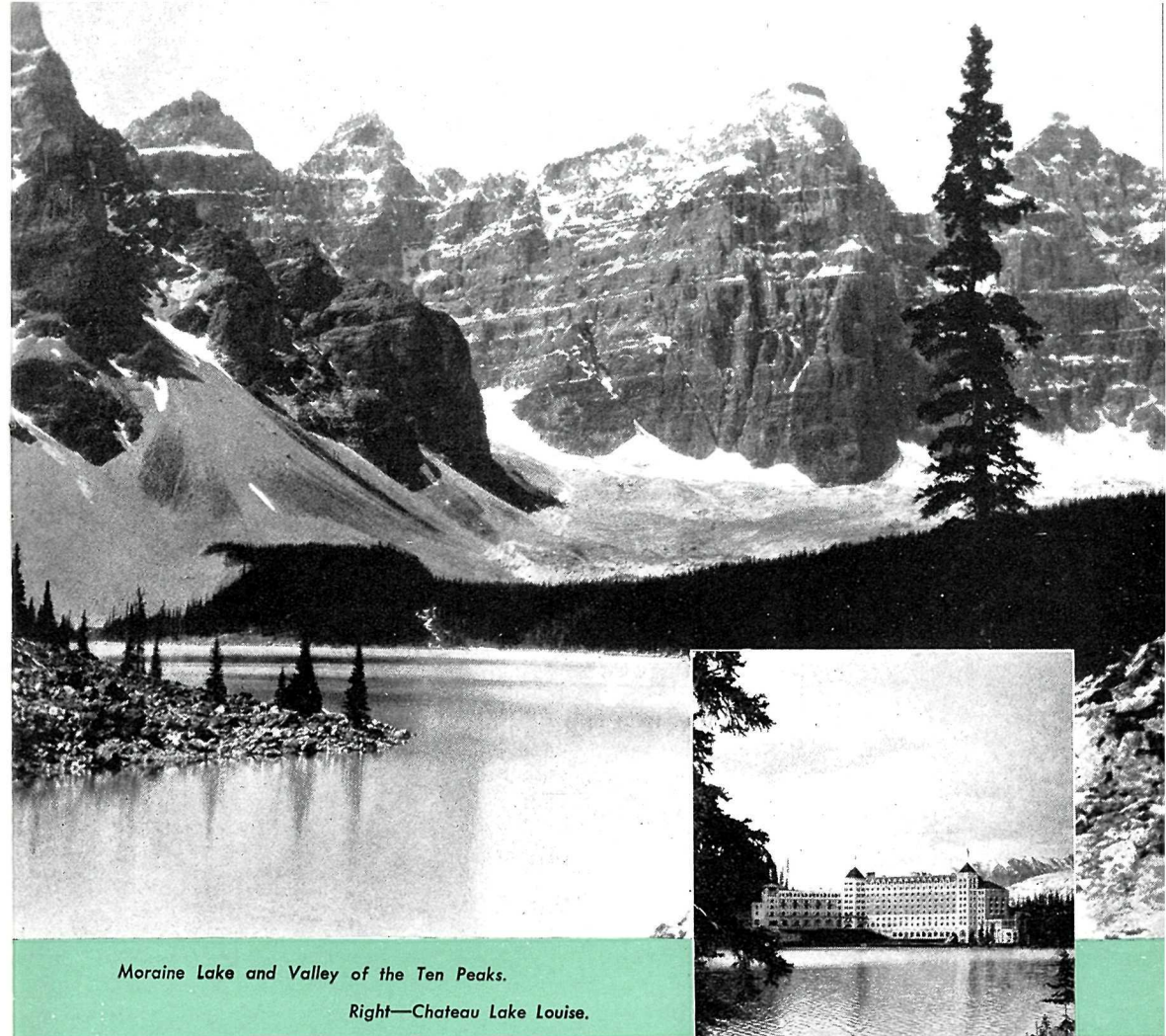
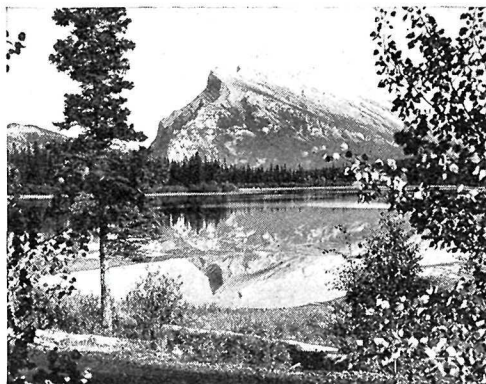
For rates write direct to the above; or to Superintendent Banff National Park, Banff, Alberta; or to National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

TUNNEL MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND

Tunnel Mountain campground, situated on the eastern outskirts of Banff, has accommodation for 4,000 persons. Shelters, campstoves, tables, electric light, running water, and sanitary conveniences are provided for the use of visitors carrying their own camping equipment. Automobile trailers are accommodated in a special parking area where there are electrical plug-in facilities.

Public campgrounds, less completely equipped than that at Banff, are situated at Lake Minnewanka, 8 miles; Johnston Canyon, 16 miles; Castle Mountain, 20 miles.

Mt. Rundle and Vermilion Lake.



Moraine Lake and Valley of the Ten Peaks.

Right—Chateau Lake Louise.



ACCOMMODATION AT LAKE LOUISE

Chateau Lake Louise: Operated by Canadian Pacific Railway Company, this hotel, commanding a magnificent view of Lake Louise, contains fine appointments, ball-room, dining room overlooking lake, outdoor pool, tennis courts, and other facilities. A complete transportation system, including ponies and guides, is also available at the hotel, which is open only during summer season. European plan.

Deer Lodge: At Lake Louise. 75 rooms. Summer only.

Triangle Inn: At Lake Louise. 9 rooms and 3 cabins. Summer only.

Paradise Bungalow Camp: At Lake Louise. Accommodation 60 persons. Summer only.

Mountain Inn: Two miles from Lake Louise (Lake Louise Station). 10 rooms. Summer only.

Moraine Lake Lodge: Nine miles from Lake Louise. Accommodation 14 persons. Summer only.

Numtugah Lodge: At Bow Lake, 24 miles from Lake Louise. Summer only.

