

the lakes and streams have been stocked with trout, and the season extends from July 1 to September 30. Among the favoured points are Lakes Emerald, O'Hara, Wapta, and Sherbrooke.

#### ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Yoho National Park is provided by a small hotel and the Y.M.C.A. in Field; by bungalow lodges operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at various points, and by a bungalow camp situated on the Kicking Horse Trail. Following is a list of accommodations in the park:—

Field	Accommodation	Rates
Monarch Hotel.....	20 persons	\$1.00 (Eur.)
Y.M.C.A.....	.25 "	2.00 (Eur.)
<b>Emerald Lake (7 miles from Field)</b>		
Emerald Lake Chalet (C.P.R.).....	150 "	7.00 up (Amer.)
<b>Wapta Lake (9 miles from Field)</b>		
Lake Wapta Lodge (C.P.R.).....	60 "	5.00 (Amer.)
<b>Lake O'Hara (16 miles from Field)</b>		
Lake O'Hara Lodge (C.P.R.).....	40 "	5.00 (Amer.)
<b>Yoho Valley (11 miles from Field)</b>		
Yoho Valley Lodge (C.P.R.).....	60 "	5.00 (Amer.)
<b>4 miles east of Field</b>		
Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp.....	50 "	2.00 up (Eur.)

N.B.—Rates subject to change without notice.

**Public Camp-grounds.**—Public camp-grounds containing shelters, campstoves, and other facilities are located on the Kicking Horse Trail at a point one mile west of the town of Field; near the junction of the Yoho Valley road and Kicking Horse Trail, 4 miles east of Field; and near Chancellor Peak, 16 miles west of Field.

#### POINTS OF INTEREST IN YOHO PARK

Following are some of the outstanding points of interest in Yoho Park accessible from Field by automobile road or trail:—

**Kicking Horse Valley.**—The motor trip through the valley of the Kicking Horse River provides a remarkable scenic drive. Commencing at the summit of the Kicking Horse Pass on the Great Divide, the route passes Wapta Lake, Yoho Valley, the town of Field, Natural Bridge, and Wapta Falls to reach the park boundary at Leachcoil, a distance of 33 miles. From Leachcoil the spectacular lower canyon of the Kicking Horse may be followed to Golden, a distance of 17 miles.

**Yoho Valley.**—The 11-mile drive up the Yoho Valley from Field is one of the finest short trips in the Rockies. The valley road leaves the Kicking Horse Trail 4 miles east of Field, and runs up the valley for seven miles. Dozens of waterfalls pour down the steep sides of the valley, Takakaw, 1,500 feet high, being one of the most spectacular. Farther on, accessible by trail, are Twin Falls, Laughing Falls, Little Yoho Valley, and the Yoho Glacier.

**Emerald Lake.**—Located seven miles northwest of Field, Emerald Lake is accessible by a good motor road. Lying in the shadow of immense peaks, the lake has waters of a beautiful emerald green, and is one of the beauty spots of the park. Emerald Lake Chalet is a centre for hiking and riding trips over the trails in the vicinity. Boats are also available for fishing.

**Wapta Lake.**—Wapta Lake is situated 9 miles east of Field, on the Kicking Horse Trail, and forms the principal source of the Kicking Horse River. Lake Wapta Lodge, located on the north shore, has fine accommodation, and is the starting point for several trail trips. Boats are also available for fishing.

**Lake O'Hara.**—Situating seven miles south of Wapta Lake, Lake O'Hara is accessible by trail up Cataract Creek. Lake O'Hara Lodge is a centre for alpine climbing, as well as hiking trips to surrounding points, including Lake McArthur, two miles farther south. Boating and fishing are also available at Lake O'Hara.

**Natural Bridge.**—The Natural Bridge is three miles west of Field on the Kicking Horse Trail. Here the waters of the Kicking Horse River force their way through a narrow barrier, providing a spectacular feature.

**Wapta Falls.**—Wapta Falls are situated on the Kicking Horse River, about 20 miles from Field, and are accessible by trail from Leachcoil Station, three miles distant. It was near this point that Sir James Hector in 1858 received the injury from his horse that resulted in the name of the Kicking Horse River.

**Spiral Tunnels.**—The spiral tunnels of the Canadian Pacific railway constructed through Mounts Ogden and Cathedral on opposite sides of the Kicking Horse Valley represent a notable engineering feat. The railway doubles back upon itself twice forming a rough figure "8", which reduces the grade by more than two per cent. Trains entering and leaving the tunnels may be observed by motorists from the Kicking Horse Trail.

