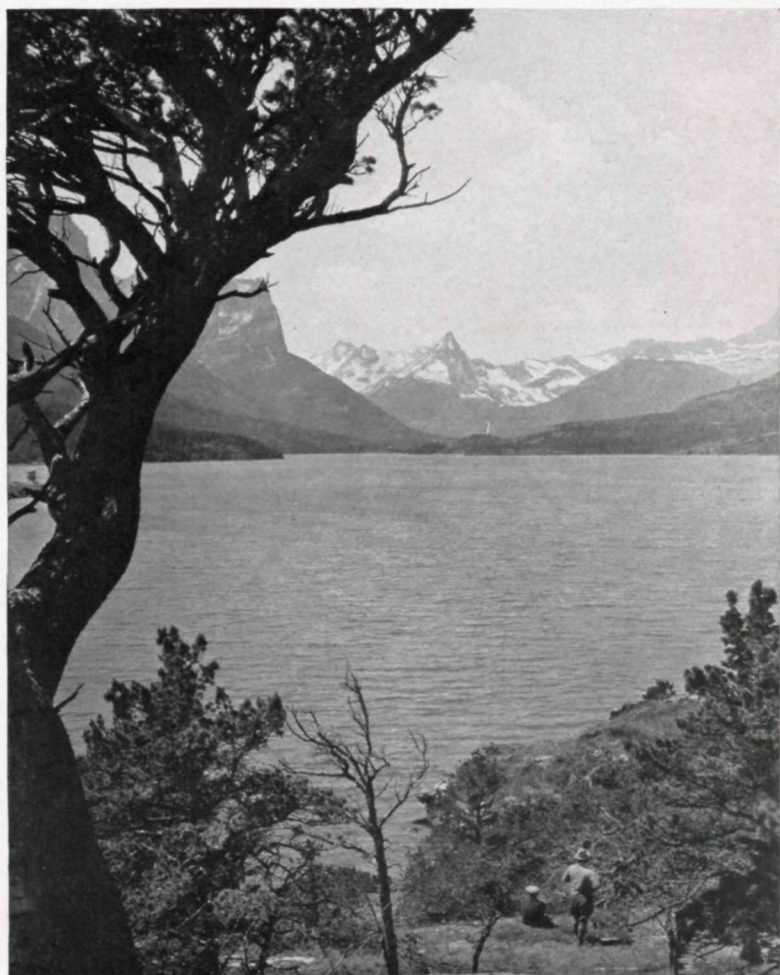


# GLACIER

## NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA



*St. Mary Lake  
one of the  
best known  
of the park's  
250 glacier-fed  
lakes*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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© Photograph by Hileman

ALL SPECIES OF TROUT ARE FOUND IN THE WATERS OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK  
WHERE FISHING IS UNEXCELLED



© Photograph by Hileman

TRAIL PARTIES STARTING FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL. THERE ARE ABOUT  
875 MILES OF TRAILS IN THE PARK

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HORACE M. ALBRIGHT, Director

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GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING

GLACIER  
NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA



SEASON JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15

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UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1933

## IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GLACIER'S HISTORY

- 1804-5. Lewis and Clark Expedition. Their map indicated "King" Mountain now Chief Mountain in Glacier Park.
1810. First known crossing of Marias Pass by white men.
1846. Hugh Monroe, known to the Indians as Rising Wolf, named St. Mary Lake.
1853. A. W. Tinkham led a party across Cut Bank Pass from west to east.
1854. James Doty explored the eastern base of the range and camped at lower St. Mary Lake from May 28 to June 6.
1855. Area now in park east of Continental Divide allotted as hunting grounds to the Blackfeet by treaty.
1858. Map prepared by Lieut. T. Balkinston, a member of the Imperial Palliser Expedition, showing Waterton Lake.
1872. International boundary survey authorized which fixed the location of the present north boundary of the park.
- 1882-83. Prof. Raphael Pumpelly made explorations in the park.
1885. George Bird Grinnell made the first of many trips to the region.
1889. J. F. Stevens explored Marias Pass as location of railroad line.
1890. Maj. George P. Ahern made extensive explorations in the park.
1891. Great Northern Railroad built through Marias Pass.
1901. George Bird Grinnell published an article in Century magazine which first called attention to the exceptional grandeur and beauty of the region and need for its conservation.
1910. Bill creating Glacier National Park signed by President Taft on May 11. Maj. W. R. Logan began duties as first superintendent. Extensive development of tourist facilities began.
1921. Work begun on the Going-to-the-Sun Highway through Logan Pass to connect east and west sides of park.
1925. Construction of west side—Garden Wall section—of Going-to-the-Sun Highway started.
1931. Ptarmigan Wall Trail and tunnel completed.
1932. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park dedicated. National Park Service assumed concurrent jurisdiction over rights of way of Blackfeet Highway. Enabling legislation passed by Montana Legislature in 1929, and by United States Congress in 1932.



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## RULES AND REGULATIONS

(BRIEFED)

**Fires.** The greatest menace to the forests of Glacier National Park. Build camp fires only when necessary and at designated places. *Know* that they are out before you leave them. *Be sure* your cigarette, cigar, pipe ashes, and matches are out before you throw them away.

During periods of high fire hazard, camp fires are not permitted at nondesignated camp grounds.

**Traffic.** Speed regulations: 15 miles per hour on sharp curves and through residential districts; 30 miles per hour on the straight-a-way. Keep gears enmeshed and out of free-wheeling on long grades. Keep cut-out closed. *Drive carefully at all times.*

**Natural Features.** The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited. Dead and fallen wood may be used for firewood. It is dangerous to feed the bears. Do not leave foodstuffs in an unattended car or camp for the bear will break into and damage your car or camp equipment to secure food. Suspend foodstuffs in a box, well out of their reach or place in the care of the camp tender.

**Wild Flowers.** *Do not pick the wild flowers.* Leave them for others to enjoy too.

**Camping** is restricted to designated camp grounds. Burn all combustible garbage in your camp fire, place tin cans and unburnable residue in garbage cans. There is plenty of pure water; be sure and get it. Visitors must not contaminate watersheds or water supplies.

**Dogs and Cats** when in the park must be kept under leash, crated, or under restrictive control of the owner at all times.

**Fishing—Limit.** Ten fish (none under 6 inches) per person per day. The possession of more than two days' catch by any person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of the regulations. A fishing license is not required in Glacier National Park.

**Rangers.** The rangers are here to assist and advise you as well as to enforce the regulations. When in doubt consult a ranger.

**General.** This park was created for the enjoyment of the people. Enjoy it, and govern your actions, always, with the thought foremost in mind of conserving its natural beauties for others and posterity.

## GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Glacier National Park, in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, established by act of Congress May 11, 1910, contains 981,681 acres, or 1,534 square miles of the finest mountain country in America. Nestled among the higher peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 beautiful cirque lakes. During the summer months it is possible to visit most of the glaciers and many of the lakes with relatively little difficulty. Horseback and foot trails penetrate almost all sections of the park. Conveniently located trail camps, operated at a reasonable cost, make it possible for visitors to enjoy the mountain scenery without having to return to hotels or chalets each night. Many travelers hike or ride through the mountains for days at a time, resting each evening at one of these convenient high mountain camps. The glaciers found in the park are among the few in the United States which are easily accessible.

### HISTORY

The majestic range of mountains rising out of the plains of western Montana was little known to the white man of a hundred years ago. The Lewis and Clark expedition at the beginning of the nineteenth century gained some information about this region, but for nearly a half century thereafter virtually no white men traveled there. In 1846 Hugh Monroe, a fur trapper, beheld the mountains from the shores of St. Mary Lake. In 1853 Governor Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington Territory, sent his engineer, A. W. Tinkham, northeastward from the Bitterroot Valley to find a pass that had been described to him by Little Dog, the Blackfeet chieftain. This pass, now known as Marias, had been used for many years by certain tribes of Indians in traveling from their homeland around Flathead Lake to the buffalo hunting grounds east of the mountains. Through fear of Blackfeet marauders, or perhaps through willful deceit, the native guides led Tinkham over a divide to Cut Bank Valley, with the result that the exact location of Marias Pass remained unknown for a long time. In 1889 John F. Stevens explored the region. Shortly afterwards the Great Northern rails crossed the mountains by this route.

Mining excitement prevailed throughout the region in the decade following. Valuable metals were believed to exist in the area east of the Continental Divide, and since this land belonged to the Blackfeet Indians, Congress was urged to buy it from the Indians at a cost of \$1,500,000. Precious metals, copper, lead, and ultimately oil were sought. None of these were found in quantities suitable for profitable extraction, and soon the prospectors despaired and left the region. On May 11, 1910, following this early history, the area was made a national park.

### WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

Pursuant to legislation passed by the Congress of the United States, President Hoover issued a proclamation on June 30, 1932, declaring the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park established. Similar action was taken by the Canadian Government, and representatives of both countries were present at Glacier Park, Mont., on June 18, 1932, when appropriate dedication ceremonies were held. The purpose of this action was to commemorate the record of long-standing

peace and good will between the two countries. For purposes of administration, the component parts of the peace park each retains its nationality and individuality and each unit will continue to function as it has in the past.

## BRIEF GEOLOGIC STORY

To the visitor who must make a hurried trip through the park, and can not take the time to make trips with and listen to the lectures of the ranger naturalists, the following brief description of important events in the early geologic history of Glacier National Park will be of interest:

### WHEN THE ROCKS WERE LAID DOWN

The presence of certain rock formations on the plains and in the mountains of Glacier Park tell us the first episode in the creation of the region.

Examination by the geologist discloses the fact that the mountains are made of many layers of limestone and other sedimentary formations. The rocks show ripple marks which were made by waves when the rock material was soft sand and mud. Raindrop impressions and sun cracks show that the mud from time to time was exposed to rains and the drying action of the air. These facts indicate that the area now known as Glacier Park was once covered by a shallow sea. Small organisms presumably lived in this ocean, and as they died and their limy skeletons fell to the bottom limestone was formed. Some believe that chemical precipitation of limy material aided in building up the limestone layers. Very likely both processes were active. At intervals during this very early history the ocean water was somewhat muddy and consequently the organisms did not thrive. At these times muds were laid down. These accumulations later became consolidated and are now known as shales and argillites.

To the east of the mountains, in the plains area, are other lime and mud formations. These are younger and softer than the rocks which make up the mountains, but were undoubtedly formed under much the same conditions. When originally laid down all these layers must have been nearly horizontal. This does not mean, however, that there were no earth movements during the periods of sedimentation. On the other hand, there were numerous uplifts which caused the sea to recede from the region only to return again as soon as the land sank. These oscillations of sea level were very gradual and continued throughout the eras of sedimentation in the Rocky Mountain region.

The last invasion of the sea occurred at the time the rocks of the plains were deposited. After these formations were laid down the sea was driven out by an uplift of the land and since that time the region has been continuously above sea level. This uplift, one of the greatest in the history of the region, marks the beginning of a long period of stream erosion which has resulted in carving the mountains of Glacier National Park. The traveler may wonder how many years have elapsed since that uplift, but the geologist must confess his inability to answer the question. He knows, however, that it has been a very long time—possibly several millions of years—and when in imagination one goes back in the history of the world several millions of years, it matters little whether he thinks of one million or twenty million, for both are inconceivable to human understanding.

### UPLIFT AND FAULTING

The geologist observes that the rock layers are no longer in the horizontal position in which they were laid down. There are folds in the rocks and many breaks or faults cutting across the layers. Furthermore, the oldest rocks in the region are found to be resting on the youngest rocks of the adjacent plains. One of the best examples of this is to be seen at Chief Mountain where the



ancient limestone rests directly on the young shale below. (Fig. 1.) The same relationship is visible in Cut Bank, St. Mary, and Swiftcurrent Valleys. In these areas, however, the exact contact is not so easy to locate. What has happened? How did this peculiar relationship come about?

The answer to this question unravels one of the grandest stories in earth history. Forces deep in the earth slowly gathered energy until finally the stress became so great that the rocky crust began to move. It is not definitely known what causes such stresses in the rocks, but the effects are recognizable. The rocks to the west moved slowly toward the plains, but the rocks of the plains were evidently immovable and the stresses accumulated until they found relief by folding the rocks. Here again is something just as inconceivable as the length of geologic time—the power necessary to move a great mass of rock thousands of feet in thickness and wrinkle it up as sheets of paper can be wrinkled in the hand. The geologist learns to accept such things, for although he may not be able to realize fully the forces involved in a movement of this sort, the evidence of it is so clear as to be incontestable.

The probable results of the movement in the crust of the earth are shown in the accompanying diagram (fig. 2). Section A represents a cross section of the Glacier Park region, as it most likely appeared, immediately following the long

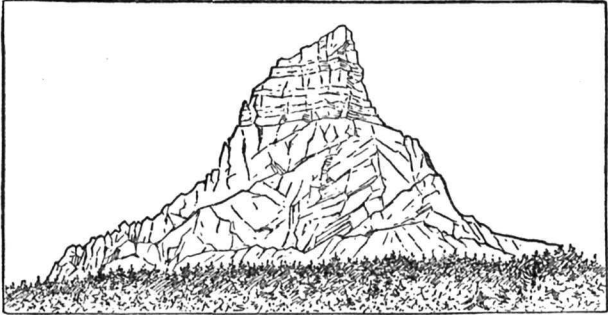


FIGURE 1.—Sketch showing structure of Chief Mountain. The ancient limestone above is not appreciably altered, but the lower part is broken up by many oblique thrust faults. The entire mountain is composed of ancient rocks and rests on shale of a very much younger age. After Bailey Willis

period of sedimentation. The rock strata are horizontal. Section B shows the same region after the rock layers have been slightly wrinkled due to the forces from the southwest. The pressure, although slightly relieved by the bending, still persisted and the folds were greatly enlarged, as shown in section C. At this stage the folds reached their breaking limit, and when the pressure continued the strata broke in a number of places as indicated in the diagram. As a result of this fracturing the rocks on the west side of the folds were pushed upward and over the rocks on the east, as shown in section D. The mountain rocks (represented by patterns of cross lines) were shoved over the rocks of the plains (represented in white), producing what is known as an overthrust fault. It has been estimated that the rocks have moved a distance of at least 15 miles.

