

16 campers, and Balsam Lake and Lookout, which will accommodate eight each, are provided with shelters, campstoves, wood fuel, and sanitary conveniences.

Campers who are not equipped with cabin trailers should bring along tents, canvas cots, blankets, cooking utensils, and provisions to last them until they can get to the nearest store. Some campers bring their own oil stoves for cooking, but the majority use the cooking facilities and fuel provided in the camp shelters.

Camping in these parks is permitted only at places designated for this purpose. For each period of two weeks or less camping fees are \$1.00 for ordinary tents. For automobile trailers the rate is 50c for one day, \$1.00 for two days, and \$2.00 for any period over two days up to two weeks. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants or from the offices of the superintendent of the parks.

RECREATION

BATHING AND SWIMMING

An outdoor pool at Radium Hot Springs in Kootenay National Park offers year-round bathing and swimming. The pool is fed by hot mineral springs situated just east of the gateway building. They are among the hottest on the continent, having a temperature of 114°F. where they issue from the rocks. Tests made by Government analysts indicate a very high radium content and radio-activity.

BOATING AND CANOEING

Boating and canoeing are popular in some of the lakes in these park areas. Permission to operate a motor-propelled boat on park waters must be obtained from the park superintendent.

CLIMBING

These parks, which are part of the "roof" of the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks, are a paradise for the mountaineer. The satisfaction of achievement which climbers feel in conquering challenging peaks, the thrilling experience of picking one's uncharted way through primitive mountain wilderness, and the impressive solitude of remote places have a strong appeal for the adventurous.

The Alpine Club of Canada, which fosters supervised climbing, frequently holds its camps in Yoho and Glacier National Parks. Amateur climbers are well advised to secure competent guides and proper equipment before tackling the more difficult mountain terrain.

CYCLING

Cycling on some of the main highways is possible as an additional form of recreation, and gradually cyclists are taking advantage of this delightful way of seeing the parks at low costs.

FISHING

In Yoho National Park, Ross, Wapta, Emerald, O'Hara and several other lakes as well as a number of streams, have been stocked with trout. Angling is permitted from July 1st to September 30th for all species of trout which occur in the Park.

In Kootenay National Park the Kootenay and Vermilion Rivers, as well as other easily accessible streams, provide angling for several species of game fish.

There are also several streams and two small lakes in Glacier National Park which provide good angling, and in

Mt. Revelstoke National Park, Eva, Miller and Jade Lakes have been stocked with trout.

A fishing licence is required for all mountain national parks, except Glacier and Mount Revelstoke, and is good in any of these parks during the season. The co-operation of anglers in completing creel census cards is greatly appreciated.

HIKING

There are 470 miles of improved trails open to hikers in these four park areas. These trails provide excellent opportunities for exploring the magnificent scenery in the region—much of which is not visible from either the highways or railways. Many nature lovers make annual trail trips into remote areas to observe and photograph wildlife in its native habitat. The Sky Line Hikers and The Trail Riders frequently have organized hikes and rides in these parks.

MOTORING

The Banff-Windermere Highway which traverses Kootenay National Park, and the Trans-Canada Highway which crosses Yoho National Park and follows the big bend of the Columbia River around to Mount Revelstoke National Park, are the two main highways in this mountain region. Side trips by motor car might include a visit to spectacular Takakkaw Falls and Emerald Lake in Yoho National Park. Another branch road leading from the Trans-Canada Highway winds up to the Lookout Station in Mount Revelstoke National Park, ascending the mountain by means of switchbacks with easy grades.

TRAIL RIDING

An ever-increasing number of visitors to these park areas are adding the trail trip to their vacation experiences. "The long, long trail a-winding" into the heart of the mountains has a lure which is almost irresistible. Visitors who come to the park by highway or railway may feel that they have only a "bowing acquaintance" with the mountains. Trails unseen from the railway or highway wind through fragrant forests carpeted with pine and fir needles, along narrow gorges and canyons, around the rim of flower-bedecked valleys, to placid lakes teeming with fish, into the territory of the bighorn sheep and the mountain goat, past glittering peaks, melting glaciers, foaming cataracts and mighty waterfalls.

