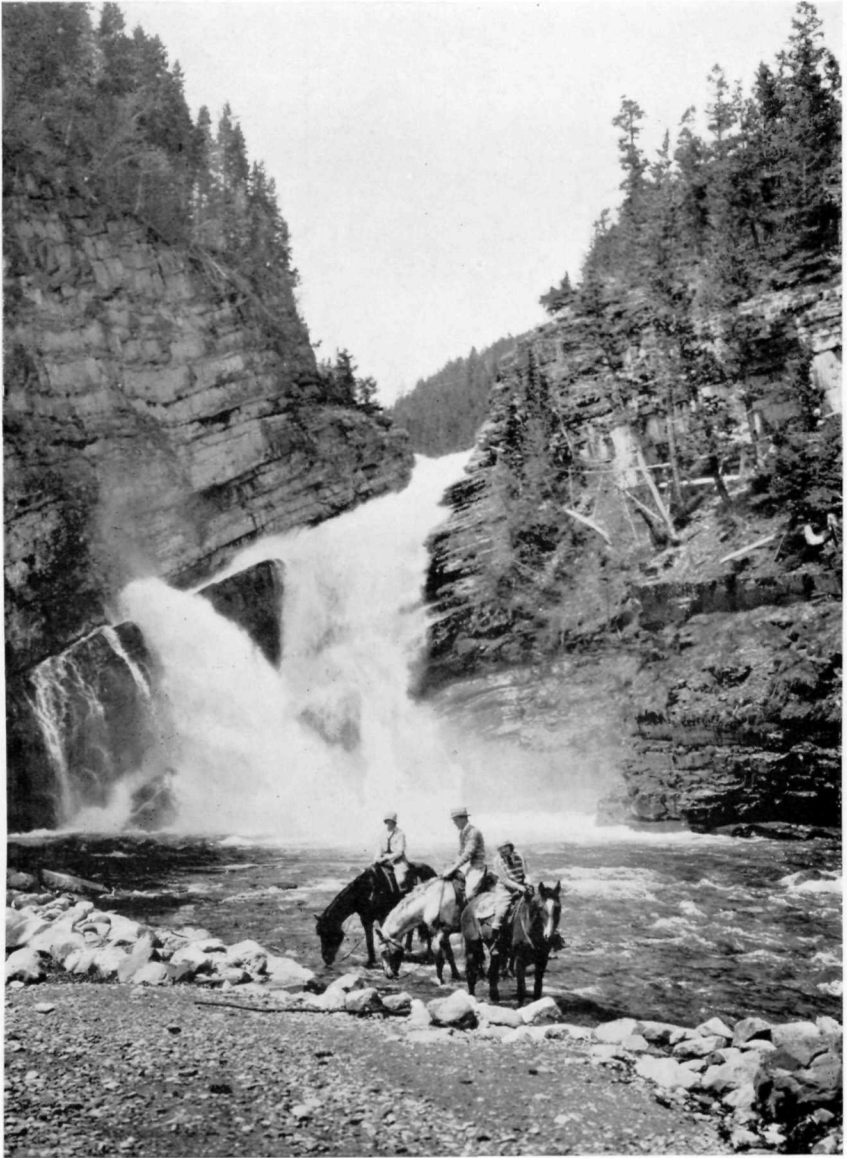


**WATERTON LAKES
NATIONAL PARK
ALBERTA**

*CANADIAN SECTION, WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK*



Cameron Falls, Waterton Lakes National Park

WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

CANADIAN SECTION, WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

Fifth Edition
(Revised)

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

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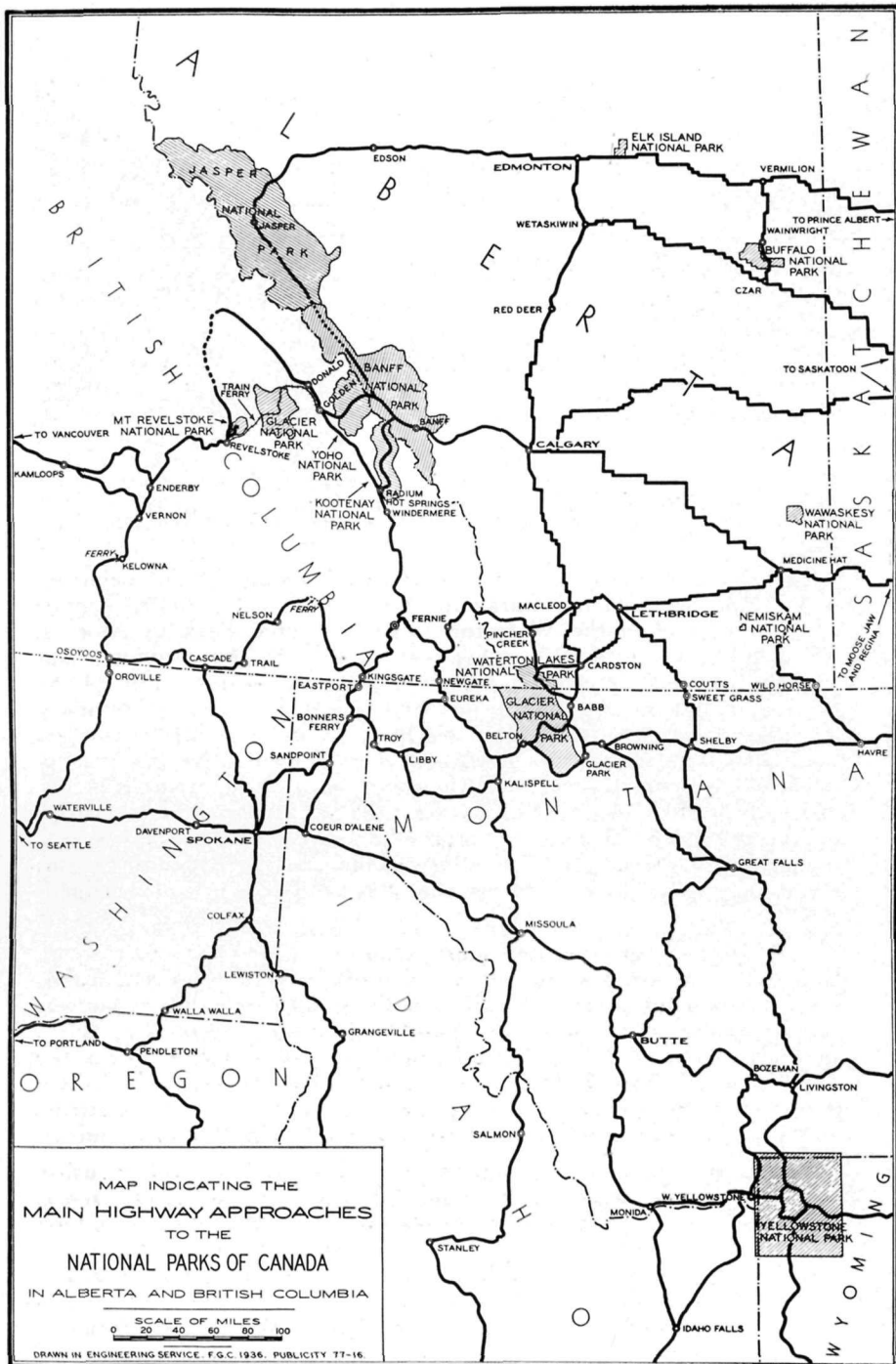
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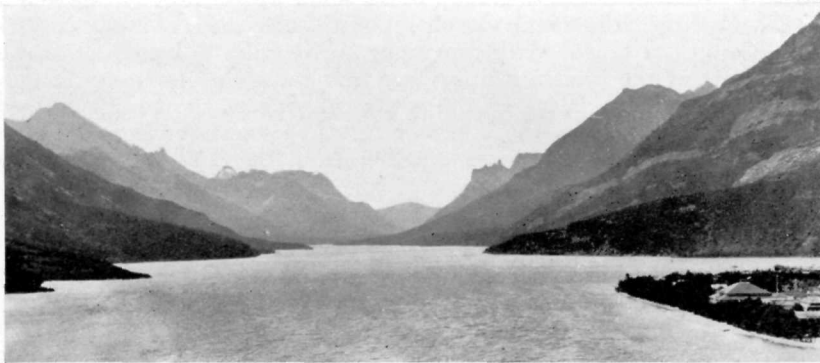
OTTAWA, CANADA



MAP INDICATING THE
 MAIN HIGHWAY APPROACHES
 TO THE
 NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA
 IN ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCALE OF MILES
 0 20 40 60 80 100

DRAWN IN ENGINEERING SERVICE F.G.C. 1936. PUBLICITY 77-16.



WATERTON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

AMONG the many beautiful reservations which have been set aside as National Parks in Western Canada, there is none lovelier than the Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta. Situated in the extreme southwestern corner of the province, this charming area of 220 square miles lies along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains where they approach the International Boundary line, and takes the form of a rough square with a long L-shaped section to the east. Its western boundary is formed by the crest of the Rockies which separates Alberta from British Columbia; its northern by the Crowsnest Forest Reserve of Alberta; and its eastern boundary by the undulating prairie land of foot-hill ranches and homesteads. Its southern boundary is the Glacier National Park in Montana, with which it forms the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

If there are grander and more imposing parts of the Rockies in Canada, there are few, if any, which give way to Waterton Lakes Park in colourful charm. In place of the great ice-fields and glacier-capped peaks which make the Banff and Jasper national parks to the north so rugged and majestic, one finds in Waterton Lakes the restful roll of foothills and sweep of old Cambrian summits which rise up stark from the edge of the prairie. There are no stern contrasts and no great depths, yet there is no apparent diminution of grandeur.

