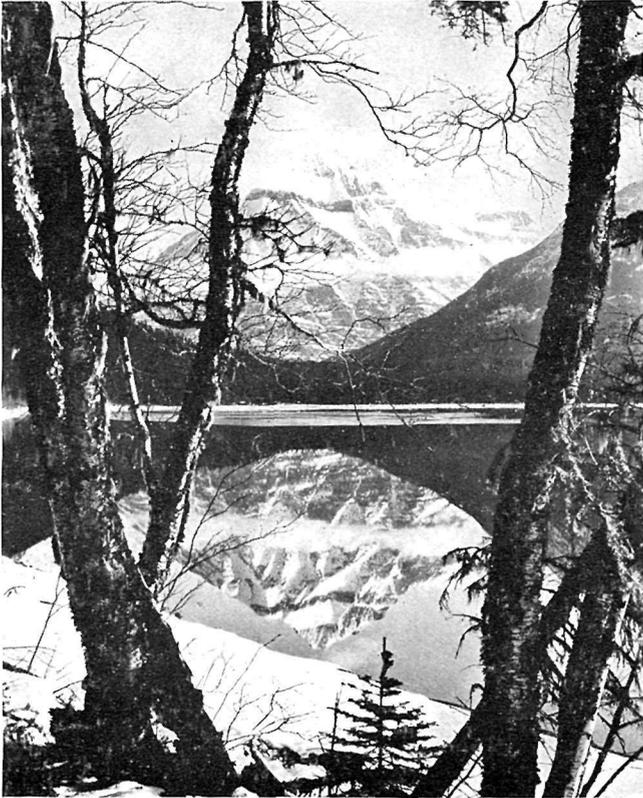


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HUBERT WORK, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



RULES AND REGULATIONS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MONTANA



Photograph by T. J. Hileman

REFLECTION OF MT. CANNON IN LAKE McDONALD

1924

SEASON FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15



ST. MARY LAKE, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs IN THE FOREGROUND.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

MANY GLACIER AUTOMOBILE ROAD.

Skirts the eastern end of the park and ends at Many Glacier Hotel.

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THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 11,372 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs..... 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyo- ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	252	The Big Tree National Park—Several hundred sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mile-long cave of delicate beauty.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Wash- ington.	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake; is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colo- rado.	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Mon- tana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain... 1915	North middle Colo- rado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	186	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic.... 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,879 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley... 1917	South central Alaska..	2,645	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette..... 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Glacier National Park, in northwestern Montana, incloses 981,681 acres or 1,534 square miles of the noblest mountain country in America. The park was established by the act of May 11, 1910. Its name is derived from its 60 glaciers. There are more than 90 all told, if one classes as glaciers many interesting snow patches of only a few acres each, which exhibit most of the characteristics of true glaciers. It possesses individuality in high degree. In ruggedness and sheer grandeur it probably surpasses the Alps, though geologically it is markedly different. It resembles the Canadian Rockies more closely than any other scenic country. The general geological structure is the same in both, but the rocks of Glacier are enormously older and much more richly colored. The Canadian Rockies have the advantage of more imposing masses of snow and ice in summer, but, for that very reason, Glacier is much more easily and comfortably traveled.

Glacier strongly differentiates also from other mountain scenery in America. Ice-clad Rainier, mysterious Crater Lake, spouting Yellowstone, exquisite Yosemite, beautiful Sequoia—to each of these and to all others of our national parks Glacier offers a highly individualized contrast.

Nor is this scenic wonderland merely a sample of the neighborhood. North of the park the mountains rapidly lose their scenic interest. South and west there is little of greater interest than the mountains commonly crossed in a transcontinental journey. To the east lie the Plains.

To define Glacier National Park, picture to yourself two approaching chains of vast tumbled mountains, the Livingston and Lewis Ranges, which pass the Continental Divide back and forth between them in wormlike twistings, which bear living glaciers in every hollow of their loftiest convolutions, and which break precipitately thousands of feet to lower mountain masses, which, in their turn, bear innumerable lakes of unbelievable charm, offspring of the glaciers above; these lakes, in their turn, giving birth to roaring rivers of icy water, leaping turbulently from level to level, carving innumerable sculptured gorges of grandeur and indescribable beauty.

These parallel mountain masses form a central backbone for the national park. Their western sides slope from the summit less precipitately. Their eastern sides break abruptly. It is on the east that their scenic quality becomes titanic.

A ROMANCE IN ROCKS.

To really comprehend the personality of Glacier, one must glance back for a moment into the geological past when the sea rolled over what is now the northwest of this continent. If you were in the Glacier National Park to-day, you would see broad horizontal bands of variously colored rocks in the mountain masses thousands of feet

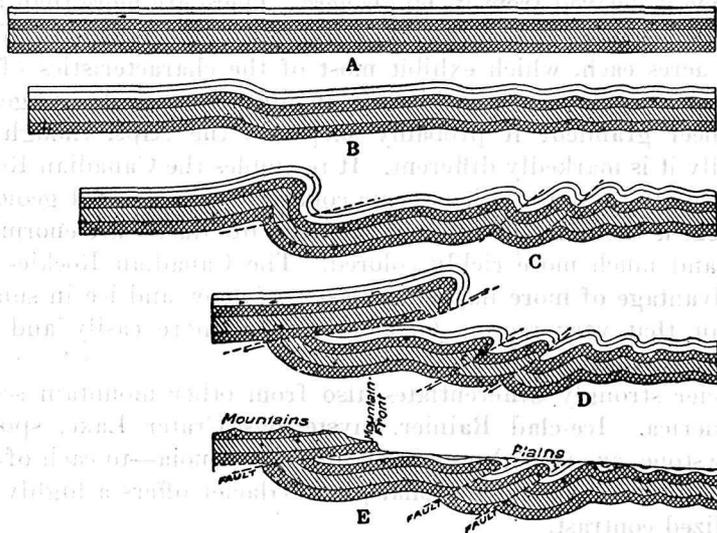


DIAGRAM 1.—How internal pressure transformed level rock into the tumbled masses of the Glacier National Park. The Lewis Overthrust.

above your head. These are the very strata that the waters deposited in their depths centuries of centuries ago.

According to one famous theory of creation, the earth has been contracting ever since a period when it was once gas. According to Chamberlain's recent theory, it never was a globe of gas, but a mass of rocks which continually shift and settle under the whirling motion around its axis. Whichever theory you accept, the fact stands that, as it contracted, its sides have bulged in places like the sides of a squeezed orange. This is what must have happened where the Glacier National Park now is. Under urge of the terrible squeezing forces the crust lifted, emerged, and became land. Untold ages passed, and the land hardened into rock. And all the time the forces kept pressing together and upward the rocky crust of the earth.

For untold ages this crust held safe, but at last pressure won. The rocks first yielded upward in long, irregular, wavelike folds. Gradually these folds grew in size. When the rocks could stand the strain no longer great cracks appeared, and one broken edge, the western, was thrust upward and over the other. The edge that was thrust over the other was thousands of feet thick. Its crumbling formed the mountains and the precipices.

When it settled the western edge of this break overlapped the eastern edge 10 to 15 miles. A glance at diagram 1 will make it clear. A represents the original water-laid rock; B the first yieldings to internal pressure; C the great folds before the break came; D and E the way the western edges overlapped the eastern edges when the movement ceased.

THE LEWIS OVERTHRUST.

This thrusting of one edge of the burst and split continent over the other edge is called faulting by geologists, and this particular fault is called the Lewis Overthrust. It is the overthrust which gives the peculiar character to this amazing country, that and the inconceivably tumbled character of the vast rocky masses lying crumbling on its edges.

It is interesting to trace the course of the Lewis Overthrust on a topographic map of the park. The Continental Divide, which represents the loftiest crest of this overthrust mass, is shown on the map. These two irregular lines tell the story, but not all the story, for the snow and the ice and the rushing waters have been wonderfully and fantastically carving these rocks with icy chisels during the untold ages since the great upheaval.

MAGNIFICENTLY COLORED STRATA.

To understand the magnificent rocky coloring of Glacier National Park one must go back a moment to the beginning of things. The vast interior of the earth, more or less solid rock according to Chamberlain, is unknown to us, because we have never been able to penetrate farther than a few thousand feet from the surface. The rock we do not know about geologists call the Archean. What we do know a good deal about are the rocks above the Archean. Of these known rocks the very lowest and consequently the oldest are the rock strata which are exposed in Glacier National Park. Geologists call these strata the Algonkian. They were laid as an ocean bottom sediment at least 80,000,000 years ago. Some of the rocks of this age appear in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, but nowhere in the world are they displayed in such area, profusion, and variety and magnificence of coloring as in Glacier National Park.

These Algonkian rocks lie in four differently colored strata, all of which the visitor at Glacier may easily distinguish for himself. The lowest of these, the rock that actually lay next to the old Archean, is called the Altyn limestone. This is about 1,600 feet thick. It is faint blue inside, but it weathers a pale buff. There are whole yellow mountains of this on the eastern edge of the park.

Next above the Altyn limestone lies a layer of Appekunny argillite, or green shale. This is about 3,400 feet thick. It weathers every possible shade of dull green.

Next above that lies more than 2,200 feet of Grinnell argillite, or red shale. This weathers every possible shade of deep red and purple, almost to black. Both the shales have a good deal of white quartzite mixed with them.

Next above that rises more than 4,000 feet of Siyeh limestone, very solid, very massive, very gray, and running in places to yellow. Horizontally through the middle of this is seen a broad dark ribbon

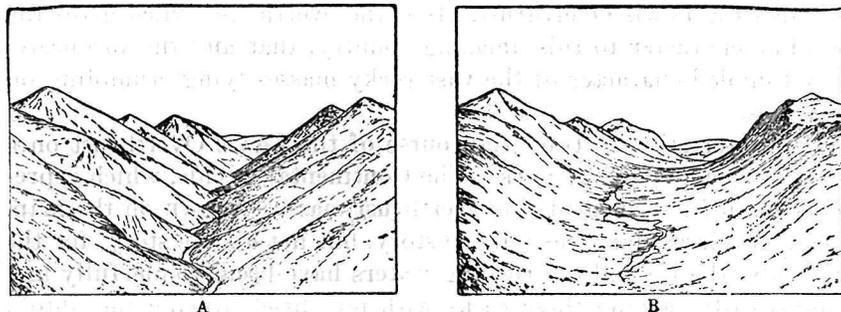


DIAGRAM 2.—Showing form of a stream-cut valley (A) and of the same valley (B) after it has been occupied by a glacier.

or band; one of the characteristic spectacles in all parts of Glacier National Park. This is called the diorite intrusion. It is as hard as granite. In fact it is very much like granite, indeed. It got there by bursting up from below when it was fluid hot and spreading a layer all over what was then the bottom of the sea. When this cooled and hardened more limestone was deposited on top of it, which is why it now looks like a horizontal ribbon running through those lofty gray limestone precipices.

In some parts of the park near the north there are remnants of other strata which surmounted the Siyeh limestone, but they are so infrequent that they interest only the geologists. The four strata mentioned above are, however, plain to every eye.

Now, when these vividly colored rocks were lifted high in the air from their first resting place in the sea bottom, and then cracked and one edge thrust violently over the other, they sagged in the middle just where the park now lies. If a horizontal line, for instance, were

drawn straight across Glacier National Park from east to west it would pass through the bottom of the Altyn limestone on the east and west boundaries; but in the middle of the park it would pass through the top of the Siyeh limestone. Therefore it would, and does, cut diagonally through the green and red argillites on both sides of the Continental Divide. That is why all this colorful glacier country appears to be so upset, twisted, inextricably mixed. Bear in mind this fact and you will soon see reason and order in what to the untutored eye seems a disorderly kaleidoscope.

Thus was formed in the dim days before man, for the pleasure of the American people of to-day, the Glacier National Park.

CARVED BY WATER AND ICE.

It probably took millions of years for the west edge of the cracked surface to rise up and push over the east edge. When this took place is, geologically speaking, quite clear, because the ancient Algonkian rock at this point rests on top of rocks which have been identified by their fossils as belonging to the much younger Cretaceous period. How much younger can not be expressed in years or millions of years, for no man knows. It is enough to say here that the whole process of overthrusting was so slow that the eroding of all the strata since, which lay above the Algonkian, may have kept almost abreast of it.

Anyway, after the fault was fully accomplished, the enormously thick later strata all washed away and the aged Algonkian rocks wholly exposed, it took perhaps several million years more to cut into and carve them as they are cut and carved to-day.

This was done, first, by countless centuries of rainfall and frost; second, by the first of three ice packs which descended from the north; third, by many more centuries of rainfall, frost, and glacier; fourth, by the second ice pack; fifth, by many more centuries of rainfall, frost, and glacier; sixth, by the third ice pack; and seventh, by all the rains and frosts down to the present time, the tiny glaciers still remaining doing each its bit.

The result of all this is that in entering Glacier National Park to-day the visitor enters a land of enormous hollowed cirques separated from each other by knife-edged walls, many of which are nearly perpendicular. Many a monster peak is merely the rock remains of glacial corrodings from every side, supplemented by the chipping of the frosts of winter and the washing of the rains and the torrents.

Once upon the crest of the Continental Divide, one can often walk for miles along a narrow edge with series of tremendous gulfs on both sides. Where glaciers have eaten into opposite sides of the Continental Divide so far that they have begun to cut down the

dividing wall, passes are formed; that is, hollows in the mountain wall which permit of readier passage from side to side. Gunsight Pass is of this kind. So are Dawson, Swiftcurrent, Triple Divide, Red Eagle, Ptarmigan, Piegan, and many others.