Among the charms of trail riding are the sense it gives of intimacy with nature and the abiding peace of the primeval wilderness.

WINTER SPORTS

Mount Revelstoke National Park has been the locale of many international ski-jumping contests. Several world's records have been established in this park. Western universities and ski clubs hold annual competitions at this famous winter sports centre. The rolling slopes of Mount Revelstoke, which are covered with deep powder snow from December until May, offer particularly fine terrain for all types of skiing.

High country skiing and ski-mountaineering are also popular in Yoho and Glacier National Parks.

PARKS ADMINISTRATION

The administration of Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke Parks is carried out by a superintendent whose office is located at Field, in Yoho Park. A sub-office is 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).

WILDLIFE PROTECTED

As the chief purposes of Canada's National Parks require that they be maintained in their natural state, all wildlife within their boundaries is rigidly protected. For this reason hunting and the 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 permission.

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

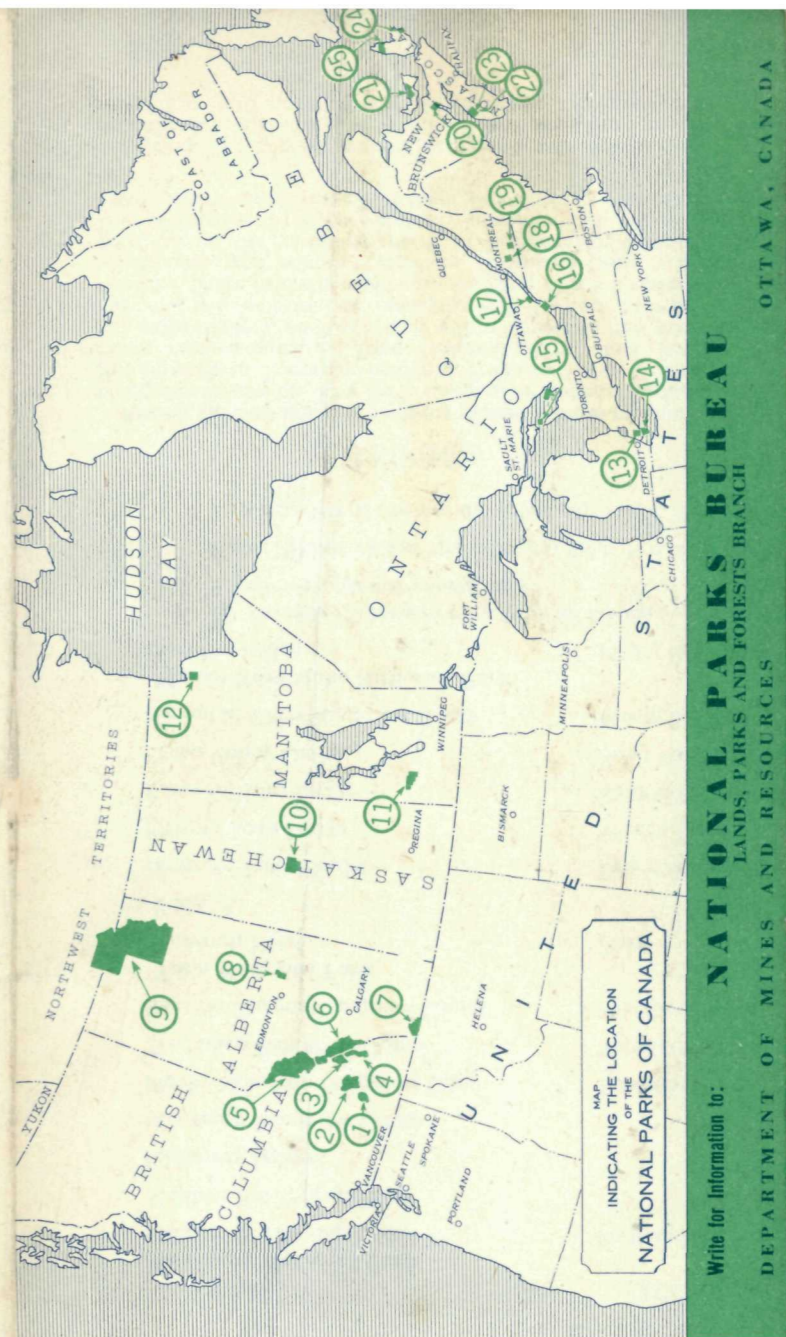
The wild flowers of the park are also of delight to the visitor. Over 500 varieties have been identified in the Rockies and Selkirks, and their colour, fragrance, and delicate loveliness add a touch of enchantment to the region. They grow in profusion in the valleys and on the slopes of the mountains, 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 being left. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the park regulations and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites and other related information. Parties making extended trips into park areas from railroads or park highways should register with the district park warden.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires which cannot be put out promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a century. Not only are the trees in the park a joy and inspiration, but they afford sanctuary for many forms of wildlife that add beauty and interest to these areas. It is virtually impossible to protect these national playgrounds without the close and constant co-operation of all who frequent them.



