

JASPER



NATIONAL PARK

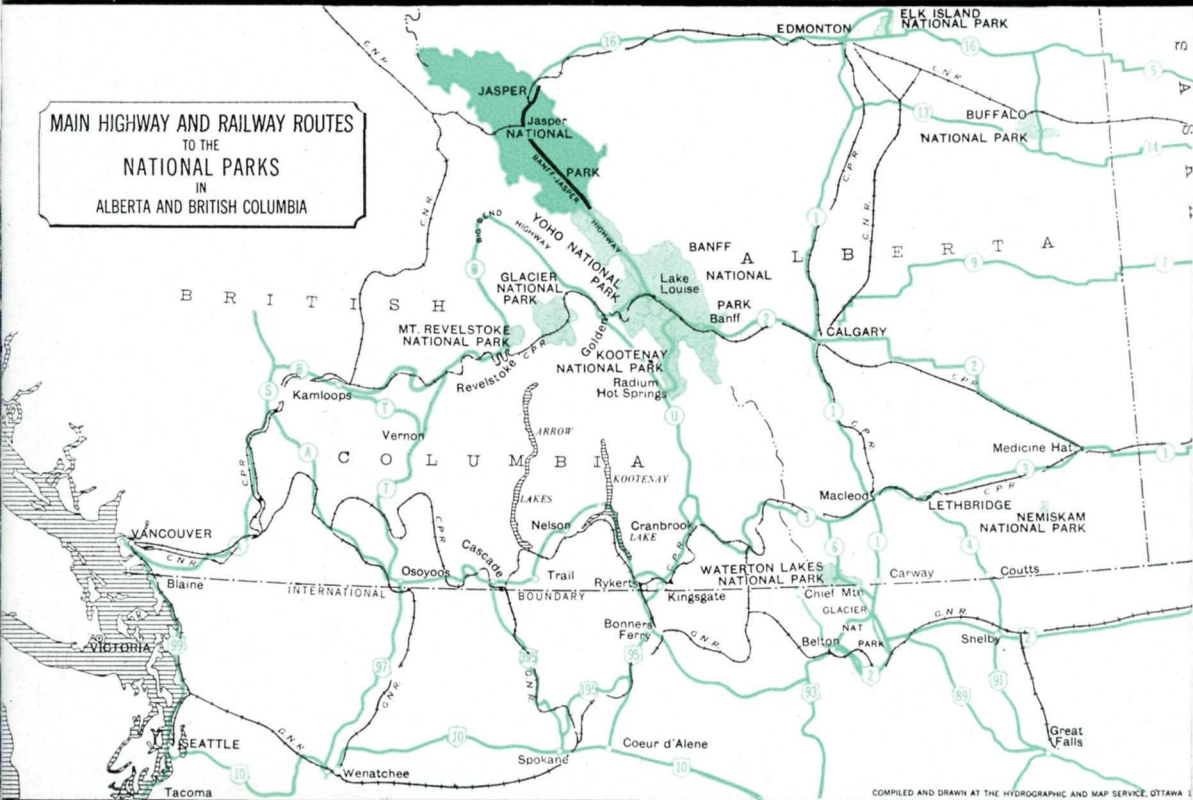
IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



JASPER NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

MAIN HIGHWAY AND RAILWAY ROUTES
TO THE
NATIONAL PARKS
IN
ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA



COMPILED AND DRAWN AT THE HYDROGRAPHIC AND MAP SERVICE, OTTAWA

A PLEASURELAND OF SCENIC SPLENDOR
IN THE HEART OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES
4,200 SQUARE MILES OF BIG GAME PRESERVE
THE LARGEST NATIONAL PARK IN AMERICA



THROUGH THE HEART OF THE ROCKIES
ALONG THE SCENIC HIGHWAY WHICH SKIRTS THE
GREAT COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD

ALONG THE ATHABASKA TRAIL WHERE THE FUR BRIGADES BATTLED FOR MASTERY OF THE FAR WEST

THE ATHABASKA TRAIL

*"I have seen the gorge of Erie where the
roaring waters run,
I have crossed the Inland Ocean, lying
golden in the sun,
But the last and best and sweetest is the
ride by hill and dale,
With the packer and the packhorse on
the Athabaska Trail."*

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

WITH the history of a nation
etched on her mountain walls,
and the ghost of the explorer and fur
trader still haunting her wooded
valleys, Jasper Park links the lusty
traditions of Canada with the recreations
of the modern world.

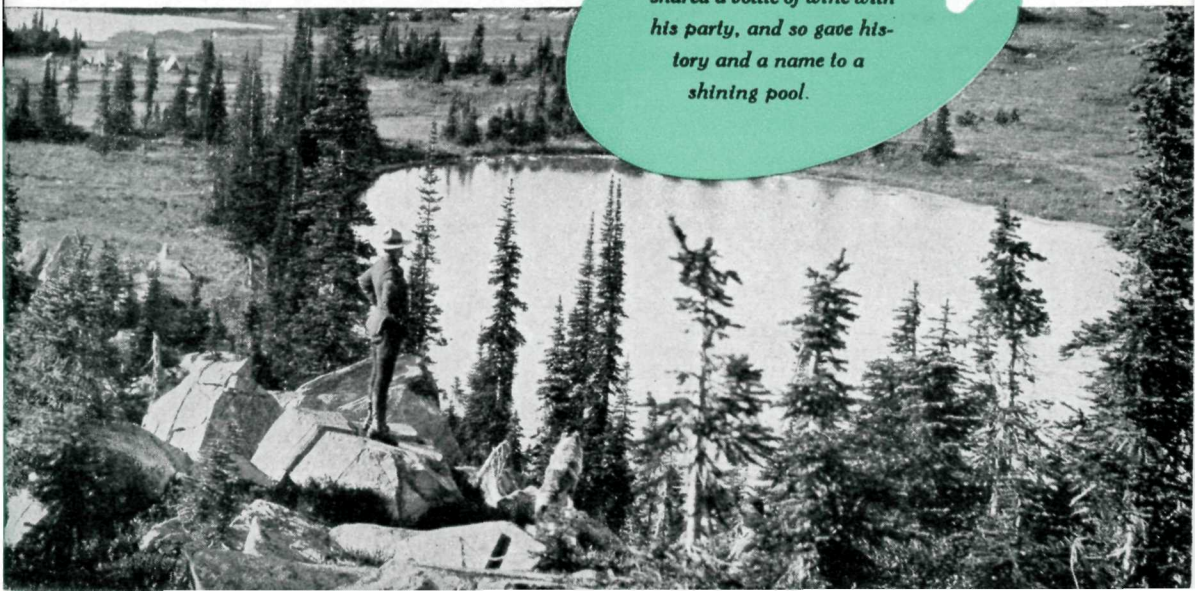
Into Jasper's wilderness of grandeur
plodded the explorers who blazed the
first trails through the Rockies. Here
they fought sickness, privation and
the bitter cold of a vengeful Nature.
And here their shadows seem to linger
on, while the jingling saddle-bells
and gay chansons of the pack-trains,
bound eastward with pelts for the

North West Company, still raise a
ghostly echo. Not only in history, but
in geography as well, has Jasper con-
tributed to Canada's greatness. For
in the midst of her 4,200 square miles
of rolling grandeur lies the vast
Columbia Ice-field, the birthplace of
three rivers that cleave their ways to
three oceans—the Atlantic, Pacific
and Arctic.

Rising around the central feature of
the Athabaska Valley, the park in-
cludes, among other scenic wonders,
Maligne Lake, Mount Edith Cavell
and the Angel Glacier, the Amethyst
Lakes, the Tonquin Valley, and the
Athabaska Glacier.

Jasper as a national park dates back
to 1907.

*The Committee's
Punch Bowl where,
in 1825, a Hudson's
Bay Company governor
shared a bottle of wine with
his party, and so gave his-
tory and a name to a
shining pool.*



TWENTY SWITZERLANDS IN ONE

Snow-capped Mountains, Placid Lakes and Rolling Valleys form a scenic playground which outrivals even Europe's famed resorts

ONLY a half-day by rail from Edmonton, and less than three days from Chicago, Jasper National Park offers scenic wonders unexcelled in all the world and a wealth of recreation in a setting as changeless as time itself.

Range on range of snowy peaks, wreathed in ever-changing clouds and colours, circle the rocky sky-line of the park. And between them are rolling valleys and jagged gorges as far as eye can see.

Viewed from the lower levels, the peaks tower to heights of bleak but stirring beauty. And from their upper slopes one sees a world so dwarfed by distance that only the mountains themselves seem eternal.

Writers of renown for more than a century have striven to record the wonders of the park, while artists have left on canvas their impressions of the varied beauties of her glens and torrents.

Of imposing Mount Athabaska, which he was the first to scale in 1898, J. Norman Collie wrote:

"A new world was spread at our feet; to the westward stretched a vast icefield probably never before seen by human eye, and surrounded by entirely unknown, unnamed and unclimbed peaks . . . Far away to the west, bending over in those unknown valleys aglowing with the evening light, the level snows stretched . . . From this great snowfield rose solemnly, like 'lonely sea-stacks in mid-ocean,' two magnificent peaks, which we imagined to be 13,000 or 14,000 feet high, keeping guard over those unknown western fields of ice."



JASPER OF THE LAKES

*"To see it in the Summer; Oh if Heaven is more fair
No wonder men have martyrs been to gain a dwelling there.
To look upon its splendour ere the Autumn Spirit shakes
The glory of its foliage around its crystal lakes—
A gold and ruby circled gem is Jasper of the Lakes."*

T. P. O'Connor, Jasper.

ren, Brazeau, Henry MacLeod, Mary Vaux, Unwin and Charlton. To the southeast, the icefields of Mounts Brazeau and Henry MacLeod gleam brilliantly white, and other glaciers hang near the water's edge, while the placid surface of the lake seems to capture every detail of the majestic array.

Another of Jasper Park's peerless beauty spots is the Tonquin Valley.

Set in the heart of the most mountainous region and just below the timber line, the Tonquin Valley includes wide grassy meadows along the banks of the streams, and stretches of balsam and spruce—the whole constituting a scene of remarkable loveliness.

Higher up beyond the timber-line there are green slopes and more meadow land, and beyond that again, the precipitous mountain summits rise to their imposing heights.

To the west the great wall of the Ramparts, forming the continental

For sheer magnificence, no scene in Jasper Park—or indeed in all the mountains of the West—can surpass that from The Narrows of Maligne Lake.

Here Nature appears to have drawn upon the Alps, the Trossachs and the Norwegian fiords for this symphony of wonder, and to have bound together the whole with that aura of wild beauty that only the Rockies possess.

The upper or eastern end of Maligne Lake is surrounded by towering peaks, including Mounts Maligne, War-

divide, rises abruptly 4,000 feet above the valley. Towering over the other peaks of this range is Mount Geikie, named after the noted geologist, Sir Archibald Geikie.

Like a jewel set in the wilderness is a beautiful three-mile-long stretch of water near the south end of the Tonquin Valley, and known as Amethyst Lakes. Divided into two parts by a peninsula, these twin lakes, which are 6,450 feet above sea level, are a favourite haunt of game.

The rugged beauty of Athabaska Falls is described with awe by several early historians, while in later years Stanley Washburn, the noted journalist and war correspondent, penned the following description in his book, *Trails, Trappers and Tenderfoot*:

"The river, peaceful and quiet as some great inland waterway, comes flowing around a curve at a width well on to 200 yards, and then suddenly the banks close in and the whole volume of water seems to leap suddenly forward over a ledge less than one-third that width, and fall into a chasm some 80 feet deep. The walls close in abruptly from both sides, and the vast tumult of water goes surging through a gorge so narrow that a man could easily leap across from wall to wall. Far down in the depths is the white froth and resonant roaring of this vast stream, which is congested into such meagre space that it seems as though the walls of stone could not withstand the fury with which it lashes at the rocky barriers that enclose it. A hundred feet above it, the noise and thunder created down in the depths are so great that only by shouting can one make his voice heard a foot away."

Equally impressive is Maligne Canyon, so narrow that, although a roaring torrent penetrates its 180-foot depths, its lips in places are only a few feet apart. The falls and canyon of the Sunwapta River also present a magnificent spectacle.

The first recorded visit of a white man to what is now Jasper Park was made by David Thompson on his famous journey across the Rockies to the Columbia River by way of Atha-

baska Pass, in the winter of 1810-11. Thompson had previously crossed the Rockies farther south via Howse Pass in 1807, while advancing the commercial activities of his employers, the North West Company.