Any visitor to Glacier National Park can identify these structural features with ease, and a knowledge of them will greatly increase his pleasure in the unique scenery. Even the casual visitor may identify the general features from the porches of the hotels and chalets, while a hiking or horseback trip from the Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake, over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park, and over Logan Pass to St. Mary Lake, over Piegan Pass to St. Mary Lake, or over Piegan and Gunsight Passes to Lake McDonald, will serve to fix the glacier geological conformation in mind so definitely that the experience will always remain one of the happiest and most enlightening in one's life.

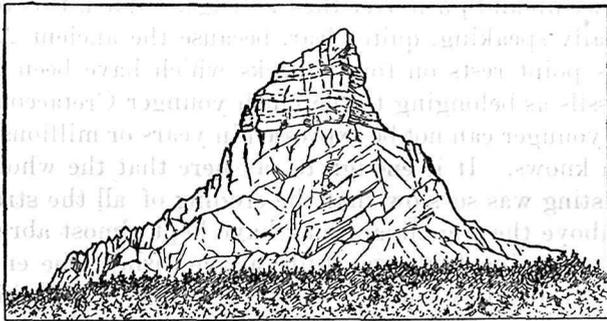


DIAGRAM 3.—Diagram showing structure of Chief Mountain. Limestone in upper part not disturbed, but that in lower part duplicated by many minor oblique thrust faults. After Bailey Willis.

ADVANTAGES OF CAMPING OUT.

It is to the more leisurely traveler, however, that comes the greater joy. He who travels from hotel to chalets, from chalets to hotel, and then, having seen the things usually seen, engages a really competent guide, takes horses and camping outfit, and embarks upon the trails to wander and to linger where he will, is apt to find a month or more in Glacier National Park an experience wonderfully rich in knowledge and in pleasure.

Notwithstanding the excellent equipment of the Saddle Horse Co., such an experience is not unadventurous. Once off the excellent trails in the developed part of the park, the trails are little better than the original game trails. Unimproved wilderness is as rough in Glacier National Park as anywhere else. But compensations are many. Wild animals are more frequent and tamer, fishing is finer, and there is the joy, by no means to be despised, of feeling oneself

far removed from human neighborhood. On such trips one may venture far afield, may explore glaciers, may climb divides for extraordinary views, may linger for the best fishing, may spend idle days in spots of inspirational beauty.

The Saddle Horse Co. provides excellent small sleeping tents and a complete outfitting of comforts. But insist on two necessities—a really efficient guide and a Government contour map. Learn to read the map yourself, consult it continually, and Glacier is yours.

This advice about the map applies to all visitors to Glacier who at all want to understand. To make sure, get your Government map yourself. It can be had for 25 cents from the park superintendent at Belton, Mont., or by mail at the same price from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A GENERAL VIEW.

From the Continental Divide, which, roughly speaking, lies north and south through the park, descend 19 principal valleys, 7 on the east side and 12 on the west. Of course, there are very many smaller valleys tributary to each of these larger valleys. Through these valleys run the rivers from the glaciers far up on the mountains.

Many of these valleys have not yet been thoroughly explored. It is probable that some of them have never yet been even entered unless possibly by Indians, for the great Blackfeet Indian Reservation, one of the many tracts of land set apart for the Indians still remaining in this country, adjoins the Glacier National Park on the east.

There are 250 known lakes. Probably there are small ones in the wilder parts which white men have not yet even seen.

The average tourist really sees a very small part of the glorious beauties of the region, though what he does see is eminently typical. He usually enters at the east entrance, visits the Two Medicine Lakes, and passes on to St. Mary Lake, believed by many travelers the most beautiful lake in the world. After seeing some of the many charms of this region, he passes on to Lake McDermott, in the Swiftcurrent Valley. The visitor then usually crosses over the famous Gunsight Pass to the west side, where he usually but foolishly contents himself with a visit to beautiful Lake McDonald and leaves by the Belton entrance.

THE WEST SIDE.

But the west side contains enormous areas which some day will be considered perhaps the finest scenery in the accessible world. To the north of Lake McDonald lie valleys of unsurpassed grandeur.

Until recently they could be seen only by those carrying camp outfits. The establishment of Skyland Camps, which consist of permanent camps at Bowman Lake and temporary camps at Kintla Lake, now provides accommodations for visitors.

Bowman Lake and its valley, Kintla Lake and its valley—these are names which some day will be familiar on both sides of the sea.

HISTORY.

This region appears not to have been visited by white men before 1853, when A. W. Tinkham, a Government engineer, exploring a route for a Pacific railroad, ascended Nyack Creek by mistake and retraced his steps when he discovered the impracticability for railroad purposes of the country he had penetrated.

The next explorers were a group of surveyors establishing the Canadian boundary line. This was in 1861. In 1890 copper ore was found at the head of Quartz Creek and there was a rush of prospectors. The east side of the Continental Divide, being part of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, was closed to prospectors, and Congress was importuned for relief. In 1896 this was purchased from the Indians for \$1,500,000, but not enough copper was found to pay for the mining. Thereafter it was visited only by big-game hunters and occasional lovers of scenery. It was made a national park May 11, 1910.

EAST SIDE VALLEYS.

Glacier National Park is best studied valley by valley. There are 7 principal valleys on its eastern side, 12 on its west. Let us consider its eastern side first, beginning at the south as you enter from the railroad entrance at Glacier Park Station.

TWO MEDICINE VALLEY.

Because of its location, Two Medicine Valley is one of the best known sections of Glacier. It is a capital illustration of the characteristic effects of glacial action on valleys as shown by diagram 2. The automobile stage skirts the eastern side of the range for half an hour, and turning west past Lower Two Medicine Lake, penetrates the range south of noble Rising Wolf Mountain. The road stops at the chalets at the foot of Two Medicine Lake, fronting a group of highly colored, ornately carved mountains, which has become one of the country's celebrated spectacles. Back of triangular Mount Rockwell across the water is seen the Continental Divide.

Most tourists content themselves with a visit of two or three hours. But the increasing number who hike or take horse and explore the noble cirque system west of the lake, and, climbing the divide, look over Dawson Pass upon the tumbled snow-daubed peaks of the lower west side, have an unforgettable experience. Another trail route leads from the chalets up Dry Fork to Cut Bank Pass, from the top of which one trail leads into the west side valley of

Nyack Creek, disclosing the same view as that from Dawson Pass, but at a different angle, and another trail drops into the noble lake-studded cirque which is the head of North Fork of Cut Bank Creek. There are few finer spots in America than the top of Cut Bank Pass, with its indescribable triple outlook. Eastern brook trout, many attaining a weight of 5 pounds, are very plentiful in Two Medicine Lake.

CUT BANK VALLEY.

Cut Bank Valley, next to the north, is another glacier-rounded valley. It is one of the easiest to explore. It is entered by trail from the south, as described above, or by automobile from east of the park boundary; the road ends at the Cut Bank Chalets, picturesquely situated on North Fork of Cut Bank Creek at the foot of Amphitheater Mountain. Cut Bank Valley has also a northern cirque at the head of which is one of the most interesting passes in the Rocky Mountains. From Triple Divide Peak the waters flow in three directions, to the Gulf of Mexico by Cut Bank Creek and the Missouri River, to Hudson Bay by St. Mary River, and to the Pacific Ocean by Flathead River. Triple Divide Pass crosses a spur which connects Mount James with the Continental Divide, but it does not cross the divide itself. The Pass leads down into Norris Creek Basin and thence into Red Eagle Valley. Cut Bank Chalets afford excellent accommodations. Large trout are abundant in the neighborhood.

RED EAGLE VALLEY.

Red Eagle Valley, still farther north, is one of the most picturesque in the park. Its glacier was once 2,000 feet deep. One of its several existing glaciers may be seen from any point in the valley. This important valley originates in two principal cirque systems. The lesser is the Norris Creek Basin, above referred to. The greater is at the head of Red Eagle Creek, a magnificent area lying almost as high as the Continental Divide and carrying the picturesque Red Eagle Glacier and a number of small unnamed lakes. Mount Logan guards this cirque on the west, Almost-a-Dog Mountain on the north. The valley from this point to the mouth of Red Eagle Creek in St. Mary Lake near the park boundary is very beautiful, broad, magnificently forested and bounded on the north by the backs of the mountains whose superb front elevations make St. Mary Lake famous. Red Eagle Lake is celebrated for its large cutthroat trout.

ST. MARY VALLEY.

St. Mary Valley, the next to the north, is one of the largest and most celebrated. Its trail to Gunsight Pass is the principal highway

across the mountains to the western slopes. A trail also leads through Logan Pass, through which will be constructed the Transmountain Highway connecting St. Mary and McDonald Lakes. From Logan Pass trails also lead to Granite Park Chalets and Lake McDonald. The former, for the entire distance of 8 miles, is near the crest of the Continental Divide and affords a wonderful panorama of the jagged peaks to the south, west, and northwest. St. Mary is one of the loveliest of lakes, surrounded by many imposing mountain peaks, among them Red Eagle Mountain, whose painted argillites glow deeply; Little Chief Mountain, one of the noblest personalities in Glacier; Citadel Mountain, whose eastern spur suggests an inverted keel boat; Fusilade Mountain, which stands like a sharp tilted cone at the head of the lake; Reynolds Mountain, which rises above the rugged snow-flecked front of the Continental Divide; and, on the north, Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, one of the finest mountain masses in any land. The view west from the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is one of the greatest in America.

SWIFTCURRENT VALLEY.

Swiftcurrent Valley, next to the north, was famous in the mining days and is famous to-day for the sublimity of its scenery. It is by far the most celebrated valley in the park so far, and will not diminish in popularity and importance when the more sensational valleys in the north become accessible. Its large and complicated cirque system centers in one of the wildest and most beautiful bodies of water in the world, Lake McDermott, upon whose shores stand the Many Glacier Hotel and the Many Glacier Chalets. No less than four glaciers are visible from the lake shore and many noble mountains. Mount Grinnell, the monster of the lake view, is one of the most imposing in the park, but Mount Gould, up the Cataract Creek Valley, vies with it in magnificence and, as seen from the lake, excels it in individuality. The view westward up the Swiftcurrent River is no less remarkable, disclosing Swiftcurrent Peak, the Garden Wall in its most picturesque aspects, and jagged Mount Wilbur, inclosing the famous Iceberg Gorge. From Lake McDermott, trail trips are taken to Ptarmigan Lake, to Iceberg Lake, over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park, where an amazing view may be had of the central valley, to Grinnell Glacier, over Piegan Pass to St. Mary Lake, and up Canyon Creek to the wonderful chasm of Cracker Lake, above which Mount Siyeh rises almost vertically 4,000 feet.

There are more than a dozen lakes, great and small, in the Swiftcurrent Valley. The most conspicuous are Sherburne Lake, Lake McDermott, Lake Josephine, Grinnell Lake, the three Swiftcurrent Lakes, Iceberg Lake, and Ptarmigan Lake. These all have remark-

able beauty. The Lewis Overthrust may be observed at the falls of the Swiftcurrent River just below Lake McDermott. Eastward from the foot of the main fall is rock of the Cretaceous period. West and north from the foot of the fall is old Algonkian rock lying on top of the much younger Cretaceous. Pickerel are very plentiful in Sherburne Lake, this being the only body of water in the park in which this fish is found. Rainbow and brook trout are unusually abundant in McDermott and Josephine Lakes, as are cutthroat trout in Grinnell Lake.

THE KENNEDY VALLEYS.

The North and South Kennedy Valleys, next above Swiftcurrent, are remarkable for the fantastic and beautiful effects of the great fault. Their trout-haunted streams originate in cirques east of the picturesque red and yellow mountains which form the east walls of Swiftcurrent, and rush turbulently to the plains. Here the evidences of the Lewis Overthrust are most apparent. Principal of these is Chief Mountain, a tooth-shaped monster of yellow Albyn limestone standing alone and detached upon rocks millions of years younger. It is a single block of limestone rising nearly vertically on one side 1,500 feet from its base.

THE BELLY RIVER VALLEY.

The Belly River Valley, which occupies the northeastern corner of the park has been little visited because of its inaccessibility, but it is destined to become one of the most popular, now that trail development work has been started to open up this section for tourist travel. A trail, constructed in 1921, leads to Waterton Lake via Indian Pass. It contains many lakes of superb scenery, overlooked by many majestic mountains. Eighteen glaciers feed its streams. The Belly River rises in a cirque which lies the other side of the northern wall of Iceberg Lake, and just over Ptarmigan Pass. Its walls are lofty and nearly vertical. Its cirque inclosing Helen Lake is one of the wildest spots in existence and well repays the time and labor of a visit. The Middle Fork, which skirts for some miles the south side of that tremendous aggregation of mountain masses called Mount Cleveland, originates in a double cirque system of positively sensational beauty. The glaciers in which these originate, only two of which, the Chaney and Shepard Glaciers, are named, are shelved just under the Continental Divide, and from them their outlet streams descend by lake-studded steps to their junction in Glens Lake. Between the Middle Fork and the Belly River rise one of the most remarkable mountain masses in the park, a rival even of Cleveland, which consists of Mount Merritt and Crossley Ridge with their

four impressive hanging glaciers. Below the meeting of the two forks the Belly River, now a fine swelling stream noted for its fighting trout, rushes headlong through the most luxuriant of valleys northward to the plains of Canada.

THE CENTRAL VALLEY.