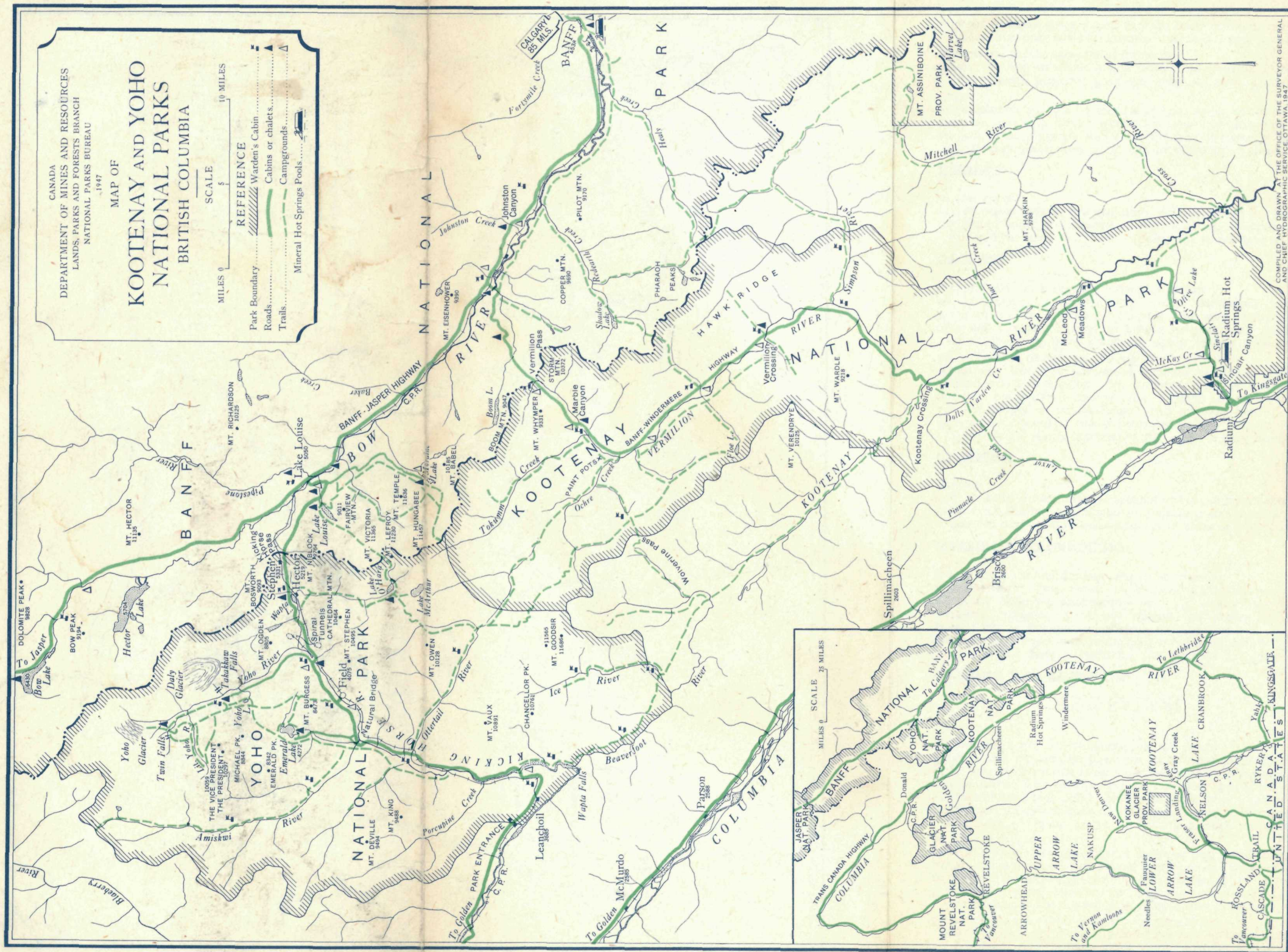
Key to Map of National Parks

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 Wallington
18. Fort Chambly
19. Fort Lennox
20. Fort Beauséjour
21. Prince Edward Island
22. Fort Royal
23. Fort Anne
24. Fortress of Louisbourg
25. Cape Breton Highlands

KOOTENAY, YOHO, GLACIER AND MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARKS



Write for information to: NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES OTTAWA, CANADA



FOREWORD

The National Parks of Canada are areas of natural beauty and special interest which 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 hot mineral 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 25 separate areas totalling 29,660 square miles.

While a few parks have been devoted chiefly to the conservation of certain species of big game animals once threatened with extinction, others mark national historic sites important in the portrayal of Canada's colourful history. Still others have been developed for the greater convenience of park visitors to view the magnificent scenery and to relax in their enjoyment of such an 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 Bureau 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 services 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 and historic importance the National Parks Bureau is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From Port Royal in Nova Scotia, to Fort Prince of Wales on Hudson Bay, nine such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other locations, rich in historical importance, are marked by cairns or bronze tablets.

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 which has existed for over 130 years between adjoining nations, this unspoiled area of natural beauty is symbolic of the goodwill engendered 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

Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, and Mount Revelstoke National Parks are all in the Province of British Columbia. Kootenay and Yoho are situated on the western slope of the Canadian Rockies and adjoin Banff National Park in Alberta. Glacier and Mount Revelstoke Parks are in the Selkirk Mountains, which lie west of the Rockies within the great northern bend of the Columbia River.