As the rocks on the west were thrust northeastward and upward they made, in all probability, a greatly elevated region. They did not, however, at any time project into the air, as indicated in section D, because as soon as the rocky mass was uplifted, streams began to wear it away and to cut deep canyons in its upland portion. The rocks of the mountains, owing to their resistant character, were not worn away as rapidly as the plains formations, with the result that great thicknesses of limestone and argillite tower above the plains. Where the older more massive strata overlie the soft rocks the mountains are terminated by

precipitous walls as shown in section E. This explains the absence of foothills that is so conspicuous a feature of this mountain front and one in which it differs from most other ranges.

On these abrupt and exposed slopes the streams have cut deep gorges through the hard mountain rocks and down into the soft rocks of the plains, so that the actual trace of the fault on the surface is an irregular line zigzagging from spur to valley. The visitor may observe this line as it skirts the base of Mad Wolf, White Calf, Divide, Curley Bear, Singleshot, Wynn, Appekunny, East Flattop, Chief, and numerous other mountains at the eastern edge of the range. It is also possible to recognize the fault line as it crosses the valleys. In St. Mary Valley it produces the Narrows, and in Swiftcurrent it forms the rock barrier over which the waters of Swiftcurrent Creek drop a short distance northeast of Many Glacier Hotel.

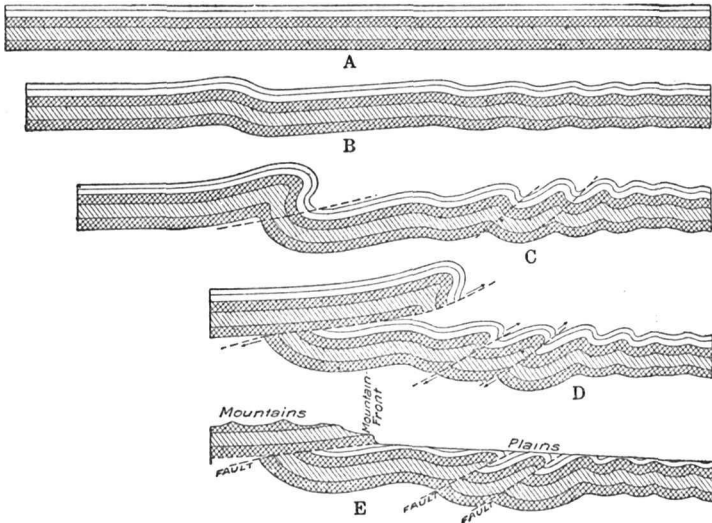


FIGURE 2.—Diagram illustrating how pressure from the northwest affected the rocks of the Glacier Park region. The Lewis overthrust

#### THE WORK OF STREAMS AND GLACIERS

While the region now known as Glacier National Park was being uplifted and faulted, the streams were continually at work. The sand and other abrasive material being swept along on the beds of the streams slowly wore away much of the rock. The uplift gave the streams new life and they consequently cut deep valleys into the mountain area. As time went on the streams cut farther and farther back into the mountain mass until they dissected it, leaving instead of an upland plateau a region of ridges and sharp peaks. This erosional process which has carved the mountains of Glacier Park has produced most of the mountains of the world.

Following the early erosional history of Glacier Park, described above, there came a period of much colder climate during which time heavy snows fell and large ice fields were formed throughout the mountain region. At the same time huge continental ice sheets formed in Canada and also in northern Europe. This period, during which glaciers, sometimes over a mile thick, covered many parts of the world including all of Canada and New England and much of North Central United States, is known as the ice age. It is not difficult to believe that such

a tremendous covering of ice would have had an effect upon the relief of the country, but it is less easy to determine what those effects have been.

In Glacier National Park some of the ice still remains in the higher portions of the valleys and a study of these ice fields helps in interpreting the history of the park during the ice age. It is evident that ice did not cover the entire range, but that the higher peaks stood out above the ice which probably never reached a thickness of over 3,000 feet in this region. The V-shaped valleys which had been produced by stream erosion were filled with valley glaciers. The weight of the ice caused the ice masses to move slowly down the valleys. The ice froze onto all loose rock material and carried it forward using the sharp rock as tools to gouge out the rock of the valley bottoms. This process continued throughout the ice age with the result that after the ice melted away the valleys were no longer irregular and V-shaped but had acquired a smooth U-shaped character. (Fig. 3.) There are several excellent examples of this work of the ice in Glacier Park, among which are Two Medicine, Cut Bank, St. Mary, Swiftcurrent, and Belly River Valleys.

In addition to smoothing the valley down which they moved, the glaciers produced many rock basins called cirques. These are believed to be the result of ice plucking in the regions where the glaciers formed. Alternate freezing and thawing cause the rock to break and the resulting fragments are carried away by

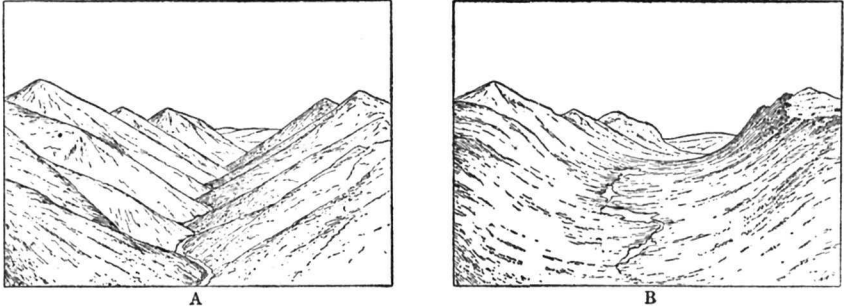


FIGURE 3.—A, An irregular V-shaped valley produced by stream erosion; B, the same valley after it has been occupied by a glacier. Note the smooth topography and U-shaped form

the moving ice mass. While the complete story of cirque making is not understood, we do know that glaciers produce these semicircular forms and that they add much to the beauty of the mountain scenery. In the majority of cases the cirques are filled with water. Glacier Park is literally dotted with these beautiful little lakes scattered throughout the high mountain country.

The valley lakes are usually larger than the cirque lakes and have a different origin. Many of them are caused by morainal dams. As the glaciers melted they deposited huge loads of sand, mud, and boulders in the valley bottoms. Morainic débris of this nature has helped to hold in the waters of St. Mary, Lower Two Medicine, McDonald, Bowman, and numerous other lakes in the park.