Of Little Kootenai Valley, also, little is known to the public. It is the northern part of a magnificent central valley which splits Glacier National Park down from the top as far as Mount Cannon and carries on its sides parallel mountain ranges of magnificent grandeur, the Livingston Range bordering its west side, the Lewis Range its east side. In this Avenue of the Giants, about at its center, rises a fine wooded tableland known as Flattop Mountain, which, low as it is, bridges the Continental Divide over from the Livingston to the Lewis Range. From this tableland drop, north and south, the two valleys which, end to end, form the great avenue; Little Kootenai Creek running north, McDonald Creek running south. The Little Kootenai Valley is one of unusual forest luxuriance, and is bordered by glacier-spattered peaks of extraordinary majesty; Mount Cleveland, whose 10,438 feet of altitude rank it highest in the park, lies upon its east side. It ends in Waterton Lake, across whose waters, a little north of their middle, passes the international boundary line separating our Glacier National Park from Canada's Waterton Lakes Park. This creek abounds in eastern brook trout.

The southern limb of this Avenue of the Giants, which follows McDonald Creek till it swings westward around Heavens Peak to empty into Lake McDonald, is only a little less majestic. It is upon the side of this superb valley that the Granite Park Chalets cling, from the porches of which the eye may trace the avenue northward even across the Canadian borders. Cutthroat trout are plentiful in McDonald Creek.

THE PRINCIPAL PASSES.

There are several passes of more or less celebrity connecting the east and west sides of Glacier National Park, several of which are not used except to afford magnificent west side views to east side tourists. So far, four passes over the Continental Divide are in practical use as crossing places.

GUNSIGHT PASS.

The most celebrated of these passes is Gunsight Pass. From the east it is reached directly from St. Mary Lake, and, by way of Piegan Pass, from Lake McDermott. From the west it is reached from Lake McDonald. It is a U-shaped notch in the divide between Gunsight

Mountain and Mount Jackson. Just west of it lies Lake Ellen Wilson, one of Glacier's greatest celebrities for beauty. Just east of it lies Gunsight Lake, one of Glacier's greatest celebrities for wildness. From the foot of Gunsight Lake an easy trail of 2 miles leads to Blackfoot Glacier, the largest in the park, the west lobe of which is readily reached and presents, within less than a mile of ice, an admirable study of practically all the phenomena of living glaciers.

SWIFTCURRENT PASS.

Swiftcurrent Pass crosses the divide from Lake McDermott on the east. On the west side, one trail leads north to the Waterton Lakes and Canada, another south to Lake McDonald. Four beautiful shelf glaciers may be seen clinging to the east side of this pass, and from the crest of the pass, looking back, a magnificent view is had of the lake-studded Swiftcurrent Valley. From the Granite Park Chalets, just west of the pass, a marvelous view of west side and north side mountains may be obtained. A trail from the chalet takes the visitor to Logan Pass on the south. A foot trail leads him to the top of the Garden Wall where he may look down upon the Swiftcurrent and the Grinnell Glaciers. A foot trail involving an hour's climb to the top of Swiftcurrent Peak will spread before the tourist one of the broadest and most fascinating views in any land, a complete circle including all of Glacier National Park, also generous glimpses of Canada on the north, the Great Plains on the east, and the Montana Rockies on the west.

LOGAN PASS.

As you look south from the Granite Park Chalets your eye is held by a deep depression between beautiful Mount Oberlin and the towering limestones of Pollock Mountain. Through this and beyond it lie the Hanging Gardens dropping from a rugged spur of lofty Reynolds Mountain. Desire is strong within you to enter these inviting portals.

This picturesque depression is Logan Pass. From the east side of the Divide it is approached from the trail which connects St. Mary Lake and Lake McDermott by way of Piegan Pass. On the west side of the Divide, one trail leads directly to Lake McDonald through the McDonald Creek Valley and another to the Granite Park Chalets.

Through Logan Pass the Transmountain Highway is to be built, which when completed will be the most scenic automobile highway in America if not in the world.

This new route makes possible a delightful variety of trail combinations. It opens a third route between Lake McDonald and the east side. From Lake McDonald it offers a round trip in both direc-

tions by way of Logan and Gunsight Passes and the Sperry Glacier, also a round trip including Granite Park. From St. Mary Lake it offers a direct route to Granite Park and Waterton Lake. From Lake McDermott it offers another route to St. Mary Lake by way of Swiftcurrent and Logan Passes, and a round trip by way of Swiftcurrent, Logan, and Piegan Passes.

BROWN PASS.

Brown Pass, the trail to which has been little improved since the old game days because so few use it, is destined to become one of the celebrated passes of America. The trail from the east side passes from Waterton Lake up Olson Valley amid scenery as sensational as it is unusual, along the shores of lakes of individuality and great beauty, and enters, at the pass, the amazingly wild and beautiful cirques at the head of Bowman Lake. From here a trail drops down to Bowman Lake, which it follows to its outlet, and thence to a junction with the Flathead River road. This road leads south to Lake McDonald and Belton. A second trail is planned to connect Brown Pass, via Hole-in-the-Wall Falls and across sensational summits, with the head of Kintla Valley.

INDIAN PASS.

Indian Pass, the divide between the Middle Fork of Belly River and Little Kootenai Creek, which is tributary to Waterton Lake, is not on the Continental Divide, but is, nevertheless, one of the most beautiful and historic passes in the park. Until 1921, when a first-class trail was built across the pass, it was inaccessible to tourist travel, and until hotels and chalets are located on Belly River it can be visited by camping parties only. The new trail begins at the upper end of Glens Lake and climbing several headwalls by a series of switchbacks past many beautiful waterfalls and two unnamed lakes whose color is a marvelous sapphire blue, crosses Indian Pass at an elevation of 7,400 feet. During the ascent a splendid view can be had of Chaney and Shepard Glaciers and the precipitous cirques surrounding them. The trail then descends to Indian Lake and on down Pass Creek, joining the Lake McDonald-Waterton Lake Trail at a point 5 miles from Waterton Lake. From a scenic standpoint this is a most remarkable trip. Mount Cleveland, the highest peak in the park, rearing its crest 10,438 feet above sea level, lies just to the north of Indian Pass, and its ascent can best be negotiated from the trail. Travelers on this trail, by observing closely, can see traces of the old Indian trail traveled by generations of Indian hunters.

RED GAP PASS.

Red Gap, the divide between the South Fork of Kennedy Creek and the South Fork of Belly River, is not on the Continental Divide

but is one of the most popular passes in the park and is crossed by all tourists traveling from Many Glacier Hotel to the Belly River country. Looking west from the pass the jagged skyline is remarkably spectacular.

SOUTH AND WEST SIDE VALLEYS.

M'DONALD VALLEY.

The western entrance to the park is at Belton, on the Great Northern Railroad, 3 miles from the foot of beautiful Lake McDonald, the largest lake in the park. Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), with its outlying cottages, is reached by automobile stage from the railroad or from the foot of the lake by connecting boat. It is also reached from the east side by trail over Gunsight and Swiftcurrent Passes. The lake is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and is wooded everywhere to the water's edge. It heads up among lofty mountains. The view from its waters, culminating in the Continental Divide, is among the noblest in the world. Lake McDonald was the first lake to be opened and settled. Within easy distance of its hotel by trail are some of the finest spectacles of the Rocky Mountains, among them the Sperry Glacier, Lake Ellen Wilson and its magnificent cascades into Little St. Mary Lake, the Gunsight Pass, the celebrated Avalanche Basin, and the fine fishing lakes of the Camas Creek Valley. At the foot of the lake passes the west side road from which may be entered, at their outlets, all the exquisite valleys of the west side.

VALLEYS SOUTH OF M'DONALD.

The west side valleys south of Lake McDonald are not yet sufficiently developed to be of tourist importance.

The Harrison Valley, next to the south, is inaccessible above the lake. It lies between Mount Jackson and Blackfoot Mountain, rising abruptly 4,000 feet to the Continental Divide and the great Harrison Glacier.

The Nyack Valley, still farther south, carries another stream of large size. It is surmounted by lofty mountains, of which Mount Stimson, 10,155 feet, is the highest. Other peaks are Mounts Pinchot and Phillips, and Blackfoot Mountain. Pumpelly is the largest of the several glaciers.

The valleys south of Nyack have little comparative interest, with exception of Mount St. Nicholas, situated between Coal and Park Creeks. For a distance of 1,000 feet from its summit this mountain presents a sheer wall in all directions, making its ascent impossible.

VALLEYS NORTH OF M'DONALD.

The valley next north of McDonald, that of Camas Creek, contains six exquisite lakes. The chain begins in a pocket gorge below Longfellow Peak.

Logging Valley, next in order, a spot of great charm, does not suffer by comparison with its more spectacular neighbors. Quartz

Valley contains four most attractive lakes, one of which, Cerulean Lake, sheltered by some of the most imposing peaks in the entire region, deserves to be better known. Rainbow Glacier, the largest of several at its top, hangs almost on the crest of Rainbow Peak, a mountain of remarkable dignity and personality.

BOWMAN VALLEY.

Bowman Valley, next to the north, is, second to McDonald, the principal line of travel on the west side of the park. Bowman Lake, though known to few, possesses remarkable beauty. Its shores are wooded like those of Lake McDonald, which it suggests in many ways. Skyland Camps, at the foot of Bowman Lake, a boys' camp with accommodations for tourists, opens up a vast amount of beautiful country to the enjoyment of visitors. When its trail reaches the level of Brown Pass, there is disclosed a lofty cirque area of great magnificence. Rainbow Peak, whose sharp summit rises abruptly 5,840 feet above the lake, is fairly awe inspiring. Mount Peabody, Boulder Peak, Mount Carter, the Guardhouse, and the serrated wall of the Continental Divide are topped and decorated with glaciers, their rocky precipices streaked perpendicularly with ribbons of frothing water. Hole-in-the-wall Falls, outlet of a perpetual snow field, is a beautiful oddity.

KINTLA VALLEY.

The Kintla Valley, which occupies the northwestern corner of the park, is in many respects Glacier's climax. The Boundary Mountains, the northern side of the steep canyon which cradles its two superb lakes, are here exceedingly steep and rugged. The south side mountains, Parke Peak, Kintla Peak, Kinnerly Peak, Mount Peabody, and Boulder Peak, are indescribably wild and impressive. Kintla Peak, especially, rising 5,730 feet abruptly from the waters of upper Kintla Lake and bearing a large glacier on either shoulder like glistening wings, is one of the stirring spectacles of America. The time is coming when Kintla will be a familiar name even abroad. The Kintla and Agassiz Glaciers are next in size to the Blackfeet Glacier.

Temporary camps on Lower Kintla and Upper Kintla Lakes will be maintained by Skyland Camps, and, while somewhat difficult of access, will amply repay a visit. Upper Kintla is one of the most beautiful regions in the park.

Up to the present time it has been possible to reach Kintla only by a long forest trail from the Flathead River or by a difficult and obscure trail from the Canadian side; hence its few visitors. The trail planned from Brown Pass crosses the Boulder Glacier and passes, in its descent, a tongue of the Agassiz Glacier, a remarkable spectacle. Its completion will make a supreme American beauty spot accessible by trail.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Glacier National Park was established by the act of May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354). The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the superintendent, Mr. Chas. J. Kraebel. A force of rangers assist this officer in protecting the reservation. Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of the Montana Legislature of February 17, 1911, and accepted by Congress by act approved August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699). Mr. Wm. H. Lindsay is United States commissioner for the park.

The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is Belton, Mont. General information may be obtained from the superintendent, and all complaints should be addressed to him.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

BY RAIL.

The park entrances are on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railroad. Glacier Park Station, Mont., the principal and eastern entrance, is 1,081 miles west of St. Paul, a ride of 34 hours. Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is 637 miles east of Seattle, a ride of 22 hours. Good train service is available from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, connecting with trains from all other sections.

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all points in the United States and Canada to Glacier Park as a destination; also to Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, enabling tourists to make circuit tours of these two parks and, if journeying through Colorado, side trips to Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks, if desired.

Passengers wishing to visit Glacier National Park en route to other destinations may stop over at Glacier Park Station or at Belton on round-trip or one-way tickets.