One of the main characteristics of the park is the beautiful colouring of the rocks. Bands and splashes of tawny gold, greens, and wine colours darkening to purple, make some of the peaks look like a futurist painting, and give to the whole region a warm and colourful appearance. Some have sharp pyramids formed of yellow shales which glisten in the sunrise and sunset like pure gold, while others have summits of a warm red and beautifully banded slopes.

Nor are the great panoramas which distinguish the Rockies missing, for they constitute one of the main attractions of Waterton Lakes Park. From ideal vantage points, one may gaze down the entire length of Upper Waterton Lake, eight miles in length, into the very heart of the immense ice-carved and snow-clad northern ranges of Glacier National Park to the south. Lying in the trough of two high mountain ranges, the lake is crossed by the boundary between Canada and the United States, and the scenic beauties of one country are thus shared by the other.

AN INTERNATIONAL PLAYGROUND

By uniting the contiguous national park areas in the Province of Alberta and the State of Montana under the name of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, the Governments of Canada and the United States have added another golden line to the story of harmonious relationships which have continued between the two countries for more than a century. In 1932, Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta and Glacier National Park in Montana were proclaimed the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, after the necessary legislation had been passed by the Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States. This action was inspired by a desire to commemorate permanently the long existing period of peace and good-will prevailing between the peoples and Governments of Canada and the United States. Each section of the International Park, however, continues to retain its individuality, nationality and its separate administrative rights.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE PARK

The region surrounding the Waterton or Kootenay Lakes, as they were once known, was at one time a rich hunting ground, the home of the Indian and the buffalo, where the exciting chase and the clashes between tribe and tribe were the order of the day. The valley of Pass Creek, as the old-timers still call Blakiston Brook, formed the gateway to four routes over the Great Divide of the Rockies, equally accessible on foot or on horseback, and along its forested slopes have passed in turn the Indians, trappers and traders, in the great cavalcade of events gone by. The old Indian trail from the Waterton district to the Flathead country in British Columbia led over the South Kootenay Pass, which in time of peace was an avenue of commerce. During the Indian wars, however, this entrance to the Rockies was a fateful spot, and many a bloody conflict was fought in the very shadow of Mount Blakiston.

Later came the days when the great west was a wide land of cattle ranches, and the secluded valleys of Waterton became a hiding place for the stolen herds of cattle rustlers. The discovery of oil also brought new adventurers to the mountains of Waterton—the oil drillers. Oil seepages from rock fissures have always been evident along the upper reaches of Cameron Creek, and about 1902 the pioneer producing oil well in Alberta was drilled. Other wells were

drilled, but as the small flow dwindled to almost nothing, activities were suspended. More recent attempts have been made to secure oil in commercial quantities, but so far have met with little success.

The first recorded visit to the region by a white man was made by Lieut. T. Blakiston, R.A., who crossed the South Kootenay Pass in 1858. Lieut. Blakiston was a member of the famous Palliser expedition fitted out in 1857 by Her Majesty's Government to explore Western Canada to obtain information as to its possibilities and to discover if possible a feasible route across the mountains in British territory. The party explored the main passes of the Rockies between the Athabaska Pass and the International Boundary. Lieutenant Blakiston was in charge of the branch expedition which in 1858 was ordered to explore the passes to the south.

So far as is known the name "Waterton" was given to these lovely sheets of water by Blakiston in honour of Charles Waterton (1782-1865), the English naturalist and traveller, then widely known for his researches into the sources of South American Indian poisons and his ornithological work. Waterton, indeed, might be said to be one of the pioneers in wild life conservation, for he expended a large part of his fortune creating a sanctuary in England for his feathered friends.

A few years after Blakiston crossed the Pass there arrived members of the International Boundary Commission engaged in surveying the boundary between the United States and Canada. Their investigations resulted in new knowledge of the region and their work is commemorated in the names given to many of the principal geographical features of the park.



Mount Blakiston

Before the end of the last century the Waterton or Kootenay Lakes became a popular camping and fishing resort, and representations were made to the Government of Canada to have the region set aside as a public reservation. Accordingly, on May 30, 1895, an area of 54 square miles surrounding the Upper and Lower Waterton Lakes was established as a forest park, and for many years was administered as the Kootenay Lakes Forest Reserve. In 1910 the area became known as the Waterton Lakes Park, and later its boundaries were extended both east and west to include an area of 220 square miles. A park warden service was inaugurated for the protection of forests and game, and orderly development, including

the construction of roads and trails, has been carried out steadily since that time.

John George Brown.—The first white settler in what is now the park was John George Brown. Brown was one of the picturesque figures of the early west, and for that and other reasons his colourful career deserves mention. He was born in England in 1839, was gazetted as an ensign in the British Army in 1857, and saw service in India. Later he left for America, and reaching San Francisco in 1862 became in turn a gold seeker, cowboy, and soldier of fortune generally. It was in 1865 that Brown first saw the Waterton Lakes, then known as the Kootenay Lakes.



"Kootenai" Brown

With four others he had been placer mining but the claim had not proved productive and, since there were rumours of rich finds on the Saskatchewan, the prospectors decided to sell out and head for Fort Edmonton. With several horses they started across the mountains, packed through the South Kootenay Pass, descending to the plains by way of Pass Creek, now known as Blakiston Brook. Climbing one of the mountains nearby, the travellers had their first glimpse of a great buffalo herd, for the plains beyond were black with the animals. Below Brown's party, spread out in all its loveliness lay the blue lake, girdled with mountains, one of which "rose to a sofa-like peak among the clouds". Brown, who certainly could not be regarded as sentimental, was greatly moved. He said to his companions, "This is what I have seen in my dreams; this is the country for me".

Later he returned to it and settled down to pass there the remainder of his days.

Brown took an active part in having the area surrounding Waterton Lakes set aside as a national park, and after its establishment was appointed forest ranger and later filled the office of acting superintendent. He was twice married, first to a half-breed woman from North Dakota, and later to a Cree woman, both of whom lie buried beside him on the shores of Lower Waterton Lake, in a plot located close to the Park Highway.

So much did Brown become associated with the region that his Christian names, "John George" dropped completely from use, and throughout the southwest he was known as "Kootenai Brown". Although he lived for years among the half-breeds and Indians as one of themselves, he never quite forgot his early traditions. Reputed to be a graduate of Eton and Oxford, Brown wrote up his park

journals in a clear and scholarly hand, and on his shelves were copies of the classics. He died in 1916, and in 1936 a stone cairn with tablet affixed was erected to his memory in Waterton Park Village by friends and admirers.

NATURAL FEATURES OF THE PARK

Geological Story.—From the point of view of the mountains themselves, however, these things happened only yesterday. Their history goes back to an antiquity long before the creation of man. The story of the building up of the Rockies, largely through sedimentation from earlier coast ranges laid down on the floor of an inland sea, the mighty uplift and thrust which finally folded, crumpled and pushed them out for miles eastward over the prairies, has been told many times. Part of it can be read by any observant visitor to the parks. The carving of peaks and valleys in the long period of glaciation by those mighty tools, the glaciers, is visible on every hand. With the help of a good geological handbook and a little imagination, it is not difficult to picture those earlier conditions. One can see the immense cap of snow and ice lying upon the mountain summits, covering all but the highest peaks, deepening with the centuries and projecting down into the valleys in the form of great tongues or glaciers. The valley of Upper Waterton Lake was the



Hell Roaring Canyon from Vimy Mountain



Vimy Mountain from the Akamina Highway

natural trough between two ranges then probably V-shaped. As the ice grew the descending tongues gradually filled the whole floor of the valley, forming a powerful glacier which ground each year more deeply into its rocky bed, carving it into the characteristic U-shape which it wears today. Flowing down in a broad, slow river of ice, the valley glacier turned east around the shoulder of Vimy Mountain and took its way to join the great Piedmont ice sheet which covered the outside plains. When the Glacial ages came to an end and the ice withdrew, the lake filled the rocky basin the glacier had carved. Geologists say it is probable that at first all three lakes, now known as the Upper, Middle and Lower Waterton Lakes, were one body of water. Then, as the water level sank, the rocky promontory from Vimy Mountain separated the Upper and Middle lakes, and the glacial deltas from Blakiston Brook and Sofa Creek formed a barrier between the Middle and Lower Lakes.

The sculptural power of the ice in those long slow ages is revealed in a score of places. At the head of many valleys are found empty cirques and amphitheatres, often holding crystalline rock-rimmed tarns, and with the marks of ice-tooth and chisel clearly visible on their almost perpendicular walls. The present altitude of Waterton Lake is 4,202 feet; the mountains on each side rise to 7,000 and 8,000 feet. The depth of the water is said to be over 300 feet.

Topography.—The Canadian Rockies in approaching the International Boundary, dwindle a little in general elevation. The average altitude of both peaks and valleys is somewhat lower; the glittering crowns of snow, the massive glaciers and ice formations, less abundant. The width of the main range, too, diminishes and the Divide swings out near the foothills. It is, for instance, only eleven and a half miles from the open prairies to Akamina Pass, one of the principal crossings of the main watershed in Waterton Lakes Park. To anyone familiar with the mountains farther north, the very situation of the park is, therefore, unexpected and the captivation of the visitor begins with the thrill of surprise.

