FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest that have been "dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education, and enjoyment." Established primarily for the preservation of the unspoiled natural landscape and for the protection of the native wildlife, they are to be "maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The discovery of mineral hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain, by engineers exploring the route for Canada's first transcontinental railway led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From this small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks system has been extended until it embraces 26 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Although a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, some contain sites memorable in the early history of Canada. Others have been developed so that park visitors may more conveniently view the magnificent scenery and relax in the enjoyment of the inspirational and peaceful environment. From the sea-girt hills on the Atlantic Coast across the rivers and lakes of Central Canada to the alpine vistas of the Rockies and Selkirks, these national playgrounds provide ideal areas for nature study and for recreation.

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Service of the Lands and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public service provided, and accommodation and recreational facilities expanded. A staff of experienced wardens keeps constant vigilance throughout these park areas to ensure the protection of the flora and fauna, as well as the safety and convenience of park visitors. Conservation of the forests, the flowers, and the natural wildlife is their chief concern, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Service is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Port Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

Also of historical significance was the act of linking two great national parks in Alberta and Montana to be known as Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Commemorating the peace that has existed for over 130 years between adjoining nations, this unspoiled area of natural beauty is symbolic of the goodwill enjoyed by these two peoples.

The National Parks of Canada are part of a great national heritage, and under careful administration will continue as a perpetual asset—undiminished by use—for all future generations.

VISITORS' GUIDE

Location and Description

Waterton Lakes National Park, situated in the extreme southwest corner of the Province of Alberta, was set apart in 1895. It covers an area of 204 square miles along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains immediately north of the International Boundary. Its western boundary is formed by the crest of the Rockies, which separates Alberta from British Columbia; its northern boundary by the Crownest Forest Reserve of Alberta; and its eastern boundary by the undulating prairie land of foothill ranches and homesteads. To the south lies Glacier National Park in the State of Montana.

In 1932, through legislation enacted by Canada and the United States, Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks were proclaimed the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

Waterton Lakes Park headquarters is located at Waterton Park townsite. In the business section of this townsite are to be found the customary services of a modern community. There are four general stores, three grocery stores, a drug store, two butcher shops, a beauty parlor, and four garages and service stations. A motion picture theatre and a dance pavilion are operated throughout the summer season. The Post Office is open daily except Sunday, and long distance telephone calls may be made at the office of the Park Transport Company.

Waterton Lakes Park is one of the most colourful and charming of Canada's mountain playgrounds. Its mountains rise almost abruptly from the plains; their remarkable colouring of purple, green, and orange give to the peaks a warm and brilliant tone. Some have sharp pyramids formed of yellow shale outcroppings which glinten in the sunsets and sunrises, while others have summits and slopes bordered with red.

Upper Waterton Lake, one of the outstanding features of the park, is crossed by the International Boundary; its attractions are thus shared by both Canada and the United States.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Waterton Lakes National Park is reached by the Provincial Highway system of Alberta, which connects with the park highways. From the east, approach may be made from Medicine Hat via Lethbridge and Macleod to Pincher Creek (town) and from there south to the park. An alternative route from Lethbridge is through Cardston. From British Columbia on the west, approach may be made via Crownest Pass and Pincher. From the north, a hard-surfaced route may be followed from Edmonton to Calgary and Macleod, and from there to the park, via Pincher. The park is also accessible via the Canadian Pacific Railway to Pincher or Cardston, and by a convenient bus service. Buses leave Lethbridge for the park twice daily in summer, one at 12 noon by way of Pincher Creek and one at 4 p.m. by way of Cardston. The trip takes approximately four hours. A station bus operates between Pincher Station and Pincher Creek for the convenience of those travelling by train.

The most direct approach to Waterton Lakes National Park from the United States is over the Chief Mountain International Highway from Glacier National Park. The Glacier National Park Transport Company operates a frequent service over this route. This highway also forms a link in the new hard-surfaced route between Glacier National Park and Banff National Park.

Visitors travelling by air are served by the Trans-Canada Airlines and the Northwest Airlines which make scheduled stops at Lethbridge.

Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Daily Rates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterton Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Township</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>50 rooms</td>
<td>$11-$13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterton Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>16 rooms</td>
<td>$3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Chalets</td>
<td>18 rooms</td>
<td>$3-$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballinnor Hotel</td>
<td>17 rooms</td>
<td>$3-$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimlodge</td>
<td>24 rooms</td>
<td>$2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crandell Lodge</td>
<td>50 persons</td>
<td>$3.50-$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanley Hotel</td>
<td>60 persons</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterton Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungalows</td>
<td>25 cabins</td>
<td>$2.37-$5.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reeves Auto</td>
<td></td>
<td>$6.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron Lake</td>
<td>6 cabins</td>
<td>$2.50-$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterton River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>7 cabins</td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Shop</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Cabins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Rates quoted are the latest available but may be subject to minor revision from time to time.

Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment or have automobile trailers, it would be advisable to reserve accommodation in advance.

CAMPING

Camping has always been popular in the Waterton Lakes area. Since it became a national park, many of the most suitable camp-sites have been improved. Some have been equipped with electric light, running water, kitchen and community shelters, tables, stoves, fuel and sanitary facilities. Most of these camping sites are within reasonable distance of supplies.