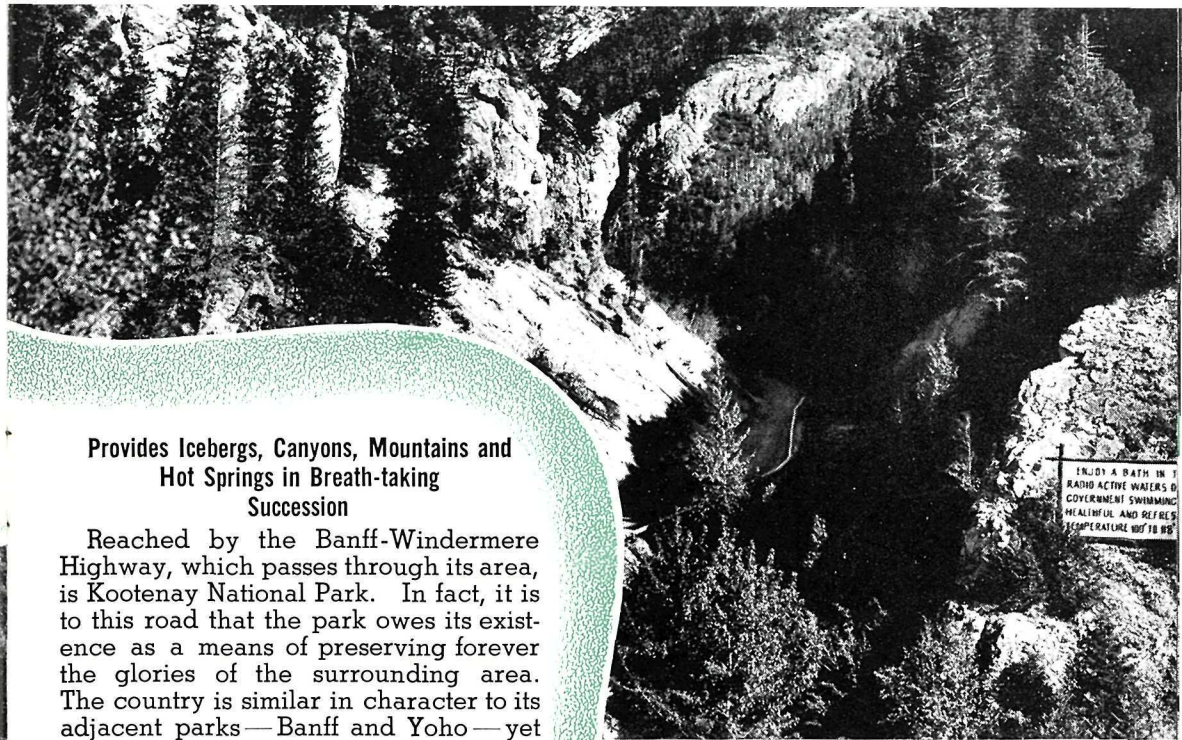
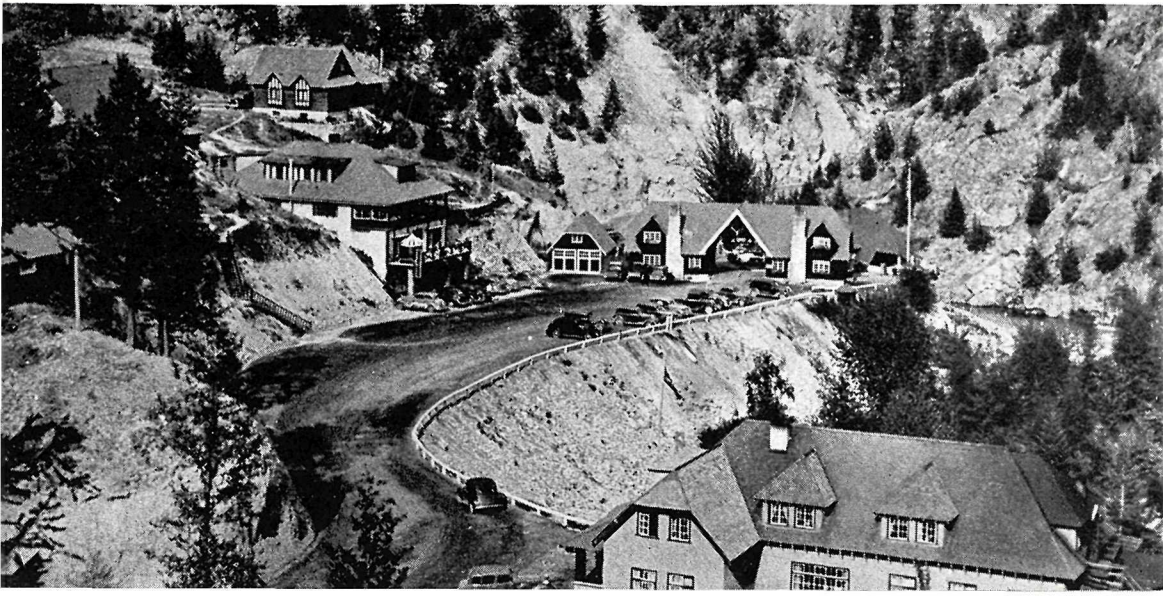
Public Campgrounds: Public campgrounds with shelters and other facilities are maintained in summer at Lake Louise and at Moraine Lake.



KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

Above—The famous pool at Radium Hot Springs.

Below—Entrance to Kootenay Park.



Provides Icebergs, Canyons, Mountains and Hot Springs in Breath-taking Succession

Reached by the Banff-Windermere Highway, which passes through its area, is Kootenay National Park. In fact, it is to this road that the park owes its existence as a means of preserving forever the glories of the surrounding area. The country is similar in character to its adjacent parks—Banff and Yoho—yet possesses unique features to charm its visitors.

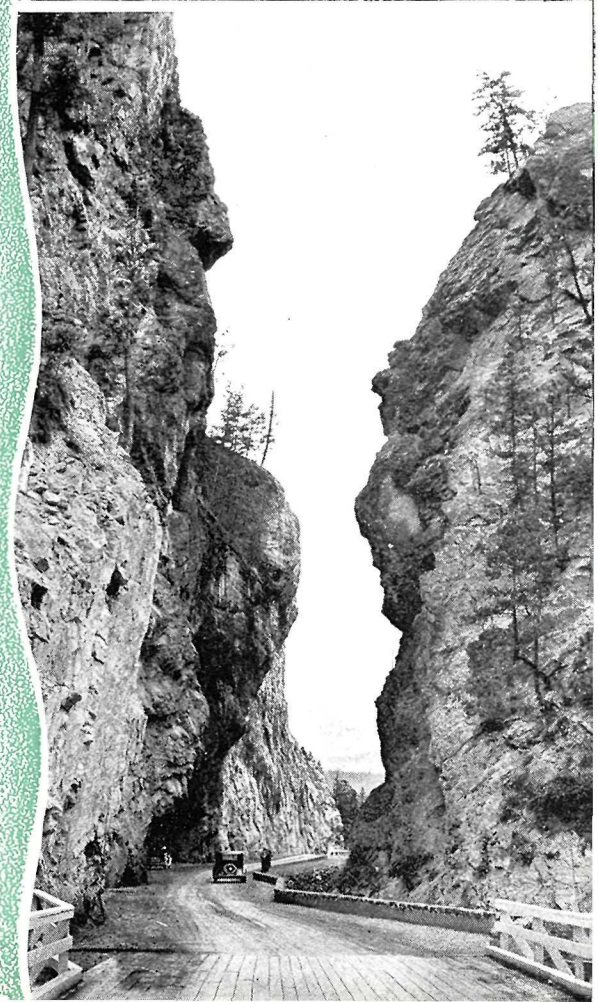
Lakes stocked with fish, and many trails leading into the unspoiled forest beckon those who cannot resist the "call of the wild."

Rivalling the famous mineral waters of Banff, the Radium Hot Springs are believed to possess radio-active properties. Their temperature is 114°F.; in the large outdoor swimming pool, however, they are about 14 degrees lower in temperature. And additional conveniences in the form of a bathhouse containing dressing rooms, showers and waiting rooms all invite you to have a stimulating bath.

Distinctive attractions in Kootenay are all close to the highway, with the exception of Floe Lake. The surface of this lake, dotted with numerous little icebergs from Floe Glacier, is a most unusual spectacle, which may be reached by a trail trip.

Sinclair Canyon

Only a few hundred yards west of Radium Hot Springs the highway passes through the narrow notch in the towering walls of the Rockies known as Sinclair Canyon. The sheer rock rises almost perpendicularly above the rushing waters of Sinclair Creek, while the road passes deep under overhanging crags. As startling as their height is the brilliant red colouring of these rocky walls.



MARBLE CANYON

Another thrilling natural wonder is Marble Canyon, with walls of grey limestone and white and grey marble, eaten down over two hundred feet by water which in some places boils so far below as to be almost hidden. The "Natural Bridge" of rock and a 70-foot waterfall add interest to the spectacle which may be viewed from rustic bridges built at convenient points over the canyon.