## EAST SIDE VALLEYS

### TWO MEDICINE VALLEY

Two Medicine Valley is one of the best known sections of Glacier Park. The road which leads into the valley ends at the chalets near the foot of Two Medicine Lake. Across the water is Mount Rockwell and in the distance the Continental Divide.

One of the most attractive auto camps in Glacier National Park is located in the vicinity of Two Medicine Lake. The cirques and valleys above the tree zone

are carpeted with multicolored beds of flowers. Mountain goats and sheep are frequently seen in these higher regions. Beaver colonies around the lake give ample opportunity to study these interesting animals. An abundance of eastern brook and rainbow trout in Two Medicine waters affords excellent fishing.

A camp-fire entertainment conducted every evening by the resident ranger naturalist is available for park guests. Trails for hikers and saddle-horse parties lead in many directions from this tourist center. A launch trip across Two Medicine Lake, followed by a short walk of less than a mile brings the visitor to Twin Falls. Trick Falls near the highway bridge which crosses Two Medicine River is more readily reached and should be visited by everyone entering Two Medicine Valley.

#### 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 part 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 thick. Red Eagle Glacier, one of several in the area, 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 runs the beautiful Going-to-the-Sun Highway connecting St. Mary and McDonald Lakes. From Logan Pass a trail leads to Granite Park Chalets. The 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 is famous for its scenery. 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 4,200 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 six 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 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.

#### WATERTON VALLEY

Beautiful Waterton Valley which bisects the northern part of Glacier National Park is the southerly continuation of the trough in which Waterton Lake is located. To the west is the Livingston Range, and to the east the Lewis Range. South of Cathedral Peak and west of Ahern Pass, rises a low wooded tableland, Flattop Mountain, which carries the Continental Divide from the Livingston to the Lewis Range. Bordered by mountains of great majesty, Waterton Valley is one of forest luxuriance. Among the higher peaks are Mount Cleveland rising 10,438 feet above sea level and Gothaunt reaching an altitude of 8,603 feet.

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

### THE PRINCIPAL PASSES

#### GUNSIGHT PASS

Gunsight Pass is reached from St. Mary 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 example 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 1½ miles to the west and Many Glacier Hotel is 7½ 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. Another, 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 northeast, the Great Plains on the east, and the Montana Rockies on the west.

#### LOGAN PASS

Logan Pass is a deep, picturesque depression between Mount Oberlin and the towering limestones of Pollock Mountain. 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 Going-to-the-Sun Highway, connecting the east and west sides, makes possible a delightful variety of trail combinations. It opens a third route between Lake McDonald and the east side. It offers a round trip in both directions from Lake McDonald by way of Gunsight Pass 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 Piegan Pass.

#### BROWN PASS

The trail from the east side to Brown Pass leads 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, on the trail from Crossley Camp to Waterton Lake, is one of the most beautiful and historic passes in the park. At the upper end of Glens Lake the trail climbs several steep walls by a series of switchbacks past many beautiful waterfalls and two unnamed lakes, whose color is a marvelous sapphire blue, and 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, 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.

#### PTARMIGAN WALL TUNNEL

The recently completed tunnel through Ptarmigan Wall on the Ptarmigan Wall Trail shortens the distance between Many Glacier and the Belly River country by about half. A masonry guard rail more than a half mile long has been built along the steep edges of the trail.

The tunnel, 185 feet long, is 7,500 feet above sea level, and is large enough to accommodate horseback riders as well as hikers. From the south portal Mount Wilbur, Mount Gould, and Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, each nearly 9,000 feet high, are visible. From the north portal the view includes the north face of Ptarmigan Wall, a sheer drop of 1,000 feet. Two miles from the north end of the tunnel lovely Elizabeth Lake, a favorite with fishermen, lies 2,000 feet below the trail.

### SOUTH AND WEST SIDE VALLEYS

#### McDONALD 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  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and is wooded everywhere to the water's edge. It heads up among lofty mountains. The view from its waters, culminating in the Continental Divide, is among the noblest in the world. 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 Lincoln 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 McDONALD

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

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

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

The valleys south of Nyack have little comparative interest, with 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 characteristics.

#### 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 Mountains, the northern side of the steep canyon which cradles its two superb lakes, are here exceedingly steep and rugged. The south side mountains, Parke Peak, Kintla Peak, Kinnerly Peak, Mount Peabody, and Boulder Peak, are indescribably wild and impressive. Kintla Peak, especially, rising 5,730 feet abruptly from the waters of upper Kintla Lake and bearing a large glacier on either shoulder like glistening wings, is 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.

Entrance to Kintla Lakes is made by means of a wagon road to the foot of the lower lake. This road is passable during the summer season. 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.

## ADVANTAGES OF CAMPING OUT

The traveler who is not in a hurry may camp out in the magnificent wilderness of the park. He may engage a competent guide, and with a complete camping outfit set forth upon the trails to wander at will. 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.; from any of the ranger naturalists; or by mail from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

## ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the superintendent, E. T. Scoyen. 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 park 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.

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.

### ESCORTED TOURS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

Several of the larger railroads operate escorted tours to the principal national parks of the West, such as Glacier, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Rocky Mountain,

Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce Canyon, and Mount Rainier, and some even go as far as Hawaii and Mount McKinley.

The tour way is an easy and comfortable method of visiting the parks, as all arrangements are taken care of in advance. The total cost of the trip is included in the all-expense rate charged, and the escort in charge of each party attends to the handling of tickets, baggage, and other travel details. This is an especially interesting mode of travel for the inexperienced traveler or for one traveling alone. The escort, in addition to taking care of the bothersome details of travel, also assists the members of his party to enjoy the trip in every way possible.

Full information concerning these escorted tours may be obtained by writing to the passenger-traffic managers of the railroads serving the various national parks.

#### BY AUTOMOBILE

Glacier National Park may be reached by motorists over a number of well-marked automobile roads. The park approach roads 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.

#### GOING-TO-THE-SUN HIGHWAY

The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Highway, already well known as one of the outstanding scenic roadways of the world, connects the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide through Logan Pass at an altitude of approximately 6,700 feet. This road, begun in 1921 and completed in 1933, makes available to thousands of travelers who would not have time, funds, and perhaps the strength for pack trips, some of the finest alpine scenery in the world. It is now possible for a transcontinental traveler to leave his train at the eastern or western gateway of Glacier National Park, cross the park in a motor bus by its most spectacular route, and resume his train travel the next day at the opposite gateway from which he entered. For the sum of \$16.50 and one day's extra time, he may enjoy a trip through a region that has been declared by world travelers the equal of the best offered by the Alps or Europe or the Andes of South America.

