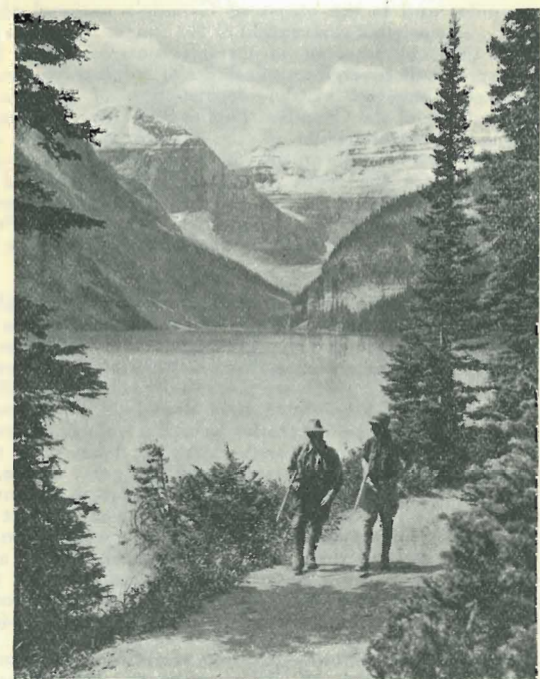


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# BANFF NATIONAL PARK ALBERTA