TRAIL TRIPS

Trails up Ochre and Tumbling Creeks, over Wolverine Pass and down into Yoho Park—and up the Hawk Creek Valley to Ball Pass and thence into Banff have been opened in recent years, affording new vistas of sublime scenery. An old favourite trail up Tokumm Creek leads to Kaufmann Lake and Prospector Valley.

Government auto campgrounds include one at Red Rock Canyon, near the swimming pool, with such facilities for campers as tables, benches, kitchen shelters, wood, electric light and running water; also campgrounds at MacKay Creek, Sinclair Summit, MacLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Kootenay Crossing, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Marble Canyon and Vermilion Summit.

The park headquarters office is located at Radium Hot Springs.

HOTELS AND BUNGALOW CAMPS

Radium Hot Springs Lodge: At Radium Hot Springs. Central dining and lounge building. 24 single or double cabins. Summer only.

Gateway Lodge: At Radium Hot Springs. 21 rooms.

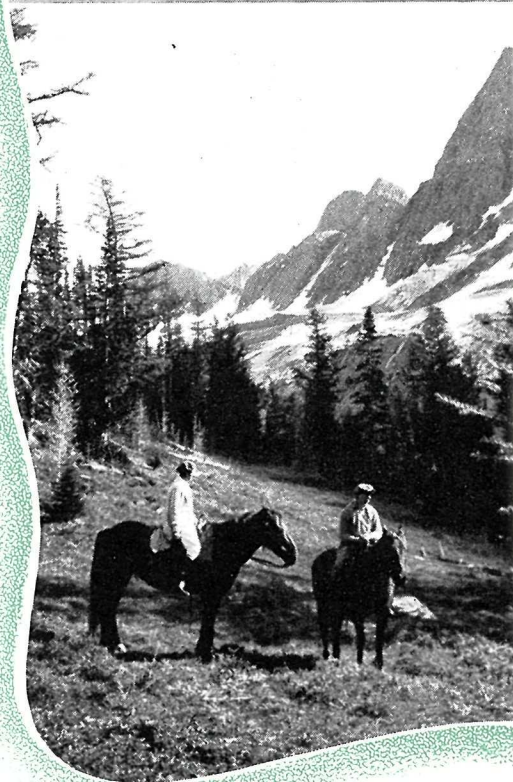
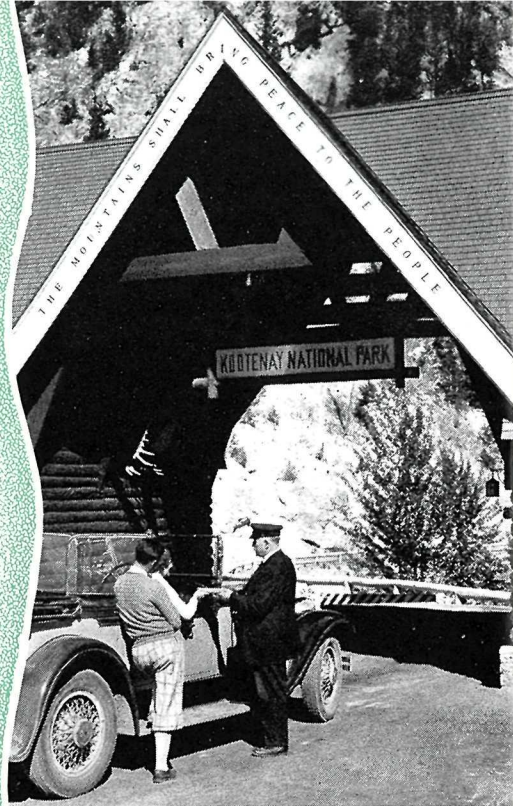
Radium Hot Springs Hotel: At Radium Hot Springs. 13 rooms.

Kootenay Bungalow Camp: At Radium Hot Springs. 16 cabins. Summer only.

Rocky Mountain Bungalow Camp: Kootenay Crossing. 5 cabins. Summer only.

Vermilion Bungalow Camp: Vermilion Crossing. 8 cabins. Summer only.

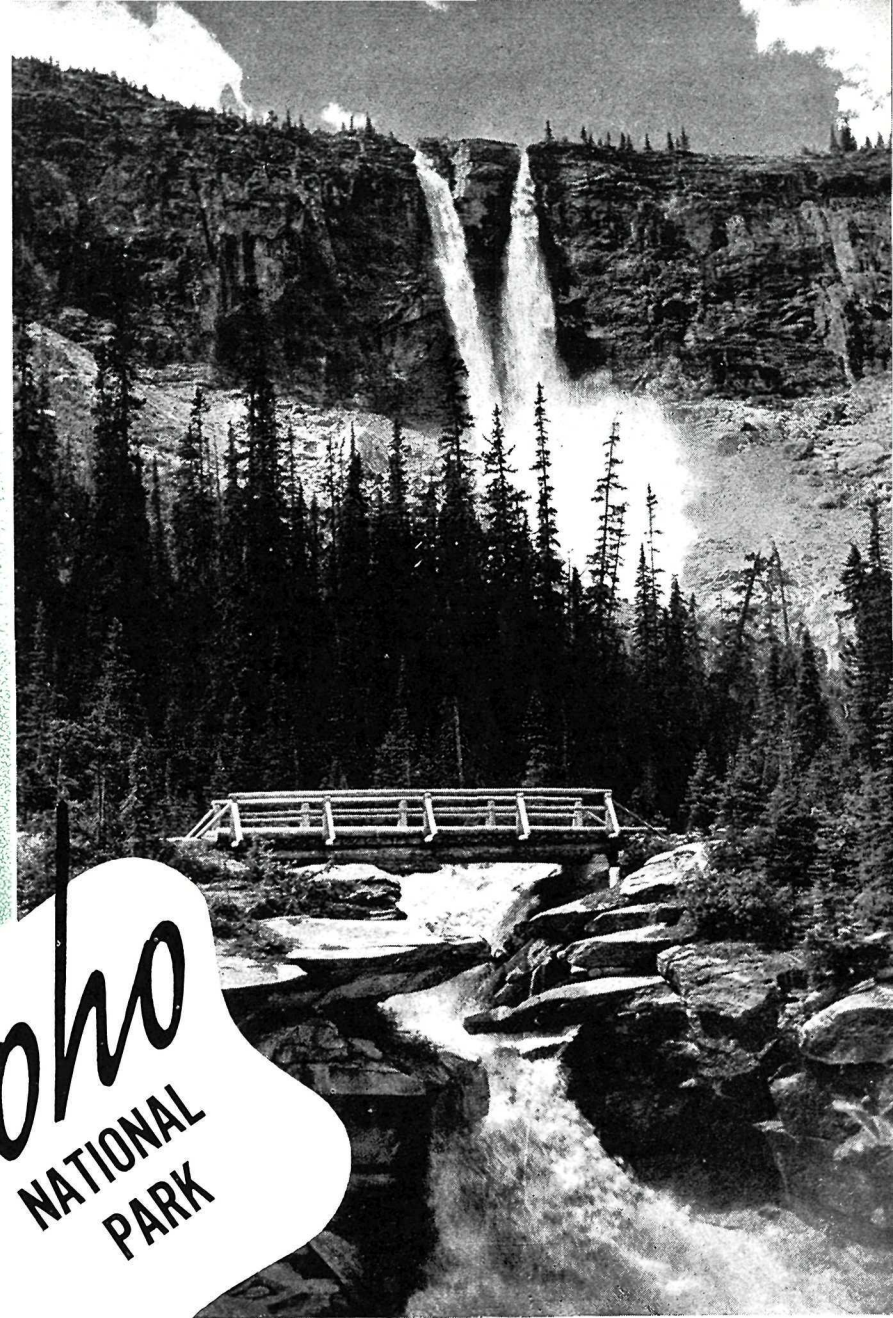
Marble Canyon Bungalow Camp: Marble Canyon. 8 cabins. Summer only.