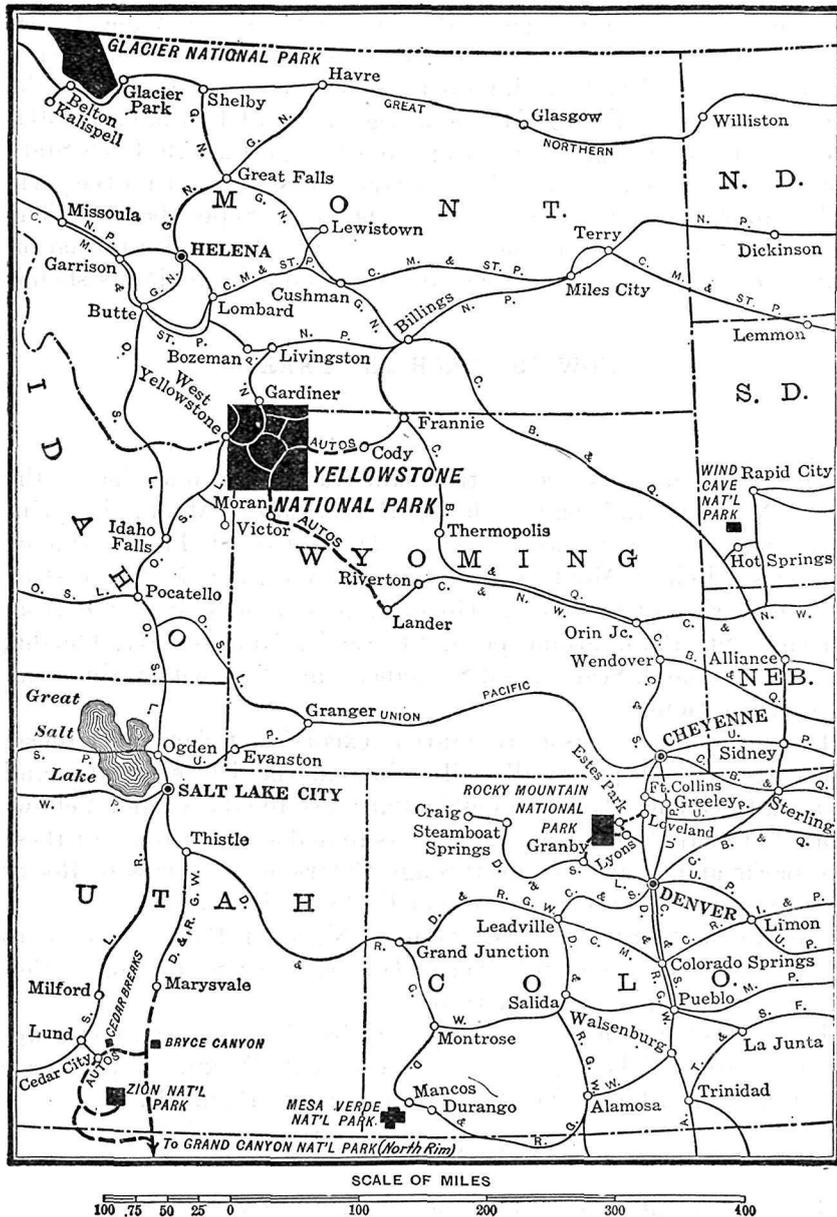
For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents, or address A. J. Dickinson, passenger traffic manager, Great Northern Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN ENTRANCE.

The eastern entrance is at Glacier Park Station.

From here automobile roads lead to Two Medicine Lake (12 miles), to Cut Bank Chalets (22 miles), to St. Mary Lakes (32 miles), and to Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets on Lake McDermott (55 miles).

From this latter point excellent and picturesque trails lead up into the mountain fastnesses, and, at three points, across the Continental Divide to the glorious country on the western slopes.



MAP SHOWING RAILROAD ROUTES TO GLACIER, YELLOWSTONE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MESA VERDE, AND ZION NATIONAL PARKS.

WESTERN ENTRANCE.

Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, is rapidly gaining in popularity and is the address of the superintendent. The road runs from Belton to the foot of Lake McDonald, then to Fish Creek, on Lake McDonald, and up the North Fork of the Flathead River. About July 15 a passable automobile road will be completed from the North Fork road to Bowman Lake, a distance of 6 miles. The North Fork road is not an automobile highway, but cars can safely be driven over it in dry weather. Bowman Lake can also be reached by automobile from Columbia Falls to Polebridge via the Blackfeet National Forest road. This route is quite scenic.

The first link of the Transmountain Highway from the foot of Lake McDonald to Lewis's Hotel was completed in 1922.

BY AUTOMOBILE.

The Glacier National Park is reached by motorists over a number of well-marked automobile roads. There is no connecting road through the park at present. The Transmountain Highway, now under construction, will cross the park through Logan Pass, extending from the highway at St. Mary Lake on the east to Lake McDonald on the west, and will be approximately 50 miles in length. When completed it will be one of the most highly scenic roads in America and will complete the last link in the great circle tour of the national parks afforded by the National Park-to-Park Highway. It will require about four years to complete the road, but each year's work will allow motorists to reach new scenic viewpoints.

Another road, the Roosevelt Highway, now under construction, will connect the east and west sides of the park. It will parallel the Great Northern Railway and will be located just outside the park. It will likely be completed in about four years.

Motorists now reaching the park may ship their cars over the railroad from the east to west side, or vice versa. The Great Northern Railway maintains daily service for the shipment of cars; fare, \$14.06 each in either direction.

From either the east or west side good roads run direct to Yellowstone National Park. The park approach roads also connect with a number of transcontinental highways. From the east side road system an automobile trail runs north and connects with the road system in Canada and motorists may continue over these roads to the Canadian National Parks. A modern surfaced highway will be completed in the fall of 1924 and will replace this auto trail.

HOW TO DRESS.

As a rule tourists are inclined to carry too much. A very inexpensive and simple outfit is required—old clothes and stout shoes are the rule. For a week's to two weeks' trip, either afoot or horseback, the following list is about all that is required:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 suit of old clothes or suitable warm outing clothes. | 1 pair of canvas leggings (if shoes are worn). |
| 1 sweater or mackinaw wool jacket. | 2 pairs of cotton gloves. |
| 2 suits of wool underwear (medium weight). | 1 old felt hat. |
| 3 pairs of wool socks (heavy). | 1 rubber blanket or raincoat, if on walking tour. Waterproof slickers are furnished free with saddle horses. |
| 1 pair of stout lace shoes or hunting boots. | |

The above, together with toilet articles, will go in a compact bundle and can be put in haversack or bag. Women should have either stout shoes or boots and riding trousers, as greater freedom of movement is permitted.

Essential articles of clothing of good quality, including boots, shoes, haversacks, slickers, blankets, camping equipment, provisions, etc., may be purchased at well-stocked commissaries at Glacier Park Station and at St. Mary and Many Glacier Chalets. The Glacier Park Hotel Co., which operates these commissaries, also makes a practice of renting, at a nominal figure, riding outfits, mackinaw coats, and other overgarments.

Stores carrying a similar general line of articles most useful in making park trips are located at Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, and at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) at the head of Lake McDonald.

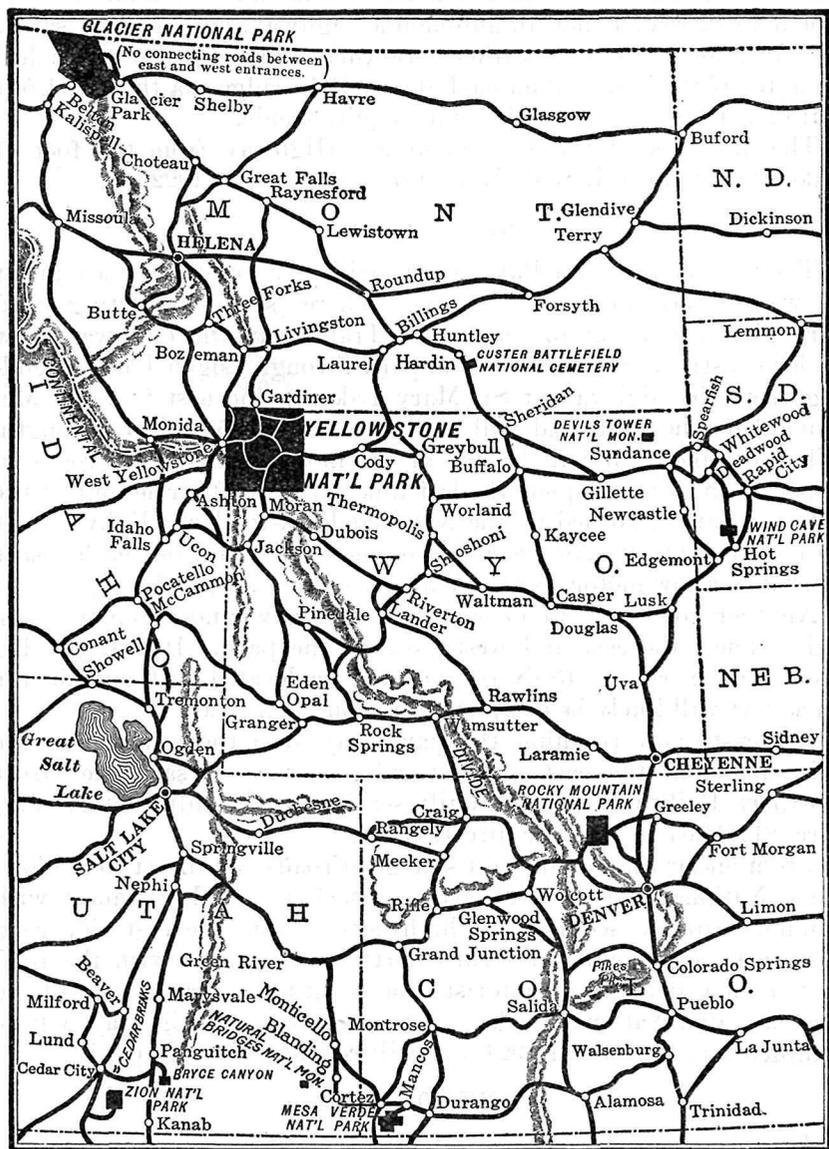
An overnight stopping place is maintained at Christensen's ranch on the Flathead River Road about 2 miles south of Logging Creek, where travelers and horses are accommodated. A small store carrying some provisions, principally lunch stuff, cigars, tobacco, and fisherman's supplies, is at the foot of Lake McDonald.

TRANSPORTATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Glacier Park Hotel Co., under franchise from the Department of the Interior, operates the hotel and chalet system on the east side of the park. This system includes the Glacier Park Hotel at Glacier Park Station, an imposing structure built of massive logs, nearly as long as the Capitol at Washington, and accommodating 400 guests, and the Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott, accommodating upward of 500 guests. The spacious verandas of this hostelry command a view of one of the most beautiful mountain and lake panoramas in all America—Altyn Peak, Mount Henkel, Mount Wilbur, Swiftcurrent Peak, Mount Grinnell, Mount Gould, and Allen Mountain.

The chalet groups, or small hotels, are located from 10 to 18 miles apart, within walking distance of one another, and provide excellent accommodations for the park trail tourists. The Belton Chalets are located at the Belton Station on the west side and provide accommodations for the west-side visitor.

There are also a few other hotels and camps located on the west side, in or adjacent to the park, on private lands. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these hotels. The largest of these hotels is Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), near the head of Lake McDonald. It is reached by automobile and launch and offers excellent accommodations. An automobile trans-



AUTOMOBILE ROADS BETWEEN GLACIER, YELLOWSTONE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MESA VERDE, AND ZION NATIONAL PARKS.

portation line is also operated in the park under franchise from the department. Daily stage service in each direction is maintained between Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets. Launch service is available daily between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. A special trip is made daily to Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, allowing sufficient time at the lake to fish or make the launch trip.

On the west side daily bus service is maintained between Belton and Lewis's Hotel at the head of Lake McDonald, or visitors may travel to the foot of Lake McDonald by bus and complete the journey to Lewis's Hotel by launch.

For authorized rates of the public utilities, see beginning on page 41.

The transportation company and launch companies allow each passenger to carry with him 25 pounds of hand baggage without extra charge, which is usually sufficient for shorter trips. Trunks are forwarded at extra expense. Arrangements can be made for caring for trunks left at entrance during tour of park or rechecking them for passengers who enter one side and leave by the other. Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park stations and at Belton are waived while tourists are making park trips.

POST OFFICES.

The United States post offices are located at Glacier Park, Mont., Belton, Mont., Kintla, Mont., near Indian Creek on the North Fork of the Flathead River, and (during summer season) Lake McDonald, Mont., at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), and Apgar, at the foot of Lake McDonald.

Tourists stopping at Glacier Park Hotel, the eastern entrance, or intending to visit Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Two Medicine, St. Mary, Sperry, or Granite Park Chalets should have mail addressed to Glacier Park, Mont., in care of the Glacier Park Hotel Co. Mail will be forwarded to other hotels or chalets if forwarding address is left with the clerk.

Tourists stopping at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald should have mail addressed to Lake McDonald post office, care of Glacier Hotel (Lewis's). Tourists stopping at Belton Chalets, the western entrance of the park, should have mail addressed to Belton, Mont.

Tourists stopping at Skyland Camps on Bowman Lake should have mail addressed to Belton, Mont.

Correspondence with the National Park Service administrative office should be addressed to the Superintendent, Glacier National Park, Belton, Mont.

TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the world from Belton and Glacier Park. All hotels will send and receive telegrams by telephone connection with these offices.

EXPRESS.

The American Railway Express, operating on the Great Northern Railroad and giving connecting service throughout the United States, maintains express offices at Belton and Glacier Park. Express shipments received at either of these offices will, upon the payment of charges, be forwarded by the transportation company to the various hotels in the park, for which service a nominal charge is made.

INFORMATION, UTILITIES, ETC.

General information with respect to the park may be obtained by inquiry at the office of the park superintendent near Belton, chief ranger's office at Glacier Park Station, park rangers, free nature guide service at Many Glacier Hotel, or at the offices of any hotel or chalet; a topographic map of the park may be secured at the principal hotels or from the park superintendent for 25 cents.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Qualified or trained nurses are in attendance at the Many Glacier and Glacier Park Hotels, from which places emergency remedies may be secured and such first-aid treatment as may be necessary in most cases. A house physician is usually stationed at Glacier Park Hotel, and it is nearly always possible to find among the registered guests of the various hotels one or more physicians whose assistance may be secured in the case of acute illness or serious injury.

Authorized rates for physicians and nurses will be found on page 45.

SADDLE-HORSE TOURS.

The Glacier National Park occupies the unique distinction of being essentially a trail park. More saddle horses are used than in any other park or like recreational region in this country. The public operator maintains equipment and has available during the season nearly 700 saddle animals.

From Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, and from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake, Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, regular scheduled trips are made daily to points of principal interest within easy riding distance. Horses may be engaged or released at above-mentioned places. These trips are started in the morning

and box luncheon carried; the guide preparing hot coffee at noon when luncheon is eaten. The return trip is made in the afternoon.