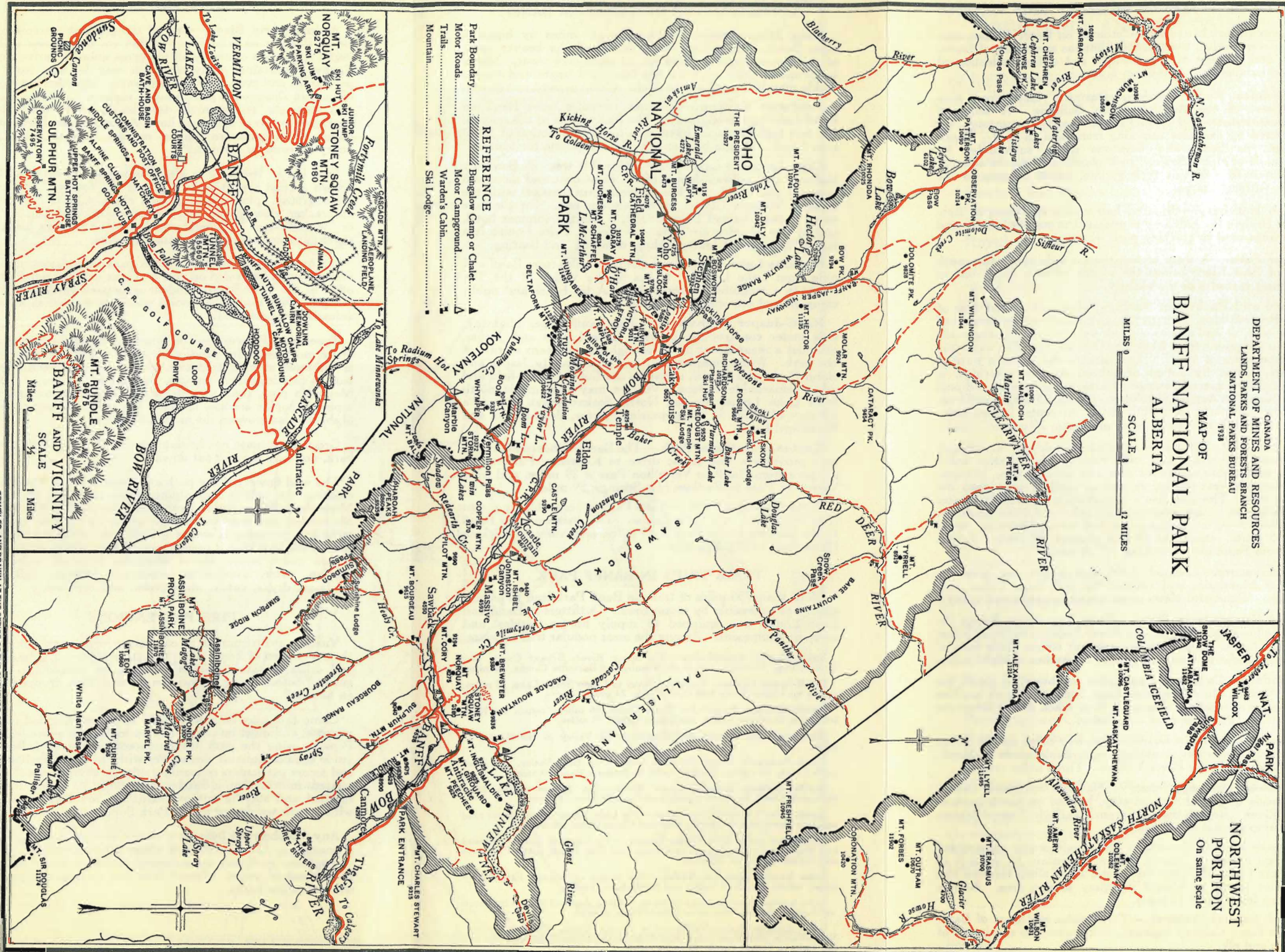
## GENERAL INFORMATION



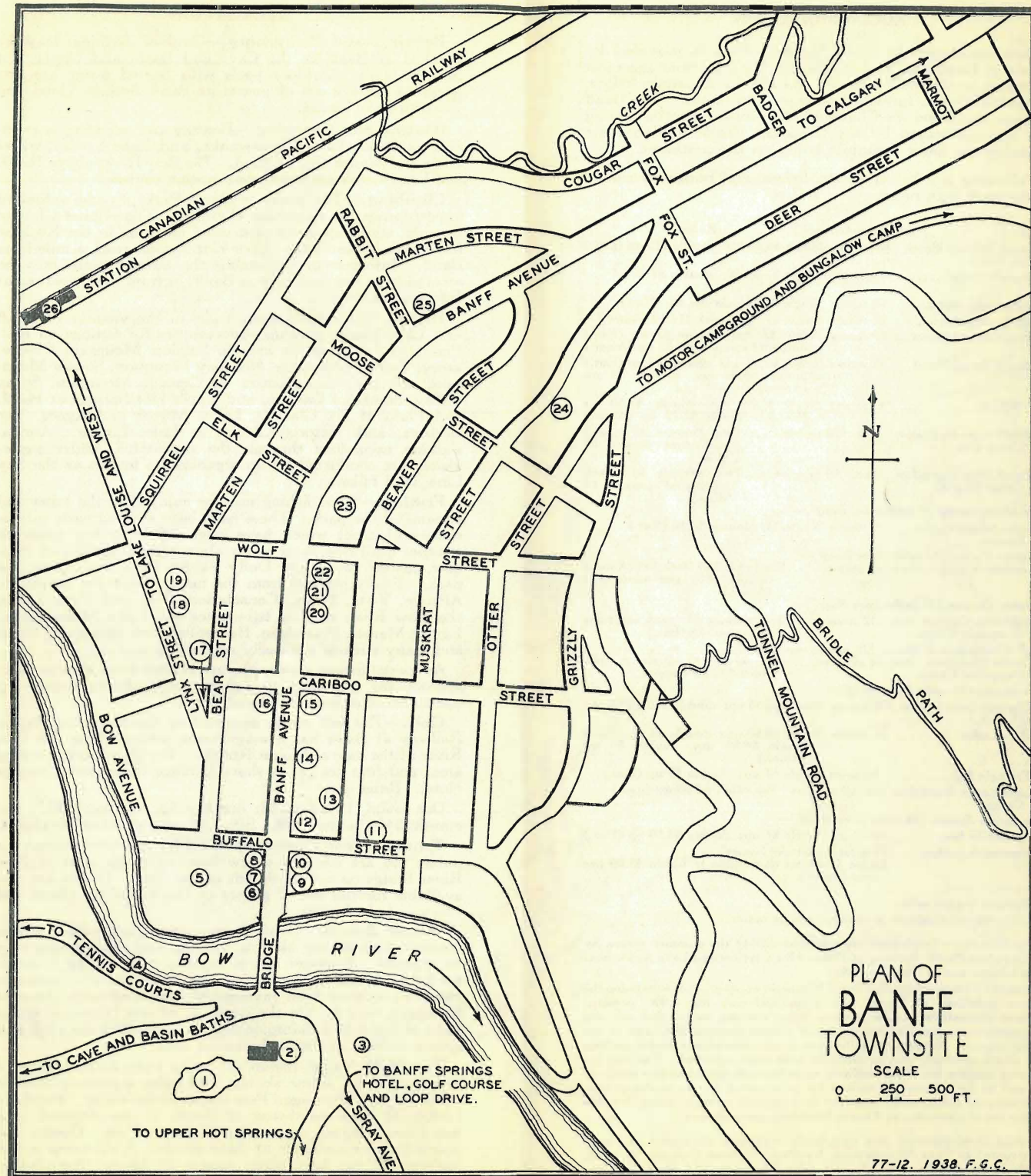
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES  
LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH  
NATIONAL PARKS BUREAU  
OTTAWA, CANADA