Above—The gateway to new adventures in Kootenay Park.
Below—Trail riders pause on way to Floe Lake.

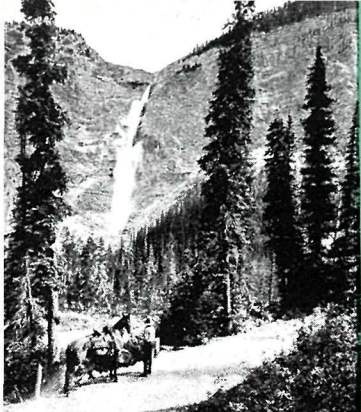
Right—Magnificent and unique Twin Falls.

Below—Cozy cabins at Emerald Lake.

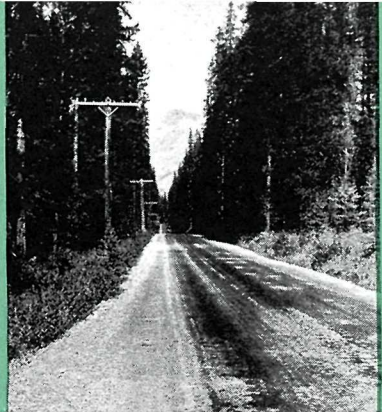


Yoho
NATIONAL PARK

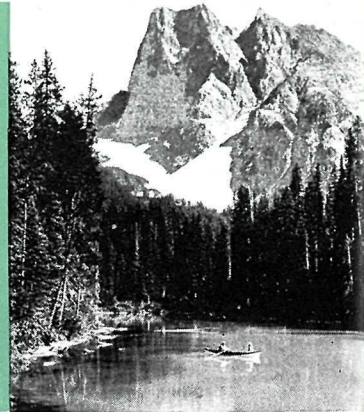
To the Indian the word "Yoho" meant "It is wonderful!" In the 507 square miles that make up Yoho National Park, there is, indeed, some of the most dramatic scenery in the Rockies. The mountains rise to tremendous heights, and many are topped the year round with caps of snow and ice. Between the ranges lie narrow valleys, some set with lakes of beautiful colouring, others coursed by rushing streams or draped with filmy waterfalls.



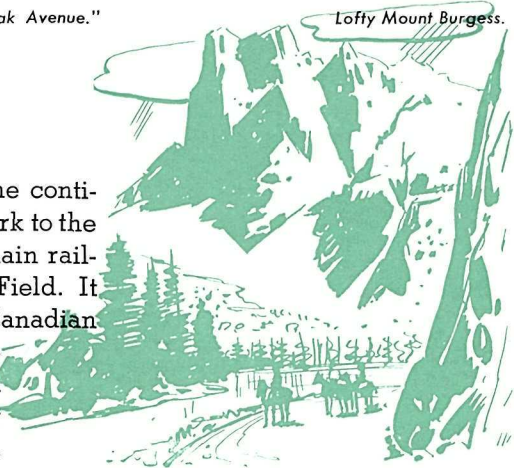
Takakkaw Falls!



"Snowpeak Avenue."



Lofty Mount Burgess.



Yoho National Park lies just west of the continental great divide, and adjoins Banff Park to the east. The park headquarters and the main railway station are located in the town of Field. It is served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and by the western section of the Trans-Canada highway, which follow the valley of the historic Kicking Horse River and provide direct connection with Banff and Lake Louise to the east and Golden, B.C. to the west. From Field, fine motor roads and trails lead to outstanding points of interest. New thrills are in store for visitors in this wonderland of nature.

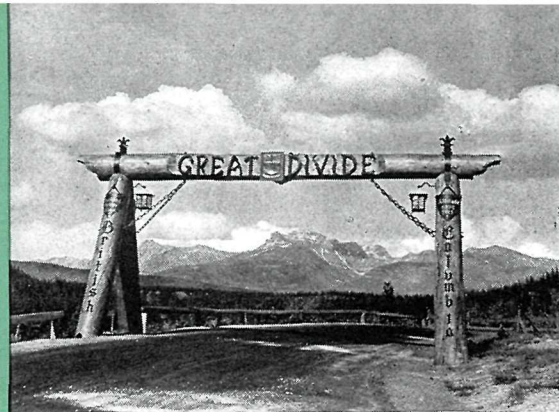
The Yoho Valley

Even in a region of scenic splendour, the trip from Field along the Yoho Valley road is remarkable. After crossing the bridge at Field the route winds along the base of Mount Burgess with the Kicking Horse River rushing along at the side. To the south are Mounts Stephen and Cathedral, undaunted by the struggle of centuries against the destructive forces of the elements. About three miles from Field the road forks and the route up the Yoho Valley is taken. Soon appears the "meeting of the waters" where the Yoho River, heavily laden with silt, joins the Kicking Horse in a leaping cascade. Then

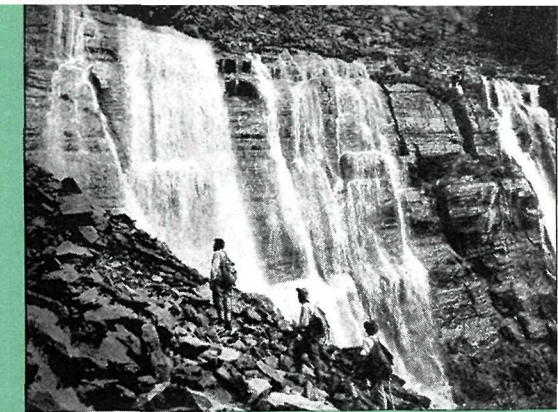
comes the "Switchback" where the road zig-zags up the face of the mountains in three sharp turns. Your heart beats faster as you see the Yoho swirling far below and the cliffs rising high above.

Takakkaw Falls

The road then follows the lower slopes of Mount Wapta, winding along through virgin forests of spruce and balsam. A little farther on it emerges by the side of the river and the spectacle of a great waterfall apparently dropping out of the sky meets the eye. This is Takakkaw Falls, which has its source in the Daly Glacier nearly 1,800 feet above. The icy torrent twists down a narrow chasm and after an initial leap of about 150 feet, falls in a glorious veil of greenish water 1,000 feet down the face of the cliff before tumbling in a final cascade of nearly 500 feet into the Yoho River.



Looking from British Columbia at the Great Divide.



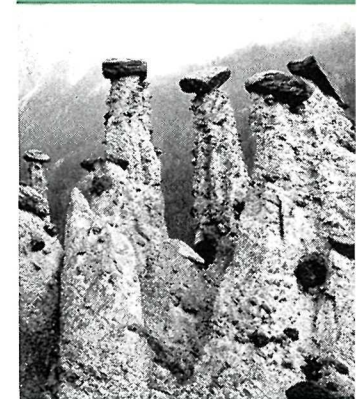
Top Right—Seven Sisters Falls. Below—Hoodoos near Leanchoil.

Almost facing the falls, in a grove of spruce trees, is Yoho Valley Lodge, with a main building and numerous well-appointed cabins, where your appetite, stimulated by the mountain air, may be satisfied. The road ends within a short distance of the Lodge, but saddle-ponies may be taken over the trails which lead on up the valley to Twin Falls and the Yoho Glacier. The valley trail skirts Laughing and Bridal Veil Falls to Twin Falls tea-house. The Highline trail, built along the slope of the President Range, 1,500 feet higher up, offers magnificent views of the surrounding mountains, glaciers and valleys. A return trip may be taken by highway to Field or the trail taken across Yoho Pass to Emerald Lake on the west.

