

BANFF AND JASPER

NATIONAL PARKS
CANADA

JASPER AND BANFF

NATIONAL PARKS
CANADA

FOREWORD

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

The discovery of 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 29 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

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

It is the responsibility of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to administer these natural areas for the enjoyment of Canada's present and future generations. By progressive stages the parks have been made more easily accessible, wildlife scientifically managed, public 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 the chief concern of the wardens, and the co-operation of all visitors in this important work is greatly appreciated.

In marking, preserving, and restoring sites of national historic importance the National Parks Branch is advised by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an honorary body of recognized historians representing various parts of the country. From the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia to Fort Battleford in Saskatchewan, twelve such sites are administered as National Historic Parks, and many other places of historical importance have been suitably commemorated.

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

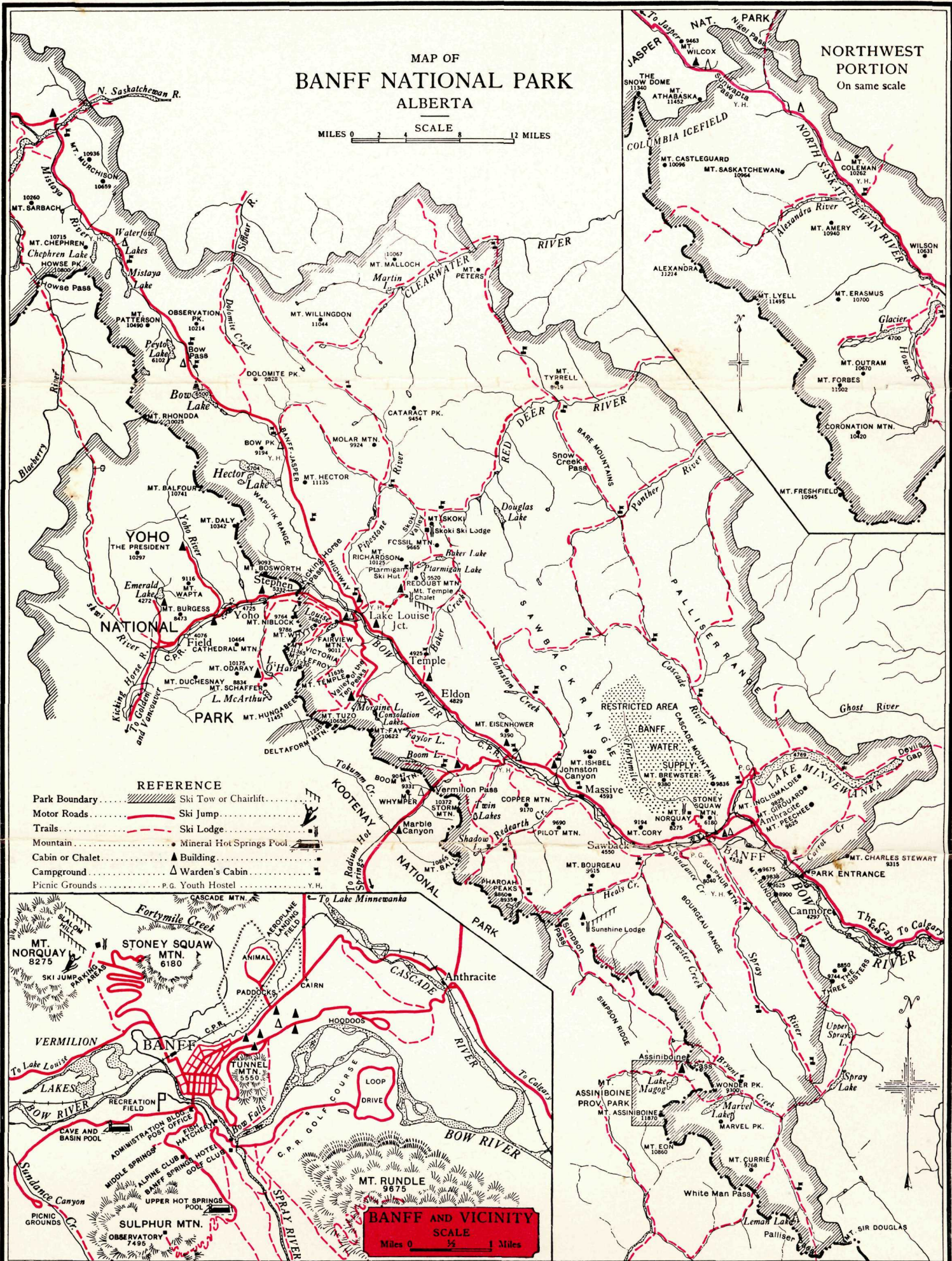
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Issued under the authority of the
Honourable Jean Lesage, Minister of
Northern Affairs and National Resources

MAP OF BANFF NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA

SCALE 0 2 4 8 12 MILES

NORTHWEST PORTION
On same scale



REFERENCE

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| Park Boundary | ..... | Ski Tow or Chairlift | ..... |
| Motor Roads | ..... | Ski Jump | ..... |
| Trails | ..... | Ski Lodge | ..... |
| Mountain | ..... | Mineral Hot Springs Pool | ..... |
| Cabin or Chalet | ▲ | Building | ▲ |
| Campground | △ | Warden's Cabin | △ |
| Picnic Grounds | ..... | P.G. Youth Hostel | ..... |

BANFF AND VICINITY
SCALE
0 1/2 1 Miles

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

Location and Description

Banff National Park in Alberta contains an area of 2,564 square miles and is the oldest of Canada's national playgrounds. The original reservation of ten square miles was set apart in 1885, to preserve as a public possession the hot mineral springs discovered on the slopes of Sulphur Mountain by engineers engaged in the construction of the trans-continental line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The park includes the main ranges of the Canadian Rockies east of the Continental Divide for a distance of some 125 miles. On the north it adjoins Jasper National Park and on the west its boundaries are contiguous for many miles with those of Kootenay and Yoho National Parks.