A wonderful 3-day trip is afforded by the Logan Pass Triangle trip. This trip may be started at either the Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets or Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. Beginning at Many Glacier Hotel the first day's route follows up Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets, where luncheon is served and overnight stop is made.

The second day the Garden Wall trail to Logan Pass is followed, a box luncheon is eaten on the way, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is reached in late afternoon in time for dinner. The return to Many Glacier Hotel is made the third day via Baring Basin, Sexton Glacier, Preston Meadows, Piegan Pass, Grinnell Lake, and Josephine Lake. The Baring Basin-Sexton Glacier and Preston Meadows trail was completed in 1921 and is a wonderfully scenic route.

Many delightful special scheduled trips are also available of one, two, and more days' duration. The Circle Trip requires five days to complete and may be started either from Many Glacier, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, or Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald. Three of the principal passes are traversed, Swiftcurrent, Gunsight, and Piegan.

Daily horseback service between Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets will be available for the season of 1924, beginning as soon as Gunsight Pass is free from snow and continuing for the remainder of July and the entire month of August.

Independent camping trips may be arranged and guides, cooks, and all camp equipment are furnished at authorized rates. Provisions are purchased by the tourists. Tourists on these camping trips sleep out in tents and carry their provisions by pack horse. Tourists on these trips should carry fishing outfits and avail themselves of this sport.

A complete horseback tour of the principal traveled trails from Glacier Park Hotel, visiting all chalet group regions, with several side trips to principal points of interest, such as Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, Sperry Glacier, etc., can be made in from 10 to 14 days. Tourists using such horseback tours can travel at their own convenience without the necessity of following a fixed schedule.

Authorized rates for all saddle-animal transportation will be found, beginning on page 49.

FREE NATURE GUIDE SERVICE.

To meet a demand for authentic information concerning the natural history and geology of the park, a Free Nature Guide Service will be provided by the National Park Service in cooperation with the University of Montana from July 1 to September 1. The nature guides will be at the service of the public to answer questions and instruct people regarding the wonders of the outdoors. Guides will be stationed at Many Glacier Hotel.

INFORMATION FOR HIKERS.

For those who wish to hike a leaflet may be obtained from hotels and principal checking stations, describing the most interesting trips, giving distances, height of climbs, etc. Numerous signs along all trails enable them to be traveled without danger of tourists becoming lost.

ROWBOATS.

At Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott rowboats may be hired for fishing or for taking short trips about the lake.

Rowboats may also be hired on St. Mary Lake, where there is excellent fishing at all times. Rowboats can be secured either at St. Mary Chalets or at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

On Lake McDonald rowboats, canoes, and Evinrude motor boats can be secured at the Glacier Hotel. Rowboats and motor boats may also be obtained at the foot of the lake.

At Belton fishing boats and boatmen may be hired for fishing trips down McDonald Creek, and down the Middle Fork of Flathead River as far as Columbia Falls.

Rowboats may be hired at the Two Medicine Chalets for use upon Two Medicine Lake, where fishing may be enjoyed and eastern brook trout secured that can be caught only by fishing from boats. Special launch trips are also available on Two Medicine Lake. Around the shores of the lake are many interesting nooks and promontories, and the ever-changing scenery, as viewed from different points on the lake, makes boating one of the most popular pastimes.

Fishing tackle consisting of rod, reel, and line may be rented at Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Lake, Going-to-the-Sun, and St. Mary Chalets, and at Lewis's Hotel on Lake McDonald.

SWIMMING.

Swimming pools and plunges with warmed water are provided at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel for such of the guests as care for this sport, a nominal fee of 50 cents being charged for the privilege of using the tanks and for bathing suits when furnished. While it is possible for tourists to indulge in lake bathing, it will be found that the water of the lakes, usually just from the melting glaciers, is uncomfortably cold, and for this reason is not enjoyed except by the most hardy.

FISHING.

The waters of Glacier National Park abound in fish. All species of trout have been planted, in order to determine which are the

more adaptable. So far all the fish have done well, owing to the abundant natural fish foods and because the waters vary scarcely a degree in temperature the year around. The varieties are cutthroat, eastern brook, Dolly Varden, rainbow, and grayling. Eastern brook and cutthroat are the most abundant. Many of these, which exceeded 6 pounds, were taken the past season by tourists, and these from waters stocked in 1915. Enough of these varieties rise to the fly to guarantee good sport. The ever-abundant grasshopper may be used successfully by those not skilled in the use of the fly. In the larger lakes a Mackinaw or Dolly Varden weighing 40 pounds is a possibility. Occasionally a Mackinaw may be caught with fly rod and tackle. All fishing must be in conformity with the park regulations. The limit is 10 fish per day per person.

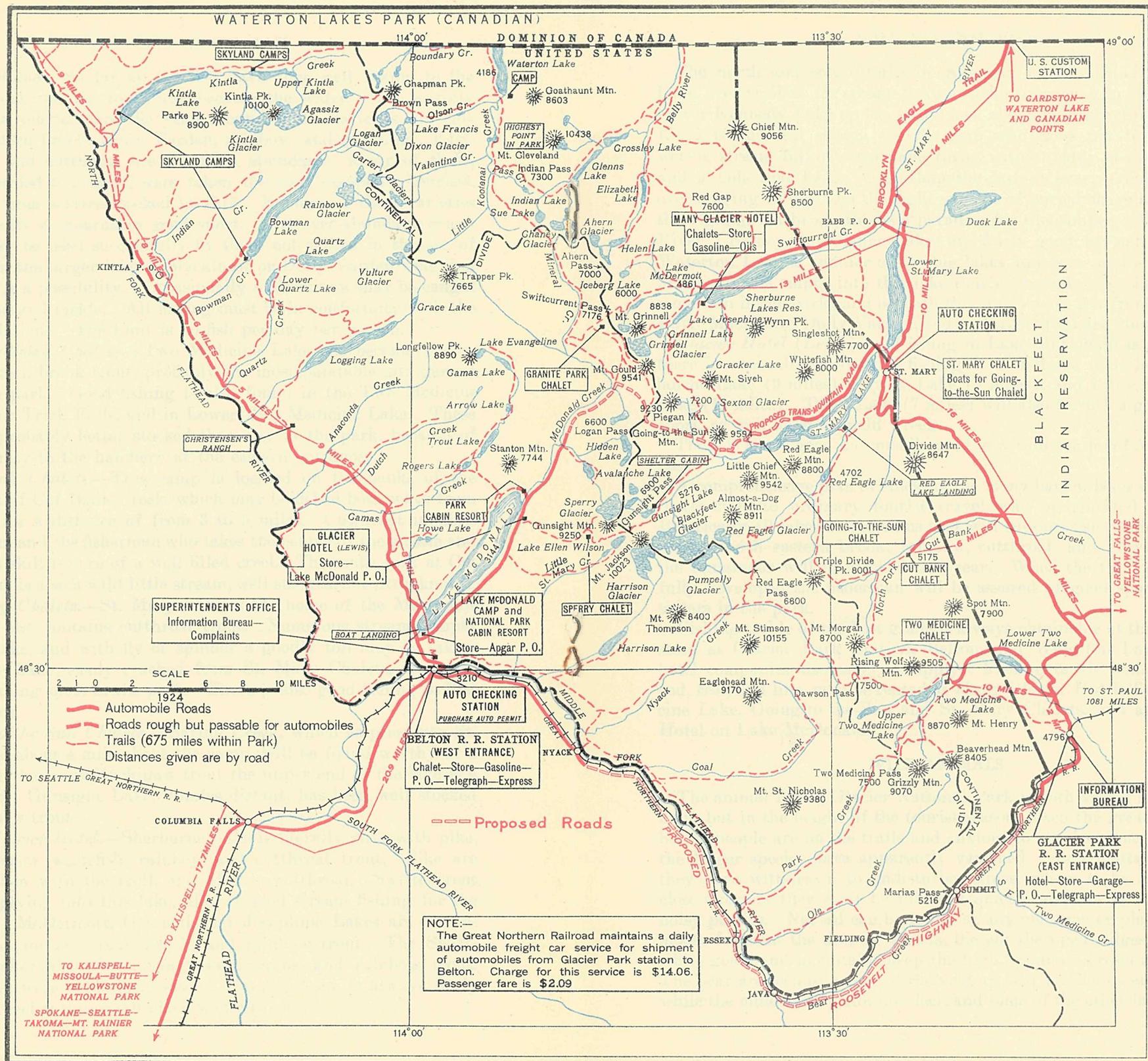
Two Medicine Chalets.—Two Medicine Lake has become known for its eastern brook trout, probably the most palatable and gamest fish in the park. Good fishing is also found in the Two Medicine River below Trick Falls, and in Lower Two Medicine Lake. These lakes are probably better stocked than any in the park, because of the proximity to the hatchery at the eastern entrance.

Cut Bank Chalets.—This camp is located on the banks of the north fork of Cut Bank Creek, which may be fished both ways from the camp for a distance of from 3 to 5 miles. Cutthroat inhabits this section, and the fisherman who takes the center of the stream and fishes with skill is sure of a well-filled creel. The south fork at Cut Bank Creek is also a wild little stream, well stocked, but little known.

St. Mary Chalets.—St. Mary Lake is the home of the Mackinaw trout, but also contains cutthroat trout. Numerous streams empty into this lake, and with fly or spinner a goodly toll may be taken. Red Eagle Lake, easily reached from St. Mary Chalets, is one of the best fishing spots in the park. There is also good fishing in Red Eagle Creek.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.—Baring Creek, which empties into St. Mary Lake about a mile above the camp, will be found worthy of a visit. For the large Mackinaw trout the upper end of the lake is a good place. Gunsight Lake, 9 miles distant, has been well stocked with rainbow trout.

Many Glacier Hotel.—Sherburne Lake is literally alive with pike, Lake Superior whitefish, rainbow and cutthroat trout. Pike are readily taken with the troll, and often a cutthroat. Swiftcurrent River, emptying into this lake, affords good stream fishing for the fly caster. McDermott, Grinnell, and Josephine Lakes are becoming famous for cutthroat, brook, and rainbow trout. The Swiftcurrent Lakes also abound in eastern brook and rainbow trout. Big catches were made last season. Cracker Lake is always ready to fill the creel with a small black-spotted trout.



GUIDE MAP SHOWING ROADS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The north and south forks of Kennedy Creek, including Slide Lake, are excellent for stream fishing, cutthroats being in abundance. Lower Kennedy Lake on the south fork abounds in grayling. Belly River is an ideal stream for the man who cares not for getting wet—a stream full of crooks and turns, with an eddy at every turn, and a hole that looks better than the last at every crook. With overhanging foliage and the right amount of buried snags to conceal the vigilant cutthroat, this is a paradise for the camper. The Belly River, Crossley and Glens Lakes are fairly good for native trout. Waterton Lake is another of the big lakes and home of the big fish. Many streams empty into this lake that is shadowed by the highest mountain in the park; and beneath this shadow are fish from Hudson Bay. Mackinaw, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout are innumerable.

Glacier Hotel (Lewis's).—Fishing in Lake McDonald is good but there is unusually good trout fishing in Fish Lake (3 miles), Avalanche Lake (9 miles), Snyder Lake (5 miles), and Little St. Mary Lake (11 miles). Trout Lake (7 miles) will also furnish a good day's sport, as well as McDonald Creek.

There is now a good automobile road to within 3 miles of Avalanche Lake.

A comprehensive plan of stocking the many barren lakes at present inaccessible to ordinary tourist travel was inaugurated in 1922. Practically all lakes and streams that will support fish life have been stocked with eastern brook, rainbow, cutthroat, and grayling, and the remainder will be stocked this year. When the trail system is fully developed the fisherman will be assured of good sport in any waters in the park.

Fishing tackle of the best grade is always obtainable at the general store at Glacier Park Station, Belton, and Waterton Lake. The hotel companies also carry a supply. Fishing tackle, consisting of rod, reel, and line, may be rented at Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Lake, Going-to-the-Sun and St. Mary Chalets, and at Lewis's Hotel on Lake McDonald.

WILD ANIMALS.

The animal life in Glacier National Park is both varied and abundant, but in the height of the tourist season, when the greatest number of people are on the trails and anxious to see the game, many of the larger species have apparently vanished. As a matter of fact, they have withdrawn to undisturbed areas, where to be studied at close quarters they must be followed quietly and not by large and noisy parties. Not all can be found at any one time or place, as the moose frequent the deepest forests, the elk the open ridges, and the white goats and mountain sheep the high mountain crests and cliffs. The bear are seen by many of the visitors near the hotels and camps, while the mule deer, white-tail deer, and some of the other large game

species occasionally appear along the trails. The more abundant small mammals are to be found about the hotels and camps and along the trails in both forest and open, especially by those who have learned to go quietly and keep their eyes and ears alert for the quick motions and strange voices of the little wild creatures. Often by sitting quietly in the shade for a half hour one will see more of the timid wild life than in a half day's vigorous walking.

The visitor who is interested in the wild life of the park should purchase the Government publication entitled "Wild Animals of Glacier National Park." It describes the birds and animals both popularly and scientifically and tells how one may identify them.

The data on the mammals for this book were collected and prepared for publication by Mr. Vernon Bailey, chief field naturalist of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, and the data on the birds were collected and prepared by Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey, the author of Handbook of Birds of the Western United States.

This book, published by the National Park Service, contains 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including a map, and can be purchased on personal application at the office of the park superintendent at Belton (western entrance), or at the registration office of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) for 50 cents a copy. It can also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the same price. No additional charge for postage.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

(Approved January 24, 1922, to continue in force and effect until otherwise directed by the Secretary of the Interior.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations for the government of Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699), August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 536), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732):

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment, or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, mineral, animal, or bird, or other life is prohibited: *Provided*, That flowers may be gathered in small quantities when, in the judgment of the superintendent, their removal will not impair the beauty of the park.