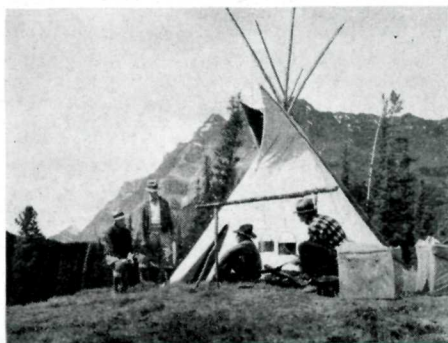
Historian and biographer as well as explorer, Thompson has left a rich legacy of comment and record in the trail of his wanderings.

That he had to contend with superstition and fear on the part of his men, as well as the rigours of the climate, is illustrated by a reference in his diary to the finding of a footprint in the snow fourteen inches long by eight inches wide. He wrote:

"I measured it; four large toes each of four inches in length, to each a short claw. The ball of the foot sunk three inches lower than the toes. The hinder part of the foot did not mark well. We were in no humour to follow him; the men and Indians would have it to be a young mammoth, and I held it to be the track of a large grizzled bear."

The most famous of the several passes which have opened the way for transportation and commerce through the Rockies in the Jasper region is the Athabaska Pass, crossed by Thompson in 1811, and now one of the most noted points of interest in all the vast playground. Situated at the headwaters of the Whirlpool River, the Athabaska Pass was for many years the main route of the fur traders in their annual trips across the Rockies to the Columbia River and the Pacific Coast.

Redolent of the romance which surrounded its discovery is the "Committee's Punch Bowl" on the summit of the pass. It was so named because



Sir George Simpson, then governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, treated his little entourage to a bottle of wine in passing the pool during a crossing in 1825.

As recently as July of 1921, a discovery was made linking the travels and perils of Thompson and his brave bands with the present day. In that month Mark Platz, a member of the Interprovincial Boundary Survey party, while examining gravel in the Whirlpool Valley, picked up several ancient musket-balls. Searching the ground over a wider area, Platz collected a total of 114 of the lead pellets, and with them a handful of dried fragments which appeared to be rotted leather.

The head of the party later reconstructed the history of the balls after a careful search through "David Thompson's Narrative," published by the Champlain Historical Society.

Under date of January 13, 1811, Thompson had written:

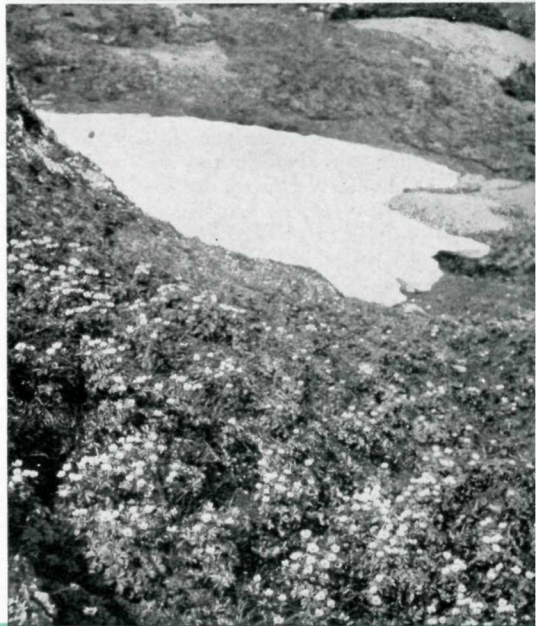
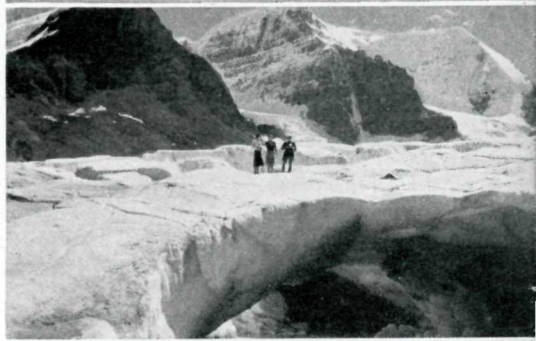
"Sent the men to collect and bring forward the goods left on the way, which they brought except five pounds of Ball which, being in a leather bag, was carried away by a wolverine."

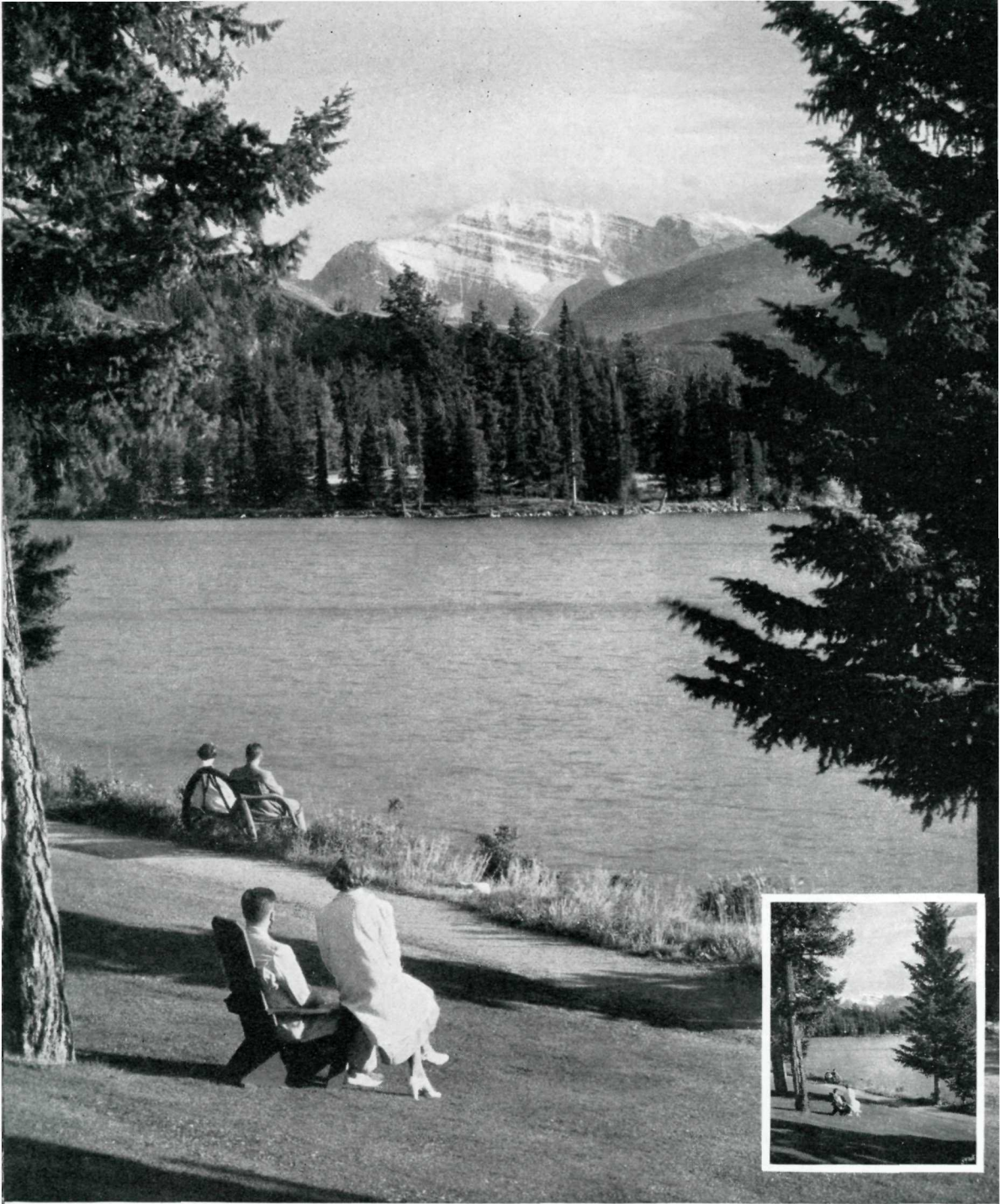
The official record of the valuable historical discovery, includes the following note:

"There is very little room to doubt that the 'Ball' was lost in 1811 from the camp within half a mile of which Platz discovered them one hundred and ten years later. Moreover, the number of balls found agrees very closely with the recorded weight of those lost."

Over the Athabaska Pass from the Pacific also came Gabriel Franchère and Ross Cox from Astoria, John Jacob Astor's ill-fated trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River, and their association with the region is now recalled by such names as the Tonquin Valley, after Astor's ship, the *Tonquin*, the Astoria River, and Mounts Franchère and Ross Cox.

The Yellowhead Pass, which is about 18 miles west of Jasper at the head of





A view that never palls; Mount Edith Cavell seen from the terrace of Jasper Park Lodge.

(Opposite page, top to bottom)

- 1. The administration building for the Park.*
- 2. An ice-bridge on Athabaska Glacier in the great Columbia Ice-field.*
- 3. A thrilling moment crossing the wooden bridge over the Sunwapta River falls.*
- 4. A bed of wild anemones in Byng Pass.*

the Miette River Valley, has the lowest altitude of any pass in the entire Rocky Mountain range. It was first discovered as a practical route of travel about 1826, and through it now runs the main line of the Canadian National Railways.

Romantic is the legendary history of still another pass, the Sunwapta, located on the southern boundary of the park. According to Indian legend, in the Sunwapta or "River of the Whirlpool" died a young brave, who,



Larkspur in its native profusion near the north boundary of the park.

seeking the feathers of a wounded eagle with which to make a head-dress to charm his love, plunged into the torrent and was swept forever from human sight.

Of similarly colourful origin are the names of most of Jasper's peaks, valleys and waterways. The name "Jasper" is derived from Jasper Hawes or Hawse, a clerk who was in charge of an early post of the North West Company on the Upper Athabaska in 1817. It was decided upon when the park was first set aside by the Dominion Government in 1907.

The first trading posts in the Jasper region were Henry House, established in 1811 near Oldfort Point, and Jasper House, originally built about 1813 at the north end of Brule Lake. Although established by the North West Company, these posts were later used by the Hudson's Bay Company after its amalgamation with the former in 1821.

Brilliant patches of wild flowers dot the landscapes of the park, Indian paintbrush leaves its crimson trail,

while adder's tongue, or snow lily, columbine, larkspur, heather, and lily-of-the-valley abound. The hardy jack-pine and spruce are the predominant tree species throughout the park, with cottonwood and balsam in lesser quantity; while the shapely poplar rears its head undismayed by the prevalence of the evergreens. Douglas fir is in evidence in the vicinity of the town of Jasper.

Of the wild life in Jasper, most in evidence is the black bear, that ungainly, sociable clown who has grown so tame under protection that he pops up and begs for food even on golf course or hiking trail. Equally complacent in human presence are the elk, often seen by a golfer invading the fairway; and the sprightly mule deer which regularly make the rounds of back gardens in the town and environs.

Back in the fastnesses of the northern timber and near Tonquin Valley, lurks the grizzly bear, rebuffing every overture of man, and scorning the domestication that has made his black cousin an object of good-natured fun. In the forest or on the shores of lakes and marshes the lordly moose keeps himself aloof, while at slightly closer range the Rocky Mountain sheep and goats may be seen cavorting at altitudes that defy approach by man.

Other fauna frequently to be seen by a sharp-eyed visitor are beaver, marmot and smaller game.

The variegation of Jasper's scenery is reflected in the wide range of the bird life in the park.

The mischievous and chatty Canada jay, or whisky-jack, is a visitor at every camp-site, and the chickadee is also much in evidence. Literally scores of other species, including grebes, gulls, ducks, coots, grouse, sandpipers, kingfishers, crows, larks, warblers and humming-birds are there for the keen eye to see, each seeking that part of the park best suited to his habits. And high in the blue, the eagle and osprey soar disdainfully, making their nests in the tallest pines or most remote rock ledges.

While Jasper offers its attractions at every season, the most popular period for the average tourist is from June 1st to September 30th. The average temperature during that time is from 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and long twilights are a prelude to comfortably cool nights.

The moderate altitude of park headquarters (3,468 feet above sea level) insures the visitor against the enervating effects of greater heights. Another advantage lies in the comparative freedom from mosquitoes and other insects.