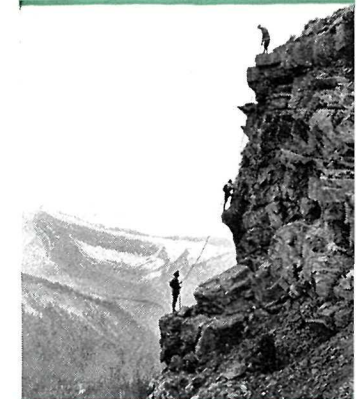
Emerald Lake and Natural Bridge

Another delightful motor trip brings the visitor to Emerald Lake, situated about seven miles northwest of Field. The approach is made by the Emerald Lake Road, a long, straight stretch of which is known, quite appropriately, as "Snowpeak Avenue." One of the most celebrated lakes in the central Rockies, Emerald is said to reveal as many as twenty shades of green in its transparent waters. It is almost surrounded by great peaks. Mount Burgess, with its lofty spire, seems almost to overhang the lake on the southeast, and on the east and north are Mount Wapta and the President Range. Slopes of forested green rise from the shores and combine with the glacier-hung peaks to impart a sensation of peace and majesty to this soul-stirring picture.

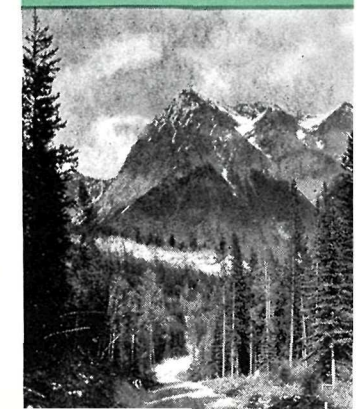
Nestling among the evergreens on the southeast shore are Emerald Lake Chalet and Bungalows, one of the finest hostleries of its kind in the region. Here days may be filled by boating and fishing the lake for trout; by riding and hiking over the numerous trails in the vicinity; or in sheer relaxation amid sylvan surroundings.



Below—Climbing Barometer Peak.



Below—Near Mount Chancellor.





LAKE O'HARA

Vieing with Lake Louise and Emerald Lake for the claim to greatest beauty is Lake O'Hara, situated seven miles south of Wapta Lake. Although less than a mile long and only half a mile wide, Lake O'Hara has such concentrated beauty in its colour and setting that it has been termed a perfect gem by leading artists of the world. Its blue-green waters, fed by melting glaciers, mirror the surrounding giant peaks that rise almost sheer from the eastern shores. Tumbling from Lake Oesa come the Seven Sisters Falls, one of the scenic features of the district.

Lake O'Hara Lodge, with well-appointed bungalows, provides delightful accommodation for those who wish to explore the trails and mountains of the region. Boats are available at the lake, where trout fishing is popular. A first class trail provides access from Wapta Lake or Hector Station, about seven miles distant. Lake O'Hara is also a centre for alpinists, and the Alpine Club of Canada maintains a camp nearby.

KICKING HORSE VALLEY

The Kicking Horse Trail, as the motor road through the park is called, provides a scenic drive of 35 miles. A few miles west of the Great Divide the highway skirts Wapta Lake, headquarters of the Kicking Horse, which is a favoured fishing spot. Wapta Lake Lodge on the north shore offers fine bungalow accommodation, and also forms a starting point for trails to Sherbrooke and O'Hara Lakes. From Wapta Lake the road passes the Yoho Valley, the town of Field, and the Natural Bridge to reach the park boundary at Leancoil. From this point the spectacular Lower Canyon

of the Kicking Horse may be followed to Golden, a distance of 17 miles.

Pending the completion of the "Big Bend" Highway, which is expected by July 1, 1940, motorists may proceed from Yoho Park to Vancouver and intermediate points by shipping their automobiles by rail on passenger trains between Golden and Revelstoke during the summer months.

Visitors to Yoho National Park desiring special information may apply at the office of the Park Superintendent, which is located in Field.

Accommodation in Yoho National Park

Monarch Hotel: In town of Field. Accommodation 20 persons.

Y.M.C.A. In town of Field. Accommodation 25 persons.

Emerald Lake Chalet: 7 miles from Field. Operated by Canadian Pacific Railway. Accommodation 150 persons. Summer only.

Lake Wapta Lodge: 9 miles from Field. Operated by C.P.R. Accommodation 60 persons. Summer only.

Lake O'Hara Lodge: 16 miles from Field. Operated by C.P.R. Accommodation 40 persons. Summer only.

Yoho Valley Lodge: 11 miles from Field. Operated by C.P.R. Accommodation 60 persons. Summer only.

Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp: Four miles east of Field. Accommodation 50 persons. Summer only.

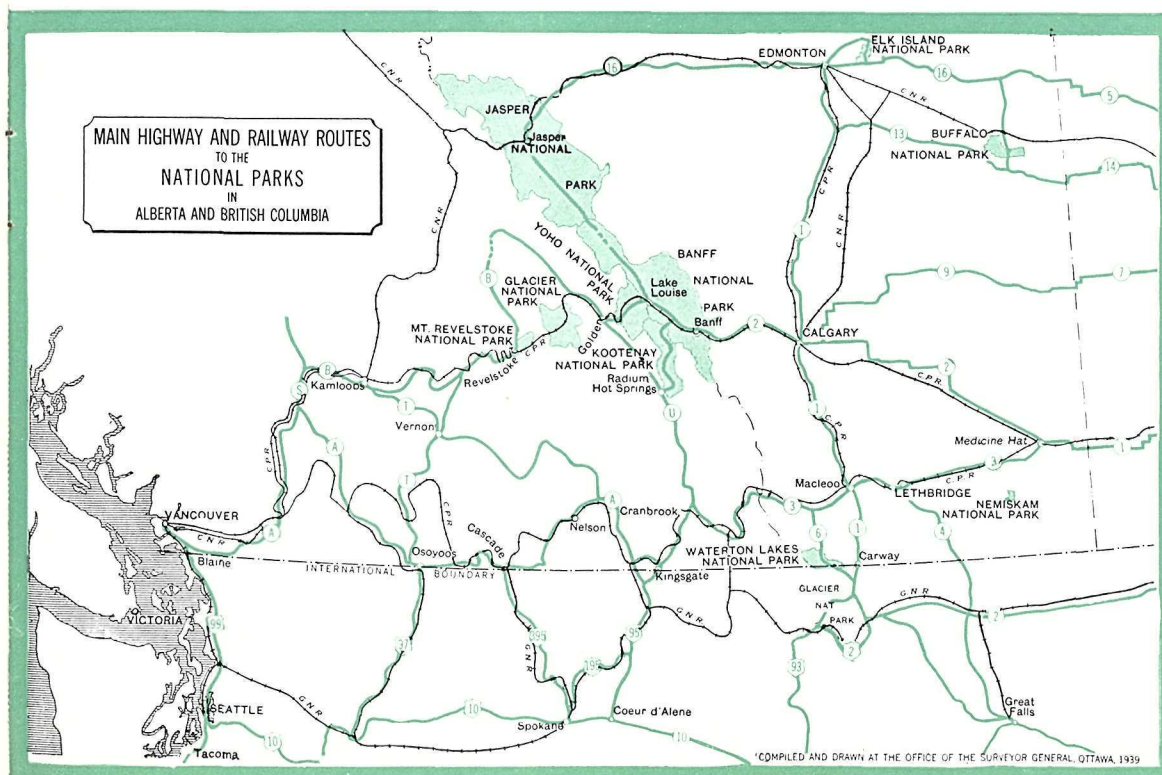
Public Campgrounds: Public campgrounds, equipped with camping facilities, are maintained one mile from Field; four miles east of Field; and 16 miles west of Field.



