BULKLEY CANYON MILE: 39.44
Three tunnels take the train over this canyon as the Bulkley River plunges 217 m (713 ft.) into the ground. The eastern tunnel at Mile 40 is the largest tunnel on the route. This is the most northern point on our journey today.

NEW HAZELTON MILE: 46. Population: 540
This community was named for the hazelnut trees grown in the area and is one of several communities clustered near the junction of the Bulkley and Skeena rivers. The southern boundary of Roche de Boule Mountain—also known as the “Mountain of Miracles”-stands 926 m (3,039 ft.) tall. At Mile 54, the road bridge crosses the river, the train follows the river all the way to Prince Rupert.

SEELY GLULCH BRIDGE MILE: 55.2
Here we see a curved trestle (98 m (322 ft.) long and 60 m (197 ft.) high, with steel-arched supports on both sides. The two trestles are in the distance. There are responsibilities near the north of the Seven Sisters mountain range and the Skeena River.

SKEENA CROSSING BRIDGE MILE: 62.5
Built in 1930, this historic bridge is 56 m (184 ft.) high and 288 m (944 ft.) long. Crossing the bridge is the only time we cross the Skeena River, which at this point is flowing through the rugged Coast Mountain. The community to the south and west is Kitwanga.

KITWANGA MILE: 73. Population: 430
Known as the “Steelhead Capital of the World,” Houston has a population of 1,327, making it the “Steelhead Capital of the World.” This small community is home to a marina for fishing enthusiasts and offers excellent views of the Skeena River, which is the second-longest river in Canada. It is fed by the Bulkley River and supports a variety of salmon species, including steelhead and sockeye salmon. Houston is known for its fish processing facilities and is a popular destination for anglers and seafood lovers.

SEVEN SISTERS RANGE MILE: 74.90
Some slopes reach to sea level. The route 260 m (850 ft.) long.

REMOTE OR ABANDONED SETTLEMENTS
Color Map: B,B; Cross-Mile: 181.
Look for the person waving from the second-storey window of a yellow and white house. This is the hamlet of Kitseguecla.

KITSelas CANYON AND TUNNELS MILE: 121–123
Kitselas means “People of the Canyon.” The Skeena River splashes against the jagged rock of the steep-sided canyon, to the south. The rail line skirts the canyon through four large tunnels, at Mile 121.9–122.6. The best views are seen from the window car or the back of the train.

TERRACE MILE: 111.9–8 Population: 15,723
This is the southernmost point on the Skeena Valley and northwest known as the “Gateway to the North.” Terrace adopted the Kitwanlaunch band to the official name, as this town is the southernmost point on the Prince Rupert route.

PORT EDWARD MILE: 86. Population: 447
This small community is home to a marina for fishing enthusiasts and offers excellent views of the Skeena River, which is the second-longest river in Canada. It is fed by the Bulkley River and supports a variety of salmon species, including steelhead and sockeye salmon. Port Edward is known for its fish processing facilities and is a popular destination for anglers and seafood lovers.

PRINCE RUPERT MILE: 92.9 Population: 12,220
Located on the northwestern coast of the province, Prince Rupert is a major port city and the gateway to the Pacific Northwest. It is the main terminal for container ships and is a major transportation hub.

RIDEY ISLAND MILE: 31. Population: 1,776
This is a major transportation hub and a vital fishing spot for First Nations who are trying to preserve their culture in the area. Evidence suggests people have lived here for over 20,000 years.

BOULDER CREEK MILE: 53.4
Floodwater Creek Mile 52.3, Kwinitsa Mile 53.4. This area provides opportunities of beautiful historic bridges, both to the east and to the west.

RANCHES AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS
Color Map: B,B; Cross-Mile: 181.
Many ranchers and rural settlers have lived here for generations. The landscape is diverse, with rolling hills and forests. The area is home to many small communities, including the remote town of Kwinitsa, which is located in the Kitseguecla mountains.

KWINITSA MILE: 81.7
Built in 1935, Kwinitsa’s original railway station is now a historic railway museum, located at the Upper Railway Station, Prince Rupert. The station was originally a division point, connecting the railway to Kitseguecla and to the west.

SEVEN SISTERS RANGE MILE: 74.90
Some slopes reach to sea level. The route 260 m (850 ft.) long.

The Jasper–Prince Rupert train travels 1,160 km between the Rocky Mountains and the northwest Pacific Coast. With its dramatic and ever-changing landscapes, the route takes you in some of the most scenic scenery of Canada. Bon voyage!

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ITINERARY

Vast lakes, salmon-filled rivers, abandoned settlements, sawmills, lush farmland and rural communities punctuate great stretches of wilderness. Built around the vision of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway president Charles Melville Hays, Canada’s northern transcontinental/rail line was completed in 1914, two years after Hays’s death aboard the Titanic.

Along the tracks, you can see evidence of how the area has been shaped by the traditions of First Nations peoples, sternwheelers, steam trains, goldpanners, and generations of farmers. The railway company surveyed and named many villages and towns along the line. Today the region is a thriving industrial hub, known for its forestry, agriculture, mining, tourism, commercial and recreational fishing, and the transportation corridor to the Port of Prince Rupert.

Canadian National trains freight such as coal, grain, and lumber across North America. Some trains are over 3.66 km (2.27 mi) long, and weigh as much as 18,000 tons (16.5 million kg). Try counting the rail cars of passing freight trains!

