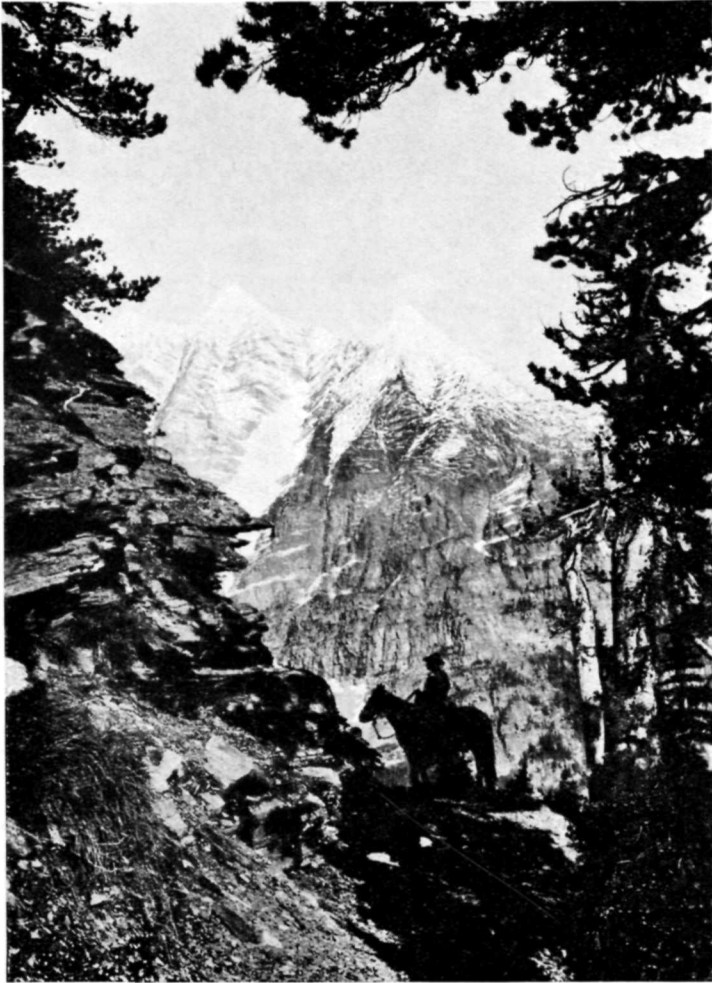


UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, DIRECTOR



CIRCULAR OF GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MONTANA



© Photograph by Hileman

ONE OF GLACIER PARK'S PICTURESQUE TRAILS

SEASON FROM JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15



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



Photograph by Hileman

MOUNT CANNON SECTION OF TRANSMOUNTAIN HIGHWAY,  
MOUNT OBERLIN IN BACKGROUND

# CONTENTS

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	Page
General description.....	1
A romance in rocks.....	2
The Lewis overthrust.....	3
Magnificently colored strata.....	3
Carved by water and ice.....	5
Advantages of camping out.....	6
A general view.....	7
The west side.....	7
History.....	8
East side valleys.....	8
The principal passes.....	12
South and west side valleys.....	15
Administration.....	17
How to reach the park.....	17
Road-sign information.....	20
How to dress.....	21
Transportation and accommodations.....	21
Free public automobile camp grounds.....	24
Post offices.....	25
Telegrams.....	25
Express.....	25
Information, utilities, etc.....	25
Medical service.....	26
Saddle-horse tours.....	26
Nature-guide service.....	27
Information for hikers.....	27
Walking guides.....	28
Rowboats.....	28
Swimming.....	29
Fishing.....	29
Wild animals.....	31
Rules and regulations.....	31
General regulations.....	31
Automobile and motor-cycle regulations.....	37
Map.....	40
Panoramic view.....	40
Literature.....	40
Government publications.....	40
References.....	42
Other National Parks.....	43
National monuments.....	43
Authorized rates for public utilities, season 1930.....	44
Hotels, chalets, transportation within the park, etc.	

## MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

## COVER

	Page
One of Glacier Park's Picturesque Trails.....	Outside front.
St. Mary Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets in foreground.....	Inside front.
Mount Cannon Section of Transmountain Highway. Mount Oberlin in Background.....	Inside front.
Many Glacier Hotel on Swiftcurrent Lake.....	Inside back.
Logan Pass Trail along the Garden Wall.....	Inside back.
Boulder Glacier.....	Back.
Grinnell Glacier and Josephine Lake.....	Back.

## TEXT

Diagram 1, showing how internal pressure transformed level rock into tumbled masses of Glacier Park. The Lewis overthrust.....	2
Diagram 2, showing form of stream-cut valley (A) and of the same valley (B) after it has been occupied by a glacier.....	4
Diagram 3, showing structure of Chief Mountain.....	6
Map showing railroad connections between the western national parks..._	18
Map showing automobile roads connecting the western national parks..._	22
Map showing roads connecting Glacier National Park and Canadian National Parks.....	23
Map of Glacier National Park.....	32

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

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## 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

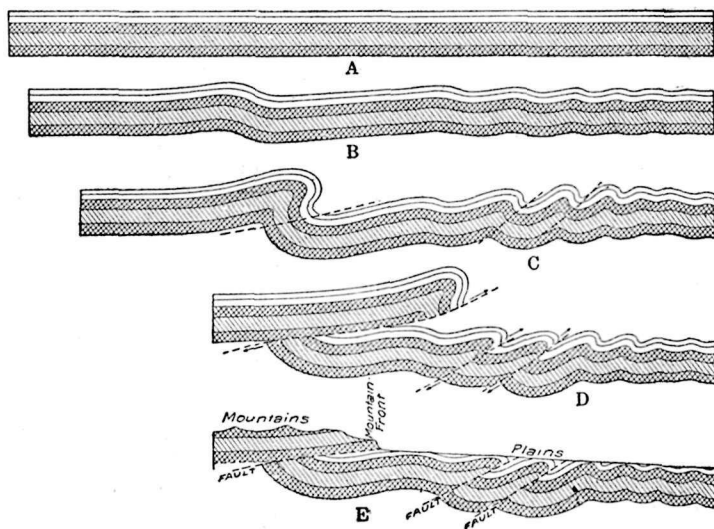


DIAGRAM 1.—How internal pressure transformed level rock into the tumbled masses of the Glacier National Park. The Lewis Overthrust

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 rocks; 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. Archean rocks in this region are not exposed. Of the known sedimentary rocks the very 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.

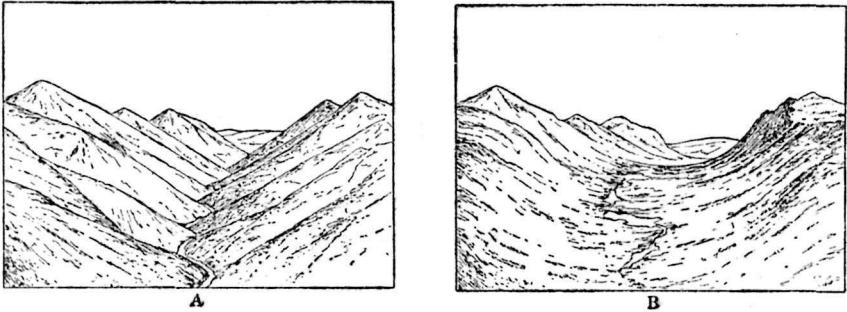


DIAGRAM 2.—Showing form of a stream-cut valley (A) and of the same valley (B) after it has been occupied by a glacier

Horizontally through the middle of this is seen a broad dark ribbon 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. 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 the 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. 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 on 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 highways, 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.

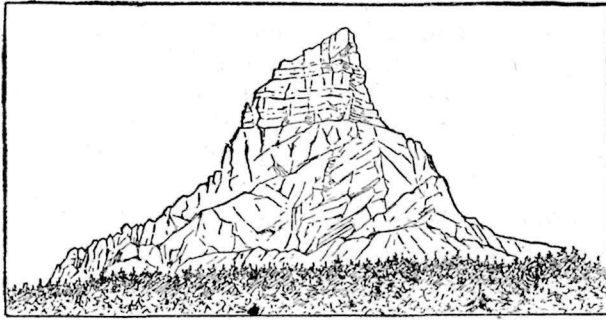


DIAGRAM 3.—Diagram showing structure of Chief Mountain. Limestone in upper part not disturbed, but that in lower part duplicated by many minor oblique thrust faults. After Bailey Willis

### ADVANTAGES OF CAMPING OUT

It is to the more leisurely traveler, however, that comes the greater joy. He who travels from hotels 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 Park 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 Park 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.

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 Swiftcurrent Lake in the Swiftcurrent Valley. The visitor then usually crosses over the famous Gunsight Pass by saddle horse to the west side, where he usually but foolishly contents himself with a visit to beautiful Lake McDonald and leaves by the Belton entrance. If he is traveling by auto, after July 1 he may cross to the west side by the new Roosevelt Highway, which skirts the southern boundary of the park.