Rugged and mountainous though Jasper Park is, its appeal is by no means limited to those seeking a strenuous vacation. While every year brings its quota of alpinists to pit their skill and nerve against its unconquered peaks, and hundreds of others spend their entire holiday in the saddle or trekking on foot through the wilderness, the opportunity for a leisurely, restful interlude from city life affords perhaps the greatest attraction.

Motor roads—notably the Jasper Park section of the Banff-Jasper Highway—bring many of the park's leading points of interest as near as the wheel of an automobile. For a description of the principal motor drives, see page 31.

The golf course at Jasper Park Lodge,

three miles from the town of Jasper, is one of the finest in the world. Tennis courts are also available adjacent to comfortable accommodation where the tonic effects of Jasper air and good food are felt to the best advantage.

Jasper has been cited by such authorities as Courtney Riley Cooper, Rex Beach and Irvin S. Cobb as an angler's paradise, with many rivers and lakes from which to choose.

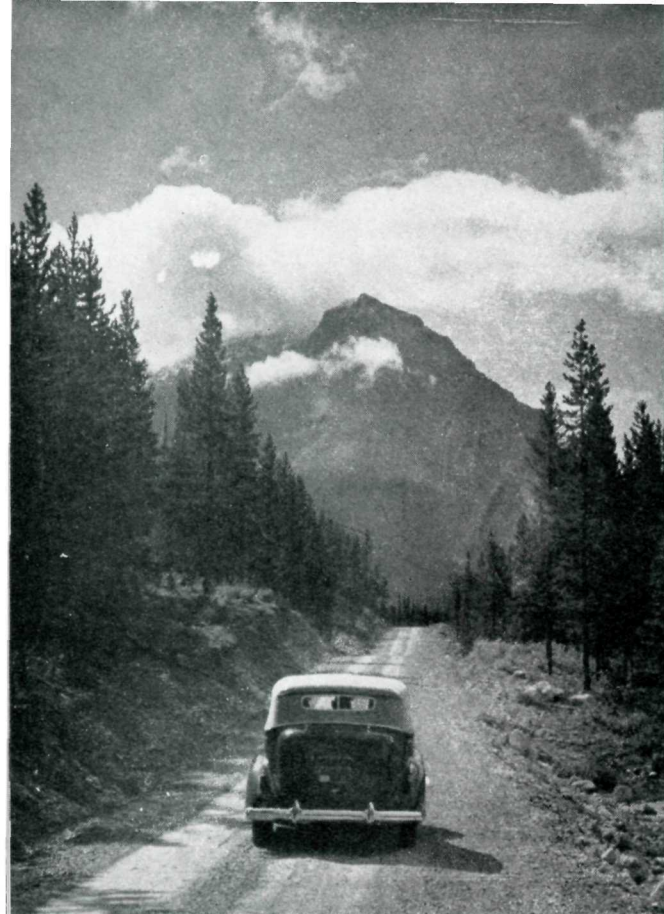
Hiking trails lead to literally hundreds of natural beauty spots, and the amateur photographer need never look far for fascinating subjects. Trail riding is also a popular recreation, and organized rides vary in length from three miles to three hundred, and from a few hours to several weeks. Expert guides conduct the parties and superintend overnight camping and preparation of food. For a list of trails, see page 31.

As all of Canada's nineteen National Parks—of which Jasper is the largest—are game preserves, the use of firearms within their borders is prohibited.

Fire, the greatest enemy of Canada's forest wealth and beauty, is the object of unceasing vigilance throughout the park. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of thorough and careful extinguishing of every fire set out by camper or hiker; and smokers particularly are warned against discarding burning butts and matches.

The children's section of the swimming pool at Jasper Park Lodge. Under careful supervision, children as well as adults can swim and bathe in heated, filtered water in one of Canada's finest artificial pools.



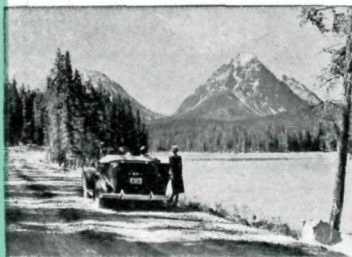


JASPER PARKWAYS ARE MAGIC TRAILS

Motor roads in Jasper Park are magic trails. Scenic channels through the vast wilderness areas, they open to the visiting motorist a wonderland of scenic beauty.

Including the Jasper section of the Banff-Jasper Highway, there are more than 150 miles of roads open to motor travel in the park, which bring most of the outstanding points of interest within reach of those who prefer to do their exploring and sight-seeing by automobile.

For the visitor who does not care to drive the mountain roads himself, there are cars and competent chauffeurs for hire.



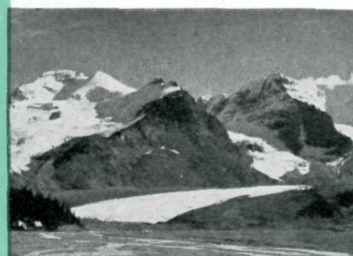
*A mountain vista from the
Banff-Jasper Highway.*



*View at eastern
entrance to Park.*

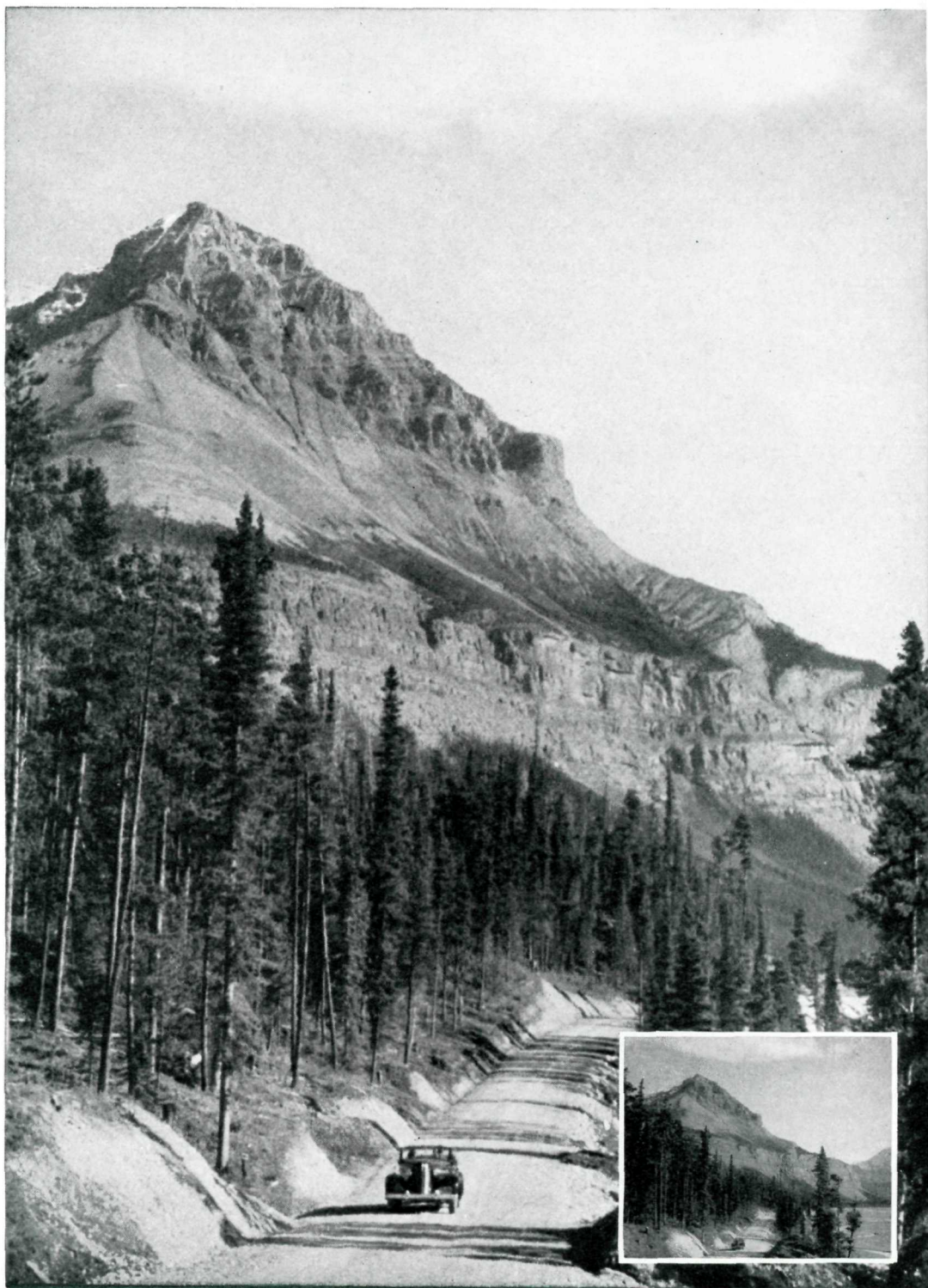


*Surfaced road between
Jasper Lodge and station.*



*Mount Athabaska
and its glacier.*

Motoring amid peaks and pines; a section of the scenic drive in the Columbia Ice-field region.



WILDERNESS IS OPENED UP TO MOTORISTS' PLEASURE

THE new Banff-Jasper Highway, which provides direct connection between Canada's two greatest national parks, ranks as one of the outstanding engineering achievements on the North American continent.

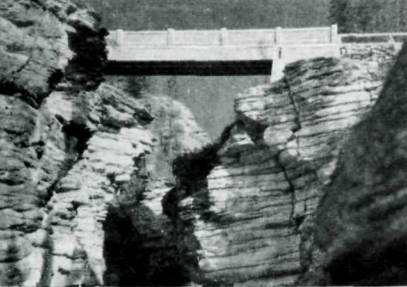
Penetrating the very heart of the Rockies within continual sight of magnificent peaks, it opens up a vast area of almost indescribable scenic beauty, and in a travelled distance of

road. After passing Athabaska Falls, the road swings southeasterly up the Sunwapta River Valley, and, gradually ascending, skirts the deep canyon of the Sunwapta by a series of switchbacks to enter a region of gigantic peaks which surround the Columbia Ice-field. Just south of Mount Wilcox, the highway passes Dome and Athabaska Glaciers, the latter easily accessible, and crosses the summit of Sunwapta Pass into Banff National Park.

The highway provides delightful motoring, mainly over long straight stretches and easy grades. It has a minimum width of eighteen feet but is generally wider, especially on curves, and has an all-weather, gravelled surface. Accommodation, in the form of bungalow camps and chalets, will be found en route.

From the town of Jasper to the eastern gateway of the park is a delightful trip of 32 miles, following the Athabaska Valley to the foothills, and displaying the contrasted topography which varies in this region from the towering peaks around the town to the lower escarpments of the Rockies.

Among the numerous other motor routes established in Jasper Park, the Mount Edith Cavell drive, an 18-mile stretch from Jasper to Mount Edith Cavell and the Angel Glacier, by way of the Astoria Valley, is a picturesque trip. This drive, one of the finest which the park affords, reaches almost to the foot of the Angel Glacier on Mount Edith Cavell, and offers excellent views of the upper Athabaska Valley. The return mileage from Jasper is only 36, and the trip can easily be completed in a half day. It has become one of the most popular drives among visitors to Jasper Park. A shorter run is to Maligne Canyon via Medicine Lake road, a distance of only nine miles. This gorge ranks among the most extraordinary in Canada. The route lies over a slow up-grade, and from the upper stretches there is an exceptionally good view of the Athabaska Valley. A good road leads up Miette Valley almost to Geikie Station, and



*New motor
bridge over
Athabaska
Falls at
Mount
Kerkeslin.*

186 miles links the world-famous resorts of Banff, Lake Louise and Jasper. For its entire length the road follows a great inter-mountain trench, made up of successive valleys of the Bow, Mistaya, North Saskatchewan, Sunwapta, and Athabaska Rivers. Along this spectacular route the scenery varies from the immensity of snow-capped peaks, glaciers and canyons to the restful green of forested valleys and the sparkle of jade-green lakes and fast-flowing streams.

The highway also provides access to the Columbia Ice-field, approximately 150 square miles in extent, from which immense glaciers issue to launch streams, the waters of which eventually reach three oceans.

From Jasper, the highway follows the valley of the Athabaska River southwards, providing access to Mount Edith Cavell by a spectacular side



The Ramparts tower above Amethyst Lakes in Tonquin Valley—(Below) Miette Hot Springs Highway.

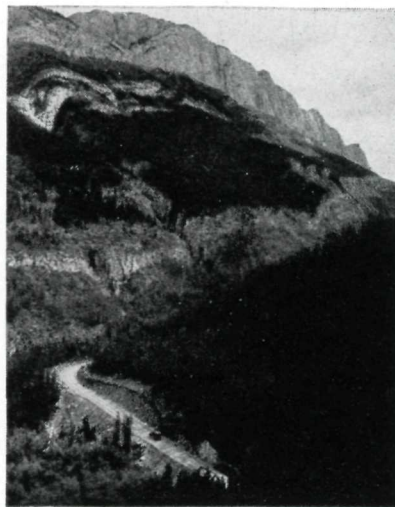
from there the Tonquin Valley, with its beautiful Amethyst Lakes, is readily accessible by way of Meadow Creek trail.

For variety and beauty of scenery, no trip in the park surpasses the journey to the Tonquin Valley and return. Although this is an extension trip combining motor and horseback transportation, it is not overly strenuous, and the reward is a splendid view of such beauty spots as Amethyst and Moat Lakes, The Ramparts, Mount Geikie, Barbican Pass, the Geikie Meadows, and the Valley of Many Glaciers.

The Miette Hot Springs are easily reached by the Jasper-Edmonton road via Pocahontas, 27 miles distant. From Pocahontas, a drive of 11 miles by the Miette road brings one to the Springs.

The Pyramid Lake and Medicine Lake roads lead to points of unusual beauty. The latter road from Maligne Canyon is a regulated one-way route,

which follows the valley of the Maligne River. At Medicine Lake will be found a parking space, a small camp-site, and boats which may be rented for fishing.



TRAILS



. . . ECHOING THE FOOTFALLS OF MOCCASINED FEET

TRAIL and saddle combine their age-old lure in Jasper Park. Here tenderfoot and expert horseman alike can follow the wanderlust to his heart's content. Through the fastnesses of the park runs a network of pack trails, varying in length from three miles to 150, and in time from an hour to many days.

Through scenes of grandeur unsurpassed in the world, sure-footed mounts carry the trail-rider on trips that offer the ultimate in outdoor enjoyment.

On some of the longer trips, chalets or camps may be used for over-night stops. Under the tutelage of Jasper guides, however, the tenderfoot trail-rider can soon learn the magic of a

bed of pine and a roof of stars. After a little limbering-up in the saddle, the beginner can start with such a trip as the two-day return run to Tonquin Valley, which is one of the most beautiful spots in all Jasper Park.

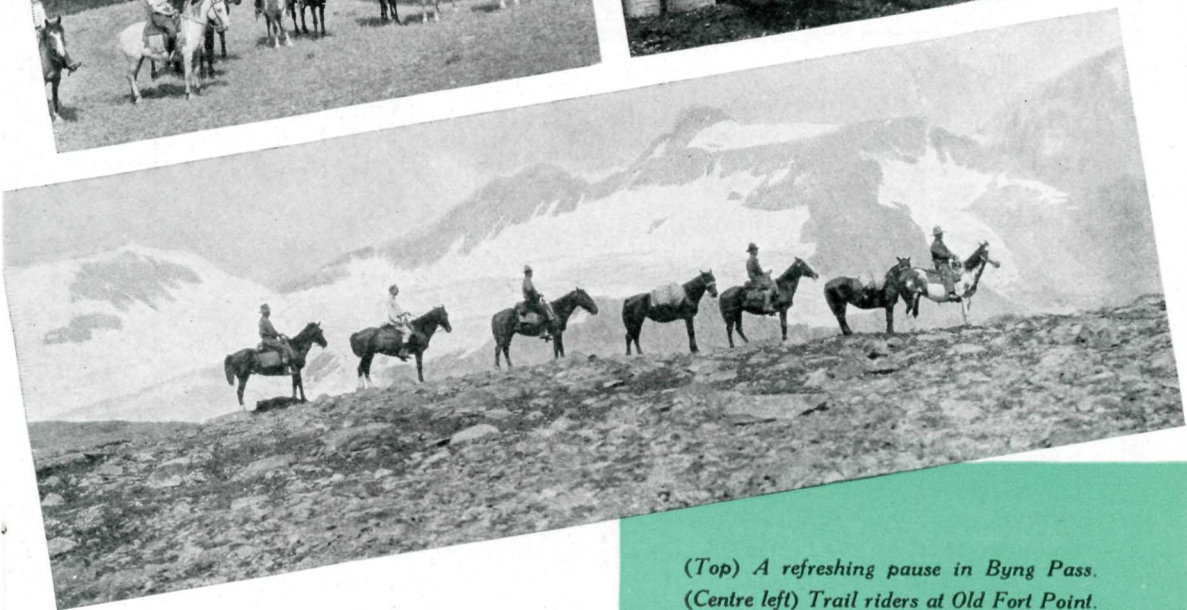
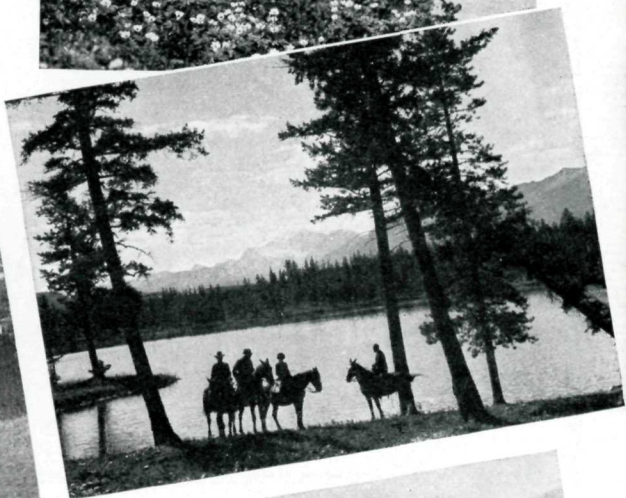
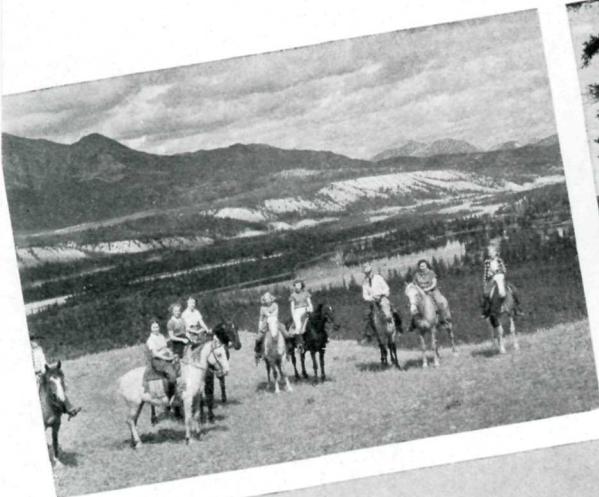
The accomplished rider will seek more extended trips, and for him are the four-day round trip to Maligne Lake and Shovel Pass, or the 150-mile route to Brazeau and the Rocky River Loop. Other fascinating spots not on the regular pack-trails are readily ac-

*Cinching a saddle-pack — Mount
Ness in background.*



cessible by pony, and private trips may be arranged at will.

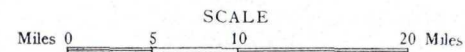
Over footings too difficult for any city-bred horse, Jasper ponies pick their way with perfect certainty. On their sturdy backs, the vacationist finds in Jasper a thousand hidden beauty spots, a new health and vigour for himself, and a new concept of outdoor life.



*(Top) A refreshing pause in Byng Pass.
(Centre left) Trail riders at Old Fort Point.
(Centre Right) A twilight silhouette.
(Below) Riding a sky-line trail.*

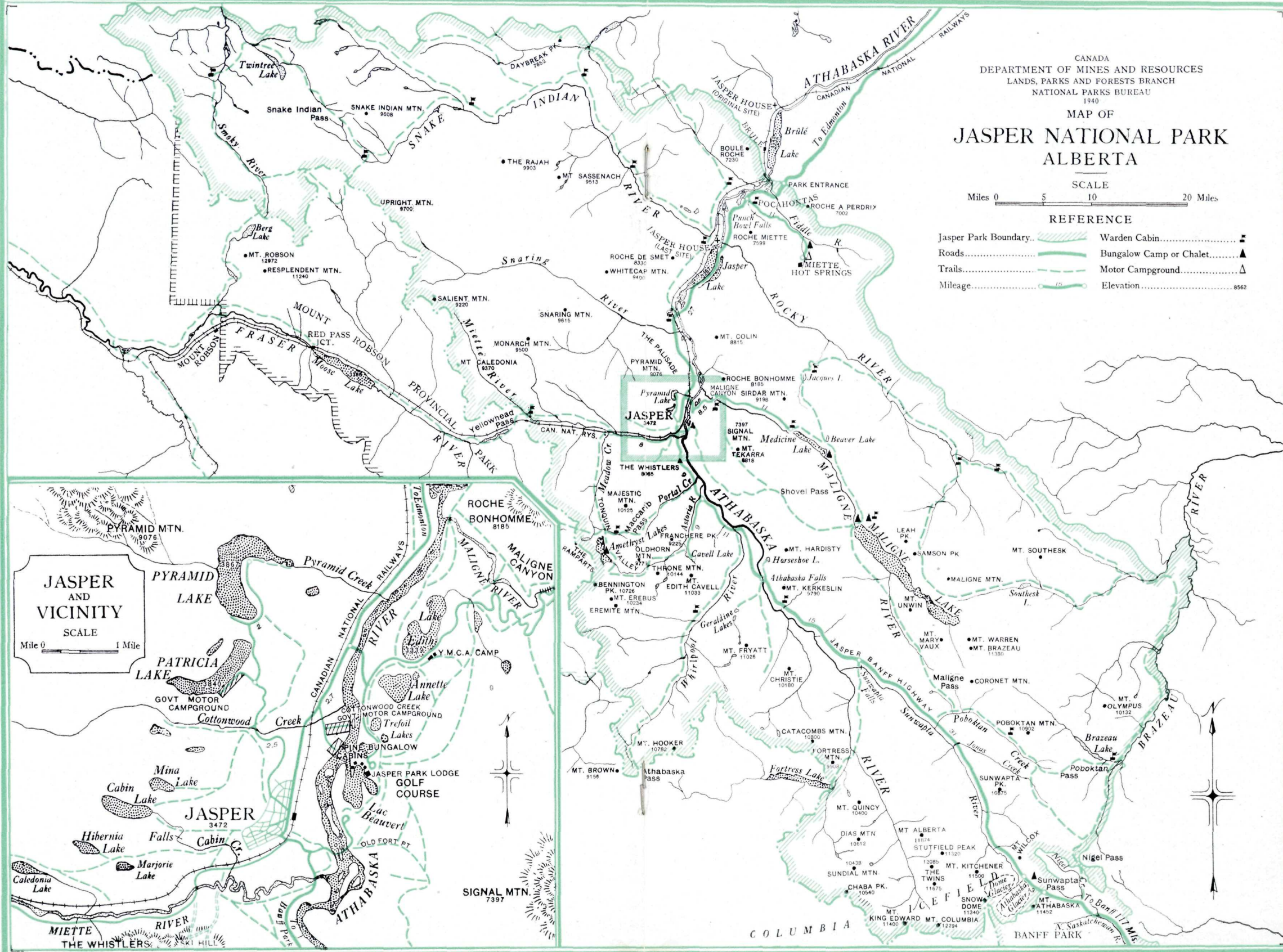
CANADA
 DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
 LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
 NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
 1940

MAP OF JASPER NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA



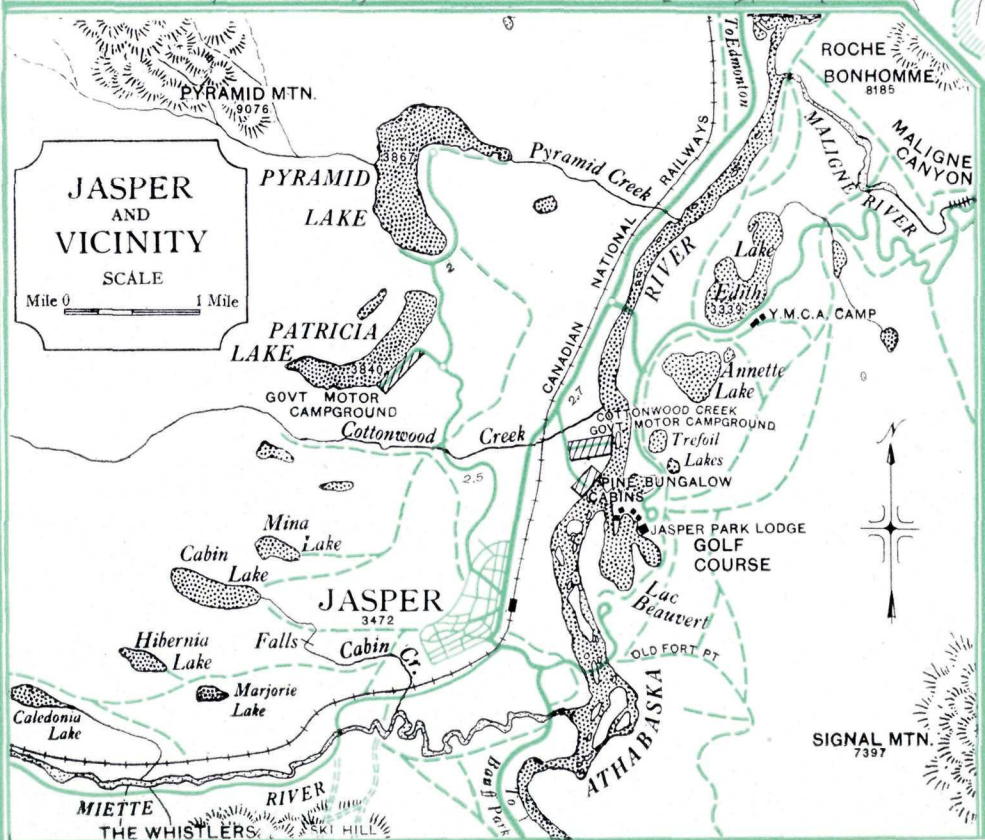
REFERENCE

Jasper Park Boundary.....	Warden Cabin.....
Roads.....	Bungalow Camp or Chalet.....
Trails.....	Motor Campground.....
Mileage.....	Elevation.....



JASPER AND VICINITY

SCALE
 Mile 0 1 Mile



Fish

WHERE FIGHTING "BIG ONES" ARE PLENTIFUL

In Jasper every skilful angler gets his catch

MANY of the sparkling lakes and streams of Jasper National Park constitute a veritable angler's paradise, in which trout—the aristocracy of fresh-water fish—abound. Following a number of scientific investigations, a program of stocking park waters with suitable species is being carried out, and as a result fishing conditions have greatly improved. Where less than fifteen years ago whole lake systems held not a single fish, today there is both abundance and variety. The most prolific species are the speckled or Eastern brook, rainbow, and Dolly Varden trout. Cutthroat, Loch Leven, and great lake trout are also caught in park waters, as well as Kamloops trout, a variety introduced several years ago. Rocky Mountain whitefish and grayling are also taken in season.

In all the annals of fish culture, the stocking of the famed Maligne-Medicine Lake system stands without parallel. Before 1928, Maligne, the largest and most beautiful lake in Jasper Park, was barren of fish. Early that year, nearly a quarter of a million Eastern brook trout fry were introduced to Maligne and its companion lake, Medicine. Additional stocking was carried out in 1929 and 1931. A survey of these lakes made sixteen months after the first introduction of the fry disclosed an amazing growth in numbers and size. With an abundance of suitable food the trout had grown to a length of from fifteen to twenty inches, and had spread throughout the entire lake and river system of the watershed.

In September 1931 trout were spawning for the third time, and fingerlings of 1930 were so plentiful that their splashes on the surface were described by observers as "re-

sembling heavy rain". A specimen trout taken for record purposes in 1931 weighed over six pounds.

The Maligne-Medicine Lake system has been open for angling since 1932. Fly fishing may be enjoyed on the two main lakes, and in Beaver Lake, a smaller body of water which drains into the south end of Medicine Lake. The Maligne River, a fast, furious stream, also provides excellent fishing, and a proficient angler may secure his daily limit within a few hours.

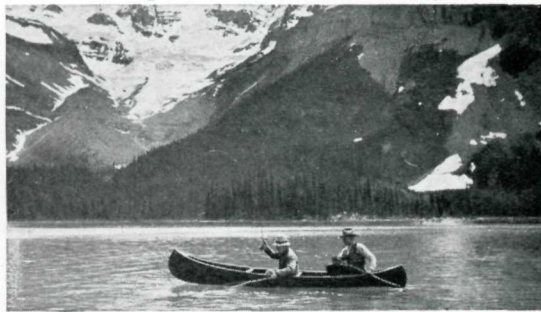
Another stocking experiment that has achieved fine results was carried out in the Tonquin Valley, below the great wall of the Rockies known as the Ramparts. Kamloops trout, first introduced to the Amethyst Lakes and Moat Lake in 1932 now provide the angler with real sport. These lakes lie at an elevation of 6,450 feet above sea level, and in the clear, cold water the fish are always at or near the surface.

A group of small lakes which lie on a high bench west of the town of Jasper provide excellent fishing. Including Pyramid, Patricia, Hibernia, Caledonia, and Dorothy Lakes, they are noted particularly for the excellence of their rainbow trout. Wabasso Lakes, situated about eight miles from Jasper in the "Buffalo Prairie" region also contain rainbow trout, as do Horseshoe and Geraldine Lakes, recently-opened waters accessible from the new Banff-Jasper Highway. Dolly Varden trout are found in Jacques Lake, situated on the divide between Medicine Lake and Rocky River, in Rocky River, and in Hardisty Creek.

As bag limits and seasons for different species vary in Jasper Park, anglers should consult park officials before starting out on fishing expeditions.



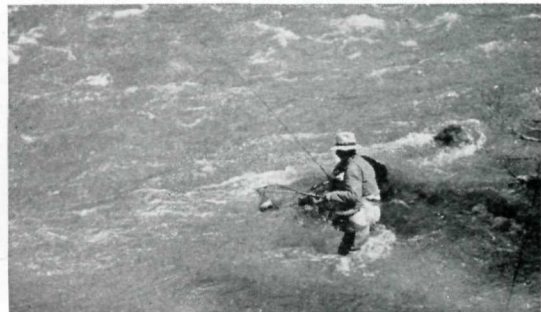
Selecting a dry fly; the first step in the angler's day at Maligne Lake.



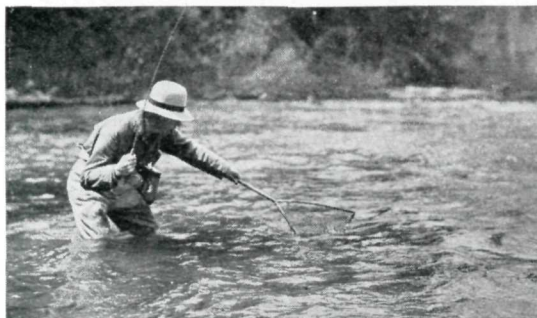
Fishing from a canoe on the way to the white water of Maligne River.



Reeling in the first trout. Here's where skill and finesse are needed.



In the net! Sport that makes life really worth living.



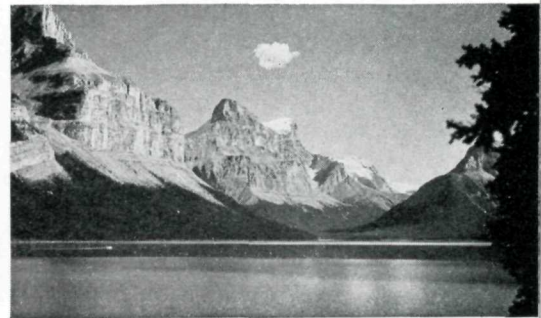
Landing another. Here's where the fabled big ones get away—if they can.



Back to camp, with a good day's sport behind them, and a good supper ahead.



Two men's catch; fifteen big ones in a few hours—and every one a fighter.



Twilight, and the end of a perfect day on the waters of Maligne Lake and River.



Golf

AT THE FAMOUS JASPER COURSE....

LIFE AT JASPER is never monotonous. Whatever his inclinations in the sphere of sport, the visitor to Jasper can find an outlet for his energy.

In addition to the more rugged summer activities linked with saddle, pack-sack and alpine-rope, and the winter sports which are becoming increasingly popular, there are virtually all the more leisurely pastimes usually associated with less picturesque resorts.

Golf, tennis, swimming, boating and canoeing are among the other warm-weather pursuits available during the day. And the evenings can be whiled away at hotel, lodge or chalet with dancing, motion-picture shows, concerts and fire-side sing-songs.

One of the continent's finest golf courses is at Jasper Park Lodge, with a competent "pro" in charge, and clubs for hire. There are also excellent tennis courts at the Lodge, and a private tennis club is operated in the town of Jasper.

Among the most popular boating spots is Lac Beauvert, where craft can be rented. Swimming in heated pools is a feature of the Lodge and at Miette Hot Springs. Swimming instruction is available at the Lodge if required.

Winter finds Jasper Park transformed into a vast region of snow-clad peaks, slopes, and valleys, which, combined with radiant sunshine and magnificent scenery, realize the fondest dreams of ski, snow-shoe, and toboggan enthusiasts.

Within easy reach of the town of Jasper is a thrilling new ski run on The Whistlers Mountain, which is being developed under expert direction. When completed, it will be three and a half miles long, with a vertical drop within that distance of 4,500 feet. Commencing above timber-line, the run sweeps down through tricky forested stretches, and finishes on a fast, steep slope 700 feet wide which is also used as a slalom course.

Many other superb ski areas are open to the visitor. The Tonquin Valley, situated 20 miles from Jasper by trail, provides access to the Fraser and Eremite Glacier regions. Ideal snow conditions on wide open slopes high above timber-line are also available in the Maligne Lake region, in one of the most outstanding scenic sections of the park. Both winter and summer ski-ing may also be enjoyed in the vicinity of the Columbia Ice-field. Comfortable accommodation, arranged in advance, may be secured at these points.

The snow-shoer, too, will find plenty of scope, for unending miles of deep crisp snow extend on every side. Curling also finds favour in the town of Jasper, where annual bonspiels are held each year.

For guests coming to Jasper in the winter months, a number of hotels remain open throughout the year. Winter visitors are advised to travel to Jasper by rail.

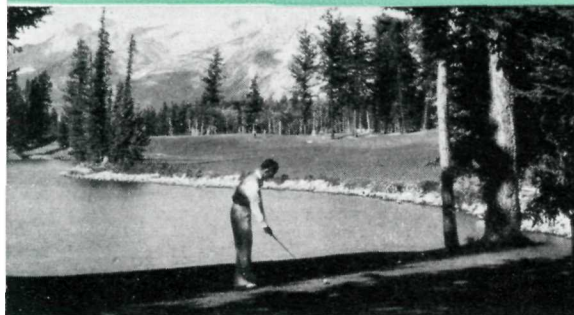


Ready for the volley; the crucial point in a tennis game at Jasper Park Lodge.



A busy day on the courts. There is competition for everyone at the Lodge.

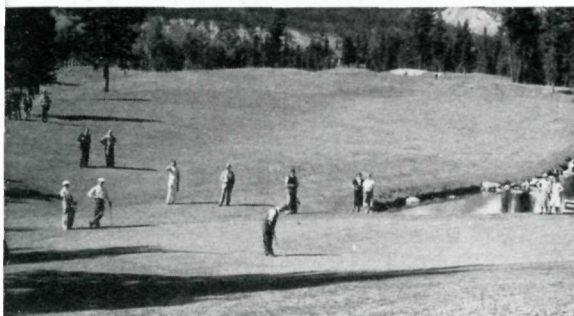
TENNIS AT THE LODGE . . . SKIING AMONG THE PEAKS



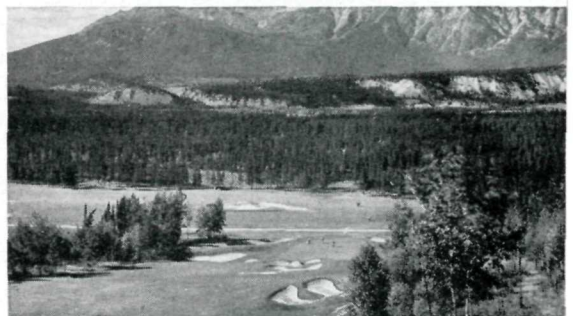
A tricky shot at the 14th tee at Jasper Park Lodge.



In trouble; among the maze of traps at the 11th green.



A foursome playing the 16th green at the Lodge.



Golf amid splendour, general view of the 11th fairway and green at the Lodge.



Ski-ing among the peaks; a camp in Eremite Valley



Summer ski-ing; a practice run on Athabaska Glacier

MANY A GLORIOUS WHITE PEAK CHALLENGES THE SKILL OF THE CLIMBER

FOR the man to whom every rocky wall is a dare, and every peak a challenge, Jasper Park offers virtually a lifetime of sport.



Yet, so varied is Jasper's topography that there is a mountain for every type of climber, right down to the veriest tyro who stops at the top of a 50-foot scramble.

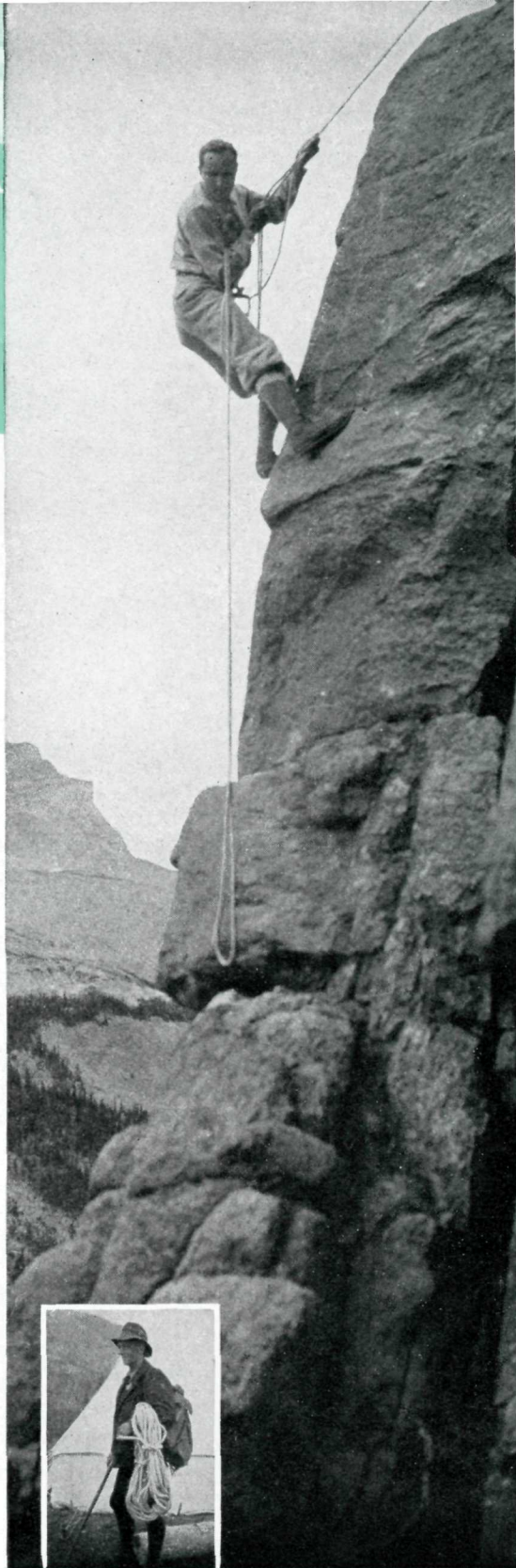
The colossus of the Canadian Rockies, Mount Robson, lies just outside the border of the park, and is one of the ultimate objectives among alpinists. Attaining a height of 12,972 feet it towers over its lesser brothers and dominates the countryside for miles around. The summit of Mount Robson was first scaled in 1913 by W. W. Foster, A. H. MacCarthy and Konrad Cain.

The Alpine Club of Canada promotes alpine climbing under supervision and holds its annual camp in Jasper Park every other year.

To the hardened climber, the greatest lure of Jasper lies in the unconquered peaks. Some regions are as yet unexplored and unmapped.

The best season for climbing in Jasper Park is after July 15th, when the snow has largely melted from the northern slopes, and conditions are ideal.

Guides are available in the town of Jasper, and several good outfitters are prepared to equip a party on short notice.





MOUNT EDITH CAVELL and ANGEL GLACIER

Nature's Monument to a Martyr Dominates Jasper's Sky Line

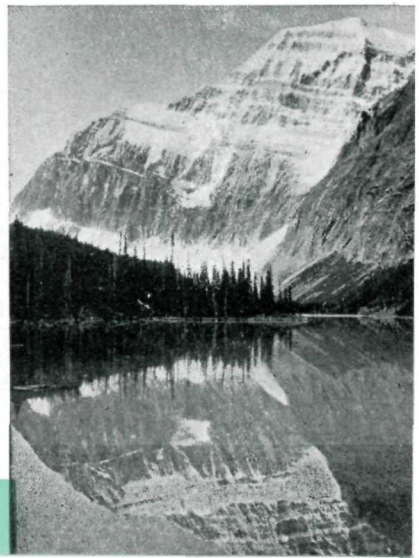
TO THE Everest of Jasper, Mount Edith Cavell, rises instinctively the eye of every new arrival in the park.

Eighteen miles by road to the south of the town, her crest half lost in the clouds, she stands as an ageless memorial to the martyred British nurse, who was executed in 1915.

From every angle, Edith Cavell is one of the park's most majestic mountains. But viewed from across Lac Beauvert, with her reflection faultlessly mirrored on the glassy surface, the effect is indescribably beautiful.

On the mountain's northern shoulder clings the Angel Glacier, and below, almost hidden in timber, is Lake Cavell. A tea-house, situated at the foot of the glacial moraine, is operated during the summer season.

*Mount Edith Cavell
from Lake Cavell.*



Camping

WITH MOSS FOR A BED, STARS FOR CANDLES AND A HUNDRED MOUNTAINS STANDING GUARD

WORTH millions to the chemist who can bottle it, is the tonic air breathed by the Jasper camper.

No park warden could begin to number the ideal spots which nature seems to have set aside for the special enjoyment of the man or woman who regards the great outdoors as the finest house ever built.

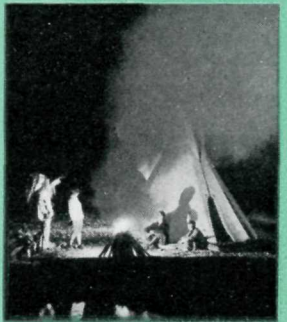
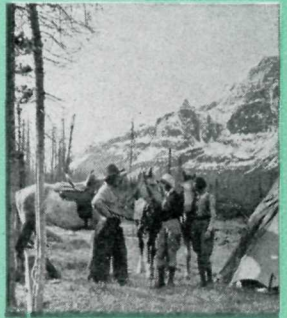
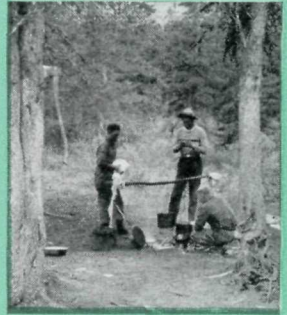
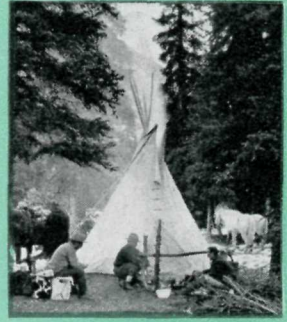
Bundling up his pack-sack and his tent or sleeping bag, the visitor with the wandering foot will find numerous approved locations for which to head as a temporary camp-site. The visitor may make his own camp, but for extended trips a guide is recommended by park authorities.

If he prefers to use the established camp-grounds within a short distance of the town of Jasper, there are two finely-equipped camps located at Patricia Lake and at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek on the Athabaska River. From these points numerous short hikes to nearby points of interest may be made, including those to Buffalo Prairie, the summits of The Whistlers and Signal Mountains, or the wooded trails to Hibernia and Caledonia Lakes and back.

Camp-fires are permitted only at designated fireplaces or other points in outlying areas which may be sanctioned by park officials. When parties are accompanied by a licensed guide, the responsibility for lighting and extinguishing fires must be shared with the guide by other members of the party.

"Camping out" is, of course, a feature of all activities which keep the trail-rider, fisherman or hiker away from the lodge, hotel or town overnight. Tents and other equipment can be rented and an organized and dependable guide-service operates throughout the park.

Wherever he makes his bed at an authorized site, the camper in Jasper Park finds a new kind of rest in air that is rich with the scent of a million pines. And his roof is a blue vault of stars almost tropical in their brilliance.





MIETTE HEALING WATERS AT 126 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT FLOW FROM ROCKS. MODERN BATHS AND SWIMMING POOL MECCA OF HUNDREDS

IT IS seldom that motor campers find such fascinating surroundings as at Miette Hot Springs. Within a few hundred yards of the comfortably-equipped camp-ground on Sulphur Creek are these famous mineral springs, among the hottest on the continent, pouring from the limestone rocks at an estimated rate of 170,000 gallons every 24 hours. The waters reach a temperature of 126 degrees and are held in high regard for the treatment of rheumatism and kindred ailments.

In place of the pools of moss-chinked logs and boulders, where tradition says the traders and trappers used to treat their infirmities, now stands a modern bathing establishment with a swimming pool 75 feet long, equipped with submarine and floodlight illumination.

Back of the terrace surrounding the pool is a bath-house with two steam rooms and two plunge baths, showers and 68 dressing cubicles. Temperature in the pool is maintained at 100 degrees. Rates for use of pool and baths are very moderate. Bathing suits and towels may be rented.

The distance to the Springs from the east entrance of Jasper Park, by way of the main park road through Pocahtontas, is 16 miles; from the town of Jasper, 38 miles. The trip is a delightful one, over a road heavily wooded and bordered with asters, paintbrush and ferns. The interesting Punchbowl Falls are tucked away near the Hot Springs road, and Ashlar Ridge, Morris Creek and Fiddle River Canyons are among other attractions of the region.

A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND FOR CAMERA ENTHUSIASTS

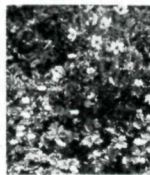
THE GROWING legions of amateur photographers could never exhaust the possibilities of Jasper. Wherever one looks there are subjects beyond count . . . for novice or expert with "still" camera or movie!

For pure scenic photography the park could not be excelled. The vistas of peak and crag, valley and forest are seldom long obscured by fog or other atmospheric obstructions. For the man with a colour camera, the ever-changing shades and nuances of purple, amethyst, green and blue in the peaks, forests and waters form a fascinating field.

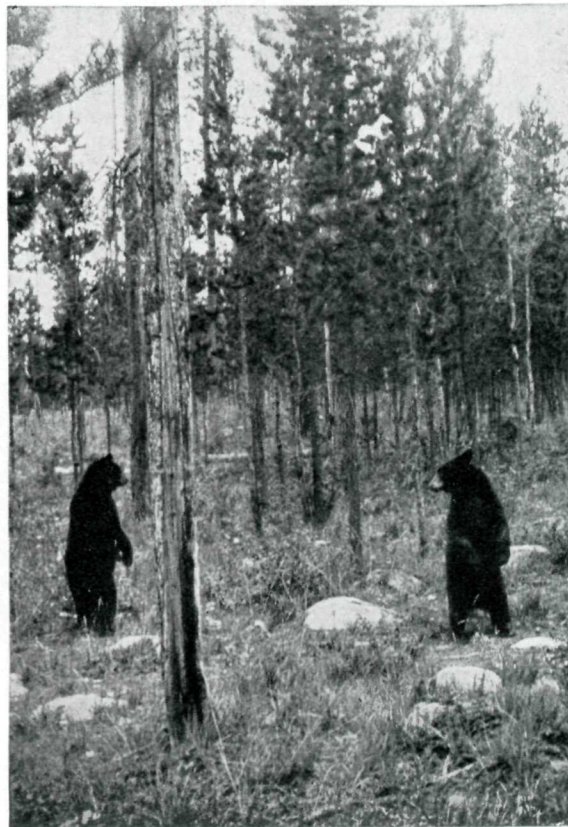
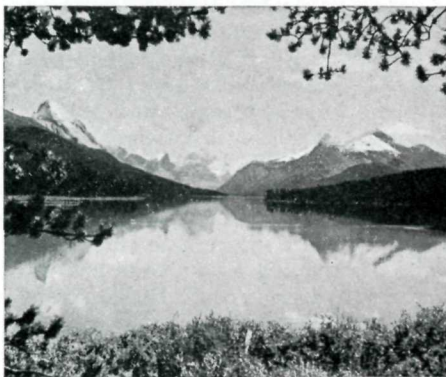
Since the hunting of game is forbidden in the park, the man in whom the stalking instinct is strong can fall back upon the camera. Nowhere in North America will he find such variety of game for his lens.

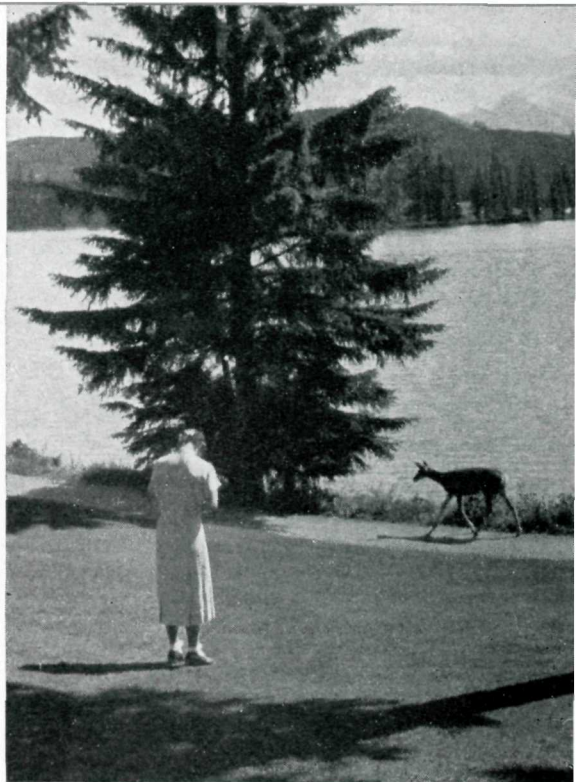
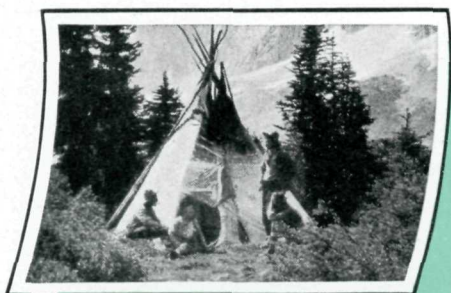
If he has telescopic equipment, he can get excellent shots of the mountain goat or majestic moose far up the mountain sides. With luck he might even get a snap of the wary grizzly in the deeper bush.

As for close-ups, the most energetic camera enthusiast will never tire of photographing the more domesticated animals which frequent the haunts of man in Jasper Park—particularly the black bear, which are so tame that they almost seem to understand the



Bring along plenty of the new colour film—Jasper will provide an abundance of "effects" and action.



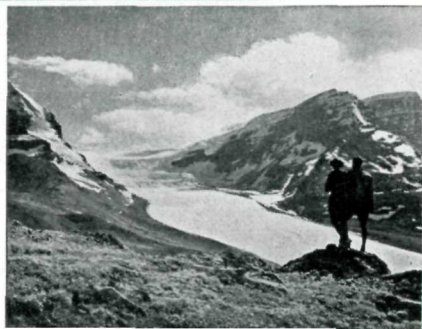
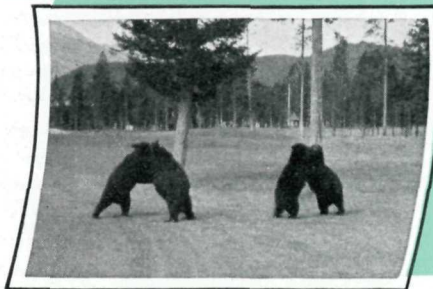
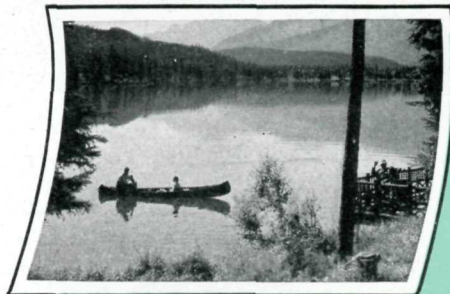


business of having their picture taken and strike awkward and amusing poses when encountered.

Almost equally willing to oblige camera men are the deer which may be found around Jasper Town, on camp-site and golf course, while other smaller animals, also tamed by the constant association with unarmed humans, make splendid camera studies.

Cameras taken along on any of the varied expeditions by foot, horseback, boat or motor car will record for the vacationist the joys of his holiday, and will help to bind and renew the friendships forged during the happy weeks of relaxation.

And there is always the sky above, with its never-static cloud effects, to test the expert with the filter.



ACCOMMODATION

Luxurious Suites or Modest Lodgings Suit Every Purse. Good Meals for Outdoor Appetites



WHATEVER the dimensions of his purse and whatever his tastes, the visitor to Jasper Park can find the accommodation which he desires.

From luxurious hotel and lodge suites to comfortable cabins, there is a wide range of choice. At Jasper Park Lodge, rustic surroundings are combined with comfort generally associated only with city hotels.

Bungalow and tourist camps are located at strategic points in the park, while public camp-grounds are supplied with stoves and water.

For those requiring the ultimate in simplicity there are designated campsites where the visitor may sleep in his own tent and enjoy outdoor life to the fullest extent.

ACCOMMODATION AT JASPER

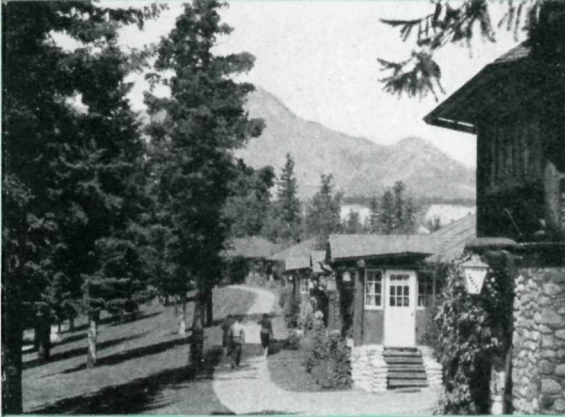
Jasper Park Lodge: Operated by the Canadian National Railways. Situ-

ated three miles from Jasper Station, the Lodge consists of a large main building and a number of finely equipped bungalows varying in size from one suite to 24 rooms. Appointments include dining-room, ballroom, heated outdoor swimming pool, and excellent golf course. Saddle horses, motor cars, and canoes for hire. Base for motor, trail-riding, and hiking excursions. Open in summer only. Accommodation, 650 persons.

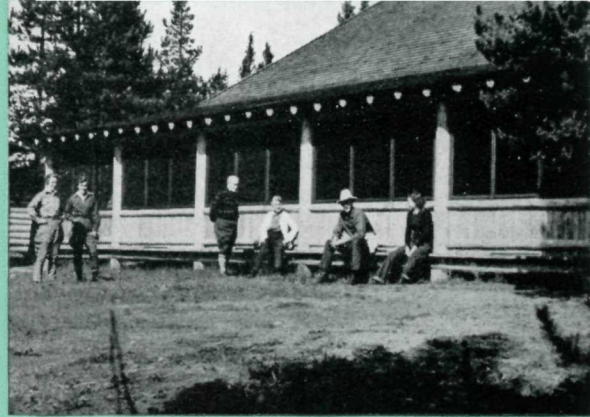
Athabasca Hotel: In town of Jasper. Dining-room in connection. Open all year. Accommodation, 50 rooms.

Astoria Hotel: In town of Jasper. Dining-room in connection. Open all year. Accommodation, 32 rooms.

Pyramid Hotel: In town of Jasper. Open all year. Accommodation, 21 rooms.



Street of log bungalows for guests at Jasper Park Lodge.



Comfort in rustic surroundings; or —sturdy log cabins for visitors.

CHALETS AND BUNGALOW CAMPS

Pine Bungalow Cabins: Located on banks of Athabaska River, one and a half miles from Jasper. 25 cabins with electric light, running water. Open summer only.

Whistler Creek Bungalow Camp: On Banff-Jasper Highway four miles from Jasper. 20 cabins with electric light, running water. Dining-room in connection. Open summer only.

Lake Edith Camp: Chalet and floored tents operated by Y.M.C.A. Situated five miles from Jasper Station. Dining-room in connection. Open July and August only. Accommodation, 90 persons.

Tonquin Valley Camp: 20 miles from Jasper. Group of floored tents on shores of Amethyst Lakes in Tonquin Valley, at elevation of 6,500 feet. Dining-room in connection. Open in summer; winter accommodation by appointment. Accommodation, 20 persons.

Miette Hot Springs Bungalow Camp: 38 miles from Jasper. 10 cabins with electric light, running water. Dining room, store, and post office in connection. Open summer only.

Medicine Lake Chalet: 22 miles from Jasper. Situated at south end of Medicine Lake; elevation 4,500 feet. Accommodation provided in log building containing sitting-room,

dining-room and bedrooms. Open summer only. Accommodation, 10 persons.

Maligne Lake Chalet: 32 miles from Jasper. Situated at north end of Maligne Lake; elevation 5,500 feet. Main building with lounge, dining-room, and screened verandah, also log cabin and heated floored tents. Open in summer; winter accommodation by appointment. Accommodation, 25 persons.

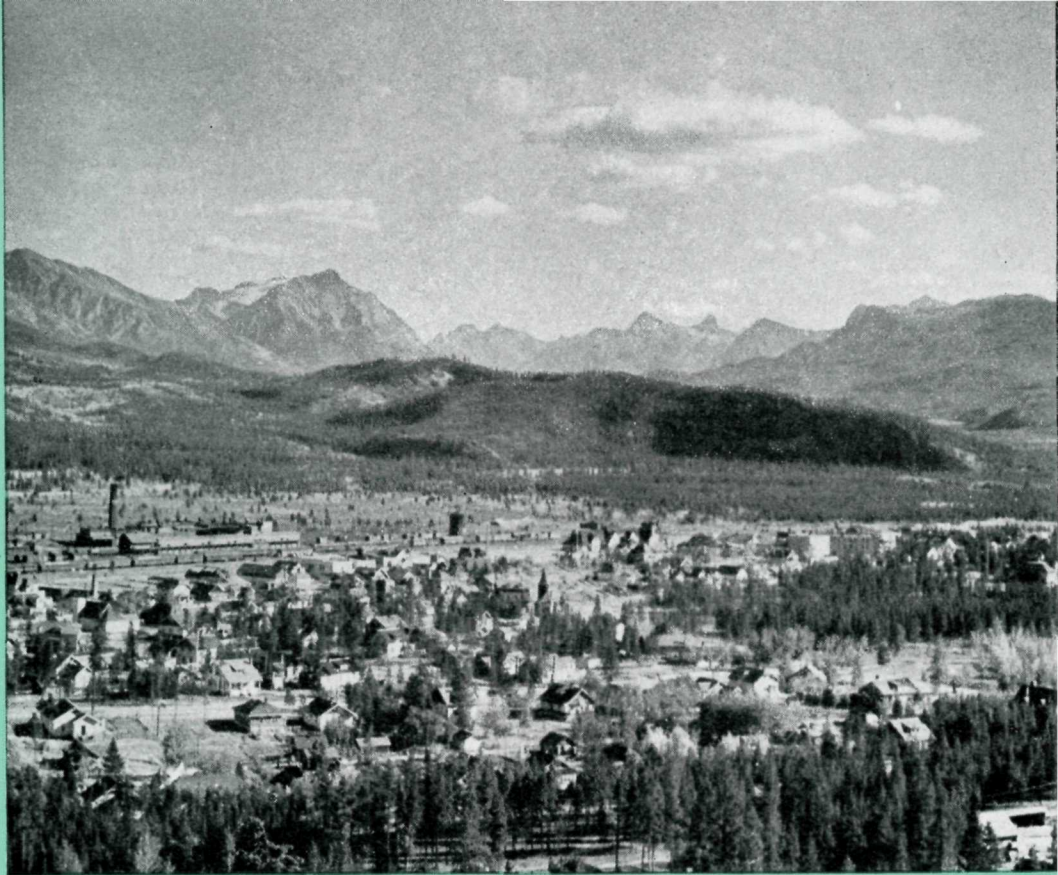
Columbia Ice-field Chalet: 66 miles from Jasper on Banff-Jasper Highway opposite Athabaska Glacier. Dining-room in connection. Open summer only. Accommodation, 24 persons.

PUBLIC CAMP-GROUNDS

Cottonwood Creek Camp-ground: Government camp-ground on Athabaska River, one and a half miles from Jasper Station. Shelters, camp-stoves, electric light, and running water. Open summer only.

Patricia Lake Camp-ground: Government camp-ground at Patricia Lake, three miles from Jasper. Shelters, camp-stoves, electric light, and running water. Open summer only.

Miette Hot Springs Camp-ground: Government camp-ground at Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper. Shelters, camp-stoves, and running water. Open summer only.



TOWN OF JASPER

SET in the heart of Jasper Park, at the confluence of the Miette and Athabaska Rivers, lies the little town of Jasper, centre of administration of the great playground, and base for most of its varied activities.

With a population of 1,300 permanent residents, the town possesses hotels, churches, shops, bank and a hospital. It links a virgin wilderness with civilization, tempering the austerity of the park's topography with all the comforts of community life.

Yet even in the town the visitor is surrounded by the unspoiled natural beauties of the great out-of-doors. Around the townsite is a lovely ring of lakes, while in majestic array on Jasper Town's horizon stand a row of guardian peaks.

Since the townsite is at an altitude of only 3,468 feet, there are none of the enervating effects noted at higher regions.

Three miles away lies Jasper Park Lodge, with its internationally known golf course and other recreational facilities, while two miles northeast of the lodge is a Y.M.C.A. summer camp.

From the town radiate a score of motor roads, saddle trails and hiking routes, and a number of establishments stand ready hourly to provide horses, automobiles and camping equipment for these and other excursions into the wilds of the park.

The office of the park superintendent, located directly opposite the Canadian National Railway station, is a bureau of information for visitors.

MOTOR ROADS AND TRAILS

POINTS ACCESSIBLE BY MOTOR ROAD

PYRAMID LAKE—This picturesque spot lies at the foot of Pyramid Mountain. Patricia Lake camp-ground may be reached en route. Distance from town of Jasper, 4½ miles.

MALIGNE CANYON—An impressive scene is the series of falls over which the Maligne River here falls into the gorge. Interesting pot-holes abound. A teahouse stands at the roadside. Distance from Jasper, 9 miles.

ATHABASKA FALLS—This beautiful cataract is readily accessible by the Banff-Jasper Highway. A new highway bridge over the canyon provides a remarkable view of the falls and Mount Kerkeslin. Distance from Jasper 20 miles.

SUNWAPTA FALLS—This unique fall and gorge is reached by a short spur road from the Banff-Jasper Highway. A trail bridge below the falls affords a striking view of the gorge and foaming water. Distance from Jasper, 35 miles.

MOUNT EDITH CAVELL AND ANGEL GLACIER—This road runs to the foot of the moraine left by the receding glacier. From there a mile-long foot-trail leads to the glacier itself. Distance from Jasper, 18 miles.

PUNCHBOWL FALLS—Route follows the park highway along the Athabaska River to Poca-hontas, then via Miette Hot Springs Road. Animal life abounds. Distance from Jasper, 28 miles.

MIETTE HOT SPRINGS—A motor camp is available to the public at the end of this trip, which begins over the Jasper-Edmonton Highway and branches off to the Hot Springs Road at Poca-hontas. Swimming pool and bath-houses, with water of 126 degrees Fahrenheit bubbling from rocks. Distance from Jasper, 38 miles.

ATHABASKA GLACIER (COLUMBIA ICE-FIELD)—A relic of the Ice Age, the Columbia Ice-field is the largest body of ice south of the Arctic Circle, and feeds numerous glaciers which form the source of mighty rivers. A spur road from the Banff-Jasper Highway leads to the foot of Athabaska Glacier. Distance from Jasper, 66 miles.

SADDLE AND HIKING TRAILS

One-day Trips

MARJORIE, HIBERNIA and CALEDONIA LAKES—Rain-bow trout await the angler

in this pleasant little group of lakes. Return distance from Jasper, 7 miles.

SUMMIT OF THE WHISTLERS—Named after the "whistling marmots" that inhabit its slopes, this wooded mountain has a trail passable for horses to within a few hundred feet of the summit, from where the balance of the ascent is made on foot. There is an excellent view from the top. From Jasper, 11 miles return.

SUMMIT OF SIGNAL MOUNTAIN—Directly east of Jasper Town, this climb is within easy hiking or riding distance. A zig-zag trail has been built up the face of the mountain, leading to a lookout tower at the summit. Distance from Jasper, 18 miles return.

BUFFALO PRAIRIE—A good day's round-trip is this route to beautiful open meadows on the east side of the Athabaska. It was frequented in earlier days by buffalo; hence its name. There is good fishing in the adjacent Wabasso Lakes. From Jasper, 10 miles each way.

Longer Trips

TONQUIN VALLEY—Almost at the timber-line, at the base of the huge peaks known as the Ramparts, lies this verdant valley. Here the three-mile long Amethyst Lakes provide excellent Kamloops trout fishing. This 20-mile trip takes one day each way. Alternate routes in and out may be taken via Meadow Creek or Portal Creek trails.

MOUNT ROBSON—By taking the train from Jasper to Robson Station, and transferring to pony at that point, the round trip to Mount Robson can be accomplished in two to three days. The region surrounding this greatest peak south of the Yukon is surpassingly beautiful.

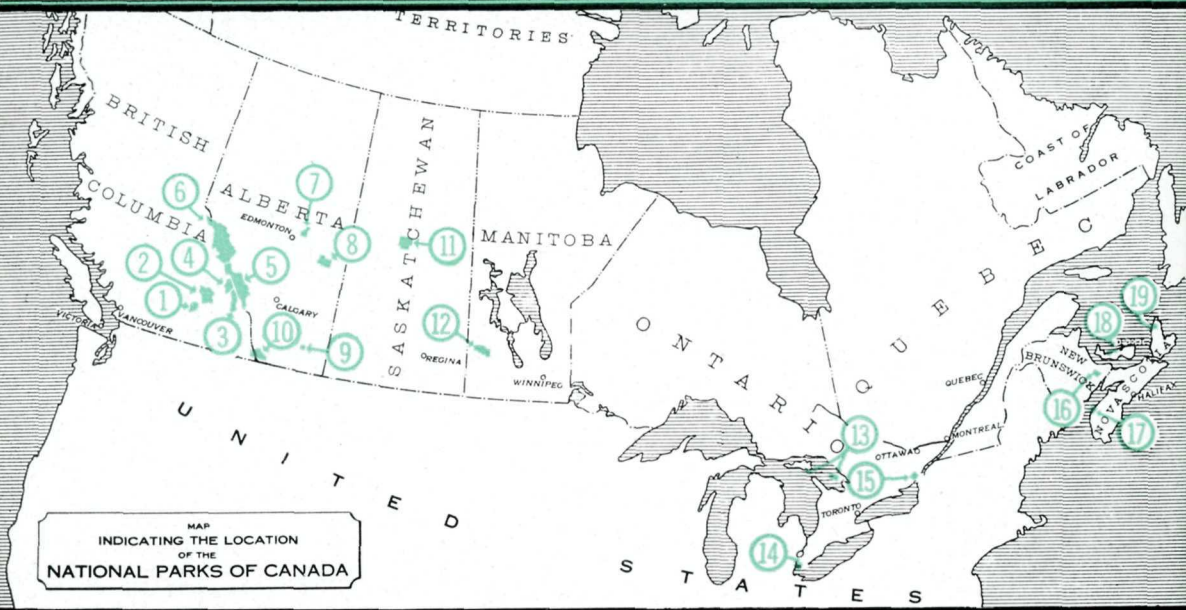
MALIGNE LAKE AND SHOVEL PASS—Three means of transportation are used on this trip—one of the most beautiful and popular in the park. Motor cars are used to Maligne Canyon and along the tote-road to Medicine Lake. Motor launches are taken from there to the head of Medicine Lake, from where saddle-horses wait to complete the journey to Maligne Lake. The 32-mile trip occupies about 10 hours.

ATHABASKA PASS AND COMMITTEE'S PUNCHBOWL—This trip follows the old fur route across the Rockies by way of the Athabaska and Whirlpool River valleys. The round trip of 100 miles takes from three to four days, and covers picturesque country rich in historical associations.



NINETEEN NATIONAL PARKS ACROSS CANADA

A Chain of Scenic Beauty from Coast to Coast Preserves
Unsullied the Glories of Nature in a Changing World



1. MOUNT REVELSTOKE, British Columbia. Rolling mountain-top plateau on west slope of Selkirk Mountains. Accessible by spectacular motor road. Established 1914; area, 100 square miles.

2. GLACIER, British Columbia. Superb alpine region in heart of Selkirk Mountains. Snow-capped peaks, glaciers, luxuriant flora. Established 1886; area, 521 square miles.

3. KOOTENAY, British Columbia. Encloses Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere Highway in Rockies. Broad valleys, deep canyons, hot mineral springs. Established 1920; area, 587 square miles.

4. YOHO, British Columbia. On west slope of Rockies. High peaks, beautiful lakes, Yoho and Kicking Horse valleys. Established 1886; area, 507 square miles.

5. BANFF, Alberta. Magnificent scenic playground in central Rockies. Contains noted resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Summer and winter sports centre; big game sanctuary. Established 1885; area, 2,585 square miles.

6. JASPER, Alberta. Immense playground and game sanctuary. Contains majestic peaks, ice-fields, beautiful lakes and famous resort, Jasper. Summer and winter sports. Established 1907; area, 4,200 square miles.

7. ELK ISLAND, Alberta. Fenced preserve containing large herd of buffalo; also deer, elk, and moose. Recreational and camping resort. Established 1911; area, 51.2 square miles.

8. BUFFALO, Alberta. Fenced area set aside for preservation of buffalo and other big game. Animal population since withdrawn; main preserve now Elk Island National Park. Established 1908; area, 197.5 square miles.

9. NEMISKAM, Alberta. Fenced preserve for pronghorned antelope. Established 1922; area, 8.5 square miles.

10. WATERTON LAKES, Alberta. Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountain

playground with colourful peaks, varied flora and fauna. Established 1895; area, 220 square miles.

11. PRINCE ALBERT, Saskatchewan. Forested lake-land interlaced with numerous streams. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1927; area, 1,869 square miles.

12. RIDING MOUNTAIN, Manitoba. Playground and game preserve on summit of Manitoba escarpment. Summer resort and recreational area. Established 1929; area, 1,148 square miles.

13. GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS, Ontario. Thirty islands in Georgian Bay. Unique pillars and caves on Flowerpot Island. Recreational area. Established 1929; area, 5.37 square miles.

14. POINT PELEE, Ontario. Recreational area on Lake Erie, with remarkable beaches and unique flora. Resting point for migratory birds. Established 1918; area, 6.04 square miles.

15. ST. LAWRENCE ISLANDS, Ontario. Mainland area, and thirteen islands in "Thousand Islands" group with recreational facilities. Established 1914; area, 185.6 acres.

16. FORT BEAUSÉJOUR, New Brunswick. National Historic park near Sackville, on site of early French fort. Contains museum. Established 1926; area, 59 acres.

17. FORT ANNE, Nova Scotia. National Historic park at Annapolis Royal, rich in historical associations. Contains museum. Established 1917; area, 31 acres.

18. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Strip 25 miles long on north shore of island province. Recreational area with fine beaches. Established 1937; area, 7 square miles.

19. CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS, Nova Scotia. Rugged Cape Breton Island coastline with mountain background. Fine seascapes from highway. Established 1936; area, 390 square miles.



CANADA'S PLAYGROUNDS CALLING YOU!

Canada's national parks were originally established to preserve landscape in its primitive state and conserve wild life. Now, however, they are also functioning as national recreation areas where scenery of breath-taking beauty, and the best in healthful recreation, are enjoyed each year by thousands of Canadians. Increasingly, too, these parks are entertaining guests from other lands. They provide rich historical associations and a new and vigorous outdoor setting for the vacations of people from all over the world.

Development of modern accommodation has made it possible to plan a beneficial and restful visit to any of these parks. The disadvantages of garish and noisy modern life have not been allowed to invade these sanctuaries, and visitors appreciate the unspoiled wilderness now being made so conveniently available for them.

Additional information about any of the national parks of Canada may be obtained from the National Parks Bureau, Ottawa, Canada.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND RESOURCES**

**LANDS, PARKS AND
FORESTS BRANCH**

**NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
OTTAWA, CANADA**