2. *Camping.*—In order to preserve the natural scenery of the park and to provide pure water and facilities for keeping the park

clean, permanent camp sites have been set apart for tourists visiting the park in their own conveyances, and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. It is necessary, therefore, that the following rules be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of the tourists who visit the park in their own conveyances.

(a) Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or, if cans are not available, placed in the pits provided at the edge of camp. At new or unfrequented camps garbage shall be burned or carried to a place hidden from sight. *Keep the camp grounds clean.*

(b) There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site, and the water in the creeks and streams adjacent is not safe to drink. The water supply provided is pure and wholesome and must be used. If, however, the water supply is not piped to grounds, consult rangers for sources to use. Tourists out on hiking parties must not contaminate watersheds of water supplies. They are indicated by signs, pipe lines, and dams. *There is plenty of pure water; be sure you get it.*

(c) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils or pollute in any other manner the waters of the park or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(d) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds in order not to litter the grounds and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(e) Wood for fuel only can be taken from dead or fallen trees.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort and all hunting or the killing, wounding, frightening, pursuing, or capturing at any time of any bird or wild animal, except dangerous

animals, when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of said park.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within said park limits when engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service. Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having same are guilty of violating this regulation. Firearms are prohibited within the park except upon written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer, and in proper cases may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibility for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for convenience of visitors.

Note.—The foregoing regulation is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject contained in sections 4 and 5 of the act of Congress approved August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 700), accepting cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Glacier National Park.

This act by its terms applies to all lands within the park, whether in public or private ownership.

5. *Bears.*—Molesting or feeding the bears is prohibited.

6. *Fishing.*—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives or in any other way than with hook or line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. Ten fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch.

7. *Private operations.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to the superintendent of the

park. Permission to operate a moving-picture camera must be secured from the superintendent of the park.

8. *Gambling.*—Gambling in any form, or the operation of gambling devices, whether for merchandise or otherwise, is prohibited.

9. *Advertisements.*—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

10. *Mining claims.*—The location of mining claims is prohibited on Government lands in the park.

11. *Patented lands.*—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof. The boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined and marked and defined so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their live stock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

12. *Grazing.*—The running at large, herding, or grazing of live stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of live stock over same, is prohibited, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. Live stock found improperly on the park lands may be impounded and held until claimed by the owner and the trespass adjusted.

13. *Authorized operators.*—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employ a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

14. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park, and dogs only to those persons passing through the

park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

15. *Dead animals*.—All domestic or grazed animals that may die on the Government lands in the park, at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, shall be buried immediately by the owner or person having charge of such animals, at least 2 feet beneath the ground and in no case less than one-fourth mile from any camp or thoroughfare.

16. *Travel on trails*.—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

17. *Travel—General*.—(a) Saddle horses, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right of way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times.

(b) On sidehill grades throughout the park motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outer side of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

(c) Load and vehicle weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the Director of the National Park Service and shall be complied with by the operators of all vehicles using the park roads. Schedules showing weight limitations for different roads in the park may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

(d) All vehicles shall be equipped with lights for night travel. At least one light must be carried on the left front side of horse-drawn vehicles in a position such as to be visible from both front and rear.

18. *Miscellaneous*.—(a) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

(b) Parties desiring to pass through or camp in the park and use animals or camp equipment not hired from the authorized operators will not be allowed to do so unless they or some of them are bona fide owners of the animals and equipment, and that the other members are not renting or in any way paying for the use of the animals or equipment, and that the owners are not making the trip under any lease arrangement, and shall satisfy the superintendent that such are the facts.

(c) No pack-train or saddle-horse party will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide. Registration of

guides shall not be construed as a permit under paragraph 7 of the regulations.

(d) To conduct or operate, or to cause to be conducted or operated, a saddle-horse or pack-train party into or within the park, or to act as guide for any purpose whatsoever within said park, without written permission from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent is prohibited, and the person or persons so conducting, operating, or causing to be conducted or operated, or acting as guide shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law for a violation of these regulations.

(e) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

19. *Fines and penalties*.—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699), and August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 536), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732), the following regulations covering the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances*.—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by the western or Belton entrance, or by any of the several entrances on the east side of the park. There is no road connecting the Glacier Park station entrance on the east side with the Belton entrance on the west side.

2. *Automobiles*.—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

To operate, or cause to be operated, any automobile or other motor-driven vehicle within the park for pay or other compensation,

without written permission from the Director of the National Park Service, or the superintendent, is prohibited, and the person or persons so operating, or causing to be operated, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law for the violation of these regulations.

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *Motorcycles*.—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

4. *Motor trucks*.—Motor trucks may enter the park subject to the weight limitations and entrance fees prescribed by the Director of the National Park Service. Schedules showing prescribed weight limitations and entrance fees for motor trucks may be seen at the office of the superintendent and at the ranger stations at the park entrances.

5. *Intoxication*.—No person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor and no person who is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs shall be permitted to operate or drive a motor vehicle of any kind on the park roads.

6. *Hours*.—Automobiles will not be permitted to enter or leave the park or to use the park roads before 6.30 a. m. or after 10.30 p. m., except in case of emergency.

7. *Permits*.—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters, and will entitle the permittee to operate the particular automobile indicated in the permit over any or all of the roads in the park. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue, but is not transferable to any other vehicle than that to which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to the park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the park rangers for verification on exit from the park. Duplicate permits will not be issued in lieu of original permits lost or mislaid.

8. *Fees, east-side road system*.—The fees for an automobile or motorcycle permit are \$2.50 and \$1, respectively.

West-side road system.—The fee for automobile permits is 50 cents; no charge for motorcycles. All fees are payable in cash only.

9. *Distance apart—Gears and brakes*.—Automobiles while in motion shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires,

are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire.

Motorcycles not equipped with brakes in good working order are not permitted to enter the park.

10. *Speeds*.—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches, when no vehicle is nearer than 200 yards, the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

11. *Horns*.—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

12. *Lights*.—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

13. *Muffler cut-outs*.—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

14. *Teams*.—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

15. *Overtaking vehicles*.—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonable free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

When automobiles, going in opposite directions, meet on a grade the ascending machine has right of way, and the descending machine shall be backed or otherwise handled, as may be necessary to enable the ascending machine to pass with safety.

16. *Accidents; stop-overs.*—If because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

17. *Fines and penalties.*—Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings, or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park or by any combination of these penalties. Such violation shall be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

18. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced. A leaner mixture of gasoline and air is required, but on account of reduced engine power about 40 per cent more gasoline will be used per mile than is required at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

A panoramic view of Glacier National Park, 18½ by 21 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 25 cents, postage prepaid.

This view is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. The meadows and valleys are shown in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in combinations of colors, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown, which is easily read on close inspection, but which merges into the basic colors when the sheet is held at some distance.

MAP.

A topographic map of Glacier National Park (size 32 by 28½ inches) on the scale of 2 miles to the inch may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents, postage prepaid.¹

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

LITERATURE.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Glacier National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the superintendent's office at Belton (western entrance):

Early History of Glacier National Park, Montana, by Madison Grant. 1919. 12 pages.

Contains an account of the early history of the park and records the sources of the names of many of its geographic features.

Automobile road map of Glacier National Park.

Shows the park road system, trail system, hotels, chalets, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains suggestions for motorists. Printed in three colors.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service, and all railroad routes to these reservations.

Automobile map of the western United States.

Shows location of national parks, national park-to-park highways, and other principal automobile highways.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash. No additional charge for postage:

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 248 pages, including 306 illustrations. Securely bound in cloth, \$1.¹

Contains nine chapters, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger chapter devoted to other national parks and monuments.

Glimpses of our National Parks, 72 pages, including 31 illustrations, 10 cents.¹

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the national parks.

Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, including 25 illustrations, 15 cents.¹

This pamphlet contains a general account of the forces that have caused the development of the mountain ranges, the valleys, and lakes of Glacier National Park.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, including 30 illustrations, 15 cents.¹

This publication contains descriptions of the principal features of the larger glaciers in the park.

Some Lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod, 32 pages, including 19 illustrations, 10 cents.¹

This pamphlet contains a description of some of the principal lakes, with special reference to the possibility of stocking the lakes with fish.

Flora of Glacier National Park, by Paul C. Standley, 438 pages and 32 illustrations, 50 cents.¹

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium, vol. 22 part 5.

Glacier National Park—a popular guide to its geology and scenery, by M. R. Campbell (Bulletin 600, U. S. Geological Survey), 54 pages, 13 plates, including map, 30 cents.

Wild Animals of Glacier National Park; The Mammals, by Vernon Bailey; The Birds, by Florence Merriam Bailey; 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including map, 50 cents.¹

Describes the birds and animals both popularly and scientifically; tells how the visitor may identify them.

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EATON, WALTER PRICHARD. Boy Scouts in Glacier Park. 1918. 336 pp.

——— Sky-line Camps. 1922. 268 pp., illustrated. A record of wanderings in the Northwestern Mountains from Glacier National Park to Crater Lake National Park in Oregon.

HOLTZ, MATHILDE EDITH, and BEMIS, KATHERINE ISABEL. Glacier National Park, Its Trails and Treasures. 1917. 262 pp., illustrated.

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MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Glacier National Park on pp. 148–160, 475–487.

QUINN, VERNON. Beautiful America. 333 pp., illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City, 1923. Glacier National Park on pp. 229–237.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

REIK, Lt. Col. H. OTTRIDGE. A Tour of America's National Parks. 1921. 209 pp., illustrated. Glacier Park on pp. 137–156.

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WOOD, R. K. Glacier National Park in "The Tourist's Northwest," New York, 1916. Ill.; map; pp. 367–387.

YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated. Glacier National Park on pp. 87–115.

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OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and regulations similar to this for other national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Crater Lake National Park.

Grand Canyon National Park.

Hawaii National Park.

Hot Springs National Park.

Lafayette National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.

Mount Rainier National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

Wind Cave National Park.

Yellowstone National Park.

Yosemite National Park.

AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES, SEASON 1924.

HOTELS AND CHALETS.

HOTELS AND CHALETS OF GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.

The following hotels and chalet groups are operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Co.:

GLACIER PARK HOTEL.

Located at Glacier Park Station, on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad; 200 rooms, accommodations for over 400 people; electric lighted, steam heated, running water, rooms with private bath, cuisine and service of highest order, plunge pool, shower baths, sun parlor, open camp fire in lobby, lounging and music room. Large verandas face the mountains of Glacier Park.

THE MANY GLACIER HOTEL.

Beautifully located on the east shore of Lake McDermott, 55 miles north of Glacier Park Hotel, on scenic automobile highway. Automobile stage service to and from Glacier Park Station daily.

This hotel contains accommodations for upward of 500 guests; electric lighted, steam heated, running water, rooms with private bath; dining service the same high standard as at Glacier Park Hotel; open camp fires in lobby.

Hotels open June 15, close September 15.

Authorized rates at Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels.

Rooms without bath, including meals, American plan, per day, per person, \$6.

Rooms with bath, including meals, American plan, per day, per person, \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10.

For exclusive occupancy of room, with bath, by one person an additional charge of \$1 per day is made.

Room use for any part of a day without bath, \$1.

Room use for any part of a day with bath, \$2.

Hotel rates will be computed on the basis of \$1.25 for breakfast, \$1.25 for lunch, and \$1.50 for dinner, and \$2 and upward for lodging, according to class of accommodations; for instance, on the basis of \$6 per day, one-half day, consisting of lodging and breakfast, will

be \$3.25, viz, \$2 for room and \$1.25 for meal. All fractions of a day will be arrived at on this basis.

Meals only: Breakfast, \$1.25; lunch, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.50.

Children 8 years of age and over, full rate.

Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate, if not occupying separate room.

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.'S CHALET GROUPS.

Throughout Glacier National Park, distant from 10 to 18 miles from each other, the Glacier Park Hotel Co. maintains and operates the following small hotels known as chalets, taking them in the order in which they may be reached from Glacier Park Station.

Two Medicine Chalets,¹ on Two Medicine Lake.—Commands a view of the mountains and lakes of the Two Medicine country, reached by automobile, horseback, or afoot from Glacier Park Hotel.

Cut Bank Chalets, on Cut Bank River.—Located in the Cut Bank Valley, a popular rendezvous for fishermen. From this camp it is a day's side trip to Triple Divide Mountain, where the water flows three ways.

St. Mary Chalets,¹ on St. Mary Lake.—Located on lower end of St. Mary Lake. The popular going-in point for all tourists visiting the Going-to-the-Sun and Lake McDermott regions. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip, distance 8 miles.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets,¹ on St. Mary Lake.—Located on the northwest shore of St. Mary Lake, commanding a view of the Continental Divide. Reached by boat from St. Mary Chalets or afoot or horseback from interior points.

Many Glacier Chalets,¹ on Lake McDermott.—Located one-eighth of a mile from the new Many Glacier Hotel. Side trips from this point same as from Many Glacier Hotel.

Granite Park Chalets.—Located on the west side of the Continental Divide in Granite Park. Reached by horseback or afoot from Many Glacier Hotel via Swiftcurrent Pass. These chalets are being enlarged for the season of 1924.

Sperry Glacier Chalets, in the Sperry Glacier Basin.—Located on the west side of the Continental Divide near Sperry Glacier. Reached by horseback or afoot from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or Lake McDonald.

Belton Chalets.¹—Located on the main line of the Great Northern Railway at Belton Station, on the west side of the Continental Divide, 58 miles west of Glacier Park Station.

