

Hiking.—Numerous trails in the vicinity of Jasper provide fine outings for travel on foot. Favourite objectives include Mina, Cabin, Marjorie, and Hibernia Lakes, which lie on a bench of the Athabaska River about 3 miles west of the town; Lac Beauvert and Jasper Park Lodge, 3 miles distant; summit of The Whistlers Mountain, 5 miles south of Jasper; Patricia Lake, 3 miles; Pyramid Lake, 4 miles.

Fishing.—Many of the lakes and streams in the park contain game fish, including rainbow, Dolly Varden, Kamloops, cutthroat, Great Lake, and eastern brook trout. The Medicine-Maligne Lake system is noted for its excellent brook trout fishing. The most popular fishing areas, together with species caught, follow:

Medicine, Maligne and Beaver Lakes, Maligne River.—Eastern brook trout.

Jacques Lake, Rocky River.—Dolly Varden trout.

Amethyst Lakes (Tonquin Valley).—Kamloops trout.

Pyramid and Patricia Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Caledonia, Hibernia and Dorothy Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Wabasso, Horseshoe and Geraldine Lakes.—Rainbow trout.

Hardisty Creek.—Dolly Varden trout.

No licence is required to fish the park waters, but a permit, issued free of charge, is required for the Medicine-Maligne area. Anglers should consult park officers concerning fishing regulations, seasons, and bag limits.

Golf.—The golf course operated by the Canadian National Railways in conjunction with Jasper Park Lodge is one of the finest on the continent. Situated on the shores of beautiful Lac Beauvert, the course is one of 18 holes, and commands delightful views of the surrounding peaks. Rates are:

18 holes, \$2; day, \$3; week, \$12; month, \$45; season, \$75. Special family rates are available.

Tennis.—Courts of a private tennis club situated on Elm Avenue are open to visitors on payment of a small fee. Three courts are also available to guests at Jasper Park Lodge.

Winter Sports.—Jasper Park is rapidly developing into a winter sports resort, where ski-ing, skating, curling, and other activities may be enjoyed. A downhill ski course which provides thrilling sport has been laid out on The Whistlers Mountain near the town of Jasper. Ski-camps operated by private enterprise are maintained during the winter in Tekarra Basin, Big Shovel Pass, Little Shovel Pass, and at Maligne Lake. Annual curling bonspiels are held in the town of Jasper.

MOTOR DRIVES IN THE PARK

Nearly 150 miles of motor roads are open to park visitors, which provide access to outstanding points of interest. Following are some of the more popular drives, with the distance one way from Jasper:

Pyramid Lake—4½ miles. Lies at foot of Pyramid Mountain. Scenic drive passing Patricia Lake Government motor campground en route.

Maligne Canyon—9 miles. Lac Beauvert and Jasper Park Lodge, Lakes Annette and Edith are passed on the way. Maligne Canyon has a maximum depth of 188 feet, through which the Maligne River cascades in a series of falls. Interesting pot holes worn by action of waters are visible. A tea house is open in summer.

Medicine Lake—18 miles. Regulated one-way motor trail from Maligne Canyon, provides access to beautiful Medicine Lake, which has an underground outlet.

Miette Hot Springs—38 miles. Route follows the Jasper-Edmonton Highway for 27 miles to Pocahontas, then swings over to the Miette Hot Springs Road. A modern bath-house with large swimming pool is available for public use at the springs, which are among the hottest on the continent. A motor campground is located a few hundred yards distant.

Rates for the use of the swimming pool, including use of bathing suit, are: Adults, 35c.; children 25c. Steam and plunge baths, 50c. per person.

Miette River Valley—8 miles. Route follows the valley of Miette River to Geikie Station. From this point trails may be followed west to Yellowhead Pass, 10 miles; or south by Meadow Creek to the Tonquin Valley, 13 miles.

Mount Edith Cavell, Angel Glacier—18 miles. Route follows Athabaska River to Astoria Bridge and up Astoria River to foot of the moraine from Angel Glacier. A trail is followed from road to foot of the glacier, which takes the form of a flying figure with outstretched wings. A tea house is operated in summer.

Jasper-Banff Highway—69 miles. New scenic highway to Sunwapta Pass, on boundary between Jasper and Banff Parks. Follows valleys of Athabaska and Sunwapta Rivers, providing magnificent vistas of the mountains, rivers, falls, canyons, glaciers, and icefields in the southern portion of the park.

Athabaska Falls—20 miles. On Jasper-Banff Highway. Fine views of the falls, canyon and surrounding peaks may be secured from lookout or from highway bridge.