#### 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.

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. Marias Pass, where the Great Northern Railway crosses the Continental Divide, was explored by John W. Stephens in December, 1889. A monument has been erected in the pass to commemorate this exploit. 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 Reservaton, 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 until it was made a national park on 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 the trail drops into the lake-studded cirque which is the head 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 and rainbow trout 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 Hudson Bay Creek Basin and thence into Red Eagle Valley. Cut Bank Chalets afford excellent accommodations. 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 Hudson Bay 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, upon whose shores is located Red Eagle Camp, is celebrated for its large cutthroat trout, some of which attain a weight of 7 pounds.

## 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 one 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. The road is now completed from Belton to Logan Pass, a distance of 34 miles. From Logan Pass a trail leads to Granite Park Chalets. This trail 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; Fusillade 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. The view west from the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is one of the greatest in America. St. Mary Lake contains Mackinaw, cutthroat, and rainbow trout.

## 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, Swiftcurrent Lake, 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 Swiftcurrent Lake, 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, Swiftcurrent Lake, Lake Josephine, Grinnell Lake, the five lakes along the trail leading to Granite Park Chalets, Iceberg Lake, and Ptarmigan Lake. These all have remarkable beauty. The Lewis Overthrust may be observed at the falls of the Swiftcurrent River just below Swiftcurrent Lake. 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, the only body of water in the park in which this fish is found. Rainbow and brook trout are unusually abundant in Swiftcurrent 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. Grayling abound in Kennedy Lake on the South Fork. Here the evidences of the Lewis Overthrust are most apparent. Principal of these is Chief Mountain, a tooth-shaped monster of yellow Altyn 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, until recently, been little visited because of its inaccessibility, but it is destined to become one of the most popular now that trails have been developed and a comfortable tent camp for the accommodation of visitors installed at Crossley Lake.

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 Waterton Valley, also, little was known to the public until recently. 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 table-land known as Flattop Mountain, which, low as it is, bridges the Continental Divide from the Livingston to the Lewis Range. From this table-land drop, north and south, the two valleys which, end to end, form the great avenue; Waterton River running north, McDonald Creek running south. The Waterton 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.

At the confluence of Waterton River with Waterton Lake is Gothaunt Tent Camp for the accommodation of visitors.

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. Upon the side of this superb valley cling the Granite Park Chalets, from whose porches 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 Swiftcurrent Lake. 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 is crossed on the trail trip from Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets. Granite Park Chalets are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the west and Many Glacier Hotel is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to 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 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 Grinnell Glacier. 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 Swiftcurrent Lake 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.

The Transmountain Highway has been completed from Belton to Logan Pass. It will be extended to the Blackfeet Highway and will be one of the most scenic highways 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 directions 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 Swiftcurrent Lake 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 extends northwest from Brown Pass, via Hole-in-the-Wall Falls, Boulder Glacier, and across sensational summits to the Kintla Lakes.

#### INDIAN PASS

Indian Pass, the divide between the Middle Fork of Belly River and Waterton River, is not on the Continental Divide, but is, nevertheless, one of the most beautiful and historic passes in the park. The trail begins at the upper end of Glenss 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 Pass 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. Lake McDonald Hotel, 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 9½ 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 North Fork 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 Stinson, 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 the 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 almost impossible. Despite many attempts by experienced mountain climbers, it has been scaled but once and that in 1926.

#### VALLEYS NORTH OF McDONALD

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. 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 Moun-

tains, 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 a stirring spectacle. The time is coming when Kintla will be a familiar name even abroad. The Kintla and Agassiz Glaciers are next in size to the Blackfoot Glacier.

The easiest entrance to the Kintla Lakes is by means of the horse trail from Round Prairie along the Flathead River. This trail is in reality an old wagon road built by oil prospectors before the area became a park, but it is not passable for automobiles beyond Round Prairie. Another entry to these beautiful lakes was opened by the completion in 1925 of the trail from Brown Pass, which crosses the Boulder Glacier, and passes, in its descent, a tongue of the Agassiz Glacier, a remarkable spectacle.

### ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the superintendent, J. R. Eakin. A force of rangers assists 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). Judge William 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 Railway. Glacier Park Station, Mont., the eastern entrance, is 1,081 miles west of St. Paul, a ride of 30 hours. Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is 637 miles east of Seattle, a ride of 20 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 the summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all points in the United States and Canada to Glacier Park Station or Belton 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.



MAP SHOWING RAILROAD CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS

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 Railway, 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 Swiftcurrent Lake (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.

## WESTERN ENTRANCE

Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, is the address of the superintendent. The North Fork 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 to Bowman Lake. The North Fork road is not an automobile highway, but cars can safely be driven over it in dry weather. Bowman Lake also can be reached by automobile from Columbia Falls to Polebridge via the Blackfoot National Forest road. This route is quite scenic.

The new Transmountain Highway, which will eventually connect the east and west sides of the park, has now been completed from Belton to Logan Pass on the Continental Divide. This is one of the most scenic auto trips in the world. Regular bus service is maintained between Lake McDonald Hotel and Logan Pass. The west side park road system connects, through Belton, Columbia Falls, and Kalispell, also points east, with the Theodore Roosevelt Highway and the National Park-to-Park Highway.

A good forest road extends from Columbia Falls northward along the Flathead River, through the Blackfoot National Forest to the Canadian boundary, and gives access to the park at Polebridge, where a park ranger station and registration station are located. This road does not connect with the Canadian highway system. From Columbia Falls the Canadian national parks can be reached by motor via Rexford, Gateway, and Elko, or via Libby, Bonners Ferry, and Kingsgate.

## BY AUTOMOBILE

The Glacier National Park is reached by motorists over a number of well-marked automobile roads. The transmountain Highway, now completed from Belton to Logan Pass only, will be extended to the Blackfoot Highway, which it will join at St. Mary Lake near St. Mary Chalets. When completed it will be approximately 50 miles

in length and one of the most highly scenic roads in the world. It will complete the last link in the great circle tour of the national parks afforded by the National Park-to-Park Highway. At present there is no connecting road inside the park.

However, another road, the Roosevelt Highway, now under construction, will connect the east and west sides of the park and will be completed July 1, 1930. It will parallel the Great Northern Railway and will be located just outside the park, with the exception of 6 miles.

Motorists reaching the park before July 1 may ship their cars over the railroad from the east to west side, or vice versa. The Great Northern Railway maintains convenient 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 both the east and west sides automobile roads run north and connect with the road system in Canada, and motorists may continue over these roads to the Canadian National Parks. Glacier National Park is the western terminus of the Custer Battlefield Hiway.

### ROAD-SIGN INFORMATION

As fast as funds are available for that purpose the National Park Service is having standard signs placed along the roads and trails of this park for the information and guidance of the motorists and other visitors that use the park roads and trails.

These signs, in general, consist of information signs, direction signs, elevation signs, and name signs, all of which are of rectangular shape and mounted horizontally; and milepost signs, rectangular in shape but mounted diagonally; all of which usually have dark-green background and white letters or vice versa; and danger or cautionary signs, most of which are circular in shape and usually have yellow background and white letters; and comfort station, lavatory, and similar signs.

The text on the standard road signs is in sufficiently large type to ordinarily permit their being read by a motorist when traveling at a suitable speed; however, as an additional safeguard, the motorist must always immediately slow down or stop or otherwise fully comply with the injunctions shown on the circular road cautionary signs.

Because of lack of funds it has not been possible to place cautionary signs at all hazardous places in the roads; therefore the motorist must always have his car under full control, keep to the right and sound horn when on curves that are blind, and not exceed the speed limit,



which is 30 miles per hour on straight, fairly level road and 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves and when going through villages in the park and in congested traffic.

### 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 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 should wear riding trousers or knickers to permit greater freedom of movement.

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 and Many Glacier Hotels. 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.