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK was established in 1920 and has an area of 543 square miles. The park extends approximately five miles on each side of the Vermilion-Sinclair section of the Banff-Windermere Highway for a distance of 60 miles. It is divided by the valleys of the Vermilion and Kootenay Rivers, which form natural avenues for travel. Among its outstanding natural wonders are the Radium Hot Springs, the "Iron Gates" at Sinclair Canyon, Marble Canyon, the "Paint Pots", and an iceberg lake.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK derives its name from the Indian word "Yoho", an exclamation meaning "It is wonderful". The park was established in 1886 and has an area of 507 square miles. Its eastern boundary adjoins Banff and Kootenay Parks along the continental divide of the Canadian Rockies. It is divided into two parts by the Kicking Horse River, which has its source near the Great Divide.

Among the outstanding features of the park are the Yoho and Kicking Horse Valleys; Emerald, Wapta, and O'Hara Lakes; Takakkaw, Seven Sisters, Bridal Veil, and Twin Falls; Daly Glacier; the Natural Bridge over the Kicking Horse River; and Mounts Burgess, Niles, Lefroy, Field, Stephen, and other imposing peaks.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK has an area of 521 square miles covering the summit of the Selkirk Mountains. It was established in 1886 and comprises a magnificent alpine region of immense peaks, many of which rise to more than 11,000 feet. Ice-fields and glaciers, deep canyons, and foaming streams add to the majestic scenery of this area. Between the mountain ranges lie deep valleys, carved 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 glaciated areas, caused by the great altitude of the mountains and the phenomenally heavy snowfall received annually. The Illecillewaet Glacier is the largest in the park and has a fall of 3,500 feet from its crest to its snout. Glacier Park is among the most primitive of all national park areas in Canada, and is a paradise for the mountaineer and nature lover.

MOUNT REVELSTOKE NATIONAL PARK comprises an alpine plateau forming the summit of Mount Revelstoke on the western slope of the Selkirk Mountains. It contains an area of 100 square miles and was set apart as a national playground in 1914. The park is near the junction of the Columbia and Illecillewaet Rivers, and its rolling landscape includes alpine meadows covered with groves of fir and spruce and dotted with small lakes. It is an all-season playground and was one of the first areas in Canada where ski mountaineering was popularized.