Banff Park contains regions of majestic alpine grandeur. It embraces a veritable "sea of mountains", the ranges of which rise one behind the other in parallel lines, running generally from southeast to northwest. In the northern section of the park, straddling the great divide and extending into Jasper Park, is the vast Columbia Ice-field—more than 100 square miles in extent—a remnant of the Ice Age. This is only one of several ice-fields in the park.

Banff Park also contains the two world-famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, as well as many other beauty spots. Numerous motor roads and an extensive trail system radiating from Banff and Lake Louise provide access to some of the most exquisite scenery to be found anywhere in the Canadian Rockies.

How to Reach the Park

Visitors to Banff National Park are well served by all up-to-date methods of transportation—rail, highway, and air.



Both the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway run through the park and there is a landing-field for light aircraft three miles from the town of Banff. All necessary connections can be made conveniently through the principal railway, bus, or air lines, which provide detailed information and prompt service.

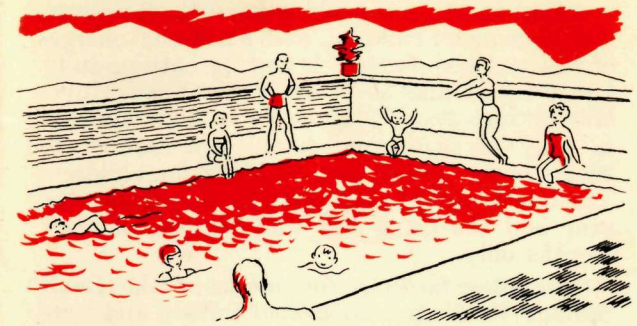
There are four highway approaches to Banff Park. As it is traversed by the Trans-Canada Highway (No. 1), the motorist may arrive from the west via the Big Bend Highway or from the east via a hard-surfaced section from Calgary, which extends from Banff to Lake Louise. From Glacier Park in Montana hard-surfaced connections may be made via this route.

Visitors may also drive from Idaho via Kingsgate through southeastern British Columbia to Banff on a hard-surfaced highway, by Route 95 to Kootenay National Park and Route 1-B, which is the Banff-Windermere Highway. From Edmonton and other central Alberta points visitors use the Edmonton-Jasper and Banff-Jasper Highways.

Park Administration

A resident superintendent, whose office is located in the townsite of Banff, supervises the administration of the park. The protection of forests and game and the enforcement of park regulations are carried out by a park warden service. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police assist in maintaining law and order. The Administration Building, just south of the Bow River bridge, contains the park offices as well as the Post Office. At the north end of the bridge a Park Information Bureau is maintained from May 1 to September 30 for the convenience of visitors. Here information on accommodation, recreation, and sightseeing may be obtained, as well as literature and maps of the parks. Near Lake Louise station on the Banff-Jasper Highway another office is open from June 1 to September 15. These offices do not handle reservations for accommodation (see "Accommodation").

The townsite of Banff lies 44 miles east of the Continental Divide, has a permanent population of about 2,500, and is a year-round resort. As a progressive community it contains all the services customarily found in a modern town, and is the centre from which radiate varied activities into the many interesting areas of the park.



Recreation

Banff National Park provides unique opportunities for outdoor recreation, quiet rest, and relaxation. Its crisp freshness contributes to the physical well-being of visitors, and its inspirational beauty stimulates aesthetic appreciation and artistic expression.

Arts and Crafts—Students are coming in ever-increasing numbers to combine creative work in the arts with delightful recreation in the Canadian Rockies. Since 1933 the Banff School of Fine Arts, an extension of the University of Alberta, has held summer courses in the vicinity of Banff, and has gained an international reputation. Activity now extends throughout most of the year in various cultural fields.

Bathing and Swimming—The hot mineral springs, which were the primary attraction when Banff National Park was originally set apart for public use, are still among its chief attractions.

There are several springs bubbling from the sides of Sulphur Mountain. So far two sites have been developed and are operated by the National Parks Branch. They are Cave and Basin, one mile west of the Bow Bridge, and the Upper Hot Springs, two and a half miles by road along the mountain and 450 feet above the town. At the Cave and Basin Springs there are two fine swimming pools and a modern building equipped with showers and rest rooms. This bath-house is open from May 15 to September 30. Temperatures of the waters are usually around 80°F. and 88°F., the larger pool being cooler for swimmers.

The Upper Hot Springs establishment is well equipped with steam rooms, plunges, showers, and rest rooms for men, women, and children. The outdoor pool, which has a temperature of 100°F., is open summer and winter. Visitors coming to Banff to enjoy winter sports make good use of these hot mineral springs.



the extensive practice slopes. A ski lodge with restaurant, and a ski rental and repair shop face the slopes and are available to visitors.

The Ptarmigan-Skoki region, north of Lake Louise, is ideal for high-country skiing. Accommodation is provided at Temple Chalet, at the entrance to the Ptarmigan Valley, and at Skoki Lodge, six miles to the north. Transportation is available as far as Temple Chalet, where there is a new ski-lift. Sunshine Village, 14 miles southwest of Banff, is also situated in a delightful skiing region near Simpson Pass. Transportation is available to the door of this lodge, which is a modern building with accommodation for 80 persons. A ski-tow serves the practice slopes, and a snowmobile takes skiers to the upper slopes.

Accommodation

Accommodation in this park ranges from luxury hotels to bungalows, chalets, and cabins. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance. There are also a large number of private cabins and rooms available in the townsite. Cabins and rooms are subject to government inspection and carry an "Approved Accommodation" sign.