With the compliments of  
*The Louise Service Station*

Banff, Alberta



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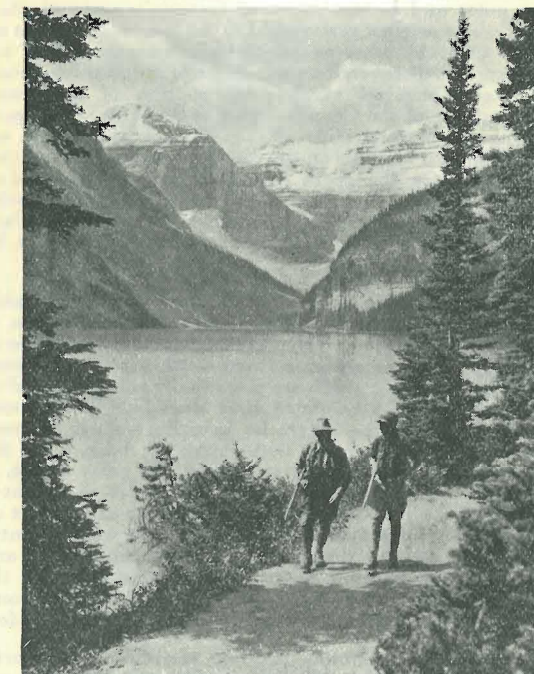
Additional information, maps, and literature concerning the National Parks of Canada, may be obtained without charge from the Government Information Bureau at Banff, Alberta, or from the National Parks Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Canada.

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## GENERAL INFORMATION



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LANDS, PARKS AND FORESTS BRANCH

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*With the compliments of*  
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## POINTS OF INTEREST IN BANFF AND VICINITY

**Government Museum.**—Situating on Banff Avenue near Bow River Bridge, the museum contains specimens of fauna, flora, and geology of Banff Park, and a fine collection of Indian handicraft. Admission is free.

**Cascades Rock Garden.**—Beautiful landscaped area southwest of the Administration Building. A series of plateaus, constructed of rocks from nearby mountains, are connected by cascades tumbling from pool to pool. Rustic bridges, pavilions, and flagstone walks surrounded by thousands of alpine flowers, rock plants, and shrubs enhance the appearance of this rock garden, which is open to the public without charge.

**Fish Hatchery.**—Situating half a mile southeast of Bow River Bridge, the hatchery is operated to supply fish fry and fingerlings used in stocking park waters.