THE LARIAT TRAIL

The scenic highways of Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks combine to form a picturesque motor loop of more than 250 miles, or if all side trips are taken, the mileage is nearly 350. The most popular route from Banff is by way of the Trans-Canada Highway to Castle Mountain Junction, thence south over the Banff-Windermere Highway through Kootenay National Park to Radium Hot Springs, passing Marble Canyon en route. From Radium Hot Springs the

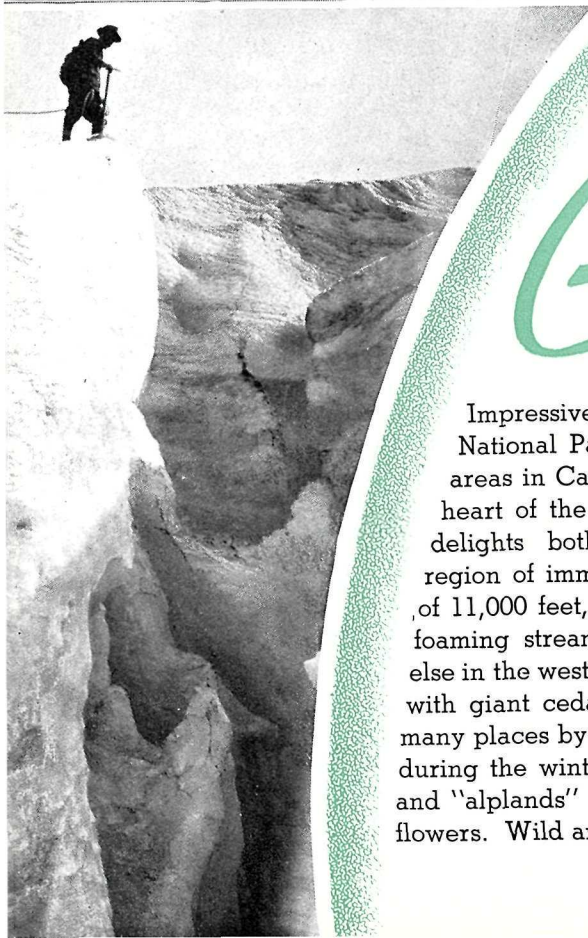
Provincial Columbia Valley Highway is traversed north to Golden, and from Golden the "Kicking Horse Trail" is followed east to Lake Louise and Banff. The latter stretch taps a number of magnificent shorter drives, including those to Emerald Lake, the spectacular Yoho Valley and Moraine Lake, as well as the southern end of the Banff-Jasper Highway. Motor buses from Banff and Lake Louise make the circular tour twice a week or oftener during the summer seasons.





Above—Mountaineering among the "Swiss Peaks".

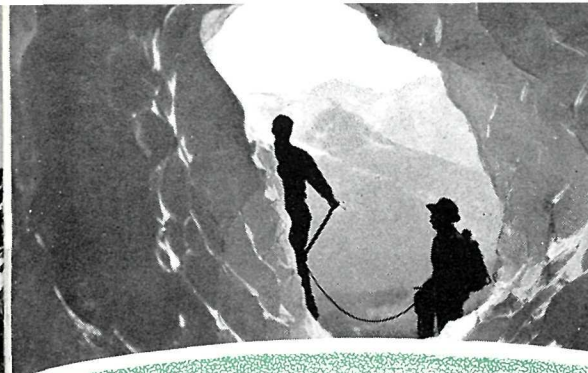
Below—A thrilling ice crevice in the Illecillewaet Glacier.



Glacier

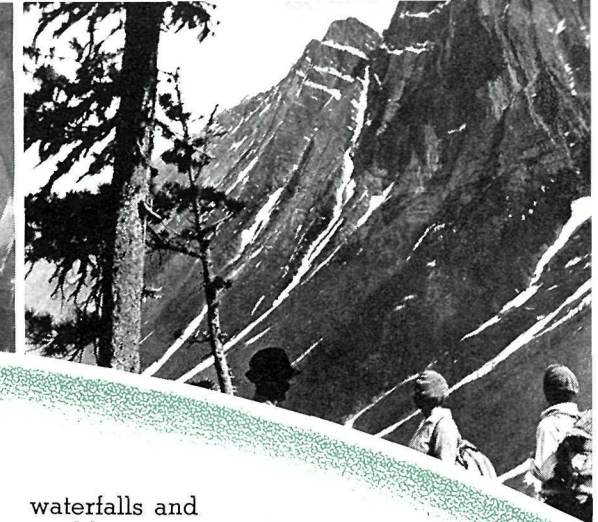
NATIONAL PARK

Impressively different in its rugged beauty is Glacier National Park, the most primitive of all national park areas in Canada. Its area of 521 square miles in the heart of the Selkirk Mountains is of a character that delights both mountaineers and nature lovers. A region of immense peaks, many of which rise to heights of 11,000 feet, of ice-fields, glaciers, deep canyons and foaming streams, it presents attractions found nowhere else in the western mountains. Its valleys, densely clothed with giant cedar, fir, spruce and hemlock are scored in many places by the marks of snow avalanches which occur during the winter months. The upper slopes, high passes and "alplands" are dotted with myriads of multi-coloured flowers. Wild animal and bird life is abundant.



Ice Cave—Illecillewaet Glacier.

Right—Mt. MacDonald from Hermit Hut.



Glacier is the only national park in Canada which cannot be reached by automobile, since no roads have yet penetrated its gigantic portals. However, the park is crossed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and visitors detrain at Glacier Station, near the famous Connaught Tunnel. There is no regular hotel or bungalow camp accommodation in Glacier Park, but camping is permitted at designated campsites. A resident park officer, stationed at Glacier, will supply information concerning campsites and trails to various points of interest.

One of the first features to claim the attention of the visitor is the Illecillewaet or "Great" Glacier, reached by trail from Glacier Station. This gigantic mass of gleaming ice under deep azure skies appears to be framed in a green forest, and although three miles away gives the impression of being close at hand. By moonlight it assumes a ghostly luminosity and the glory of its reflections is a thing of incredible wonder. This glacier falls more than 3,500 feet from the vast Illecillewaet snowfield or "neve," which is ten square miles in extent and, like most of the glaciers in Canada, it is steadily receding.

Another interesting trail leads to the outlook on Mount Abbott. From this vantage point one can look down on the Illecillewaet Glacier, with its deep furrows, cracks, fissures and tumbled masses of moraine, as well as across the valley of the Illecillewaet River towards Rogers Pass, the backbone of the Selkirks.

Beautiful too, is the Asulkan Valley, a richly-wooded region with numerous

waterfalls and tumbling streams. From the trail, which winds along for a distance of about six miles from the station, can be seen at intervals the snowy heights of Mount Abbott, The Rampart, The Dome, Castor and Pollux, which are the fountain-heads for a series of cataracts which tumble over precipitous ledges. Standing in one place, one may actually count seven individual falls.

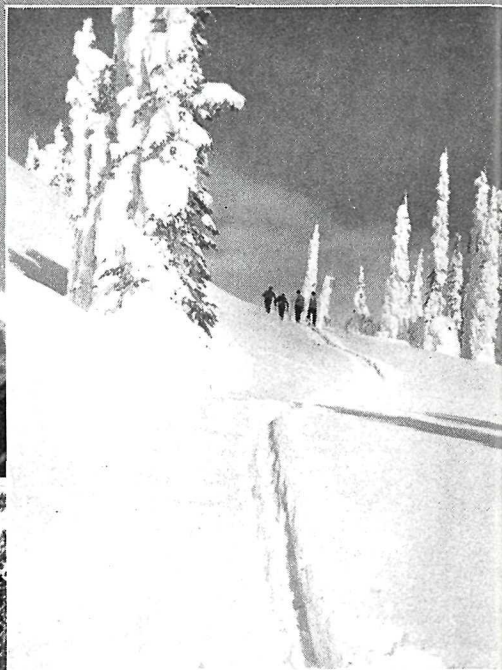
Rogers Pass is also a point of interest. This was the original route of the railway over the summit of the Selkirks before the building of the Connaught Tunnel, which passes through five miles of solid rock in Mount Macdonald. Rogers Pass is a favoured camping site for alpinists, and furnishes access to the northern part of the park.