From the Lookout Station and shelter at the summit of the mountain visitors may enjoy the broad panoramas which extend in all directions. To the north looms the Clachnacudain Range, at the crest of which lies a wide snow-field, cut up into many sections by separating rock ridges. Across the Columbia River to the southwest stands triple-peaked Mount Begbie, dominating the surrounding peaks of the Monashee Range, and below in the shadow of the mountain is the town of Revelstoke. To the west is Eagle Pass through which pass the Trans-Canada Highway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Near the summit of Mount Revelstoke is a natural phenomenon known as the Ice Box, a great cleft in the rock strata containing large quantities of ice and snow, even in midsummer.

HOW TO REACH THE PARKS

Standard highways link Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, and Yoho National Parks with the other national playgrounds in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks. Glacier is accessible by railway only. The system of roads leading to and through these parks and linking them with the highway systems of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia and the States of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, is indicated on the accompanying maps. Yoho and Mount Revelstoke are accessible by rail, as well as road, being on the main transcontinental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

ACCOMMODATION

NAME	LOCATION	CAPACITY	DAILY RATES	
Kootenay National Park				
†Radium Hot Springs Lodge	Radium Hot Springs	20 units	\$2.50 up	(E)
Radium Hot Springs Hotel	" " "	14 rooms	\$2 up	(E)
†Gateway Lodge	" " "	20 "	\$3 up	(E)
†Kootenay Bungalow Camp	" " "	20 units	\$2 up	(E)
†Rocky Mountain Bungalow Camp	Kootenay Flats	7 "	\$2	(E)
†Vermilion Bungalow Camp	Vermilion Crossing	8 "	\$3	(E)
†Marble Canyon Bungalow Camp	Marble Canyon	8 "	\$1.50	(E)
Yoho National Park				
Monarch Hotel	Field	20 persons	\$1.50	(E)
Y.M.C.A.	"	15 "	\$2	(E)
†Emerald Lake Chalet	Emerald Lake	150 "	\$7.50 to \$10	(A)
†Wapta Lake Lodge	Wapta Lake	52 "	\$6 to \$8.50	(A)
†Lake O'Hara Lodge	Lake O'Hara	36 "	\$6 to \$8.50	(A)
†Yoho Valley Lodge	Yoho Valley	35 "	\$6 to \$8.50	(A)
†Mount Stephen Bungalow Camp	Mount Stephen	50 "	\$2	(E)
Mount Revelstoke National Park				
†Heather Lodge	Mount Revelstoke	16 "	\$4 up	(A)

(E) indicates European Plan (without meals) (A) indicates American Plan (with meals)

† indicates summer season only.

Note: Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance.

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

CAMPING

Among the most popular camping places in these mountain playgrounds are the Red Rock camp-ground near Radium Hot Springs in Kootenay National Park, and the Kicking Horse camp-ground in Yoho National Park. Red Rock has eight shelters, each provided with a stove and free wood fuel, and with outside taps connected with the Radium water system. There is also a community building with a fireplace, washrooms, and sanitary facilities. Campers here make good use of the swimming pools at Radium Hot Springs. This camp-ground can comfortably accommodate 64 overnight visitors, providing all of them with cooking and other facilities.

Kicking Horse camp-ground, equipped with one double and four single shelters, each with a cook-stove and outside water tap, can accommodate 48 campers. A community

building with fireplace, and adequate sanitary facilities have been provided. Other camp-grounds in Yoho National Park are situated at Field, with accommodation for 16 campers, and at Chancellor, where eight overnight campers can be comfortably provided with cooking and other facilities.

Kootenay National Park has eight other equipped camp-grounds besides Red Rock. Some of these can accommodate as many as 40 overnight visitors; others not more than eight. They are strategically placed throughout the park in some of the choicest scenic settings. Sinclair Canyon, McLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Black's Camp, Marble Canyon, and Vermilion Summit are names which have an intriguing charm, especially for anyone who has spent a camping holiday in this park.

Mount Revelstoke National Park has three equipped camp-grounds for the convenience of visitors bringing their own camping equipment. Viewpoint, which will accommodate