#### TRAIL TRIPS IN YOHO PARK

Nearly 200 miles of trails lead to beauty spots in Yoho Park. Outings may be taken either on foot or by saddlepony along the valleys or over the passes, commencing from Field, Emerald Lake, Yoho Valley Lodge, and Wapta Lake. The High Line Trail, overlooking Yoho Valley, provides magnificent vistas, and trails over Yoho and Burgess Passes, and along the Yoho, Little Yoho, Ottertail, Beaverfoot, and Amiskwi Rivers are also very interesting. Saddle-ponies may be hired at Field, Wapta Lake, Emerald Lake, and Yoho Valley Lodge at the rate of \$4.50 per day or \$3.00 per half-day.

#### GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Glacier National Park is situated on the summit of the Selkirk Mountains, which lie within the great northern bend of the Columbia River. The park contains an area of 521 square miles and was established in 1886. It comprises a magnificent alpine region, with immense peaks, many of which rise to a height of over 11,000 feet, ice-fields and glaciers, deep canyons, and foaming streams. Between the ranges lie deep valleys, carved by erosion into V-shaped troughs whose lower slopes are mantled with dense growths of cedar, fir, spruce, and hemlock. The park is aptly named, for within its boundaries are many great glaciated areas, caused by the great altitude of the mountains and the phenomenally heavy snow fall received annually. The Illecillewaet Glacier, including its neve or snow-field, is the largest in the park and has a fall of 3,500 feet from its crest to its snout.

Glacier Park is accessible only by railway, and is traversed by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which follows the valley of Beaver Creek on the east to that of the Illecillewaet River on the west. For many years after its completion in 1885, the railway line crossed the summit of the Selkirks via Rogers Pass, but the severe grades and great expense of maintaining snow sheds to protect the line from avalanches led to the construction of the Connaught Tunnel through Mount MacDonald. This tunnel, five miles in length, contains a double track located more than a mile beneath the summit of the mountain.

The park is administered by a superintendent whose office is at Field, but resident park officers are located at Glacier Station, Flat Creek, and Stoney Creek. A post office and store will be found at Glacier Station. There is no hotel accommodation in the park, but camping permits may be obtained and information secured from the park officers. The tourist season is from June 1 to September 15.

Glacier is probably the most primitive of all national park areas in Canada, and is a paradise for the mountaineer and nature lover. Many of the outstanding scenic features of the park are accessible by trails leading from Glacier Station. Wild animal and bird life is abundant, and during the summer the uplands are bright with wild flowers. Rugged peaks, shining snowfields and glaciers, together with green forested valleys, form a combination that is particularly beautiful.

#### MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK

Situated on the western slope of the Selkirk Mountains, Mount Revelstoke National Park contains an area of 100 square miles which was set aside in 1914. The park comprises an alpine plateau forming the summit of Mount Revelstoke, located just north of the town of Revelstoke at the junction of the Columbia and Illecillewaet Rivers. The rolling landscape includes alpine meadows covered with groves of fir and spruce and set with several small lakes.

The park is reached by a motor road which leaves the Big Bend Highway two miles north of Revelstoke and ascends the mountain by means of switchbacks having easy grades. This drive is one of the features of the park, ascending through fine forests, and providing spectacular views of the town and the surrounding mountain peaks and valleys. In a distance of 18 miles the road rises from an elevation of 1,510 feet to 6,350 feet above sea level. The road was completed and officially opened by the Prince of Wales in 1927.

The town of Revelstoke is situated on the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway from Vancouver, and is also served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Motorists from western points desiring to continue on to Yoho, Kootenay, and Banff Parks may ship their cars by railway from Revelstoke to Golden.

The administration of the park is carried out by a superintendent whose office is located at Field, and a park officer stationed at Revelstoke. Tourist accommodation is not available in the park but may be secured in Revelstoke. A public camp-ground has been laid out at Balsam Lake and camping permits may be secured from the park officer. No fee is necessary to enter the park, but visitors are requested to register for record purposes at the lookout station situated at the summit. The tourist season extends from June 15 to October 1.

From the camp-ground at Balsam Lake, hikes may be made over good trails to Eva, Millar, and Jade Lakes. Within a short distance of the lookout station is the "Ice Box", a natural cleft in the rock which contains, even in midsummer, a large quantity of snow and ice.