Sunwapta Falls—35 miles. Reached by a spur road half a mile from Jasper-Banff Highway. A trail bridge spans the canyon below the falls.

Athabaska Glacier (Columbia Icefield)—66 miles. Jasper-Banff Highway passes within a few hundred feet of snout of the glacier, which is 4½ miles long, and second largest to issue from the great Columbia Icefield. Fine views of Mount Athabaska, Snow Dome, and the Columbia Icefield which lies across the southern boundary of the park at an elevation of 9,000 feet above sea level.

POINTS OF INTEREST ACCESSIBLE BY TRAIL

More than 500 miles of saddle-pony trails lead to points of interest in the park not accessible by motor road. Saddle ponies may be rented from outfitters at Jasper at rate of \$4.50 per day or \$3 per half day. Guides may be secured if desired. Supervised trail outings are conducted from Jasper Park Lodge. Following are some of the popular objectives and the mileage from Jasper:

One-Day Trips

Hibernia and Caledonia Lakes—7 miles return. Situated on the bench above Athabaska River.

Pyramid Lake—8 miles return. Across Cottonwood Creek Valley and along ridge east of Pyramid Lake.

The Whistlers Mountain—10 miles return. Last few hundred yards to top of mountain must be made on foot.

Old Fort Point—3 miles return. Across Athabaska River from town of Jasper. Fine views of town and valley.

Signal Mountain—18 miles return. Magnificent views of Athabaska River Valley.

Buffalo Prairie-Wabasso Lakes—20 miles return. Fine scenery. Good fishing in lakes.

Maligne Canyon—18 miles return. Route follows back trails below slopes of Signal Mountain.

Longer Trips

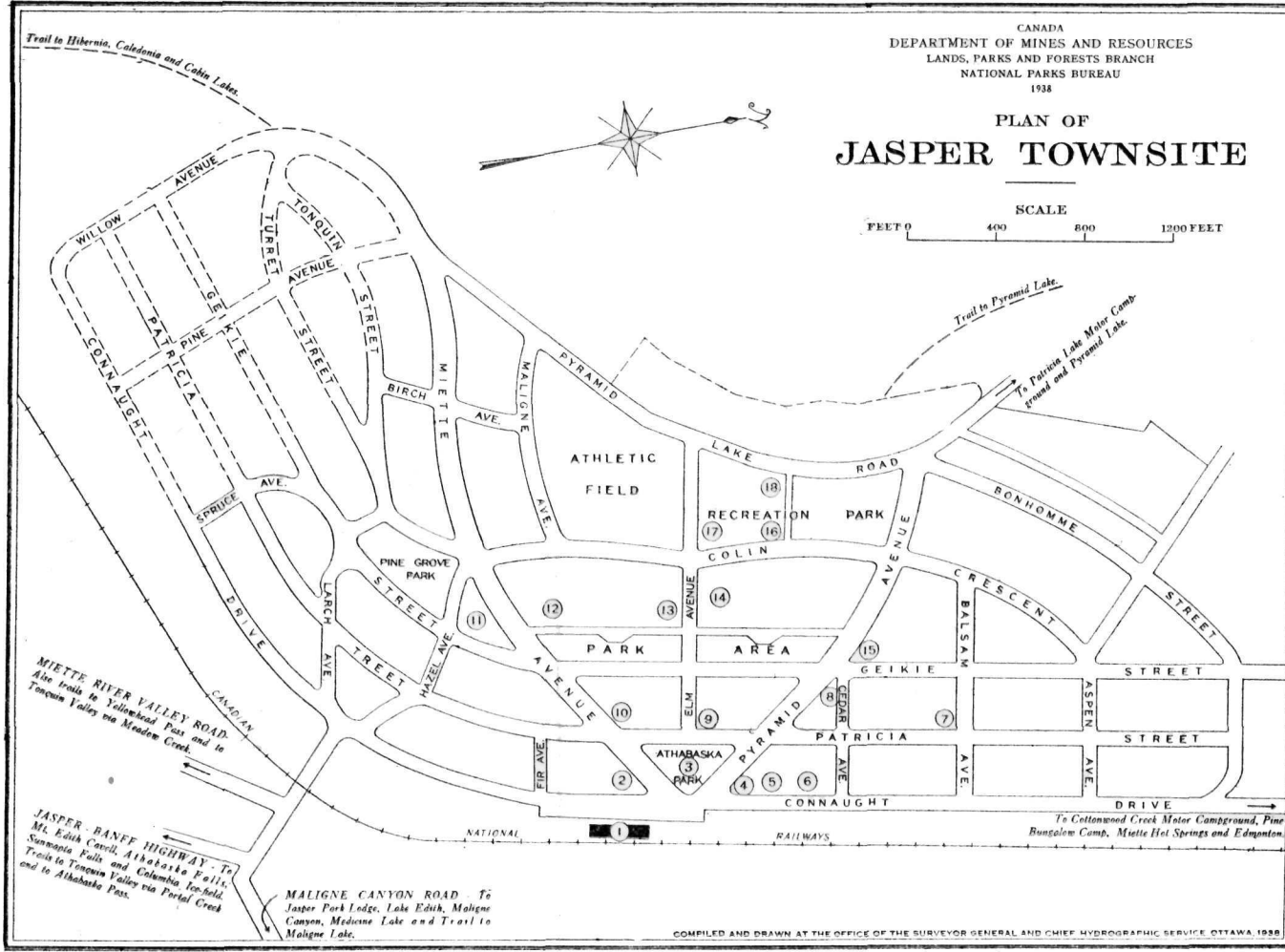
Tonquin Valley—40 miles return via Jasper-Banff Highway and Portal Creek Trail. Famed Amethyst Lakes, which offer fine fishing, lie in the valley at the base of The Ramparts. Tonquin Valley Camp operated during summer. Interesting side trips in vicinity. Return may be made via Meadow Creek Trail and Miette Valley Road.