**Bow Falls.**—A walk of less than a mile along the south side of Bow River brings the visitor to Bow Falls, one of the finest cascades in the vicinity.

**Cave and Basin Hot Springs.**—Located a mile west of Bow River Bridge. A bath-house equipped with showers and rest rooms, as well as two outdoor swimming pools, are available to the public from May 1 to October 31. The water has a temperature of 92° F. Entrance to the Cave, a natural cavern formed by action of subterranean hot springs, is provided by a special passage. Rates for bath-house and pool from June 1 to August 31 follows: Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; bathing suit and towel, 10 cents; towel only, 5 cents. Adult rate for balance of season, 20 cents.

**Upper Hot Springs.**—Situating on slopes of Sulphur Mountain two and a half miles from Banff. Modern bath-house with steam rooms for men and women, tubs, plunges, showers, and rest rooms, as well as outdoor pool open the year round. The pool has a temperature of 112° F. Rates for the use of bath-house and pool follow: Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; bathing suit and towel, 10 cents; towel only, 5 cents; steam rooms and plunges, 50 cents. Adults rate from September 1 to May 31, 20 cents.

**Observatory.**—Located 7,495 feet above sea level on Sulphur Mountain, and reached by trail from Upper Hot Springs. Wonderful views of surrounding peaks and valleys.

**Golf Course Loop Drive.**—From Bow River Bridge the route follows Spray, Glen, and River Avenues to Spray River Bridge; across bridge and through golf course along base of Mount Rundle to loop and return, a distance of eight miles.

**Sundance Canyon.**—Four miles southwest of Banff via Cave Avenue. In wild surroundings, Sundance Creek tumbles in a series of cascades through a huge crack in the limestone formation. Picnic ground in vicinity.

**Tunnel Mountain Drive.**—Two-way drive up the slopes of Tunnel Mountain, providing remarkable views of Banff, and Bow and Spray River Valleys. Three miles return.

**Hoodoos.**—Strange freaks of Nature's sculpture, caused by erosion of glacial silt and clay, located on north bank of Bow River. Return distance from Banff via Tunnel Mountain camp-ground is six miles.

**Stoney Squaw Mountain Drive.**—Recently constructed drive up slopes of Stoney Squaw Mountain to summit of Norquay Pass. Provides fine scenic views along the way and furnishes access to Mount Norquay ski-ing area. Return distance from Banff 10 miles.

**Wild Animal Paddock.**—Three miles northeast of Banff via the Banff-Calgary highway. Contains fine specimens of buffalo and elk.

## LONGER MOTOR DRIVES FROM BANFF

**Lake Minnewanka.**—Situating eight miles by highway from Banff, Lake Minnewanka is one of the beauty spots of the district, and is noted for its great lake trout. Motor boats make daily trips up the lake, and boats and fishing tackle may be rented at the dock. Camp-ground in vicinity.

**Johnston Canyon.**—Situating 16 miles from Banff on Banff-Lake Louise Highway. The rocky walls of the canyon, 100 feet high in places, have been formed by action of Johnston Creek. Rustic bridges provide viewpoints for visitors.

**Lake Louise.**—Lake Louise, 41 miles west of Banff by highway and railway, is one of the most beautiful mountain lakes in the world. It lies between great peaks, with the massive Victoria Glacier at its western end. On the lake shore is the Chateau Lake Louise, a palatial summer hotel, and in the vicinity are other hostleries. Lake Louise is a favorite resort for hiking, riding, climbing, and boating.

**Moraine Lake.**—Moraine Lake is 48 miles from Banff and nine from Lake Louise. It lies in the Valley of the Ten Peaks in a magnificent scenic area. A tea-house and public camp-ground are open in summer.