Each of these artistic chalet groups consists of log or stone buildings, attractively grouped, in the vicinity of a central structure used for a dining and lounging room. Most of the dormitory chalets have one or more attractive lounging rooms equipped with large stone fire-

¹ Detached shower or tub baths at these hostelries, 50 cents.

places. The service is less conventional than at the hotels, the aim being to furnish clean, comfortable beds, plain food, well cooked, plenty of it, and served in family style.

The Belton, Going-to-the-Sun, and Two Medicine Chalets open June 15 to September 15. Other chalets open about July 1 and close between September 1 and September 7, depending on weather conditions.

Authorized rates at the chalet groups.

Board and lodging, American plan, per day, per person, \$4.50.

Chalet rates will be computed on the basis of \$1 for breakfast, \$1.25 each for lunch and dinner, and \$1 for lodging, except as follows:

Belton Chalets; rooms with running water, \$1.50 per day, per person; American plan, per day, per person, \$5.

Many Glacier Chalets; lodging only furnished, \$1. Guests take meals at Many Glacier Hotel at regular rates.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; lodging, \$1 and \$1.50, according to room.

A rate of \$28 per week will be made to guests staying one week or more at Two Medicine Chalets, Cut Bank Chalets, and St. Mary Chalets.

Children 8 years of age and over, full rate.

Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate, if not occupying separate room.

OTHER HOTELS, CAMPS, AND RESORTS.

The following hotels and camps in or adjacent to the park are located on patented lands on the west side. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these hotels. The rates given below are published for the information of the public, but the Service assumes no responsibility for their correctness.

Glacier Hotel, near head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, J. E. Lewis, Lake McDonald, Mont. Log hotel of pleasing style of rustic architecture containing 64 rooms. Spacious lounging room; open fire in lobby; large veranda facing Lake McDonald. Hotel is equipped with private baths and laundry, and additional accommodations furnished in 20 log cabins. Reached by auto from Belton to foot of Lake McDonald (3 miles), thence by launch (8 miles), or by automobile (9 miles). Hotel rates, \$6, \$7, and \$8 per day, American plan. Cabin rates, \$5 per day, American plan.

Belton Hotel, at Belton, Mont.—Proprietor, E. M. Swetnam, Belton, Mont. Frame building. Rate, \$3.25 per day.

National Park cabin resort, at foot of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, Mrs. Jessie A. Apgar, Belton, Mont. Two and three room log cabins equipped for light housekeeping. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles). Rates, \$30, \$35, and \$45 per month. Special day rates.

Lake McDonald Camp on south shore of Lake McDonald.—Douglas Gold, manager, Belton, Mont. Commands magnificent view of the lake and mountains. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking, riding, outdoor living. Capacity, 50. Cabins, tepees. Rates, \$4 and \$4.25 per day, \$25 and \$27 per week, American plan. Single meals \$1. Saddle horses may be obtained at regular rates for short trips, without guide.

Park Cabin resort (Geduhn's), at head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, James Conlon, trustee, Belton, Mont. Ten log cabins. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (9 miles), or automobile (12 miles). Rates, \$50 to \$175 each per season, wood included.

Waterton Lake Camp on Waterton Lake.—Proprietor, H. H. Hanson, Waterton Park, Alberta, Canada. Rates, including tent sleeping accommodations and board, \$4.50 per day, American plan. Lodging only, \$1; breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25. A store is operated in connection with the camp, and campers may restock their food supplies, or rent fishing tackle, rod, and lines for 25 cents per day. Mr. Hanson also operates launch service on Waterton Lake, at the following rates: From head of Waterton Lake, Glacier National Park, to Waterton Lakes Park, Canada, 75 cents, round trip, \$1.50. Rowboats, 50 cents per hour; \$2 per day; \$12 per week. Canoes, 75 cents per hour.

SKYLAND CAMPS.

The establishment of Skyland Camps under the management of F. H. Gignilliat, and the opening of an automobile trail to Bowman Lake, now makes accessible to tourists the beautiful lakes and majestic scenery of the western slope. One of the most interesting boys' camps in America is maintained in connection with the Bowman Lake project. The camp has the following notable list of advisers: Mary Roberts Rinehart, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Walter Camp, John M. Phillips, E. R. Culver, James E. West, A. H. Denton, Brig. Gen. L. R. Gignilliat, Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, Col. Fitzhugh Lee, Dillon Wallace, Ernest Thompson-Seton, Henry Kitchell Webster, Louis Hill, and Col. R. Rossow. An attractive illustrated catalogue will be mailed on request to the Skyland Camps, giving rates and full particulars.

Permanent tourist camps are maintained at Bowman Lake, and temporary camps will be established at Lower Kintla and Upper Kintla Lakes, upon one week's notice, when five or more persons desire accommodations at these places. The camp at Bowman Lake consists of Rainbow Lodge, a log chalet with bowlder fireplace for dining room and assembly purposes, and of sleeping accommodations consisting of simply constructed but comfortable four-room chalets and roomy 16 by 16 foot stout canvas tents with floors, iron cots, and mattresses. Rates, \$4.50 per day; \$28 per week. Lodging only, \$1; breakfast, \$1; luncheon, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25.

The camp at Bowman Lake is reached by automobile from the chalets at Belton, the western entrance of the park. Charge is \$15 for the round trip. Side trips to Quartz Lake, the famous "Hole-in-the-Wall" country, and Kintla Lakes can be made at moderate cost. Excellent saddle horses, willing but safe and gentle, are available. Rates \$3.50 per day. Competent guides will be furnished for horseback trips at authorized rates. The fishing in the region is excellent and rowboats and tackle, especially selected for the purpose, are furnished at moderate cost. Full information relative to trails for horseback, walking parties, or motorists, fishing, etc., gladly furnished on request. Address to June 1, Skyland Camps, suite 2009, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Address, June 1 to October 15, Skyland Camps, Belton, Mont.

PHYSICIANS' AND NURSES' FEES.

Doctors' fees.—Dispensary consultation, \$3 and up; room, \$4 and up; mileage, \$1 per mile one way.

Nurses' fees.—Dispensary consultation, \$2 to \$4; room call and treatment, \$3 to \$4; remaining with patient night, \$7; remaining with patient day, \$7.

All fees charged in accordance with established Montana rates.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

EAST SIDE.

AUTO STAGE SERVICE.

Glacier Park Station, St. Mary Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel, on Lake McDermott.—The Glacier Park Transportation Co. maintains daily automobile service between named points on the following schedules:

Read down.		Automobile schedules between—		Read up.	
8.00 a. m.	11.30 p. m.	Lv.....	Glacier Park Hotel.....Ar.	12.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
10.20 a. m.	3.50 p. m.	Ar.....	St. Mary Chalets.....Lv.	10.10 a. m.	3.40 p. m.
10.40 a. m.	4.10 p. m.	Lv.....	St. Mary Chalets.....Ar.	9.50 a. m.	3.20 p. m.
12.15 p. m.	5.45 p. m.	Ar.....	Many Glacier Hotel.....Lv.	8.15 a. m.	1.45 p. m.

Authorized stage rates between—		One way.	Round trip.
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....		\$4.00	\$8.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....		7.50	15.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....		3.50	7.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....		2.00	3.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Cut Bank Chalets? ²			5.00

¹ Available July 1 to Sept. 1.

² No regular daily service between these points; rate applies only for minimum of 4 round trip fares.

All regular stage fares include transportation of one piece of baggage weighing not more than 25 pounds.

Glacier Park Station and Two Medicine Chalets.—Daily automobile service is maintained between Glacier Park Station and Two Medicine Chalets.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel at 2 p. m.
 Stop at Trick Falls 15 minutes.
 Arrive at Two Medicine Chalets at 3.15 p. m.
 Leave Two Medicine Chalets at 5 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6 p. m.

Automobile rental.—Tourists desiring to rent private automobiles for special trips from Glacier Park Hotel or Many Glacier Hotel may secure them from the Glacier Park Transportation Co. This service may be had only when cars are available without interrupting regular service. Charge is on the basis of 80 cents a mile for the round trip, with a minimum charge of \$40. No cars will be chartered for more than one day, except by special arrangement with the transportation company. Cars will not be chartered for one-way trips.

A flat charge between Glacier Park and other points for special cars operating in charter service will be as follows:

Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets and return.....	\$20
Glacier Park Hotel to Cut Bank Chalets and return.....	35
Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets and return.....	50
Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel and return (if made within 24 hours).....	85

There will be an additional charge of \$4 per hour for touring cars chartered by special parties for every idle hour during the company's working day, which is from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. No charge will be made after 7 p. m. until 7 a. m. the following morning.

GARAGE CHARGES.

At Many Glacier or Glacier Park Station:	
Storage charges, not exceeding 24 hours, per day.....	\$0.50
Mechanics for repair work, per hour.....	1.75
Washing and polishing touring cars, per car.....	2.00
Towing cars to garage, per mile.....	1.00

Repairs and supplies will be furnished by the Glacier Park Transportation Co. at prices approved by the superintendent of the park.

Gasoline and oil will be sold at prices approved by the superintendent of the park and will be based on variable market prices.

ST. MARY LAKE LAUNCH SERVICE.

Two round trips a day will be made between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, connecting with the automobile service between Glacier Park Station, St. Mary Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel at Lake McDermott. Fare between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets 75 cents in each direction.

Launch schedule between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.
 Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets 12 noon and 6 p. m.

Special excursion trips are frequently made from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets after dinner. Fare 50 cents.

Two Medicine Lake.—In connection with the auto trip to Two Medicine Lake, Mr. J. W. Swanson will operate a launch service, allowing tourists who desire to avail themselves of the privilege to make a delightful trip around the lake before stages return to Glacier Park Hotel. Fare, 75 cents.

ROWBOATS.

Rowboats are available for hire on Two Medicine Lake, St. Mary Lake, Lake McDermott, and Lake Josephine. Rates, 50 cents per hour; \$2.50 per day of 10 hours; \$15 per week.

Fishing tackle, consisting of rod, reel, and line, may be rented at Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Lake, Going-to-the-Sun, and St. Mary Chalets. Rates, 50 cents a day.

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Passengers touring the park will be permitted to carry with them free on automobile stages or launches one piece of hand baggage weighing not to exceed 25 pounds.

Liability of the Glacier Park Transportation Co. for loss of or damage to baggage in the park is limited to \$25 for each piece of hand baggage and \$100 for each trunk. Hand baggage may be insured for amounts up to \$150 and trunks for amounts up to \$250. Rates furnished by transportation agent upon application.

The following rates apply for the transportation of baggage between east-side points via auto or launch. Autos are not equipped to handle heavy baggage, and right is reserved to forward such baggage by freighting outfit.

Authorized baggage rates between—	Trunk.	Suit case or grip.
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	\$1.60	\$0.50
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	2.00	.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Chalets.....	4.00	1.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	2.50	1.00
St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	.50	.25
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Chalets.....	2.00	.50

Authorized freight rates.

	Cents per 100 pounds.
On St. Mary Lake: 1,000 pounds or less.....	25

WEST SIDE.

AUTO STAGE SERVICE.

Belton and foot of Lake McDonald.—The Glacier Park Transportation Co. maintains an auto service between Belton Station and the foot of Lake McDonald, connecting with launches for all points on the lake and with Great Northern passenger trains at Belton.

Read down.			Stage to foot of Lake McDonald; remainder of distance by launch.		Read up.		
8.10 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	6. 30 p. m.	Lv. Belton	Ar.	10.00 a. m.	5. 30 p. m.	
8.40 a. m.	11.00 a. m.	7. 00 p. m.	Ar. Lake McDonald	Lv.	9.30 a. m.	5. 00 p. m.	
9.40 a. m.	12.00 m.	8. 00 p. m.	Ar. Lewis's Hotel	Lv.	8. 00 a. m.	4. 00 p. m.	

Stage fares between Belton, Lake McDonald, and Lewis's Hotel.		One way.	Round trip.
Belton and foot of Lake McDonald		\$0. 50	\$1. 00
Foot of Lake McDonald and Lewis's Hotel		1. 50	3. 00
Belton to Lewis's Hotel		2. 00	3. 50

Read down.			Stage schedules between Belton, Lake McDonald, and Lewis's Hotel.		Read up.		
8.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	6.30 p. m.	Lv. Belton	Ar.	9.00 a. m.	10.15 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
8.15 a. m.	10.45 a. m.	6.45 p. m.	Ar. Foot Lake McDonald	Ar.	8.45 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.45 p. m.
9.00 a. m.	11.30 a. m.	7.30 p. m.	Ar. Lewis's Hotel	Lv.	8.00 a. m.	9.15 a. m.	4.00 p. m.

¹ Boat schedule.

² Stage schedule.

En route from Belton to Lewis's Hotel stages will stop at foot of Lake McDonald to permit passengers to complete trip by boat, if so desired, also to pick up passengers from foot of Lake McDonald to Lewis's Hotel.

LAKE McDONALD LAUNCH SERVICE.

Launch service is maintained by R. C. Abell (Belton, Mont.), on Lake McDonald, connecting with stages (see above for time-tables) at the foot of the lake for points on the lake.

Authorized rates for Lake McDonald launch service, one way, in either direction.	Distance in miles.	Fare.
Foot of lake to head of lake	10	\$1. 00
Foot of lake to Park Cabin resort	10	1. 00
Foot of lake to Glacier Hotel (Lewis's)	8	. 75
Fish Creek to head of lake	8	. 75
Fish Creek to Park Cabin resort	8	. 75
Fish Creek to Glacier Hotel	6	. 75
Glacier Hotel to head of lake	2	. 25
Glacier Hotel to Park Cabin resort	2	. 25
Foot of lake to Fish Creek	2	. 25
Special excursion trips from Lewis's Hotel and foot of Lake McDonald frequently made 75

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Passengers touring the park will be permitted to carry with them free on automobile stages or launches one piece of hand baggage weighing not to exceed 25 pounds.