As an engineering and landscaping achievement, the Going-to-the-Sun Highway is an outstanding accomplishment. No expense or effort was spared to locate this road so that it would afford the finest scenic vistas, regardless of the seemingly insurmountable obstacles to be encountered in such a wild mountainous region. Both the east and west sections have tunnels constructed under the most difficult and hazardous circumstances through overhanging rock cliffs. At the portals of these tunnels the traveler emerges to find spread before him vistas of scenery so lovely as to defy description. Two great rough-hewn windows, or galleries, have been cut through the outside wall of the west tunnel. Here are resting places far up the slopes of the Continental Divide where the traveler may stop as long as he pleases, and enjoy the beauty of the scenery from vantage points hitherto available only to the birds. Glaciers gleam on the slopes of the great mountain peaks, everywhere there are gemlike lakes, and in summer the wild flowers offer a color display that is forever a cherished memory of the traveler fortunate enough to see it.

Approximately 50 miles in length, and starting at the foot of beautiful Lake McDonald, the Transmountain Highway follows the eastern shore to the head of the lake, then up McDonald Creek, to switch back to Logan Pass. Flanking Pollock, Piegan, and Going-to-the-Sun Mountains, it continues through one of

the park's loveliest sections to famous St. Mary Lake. Skirting the north shore and foot of St. Mary, it joins the Blackfeet Highway on the east side of the park at St. Mary chalets.

#### 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 Lake (32 miles), and to Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets on Swiftcurrent Lake (53 miles). From these points excellent and picturesque trails lead up into the mountain fastnesses, and across the Continental Divide to the glorious country on the western slopes. The east-side road system also leads to Waterton Lakes Park, Calgary, and Rocky Mountains National Park, Canada. The Roosevelt Highway skirts the southern boundary of the park, providing connection between the eastern and western entrances.

#### WESTERN ENTRANCE

Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is the park headquarters. 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 and Kintla Lakes. The North Fork road is not an automobile highway, but cars can safely be driven over it in dry weather. Bowman and Kintla Lakes also can be reached by automobile from Columbia Falls to Polebridge via the Blackfeet National Forest road. The scenery along this route is very fine. 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.

### ROAD AND TRAIL SIGN INFORMATION

The National Park Service has placed signs along the roads and trails of this park for the information and guidance of visitors.

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, sound horn on blind curves, and not exceed the speed limit, which is 30 miles per hour on straight, fairly level roads and 15 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves and when going through villages in the park and in congested traffic. Motor rangers are maintained to assist motorists and to enforce road regulations.

### 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.         |
| 1 pair of stout shoes or hunting boots.                | Waterproof slickers are furnished free with saddle horses. |

The clothes, 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.

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, the Many Glacier Hotel on Swiftcurrent Lake, accommodating upward of 500 guests, and the Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald accommodating 100 guests. The spacious verandas of the Many Glacier Hotel command a view of one of the most beautiful mountain and lake panoramas in all America—Altyn Peak, Mount Henkel, Mount Wilbur, Swiftcurrent Peak, Mount Grinnell, Mount Gould, and Allen Mountain.

The Prince of Wales Hotel at the north end of Waterton Lake in Waterton Lakes Park adjoining Glacier National Park to the north, owned by a subsidiary of the Glacier Park Hotel Co., will not be open during the 1933 season.

The chalet groups are located from 10 to 18 miles apart, but within hiking distance of one another or of the hotels, 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. 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, Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Lake McDonald Hotel, and Belton Station. Launch service is available daily between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and between Gothaunt 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 is maintained between Glacier Park Hotel and Belton.

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.

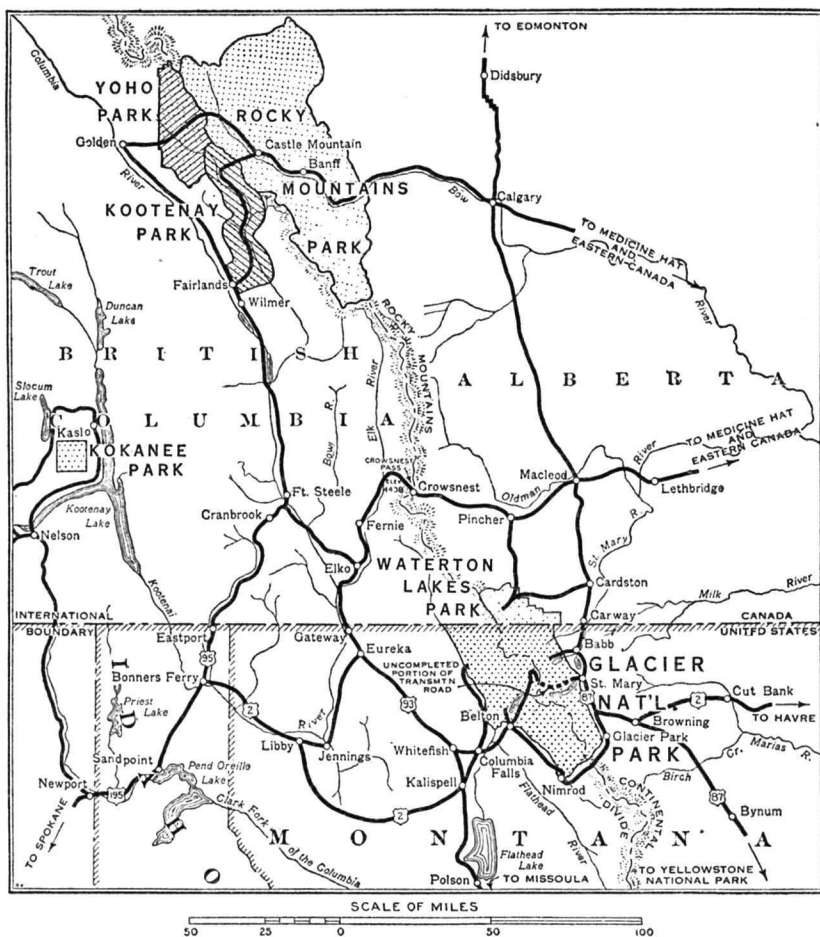
For authorized rates of the public utilities, see page 27.

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,



MAP SHOWING ROADS CONNECTING GLACIER PARK WITH CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

four on each side. Those on the east side are at Two Medicine, Cut Banks, 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

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 31.



## 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 Lake, and Goathaunt Tent Camp on Waterton Lake, horses may be engaged or released for trips in the park, including camping trips. At Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, 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 Ptarmigan Wall. 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. Campers, however, must furnish the provisions. 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 35.

## NATURALIST SERVICE

A daily schedule of popular guided trips afield, all-day hikes, horseback and boat trips, camp-fire entertainments, and illustrated lectures are maintained at Many Glacier, Going-to-the-Sun, Two Medicine, Sprague Creek Auto Camp,

Lake McDonald, and Avalanche Auto Camp Grounds, the leading tourist centers. Automobiles assemble each morning at Sprague Creek and Avalanche Creek for a naturalist-guided caravan trip to Logan Pass. Stops are made along the highway to point out and explain principal points of interest and to allow time for snapshots. A naturalist is stationed at Logan Pass who conducts local field trips and walks to near-by Hidden Lake and Clements Glacier.