Athabaska Pass and Committee's Punch Bowl—90 miles return. Route of the old fur traders, "The Athabaska Trail," offers a fine outing to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Leaving the Jasper-Banff Highway at mile 15 the Whirlpool River is followed to its source.

Maligne Lake—66 miles return. One of the finest trips in the park. Route follows motor road to Maligne Canyon and one-way road to Medicine Lake. Motor launches may be used to head of Medicine Lake and trail followed to Maligne Lake. Maligne is largest glacial-fed lake in the Canadian Rockies, and is set in magnificent surroundings. Fine fishing in vicinity. Chalet and fishing camp operated at lake. Return may be made via Shovel Pass, 32 miles one way.

Jasper-Rocky River-Brazeau Lake Loop—160 miles return. Route is via Medicine Lake, Beaver and Jacques Lakes, Rocky River, Medicine River, Southesk Pass, Cairn River, Brazeau River and Lake, Pokoktan Pass and Creek, to Jasper-Banff Highway. Magnificent country abounding in big game.

Jasper to Mount Robson—143 miles one way. Route is via Athabaska Valley, Snake Indian River, Byng (Snake Indian) Pass, Twintree Creek and Lake, Smoky River, Adolphus Lake, and Robson Pass, to Berg Lake and Mount Robson. Summer camp at Mount Robson. Return may be made via Robson River trail to Mount Robson station and train taken east to Jasper.



FAUNA AND FLORA

Animals and Birds.—Jasper National Park is one of the greatest wild life sanctuaries on the continent, and contains several thousand big game animals, including Rocky Mountain (Bighorn) sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer, caribou, black, brown, and grizzly bear, and numerous smaller fur-bearing species such as beaver, muskrat, rabbit, and marmot.

Bird life is also numerous in the park. Migratory birds including ducks, gulls, and geese frequent the lakes and streams, and ptarmigan, Franklin's grouse, eagle, owl, osprey, Canada jays, and numerous song birds may be observed.

No hunting is permitted within the park boundaries, and all firearms must be sealed on entry. Guns will be sealed at the office of the Park Superintendent or by Park Wardens without charge. Wild birds, their nests and eggs, as well as all wild animals, are protected.

Trees and Flowers.—The most prolific forest growth in the park is the hardy lodgepole or jack pine; spruce, poplar, and cottonwood are also common. Douglas fir grows in the vicinity of Jasper, and on the upper slopes will be found Lyall's larch and 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 paint brush, yellow adder's tongue or snow lily, alpine arnica, harebell, alpine anemone, larkspur, heliotrope, and heather.

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 thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Camp fires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose, and must be completely extinguished before leaving. Persons using the park trails unaccompanied by a licensed guide should acquaint themselves with the parks regulations, and secure particulars concerning suitable campsites and other related information. Parties travelling 10 miles from a railroad and staying overnight are required to register with a park warden or at the Park Superintendent's office. Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible, or the nearest park officer notified at once.

A fire in a national park may cause damage which cannot be replaced in a hundred years. Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks.