Revelstoke is also a noted winter sports centre, and the down-hill course and ski jump located on the southern slope of the mountain are among the finest in Western Canada. Several world's records, both amateur and professional, have been established on the ski-jump, and leaps of 269 and 287 feet have been made recently by local athletes. Ski tournaments are held annually at Revelstoke.

#### FAUNA AND FLORA

Wild animal and bird life is very abundant in the parks. Among the species of big game found in the Rockies are moose, elk, deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, black, brown and grizzly bear, and numerous fur-bearing animals including beaver, mink, lynx, and fox. Caribou, black and grizzly bear, deer, and goat are also found in the Selkirks. Bird life includes grouse, ptarmigan, and numerous song birds of bright plumage.

The forests of Kootenay and Yoho Parks include such species as the lodgepole or western jack pine, spruce, balsam fir, as well as poplar, cottonwood, mountain maple, and larch. The vegetation in Glacier Park is luxuriant, with giant cedar, hemlock, and Douglas fir abundant.

The wild flowers of the park are also a source of delight to the visitor. Over 500 varieties have been identified in the Rockies and Selkirks, and their colour, fragrance, and delicate loveliness add a touch of enchantment to the region. They grow in profusion in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, and are even found above timber-line at the edge of the eternal snows.

#### FIRE PREVENTION

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette and cigar butts, pipe ashes, and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp-fires should be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before leaving. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information. Parties travelling 10 miles or more from a railroad and camping out overnight are required to register with a park warden or at the office of the Park Superintendent. Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible, or the nearest park officer notified at once. A fire in a National Park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks.

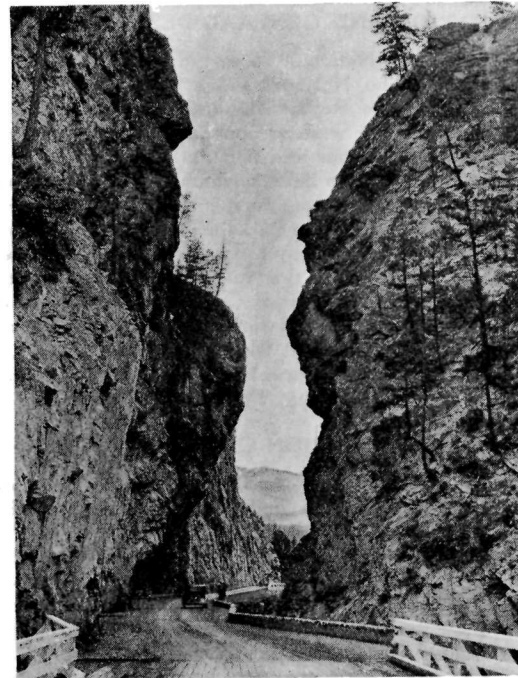
Additional information, maps, and literature concerning the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from park officers at Field and Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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## KOOTENAY, YOHO, GLACIER, AND MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARKS

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

#### GENERAL INFORMATION



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU

OTTAWA, CANADA

# KOOTENAY, YOHO, GLACIER, AND MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARKS

## PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks of Canada are areas of outstanding beauty and interest which have been dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, to be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the pleasure of future generations. The co-operation of visitors is requested in the observance of park regulations so that the parks may continue to serve as natural playgrounds and to provide perpetual opportunities for the enjoyment of outdoor life and recreation.

## LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

There are four National Parks in British Columbia. Kootenay and Yoho National Parks are situated on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and their eastern boundaries adjoin the western boundary of Banff National Park in Alberta. Glacier and Mount Revelstoke National Parks are situated in the Selkirk Mountains, which lie west of the Rockies within the great northern bend of the Columbia River. Kootenay and Yoho Parks are connected with each other and with Banff Park by a fine motor highway system indicated on the map in this folder. Mount Revelstoke Park is accessible by the British Columbia Highway system from the west, but Glacier National Park is accessible only by rail. Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke Parks are also served by the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Kootenay Park by a branch line.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARKS

Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke Parks are administered as a unit under a superintendent whose office and residence are located at Field, in Yoho Park. A sub-office is also maintained at Radium Hot Springs, in Kootenay Park. Information, maps and literature concerning the parks may be obtained from the Superintendent's offices at Field and Radium Hot Springs, and from the park wardens located in Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks. Information may also be secured from the park officers stationed at the entrance gateways located at Radium Hot Springs (Kootenay Park) and Leachcoil (Yoho Park).