The fascinating geologic story of the park is told by means of an exhibit in a temporary museum maintained in Many Glacier Camp Grounds. Butterfly and flower exhibits are on display, and interesting facts about the enemies of the forests and the operation of the fish hatchery are explained by exhibits. A ranger is on hand several hours each day to answer questions and give other general information. Self-guiding nature trails are established at Avalanche Camp (to Avalanche Basin), at Lake McDonald Hotel (to Fish and John Lakes), and at Many Glacier (around Swiftcurrent Lake). Cut-flower, geological, and other exhibits are installed in the lobbies of Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels and at Going-to-the-Sun, St. Mary, and Two Medicine Chalets. The information circular and other bulletins are obtainable free on request from ranger naturalists and special Government publications and topographic maps may be purchased from them.

Announcement of naturalist services is made on bulletin boards in hotels and chalets, and mimeographed notices listing various activities are distributed to visitors. This is a free service intended to assist you in better knowing and appreciating your park. Make use of it.

Requests from special parties desiring ranger-naturalist assistance are given every consideration. All park visitors are urged to avail themselves of the services of the naturalists who are there to assist you in learning of the untold wonders that abound everywhere in the park. Acceptance of gratuities for this free service is strictly forbidden.

## INFORMATION FOR HIKERS

As a special aid to hikers, 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, and similar information. Numerous signs along all trails enable hikers to travel without danger of becoming lost. An excellent pocket companion for park visitors 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 there is a hiker's 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 near the door outside the building.

These precautions are to protect the hiker. In case of injury or loss, 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.

## FOREST FIRES

Forest fires are a terrible and ever-present menace. There are thousands of acres of burned forests in Glacier National Park. Most of these "ghosts of forests" are hideous proofs of some person's criminal carelessness or ignorance.

The average person is wholly unaware of the ease with which a fire can start on a hot summer day, of the danger lurking in even the tiniest unextinguished spark. A spark falling on dry duff, the entire ground cover of the forests, may smoulder for days, or even weeks, until a slight breeze fans it into a flame. Protected by a few inches of ashes which may even be thoroughly wet with water, its living fire can follow roots or tinder underground to reach the surface at a drier spot and cause a devastating fire. A match carelessly tossed aside, a lighted cigarette or cigar, a camp fire that is not completely out will start a forest fire. Be absolutely sure that camp fire is extinguished before you leave it, even for the short space of 5 or 10 minutes. Do not rely on dirt thrown upon it for complete extinction. *Drown* it completely with water! Then throw on a half dozen additional gallons of water for extra measure. Drop that lighted cigar or cigarette on the trail and step on it! Do the same with every match that is lighted! After lighting a match, break it in two! At times of extreme hazard, no smoking of any kind is permitted in the park except at hotels, chalets, and designated camp grounds. Extreme caution is demanded at all times. Anyone responsible for a forest fire will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, but that does not undo the damage. If you discover a forest fire, report it to the nearest ranger station or hotel.

**Help us save *your* forests!**

## 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 Two Medicine Lake, St. Mary Lake, Swiftcurrent Lake, Lake Josephine, and Lake McDonald rowboats and boats equipped with outboard motors may be secured. Evinrude motor boats can be secured at the Lake McDonald Hotel.

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 best 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 Gothaunt 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 stay at nearly the same temperature the year around. The varieties are cutthroat, eastern brook, Dolly Varden, rainbow, and grayling. Eastern brook, rainbow, and cutthroat are the most abundant. 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 well known for its eastern brook and rainbow trout. Good fishing is also found in the Two Medicine River below Trick Falls. This lake and stream 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 of the park waters.

## 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 bears 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.

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

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

This book, published by the National Park Service, contains 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including a map, and can be purchased on personal application at the office of the park superintendent at Belton (western entrance), at the administration office of the park at Glacier Park Village (eastern entrance), and at registration stations at all entrances to the park, for \$1 a copy. It can also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the same price. No additional charge for postage.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Approved December 21, 1932, 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), and March 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 200-235), and shall supersede and cancel all previous rules and regulations for this park heretofore promulgated, which are hereby rescinded.

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 of 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 this officer.

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 visitors touring the park and no camping is permitted outside the specially designated sites. These camps have been used during the past seasons; they will be used daily this year and for many years to come. The following regulations, therefore, will be strictly enforced for the protection of the health and comfort of visitors who come in the park.

(a) *Keep the camp grounds clean.* Combustible rubbish shall be burned on camp fires and all other garbage and refuse of all kinds shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. At new or unfrequented camps, garbage shall be burned or buried.

(b) There is plenty of water; be sure you get it. There are thousands of visitors every year to each camp site and the water in the streams and creeks 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. Contamination of watersheds of water supplies or of any water used for drinking purposes is prohibited.

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

(d) The wearing of bathing suits, scanty or objectionable clothing, without proper covering, is prohibited in automobiles, or around camps, villages, or hotels.

(e) All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camp sites and circulation areas in order not to litter the ground.

(f) Campers may use only dead or fallen timber for fuel.

(g) Any article likely to frighten horses shall not be hung near a road or trail.

3. **FIRES.**—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park. They shall not be kindled near trees, deadwood, 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 deadwood, 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 beds smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

All persons making trips away from established camps are required to obtain fire permits from the nearest ranger before building camp fires.

Permission to burn on any clean-up operation within the park must be first secured from the superintendent's office, and in such cases as is deemed advisable such burning will be under Government supervision. All costs of suppression and damage caused by reason of loss of control of such burning operations shall be paid by the person or persons to whom such permit has been granted.



**No lighted cigarette, cigar, match, or other burning material shall be thrown from any vehicle or saddle animal or dropped into any leaves, grass, twigs, or tree mold.**

Smoking or the building of fires on any lands within the park may be prohibited by the superintendent, when, in his judgment, the hazard makes such action necessary.

The use of fireworks or firecrackers in the park is prohibited except with the written permission of the superintendent.

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

**Feeding directly from the hand, touching, teasing, or molesting bears is prohibited. Persons photographing bears do so at their own risk and peril.**

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons engaged in hunting, killing, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals within the limits of the park shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers of the park and held pending the prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating this regulation, and upon conviction, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to other punishment. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. 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 the same are guilty of violating this regulation.

During the hunting season, arrangements may be made at entrance stations to identify and transport through the park, carcasses of birds or animals killed outside of the park.

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, seines, nets, 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 the loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, or other property so surrendered to any park officer, nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

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

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

5. 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 waters 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. Ten fish constitute the limit for a day's catch. The possession of more than two days' catch by any person at any one time shall be construed as a violation of this regulation. The use of

live minnows for bait in any of the waters within the park is prohibited. Fishing licenses are not required in the park.

6. 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.