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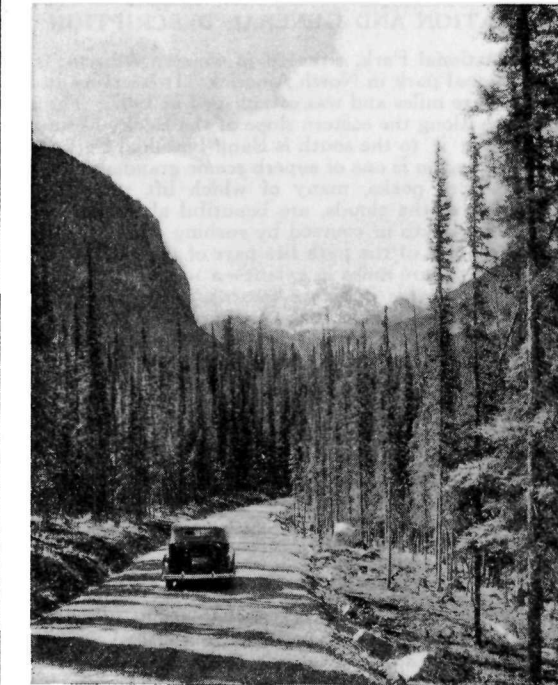
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Additional information, literature, and maps concerning the National Parks of Canada may be obtained from the Government Information Bureau at Jasper, Alberta, or from the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA

GENERAL INFORMATION



DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH
R. A. Gibson, Director
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU
F. H. H. Williamson, Controller
OTTAWA, CANADA

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

ALBERTA

PURPOSE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The Parliament of Canada has decreed:—

The Parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of the National Parks Act and Regulations, and such parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations.

LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Jasper National Park, situated in western Alberta, is the largest national park in North America. It contains an area of 4,200 square miles and was established in 1907. The park area extends along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and adjoining it to the south is Banff National Park. 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 part of the park lies part of the vast Columbia Icefield—150 square miles in extent—a remnant of the great Ice Age. From this immense ice cap, lying thick on the shoulders of the mountains, issue numerous glaciers that melt and give birth to rivers the waters of which eventually find their way to the Pacific, Arctic, and Atlantic Oceans.

The mountains contained 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 in the park, 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 corner of the park is the broad valley of Athabaska River, which is fed by its main tributaries, Sunwapta, Whirlpool, Miette, Maligne, Snaring, Rocky, and Snake Indian Rivers.

Jasper Park is rich in historical associations. It owes its name to Jasper House, a trading post established about 1813 by the North West Company on Athabaska River. The post was at one time under the management of Jasper Hawes.

Just west of Jasper Park, in Mount Robson Provincial Park, is Mount Robson, mightiest peak in the Canadian Rockies, which towers to a height of 12,972 feet.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Jasper National Park is accessible by railway and motor highway. It is served by the transcontinental line of the Canadian National Railways. The town of Jasper, the park headquarters, is a railway divisional point, and is less than three days by rail from Montreal and Chicago and only eighteen hours from Vancouver.

The park may also be reached from Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, over Provincial Highway No. 16. The distance from Edmonton to the eastern boundary of the park is 204 miles, and from the park boundary to Jasper, 32 miles. The

provincial highway system links up with motor routes from Saskatchewan, British Columbia, and the United States, and affords connection with Banff, Kootenay, Yoho, Waterton Lakes, Elk Island, Buffalo and Prince Albert National Parks.

Jasper may be reached by motor from points in the northwestern United States via Kingsgate, Cranbrook and Kootenay National Park, British Columbia, and Banff, Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta. An alternate route is available by way of Glacier National Park, Montana, Waterton Lakes National Park, and Calgary.

Following are the distances from well-known points to Jasper, the park headquarters:

Edmonton, 236 miles; Elk Island National Park, 272 miles; Buffalo National Park, 383 miles; Calgary, 437 miles; Banff, 522 miles; Lake Louise, 560 miles; Waterton Lakes National Park, 623 miles; International Boundary (Waterton Lakes Park), 633 miles; Glacier National Park, Montana (Glacier Station), 690 miles.

The city of Edmonton has one of the finest airports in Western Canada, and forms a base for flying operations in northwestern Canada. A landing field approved by the Department of Transport is located within a short distance of the town of Jasper.

REGISTRATION AND MOTOR LICENCES

All motorists entering the park must secure a transient motor licence as provided for in the regulations governing the use of motor roads in the National Parks. The licence fee is \$2 for an automobile not used for commercial purposes, or, if a cabin trailer is attached, the cost is \$3. This licence entitles the holder to the use of all roads open to motor traffic in Jasper, Banff, Kootenay, and Yoho Parks during the season.