## REGISTRATION AND MOTOR LICENCES

All motorists entering Kootenay and Yoho Parks must register and secure a transient motor licence as provided for in the regulations governing the use of motor roads in the National Parks. The licence fee is \$2 for an automobile not used for commercial purposes, or, if a cabin trailer is attached, the fee is \$3. This licence, good for the entire season, entitles the holder to the use of all motor roads open to motor traffic in all National Parks where a transient motor licence is required. No motor licence is required at Mount Revelstoke Park but visitors are requested to register for record purposes. Special licences may be secured for motor

vehicles used for commercial purposes. Motor licences which have already been purchased in Banff or Jasper Parks will be honoured in Kootenay and Yoho Parks.

## CAMPING PERMITS

Public camp-grounds, equipped with shelters, camp-stoves, and other conveniences are located at Radium Hot Springs, Field, and at many other convenient points along the park highways. The fees for camping permits in the parks are \$1 for ordinary tents for each period of two weeks or less, and \$2 for automobile cabin trailers for each period of two weeks or less. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants or from the office of the park superintendent.

## KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

Kootenay National Park was established in 1920 and contains an area of 587 square miles. It was established primarily to preserve the beauty of the landscape and the wild life along the Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway, the first motor road constructed across the central Canadian Rockies. The park extends approximately five miles on each side of the highway for a distance of 63 miles, and possesses many features of interest. In addition to the Radium Hot Springs located two miles inside the west boundary, the park contains deep canyons, beautiful valleys, and an ice-berg lake. The tourist season extends from May 15 to October 15.

**Park Headquarters.**—The administration of Kootenay Park is directed from Field, the headquarters of Yoho Park. A park office is also maintained at Radium Hot Springs in the picturesque gateway building which forms the official entrance to the park. In addition to registration and information offices, this building contains rest-rooms for visitors. In the immediate vicinity are two hotels, two bungalow camps, a store, garage and service station, and a public camp-ground. A post office is also located in the vicinity.

**Accessibility.**—Kootenay National Park is accessible by motor highway from the south, east, and west. The Banff-Windermere Highway provides connection with Banff and Yoho Parks, and also links up with the provincial highway between Golden on the north, and Fort Steele, Cranbrook, and Kingsgate on the south. Situated on the International Boundary, Kingsgate is one of the most popular ports of entry from the western United States. Connection from Glacier National Park, Montana, may be made via Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, the Crown's Pass, Fernie, and Fort Steele. Following are the distances from well known points to Radium Hot Springs: Banff, 88 miles; Calgary, 173 miles; Field, 104 miles; Golden, 69 miles; Cranbrook, 104 miles; Kingsgate, 155 miles; Spokane, Washington, 292 miles.

## RECREATIONS

Kootenay Park offers several forms of recreation, including motoring, hiking, swimming, riding, and fishing. The Banff-Windermere Highway provides access to many points of interest, and a number of trails lead up the valleys to the park boundaries, where they connect with trails from Banff and Yoho Parks. A number of streams have also been stocked with game fish. The outdoor pool at Radium Hot Springs offers bathing and swimming in natural hot water. A tennis court is also located at Radium Hot Springs.

## ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Kootenay Park is provided by two small hotels and two bungalow camps at Radium Hot Springs; bungalow camps situated along the Banff-Windermere Highway; and public camp-grounds. A list of accommodations and rates follows:—

Accommodation	Rates
Radium Hot Springs Hotel..... 13 rooms	\$1.50 up (Eur.)
Gateway Lodge..... 21 "	1.50 " (Eur.)
Radium Hot Springs Lodge..... 24 units	5.00 " (Amer.)
Kootenay Bungalow Camp..... 16 "	2.00 " (Eur.)

Kootenay Flats		
Rocky Mountain Bungalow Camp..... 5 "	1.50 " (Eur.)	

Vermilion Crossing		
Vermilion Bungalow Camp..... 8 "	1.50 " (Eur.)	

Marble Canyon		
Marble Canyon Bungalow Camp..... 8 "	1.50 " (Eur.)	

N.B.—Rates subject to change without notice.

**Public Camp-grounds.**—Red Rock public camp-ground, situated at Radium Hot Springs, offers fine accommodation to visitors carrying their own camping equipment or travelling with motor trailers. The camp-ground is electrically lighted, and is equipped with kitchen shelters, running water, and other conveniences. Camp-grounds, less completely equipped, are located at MacKay Creek, Sinclair Summit, MacLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Marble Canyon, and Vermilion Summit.

## POINTS OF INTEREST IN KOOTENAY PARK

**Banff-Windermere Highway.**—Between its junction with the Columbia Valley Road, two miles west of Radium Hot Springs, and Vermilion Pass on the northern boundary of Kootenay Park, the Banff-Windermere Highway provides a magnificent mountain drive of 62½ miles. The highway follows successively the valleys of Sinclair Creek, Kootenay and Vermilion Rivers, entering Banff Park at Vermilion Pass. Automobile service stations are situated at Radium Hot Springs; also at Kootenay Flats, 20 miles; and Vermilion Crossing, 40 miles distant. Several points of interest along the route are described in the following paragraphs.

**Radium Hot Springs.**—The hot mineral springs situated just east of the gateway building form one of the park's outstanding attractions. The springs are among the hottest on the continent, having a temperature of 114° F. where they issue from the rocks. Tests made by Government analysts indicated a very high radium content and radio-activity, which is believed to be very beneficial in the treatment of rheumatic and muscular complaints. A large outdoor swimming pool and bath-house, with showers and dressing rooms, are operated by the Government. Rates charged for the use of the bath-house and pool are: Adults, 25c.; children, 15c.; bathing suit and towel, 10c.; towel only 5c.

**Sinclair Canyon.**—Situated one mile west of Radium Hot Springs, Sinclair Canyon is one of the most spectacular in the Rockies. Through this narrow gorge, worn by the rushing waters of Sinclair Creek, the Banff-Windermere Highway passes beneath overhanging walls of reddish rock.

**Marble Canyon.**—Located 56 miles east of Radium Hot Springs, Marble Canyon has walls of grey limestone intersected by layers of greyish marble which have been eaten through by the action of the waters of Tokumm Creek. A fine waterfall may be viewed from a trail bridge which crosses the creek. A tea room and bungalow camp is operated in the vicinity.

**Paint Pots.**—The Indian Paint Pots or ochre springs are located about two miles from Marble Canyon on the west bank of the Vermilion River, and are accessible by trail. The Indians obtained the vermilion pigment, used in painting the face, by roasting the ochre.

**Simpson Memorial Cairn.**—A stone cairn with bronze tablet, erected to commemorate the public services of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1821 to 1860, is located on the Banff-Windermere Highway 35 miles from Radium Hot Springs at the junction of the Simpson and Vermilion Rivers. Simpson crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1841 via Simpson Pass on his famous journey round the world.

## YOHO NATIONAL PARK

Yoho National Park was established in 1886 and contains an area of 507 square miles. Its eastern boundary adjoins Banff and Kootenay Parks along the continental divide of the Rockies, and like its companion areas, Yoho abounds with regions of scenic splendour. The park takes its name from "Yoho", an Indian exclamation meaning "It is wonderful". The park is divided roughly into two parts by the Kicking Horse River, which has its source near the great divide and flows southwesterly to meet the Columbia River at Golden. The valley of the Kicking Horse forms a travel route for both motor highway and railway. Among the outstanding features of the park are the Yoho and Kicking Horse Valleys, and Lakes Emerald, Wapta, and O'Hara. The tourist season extends from May 15 to October 15.

**Park Headquarters.**—The park headquarters and office of the resident superintendent are located in the town of Field, which is situated near the geographical centre of the park. Field is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is also served by the Kicking Horse Trail, which forms a section of the Trans-Canada Highway between Lake Louise, Alberta, and Golden, British Columbia. Field contains several stores, shops, churches, a restaurant, small hotel, and Y.M.C.A., as well as service stations and outfitters for trail and motor trips.

**Accessibility.**—Yoho Park is accessible from the east and west by motor highway. The Kicking Horse Trail and the Banff-Windermere Highway provide connections with Banff and Kootenay Parks, and connections with points to the southwest may be made via the Columbia Valley Highway and Golden. Pending the completion of the "Big Bend" Highway between Revelstoke and Golden, motorists may ship their automobiles between these points during the tourist season over the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which provides rail transportation through Yoho Park from eastern and western points in Canada. Following are the distances by highway from Field to well known points: Golden, 38 miles; Lake Louise, 16 miles; Banff, 56 miles; Calgary, 141 miles; Radium Hot Springs, 104 miles; Cranbrook, 208 miles; Kingsgate, 259 miles.

## RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

A variety of summer sports may be enjoyed in Yoho Park, including riding, hiking, mountain climbing, motoring, fishing, and boating. The highways and trails in the park provide a wide field for exploring magnificent scenery of the region. The Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake, and Lake O'Hara are popular centres for alpine climbing. Many of