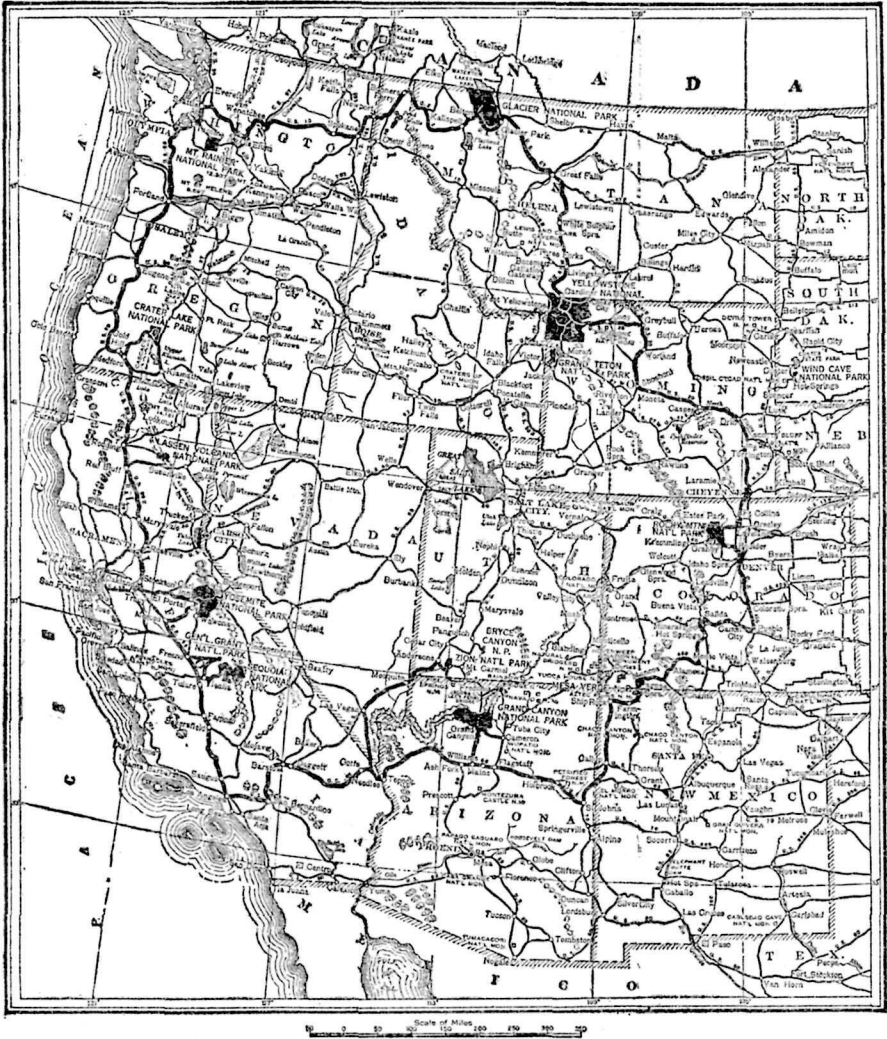
Stores carrying a similar general line of articles most useful in making park trips are located at Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, and at Lake McDonald Hotel at the head of Lake McDonald. There is a store carrying provisions, lunch stuff, cigars, tobacco, and fishermen's supplies at 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 and the Lake McDonald Hotel and the Belton Chalets on the west side. 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 Swiftcurrent Lake, 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.

A subsidiary of the Glacier Park Hotel Co. operates the Prince of Wales Hotel at the north end of Waterton Lake in Waterton

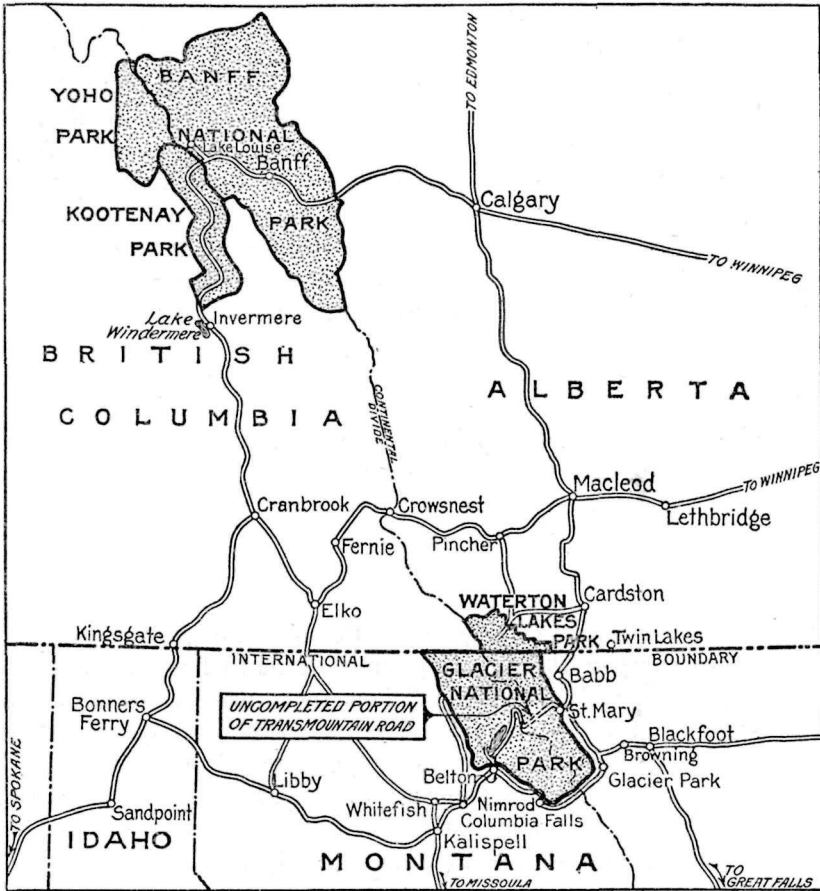


MAP SHOWING AUTOMOBILE ROADS CONNECTING THE WESTERN NATIONAL PARKS

Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada, which adjoins Glacier National Park to the north. The hotel is first class in every respect and affords a wonderful view. Daily auto service is maintained between the Prince of Wales Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel and between

Prince of Wales Hotel and Calgary, Alberta, Canada, at which point bus connection is made for Banff National Park, Canada.

There is daily launch service between Prince of Wales Hotel and Gothaunt Tent Camp at the south or American end of Waterton Lake.



MAP SHOWING ROADS CONNECTING GLACIER NATIONAL PARK AND CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

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 trail tourists.

There are also a few 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 their rates and operations with the exception of the Lake McDonald Hotel and the Belton Chalets. The hotel, near the head of Lake McDonald, is reached by automobile,

stage, or a combination of automobile, stage, and launch, and offers excellent accommodations. Lake McDonald Camp, at the foot of Lake McDonald, offers accommodations at popular prices. The Belton Hotel at the railroad station is open the entire year.

An automobile transportation 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 and Prince of Wales Hotel in Canada. Launch service is available daily between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and between Goathaunt Camp and Prince of Wales Hotel. A daily bus trip is made from Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, allowing sufficient time at the lake to fish or make the launch trip.

Regular motor-bus service between the Prince of Wales Hotel in Waterton Lakes Park and Banff, Canada, is maintained by the Brewster Transportation Co., of Canada, from June 15 to September 15.

On the west side daily bus service is maintained between Belton, the foot of Lake McDonald, and the Lake McDonald Hotel at the head of Lake McDonald, and between this hotel and Logan Pass on the Continental Divide. A launch service is maintained on Lake McDonald and round trip bus passengers between Belton and Glacier Hotel have the option of traveling one or both ways between the hotel and the foot of the lake by boat.

For authorized rates of the public utilities, see pages 44 to 65, inclusive.

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 entrances during tour of park or rechecking them for passengers who enter at one side and leave by the other. Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park Station and at Belton are waived while tourists are making park trips.

### **FREE PUBLIC AUTOMOBILE CAMP GROUNDS**

For the use of the motoring public a system of free automobile camp grounds has been developed. Eight of these camps have now been established in the park, four on each side. Those on the east side are at Two Medicine, Cut Bank, St. Mary, and Many Glacier. The west side camps are at Bowman Lake, Avalanche Creek, and two on Lake McDonald. Sanitary facilities, pure water, and firewood are available. No cabin facilities have been installed, and visitors must have their own camp equipment.

### POST OFFICES

The United States post offices are located at Glacier Park, Mont., Belton, Mont., Polebridge, Mont., and (during summer season) Lake McDonald, Mont., at Lake McDonald Hotel, 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 Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald should have mail addressed to Lake McDonald post office, care of Lake McDonald Hotel. Tourists stopping at Belton, the western entrance of the park, 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 Railway 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, at the administrative headquarters at Glacier Park Station, from park rangers, the 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, at all registration stations, the administrative headquarters at Glacier Park Station, and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont., for 25 cents. Elrod's Guide, a complete manual of

information, is on sale at all news stands and registration offices throughout the park.

### MEDICAL SERVICE

Qualified or trained nurses are in attendance at the Many Glacier and Glacier Park Hotels and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on the east side of the park, and at Lake McDonald Hotel on the west side, from which places emergency remedies may be secured and such first-aid treatment as may be necessary. A house physician is 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 48.

### SADDLE-HORSE TOURS

The Glacier National Park occupies the unique distinction of being the foremost 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 about 800 saddle animals.

At Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary's Lake, and Goathaunt Tent Camp on Waterton Lake, horses may be engaged or released for any trip in the park, including camping trips. At Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, St. Mary Chalet on St. Mary Lake, and Lake McDonald Camp on Lake McDonald horses may be engaged or released for local rides only. For most trips the start is made in the morning and box luncheon carried, the guide preparing hot coffee at noon when luncheon is eaten.

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 Piegan Pass, Grinnell Lake, and Josephine Lake.

Many delightful special scheduled trips are also available of one, two, and more days' duration. The South Circle trip requires five

days to complete and may be started either from Many Glacier, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, or Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald. Three of the principal passes are traversed—Swiftcurrent, Gunsight, and Piegan. The North Circle trip is also a 5-day tour via tent camps, crossing Swiftcurrent Pass, Indian Pass, and Red Gap Pass. This trip starts from Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, or Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald. Another interesting horseback trip is the all-expense Inside Trail Trip. This requires four days.

Daily horseback service between Lake McDonald Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is available, beginning as soon as Gunsight Pass is free from snow and continuing during 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. On these camping trips sleeping tents are used and provisions are carried by pack horse. Tourists should also 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. Such horseback parties can travel at their own convenience without the necessity of following a fixed schedule.

Guides are responsible for every member of their parties and must see that they are checked out from their night stations. In case of camping parties, whenever they are in a ranger district they must report their itinerary to the ranger in charge, advising him of any change in the original plans.

Authorized rates for all saddle-animal transportation will be found beginning on page 54.

### NATURE GUIDE SERVICE

To meet a demand for authentic information concerning the natural history and geology of the park, a free nature-guide service is provided by the National Park Service. The ranger-naturalists are at the service of the public to answer questions and instruct people regarding the wonders of the outdoors.

### INFORMATION FOR HIKERS

For those who wish to hike a leaflet may be obtained from park offices, ranger stations, 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. An excellent pocket companion for hikers and all visitors in the park is Elrod's Guide and Book of Information, which describes in detail every trip over the regular trails in the park.

Hikers are urged for their own protection to check out at the hotels or camps and to advise the clerk at the time of their departure as to their plans, destination, and probability of any changes in plans, such as side trips, camping out, etc. At each ranger station, hotel, chalet, and permanent camp will be found a book (Hikers' Register). Hikers should register at these places, writing out briefly their plans and any possible changes, as indicated above. If rangers are not at home, this information should be placed in the register, which will be found near the door outside the building, so that when the ranger returns he can report to the next station or to headquarters.

This is to protect the hiker; in case of injury or loss the rangers can immediately investigate. Don't fail to register; it may be the means of saving your life. Above all, do not attempt to hike across country from one trail to another. The many sheer cliffs make this extremely dangerous.

#### WALKING GUIDES

Walking guides may be engaged or released at Many Glacier only. They are available for trips to any part of the park.

#### ROWBOATS

At Many Glacier Hotel, on Swiftcurrent Lake, 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 and Evinrude motor boats can be secured at the Lake McDonald 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. Fishing trips down the South Fork of Flathead River may also be arranged at Belton.

Rowboats may be hired at the Two Medicine Chalets for use upon Two Medicine Lake, where fishing may be enjoyed and eastern brook and rainbow trout secured that can be caught only by fishing from boats. 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. Rowboats may also be hired at Red Eagle, Crossley, and Waterton Lake Tent Camps.

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, at Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald, Red Eagle Lake, Crossley Lake, and Goathaunt Tent Camp on Waterton Lake.

### 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, rainbow, 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. 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 and rainbow trout. 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 and eastern brook inhabit 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 and rainbow 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.*—The lakes in Roes Creek Basin will furnish excellent sport. 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 contains 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. Swiftcurrent, Grinnell, Josephine, and Ptarmigan Lakes are famous for cutthroat, eastern brook, and rainbow trout. The small lakes along the Swiftcurrent Pass trail also abound in eastern brook and rainbow trout. Cracker Lake is always ready to fill the creel with a small black-spotted trout.

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.

*Lake McDonald Hotel.*—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 Lincoln Lake (11 miles). Trout Lake (7 miles) and Arrow Lake (11 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.

*Red Eagle Tent Camp.*—Red Eagle Lake and Red Eagle Creek, both above and below the lake, abound in large cutthroat trout, some attaining the weight of 7 pounds.

*Crossley Lake Tent Camp.*—Crossley and other lakes on the Middle Fork of the Belly River will furnish excellent sport. Cutthroat and Mackinaw trout are found here. In Helen Lake on the South Fork of Belly River grayling are plentiful; large rainbow trout and grayling abound in Elizabeth Lake. In the Belly River proper rainbow and cutthroat trout and grayling are plentiful.

*Goathaunt Tent Camp.*—Large Mackinaw and cutthroat trout are found in Waterton Lake; eastern brook are numerous in Waterton River. Lake Francis on Olson Creek abounds in rainbow trout.

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. When the trail system is fully developed the fisherman will be assured of good sport in any waters in the park.

### 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. They can almost invariably be seen by trail parties crossing the passes. 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 larger 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.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved March 6, 1930, 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, minerals, 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. Before any flowers are picked, permit must be secured from ranger in charge.

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.

Smoking may be forbidden by the superintendent in any part of the park during the fire season when, in his judgment, the fire hazard makes such action advisable.



*Note.*—*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 permission 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.<sup>1</sup>

Game killed or taken within the park, and firearms in possession therein, in violation of these regulations, shall be forfeited to the United States, and any employee of the park assigned to police duty shall have authority to search without a warrant any automobile or other vehicle, or any container therein, for such game or firearms and to seize the same if found, when he has reasonable grounds for belief that the automobile or other vehicle, or container therein, contains game or firearms subject to forfeiture as provided herein.

<sup>1</sup> *Note.*—*This paragraph 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 and 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. Fishing in the park will be permitted only during the open season as prescribed for the adjoining counties by the State of Montana. Fishing licenses are not required in the park.

The use of live minnows for bait in any of the waters within the park is prohibited.

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 through the superintendent of the park.

8. *Cameras.*—Still and motion-picture cameras may be freely used in the park for general scenic purposes. For the filming of motion pictures requiring the use of artificial or special settings, or involving the performance of a professional cast, permission must first be obtained from the superintendent of the park.

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

10. *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.

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

12. *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 livestock 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.

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

14. *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.

15. *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.

16. *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.

17. *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.

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

(b) Horseback travel over automobile roads in the park is prohibited except where such travel is necessary for ingress or egress to privately owned property in the park or incidental to authorized trail trips.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

19. *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.

20. *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 regu-

lations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent.

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.

21. *Lost and found articles.*—Persons finding lost articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses, so that if not claimed by owners within 60 days articles may be turned over to those who found them.

#### AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE 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 motor cycles into the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public.

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motor cycles 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. *Motor cycles.*—Motor cycles 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 motor cycles.

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.*—A permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the motor vehicle enters, and will entitle the permittee to operate the particular vehicle 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 for the operation of any other vehicle than that for which originally issued. The permit shall be carefully kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand.

8. *Fees.*—The fee for an automobile or motor cycle permit is \$1, 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.

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

10. *Speeds.*—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under the safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accident.

Speed of motor vehicles is limited to 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves and when going through villages in the park and in congested traffic. On other roads in the park the maximum speed permitted is 30 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, motor cycles, 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, motor cycles, 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 reasonably 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.

Any driver of a gasoline-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

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 six 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. 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.

### 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.<sup>1</sup> Visitors to the park will find this useful.

### 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.<sup>1</sup>

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. It is not intended to take the place of the topographic map.

### 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

<sup>1</sup> May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park, the Glacier Park Hotel, the chief ranger's office (eastern entrance), and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the superintendent's office at Belton (western entrance):

Glimpses of our National Parks, 62 pages, including 23 illustrations.

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

Automobile road map of Glacier National Park (available in park only).

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 Highway and other principal automobile highways.

Hints to Hikers, a 3-page-mimeographed leaflet.

#### 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, fifth edition, 270 pages, including 310 illustrations. Securely bound in cloth, \$1.<sup>2</sup>**

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

**Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, including 25 illustrations, 15 cents.<sup>2</sup>**

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.

**Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, including 30 illustrations (out of print).**

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 (out of print).**

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

**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 (out of print).**

**Plants of Glacier National Park, by Paul C. Standley, 110 pages, illustrated, price, 50 cents.<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> May be purchased by personal application at the chief ranger's office at Glacier Park, Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance), at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont., at all registration offices, and from the ranger naturalists stationed at Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalet, and the Lake McDonald Hotel. These offices can not fill mail orders.

<sup>3</sup> May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel, chief ranger's office at Glacier Park (eastern entrance), and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

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. Price, \$1.

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

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- The Book of the National Parks. Scribner's, 1926. 444 pp., 74 illustrations, 14 maps and diagrams.  
Glacier National Park on pp. 251-283.

### OTHER NATIONAL PARKS

Circulars of general information similar to this for the national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Acadia National Park.	Mount Rainier National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Grand Canyon National Park.	Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Grand Teton National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Hawaii National Park.	Yellowstone National Park.
Hot Springs National Park.	Yosemite National Park.
Lassen Volcanic National Park.	Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.
Mesa Verde National Park.	
Mount McKinley National Park.	

### NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Glimpses of Our National Monuments. 74 pages, including 34 illustrations. Contains brief descriptions of all the national monuments administered by the Department of the Interior.



## AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON 1930

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All rates of the authorized public utilities are approved by the Government. Therefore complaints regarding overcharges should be made to the superintendent. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees, but discourteous treatment by public-utility employees should be reported to the park administration.

### 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 Railway; electric light, steam heat, running water, rooms with private bath, cuisine and service of the highest order, plunge pools, shower baths, sun parlor, open fire in lobby, lounging and music room; large verandas face the mountains of Glacier Park.

*Many Glacier Hotel.*—Beautifully located on the east shore of Swiftcurrent Lake, 55 miles north of Glacier Park Hotel, on a scenic automobile highway. Automobile-stage service to and from Glacier Park Station daily; electric light, steam heat, running water, rooms with private bath; dining service and everything of the same high standard as at Glacier Park Hotel.

Hotels open June 15 and close September 15.

See also Lake McDonald Hotel, page 47.

#### *Authorized rates at Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels*

Rooms without bath, including meals, American plan, per day, two persons in a room, per person, \$6.50; one person in a room, \$7.

Rooms with bath, including meals, American plan, per day, per person, \$8, \$9, and \$10, on basis of two or more persons in a room.

For exclusive occupancy of room with bath by one person an additional charge of \$2 per day is made.

There are six corner rooms in each hotel with fireplaces. Because of necessary special attention and fuel a further additional charge of \$4 is made for exclusive occupancy of one of these rooms, and \$2 per person additional for two or more persons occupying room.

Room use for any part of a day without bath, one person, \$1; each additional person, 50 cents.

Room use for any part of a day with bath, one person, \$2; each additional person, \$1.

Hotel rates will be computed on the basis of \$1.25 for breakfast, \$1.25 for lunch, and \$1.50 for dinner, and \$2.50 and upward for lodging, according to class of accommodations; for instance, on the basis of \$6.50 per day, one-half day, consisting of lodging and breakfast, will be \$3.75, viz, \$2.50 for room and \$1.25 for breakfast. 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,<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> 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 Swiftcurrent Lake regions. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip, distance 8 miles.

*Going-to-the-Sun Chalets,<sup>1</sup> 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,<sup>1</sup> on Swiftcurrent Lake.*—Located one-eighth of a mile from the 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Detached shower or tub baths at these hostleries, 50 cents.

*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, near railroad station at Belton.*—Located just outside the west entrance of the park for the convenience of those traveling by rail or auto. Fishing trips down the Flathead River by boat may be arranged.

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 fireplaces. 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.

Going-to-the-Sun, St. Mary, Many Glacier, Two Medicine, and Belton 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, two or more persons in room, \$5.

Chalet rates will be computed on the basis of \$1 for breakfast, \$1.25 each for lunch and dinner, and \$1.50 for lodging.

Many Glacier Chalets; lodging only furnished, \$1.50. Guests take meals at Many Glacier Hotel at regular rates.

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.

PARK SADDLE HORSE CO.'S TENT CAMPS

The Park Saddle Horse Co. operates four tent camps for the accommodation of saddle-animal parties and hikers. These camps ordinarily open on July 1 and close shortly after September 1, depending on climatic conditions, and enable visitors to the park to see much of the unfrequented sections without camping out, particularly the northern section. Excellent meals and comfortable beds are furnished.

*Red Eagle Tent Camp.*—On beautiful Red Eagle Lake. Excellent fishing. Rowboats for rent.

*Crossley Lake Tent Camp.*—On North Circle Trip. Located in wonderful Belly River country on Crossley Lake at the foot of Mount Cleveland, the highest mountain in the park. Excellent fishing. Rowboats for rent.

*Goathaunt Tent Camp.*—On the North Circle Trip. Located at the American or south end of Waterton Lake. Motor boat makes regular trips to and from new Prince of Wales Hotel located at the Canadian or north end of Waterton Lake. Good fishing. Rowboats for rent.

*Fifty Mountain Tent Camp.*—On North Circle Trip. Located on Continental Divide between Granite Park Chalets and Goathaunt Tent Camp. Fifty mountain peaks may be seen from this camp.

#### AUTHORIZED RATES FOR ABOVE TENT CAMPS

Board and lodging, American plan, per day per person, \$6. Rates will be computed on the basis of \$1.50 each for meals and lodging.

#### HOTELS, CAMPS, AND RESORTS

(On west side of park)

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.

*Lake McDonald Hotel, near head of Lake McDonald.*—Operated by Glacier Park Hotel Co. Log hotel of pleasing style of rustic architecture. 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, same as quoted for hotels on page 44. Cabin rates, \$5.50 and \$6 per day, American plan. Housekeeping cabins also available. Rates quoted on application.

*National Park cabin resort, at foot of Lake McDonald.*—Apgar Mercantile Co., Belton, Mont., manager. Two and three room log cabins equipped for light housekeeping. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles). Rates, \$45 to \$60 per month. Special day rates. Season rates, \$125 to \$150. Wonderful view of lake and mountains.

*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, at head of Lake McDonald.*—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.

*Kelly's Camp.*—On west shore of Lake McDonald near head of lake; reached by automobile from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (8 miles). Cabins furnished complete for housekeeping. Spring water piped to each, electricity and wood included. Prices, \$65 to \$160 per month. For rates by day, week, or season write the proprietor, Frank Kelly, Belton, Mont.

*Belton, Mont.*—At Belton, the western entrance and park headquarters, visitors will find service stations, grocery stores, kodak supplies, and souvenirs, and other accommodations, including hotel and other lodgings, lunch counter, etc. A free camp site in connection with the commercial hotel is maintained along the Flathead River, with lake, river, and creek fishing in close proximity. Stage to Polebridge and all points of interest on Lake McDonald and to Lake McDonald Hotel. Arrangements can be made through local management for 25-mile fishing trip down the Flathead River; good boats and guides.

### 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 Swiftcurrent Lake.*—The Glacier Park Transport Co. maintains

daily automobile service between named points on the following schedules:

Read down		Automobile schedules between--		Read up	
2.30 p. m.	8.30 a. m.	Lv.-----	Glacier Park Hotel.....Ar.	11.05 a. m.	4.50 p. m.
3.55 p. m.	9.55 a. m.	Ar.-----	St. Mary Chalets.....Lv.	9.40 a. m.	3.25 p. m.
4.10 p. m.	10.10 a. m.	Lv.-----	St. Mary Chalets.....Ar.	9.25 a. m.	3.10 p. m.
5.05 p. m.	11.05 a. m.	Ar.-----	Many Glacier Hotel.....Lv.	8.30 a. m.	2.15 p. m.

Automobile service between Glacier Park points and Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada, is as follows:

Read down		Automobile schedules between--		Read up	
		-----	Glacier Park Hotel.....Ar.	5.50 p. m.	
		-----	St. Mary Chalets.....Ar.	4.20 p. m.	
8.15 a. m.	Lv.-----	-----	Many Glacier Hotel.....Ar.	4.25 p. m.	
11.50 a. m.	Ar.-----	-----	Prince of Wales Hotel.....Lv.	1.15 p. m.	

Above service for through passengers only.

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

- Leave Glacier Park Hotel, 2 p. m.
- Stop at Trick Falls.
- Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.
- Leave Two Medicine Chalets, 5 p. m.
- Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.

For the above service, the following trip rates will apply between points named:

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, with minimum of four round-trip fares.....		5.00
Many Glacier Hotel and Prince of Wales Hotel.....	8.50	17.00
St. Mary Chalets and Prince of Wales Hotel.....	8.00	16.00

From Glacier Park Hotel to Prince of Wales Hotel passengers are routed via Many Glacier Hotel.

Children 12 years or over, full fare; children between 5 and 12 years, half fare; and children under 5 years, free, unless occupying seat.

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

*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 Transport Co. This service may be had only when cars are available without interrupting regular service.

Cars will not be chartered for 1-way trips except between Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.

The rates for touring cars between Glacier Park and other points are as follows:

	Number of passengers			
	1 to 3	4	5	6
Glacier Park to Two Medicine and return.....	\$17.50	\$21.00	\$24.50	\$28.00
Glacier Park to Cut Bank and return.....	32.50	39.00	45.50	52.00
Glacier Park to St. Mary and return.....	40.00	48.00	56.00	64.00
Glacier Park to Many Glacier, one way.....	37.50	45.00	52.50	60.00
Many Glacier to Glacier Park, one way.....	37.50	45.00	52.50	60.00
Glacier Park to Prince of Wales Hotel, direct road, one way.....	60.00	72.00	84.00	96.00
Prince of Wales Hotel to Glacier Park, direct road, one way.....	60.00	72.00	84.00	96.00
Many Glacier Hotel to Prince of Wales Hotel, one way.....	42.50	51.00	59.50	68.00
Prince of Wales Hotel to Many Glacier, one way.....	42.50	51.00	59.50	68.00

For short trips in the vicinity of Glacier Park or Many Glacier Hotel the charge for touring cars will be on the basis of 60 cents per mile for four passengers or less and 15 cents per mile per passenger for each additional passenger. An additional charge of \$4 per hour will be made for every idle hour until car is released.

#### LAUNCH SERVICE

*St. Mary Lake.*—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 Swiftcurrent Lake. Fare between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 75 cents in each direction. The schedule for this service is as follows:

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 8.15 a. m. and 2 p. m.

Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m. and 2.55 p. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets, 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m. and 5.55 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, 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 round trip.

*Mary Glacier Hotel.*—Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine.—J. W. Swanson operates a launch making round trips on Lake Jose-

phine and Swiftcurrent Lake. A short walk is necessary between the lakes. Fare, \$1 round trip.

*Waterton Lake.*—A launch is operated on Waterton Lake by the Glacier Park Hotel Co. making daily trips between Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada, and Gothaunt Camp, Glacier National Park. The international boundary line is crossed about halfway up the lake. Fare, 75 cents each way; round trip, \$1.50.

- Leave Prince of Wales Hotel, 9 a. m., 1 p. m., and 4.15 p. m.
- Arrive Gothaunt Camp, 9.45 a. m., 1.45 p. m., and 5. p. m.
- Leave Gothaunt Camp, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5.15 p. m.
- Arrive Prince of Wales Hotel, 10.45 a. m., 2.45 p. m., and 6 p. m.

**ROWBOATS**

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

**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 Transport 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	Suitcase or grip
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	\$1.00	\$0.50
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	2.00	.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....	4.00	1.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	2.50	.75
St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	.50	.25
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....	2.00	.50
St. Mary Chalets or Many Glacier Hotel and Prince of Wales Hotel (6 cents per pound minimum charge).....	6.00	1.50
Authorized freight rates		Per 100 pounds
On St. Mary Lake.....1,000 pounds or less.....		\$0.25
Between Glacier Park and Two Medicine.....do.....		.50
Between Glacier Park and Cut Bank.....do.....		.75
Between Glacier Park and St. Mary.....do.....		.75
Between Glacier Park and Many Glacier.....do.....		1.25
Between St. Mary and Many Glacier.....do.....		.50



## GARAGE CHARGES

At Glacier Park and Many Glacier hotels:

Storage, not exceeding 24 hours, per day	\$0.50
Mechanic's labor, per hour	1.75
Welding, ordinary work, per hour	3.00
Tire change (repairs extra)	1.00
Battery charging	1.50
Battery charging, overnight	1.00
Filling and testing battery	.25

Washing cars:

All roadsters and 5-passenger open cars	2.50
Five-passenger closed cars and 7-passenger open cars	3.00
Seven-passenger closed cars	4.00
Wire wheels, per car, extra	.50

Service-car charge going to car on road when no towing is done:

Mechanic's time extra, round trip, per mile	.40
Towing cars to garage, per mile	1.00

Repairs and supplies will be furnished by the Glacier Park Transport 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.

## WEST SIDE

## AUTO STAGE SERVICE

*Belton, foot of Lake McDonald, and Lake McDonald Hotel.*—The Glacier Park Transport Co. maintains an auto service between Belton Station and Lake McDonald Hotel, connecting with launches at foot of Lake McDonald and with Great Northern passenger trains at Belton.

Read down			Automobile schedules		Read up		
6.25 p. m.	2.50 p. m.	11.40 a. m.	Lv. .... Belton	Ar. ....	11.00 a. m.	1.40 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
6.40 p. m.	3.05 p. m.	11.55 a. m.	Ar. .... Foot of Lake	Ar. ....	10.45 a. m.	1.25 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
7.20 p. m.	3.45 p. m.	12.35 p. m.	Ar. Lake McDonald Hotel	Lv. ....	10.05 a. m.	12.45 p. m.	4.50 p. m.
Read down	Launch schedules, July and August only						Read up
3.10 p. m.	Lv. .... Foot of lake						Ar. ....
3.55 p. m.	Ar. .... Lake McDonald Hotel						Lv. ....
Stage fares between Belton, Lake McDonald, Lake McDonald Hotel, and Logan Pass					One way	Round trip	
Belton and foot of Lake McDonald					\$0.50	\$1.00	
Foot of Lake McDonald and Lake McDonald Hotel					1.50	2.50	
Belton to Lake McDonald Hotel					2.00	3.50	
Belton to Lake McDonald Hotel—Auto bus one way; boat one way					3.25	3.25	
Lake McDonald Hotel to Logan Pass					3.25	6.50	

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

During July and August daily automobile service is maintained over the completed section of the Transmountain Highway, from Lake McDonald Hotel to Logan Pass. This is one of the highly scenic auto trips of the world. Distance for round trip is 44 miles. The schedule is as follows:

Leave Lake McDonald Hotel, 8.15 a. m.; arrive Logan Pass, 9.40 a. m.

Leave Logan Pass, 10 a. m.; arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 11.45 a. m.

Children 12 years or over, full fare; children between 5 and 12 years, half fare; and children under 5 years, free, unless occupying seat.

*North Fork stage.*—When motor can be used, leave Belton Tuesdays and Fridays; arrive Belton Wednesdays and Saturdays. When horse stages must be used, leave Belton Mondays and Thursdays; arrive Belton Wednesdays and Saturdays. This is a regular mail stage, and passengers can be carried only on scheduled trips and on the regular route.

	Fare
Between Belton and Camas Creek.....	\$1. 00
Between Belton and Dutch Creek.....	1. 25
Between Belton and Anaconda Creek.....	1. 50
Between Belton and Logging Creek.....	2. 00
Between Belton and Quartz Creek.....	2. 50
Between Belton and Bowman Lake.....	3. 00
Between Belton and Polebridge post office.....	3. 00
Between Belton and Kintla.....	3. 25
Between Belton and Trail Creek.....	4. 00

**LAKE McDONALD LAUNCH SERVICE**

Launch service is maintained by the Glacier Park Transport Co. during July and August, 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 one way
Foot of lake to head of lake.....	10	\$1. 00
Foot of lake to Park Cabin Resort.....	10	1. 00
Foot of lake to Lake McDonald Hotel (local rate).....	8	. 75
Fish Creek to head of lake.....	8	. 75
Fish Creek to Park Cabin Resort.....	8	. 75
Fish Creek to Glacier Hotel.....	8	. 75
Glacier Hotel to head of lake.....	6	. 75
Glacier Hotel to Park Cabin Resort.....	2	. 25
Foot of lake to Fish Creek.....	2	. 25
Special excursion trips from Lake McDonald Hotel and foot of Lake McDonald frequently made.....	2	. 75

Rowboats also are available on Lake McDonald.

### 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 Transport 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	Suitcase or grip
Belton and Lake McDonald Hotel.....	\$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

Authorized freight rates	Per 100 pounds
Between Belton and Lake McDonald (under 1,500 pounds).....	\$0.20
Between Belton and Lake McDonald (1,500 to 3,500 pounds).....	.15
Between Belton and Lake McDonald (3,500 pounds and over).....	.10
Between Belton and Lake McDonald Hotel.....	.40
On Lake McDonald, either direction (under 1,000 pounds).....	.25
On Lake McDonald, either direction (1,000 to 2,500 pounds).....	.20

*North Fork stage.*—When motor can be used, leave Belton Tuesdays and Fridays; arrive Belton Wednesdays and Saturdays. When horse stages must be used, leave Belton Mondays and Thursdays; arrive Belton Wednesdays and Saturdays.

#### Authorized freight rates

	Per 100 pounds
Between Belton and Camas Creek or Dutch Creek.....	\$0.50
Between Belton and Anaconda or Logging Creek.....	.75
Between Belton and Quartz.....	.85
Between Belton and Polebridge post office.....	1.00
Between Belton and Trail Creek.....	1.50
Minimum freight rate, \$0.25.	

### 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 park authorities.

Under the heading "Saddle-horse trips" will be found a list of places where horses and camp equipment may be secured.

One guide is required for every 10 persons, except that in unusual circumstances the superintendent may grant authority for one guide to accompany 12 persons. Pack horses are not needed for short 1-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 saddle-horse 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 ready control of the horses. In large parties having two or more guides, one guide will ride in front and one guide in the rear.

The summer address of the Park Saddle Horse Co. is Glacier Park, Mont. Winter address is Kalispell, Mont.

**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 per per- son
<b>FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL</b>	
TRIPS—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Forty-Mile Creek and return—half-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3.50
Mount Henry and return—1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5.00
All expenses—Inside Trail trip via Two Medicine, Cut Bank, Red Eagle Camp to St. Mary Chalets—4-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	38.00
Two Medicine Chalets and return—2-day trip via Mount Henry in one direction <sup>2</sup> .....	10.00
LOCAL RIDES OUTSIDE THE PARK WITHOUT GUIDE	
Saddle horse per day, 4 to 8 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	3.50
Saddle horse per half day, 1 to 4 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	2.50
<b>FROM TWO MEDICINE CHALETs</b>	
TRIPS—JULY AND AUGUST—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
(One of four following trips)	
Mount Morgan Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
Cobalt Basin and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
Dawson Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
Upper Two Medicine and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
<b>FROM ST. MARY CHALETs</b>	
TRIPS—JULY AND AUGUST—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Red Eagle Lake and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
All expense—Inside Trail trip via Red Eagle Camp, Cut Bank, and Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel, 4-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	38.00

<sup>1</sup>Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.

<sup>2</sup>Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

## Rates for scheduled trips from hotels and chalets—Continued

Saddle-horse trips (Beginning of service on higher trails depends on time passes are free of snow)	Rate per person
<b>FROM GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs</b>	
REGULAR TRIPS DAILY—JULY AND AUGUST—1 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	\$5. 00
Triangle trip via Piegan Pass, Many Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, and Granite Park Chalets, and Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets—3-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	15. 00
Local rides and riding instructions, with guide, for first 2 hours <sup>1</sup> ..... (\$1 for each additional hour.)	3. 00
TRIPS—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Lake McDonald Hotel via Gunsight Pass and Sperry Chalets—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
All expense—Inside Trail trip from St. Mary Chalets via Red Eagle Camp, Cut Bank, and Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel—4-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	38. 00
All expense—North Circle via Logan Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Fifty Mountain Tent Camp, Gothaunt Tent Camp, and Crossley Lake Tent Camp to Many Glacier Hotel—5-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	65. 00
Sexton Glacier and return—1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
Hidden Lake and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Gunsight Lake and Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Sperry Chalets and return—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
South Circle—5-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	25. 00
Florence Falls and return—1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
Roes Basin and return—1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
St. Mary Falls and return—half-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	3. 50
<b>FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL</b>	
REGULAR TRIPS DAILY—1 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Iceberg Lake and return—half-day or 1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
Cracker Lake and return—half-day or 1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
Grinnell Lake and return—half-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	3. 50
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Garden Wall Triangle trip via Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel—3-day trip, over night at Granite Park and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets <sup>2</sup> .....	15. 00
Local rides and riding instructions, with guide, for first 2 hours <sup>1</sup> ..... (\$1 for each additional hour.)	3. 00
TRIPS—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Granite Park and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Swiftcurrent Pass and Granite Park Chalets—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
All expense—North Circle—5-day trip, via Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Fifty Mountain Tent Camp, Gothaunt Tent Camp, and Crossley Lake Tent Camp to Many Glacier Hotel <sup>2</sup> .....	65. 00
Lake McDonald Hotel via Granite Park Chalets—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
Parmigan Wall and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Morning Eagle Falls and Piegan Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
South Circle—5-day trip via Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets, Lake McDonald, Sperry Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass. (This trip can also be started from Lake McDonald or Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, returning to starting point.) No refund can be made if parties drop out before completing trip <sup>2</sup> .....	25. 00
<b>FROM LAKE McDONALD HOTEL</b>	
REGULAR TRIPS DAILY—1 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Sperry Chalets, Sperry Glacier and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Local rides and riding instructions, with guide, for first 2 hours <sup>1</sup> ..... (\$1 for each additional hour.)	3. 00
TRIPS—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
All expense—North Circle—5-day trip ending at Many Glacier Hotel <sup>2</sup> .....	65. 00
Many Glacier Hotel via Granite Park Chalets—2-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	10. 00
Mount Brown and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Avalanche Basin and return—1-day trip <sup>1</sup> .....	5. 00
Snyder Lake and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00
Circle trip—Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass, Many Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Lake McDonald Hotel—round trip—5-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	25. 00
<b>FROM GOATHAUNT TENT CAMP, WATERTON LAKE</b>	
Local rides and riding instructions, with guide, for first 2 hours <sup>2</sup> ..... (\$1 for each additional hour.)	3. 00
TRIP—2 OR MORE IN PARTY	
Brown Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5. 00

<sup>1</sup> Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.<sup>2</sup> Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

Authorized per diem rates for special guide and saddle-horse service, for chalet trips only when special guides are available or advance arrangements made :

	Cost per day per person		Cost per day per person
1 person -----	\$13. 50	5 persons-----	\$6. 00
2 persons -----	8. 50	6 persons-----	5. 50
3 persons-----	7. 00	7 persons or more-----	5. 25
4 persons-----	6. 50		

Above rates include guide, guide's board and horse, and tourist's saddle horse. Above rates do not apply to 5-day North Circle trip.

**ALL-EXPENSE CAMPING TRIPS**

The Park Saddle Horse Co. also conducts the following all-expense camping trips:

**FOUR-DAY INSIDE TRAIL TRIP**

*An all-expense horseback trip, stopping at Chalets and at Red Eagle Tent Camp, season July 1 to August 31, two or more in party.*—This all-expense camping trip takes the visitor into the Triple Divide region and the upper Red Eagle Valley and crosses Cut Bank and Mount Morgan Passes. Overnight stops are made at Two Medicine and Cut Bank Chalets and at Red Eagle Tent Camp. The rate for this trip is \$38 per person.

**FIVE-DAY NORTH CIRCLE TRIP**

*An all-expense horseback trip, permanent tent camp accommodations, season July 1 to September 1 (snow conditions permitting), two or more in party.*—Another all-expense horseback camping trip, stopping at permanent tent camps, conducted by the Park Saddle Horse Co., is the 5-day North Circle trip, starting at Many Glacier and going into the Waterton Lake and Crossley Lake country and thence back to Many Glacier. The start can also be made from Lake McDonald, parties from this point joining the main party at Granite Park the first day. Permanent tent camps are maintained for this trip at Mount Kipp (Fifty Mountain Camp) near the top of the Continental Divide, at Waterton Lake (Goathaunt Camp) and at Crossley Lake. Tents are equipped with board floors and comfortable beds, and meals are provided in large mess tents. Permanent hosts at these camps are prepared at all times to receive hikers as well as regular saddle-horse parties. The rate for this trip includes all expenses. Pack horses will be furnished to transport not to exceed 20 pounds of baggage for each person.

Authorized rate per person, 2 or more in party----- \$65

Hikers stopping at these camps will be furnished board and lodging at the rate of \$6 per day per person. Breakfast, lunch, and dinner, \$1.50 each, and lodging \$1.50.

#### STOP-OVERS

Persons making the North Circle trip and desiring to stop over at any of the tent camps en route may do so, provided two or more persons desire to stop over, on payment of \$10 per day per person. Charge includes board and lodging and care of saddle horse. In addition to the charge of \$10 per day per person a party charge of \$10 per day for the guide will be made.

#### SPECIAL GUIDE SERVICE

Parties desiring to make the North Circle trip with a special guide may do so if a special guide is available. The charge for the trip with a special guide will be the regular rate of \$65 per person plus one-half of one full-fare ticket for the party, or \$32.50. In case stop-overs are desired each person will be charged \$10 per day, and in addition the party charge for the special guide will be \$10 per day.

#### WATERTON LAKE TO MANY GLACIER

Parties (minimum of two) coming to Goathaunt Tent Camp on Waterton Lake and desiring to return by saddle horse to Many Glacier via the Belly River country may make the trip on payment of \$26 each, covering saddle-horse transportation, subsistence, and guide for the 2-day trip. Baggage not to exceed 20 pounds for each person will be transported free. In the event a North Circle trip is leaving Goathaunt Tent Camp for Many Glacier, this service is available for one. The charge for the trip with a special guide, if a special guide is available, will be the regular rate of \$26 per person (minimum of two) plus an additional charge of two-fifths of one full-fare ticket, or \$10.40 for party.

#### MANY GLACIER TO WATERTON LAKE

Parties (minimum of two) desiring to make part of the North Circle trip to Goathaunt Tent Camp on Waterton Lake and return by launch to the new Prince of Wales Hotel (Canada), and thence by automobile to Many Glacier, may do so on payment of \$39 per person. This covers saddle-horse transportation, subsistence, and guide for 3-day trip from Many Glacier to Goathaunt Tent Camp. Baggage not to exceed 20 pounds per person will be transported free. In the event a North Circle trip is leaving Many Glacier for Goat-

haunt Tent Camp, this service is available for one. The charge for the trip with a special guide, if a special guide is available, will be the regular rate of \$39 per person (minimum of two) plus an additional charge of three-fifths of one full-fare ticket, or \$23.40 for party.

INDEPENDENT CAMPING TOURS

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

	Cost per day per person		Cost per day per person
1 person-----	\$27.00	5 persons-----	\$13.00
2 persons-----	18.00	6 persons-----	12.00
3 persons-----	16.00	7 persons or more-----	11.00
4 persons-----	15.00		

A special guide and one cook, including their horses, are furnished parties of one and two persons. For parties of from three to five persons a guide or helper, including horse, is added. For each additional three persons or any part of that number an additional guide or helper is added. 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 Lake McDonald Hotel, and Goathaunt Camp 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.	1 comfort.
3 single wool blankets.	Mattress and cotton-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 and \$9 per day for limited guide or cook and horse.

The outfitters endeavor 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 assistants.



## WALKING GUIDES

There is a party charge of \$5 per day plus an additional charge of \$1 per day per person for walking guide. In the event that itinerary will not permit walking guide to return to his station for the night, guide's subsistence must be furnished.

## STANDARD TRIPS

(Hotel charges for these trips are based on rooms without bath)

## 1-DAY TRIP

*Glacier Park Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by automobile and launch.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$9.50 round trip. Lodging and two meals at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, one meal at Glacier Park Hotel, \$5. Inclusive rate for day \$14.50.

## DAY OF ARRIVAL

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2.30 p. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 3.55 p. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) 5 p. m.  
 Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 5.55 p. m.

## FIRST DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 8.15 a. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 10.10 a. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

The above trip takes the tourist to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at the head of St. Mary Lake, considered one of the finest scenic spots in the park. The ride over the 32-mile auto road and the 10-mile trip by launch on St. Mary Lake enables one to see a 90-mile panorama of Glacier Park scenery in minimum time.

## TWO MEDICINE SIDE TRIP

*Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets and return by automobile.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$3.50 round trip.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel, 2 p. m.  
 Stop at Trick Falls.  
 Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.  
 Leave Two Medicine Chalets, 5 p. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.  
 Launch trip around Two Medicine Lake, 75 cents additional.

## 2-DAY TRIP

*Glacier Park to Two Medicine, St. Mary, and Going-to-the Sun Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel; automobile and launch.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$20.75; meals and lodging at hotel or chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, \$33.75. Day of arrival, lunch, dinner, and lodging at Glacier Park Hotel. Two days is the minimum time required to make trip from Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel and return. Stay at Many Glacier can be extended as long as desired by paying regular hotel rate.

## DAY OF ARRIVAL

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2 p. m. for Two Medicine.  
 Stop at Trick Falls.  
 Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.  
 Launch trip on lake (cost included).  
 Leave Two Medicine (auto), 5 p. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.

## FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.55 a. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.  
 Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m.  
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 2 p. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 2.55 p. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 4.10 p. m.  
 Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 5 p. m.

## SECOND DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

## 3-DAY TRIP

*Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine, St. Mary, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel, automobile and launch.*—Daily, June 15 to September 15. Transportation, \$20.75; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, \$40.25. Day of arrival, lodging at Glacier Park Hotel.

## DAY OF ARRIVAL AND FIRST DAY

Same as day of arrival and first day of 2-day trip described above.

## SECOND DAY

At Many Glacier Hotel.

Allows full day for saddle-horse trip to Grinnell Glacier, Cracker Lake, Granite Park, or any 1-day trip shown (saddle horse extra charge), or walking, boating, fishing, etc.

Breakfast, lunch, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel.

## THIRD DAY

Same as second day of 2-day trip.

## 4-DAY TRIP

*Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets, St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, and return via Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Glacier Park Hotel.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$20.75; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, \$45.25.

This 4-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. It is 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 itinerary covers 150 miles of intensely interesting and beautiful mountain scenery. In the afternoon of day of arrival an automobile trip is made to Two Medicine Lake, only 12 miles from Glacier Park Hotel. 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 rainbow and eastern brook trout. Launch trip around Two Medicine Lake, no extra charge.

The first 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, 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. Launch trip on Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes, \$1 additional. Saddle horses may be had for an afternoon trip to Iceberg Lake for \$5 per horse. Rowboats are available for short trips on Swiftcurrent Lake, 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 on Sunday. The night is spent at Many Glacier Hotel.

The entire second day is spent at Many Glacier Hotel. All-day saddle-horse (cost extra) or hiking trips may be taken.

The third day: Leave Many Glacier Hotel after breakfast by auto for St. Mary Chalets and from there by launch 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, Fusillade, 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 night is spent at the Sun Chalets.

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.

The itinerary of this trip is as follows:

#### DAY OF ARRIVAL

Same as day of arrival, 2-day trip.

#### FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.  
Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

#### SECOND DAY

At Many Glacier Hotel.

#### THIRD DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.25 a. m.  
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.  
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m.

#### FOURTH DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 8.15 a. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m.  
Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 9.25 a. m.  
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

#### 4-DAY TRIP

*Two-parks international tour.*—From Glacier National Park to Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta, Canada, and return. All expense (minimum) rate, \$63.25.

## DAY OF ARRIVAL

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2 p. m.  
 Stop at Trick Falls.  
 Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.  
 Launch trip on lake (cost included).  
 Leave Two Medicine (auto), 5 p. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.

## FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.  
 Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 11.05 a. m.  
 Afternoon and night at Many Glacier Hotel.

## SECOND DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.15 a. m.  
 Arrive Prince of Wales Hotel, 11.50 a. m.  
 The afternoon is available for short walks or short trips by saddle horses or auto.

## THIRD DAY

Leave Prince of Wales Hotel (launch), 9 a. m.  
 Return to Prince of Wales Hotel, 10.45 a. m.  
 Leave Prince of Wales Hotel (auto), 1.15 p. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 4.20 p. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 5 p. m.  
 Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 5.55 p. m.

## FOURTH DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 8.15 a. m.  
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m.  
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 9.25 a. m.  
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

## 5-DAY TRIP

*Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Lake, Many Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; returning to Glacier Park Hotel.*—Daily, July and August. Transportation, \$39.25; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, \$68.75.

This 5-day trip takes in the best scenic "high spots" in the park. It takes the tourist over three scenic passes of the Continental Divide in two consecutive days.

## DAY OF ARRIVAL

Same as day of arrival, previous tour.

## FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.

Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

Afternoon saddle-horse trip to Iceberg Lake; saddle horse included in cost of tour.

## SECOND DAY

Saddle-horse trips from Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets via Swiftcurrent Pass (9 miles). Horse included in cost of tour.

## THIRD DAY

Saddle-horse trip from Granite Park Chalets to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Logan Pass (16 miles); lunch carried; horse included in cost of tour.

## FOURTH DAY

Saddle-horse trip from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass (18 miles); lunch carried; horse included in cost of tour.

## FIFTH DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.

Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

## 6-DAY TRIP

*Two-parks international tour.*—Same as 4-day two parks international tour with one additional day at both Many Glacier Hotel and Prince of Wales Hotel. All expense rate, \$79.25.

## TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CHALETS

In addition to the tours above described, a number of interesting trips can be made from all the hotels and chalets by automobile, horseback, or on foot, and in many cases by a combination of any of these modes of travel with a launch trip.

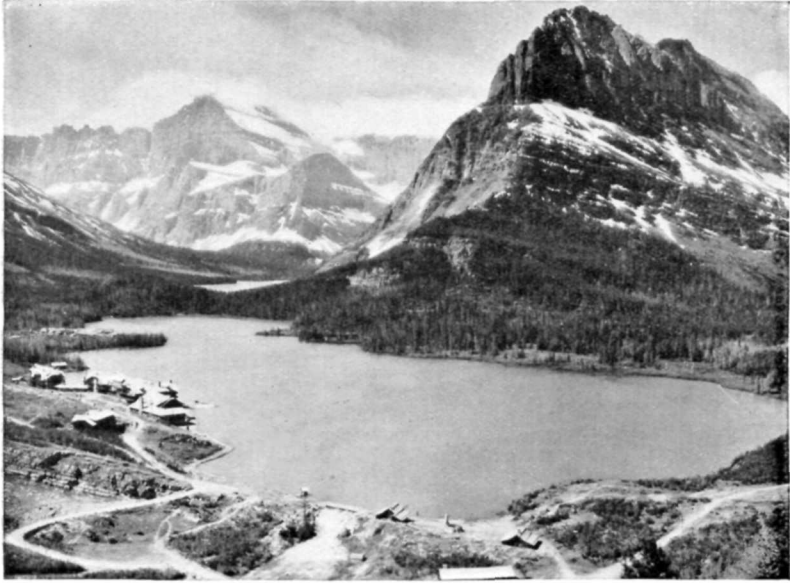
Information regarding such trips may be obtained at the hotels and chalets.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

[Number, 21; total area, 12,118 square miles]

Name of park	Location	Area in square miles	Distinctive characteristics
Acadia..... 1919	Maine coast.....	16	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island and also bold point on opposite mainland across Frenchmans Bay—Formerly called the Lafayette National Park.
Bryce Canyon..... 1928	Southwestern Utah....	23	Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles—Best exhibit of vivid coloring of earth's materials.
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.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 40.3 feet in diameter—31 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Montana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	1,009	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Grand Teton..... 1929	Northwestern Wyoming.	150	Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	245	Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.
Hot Springs..... 1921	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs said to possess healing properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—19 bath-houses under Government supervision. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation of hot waters.
Lassen Volcanic..... 1916	Northern California....	163	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—Cinder cone, 6,913 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colorado.	80	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
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.
Mount Rainier..... 1899	West central Washington.	325	Largest accessible single peak glacier system; 28 glaciers, some of large size; 48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields.
Platt..... 1902	Southern Oklahoma....	1¼	Sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Rocky Mountain..... 1915	North middle Colorado.	378	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	604	The Big Tree National Park—Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter, thousands over 10 feet in diameter, General Sherman Tree, 37.3 feet in diameter and 273.9 feet high—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Mount Whitney and Kern River country.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake—Is a wild-animal preserve.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana, and northeastern Idaho.	3,426	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Pettrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern California.	1,126	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.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah....	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.





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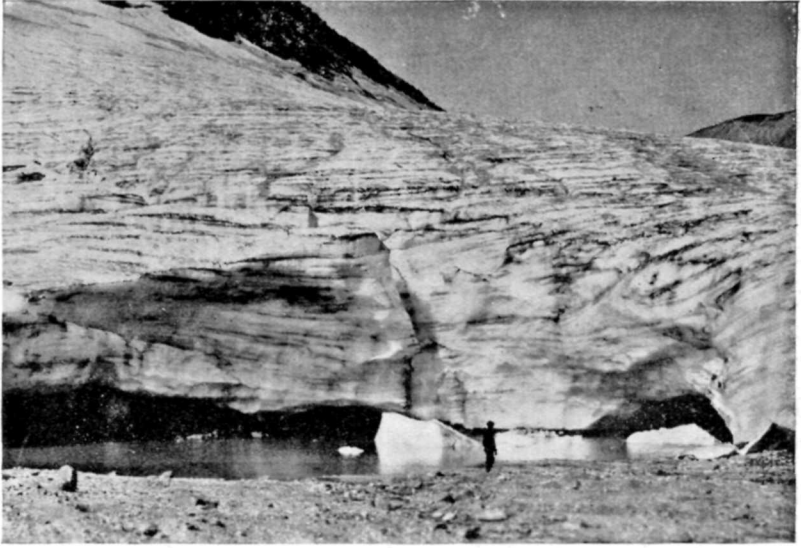
MANY GLACIER HOTEL ON SWIFTCURRENT LAKE



© Photograph by T. J. Hileman

LOGAN PASS TRAIL ALONG THE GARDEN WALL





BOULDER GLACIER



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GRINNELL GLACIER AND JOSEPHINE LAKE