Special licences may be secured for motor vehicles used for commercial purposes.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARK

A resident superintendent supervises the administration of Jasper National Park. The Park Administration building, which is located in the town of Jasper nearly opposite the railway station, contains the office of the Park Superintendent and the Government Information Bureau. Information concerning accommodation, roads, trails, points of interest, and recreational facilities in the park, as well as maps and literature, may be obtained there on request. The park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Land in the park or townsite is not sold, but lots for residence or business purposes may be leased.

PARK TOWNSITE AND HEADQUARTERS

The town of Jasper is a year-round resort, and has a permanent population of about 1,300. As a Government townsite its public services, which include water, electric light, sewer and automatic telephone systems, as well as a fire department, are operated by the Department of Mines and Resources, which administers all National Parks in Canada. The town contains several hotels which are open the year around, as well as stores, restaurants, garages and service stations, churches, hospital, bank, public and high school, park areas, playgrounds, and recreational facilities. The post office is located on Connaught Drive. Jasper forms the hub for an extensive motor highway and trail system and is the starting point for excursions to various points of interest.

ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation in the park is provided by several hotels in Jasper; by Jasper Park Lodge, a luxurious bungalow-type hotel operated by the Canadian National Railways, and situated on Lac Beauvert, consisting of main lodge and a number of well-equipped bungalows of varying size; and by an auto bungalow camp; and several chalets and camps. A list of accommodations and rates follows:

| Jasper | Rooms | Single | Double | Rates |
|--|-------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| Astoria Hotel | 32 | \$2.00-2.50 (Eur.) | 3.00-4.00 (Eur.) | |
| Athabasca Hotel | 50 | 3.50-4.50 (Amer.) | 1.50-2.50 (Eur.) | |
| Pyramid Hotel | 19 | 1.00-1.50 (Eur.) | 1.50-2.50 (Eur.) | |
| Lac Beauvert (3 miles from Jasper) | | | | |
| *Jasper Park Lodge (C.N.R.) (Acc. 650) | | 7.00 up (Amer.) | 12.00 up (Amer.) | |
| Lake Edith (5 miles from Jasper) | | | | |
| *Y.M.C.A. Camp (Acc. 90) | | 3.50-4.50 (Amer.) | | |
| Medicine Lake (22 miles from Jasper) | | | | |
| *Medicine Lake Chalet (C.N.R.) (Acc. 10) | | 5.00 (Amer.) | | |
| Maligne Lake (33 miles from Jasper) | | | | |
| *Maligne Lake Chalet (C.N.R.) (Acc. 20) | | 4.00-8.00 (Amer.) | | |
| *Maligne Lake Camp (Phillips) (Acc. 20) | | 2.80-3.30 (Amer.) | | |

*Pine Bungalow Cabins.—Auto bungalow camp one mile from Jasper. Contains 25 furnished cabins with electric light, hot and cold water, fuel. Rate, \$1.25 per day per person.
*Summer season only.
N.B.—Rates subject to change without notice.

Government Motor Campgrounds.—Motor campgrounds, equipped with kitchen shelters, campstoves, fuel, electric light, and running water, are operated by the National Parks Service at Patricia Lake, three miles from Jasper; at Cottonwood Creek (Athabaska River) one and a half miles from Jasper; and at Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper.

Tent camping permits are issued at the rate of \$1 for each two-week period; permits for automobile cabin trailers are issued at the rate of \$2 for each two-week period or fraction thereof. Permits may be secured from the camp attendants.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The town of Jasper forms a centre for recreation. Summer sports which may be enjoyed under ideal conditions include hiking, riding, motoring, mountain climbing, boating, fishing, bathing, tennis, and golf. In winter, curling, ski-ing, skating, and snow-shoeing are available to the visitor.

Bathing and Swimming.—Outdoor bathing may be enjoyed at Lakes Annette and Edith, five miles from Jasper. A heated swimming pool is operated at Jasper Park Lodge. Bathing in the hot mineral waters at Miette Hot Springs, 38 miles from Jasper, is also available at a nominal charge.

Boating.—Paddling is a favoured evening pastime on Lac Beauvert, where canoes and boats may be rented. Boats are available at Lakes Edith, Medicine, and Maligne.

Climbing.—Jasper Park offers almost unlimited opportunities for alpine climbing, with hundreds of peaks, many of which rise to a height of more than 10,000 feet above sea level. The Tonquin Valley, Fryatt Valley, Columbia Icefield, and Maligne Lake regions contain many negotiable peaks, and several in the vicinity of Jasper are comparatively easy of ascent. The Alpine Club of Canada, which sponsors supervised climbing, holds its annual camp in Jasper Park every second year.