The Upper Waterton Lake, lying in the deep trench formed by parallel ranges, forms one of the main topographical features of the park. Broken into two parts by twin promontories of rock which jut out from the bases of Mount Crandell and Vimy Peak, each gleams blue as the heart of a sapphire. The upper part fills the whole floor of the valley. Curving bays and rocky promontories give grace to its shores; a thick pine forest frames it with luxuriant green. Above, rising from the very water, encircling the lake in a great horseshoe, are splendid peaks. A number of them are formed of light grey limestones with bare and rugged upper slopes; some are splashed and banded with bright reds, greens and yellows; others are humped



Upper Waterton Lake Looking South

and massive, like the backs of stooping giants; and still others are carved into towers and turrets fantastic as the castles of fairyland. Indeed, one sees this enchanting landscape in full sunlight—the lake rippled by the wind into a million points of gold, every leaf on the pines and poplars glistening with life, the mountains, wrapped in the shimmering filmy haze of distance, and the whole under the great inverted crystal bowl of a mountain sky. The Lower Waterton Lake lies wholly within the plains area which is drained by the Waterton River.



Blakiston Brook and Valley

In addition to the main Waterton Valley, the two principal valleys in the park are those of Cameron Creek and Blakiston Brook. Blakiston Brook gathers up the waters of the whole northern half of the region and flows down into the Dardanelles between the Middle and Lower Waterton Lakes. The park is entered from the east, by way of the valley of the Waterton River, which, just outside the mountains, broadens into a shallow extension known as Maskinonge Lake, a good fishing ground for pike. Bellevue Hill and Lakeview ridge form the outworks of the ranges with Mount Galwey, directly west, rising as the first true peak. Across the lakes are seen the northwest faces of Sofa Mountain and Vimy Peak, while the rugged mass of Mount Crandell runs eastward to the north of the golf links

and towers directly above the townsite of Waterton Park. Between Mount Crandell and Bertha Mountain, Cameron Creek flows into Upper Waterton Lake, bringing with it the tributary waters of the southern half of the park. The main trend of the ranges, as in other parts of the Rockies, is from northwest to southeast. The valleys between, as a rule, are green and wooded, watered by noisy boulder-strewn streams.

Climate.—The summer climate of the park is delightful, with warm sunny days, and a clear invigorating atmosphere. Autumn is characterized by heavy windstorms and winter by abundant snow. Electric storms in summer are rare and seldom violent and the warm even temperature makes camping out not only possible but delightful.

The cloud formations at nearly all times during the summer are remarkably beautiful. Their splendid massing above the great peaks, like new and loftier ranges, their purple shadows marching across the coloured slopes, their snowy form shaping and re-shaping in reflection through the blue surface of the lake, give a special grace to the loveliness of the region. For artists and nature lovers the contrast between these impermanent cloud shapes—"these angels of a flying day"—that gather and float along the lower slopes; this aerial architecture that melts and vanishes even as one gazes and the eternal unchangingness of the peaks, constitutes one of the greatest charms of the landscape in this park.

A meteorological phenomenon found among high mountains and noticeable in many places in Waterton Lakes Park is the night wind from the mountain tops. During the heat of the day the warm air rises from the valleys but at sunset a current of air from the peaks rushes downwards, bringing with it the scents of pines and larches and it may be of the flowers of alpine meadows two thousand feet above. This downward current is frequently noticeable at Cameron Falls, at the base of Sofa Mountain and in many other places in the park.

APPROACHES TO THE PARK

From Canada.—Unlike most of the other national parks in Canada, Waterton Lakes Park is not served directly by railway. The nearest rail points are Pincher and Cardston, Alberta, both of which are located on lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Pincher is thirty-five miles and Cardston thirty-three miles distant from Park headquarters. Direct connection between these towns and the park is provided by Provincial Highways Nos. 5 and 6, which connect with the Park Highway above five miles north of Waterton Park Village. The park may be reached from British Columbia and points west by Provincial Highway No. 3, via the Crowsnest Pass and Pincher; from the north by Provincial Highway No. 1 via Calgary and Macleod; and from the east by Highways Nos. 3 and 5 via Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, and Cardston. Daily services between Cardston and Pincher to the park are provided by bus lines during the summer months.



Entrance Arch on Park Highway

The approach from either the north or east affords a delightful experience, especially to those unfamiliar with the beauty of the foothills. Across the open prairie the road swings southward or westward as the case may be; the Pincher road running parallel with the mountains and the Cardston approach cutting across the gentle undulations—spent waves of the great sea of mountains to the westward—that form the foothills. The long line of the Rockies is a blue ridge along the southwest, the eternal snows glistening upon their crests scarcely to be distinguished from the clouds.

Little by little the hills grow nearer and more green; the valleys deepen; the foreground becomes park-like, dotted with clumps of willow; rocky out-thrusts break through the rounded slopes. The road crosses a hurrying little river and a smiling mountain valley, carpeted with grassy meadows and cradling a shallow lake, opens to westward. In another moment the motorist passes from prairie land to mountain land, although so wide here is the outer door of the ranges that he is scarcely conscious of having entered. Suddenly the valley turns southward, revealing a landscape of enchanting loveliness—sheer poetry of lake, peak, and green forest, stretching away as far as the eye can see into blue, aerial distances.

At the junction of the Cardston and Pincher Creek roads, by the headwaters of the Waterton River, the Park registration office is situated, where all motorists entering the park are requested to register.

From the United States.—While approach to the park from the United States may be made over Highways Nos. 1 and 5 via Carway and Cardston, Alberta, a new entry has been provided by the construction of the Chief Mountain International Highway, which furnishes direct connection between Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks. From the south, the international highway leaves United States Highway No. 87 a few miles north of Babb, Montana, and turning west, crosses the northeast corner of Glacier National Park to the International Boundary. Here the visitor must register at the Canadian customs office, Chief Mountain, and secure a permit to enter Canada, which is issued free of charge.

From the International Boundary the road passes through a thick growth of lodgepole pine, and drops by easy stages down into the valley of the Belly River. Wide panoramas of wooded valleys and lofty peaks greet the motorist, with Sofa Mountain the dominating landscape feature on the left. Crossing the Belly River, the road turns west and climbs a low divide, drops down again to pass Maskinonge Lake, continuing on to join the road from Cardston a few hundred yards east of the Waterton River bridge. Just beyond the bridge is the Park registration office, where visitors from the United States are requested to register.



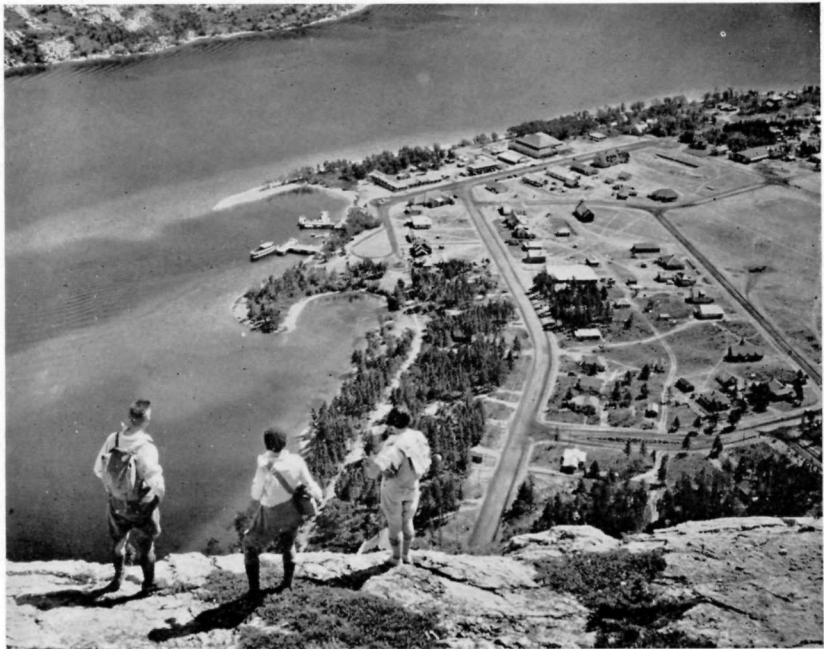
On the Chief Mountain International Highway

From the Registration office, the road follows the Waterton River southward, passes Lower Waterton Lake, crosses Blakiston Brook, and enters Waterton Park Village from the north.

A daily bus-line service is provided during the summer season between points in Glacier Park and Waterton Park Village, via the Chief Mountain International Highway.

PARK TOWNSITE AND HEADQUARTERS

Although for more than thirty-five years Waterton Lakes Park has been a holiday paradise for residents of southern Alberta, it is only within the last twenty years that its beauties have become known to the travelling world. Those who came in the early days usually brought tents and camped around the foot of Mount Crandell. With the advent of the motor, and the construction of good roads linking the park with the main Provincial highways, this beautiful reservation has come into its own, and each year an increasing number of visitors enjoy its attractions. Within the past few years accommodation has been considerably extended, and a wide choice is available from a modern well-equipped summer hotel to the simpler chalet, bungalow, or cottage.



Waterton Park Village from Mount Crandell

The Townsite.—The little village of Waterton Park forms the Park Townsite, and is situated on the wide flat southwest of the narrows formed by the delta of Cameron Creek, where the lake curves inward to form Steamboat Bay. Directly behind, to the north, rises the rugged mass of Mount Crandell, its grey and weather-beaten face closing the vista at the end of each avenue. Great care is being taken to preserve the natural beauty of the place, and development under Government supervision is proceeding upon orderly and harmonious lines. All land is retained by the Dominion Government, but lots for summer cottages or business purposes are leased over a period of years at a nominal rental, with certain restrictions in regard to the character of building erected. The general appearance of the townsite is carefully supervised, trees and flower beds set out on the boulevards enhancing the charm of the locality.



The Prince of Wales Hotel

In the business section are a number of stores where practically all camping equipment and supplies may be purchased. A souvenir shop carrying photographic equipment and supplies, a drug store, two butcher shops, and three restaurants are operated in addition to four general stores. The townsite also enjoys a water service. Amusements include a motion picture theatre and a dance pavilion. Four service stations with garages are at the disposal of motorists.

Administration and Information.—A resident Superintendent supervises the administration of Waterton Lakes National Park, and both the Administration Building and the Superintendent's residence are located within the townsite. The Administration Building contains the Government Information Bureau, where visitors may obtain details concerning accommodation, roads, trails, and Park regulations. Literature and maps descriptive of the National Parks are also available. The Bureau is open from 8.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily except Saturday, when it remains open until 10 p.m.

ACCOMMODATION

Hotels.—Hotel accommodation in Waterton Lakes Park is provided by hotels, chalets, a bungalow camp, cottages and a motor campground. Superbly situated on a rocky promontory that forms the narrows of Upper Waterton Lake, the Prince of Wales Hotel offers high class accommodation. The building, which is operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Company is designed in the Swiss chalet manner, a style particularly in keeping with its setting, and commands a magnificent view of the entire lake. In the townsite itself is also a smaller but very attractive hostelry, operated by the Waterton Lakes Hotel and Chalets, Ltd. This company has, in addition to hotel accommodation, a number of well-designed, furnished chalets or bungalows fully equipped for light housekeeping. Rates for the hotels are:—

The Prince of Wales Hotel (American Plan—90 rooms).—Single, \$8 to \$10 per day; two persons, \$7 to \$9 per day each; three persons, \$6 to \$8 per day each.

The Waterton Lakes Hotel and Chalets (European Plan—16 hotel rooms).—Single, \$2 per day; double, \$3 per day.

Sixteen Chalets—\$4 per day, \$20 per week.

One Chalet—\$8 per day, \$40 per week.

Auto Bungalow Camp.—An auto bungalow camp, consisting of a number of well-equipped cabins with running water, adjoins the Government campground, and is operated by private enterprise. Rates charged vary from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, according to size, and a small extra charge is made if bedding is required.

Motor Campground.—Just south of the townsite, on the edge of Waterton Lake, is the Government campground, thirty-five acres in extent, where many visitors spend a happy holiday under canvas. The campground is equipped with eight kitchen shelters, each with a campstove, tables, and benches. The campground is electrically lighted and has running water, sanitary conveniences, and, in addition to a community shelter, a central community building which is available to visitors for social gatherings. Camping permits are issued at the rate of one dollar per tent for a two-week period. Camping permits for auto trailers are issued at the rate of two dollars for a two-week period.

Campgrounds, equipped with shelters, are also located at Cameron Lake, Bertha Lake, and at Red Rock Canyon.

Cottages and Rooming Houses.—Other accommodation in Waterton Park is provided by a number of rooming houses, which are open during the summer season. Rates vary from \$1.50 single and \$2.50 double per day, up. There are also about forty cottages for rental at rates varying from \$15 to \$35 per week according to the type of accommodation desired. Full particulars concerning accommodation may be obtained at the Government Information Bureau.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Excellent provision for outdoor recreation has been made in Waterton Lakes Park. Within the townsite are a children's playground, equipped with many features of interest to the younger set; softball and baseball diamonds, and tennis courts. Bathing, boating, riding, hiking, fishing, golf, and motoring are among the many other pastimes which may be enjoyed by Park visitors.



Bathing at Lake Linnet

Bathing.—Just north of the townsite, and below the Prince of Wales Hotel, lies Lake Linnet, a charming little tarn which serves as an ideal bathing pool. Almost perfectly round, it looks not unlike a gigantic Roman bath, and on warm days its clear waters offer an almost irresistible temptation. Modern bathing houses have been constructed on the shore for the use of men and women without charge.

A privately operated swimming pool, with heated water, also is located on the Cameron Falls Drive.

Boating.—The short trip up the lake and across the International Boundary to "Goathaunt Chalet" in Glacier National Park is taken by many visitors to the park. The distance is approximately seven miles, three miles of which are within United States territory. A power-boat, the *International*, accommodating 250 passengers, makes

the journey three times daily from the wharf in Waterton Park Village, at a return cost of \$1.50. As the boat makes its way up the lake, the panorama grows in grandeur and beauty. To the east the rugged slopes of Vimy Ridge descend to the water's brink. To the west lies the townsite with the grey twisted mass of Mount Crandell and the green slopes of Bertha Mountain rising above. The thin line visible on the latter's shoulder is the trail going up to Bertha Lake. Across the lake about four miles up, Hell Roaring Creek comes tumbling in, foaming from its tormented course through a narrow canyon. Mount Boswell to the east and Mount Richards to the west are the guardians of the Canadian gateway. Beyond, the fine peaks of Mounts Campbell and Olson wall the lake to the right, with Gothaunt Mountain to the left, while the curious Citadel Peaks, like gigantic salt and pepper casters, and splendid Mount Cleveland close the vista at the head of the lake. Two official boundary posts and a wide swath cut through the green forest on each side of the lake define the boundary line between the two countries but no customs officials are present to remind one of any barrier between the two national parks, which together form an international playground and wild life sanctuary probably unique in the world.

Tennis.—Four tennis courts are operated by the Government for the use of visitors without charge. Three courts are kept open for play in rotation, so that they may be maintained in good condition.

Golf Links.—About a mile to the east on the high rolling slopes at the base of Mount Crandell are the golf links. The course has



On the Golf Course

recently been extended to eighteen holes, and affords interesting possibilities in the way of play in a setting that is truly superb.

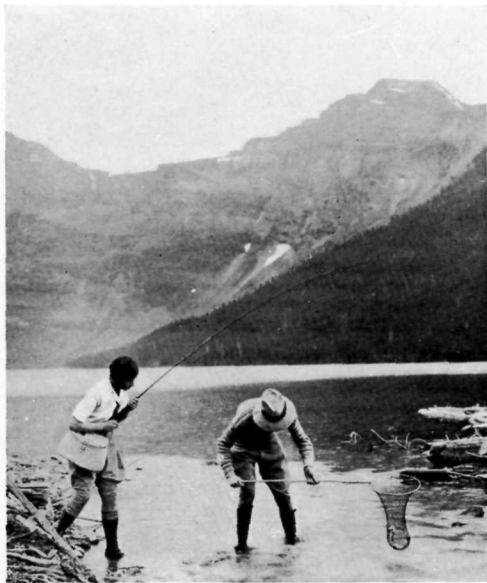
There are, one knows, players to whom scenery is only a secondary consideration. Such find satisfaction here in the excellent layout, good putting greens, and interesting features of the course. The player less obsessed with the sport may sometimes allow his eye to wander from the ball. If he does, an alluring scene lies before him, for from practically every point on the course there are magnificent pictures in all directions.

Immediately in front is a corner of little Lonesome Lake. In the middle distance grassy meadows slope to the water's edge, and beyond, across the rocky Narrows, embosomed between mountains that stretch away to shining purple distances, is the Upper Lake, clear and brilliant as a gem, holding on still days the reflection of green forest, bright coloured mountains and the creamy snows of passing clouds. From the small club-house, which provides a centre for sociability, one looks down, too, upon a view lovely beyond description, yet never two days the same.

Rates approved for the use of the golf course are:—

One round (18 holes, continuous).....	\$.75
One day.....		1.25
One week.....		5.00
One month.....		15.00
Season (lady).....		15.00
Season (gentleman).....		25.00

Fishing. — Excellent fishing may be enjoyed in the various lakes and streams of the park. Rainbow, cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and great lake trout, as well as grayling, are among the species found in Park waters. Upper Waterton Lake contains great lake trout which run to quite a large size, and there are points along the Waterton River where the fly fishing is good. Other favourite spots are the Belly River and North Fork, Bertha Lake, Bertha Brook, the Carthew Lakes, Cameron Lake, and Alderson Lake. Hell Roaring Creek and Crypt Lake are among the latest waters to be opened to the angler.



Landing a Trout

Practically all the streams and lakes of the park can be reached by automobile road or pack trail.

No fishing licence is required to fish the waters of the park, but anglers should consult Park officials concerning open fishing waters and fishing regulations.

One of the most interesting places in the park to visitors is the Government fish hatchery, which is situated on the Pincher road about a mile north of the Park Registration Office just inside the Park boundary. The grounds surrounding the hatchery and adjoining buildings have been beautifully landscaped, and a tour of the various troughs and ponds is well worth the time involved. Fry and fingerlings from the hatchery are distributed not only in Park waters but to other points in southern Alberta.

Hiking and Climbing.—Numerous well-marked trails in the vicinity of Waterton Park Village offer delightful outings on foot. Many of the mountains in the vicinity can be climbed by easy stages, and wide and splendid views of the surrounding country reward the climber. One of the most popular short hikes or climbs is up the slopes of Mount Crandell to Bear's Hump, a rocky spur which overlooks the townsite. Other peaks in the Park which can be climbed without great difficulty include Vimy Peak, 7,825 feet; Sofa Mountain, 8,268 feet; Mount Crandell, 7,812 feet; Mount Galwey, 8,000 feet; Mount Blakiston, 9,600 feet, the highest peak in the park; Mount Carthew 8,700 feet; Mount Alderson, 8,883 feet; Mount Bertha, 7,613 feet; and Mount Richards, 7,800 feet.



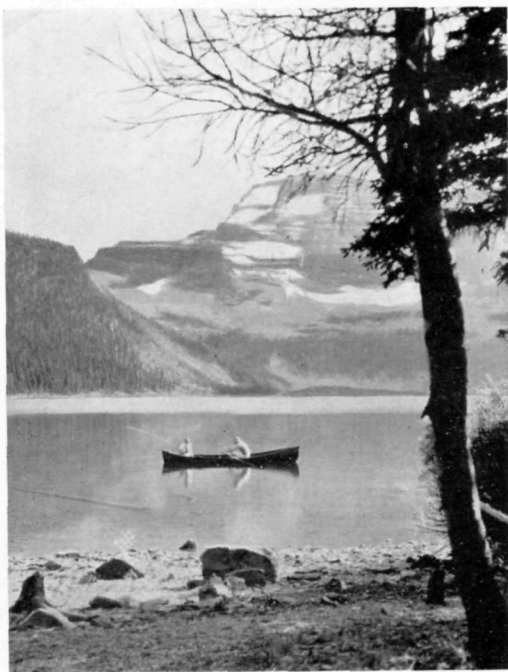
On the Akamina Highway

MOTOR DRIVES IN THE PARK

In keeping with the requirements of modern motor travel, the National Parks Bureau many years ago inaugurated a program of road construction with a view to making outstanding scenic regions in the parks accessible by automobile, and more than 45 miles of all-weather, gravelled highways have been constructed in Waterton Lakes National Park. Among the best known points of interest which may be reached by motor are the following:—

Cameron Falls (one-half mile).—Within a few minutes walk or drive of Waterton Park Village is the charming Cameron Falls, one of the most unique cascades in the Rockies. Here the hanging valley of Cameron Creek, less deeply carved by its ancient branch glacier than the Waterton, joins the main valley. At the point of juncture horizontal beds of dolomitic rock have been tilted sharply upward so that the waters instead of leaping, as in most cases, over a horizontal barrier, pour tumultuously over this sharp diagonal, a great part of their mass sliding to the lower western end and there tumbling to the rocks below. From the foot of the falls, Cameron Creek runs across a wide gravel delta, and empties into Upper Waterton Lake. The falls are accessible by the Cameron Falls Drive.

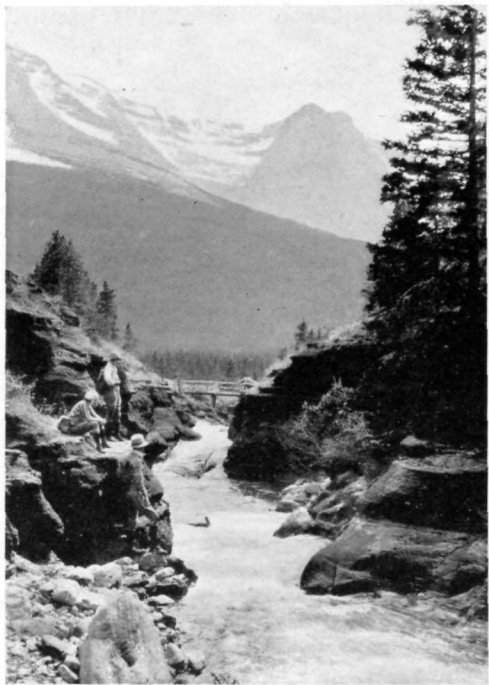
Cameron Lake (10 miles).—One of the finest drives in the Park is to Cameron Lake via the Akamina Highway. This road, a fine example of engineering skill, leaves the village of Waterton Park from the north, and turning sharply west follows the valley of Cameron Creek high above its 300 foot gorge. Rounding the shoulder of Cameronian Mountain, the road winds up the valley in easy stages. On the left Mount Carthew rises in bold slopes, running into Cameronian Ridge, while on the right may be seen Mount Rowe and the striking tower of Mount Lineham. About a mile from the lake a wagon road forks off to the right, leading to Akamina



Cameron Lake

Pass, while the main motor road continues to the lake shore. Cameron Lake is one of the largest of the cirque lakes in the Park, being about a mile and a half long and half a mile wide. Its extreme southern edge lies across the International Boundary line, above which rises the great glacier-hung walls of Mount Custer. For sheer charm this secluded water jewel can be surpassed by few lakes in the Rockies. Its waters are of a crystal clarity, although the grey limestone walls of the surrounding cliffs sometimes give them a milky appearance. Cameron Lake is one of the favourite fishing spots in the park, and a fine campground, equipped with a kitchen shelter, community shelter, and other conveniences, is at the disposal of visitors.

Red Rock Canyon (12½ miles).—Another delightful trip by motor may be made up Blakiston Brook. Leaving the townsite,



Red Rock Canyon

the main Park Highway is followed to Blakiston Brook, and immediately after crossing the bridge, a turn northwest is made. The route then follows up the valley of Blakiston Brook along the old Indian trail used by pioneers nearly a half century ago on their way to South Kootenay Pass. About eight miles up the valley the road swings north to follow the valley of Bauerman Brook, and thence to Red Rock Creek and Canyon. This is one of the many delightful points where campsites, equipped with kitchen shelters, have been provided for the use of visitors.

Belly River Valley (16 miles).—The Canadian section of the Chief Mountain International Highway provides one of

the finest outings by motor in the Park. Leaving the village of Waterton Park, the main Park Highway is followed north to the Park Registration Office, where the route east over the Waterton River Bridge is taken. Just beyond the bridge, the road forks, the northern section leading east to Cardston and Lethbridge, and the other route turning south to form the Canadian section of the International Highway. Skirting the lower slopes of Sofa Mountain, the road crosses a low divide



The Belly River Valley

and descends by easy stages into the Belly River Valley. The route then swings due south, with new and remarkable vistas opening up. To the west lies the long ridge of Sofa Mountain, and southwest the towering peak of Sentinel Mountain. Away to the south, the imposing outline of Chief Mountain looms into view as the International Boundary Line is approached on a high bench, covered with thick growths of lodgepole pine. Here the motorist may turn and retrace his route, or cross into the United States Glacier Park and continue the journey to points south.

FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE PARK

Like all other national parks in Canada, Waterton Lakes Park is an inviolable wild life sanctuary. Within the wide borders of the national playgrounds no wild creature may be stalked or hunted with anything more destructive than a camera or a pair of field glasses. In Waterton Lakes Park one can see and study in their natural environment many interesting wild animals known to most people only in a zoo. The mule deer and the black bear are two of the most abundant species in the park, and so tame have they become that the passing motorist will have no difficulty in seeing either. The Rocky Mountain or bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, and the wapiti or elk, are also residents of the Park, and are to be seen on the trails or the higher slopes. The hoary marmot or "whistler" of the mountains, the porcupine and mountain lion, are also known to inhabit the park, and beaver are quite numerous. The black bear's



Mule Deer

large bump of curiosity and his incurable love of bacon and other delicacies to be found in man's environment bring him out into the open and often into the neighbourhood of the town itself. Except in the case of a mother bear separated from her cubs, or of a wounded or suddenly frightened animal, this clown of the woods is harmless. Along any trail you may meet him sidling along on his big padded feet, swinging his furry head with its pig-like nose. Yet it is always wise not to attempt familiarities. The temper of bears at close range is always uncertain and it is the part of wisdom to leave a wide margin of safety.

To the botanist and nature lover, the wild flowers, trees and plants of the Park are especially interesting, for within the Park area, the prairie flora and the mountain flora meet. So close together

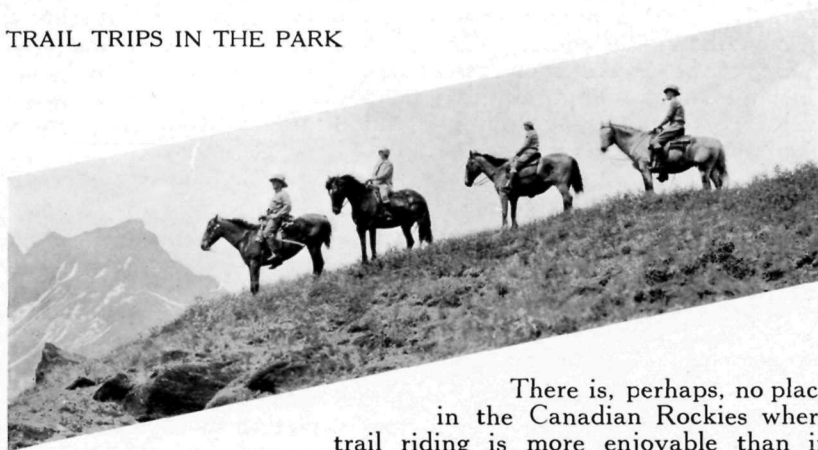
are the various plain and mountain zones of vegetation that in a short climb flowers and bushes of the various groups can be discovered by the hiker as he moves upwards along some valley to one of the easily accessible summits that lie immediately above timber-line. On the lower prairie slopes or transition zone are found the diamond willow, saskatoon, prairie rose, brown-eyed Susan, aster, Indian paint brush, larkspur, wild geranium, and purple windflower. The next zone, the wooded Canadian, includes such trees as the lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, western white spruce, aspen, cottonwood, and mountain maple; bushes like the elder, honeysuckle, wild currant, and blueberry; and such flowers as the hellebore, yellow columbine, blue clematis, firewood, and golden arnica. In the timber-line zone one comes on the alpine or Lyall's larch, the avalanche or snow lilies, saxifrage, heathers, Jacob's Ladder, and phacelia or gentian. To the lover of flowers there is no sight more beautiful than the wild-flower gardens which bloom in May and June on the lower slopes and valleys, or which carpet in July the higher passes with delicate blossoms of every hue. Yet there is no charm of the mountains more



Avalanche or Snow Lilies

easily destroyed, and the existence of these fragile blooms depends upon the thoughtfulness and self restraint of those who love them.

TRAIL TRIPS IN THE PARK



There is, perhaps, no place in the Canadian Rockies where trail riding is more enjoyable than in Waterton Lakes Park. More than 230 miles of broad, well-built trails are open to the visitor. Nearly a score of trips commencing from the Park townsite can be arranged. Some are of a few hours duration only, while others require two or three days. The Park is so compact, however, that many visitors prefer to cover a section on each trip, returning to the village of Waterton Park for a rest of a day or two in between. Saddle-pony outfitters are located in Waterton Park Village, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, and at Red Rock Canyon. Guides also may be secured if desired. In the following pages will be found brief descriptions of various trail trips which are open to the visitor.

WESTERN SECTION OF THE PARK

To Bertha Lake.—One of the most popular trail trips in the Park is that to Bertha Lake, a lovely mountain tarn which lies in a high cirque about 1,600 feet above Waterton Lake. Leaving the townsite the trail follows the motor road past Cameron Falls to the edge of the lake, then begins to climb through the woods along the slopes of Mount Bertha. Crossing Bertha Brook it ascends by a series of cleverly constructed switchbacks—twenty-two in all—the northern slopes of Mount Richards. Lodgepole pines, tall spruces and silvery birches make a green shade overhead. Below, crowding the trail on each side, is a tangle of ferns and bracken, the picturesque devil's club and broad-leaved mulberry, with wild-flowers of many hues and kinds. As the trail winds upward one catches glimpses of the lake lying ever farther below, till, rounding the last switchback, a thrilling panorama opens to view. Directly below lies the valley, shaped like an L, with the three lakes inlaying its floor. Opposite rise the

steep slopes of Vimy Ridge and Sofa Mountain, the bright red bands of their shales showing vividly against the silken blue of the lake. Beyond the mountains, incredibly near, are the foothills, with the open prairies stretching away as far as the eye can see. On the green plain the farms and ranches are marked out distinctly, creating a curious ribbon-like effect. The coloured fields with the long blue scarves of the cloud shadows sweeping across them, the trail of smoke which marks a passing train thirty miles away, the whole vast expanse stretching to the great unbroken rim of the horizon, make up a panorama majestic as the sea itself.



Pasque Flower

by great steps five hundred feet to the valley below.

Climbing up and over this rocky wall one discovers hidden away behind it a perfect little rocky amphitheatre, its floor inlaid with a lake, clear and glistening as a gem. The western end is shut in by a circular and almost perpendicular wall, deeply scored by some long vanished glacier, with wide horizontal bands, which from a distance resemble the tiers of a coliseum. The eastern end of the lake is low and sparsely wooded, and there are clumps of delicate harebells and ferns. High above, to the right, another waterfall tumbles from a little hidden glacier on Mount Alderson to bury itself in the jade green waters of the lake. From the northeastern end of the lake flows the small stream which in a few yards slips over the precipice to form the beautiful Bertha Falls.

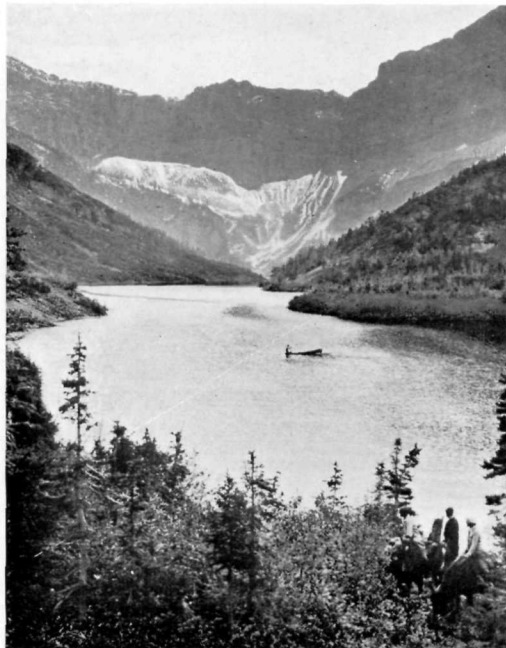
Bertha Lake is quite a popular spot for fishermen, and accommodation for camping is provided by a campsite equipped with a kitchen shelter.

Boundary Cabin Trail.—From the point where the Bertha Lake Trail cuts into the woods another trail leads south along the west shore of Waterton Lake to Glacier National Park. This is a charming ride of only a few miles. Now and again the trail touches the shore of the lake and from one of the many rocky headlands affords delightful views. From this height the lake's expanse appears to be one

great rock crystal. Its shores are broken by numerous little bays and wooded headlands with clean pebbly beaches in between.

At the International Boundary there is a grassy opening and almost on the line a park warden's cabin has been built. Passing the monument which marks the dividing line between Canada and the United States, as well as between the Waterton Lakes Park and Glacier Park, the trail proceeds southward into Glacier Park and follows the west shore of Upper Waterton Lake to its head and Gothaunt Camp, which is operated during the summer.

About half a mile south of the International Boundary the trail forks, one branch leading westward up the valley of West Boundary Creek. Crossing and re-crossing the creek, the trail eventually crosses the International Boundary back into Waterton Lakes Park, and leads, via Boundary Pass, to Cameron Lake. As a considerable part of this trail lies within Glacier National Park visitors interested in its use should make inquiries at the Waterton Park Information Bureau regarding its condition before commencing the trip.



Bertha Lake

Carthew Lakes.— One of the newest trails in the Park is the Carthew Lakes Trail, which starts from the townsite below Cameron Falls and ends at Cameron Lake, a distance of ten miles. This trail has become one of the most popular in Waterton Lakes Park, for not only does some of the finest scenery in the park lie along its route, but the trip is also quite spectacular. No visitor to the Park who can afford the time should miss this trip, which requires only one day.

Leaving the townsite below Cameron Falls the trail starts up the eastern slope of Bertha Mountain, then taking a switchback, climbs out of the woods to the very brink of a sheer cliff towering above Cameron Falls. The roar of the falls from the valley below may be heard, while beyond stretches the wide low panorama of the townsite until it merges with the waters of Upper Waterton Lake.

The trail then plunges into a deep forest of pines, spruce and Douglas fir, through which one may glimpse from time to time the enticing rippled pools and smooth carved rocks far below in the foaming course of Cameron Creek.

For the next few miles the way ascends gradually, hemmed in between the rugged slopes of the Cameronian and Alderson Mountains, and crossing Alderson Creek it reaches Alderson Lake, a small body of crystal water lying at the foot of Mount Alderson. Skirting the edge of this lake the trail then leaves the treeline and breaks out on to the open shale slopes of Carthew Mountain, to reach the shores of Carthew Lakes at an altitude of 6,000 feet.



Riders on Carthew Summit

For impressive grandeur the Carthew Lakes challenge comparison with other lakes of the Park. Lying in a typical mountain cirque, they are bounded on three sides by the curving arc of rock that forms the northern face of Mount Alderson.

From Carthew Lakes the route may be retraced, or, if desired, the trail may be followed down a mountain slope for a distance of about two miles, where it joins the Boundary Pass-Cameron Lake Trail at a point two miles distance from Cameron Lake. From Cameron Lake return may be made by way of the Akamina Highway.

Akamina Pass.—From Cameron Lake to Akamina Pass is scarcely more than a mile, the western shore of the lake being walled by the rugged escarpment which forms the Divide. The pass has an altitude of 5,835 feet. The summit itself is extremely picturesque,

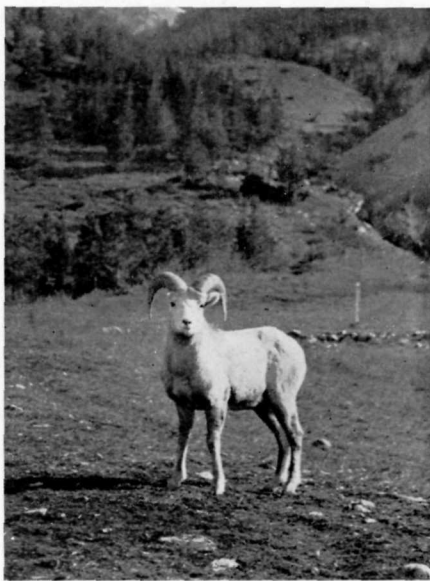
Thirty-two

bounded on the south by a precipitous rocky wall from which a rocky ridge, like a giant causeway, projects at right angles.

Forum and Wall Lakes.—Just west of Akamina Pass are two charming lakes, cradled in empty cirques high up on the bold excarpment of the western side of the Divide. The valleys in which they lie form perfect amphitheatres, with circling walls rising directly from the water and giving rise to the names Forum and Wall Lakes. Wall Lake is reached by an easy trail.

SOUTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE PARK

Vimy Peak.—One of the best view-points from which the lakes and the central portion of the Park may be seen is Vimy Peak, which is situated to the east of Upper Waterton Lake just opposite Waterton Park Village. Its northern slope tapers down into a peninsula which divides the Upper Waterton Lake into two parts, which are joined by a narrow passage known as the Bosphorus. A good trail leads from the Pass Creek bridge westward to the Dardanelles which connects Middle and Lower Waterton Lakes, and thence south along the shore of Middle Waterton Lake to the lower slopes of the peak. Although the climb in some places is strenuous, on clear days the wide and beautiful panorama of mountain, prairie, and lake which lies spread out nearly 4,000 feet below is certainly worth the effort involved. This summit was, in fact, called by Palliser "Observation Peak", because it supplied such an admirable point from which the general topography of the region might be studied. The mountain has long been a favourite resort of wild sheep and goat, and before the Park was established was a favourite hunting ground of the Indians.



Rocky Mountain Sheep

Hell Roaring Creek and Canyon.—Just south of Vimy Peak is a small turbulent stream known as Hell Roaring Creek, which has its source in Crypt Lake, situated at an altitude of 6,500 feet almost on the International Boundary. After emerging from a subterranean channel, the stream plunges down in a series of falls between Mount Boswell and Vimy Peak to enter Upper Waterton Lake. A short

distance from its mouth the stream tears through a spectacular gorge with such fury that early westerners who first discovered it gave it the characteristic and expressive name of Hell Roaring Creek. A good trail leads up the creek from its mouth to Crypt Lake, its headwaters, providing views of the spectacular falls which at one point drop over a 500-foot precipice before reaching the over-arched depths of the canyon. All the features of Hell Roaring Canyon may be seen to great advantage from the summit of Vimy Peak.



Crypt Lake

Many visitors reach the mouth of the creek by boat from Waterton Park Village, but, if desired, the saddle pony trail from Pass Creek Bridge to the Dardanelles and around the east shore of Middle and Upper Waterton Lakes may be taken.

Sofa Mountain.—The large mass just east of Vimy Peak is known as Sofa Mountain from the peculiar formation of its northern shoulder, which extends along the south side of the Middle Waterton Lake like a gigantic couch. There is no definitely marked trail to the summit, but from the Dardanelles crossing a trail runs along the lower slope connecting with the Vimy Peak Trail to the west and Brown's Trail to the east.

Pine Ridge and Belly River.—Those who desire an easy ride with opportunities

for a good gallop should take the trail east to the Belly River Valley, leaving the main park highway at Pass Creek Bridge, crossing the Dardanelles, and riding along the green ridges at the base of Sofa Mountain. The long grassy slopes make it possible to ride almost anywhere and the views of the lower Waterton Valley and the foothill country to the east are extremely fine. Although the old pack-trail across country to the east has been obliterated in most places by construction of the new Chief Mountain International Highway, riders should have no trouble in reaching the Belly River without travelling on the road. If desired the new highway may be followed on horseback south to Glacier National Park.

NORTHERN SECTION OF THE PARK

Blakiston Brook.—Blakiston Brook Valley was the route in early days to the South Kootenay Pass. This valley affords a delightful trail trip which can be extended so as to cover from two or three days to a week. If one has little time at his disposal the trip may be restricted to the small loop encircling Mount Crandell. Leaving the townsite the trail turns east and follows the Park Highway until it crosses Blakiston Brook. Swinging north the trail follows the motor road about four miles up Blakiston Brook, where it crosses the stream and follows up Crandell Creek to the south, passing Crandell Lake to join the Akamina Highway, by which return may be made to Waterton Park Village.

Anyone with sufficient time, however, will find it well worth while to continue the trip up Blakiston Brook Valley past its junction with Bauerman Brook to the forks of its headwaters, thence following Lone Brook to South Kootenay Pass.

As one goes up the valley the most striking features are the splendid mass of Mount Blakiston to the south, and the beautiful golden tower of Mount Anderson which closes the valley ahead.

At the eastern base of Lone Mountain the old Indian trail branches off to the South Kootenay Pass, following the valley of



One of the Twin Lakes

Lone Brook, while the valley of Blakiston Brook branches southwestward between Lone Mountain and Mount Hawkins. The headwaters of both branches are well stocked with trout running up to several pounds in weight.

The approach to the South Kootenay Pass is steep and rugged although the pass itself is scarcely more than a lower elevation of the watershed ridge. It lies about seven and a half miles north of the International Boundary and has an altitude of 6,903 feet. From the western end trails descend northward to Sage Creek or southward to the valley of Kishinena Creek and thence to the Flathead Valley or by way of Akamina Brook to Akamina Pass.

Motorists visiting Red Rock Canyon by way of the Blakiston Brook motor road, may secure horses from an outfitter at the canyon.

Bauerman Brook.—The Bauerman Valley leads northward to an extremely interesting region. The stream takes its rise in two small nameless lakes almost on the Divide. From the fork of Blakiston Brook, the trail winds up the valley with the fine mass of Mount Glendowan to the northeast and Newman Peak directly north. Mount Anderson, Lost Mountain, and Mount Bauerman rise to the south. At the junction of the two streams which are the headwaters of Bauerman Brook the trail forks, one section following the northern stream to within a mile of the Continental Divide, and there crossing Avion Ridge, which forms part of the Park Boundary, drops down into the valley of the Castle River. An alternative route may be chosen by continuing up the south fork to the Twin Lakes, and following a trail south along the east ridge of the Continental Divide to South Kootenay Pass, returning by way of Lone Brook and Blakiston Brook to form a circuit route.

Yarrow Creek.—Another delightful ride through the northern section of the Park is afforded by a trail which leaves the Blakiston Brook road just north of the lower Pass Creek bridge, and cuts northeasterly between Bellevue Hill and Lakeview Ridge. Skirting the lower slopes of Mount Dugarvan the trail extends to the extreme northern section of the park, eventually crossing the Park Boundary into the valley of Yarrow Creek.

TRAIL TRIPS FROM WATERTON PARK VILLAGE

1. *BERTHA LAKE.*—From southern end of the townsite south along shore of Upper Waterton Lake to Bertha Brook, then west up Bertha Brook to Bertha Lake, 4 miles.

2. *INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY.*—From townsite along trail to Bertha Brook, crossing brook and continuing south along west shore of Upper Waterton Lake to International Boundary, 5 miles.

Extension Trips—

Cameron Lake.—From lake shore at International Boundary following the valley of West Boundary Creek west to Boundary Pass, thence northerly to Cameron Lake, 9.2 miles.

Glacier National Park.—From International Boundary south along shore of Upper Waterton Lake to Goathaunt Camp, 4 miles.

TRAIL TRIPS (Continued)

3. CARTHEW LAKES.—From the townsite to Cameron Falls, then up valley of Carthew Creek, via Alderson Creek to Alderson and Carthew Lakes, 7 miles.

Extension Trip—

Cameron Lake.—From Carthew Lakes west to Boundary Pass-Cameron Lake Trail, and thence to Cameron Lake, 3 miles.

4. MOUNT LINEHAM.—From the Akamina Highway up Lineham Brook, 2 miles.

5. AKAMINA PASS.—From Akamina Highway to Akamina Pass, 1 mile.

Extension Trip—

Wall Lake.—From Akamina Pass by way of Akamina Brook and Wall Creek, 4 miles.

6. HELL ROARING CANYON.—Townsite to Hell Roaring Canyon via trail by Dardanelles and east shore of Upper Waterton Lake, 10.5 miles. From townsite by boat to mouth of Hell Roaring Creek, 3 miles.

Extension Trip—

Crypt Lake.—Up Hell Roaring Creek to Crypt Lake, 5 miles.

7. BELLY RIVER.—Leaving the Park Highway to Pass Creek Bridge, proceeding east and crossing the Dardanelles, thence via Sofa Creek and Pine Ridge to the Chief Mountain International Highway to Belly River Cabin. Up Belly River to International Boundary, 15 miles.

Extension Trips—

Vimy Ridge.—From the Dardanelles along the east shore and up Vimy Ridge, 4.6 miles.

Sofa Mountain.—Fork from Vimy Peak Trail along lower slopes, 2 miles.

North Fork.—From the junction of the North Fork and Belly rivers, up the Fork to the International Boundary, 5.6 miles.

8. BLAKISTON BROOK.—From townsite to Pass Creek Bridge, 2½ miles. From bridge up Blakiston Brook by motor road to Red Rock Canyon, 7 miles.

Extension Trips—

Crandell Lake and Akamina Highway.—From Pass Creek Road at Upper Pass Creek Bridge by wagon road south to Crandell Lake and Akamina Highway, 4 miles.

Bauerman Brook.—From Red Rock Canyon up Bauerman Brook and Lone Brook to Twin Lakes and Sage Pass, 8 miles.

South Kootenay Pass.—From Red Rock Canyon up Blakiston Brook to South Kootenay Pass and Interprovincial Boundary, 8 miles.

Twin Lakes to South Kootenay Pass.—South by trail along east slope of Rockies, 3 miles.

9. HORSESHOE.—From Pass Creek Bridge northwesterly to Yarrow Creek Cabin at northerly limit of the park, 15 miles.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A resident Superintendent supervises the administration of Waterton Lakes National Park. Visitors desiring information should make inquiries at the Government Information Bureau, which is located in the Administration Building in Waterton Park Village. The Information Bureau is open from 8.45 a.m. until 9 p.m. daily except Saturday, when it remains open until 10 p.m. Literature and maps descriptive of the National Parks of Canada may be secured free of charge on application.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

Motor Licences.—All motorists entering Waterton Lakes National Park are required to register for record purposes. Motorists visiting the Banff, Kootenay, Yoho or Jasper National Parks farther north are required on entry to purchase a transient motor licence at a cost of two dollars, which entitles the holder to motor in any or all of these parks during the season, and also carries complimentary camping privileges on any recognized campground in the National Parks during the thirty days immediately following the date of issue. Combination auto and trailer licences are issued at a cost of three dollars, which carry complimentary camping privileges on recognized campgrounds during the two-week period immediately following the date of issue. As a convenience to Park visitors, transient motor licences or combination auto and trailer licences may be secured in Waterton Lakes Park if desired, so that camping privileges may be obtained for this park without the purchase of the regular camping permit.

Camping.—The Government campsite is located at the south end of the townsite, and contains an area of 35 acres. A number of shelters have been constructed for the convenience of campers, and these are equipped with stoves, benches and tables. In addition to the camp caretaker's office, there is a large community building, with lounge room. Camping permits are issued at the rate of one dollar per tent for a two-week period, and may be obtained at the office of the camp caretaker, or at the Park Administration Building in the townsite. Auto trailer camping permits are issued at the rate of two dollars per two-week period or fraction thereof.

Keep camps clean, burn or bury all refuse promptly, including tin cans. Never contaminate Park waters.

Fires.—Be careful with fire. The fire hazard is enhanced by promiscuous camping, and visitors are requested to use the public camping grounds which are located at different points in the Park. Break matches in two before throwing them away. Drop pipe, cigar and cigarette ashes only on bare soil, and then stamp them out. Never break bottles (glass is dangerous) or leave them where the sun may focus through them and start a fire.

Should you discover a forest fire, report it immediately to the nearest Park official.

Hunting.—All National Parks are wild life sanctuaries. No hunting is permitted in the National Parks, and all firearms must be sealed upon entry. Guns will be sealed free of charge at the Superintendent's office, or by the Park Wardens. Wild birds, their nests, and eggs are rigidly protected.

Fishing.—No licence is required to fish the waters of Waterton Lakes National Park. Ten fish (none under eight inches) or twenty pounds is the daily limit for all species except great lake trout, for which the limit is five fish or fifty pounds. The fishing season for all species except great lake trout extends from July 1 to September 30 inclusive. The season for great lake trout extends from May 16 to August 31.

Flora.—Protect the wild flowers of the Park. Help to preserve them for the future and help keep the Park beautiful. Do not bark or hack trees or drive nails into them.

The Park Superintendent will be glad to have any suggestion for the improvement and betterment of the Park service. Any complaint will receive his careful attention.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

(Twenty in number, with a total area of 12,527 square miles)

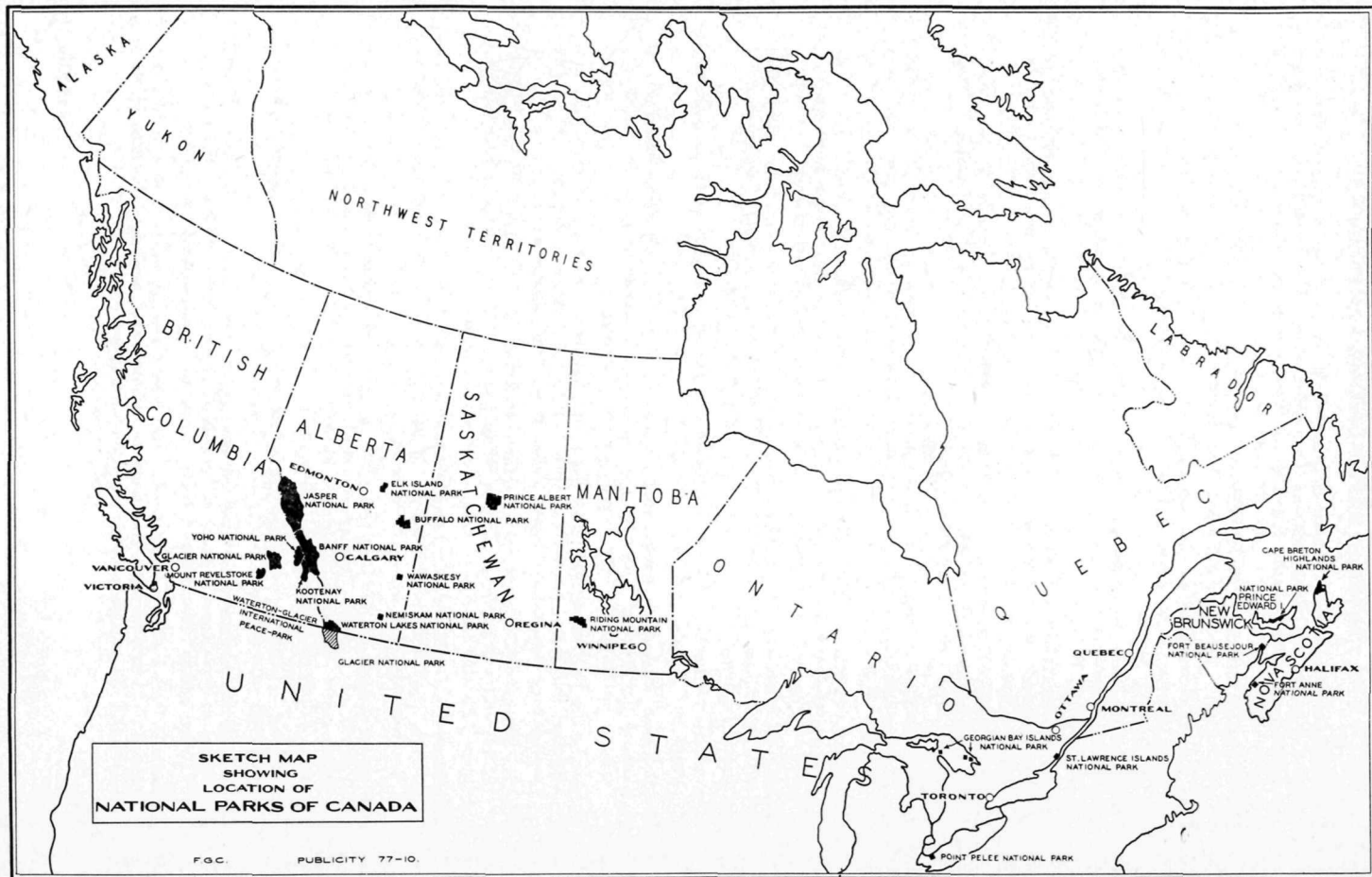
Banff, Alberta.—Mountain playground, typical example of Central Rockies. Massive ranges, ice-fields and glaciers. Contains famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Winter sports centre. Big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.

Buffalo, Alberta.—Fenced enclosure near Wainwright. Home of national buffalo herd numbering 5,000 head; also moose, deer, wapiti, yak and hybrids. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.

Thirty-eight

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA (Continued)

- Cape Breton Highlands, Nova Scotia.**—Typical example of rugged coastline of Cape Breton Island with mountain background. Remarkable seascapes visible from motor road. Established 1936; area, approximately 458 square miles.
- Elk Island, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure contains 1,500 buffalo, also moose, deer and wapiti. Recreational area. Established 1911; area, 51 square miles.
- Fort Anne, Nova Scotia.**—National Historic Park at Annapolis Royal. Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal. Historical Museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.
- Fort Beauséjour, New Brunswick.**—National Historic Park near Sackville. Site of French fort erected prior to 1755. Historical Museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.
- Georgian Bay Islands, Ontario.**—Thirty islands in Georgian Bay archipelago. Recreational area. Unique limestone formations and caves on Flowerpot Island. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.
- Glacier, British Columbia.**—Superb example of Selkirk Mountain region. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant forests, alpine flora, and subterranean caves. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.
- Jasper, Alberta.**—Immense mountain wilderness of majestic peaks, broad valleys and beautiful coloured lakes on eastern slope of Rockies. Big game sanctuary and alpine playground. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.
- Kootenay, British Columbia.**—Mountain park enclosing Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway. Deep canyons, remarkable valleys, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.
- Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia.**—Alpine plateau formed by summit of Mt. Revelstoke on western slope of Selkirk Mountains. Reached by spectacular motor highway. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.
- Nemiskam, Alberta.**—Fenced enclosure containing more than 325 pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.
- Point Pelee, Ontario.**—Most southerly mainland point in Canada. Recreational area with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting place for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.
- Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.**—Forested lakeland of northwestern Canada. Remarkable water highway system. Interesting fauna. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.
- Riding Mountain, Manitoba.**—Rolling woodland, with crystal lakes, on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Big game sanctuary. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.
- St. Lawrence Islands, Ontario.**—Mainland reservation and thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" of St. Lawrence River. Recreational areas. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.
- Waterton Lakes, Alberta.**—Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain playground of unusual charm on east slope of Rockies. Fine motor drives and trails. Varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.
- Wawaskey, Alberta.**—Undeveloped reserve for protection of pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 54 square miles.
- Yoho, British Columbia.**—Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies. Famed Yoho Valley with numerous waterfalls. Kicking Horse Valley. Emerald and O'Hara Lakes. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.
- Area in Prince Edward Island.**—Coastline strip twenty miles in length on north shore of Prince Edward Island. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1936; area, approximately 10 square miles.



J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1937