Other attractive regions may be reached by trail through Cougar Creek Valley, Baloo Pass and Bear Creek Valley, returning to Glacier Station.

Glacier National Park is a paradise for mountain climbers. The Selkirk Mountains, ages older than the Rockies, although lower in average height, present many a challenge to alpinists. The Alpine Club of Canada, which fosters climbing under supervision, frequently holds its annual camp in Glacier Park, and many of the peaks serve as graduating climbs for club membership.

Among the most famous peaks are Mount Sir Donald (10,818 feet), Mount Avalanche, Mount Wheeler, Mount Dawson, Mount Tupper, and Mount Rogers. Many peaks in this park have not yet been climbed.

Into the Skies on Skis



AT MT. REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Imagine a world literally above the clouds covering 100 square miles on a wide rugged plateau, with rolling alplands adorned with countless groves of spruce and balsam fir, twinkling lakes set in hollows chiselled out by ancient glaciers, and millions of knee-high flowers in riotously colourful profusion. This is Mount Revelstoke National Park in the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia.

Mount Revelstoke lies on the western slope of the Selkirks, between the valleys of the mighty Columbia River to the west, and the rushing Illecillewaet to the south. The wide uneven plateau which forms the summit lies at a general elevation of about 6,500 feet above sea level and the landscapes are Swiss-like in character. Here clear pure air seems to expand one's lungs and even the flowers bloom with a vigour stimulated by high altitudes. Mountain heather thrives in shades of rose and white, and numerous forms of wild animal and bird life present fascinating subjects for photography and nature study.

THE SUMMIT

You will probably enjoy your greatest thrills on the way to the park. The Mount Revelstoke Drive is one of the most spectacular in western Canada, ascending the slopes of the mountain from the town of Revelstoke by easy grades and well-engineered switch-backs through virgin forests of cedar, spruce and balsam. In places the road skirts the precipitous edge of the mountain and look-out points along the route provide magnificent vistas of the Selkirks to the south-east, the town in the valley below and the Monashee Range to the

west. In a distance of 18 miles the highway ascends more than 4,000 feet.

At the summit overlooking the surrounding valleys is a look-out station, where visitors may rest and also enjoy entrancing views through a telescope. Nearby, in a beautiful grove of evergreens on the shores of Balsam Lake, a public campground equipped with shelters and camp stoves is available.

LAKES OF JADE

An enjoyable four mile hike takes you to Lakes Eva, Miller and Jade, crystal pools of pale green water that continually reflect the alpine surroundings. They are reached by a delightful trail from the look-out which skirts the valley of the Columbia and passes through verdant meadows literally carpeted with wild flowers. At Eva Lake, which, like Miller Lake, is plentifully stocked with gamy cutthroat trout, fishermen may make themselves at home in a small shelter.

A strange phenomenon that claims the attention of all visitors is the "Ice Box"—a great cleft in the rock strata near the summit, which contains, even in mid-summer, quantities of ice and snow.

The town of Revelstoke viewed from the highway to the Summit.



A WINTER PLAYGROUND

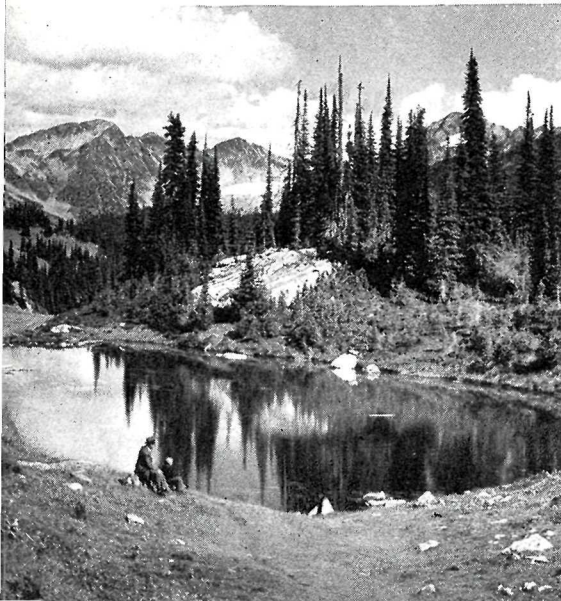
Revelstoke is one of the best known winter sports centres in Western Canada, and the slopes of Mount Revelstoke under deep, powdery snows, provide magnificent opportunities for ski-ing. Several world's records, both amateur and professional, have been set on the famous Revelstoke ski-jumping hill. Recent leaps of 287 and 289 feet have been registered.

Other notable attractions are the superb down-hill course and slalom hill.

THE BIG BEND HIGHWAY

Revelstoke is the western terminus of the "Big Bend" highway which forms the last link in the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway. The section of the road north from Revelstoke provides a fine scenic drive along the historic Columbia River, within full view of the snow-capped Selkirks. Pending the completion of the road, which is expected by July 1, 1940, motorists may bridge the Selkirks by shipping their automobiles by railway passenger trains from Revelstoke to Golden during the tourist season.

A jewel-like tarn is Heather Lake.



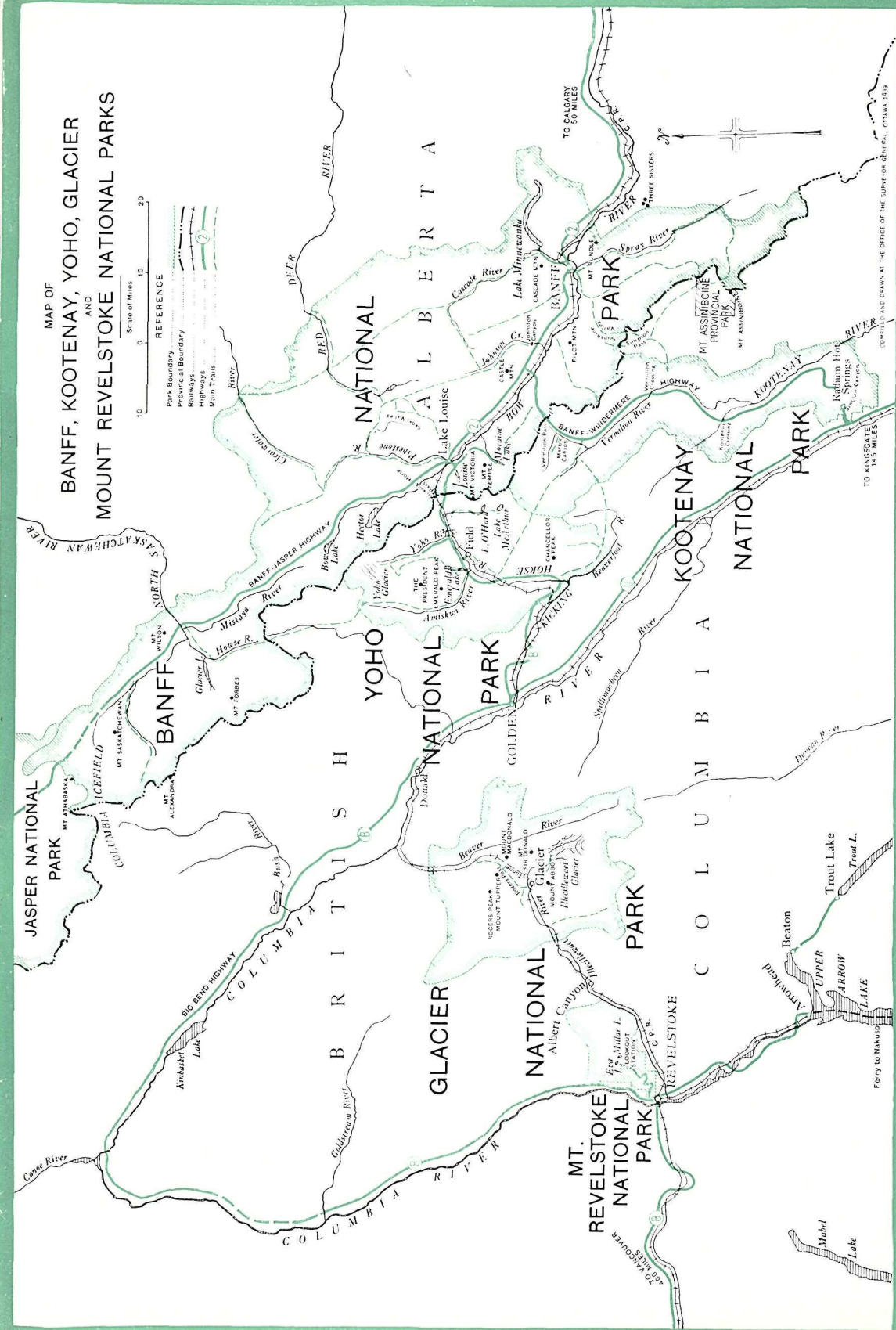
Near the Summit of the Mount Revelstoke Drive.