The Canadian Rockies Tourist Association operates a reservations service for the public with headquarters in Banff, and during the summer months handles accommodation placement with teletype connections in Jasper, McLeod, Edmonton and Calgary.

The Alberta Motor Association also has an accommodation bureau in Banff for servicing its members and those of affiliated associations.

Copies of the publication entitled *Accommodation in Canada's National Parks* are available at the Park Information Bureaus, or may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Camping

For those carrying their own camping equipment or travelling with cabin trailers, public camp-grounds are laid out in delightful settings throughout the park.

The publication entitled *Camp-grounds and Trailer Parks in Canada's National Parks* contains details of the name, location, capacity and facilities at these camp-grounds. Copies may be obtained at the Park Information Bureaus, or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Tea-Houses

Tea-houses are located at Lake Agnes and the Plain of Six Glaciers in the Lake Louise area, and on Sulphur Mountain and Mount Norquay near Banff.

Sightseeing

The Cascade Rock Gardens surrounding the Administration Building are charming and colourful.

A delightful short trip might embrace a number of places of special attraction in the immediate vicinity of the townsite. It is difficult to describe adequately the superb scenic setting of BANFF, but it is impossible to be unmoved by its irresistible charm. Within view of this famous mountain resort, nestled in the green valley of the Bow River, are several fine peaks—CASCADE, RUNDLE, NORQUAY, AYLMER, STONEY SQUAW, and SULPHUR. Peeping out from behind these are scores of glittering peaks beckoning, as it were, to the visitor. A motor tour of this area might also include such popular places as SUNDANCE CANYON, the GOLF COURSE, BOW FALLS, UPPER HOT SPRINGS, the WILD ANIMAL PADDOCK, the FISH HATCHERY, and those weird examples of nature's sculpture, the HOODOOS—to mention only a few nearby places of interest.

A five-mile drive from Banff takes the visitor to the Mount Norquay Lodge on the slopes of



Mount Norquay. In another ten minutes he can reach the 7,000-foot level on a spectacular chair-lift, rising through a vertical distance of more than 1,300 feet. The beauty of the surrounding panorama is breathtaking; snow-capped peaks glistening against a blue sky, lacy mountain streams dropping into tiny lakes, and colourful forest-clad mountain slopes where Bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goats, moose and deer are frequently observed. For those who prefer to do their mountain climbing in comfort, the chairlift is a new and exciting experience.

For the motorist bent on seeing more of this world-renowned mountain playground, LAKE MINNEWANKA, meaning "Lake of the Water Spirit", lies eight miles northeast of Banff, and the trip may be enhanced by a motor launch cruise down this 11-mile lake. Of course no motor trip to the Canadian Rockies is complete without seeing LAKE LOUISE, extolled in song and verse. En route to Lake Louise it is well worth while to stop 16 miles west of Banff for a walk up JOHNSTON CANYON to view its colourful cliffs and tumbling waterfalls.

From EISENHOWER FORKS, 20 miles west of Banff, the Banff-Windermere Highway may be followed into Kootenay Park on the southern side of the VERMILION SUMMIT and west of the Continental Divide. Here MARBLE CANYON (31 miles from Banff) and other lovely spots along the road make this trip a delightful experience, which may be climaxed by a swim in the hot mineral waters of RADIUM HOT SPRINGS within sight of the great red cliffs of SINCLAIR CANYON.

From Lake Louise there is a nine-mile motor trip to MORaine LAKE in the wild and beautiful VALLEY OF THE TEN PEAKS, which were originally named after the ten numerals of the Stoney Indian language.

West of Lake Louise, following the Trans-Canada Highway, lies YOHO NATIONAL PARK. Yoho is an Indian word for "Wonderful" and the narrow precipitous valleys, white-water rivers, and towering peaks of this park make it

Admission to the pools is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, with additional charges of 10 cents each for towels and for bathing suits. Use of the plunges and steam rooms at the Upper Hot Springs costs 75 cents. From September 16 to May 31 swimming charges are reduced to 20 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. The Upper Hot Springs operates throughout the year and the Cave and Basin during summer months only.

Swimming facilities for guests at the Banff Springs Hotel include heated indoor and outdoor pools. A heated outdoor pool is also provided for guests at the Chateau Lake Louise.

Boating and Canoeing—Boating and canoeing are popular at Banff, Lake Minnewanka, and Lake Louise, where boats and canoes may be hired. The quiet reaches of the Bow River, and Echo Creek particularly, offer delightful opportunities for viewing the panorama of peaks on both sides of the valley. Scheduled launch trips are made from the townsite westward for eight miles.

Permission to operate motor-propelled boats on Lake Minnewanka and on the Bow River at Banff may be obtained from the Park Superintendent. All other waters in the park are closed to motor boats.

Climbing — The National Parks Regulations require that all persons, before climbing a mountain, shall register with the nearest park warden or other park officer and indicate their proposed route and the duration of the trip. Persons camping out overnight are subject to the same regulations. Inexperienced climbers should obtain the services of a guide and full information concerning the necessary equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise great caution when climbing or hiking in unfamiliar country.



Cycling—Cycling in Banff National Park has become one of the popular exercises for visitors. A bicycle is a great convenience in sightseeing in the parks, as it can be used not only on the main park highways but on many of the fire roads and trails leading to exquisite scenic areas. Visitors to the park may hire bicycles locally.

Fishing—Numerous lakes and streams in the park provide sport fishing. Consistent use of scientific methods, including the operation of the Banff fish hatchery, help to maintain angling opportunities in many of the park areas. Visitors can obtain at the Park Information Bureau the publication entitled *Angler's Guide to Canada's Mountain National Parks*, which contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters in the park and a list of the species to be caught.

A fishing licence is required for Banff, Jasper, Waterton Lakes, Kootenay, and Yoho National Parks, and is good in any of these parks during the season. The co-operation of anglers in completing creel census cards is appreciated.

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

Golf—The Banff Springs Hotel golf course in Banff National Park is 4,500 feet above sea-level. All around it are towering mountains whose lower slopes are clad with dense forests. Undulating terrain, well-placed hazards, and tricky crosswinds make it one of the sportiest courses on the continent. The clubhouse, parking area, and first tee are a short distance from Banff Springs Hotel. The green fee is \$3 a day.

Hiking—The visitor to Banff Park who spends a few days hiking over trails once trod by Indians, missionaries, explorers, fur traders, and hunters, not only finds a temporary escape from the tempo of modern life, but also has the opportunity of studying the prolific display of floral splendour, and the wild creatures in their native haunts. The Sky Line Trail Hikers and the Canadian Youth Hostellers, two unique

international organizations, which have done much to encourage hiking in the Canadian Rockies, conduct annual excursions.

Photography—Visitors have excellent opportunities to catch nature's breath-taking beauty with a camera in the majestic Canadian Rockies. Devotees of colour photography are stimulated particularly by the marvellous colouring of the landscape, often reflected in placid mountain lakes.

Tennis—Tennis courts, just west of Bow River bridge, are available to the public, and there are other courts for the use of guests at Banff Springs Hotel and Chateau Lake Louise.

Trail Riding—For many years Banff has been one of the principal starting points in the Canadian Rockies for trail-riding expeditions. In this park there are nearly a thousand miles of trails leading to such places as Mount Assiniboine, Spray Lakes, Simpson Pass, Skoki Valley, Lake Louise, Lake O'Hara, Snow Creek, Harrison Lake, Panther River, the Red Deer Valley, and many other scenic regions. Since 1924 the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, a Canadian organization with a cosmopolitan membership, holds annual "rides", usually in Banff Park. Guides, packhorses, mountain ponies, and supplies are available locally.

Winter Sports—Banff, one of the greatest summer playgrounds on the continent, is fast developing into a resort for thousands of visitors who are seeking recreational pleasure in the winter-time. Winter sports include skiing, skating, curling, sleighing, tobogganing, and outdoor swimming in hot sulphur springs. The great variety of mountain terrain affords splendid powder snow conditions similar to those in the Alps. On the slopes of Mount Norquay, within five miles of Banff, are located a spectacular ski jump and downhill and slalom courses.

A chairlift is in operation to the top of the downhill course, and two modern rope tows serve



truly a place of wonder. LAKE WAPTA, YOHO VALLEY, TAKAKKAW FALLS, EMERALD LAKE, and the NATURAL BRIDGE are the high points in a visit to this park—all to be seen from 31 miles of highway west of Lake Louise.

For visitors who like to do their sightseeing on foot or on horseback, numerous well-kept trails radiate from Banff townsite and Lake Louise into regions of majestic grandeur. Map folders describing these trail outings are available at the Park Information Bureau, or may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau at Ottawa.

Banff-Jasper Highway

Longest and perhaps the most exciting motor trip in the park is over the BANFF-JASPER HIGHWAY, an interpark motor road built along the trench immediately east of the main chain of the Rockies. The road follows in turn the BOW, MISTAYA, NORTH SASKATCHEWAN, SUNWAPTA and ATHABASCA RIVERS. The glaciers constantly seen on mountains west of the road are either remnants of, or connected with ice-fields, chief of which are the WAPUTIK ICE-FIELD just north of Lake Louise, and the GREAT COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD, the eastern section of which lies partly in Banff Park and partly in Jasper Park. The climax of this highway is reached when a half-mile spur road takes the motorist to the tongue of the ATHABASCA GLACIER, which is part of the Columbia Ice-field. This is 83 miles north of the junction east of Lake Louise Station, 119 miles from Banff and 66 miles south of Jasper townsite.

The thrilling spectacle of Panther Falls, dropping 600 feet from the side of the highway to the floor of the valley, the emerald-hued Peyto Lake at the foot of Peyto Glacier, and the Mistaya Canyon are among the outstanding attractions along the Banff section of this highway.

In the Jasper section, the Valley of Crooked Trees, Athabasca Falls, Sunwapta Canyon and Stutfield Glacier are among the major attractions visible from the highway.



Scenic beyond adequate description, the Banff-Jasper Highway ranks among the great "highroads" of the world. For its entire length of 185 miles, it commands some of the most breathtaking and majestic scenery in the Canadian Rockies—all of which is within the boundaries of Banff and Jasper National Parks. A panorama of mountain ranges, unbroken but ever-changing, along both sides of the highway keeps the visitor enchanted and enthralled. Arrow signs along the road point to features of special interest.

At places the Banff-Jasper Highway reaches a height of nearly 7,000 feet above sea-level. Many of the mountains visible in the region rise to more than 10,000 feet and are perpetually snow-capped. At other points the motorist may stop and explore deep and awesome canyons, experience the thrill of watching mighty waterfalls pouring out of rocky chasms, or marvel at jewel-like mountain lakes that are ever in colour harmony with the mountain peaks and the skies above them.

Wildlife, including many large animals indigenous to the Rocky Mountains, may often be observed during a trip through this noted big game sanctuary. Bungalow cabins, chalets, lodges, hikers' hostels, and equipped campgrounds provide convenient accommodation along the route. The return trip reveals new and fascinating scenery all the way. Opportunities for photography and nature study are endless, and the scenic wonders of this region are unforgettable. To most visitors it is an entirely new kind of world—a fresh and stimulating experience.

The Banff-Jasper Highway is maintained by the National Parks Branch. Information offices are located at Banff townsite, on the Banff-Jasper Highway near Lake Louise, at the Banff and Jasper Parks boundary near the Columbia Ice-field, and at Jasper townsite.

Fauna and Flora

Animals and Birds—One of the greatest attractions of Banff Park is its wildlife. Within its boundaries will be found specimens of nearly all big game animals native to the Rocky Moun-

tains, many of which may be seen from the park trails and even from the highways. Included are Rocky Mountain sheep—the picturesque "big-horn"—Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer, black and grizzly bears, cougar, and coyote. Among the smaller mammals found are the Columbian ground squirrel or picketpin gopher, mantled ground squirrel which looks like a large chipmunk, yellow-haired porcupine, snowshoe rabbit, red squirrel, marten, muskrat, pika, and hoary marmot or "whistler". Beaver are also numerous, particularly in the vicinity of Banff.

Birds are abundant in the park. More than 100 species are found in numbers and are either migrants or common residents. Among the most interesting are the golden eagle, white-tailed ptarmigan, magpie, Clark's crow, Canada jay, rufous hummingbird, Franklin's grouse or "fool hen", mountain bluebird, western tanager, and Townsend's solitaire. Many other song-birds and birds of brilliant plumage may also be observed during the summer months.

Trees and Flowers

The forests of Banff Park form one of its most beautiful physical features. The lodgepole pine is the most abundant species, and white and black spruce, balsam fir, Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, limber or Rocky Mountain pine, Lyall's larch, white birch, Alpine fir, and aspen or poplar are found in the park. Many varieties of shrubs also grow on the mountain slopes.

The wild flowers of the park clothe the valleys and alpine slopes in a riot of colour and are a revelation to the visitor. More than 500 varieties have been identified in the Rocky Mountains and they are found even on high passes, near the snowline, blooming in waves of blue, rose, white, and yellow. Among the best known species are larkspur, violet, columbine, Indian paintbrush, alpine anemone, harebell, snow lily, gentian, aster, everlasting, mountain heather, hellebore, saxifrage, dryas, vetch, wintergreen, and fireweed.

CAUTION

Visitors should make certain that park waters used for drinking purposes are of a potable character.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

Location and Description

Perhaps no part of the "Great Mountain Barrier" provides a more fascinating chapter in the pages of the early history of Western Canada than the area now occupied by Jasper National Park. Along its famous Athabasca Trail, through its green valleys, and across its wild, rugged mountain passes came the early explorers, fur traders, missionaries, prospectors, engineers, scientists, botanists, geographers, and a host of other intrepid pioneers in the great cavalcade of by-gone years.

Jasper National Park, established in 1907, is one of the largest national parks on the North American Continent. It contains an area of 4,200 square miles extending along the eastern slope of the Canadian Rockies in the western part of the Province of Alberta. Adjoining it to the south is Banff National Park, and on the west over the Continental Divide, Mount Robson Provincial Park in British Columbia.

The Jasper Park region is one of superb scenic grandeur. Amid a veritable sea of peaks, many of which lift snow-crowned heads far above the clouds, are beautiful alpine valleys set with sparkling lakes or coursed by rushing streams. Within the southern area of the park and extending into Banff Park lies part of the vast Columbia Ice-field. From this immense ice-cap lying thick on the shoulders of the mountains, issue numerous glaciers that melt and give birth to rivers whose waters eventually find their way to three oceans, the Pacific, the Arctic, and the Atlantic.

The mountains in Jasper Park consist of a series of roughly parallel ranges running from the southeast to the northwest. The remarkable folds, upheavals, and faults in the rock strata are visible everywhere, as are the evidences of



erosion caused mainly by the recession of the glaciers, which at one time filled the valleys. Cutting through these ranges from the south to the northeast of the park is the broad valley of the Athabasca River. The main tributaries of the Athabasca—Sunwapta, Whirlpool, Miette, Maligne, Snaring, Rocky, and Snake Indian Rivers—all flow through the park area.

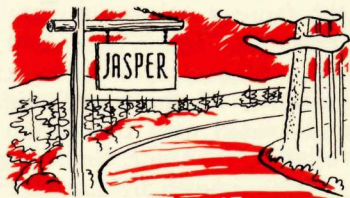
Among the interesting natural phenomena in this park are the Miette Hot Springs. The water of these Springs has a temperature of 126 degrees Fahrenheit where it issues from the rocks. In keeping with the policy to develop hot springs in the national parks for the benefit of visitors, the National Parks Branch maintains a fine bathing establishment, including a large outdoor pool at Miette.

Another remarkable phenomenon in Jasper Park is the Maligne Canyon. This chasm, 188 feet deep, has been cut through the rock strata by the action of the Maligne River. Large potholes, carved by water and revolving boulders, add to the geological interest of this canyon. Maligne Lake and Valley, the Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes, Mount Edith Cavell—these are some of the park's scenic attractions that are known far and wide and extolled wherever mountain travel is the subject.

How to Reach the Park

Jasper National Park is served by railway, highway, and air transportation. The transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways crosses the park, following the valleys of the Athabasca and Miette Rivers and climbing through the famous Yellowhead Pass.

The Edmonton-Jasper Highway, coming in from the northeast, also follows the Athabasca River; and the Banff-Jasper Highway, running north and south through the heart of the Canadian Rockies, joins the Trans-Canada Highway near Lake Louise in Banff National Park.



Park visitors travelling by air will find at Edmonton one of the finest airports in Western Canada. There is also a small airfield, capable of accommodating light aircraft during daylight hours, within a short distance of Jasper townsite.

Park Administration

A resident superintendent is in charge of the administration of Jasper National Park. The Park Administration Building, which is located in the centre of Jasper townsite, contains the offices of the park superintendent, warden service, and Engineer's Branch. Information concerning accommodation, roads, trails, places of interest, and recreational facilities in the park, as well as detailed maps and publications, may be obtained in the Park Information Bureau on the main street of Jasper. The parks regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Accommodation

Accommodation in the park is provided by several hotels in Jasper townsite; by Jasper Park Lodge, a luxurious bungalow-type hotel; and by bungalow and chalet installations located at well-known beauty spots throughout the park area. Unless visitors are carrying their own camping equipment it is advisable to arrange accommodation in advance. Lists of approved accommodation and agencies making reservations can be supplied upon request by the Park Information Bureau at Jasper.

The publication entitled *Accommodation in Canada's National Parks* contains details of the name, location, capacity, rates and plan for all tourist accommodation in Jasper National Park. This publication is obtainable at the Park Information Bureau or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.





Recreation

Bathing and Swimming—For those who prefer cool water for summer bathing, the Twin Lakes, and Lakes Annette and Edith, not far from Jasper, are among the most popular. A heated outdoor swimming pool is operated at Jasper Park Lodge for the use of guests. Bathing in the mineral waters of Miette Hot Springs, a modern establishment nestled amid towering mountain peaks, 38 miles from Jasper, is very popular with visitors.

A heated, outdoor, Olympic-size pool with dressing-room facilities and wading pool is located at the Recreation Centre in Jasper townsite.

Boating—The placid waters of Lac Beauvert, and Lakes Patricia, Pyramid, Annette, Edith, Medicine, and Maligne appeal to those who love the “song of the paddle”.

Boats propelled by motor power are not allowed on park waters without written permission of the superintendent.

Camping—Visitors who prefer to spend their vacations in the open, bring their own camp equipment and make use of the camp-grounds provided by the National Parks Administration. Full particulars on these camping facilities are contained in the publication entitled *Camp-grounds and Trailer Parks in Canada's National Parks* obtainable at the Park Information Bureau, or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

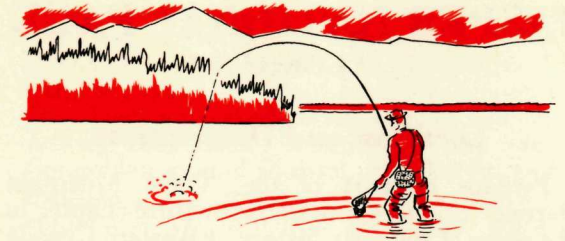
Climbing—Jasper Park with its hundreds of peaks, many rising more than 10,000 feet above sea-level, offers almost unlimited opportunities

for mountain climbing. The National Parks Regulations require that all persons, before climbing a mountain, shall register with the nearest park warden or other park officer and indicate their proposed route and the duration of the trip. Persons camping out overnight are subject to the same regulations. Inexperienced climbers should obtain the services of a guide and full information concerning the necessary equipment. Visitors unaccustomed to mountain terrain should exercise great caution when climbing or hiking in unfamiliar country.

Cycling—A bicycle is a great convenience for sight-seeing in Jasper Park, as it can be used not only on the main park highways, but on many of the secondary roads and trails leading to exquisite scenic areas. Visitors may hire bicycles locally.

Fishing—Consistent use of scientific methods, including the operation of the Jasper fish hatchery, help to maintain angling opportunities in many of the park areas. Visitors can obtain at the Park Information Bureau in Jasper the publication entitled *Angler's Guide to Canada's Mountain National Parks*, which contains up-to-date information about the most popular fishing waters in the park and a list of the species to be caught.

Golf—An 18-hole golf course operated in conjunction with Jasper Park Lodge is one of the most picturesque in the world. It has a delightful setting on the shores of Lac Beauvert, with mountains flanking every green and fairway, and is a championship course in the full sense of the term. The green fee is \$3.



Hiking—There are nearly 600 miles of trails in Jasper National Park, as well as more than 50 miles of fire and secondary roads. Hiking in the park has been stimulated in recent years by youth hostellers and other hiking organizations.

A new publication entitled *Trail Outing at Jasper* has been prepared for the convenience of those hiking in the vicinity of Jasper townsite. It may be obtained free of charge from the Park Information Bureau.

Motoring—In addition to the two main park highways, there are several park roads leading to such picturesque areas as Miette Hot Springs, Medicine Lake, Maligne Canyon, Pyramid Lake, Mount Edith Cavell and Angel Glacier, and Lac Beauvert.

Visitors arriving by railway, or those otherwise dependent upon public services, may hire taxis in Jasper, or join one of the daily motor tours from Jasper or Jasper Park Lodge.

Tennis—Six courts, operated by the National Parks Branch, are located at the Recreation Center in Jasper townsite. Three courts are available to guests at Jasper Park Lodge.

Trail Riding—Mention of trails in Jasper Park conjures up visions of early pioneers, fur traders, and other intrepid pathfinders who travelled the famous Athabasca Trail on their journeys across the “Great Mountain Barrier”.

Although much of the glory and thrilling adventure associated with this region departed with the dwindling fur trade, the brilliance of its scenic gems is undimmed by time.



New trails through the wilderness have been built to new scenic areas, and Jasper has become one of the chief outfitting centres for trail-riding expeditions in the Canadian Rockies. Sure-footed saddle ponies may be hired locally, and guides are available if required. Supervised trail trips are conducted from Jasper and Jasper Park Lodge.

Winter Sports—Skiing and ski mountaineering are perhaps the chief winter sports in Jasper National Park. On Whistlers Mountain near Jasper townsite, a downhill ski course has been laid out, and more recently a ski tow has been added. A practice hill and a slalom course are also available. Ski mountaineering is popular in the Tonquin Valley, Maligne Lake, and Columbia Ice-field regions, where both winter and summer skiing are enjoyed. One of the finest skiing areas in the park, the Marmot Basin about eleven miles south of Jasper, is now being developed. Other winter sports include skating, curling, and tobogganing. Annual curling bonspiels and winter carnivals are held in Jasper townsite.

Sightseeing—Visitors who return to Jasper Park year after year freely admit that they have seen only a small part of this great mountain kingdom. There is always something new and interesting left over for another vacation; always another mountain peeping over the shoulders of the range in front of it, beckoning the adventurous deeper into the heart of the Rockies; always another canyon, turbulent stream, waterfall, or lake in the valleys beyond. And there is always the thrill of discovering the habitat of some of the wild creatures, which are among the park's major attractions.

Much of Jasper Park's most impressive scenery is now accessible by motor road or by

improved trails. Interesting short sightseeing trips include those to LAC BEAUVERT, 2 miles; PYRAMID LAKE, 4½ miles; MALIGNE CANYON, 9 miles; MEDICINE LAKE, 18 miles; and, perhaps the most popular of all, MOUNT EDITH CAVELL, 18 miles from Jasper. Many sightseeing expeditions into remote areas of the park are arranged each year, and the number of these parties of "modern pathfinders" has greatly increased of late. The Banff-Jasper Highway, completed in 1940, opened up to the motorist a vast area of the most exquisite alpine scenery in the park, including the COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD and its numerous glaciers. The road passes close to the tongue of ATHABASCA GLACIER where motorists often leave their cars and take the snowmobile tour on the glacier—a refreshing experience in midsummer. ATHABASCA FALLS and SUNWAPTA FALLS are reached by this highway, and scores of mountain peaks of more than 10,000 feet are visible along the road. Eleven of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies are in the immediate vicinity of the COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD.

Sightseeing on foot, or on horseback, can lead the visitor to some of the most primitive areas in the park. Expeditions into the wilderness may travel to such wild and spectacular scenic places as THE COMMITTEE'S PUNCHBOWL, reached by way of the Whirlpool River; FORTRESS LAKE, reached from Sunwapta Falls; BRAZEAU LAKE, via Poboktan Creek; MALIGNE LAKE, via the Maligne River; AMETHYST LAKES and the TONQUIN VALLEY, via the Astoria River; SOUTHEK LAKE, via the river by the same name; YELLOW-HEAD LAKE, via the Miette River; BERG LAKE, via Smoky River; TWINTREE LAKE, via Snake Indian River; and many other places of interest to the geologist, the nature lover, the artist, and the seeker of high adventure.



Touring companies from Jasper townsite and Jasper Park Lodge arrange trips to Maligne Lake and Tonquin Valley, two of the outstanding scenic areas in the park. As these excursions operate during the busy season only, those interested are advised to ascertain in advance the period during which such trips are available.

Animals and Birds

Jasper National Park is one of the greatest wildlife sanctuaries on the continent, and contains large numbers of all big game animals native to the Rocky Mountains. Many of these animals may be seen from the park trails, and often from the highways. Included are the Rocky Mountain sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, usually found at high altitudes; elk, mule deer, moose, mountain caribou, and black, brown, and grizzly bears. Predators that inhabit the park include cougar or mountain lion, coyote, and wolf. Fur-bearing animals such as beaver, marten, otter, mink, snowshoe rabbit, and Rocky Mountain marmot or "whistler" are numerous, as well as several species of squirrel and chipmunk.

Bird life is also abundant in the park. Migratory waterfowl observed include ducks, geese, and gulls. White-tailed and willow ptarmigan, blue grouse, eagles, owls, and osprey are common. Many varieties of song birds and birds of brilliant plumage may be seen during the summer months.

Booklets pertaining to animal and bird life are available at the Information Bureau at a nominal price.

Trees and Flowers

The most prolific forest growth in the park is the hardy lodgepole pine. Spruce, aspen poplar, and balsam poplar are also common. Douglas fir grows in the vicinity of Jasper, and on the upper slopes will be found Engelmann spruce.

Wild flowers grow in profusion throughout the park, particularly in the valleys or on the alpine uplands. Among the common species are columbine, white dryas, Indian paintbrush, yellow adder's tongue, fireweed, alpine arnica, harebell, alpine anemone, larkspur, heliotrope, and mountain heather.

The trees and the flowers add fragrance and charm to the national parks; their protection is therefore of special interest to all visitors.

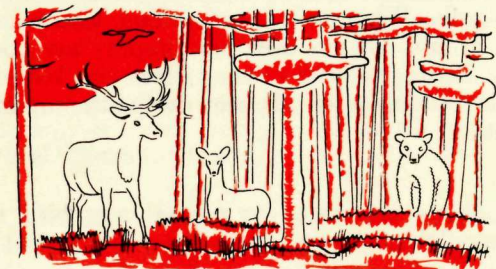
Wildlife Protection

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Consequently, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are also game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. Dogs or cats are not allowed in any national park except under special permission and licence.

Wildlife in the national parks adds immensely to the interest of these areas. It is virtually impossible to adequately protect these wild creatures without the co-operation of all visitors.

Films

Motion picture films, 16 mm., mostly in colour with sound, depicting National Parks of Canada, are available through various distribution outlets in Canada and the United States.



Full information can be obtained from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada, and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

400 West Madison Avenue, CHICAGO, Ill.,
and 630 Fifth Ave, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

The National Film Board in co-operation with the National Parks Branch holds nightly showings at various centres in the parks during the summer season.

Registration and Motor Licences

Motorists entering Banff and Jasper National Parks must register and obtain Park motor licences, as required by the regulations governing the use of national park highways.

A licence covering any number of trips during fiscal year ending March 31 will be honoured in all National Parks of Canada: Automobile, \$2 ; auto with trailer attached, \$3.

Size restrictions on large trailers and buses are necessary on highways in Banff, Yoho, Kootenay and Jasper Parks. Information may be obtained from any of the park superintendents.

Fire Prevention

Visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Matches, cigarette butts, pipe ashes, and other smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being discarded.

Camp-fires may 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 parks regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable camp-sites.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires that cannot be extinguished promptly should be reported to the nearest park officer.

A fire in a national park may cause damage that cannot be repaired in a hundred years.

NOTE

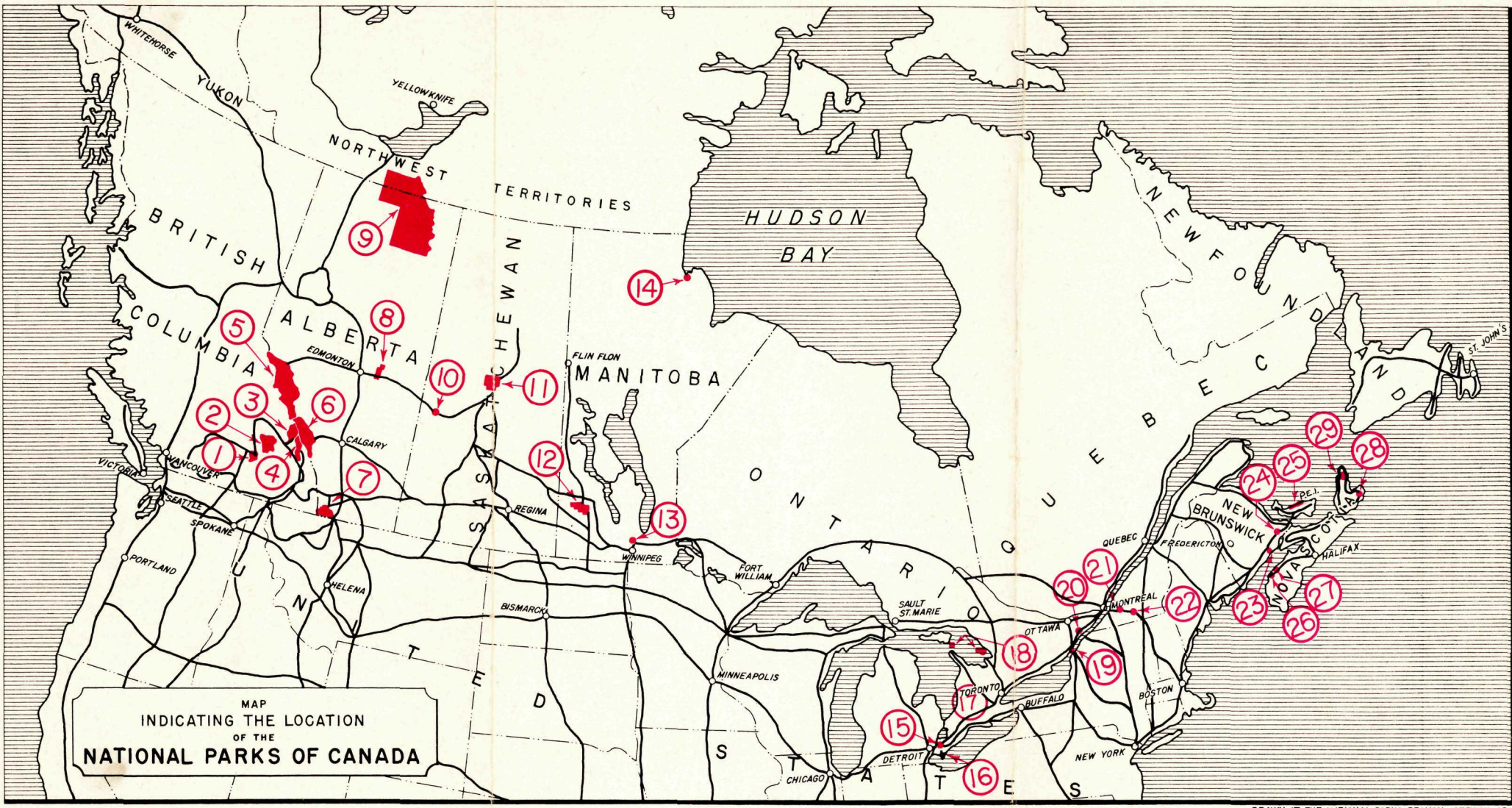
Visitors making extended trips into park areas, which involve camping out overnight, must register with the park superintendent before departure. This regulation applies whether accompanied by a guide or not.



Compiled by the Canadian Government Travel Bureau in co-operation with the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

For further information write to:

**CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA.**



DRAWN AT THE NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH, OTTAWA, 1954

KEY OF MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mount Revelstoke | 6. Banff | 11. Prince Albert | 16. Point Pelee | 21. Fort Chambly | 26. Port Royal |
| 2. Glacier | 7. Waterton Lakes | 12. Riding Mountain | 17. Woodside | 22. Fort Lennox | 27. Fort Anne |
| 3. Yoho | 8. Elk Island | 13. Lower Fort Garry | 18. Georgian Bay Islands | 23. Fundy | 28. Fortress of Louisbourg |
| 4. Kootenay | 9. Wood Buffalo | 14. Fort Prince of Wales | 19. St. Lawrence Islands | 24. Fort Beausejour | 29. Cape Breton Highlands |
| 5. Jasper | 10. Fort Battleford | 15. Fort Malden | 20. Fort Wellington | 25. Prince Edward Island | |