**Banff-Jasper Highway.**—The Banff-Jasper Highway, now under construction between Lake Louise and Jasper, provides a magnificent drive through the northern section of the park. When completed, it will link directly Jasper and Banff Parks and furnish access to the Columbia Ice-field and other remarkable regions. Visitors may now motor north from Lake Louise to the North Saskatchewan River, a distance of about 50 miles, passing Hector, Bow, Peyto, and Waterfowl Lakes.

**Kootenay National Park.**—The Banff-Windermere Highway provides a fine scenic drive to Kootenay Park. The distance from Banff to Vermilion Pass is 29 miles, and from Vermilion Pass to Radium Hot Springs, 59 miles.

**Yoho National Park.**—Yoho Park is accessible by motor road from Banff, via Lake Louise. The distance from Banff to the Kicking Horse Pass is 45 miles, and from the Kicking Horse Pass to Field 11 miles.

## TRAIL TRIPS IN BANFF PARK

More than 750 miles of trails in Banff Park lead to beauty spots not accessible by motor road. Outfitters in Banff and Lake Louise are equipped to supply horses, guides, and camping equipment. Among the most popular trail trips are:

**Banff-Mount Assiniboine.**—Via Spray River, Bryant Creek, and Wonder Pass, 35 miles; return via Allenby and Brewster Creeks, 32 miles.

**Banff-Spray Lakes.**—Via Spray River to Lower Spray Lake, 25 miles; return via Upper Spray and Goat Creek, 24 miles.

**Banff-Simpson Pass.**—Via Healy Creek, 16 miles; return via Rock Isle Lake, Sunshine Valley, and Healy Creek, 18 miles.

**Simpson Pass-Mount Assiniboine.**—Via Valley of the Rocks, 14 miles.

**Banff-Redearth Creek-Shadow Lake.**—Via Bow Valley, and Redearth Creek, 22 miles; Shadow Lake to Simpson Pass, 10 miles.

**Banff-Sawback Lake-Cascade River.**—Via Mount Edith Pass, Forty-mile Creek, Sawback Creek, and Cascade River, 51 miles.

**Banff-Devil's Gap-Ghost River.**—Via Lake Minnewanka motor road and lake shore trail to Devil's Gap and Ghost River, 26 miles.

**Banff-Red Deer River-Lake Louise.**—Via Cascade River, Cuthead and Wigmore Creeks, Snow Creek Pass, Red Deer River, Little Pipestone and Pipestone Rivers, 80 miles.

**Lake Louise-Paradise Valley.**—Via slopes of Mount Fairview, 8 miles; return via Sheol Valley and Saddleback, 9 miles.

**Lake Louise-Hector-Lake O'Hara.**—Along slopes of Mount St. Piran to Hector, 10 miles; Hector to Lake O'Hara, 8 miles.

**Lake Louise-Skoki Valley.**—Via Corral Creek, Deception Pass, Skoki Valley, Red Deer cabin, Red Deer River, Baker Lake, and Ptarmigan Lake to Corral Creek, 33 miles return.

## FAUNA AND FLORA

**Animals and Birds.**—One of the greatest attractions of Banff Park is its wild life. Within its boundaries will be found specimens of nearly all big game animals native to the Rocky Mountains, many of which may be seen from the park trails and even from the highways. Included are Rocky Mountain sheep—the picturesque "bighorn"—Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule deer, black, brown and grizzly bear, and cougar or mountain lion. Among the smaller animals found in the park are beaver, marten, muskrat, pika, and hoary marmot or "whistler".

Bird life in the park is also numerous. Among the best known species are Franklin's grouse or "foolhen", Richardson's grouse, ptarmigan, golden eagle, Clarke's crow or nutcracker, downy and hairy woodpecker, and Canada jay or "whiskey-jack". Mountain bluebirds and song birds are also numerous during the summer months.

No hunting is permitted within 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 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, cottonwood, and aspen or poplar are also found in the park. Many varieties of shrubs also grow on the mountain slopes.

Green trees must not be damaged by carving or removing bark, nor may they be cut down.

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

## 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 out 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.