Liability of the Glacier Park Transportation Co. for loss of or damage to baggage in the park is limited to \$25 for each piece of hand baggage and \$100 for each trunk. Hand baggage may be insured for amounts up to \$150 and trunks for amounts up to \$250. Rates furnished by transportation agent upon application.

The following rates apply for the transportation of baggage between west-side points via auto or launch. Autos are not equipped

to handle heavy baggage, and right is reserved to forward such baggage by freighting outfit.

Authorized baggage rates between—	Trunk.	Suit case or grip.
Belton and Glacier Hotel (Lewis's)	\$1. 00	\$0. 50
Belton and foot of Lake McDonald 50	. 25
Belton and Fish Creek 50	. 25
Foot of Lake McDonald and head of Lake McDonald 50	. 25

Freight rates.

Belton to or from Lake McDonald:	Cents per 100 pounds.
1,000 pounds and under	25
1,000 to 1,500 pounds	20
1,500 to 3,500 pounds	15
3,500 pounds and over	10

On Lake McDonald, either direction:	Cents per 100 pounds.
1,000 pounds and under	25
1,000 to 2,500 pounds	20

SADDLE-ANIMAL TRANSPORTATION.

HORSES AND GUIDES.

The Park Saddle Horse Co. furnishes saddle and pack horse service and camp outfits on the condition that saddle or pack horses and camp equipment will be accompanied by a registered guide in the employ of the company or by a registered guide acceptable to said company.

Guides, saddle and pack horses, and camp equipment can be secured or released at Glacier Park Station, Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Lewis's Hotel on Lake McDonald, and horses and guides only can be secured at Two Medicine Chalets and Lake McDonald Camp for nonscheduled, indefinite trips at the following rates:

Authorized rates for guides and horses.

General guide, including horse, in charge of camping parties, per day ..	\$10. 00
Limited guide, including horse and board, per day	8. 00
Saddle and pack horses, per day	3. 50

One guide is required for every 10 persons. Pack horses are not needed for short one-day trips, but are necessary for long trips of several days.

All saddle horses are required to be equipped with waterproof slickers, which outfitters supply free.

The guide in charge of a chalet party will ride in the party occupying a position varying from last to fourth from the end, depending upon the size of the party, and will designate some member of the party to ride in front, except when it is advisable for the guide to precede the party for short distances. Members of saddle-horse parties should remain in as compact formation as practicable in order that the guide may have more ready and better control of the horses. In large parties having two or more guides, one guide will ride in front and one guide in the rear. In private camping parties the guide in charge may assume a position acceptable to the members of the private party.

RATES FOR SCHEDULED TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CHALETS.

The charge includes horse and guide service:

Saddle-horse trips. (Beginning of service on higher trails depends on time passes are free of snow.)	Rate.	Minimum number required in each party.
FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL—REGULAR TRIPS MADE DAILY.		
Glacier Park Hotel to Mount Henry and return—1-day trip.....	\$4.00	1
SPECIAL TRIPS.		
Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine and return—2-day trip via Mount Henry in one direction ¹	7.00	3
Inside Trail trip, via Two Medicine, Mount Morgan, Cut Bank Chalets, Triple Divide, Red Eagle Lake, St. Mary Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass, to Many Glacier Hotel—a 5-day scenic trip.....	18.00	5
FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL—REGULAR TRIPS MADE DAILY.		
Iceberg Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
Cracker Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
Granite Park and return—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass—one way.....	5.00	1
Logan Pass Triangle trip via Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Piegan Pass—round trip—3-day trip ²	12.50	1
SPECIAL TRIPS.		
Ptarmigan Lake and return—1-day trip ¹	4.00	3
Morning Eagle Falls—Josephine Lake, Grinnell Lake, and Piegan Pass and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Grinnell Lake and return—one-half day trip (afternoon) ¹	3.00	3
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Circle trip—Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Garden Wall Trail, Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Piegan Pass—round trip—5-day trip ²	25.00	5
FROM GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS—REGULAR TRIPS MADE DAILY.		
Sexton Glacier and return—1-day trip ³	4.00	1
Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
Logan Pass Triangle trip via Piegan Pass, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, and Logan Pass—round trip—3-day trip ²	12.50	1
Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, via Gunsight Pass and Sperry Chalets—2-day trip ³	10.00	1
SPECIAL TRIPS.		
Gunsight Lake and return—1-day trip ¹	4.00	3
Gunsight Pass and return—1-day trip.....	5.00	2
Roes Basin and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Circle trip—Piegan Pass, Many Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Garden Wall Trail, Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass—round trip—5-day trip ²	25.00	5
FROM TWO MEDICINE CHALETS—REGULAR TRIPS MADE DAILY. ⁴		
Mount Henry and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
Upper Two Medicine and return (without guide)—1-day trip.....	3.50	1
SPECIAL TRIPS. ⁴		
Mount Morgan Pass and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Dawson Pass and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Upper Two Medicine Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
FROM LAKE M'DONALD—GLACIER HOTEL (LEWIS'S)—REGULAR TRIPS MADE DAILY.		
Sperry Chalets, Sperry Glacier and return—1-day trip ⁵	4.50	1
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip ³	10.00	1
SPECIAL TRIPS.		
Avalanche Basin and return—1-day trip ¹	4.00	3
Snyder Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Circle trip—Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass, Many Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Garden Wall Trail—round trip—5-day trip ²	25.00	5

¹ Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15; other special trips available July 1 to Sept. 1.

² Logan Pass Triangle and Circle trips made daily between July 1 and Sept. 1. Parties once started on these trips will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

³ Made daily between July 1 and Sept. 1.

⁴ Made or available between July 15 and Sept. 1.

⁵ To reach Sperry Glacier it is necessary to walk approximately 1½ miles and climb about 1,600 feet.

ALL-EXPENSE CAMPING TRIP.

The Park Saddle Horse Co. will conduct an all-expense horseback camping trip into the Belly River and Waterton Lake sections of the park. The trip of 10 days starts from Many Glacier Hotel August 8 and ends at the Many Glacier Hotel August 17. The trip is limited to 40 riders, and persons will be accepted in order of registration. Cost of trip, including saddle horse, board, and lodging en route, guide service, etc., \$200 per person, \$15 payable at time of registration, balance on date of start. In case of cancellation registration fee of \$15 will be forfeited. Persons must make arrangements for trip at least 10 days before the start.

This trip is made under the supervision of the Park Saddle Horse Co., the authorized operator of the park, and will be specially conducted by competent guides. There will be a matron in charge and it will be entirely proper for women traveling alone to make the trip.

INDEPENDENT CAMPING TOURS.

The following rates are quoted for trips of 10 days or more. Special arrangements may be made for trips of less than 10 days:

	Cost per day per person.
1 person.....	\$27.00
2 persons.....	17.00
3 persons.....	14.00
4 persons.....	13.00
5 persons.....	12.00
6 persons.....	11.00
7 persons or more.....	10.00

A general guide and one cook, including their horses, are furnished parties of one to four persons. For parties of more than four persons a limited guide or helper, including horse, is added to each additional four persons or any part of that number. A saddle horse and pack horse are provided each member of a party, each pack horse carrying about 150 pounds.

Camping parties making trips of less than 10 days will be charged an extra day for assembling and dispersing guides, horses, and camp equipment in the event that same are not immediately available. Camping parties starting or dispersing at points other than Glacier Park Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, and Lewis's Hotel on Lake McDonald will be charged for time consumed in traveling from nearest above-named point to starting point or dispersing point.

The following articles of bedding are furnished free to each person:

- 1 pillow and pillowcase.
- 3 single wool blankets.
- 1 comfort.
- Mattress and canton-flannel sheets.

Additional blankets may be rented for \$1 per pair for the trip. Tents and necessary cooking utensils are also furnished free; in fact, everything except provisions.

If considerable personal luggage or large quantities of supplies are desired to be carried or additional help is required, extra pack horses will be furnished at the rate of \$3 per day for each horse, or \$8 per day for limited guide or cook and horses.

The outfitters endeavor to and usually are able to furnish cooks and all necessary help for all camping trips on short notice, but at least 10 days' notice should be given and this is allowed, if necessary, to permit them time for securing proper cooks and assistance.

STANDARD FOUR-DAY TOUR OF GLACIER PARK.

An easy and delightful trip by automobile with side trip by boat. Visiting Two Medicine Lake, St. Mary Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel.

The following itinerary covers 150 miles of intensely interesting and beautiful mountain scenery, easily accessible to the traveling public. This tour does not provide for any saddle-horse trips, although a short trip can be made from Many Glacier Hotel if desired. This four-day tour is particularly adapted to those who have but limited time to stay in the park and wish to cover the principal points as quickly and comfortably as possible.

The morning of the first day is spent at Glacier Park Hotel, where splendid views of the mountains are to be had from the hotel verandas and permits of short walking trips to the fish hatchery, to Dawson Falls, or to Two Medicine Falls.

Two Medicine Lake is only 12 miles from Glacier Park Hotel by auto road. The schedule allows a stop of nearly two hours, sufficient to view Rising Wolf, Mount Rockwell, and other mountains surrounding the lake, visit Trick Falls, take a rowboat or launch ride on the lake, or fish for the famous cutthroat trout.

The second day is spent en route to Many Glacier Hotel over the 55-mile scenic mountain road, stopping a few minutes on the top of the Hudson Bay Divide and 15 minutes at the St. Mary Chalets, reaching Many Glacier Hotel for lunch. During the afternoon short walks may be taken to Josephine Lake, where a splendid view of Grinnell Glacier may be had. Saddle horses may be had for an afternoon trip to Iceberg Lake, for \$4 per horse. Rowboats are available for short trips on Lake McDermott, and the fisherman can try his

luck for the game mountain trout. A splendid view of Grinnell, Gould, and Wilbur Mountains and the fantastic "Garden Wall" is had from the front porches of the hotel. In the evening there is music and dancing, except Sunday. The night is spent at the Many Glacier Hotel.

The third day—Leave Many Glacier Hotel after breakfast by auto for St. Mary Chalets and from there take the boat trip 10 miles up St. Mary Lake to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. This is probably the most picturesque water trip in America. The mountains rise abruptly from the shore of the lake to a height of a mile above the water. Going-to-the-Sun Mountain is the finest in its classic outline of any in the park, while Red Eagle, Little Chief, Fusilade, Reynolds, Jackson, and Gunsight Mountains comprise a fascinating mountain framing of the entire St. Mary Valley. Lunch is ready at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on arrival of the boat. The afternoon affords time for short walks to Baring Falls or up to Sexton Glacier. The Chalets are located picturesquely on a rocky point 100 feet above the lake. World travelers have pronounced the view from the Chalet porches "the finest setting they have ever encountered."

The fourth day is devoted to the return journey from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel, arriving in time for dinner and for train connections east and west.

COST OF TOUR.

Includes lodging on night of arrival and ends with dinner at Glacier Park Hotel.

Hotel rooms without bath.

Total cost of tour:	
At \$6 per day-----	\$43.00

Hotel rooms with bath.

Total cost of tour:	
At \$7 per day-----	\$46.00
At \$8 per day-----	49.00
At \$9 per day-----	52.00
At \$10 per day-----	55.00



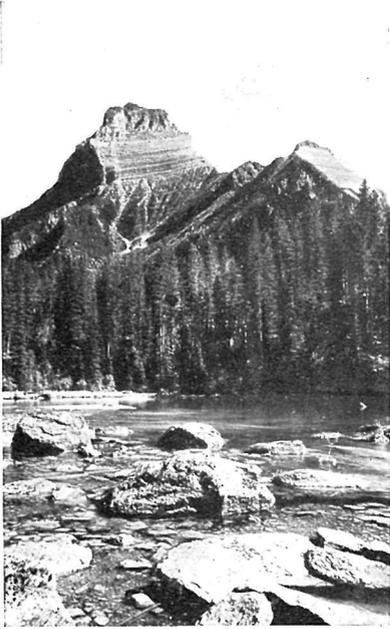
Photograph by T. J. Hileman.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL ON LAKE McDERMOTT.

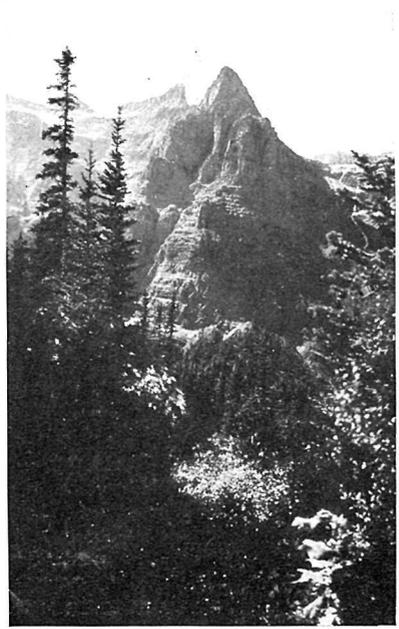


Photograph by T. J. Hileman.

LOGAN PASS TRAIL ALONG THE GARDEN WALL.
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.



KINTLA PEAK.



MOUNT CUSTER.

Striking scenes in the Kintla Lakes region in the northwest section of the park.



BOWMAN LAKE FROM THE SKYLAND CAMPS, A CAMP ESPECIALLY FOR BOYS.
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY R. E. MARBLE.