If you’re lucky, you might spot wildlife. Keep an eye out for moose, elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, wolves, coyotes, eagles, and seals during the two-day trip, depending on the season.

B.C. Southeast from Yellowhead Lake (Mile 20–25), Mount Robson Provincial Park was established in 1913, and at 1,984 m (6,524 ft) is the highest peak in Canada. The park offers the best views of this world-famous mountain, and an excellent photo opportunity. On the Miette Subdivision (Mile 52–53) the views are outstanding.

The Continental Divide marks the natural border between Alberta and British Columbia, the line that the Fraser River flows from Mountain to Pacific. The water system splits here, with one stretch between Giscome and McBride—for over 100 years. GISCOME is a memorial to Chinese railroad workers and to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, whose expedition crossed this part of the interior in 1789. The geographic centre of B.C., Vanderhoof is named after a ranching support this village. Fishing, boating, snowmobiling and a rodeo are popular pastimes. At Mile 35 is Dead Man’s Island, a memorial to Canadian railroad workers and others who died in a sinking accident.

The Fraser River runs 1,470 km (913 mi) long and was designated as part of the Canadian Rivers Heritage System. Named after explorer Simon Fraser, it’s the longest river within B.C.’s borders and the most important in the world for salmon.

FRASER LAKE COMMUNITY

288 Population: 975

This is a meeting point for migrating birds, including Canada geese, along the Pacific Flyway. A salmon stream runs for its rainbow and brown trout in summer, and its long cold and clear in winter. At one of the largest lakes west and is just a stone’s throw from the Navvy River, one of the storied rivers in the world.

VANDERHOOF

94.3 Population: 3274

The largest city in northern B.C., Prince George is a major manufacturing and service centre, a transportation hub and a crossing point between highways 16 and 49. Outfitted the “Spruce Capital of the World.” It’s also home to the University of Northern British Columbia, and the University of Northern British Columbia, Elizabeth. The Central Interior Railway & Forestry Museum sits near the Prince George airport on the north side.

NECHAKO RIVER

0.0–0.95

A historic tributary to the Fraser River, the Nechako River is home to the increasingly rare white sturgeon, Canada’s largest freshwater fish. The Nechako River is also a generator for one of the world’s largest aluminum smelters, in Kitimat, south of Terrace.

FRASER LAKE

0.328 Population: 4,599

Elk and mule deer often wander the main street of this picturesque town. Farming is for outdoor sports and adventure activities, including fishing, hiking, and biking, and visitors attract tourists. Parents look around the world at this site, some can see the Jasper Sky Tram in a loop of Alberta’s Mountain.

MOUNT RIDER

Mile: 22

This mountain is named after Sir Henry Rider Haggard, author of King Solomon’s Mines and She, a companion novel to King Solomon’s Mines. Much of the narrative of this novel was set in British Columbia. The mountain was included in Haggard’s novel as a symbol of the author’s romantic vision of the British Empire.

RAPHAEL RIVER BRIDGE

Mile: 49.5

This is the start of what was referred to as the East Line—the stretch between Gimli and Moberly—for over 150 years. It was once home to the largest of more than 780 sawmills along the Fraser. Gimli’s famous hard rock casino is viewed and stocked here for railway ballast.

DUNSTER

Mile: 23.4 Population: 75

This small town is located at the junction of Highway 16 and Highway 20, and is the site of the Mighty Dune, a popular tourist attraction. The town is known for its historic buildings, including the Dune Trading Post, built in 1886, and several antique stores. The town is also home to the Dune Museum, which features exhibits on the history of the area.

HANSARD BRIDGE

Mile: 99.2

Mile: 99.2 on the north side is a log general store that has been operating since 1907. At Mile 104, Prince Rupert is a railway bridge over the Fraser River. Built in 1912, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bridge is 880 m (2,260 ft) long. Trains and automobiles have shared this bridge for 75 years.

UPPER FRASER

Mile: 104

Hansard Lake Mile: 108.2, Alexas Lake Mile: 108.8, Eglit Lake Mile 116

Sealed rivers and logging积极开展 transport timber for miles, and the river has long been a major source of water for the logging trucks that transported the soon-to-be used timber for the sawmills. There was a boardwalk built above the marshlands to the logging tracks that traversed the 100-kilometer island. Lumbermen can be seen on the north side.

GISELMANN

Mile: 121

This mountain is named after Sir Henry Rider Haggard, author of King Solomon’s Mines and She, a companion novel to King Solomon’s Mines. Much of the narrative of this novel was set in British Columbia. The mountain was included in Haggard’s novel as a symbol of the author’s romantic vision of the British Empire.

FRASER LAKE

0.4–0.24

A notable tributary to the Fraser River, the Nechako River is home to the increasingly rare white sturgeon, Canada’s largest freshwater fish. The Nechako River is also a generator for one of the world’s largest aluminum smelters, in Kitimat, south of Terrace.

OKANAGAN FALLS

Mile: 209–210

This pair of falls are located near the town of Kelowna, British Columbia. The falls are fed by the Okanagan River, which flows from Lake Okanagan through the Okanagan Valley and into Okanagan Lake. The falls are popular with tourists and offer a scenic view of the surrounding landscape.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Population: 698

The largest city in northern B.C., Prince George is a major manufacturing and service centre, a transportation hub and a crossing point between highways 16 and 49. Outfitted the “Spruce Capital of the World.” It’s also home to the University of Northern British Columbia, Elizabeth. The Central Interior Railway & Forestry Museum sits near the Prince George airport on the north side.