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

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

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

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

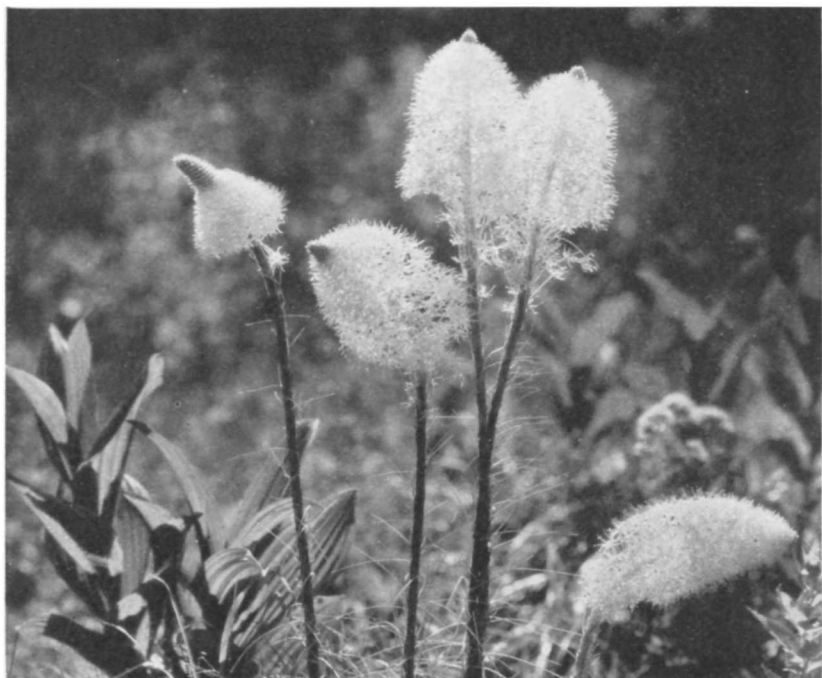
11. PRIVATE LANDS.—Owners of private lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined, and marked and defined, so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are 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 private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

12. GRAZING.—The running at large, herding, or grazing of 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.

13. AUTHORIZED OPERATORS.—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employment 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 number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight.

14. DOGS AND CATS.—Dogs and cats are prohibited on the Government lands in the park except that upon written permission of the superintendent, secured upon entrance, they may be transported over through roads by persons passing through the park provided they are kept under leash, crated, or otherwise under restrictive control of the owner at all times while in the park; provided, however, that employees and others may be authorized by the superintendent to keep dogs in the park administrative area, or areas, on condition that they are kept within the confines of these areas, and subject to such further condi-