The main camp-ground in the park is located in the southern part of Waterton Park townsite and covers an area of about 35 acres. It is traversed by Cameron Creek and part of the alluvial "fan" upon which the townsite is laid out. A gravel subsoil ensures good drainage and there are sufficient trees to provide shelter for tents. The area is equipped with kitchen and community shelters and has electrical outlets for the convenience of those bringing cabin trailers. Fresh milk is delivered daily. A caretaker and a matron are on hand during the summer season.

Campgrounds with kitchen shelters are also located at Alderson, Bertha, Cameron, Crandell, and Crypt Lakes, and at Red Rock Canyon. At Cameron Lake and Red Rock Canyon, caretakers are in residence during July and August.

Camping in the vicinity of park highways is permitted only at places designated for that purpose. Camping fees are as follows: Ordinary tents—one day, 50 cents; over one day and up to two weeks, $1.00; over two weeks and up to two nights, $2.00; over two nights and up to two weeks, $2.00.

Permits may be obtained from the camp attendants or at the office of the Park Superintendent.

Facilities are provided in the Park for youth camping under the auspices of the Boy Scouts, Y.M.C.A., and church organizations.
Registration and Motor Licences

All motorists entering Waterton Lakes National Park must register and obtain transient motor licences. Licences are available for the following basis:

2. Licence good for entire season, which is also honoured in Elk Island, Prince Albert, Riding Mountain, and Point Pelee National Parks: Automobile, $1; auto with trailer attached, $2.
3. Special licence for entire season, which is honoured in all national parks in Canada: Automobile, $2; auto with trailer attached, $3.

All licences for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

Motor Registration Office is situated at the junction of the Carcass, Carthew, and Chief Mountain International Highways, about 1/4 mile north of Waterton Park townsite.

Fishing

A fishing licence is required for all mountain national parks except Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Park. The possession of anglers in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated. As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers regarding open waters, seasons catch limits, and the procuring of fishing licences.

Golf

The golf course operated by the National Parks Service is situated on the rolling slopes at the base of Mount Counsel, and has a fine scenic setting. It is a 9-hole course and has a small but attractive clubhouse which is open to visitors.

Hiking and Climbing

Several well-marked trails in the vicinity of Waterton Park townsite offer fine footpaths on foot. This includes the trail from the townsite to Lake Linnet, two miles; and Bear's Hum (Mount Counsel), one mile. Peaks in the vicinity which may be climbed include Mount Counsel, 7,512 feet; Bear Peak, 7,613 feet; Vimy Peak, 7,625 feet; Sable Mountain, 8,526 feet.

Motorboating

Nearly 50 miles of all-weather highways in the park provide delightful drives for visitors. Interesting motor trips might include visits to Glacier National Park via the Chief Mountain International Highway and over the Wind River Park road along the valley of Cameron Creek; Red Rock Canyon, reached by following the park highway 2 1/2 miles from Waterton Park townsite; or the transcontinental trail, which follows the old Highwood and American Railway lead, and follows Blakiston Brook (Foss Creek Valley); and the Waterton Lakes Flaherty situated on circle Pincher Highway, half a mile north of the Park Registration Office.

Cameroon Falls, which is at the edge of the Park townsite and one of the finest cascades in the park, is reached by Cameroon Falls Drive. A number of fishing ponds, surrounded by beautiful gardens, are located near the townsite.

Motorists travelling northward from Glacier National Park over the Chief Mountain International Highway pass through the picturesque valley of the Belly River. From this highway the route leads northward to Waterton Lakes Park and northward to Waterton Lakes Park and to Cameron Lake, where it joins the Akamina Highway.

One of the most interesting trail trips in the Park is from Waterton Park townsite to Cameron Lake by way of Alderson and Carthew Lakes, touching Bertha Lake, 5 miles; Carthew Lakes, 7 miles; International Boundary Brook (Mount Counsel Campground), 5 miles; Cameron Lake (Akamina Highway), 16 miles; Crypt Lake (From Well-Roasting Cabin), 5 miles; Red Rock Canyon, 119 miles.

Two popular fishing trips begin at the Park townsite. The trail starts from the townsite, goes over the Chief Mountain International Highway pass through the International Boundary Brook, and reaches the trail head at the Akamina Highway. The trail leads northward to Cameron Lake, where it joins the Akamina Highway.

TRAIL RIDING

Bathing

The beach at Lake Linnet, a short distance north of the townsite, is ideal for bathing and swimming. Dressing-room facilities and a small but attractive clubhouse are open to the public.

Fishing

Consistent use of modern methods, including the use of fish attractors, is encouraged. There are abundant opportunities for both spinners and fly fishermen, and early morning and late evening are the best times to fish. Trout are a vivid emerald shade and combine with the darker green of the forest and the reddish-brown of the surrounding peaks to form a striking picture.