ACCOMMODATION

A chalet on the summit of Mount Revelstoke is under construction, and there is also a campground in the park. There are a number of up-to-date hotels and two bungalow cabin camps in the town of Revelstoke. Stores, garages, restaurants and a theatre, as well as a golf course, add convenience to the town's hospitality. Visitors may get information from a resident park officer or from the Revelstoke Information Bureau.

ACCESSIBILITY

Revelstoke is on the main trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is also accessible by the western section of the trans-continental highway from Vancouver. (Provincial Highways A, S, and B.)



CANADA'S 19 NATIONAL PARKS FROM COAST TO COAST

1. **Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia:** Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mt. Revelstoke on western slope of Selkirk Mountains. Reached by spectacular motor highway. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.

2. **Glacier, British Columbia:** Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region. Snowcapped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flora, and subterranean caves. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.

3. **Kootenay, British Columbia:** Mountain park enclosing Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Deep canyons, remarkable valleys, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.

4. **Yoho, British Columbia:** Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies. Famed Yoho Valley with numerous waterfalls. Kicking Horse Valley. Emerald and O'Hara Lakes. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.

5. **Banff, Alberta:** Mountain playground, typical example of Central Rockies. Massive ranges, ice-fields and glaciers. Contains famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Winter sports centre. Big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.

6. **Jasper, Alberta:** Largest national park in North America. Contains immense region of majestic peaks, ice-fields, broad valleys and beautiful lakes, and includes the famous resort, Jasper. Big game sanctuary and alpine playground. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.

7. **Elk Island, Alberta:** Fenced preserve containing a large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk, and moose. Recreational and camping area. Established 1911; area, 51.2 square miles.

8. **Buffalo, Alberta:** Fenced area originally set aside for the preservation of buffalo and other big game. Animal population since withdrawn; principal preserve now at Elk Island National Park. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.

9. **Nemiskam, Alberta:** Fenced preserve containing a herd of prong-horned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.

10. **Waterton Lakes, Alberta:** Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground of unusual charm on east slope of Rockies. Fine motor drives and trails. Varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.

11. **Prince Albert, Saskatchewan:** Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada. Remarkable water highway system. Interesting fauna. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.

12. **Riding Mountain, Manitoba:** Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Big game sanctuary. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.

13. **Georgian Bay Islands, Ontario:** Thirty islands in Georgian Bay archipelago. Recreational area. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.

14. **Point Pelee, Ontario:** Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Recreational area with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.

15. **St. Lawrence Islands, Ontario:** Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" of St. Lawrence River. Recreational areas. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.

16. **Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick:** National Historic Park near Sackville. Site of French fort erected prior to 1755. Historical Museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.

17. **Fort Anne, Nova Scotia:** National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal. Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Historical Museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.

18. **Prince Edward Island:** Coastline strip 25 miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1937; area, approximately 7 square miles.

19. **Cape Breton Highlands, Nova Scotia:** Typical example of rugged coastline of Cape Breton Island with mountain background. Remarkable seascapes visible from motor road. Established 1936; area, approximately 390 square miles.

..More Fun FOR YOUR VACATION IN CANADA'S GREAT NATIONAL PLAYGROUNDS

Choose from these vast, natural playgrounds for your favourite kind of vacation! The variety of settings in Canada's National Parks—from mountain heights to seaside sands—is endless. Yet each preserves its own unique beauties in primitive, unspoiled state, attracting visitors by thousands, even from distant lands. Indeed, many contain whole areas which have never echoed a human voice.

All sports are more enjoyable, too, in those great parks where recreation facilities are unsurpassed, while other parks are interesting for their historical associations or as wild animal preserves.

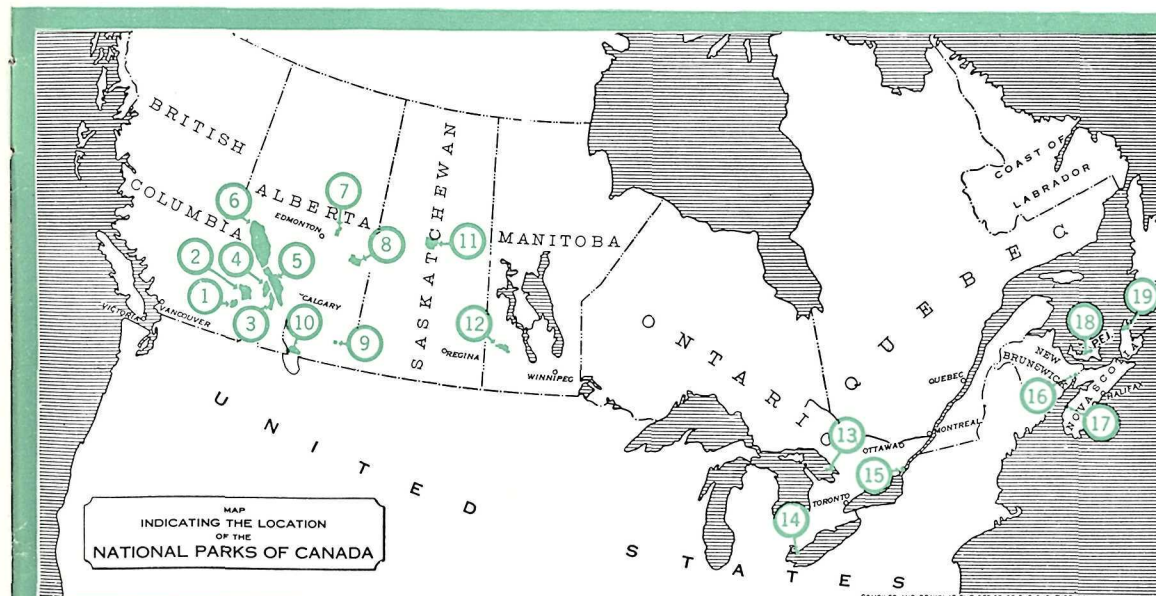
You can find comfortable accommodation to suit you in campgrounds, bungalows or hotels—plus hospitality that will make you feel truly welcome.

Many of these parks may be reached by rail or bus from points in the United States or Canada—and all but one—Glacier—are accessible by motor highway.

For Additional Information

Details regarding any of the National Parks may be obtained by writing the National Parks Bureau, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Lands, Parks and Forests Branch
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA