

COMPILED AND DRAWN AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR GENERAL AND CHIEF HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE, OTTAWA, 1938.

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 per day
Monarch Hotel.....	20 persons	\$1.00 (Eur.)
Y.M.C.A.....	25	2.00 (Eur.)
Emerald Lake (7 miles from Field)		
Emerald Lake Chalet (C.P.R.).....	150	7.00 up (Amer.)
Wapta Lake (9 miles from Field)		
Lake Wapta Lodge (C.P.R.).....	52	5.00 " (Amer.)
Lake O'Hara (16 miles from Field)		
Lake O'Hara Lodge (C.P.R.).....	36	5.00 " (Amer.)
Yoho Valley (11 miles from Field)		
Yoho Valley Lodge (C.P.R.).....	35	5.00 " (Amer.)
4 miles east of Field		
Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp.....	50	2.00 " (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 32 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.—Situated 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 nearby points. Among these are Lake McArthur, about two miles to the south, and Lake Oesa, situated on a bench east of Lake O'Hara at the base of Mount Lefroy. Lake Oesa is accessible by a trail from Lake O'Hara Lodge which passes the Seven Sisters Falls. Boating and fishing also may be enjoyed at Lake O'Hara. The Alpine of Canada maintains a hut nearby where members may obtain overnight accommodation.

Natural Bridge.—The Natural Bridge is nearly 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. The falls are accessible by a trail, two and a half miles in length, which leaves the Trans-Canada Highway at a point about two miles east of Leachcoil Station. 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 main highway which crosses the park.

The Great Divide.—At the summit of the Kicking Horse Pass visiting motorists will find a huge log arch which marks the "Great Divide" of the Rocky Mountains and the boundary between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. A few hundred yards distant at the side of the Canadian Pacific Railway line will be found a monument to Sir James Hector, who discovered the Kicking Horse Pass in 1858. At this point also is a small stream, the waters of which separate into two branches, one of which flows eastward towards the Atlantic, and the other westward towards the Pacific Ocean.

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 saddle-pony 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, Ottentail, 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 névé 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 usually extends 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" section of the Trans-Canada 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 in 1927 and officially opened by the Prince of Wales.

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 drive from Revelstoke to Golden over the "Big Bend" Highway.

The administration of the park is carried out by a superintendent whose office is located at Field, and a park officer is stationed at Revelstoke. Accommodation in the park is provided by Heather Lodge, situated near the summit of the park motor road. The lodge has accommodation for 20 persons, and rates per person range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, including meals. Hotel and other accommodation is also available 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 summer tourist season extends from June 15 to October 1.

From the end of the motor road, 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 a noted winter sports centre. From early December until May the rolling slopes at the summit of Mount Revelstoke are covered with deep, powdery snow, and skiing conditions are excellent. A championship downhill course has been built on the southern slopes of the mountain, and ski tournaments are held annually by a local club. Several world's records have also been established on the Revelstoke ski-jumping hill, which is situated on the southwestern slopes of Mount 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, cotton wood, 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.

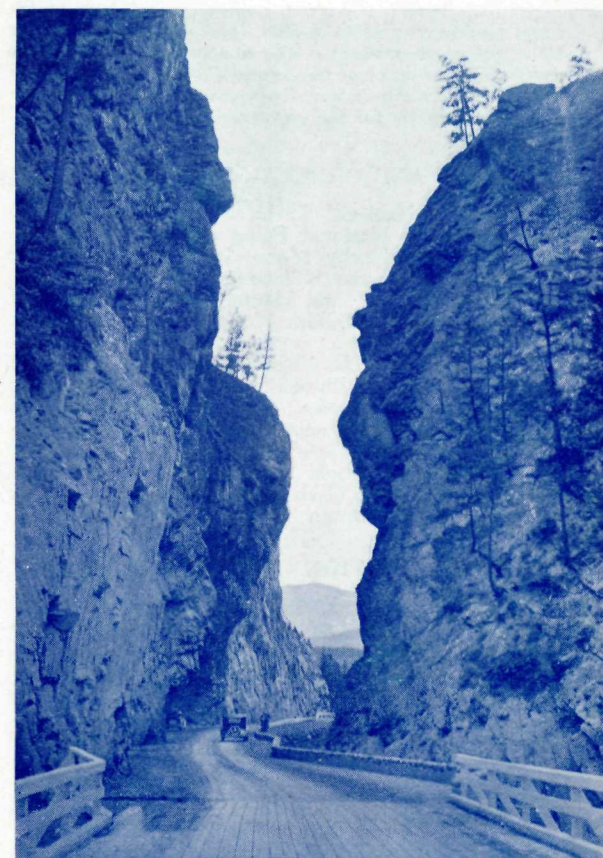
Additional information, maps, and literature concerning the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from park officers at Field and Radium Hot Springs, British Columbia, or from the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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KOOTENAY, YOHO, GLACIER, AND MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARKS

BRITISH COLUMBIA



Sinclair Canyon

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MAP

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 National Parks are connected with each other and with Banff and Jasper National Parks by a fine motor highway system. Mount Revelstoke Park is accessible from both east and west by the Trans-Canada Highway, but Glacier 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

The administration of Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke Parks is carried out by 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, from the park wardens located in Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks, and from park officers stationed at the park entrances 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. Motor licences which have already been purchased in Banff or Jasper Parks will be honoured in Kootenay and Yoho Parks.

Visiting motorists are requested to pay strict attention to highway traffic signs, drive carefully at all times, and keep within a speed limit that is reasonable and proper for the location of the road and the volume of traffic thereon.

FISHING LICENCES

A fishing licence, issued at a cost of \$2.25, is required to angle in the waters of Kootenay, Yoho, Banff, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes National Parks, and is valid in any of these parks during the season. Except, however, any person taking out a non-resident seasonal motor licence shall be accorded free fishing privileges, which shall be extended to all members of the licensee's family dependent on him for support. Children under 16 years of age may angle without a licence when accompanied by the owner of a licence.

As special fishing regulations are in force from time to time, visitors are requested to consult park officers concerning open waters, seasons, and catch limits.

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 offices 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 conserve 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 60 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. An office is also maintained at Radium Hot Springs in the park gateway building. 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, public bath-house and swimming-pool, post office, and a public camp-ground.

Accessibility.—Kootenay National Park is accessible by motor highway from the south, east, and west. The Banff-Windermere Highway provides connection with Banff National Park, from which Jasper and Yoho National Parks may be reached; it also links up with Provincial Highway No. 4 which provides connection between Golden on the north, and Fort Steele, Kimberley, 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 Crossness Pass, Fernie and Cranbrook over Alberta Highway No. 6 and Alberta-B.C. Highway No. 3. This route also forms part of a circle tour taking in the attractions of Kootenay, Banff, Yoho, Jasper, and Waterton Lakes National Parks.

Following are the distances from well known points to Radium Hot Springs: Banff, 89 miles; Calgary, 174 miles; Field, 105 miles; Golden, 69 miles; Cranbrook, 105 miles; Kingsgate, 156 miles; Spokane, Washington, 293 miles; Waterton Lakes National Park, 283 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 public tennis court is also located at Radium Hot Springs.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in Kootenay Park is provided by two small hotels and two bungalow cabin 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 per day
Radium Hot Springs—		
Radium Hot Springs Lodge.....	24 units	\$4.00 up (Amer.)
Radium Hot Springs Hotel.....	13 rooms	1.50 " (Eur.)
Gateway Lodge.....	21	1.50 " (Eur.)
Kootenay Bungalow Camp.....	16 cabins	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, contains accommodation for 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 Sinclair Summit, MacLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Black's Camp, 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 62 miles. Automobile service stations are situated at Radium Hot Springs; also at Kootenay Flats, 21 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 and 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 gorge. A tea room and bungalow camp is operated in the vicinity, and a camp-ground is available to visitors.

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. 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. 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. Field is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and is also served by the western section of the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 1) which crosses the park from east to west. Field contains several stores, shops, restaurant, churches, small hotel, and Y.M.C.A., as well as garages, service stations, and transportation systems for trail and motor trips. Literature, maps, and information concerning the attractions of the park may be obtained from the superintendent's office.

Accessibility.—Yoho Park is accessible from the east and west by railway and motor highway. From the east, approach is made through Banff National Park, via Lake Louise. From the west, the "Big Bend" section of the Trans-Canada Highway provides direct connection from Revelstoke. Approach from the south may be made over Highway No. 4 to Golden and from that point, Highway No. 1 followed east to the park. An alternative route is by way of the Banff-Windermere Highway through Kootenay Park to Banff Park, and thence west. From Jasper National Park, the Banff-Jasper Highway provides direct connection with Highway No. 1. Following are the distances from Field to well known points: Golden, 37 miles; Lake Louise, 16 miles; Banff, 56 miles; Calgary, 141 miles; Radium Hot Springs, 105 miles; Cranbrook, 210 miles; Kingsgate, 261 miles; Revelstoke, 230 miles; Vancouver, 675 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 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.