A somewhat longer trip by trail up Blackfoot Brook and its tributaries, Buserman and Noyes Brook, will provide a delightful experience, long to be remembered. The trout winds along the Blackfoot Brook for a mile or more to its valley bottom, thence into the river valley and up the slopes, where it meets the Noyes Brook at the source of its outlet into the Bow River and from there into the Bow and finally to the headwaters of the Bow River.

The waters of this lake and the surrounding mountains are the delight of anglers in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated. As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers regarding open waters, seasons catch limits, and the procuring of fishing licences.

After returning from the trip, visitors are requested to report to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in a century.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

As the chief refreshment areas of Waterton Lakes National Parks require that they be maintained in their natural state, all wildlife within their boundaries is strictly protected. For this reason hunting and possession of firearms are strictly prohibited.

As the parks are game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds or their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permit.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds—Wildlife is one of the main attractions of the park. Among the species of big game which may be seen are moose and white-tailed deer, grizzly and black bear, Rocky Mountain sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat. The whitetail and hoary marmot, bighorn, porcupine, couger, beaver, and several species of squirrel are also common. Bird life is varied.

Trees and Flowers—The park contains many species which may interest the botanist and nature lover, for within this area the prairie flora and mountain flora meet. Among the species of trees found are the lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce, western white spruce, aspen, cottonwood, dwarf maple, and Lyddy's or clump ash. Birches include the diamond willow, aspen, elder, wild currant, and blueberry.

Wild flowers are found in the valleys and along the mountain slopes in large numbers. Among the best known varieties are the amara, prairie rose, brown-eyed Susan, aster, Indian paint brush, lupine, wild geranium, poppy, purple windflower, heliophila, yellow columbia, avalanche lily, axil flower, heather, and Jacob's ladder. Balsamroot and bear grass are other flowers which may be seen in Waterton Lakes National Park. Visitors are requested to protect the trees and wild flowers and help keep the park beautiful.

Fire Prevention

Visitors are urged to cooperate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials and camp-lares should be completely extinguished. Camp-lares should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose. Persons who may cause fire, either by carelessly discarding a lighted match or by any means, are subject to a fine of $5.00. Launches are opened by private enterprise.

Fishing—Consistent use of modern methods, including the use of fish attractors, is encouraged. There are abundant opportunities for both spinners and fly fishermen, and early morning and late evening are the best times to fish. Trout are a vivid emerald shade and combine with the darker green of the forest and the reddish-brown of the surrounding peaks to form a striking picture.

A somewhat longer trip by trail up Blackfoot Brook and its tributaries, Buserman and Noyes Brook, will provide a delightful experience, long to be remembered. The trout winds along the Blackfoot Brook for a mile or more to its valley bottom, thence into the river valley and up the slopes, where it meets the Noyes Brook at the source of its outlet into the Bow River and from there into the Bow and finally to the headwaters of the Bow River.

The waters of this lake and the surrounding mountains are the delight of anglers in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated. As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers regarding open waters, seasons catch limits, and the procuring of fishing licences.

After returning from the trip, visitors are requested to report to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be repaired in a century.

WILDLIFE PROTECTION

As the chief refreshment areas of Waterton Lakes National Parks require that they be maintained in their natural state, all wildlife within their boundaries is strictly protected. For this reason hunting and possession of firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds or their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permit.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds—Wildlife is one of the main attractions of the park. Among the species of big game which may be seen are moose and white-tailed deer, grizzly and black bear, Rocky Mountain sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat. The whitetail and hoary marmot, bighorn, porcupine, couger, beaver, and several species of squirrel are also common. Bird life is varied.

Trees and Flowers—The park contains many species which may interest the botanist and nature lover, for within this area the prairie flora and mountain flora meet. Among the species of trees found are the lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, and Engelmann spruce, western white spruce, aspen, cottonwood, dwarf maple, and Lyddy's or clump ash. Birches include the diamond willow, aspen, elder, wild currant, and blueberry.

Wild flowers are found in the valleys and along the mountain slopes in large numbers. Among the best known varieties are the amara, prairie rose, brown-eyed Susan, aster, Indian paint brush, lupine, wild geranium, poppy, purple windflower, heliophila, yellow columbia, avalanche lily, axil flower, heather, and Jacob's ladder. Balsamroot and bear grass are other flowers which may be seen in Waterton Lakes National Park. Visitors are requested to protect the trees and wild flowers and help keep the park beautiful.

Fire Prevention

Visitors are urged to cooperate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials and camp-lares should be completely extinguished. Camp-lares should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose. Persons who may cause fire, either by carelessly discarding a lighted match or by any means, are subject to a fine of $5.00. Launches are opened by private enterprise.
Key to map of National Parks

1. Mount Revelstoke
2. Glacier
3. Yoho
4. Kootenay
5. Jasper
6. Banff
7. Waterton Lakes
8. Elk Island
9. Wood Buffalo
10. Prince Albert
11. Riding Mountain
12. Fort Prince of Wales
13. Fort Malden
14. Point Pelee
15. Georgian Bay Islands
16. St. Lawrence Islands
17. Fort Wellington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. Fundy
21. Fort Beausejour
22. Prince Edward Island
23. Port Royal
24. Fort Anne
25. Fortress of Louisbourg
26. Cape Breton Highlands