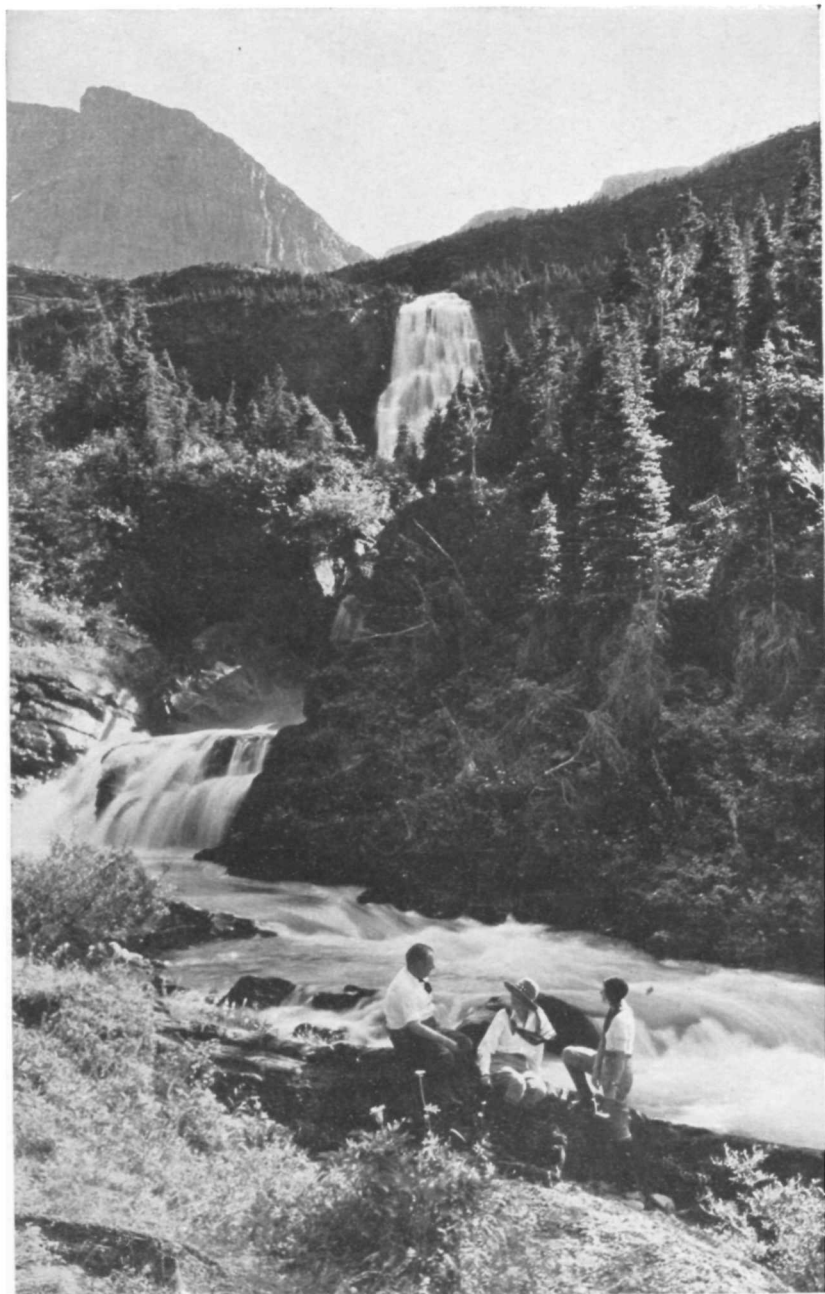
© Photograph by Hileman

Bear grass is one of glacier's most conspicuous plants. It grows everywhere



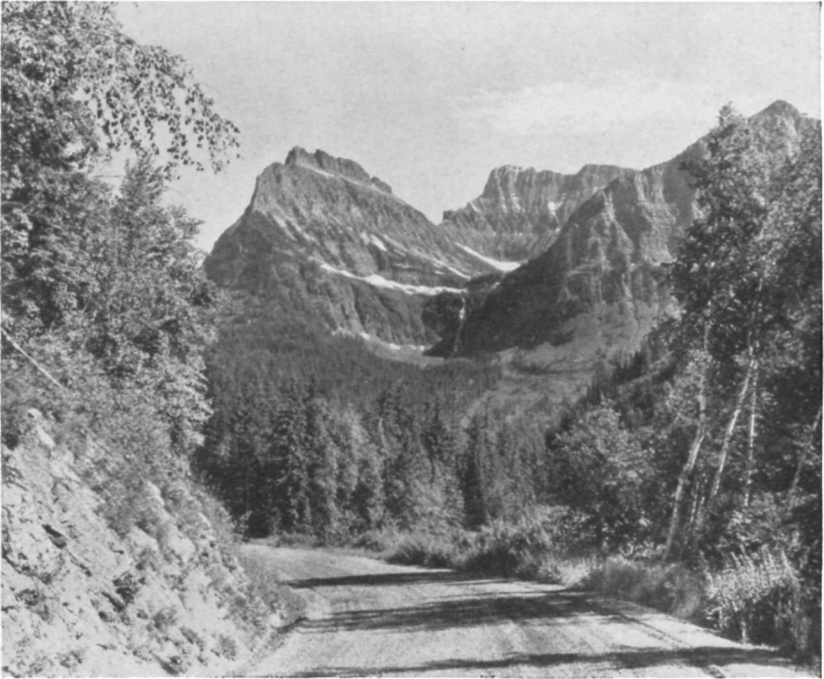
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Nearly 400 mountain sheep live among the cliffs and crags of the park



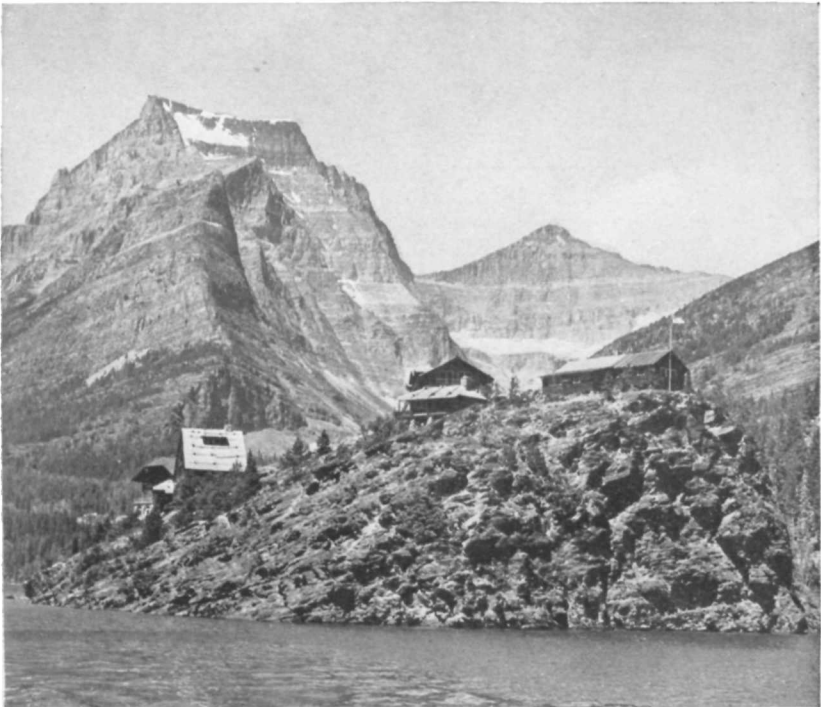
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Mokawanis Falls



© Photograph by Hileman

Mount Oberlin from the highway



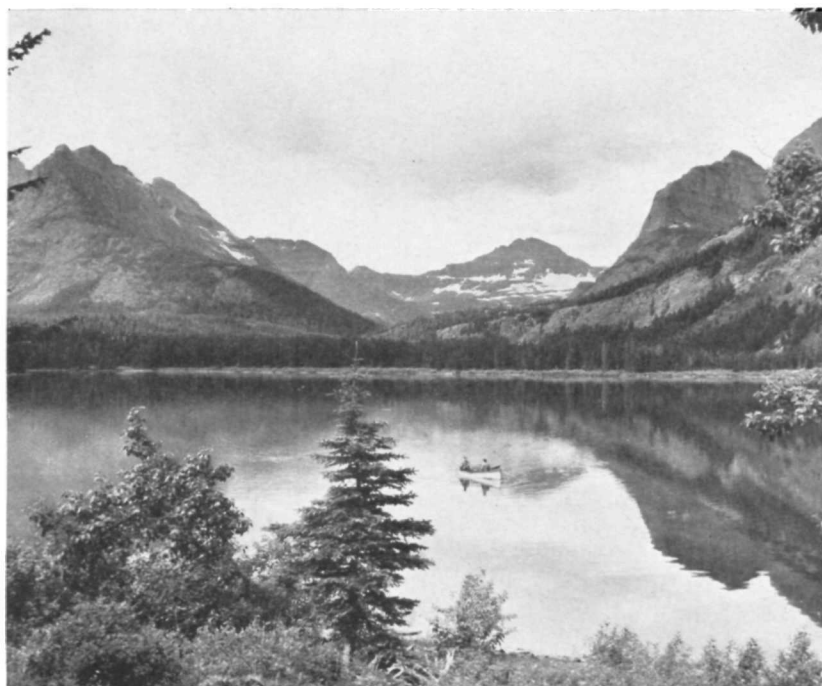
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Going-to-the-Sun chalets on St. Mary Lake



© Photograph by Hileman

Launch on St. Mary Lake



© Photograph by Hileman

There are 250 lakes in the park



tions in the interest of good park administration as may be determined by the superintendent.

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

16. **TRAVEL ON ROADS AND TRAILS.**—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing, 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. Any and all roads and trails in the park may be closed to public use by order of the superintendent when, in his judgment, conditions make travel thereon hazardous or dangerous, or when such action is necessary to protect the park.

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

(b) Load and weight limitations shall be those prescribed from time to time by the superintendent of the park 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 ranger stations at the park entrances.

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

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

18. **MISCELLANEOUS.**—(a) No pack-train or saddle-horse party shall be allowed in the park unless in charge of a guide. Guides may be required to pass an examination prescribed by and in a manner satisfactory to the superintendent. At the discretion of the superintendent, guides will be permitted to carry unsealed firearms.

(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) 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 of the park 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.

19. **FINES AND PENALTIES.**—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, and/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 then be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

## THE GOVERNMENT IS IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY KIND OF ACCIDENT

NOTES.—All complaints by visitors 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.

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

### AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR-CYCLE REGULATIONS

1. **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), and any person operating an automobile in contravention of the provisions of this regulation may be deemed guilty of its violation.

2. **MOTOR TRUCKS AND BUSES.**—Motor trucks and busses are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles, except the superintendent will establish limits of size and tonnage capacity, which may vary according to the different roads and bridges.

Commercial-truck trailers engaged in hauling freight will be required to secure permission from the superintendent before using the park roads.

3. **MOTOR CYCLES.**—Motor cycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, so far as they are applicable.

4. **PERMITS.**—No motor vehicle may be operated in the park without a Glacier National Park permit.

The owner or driver of each motor-driven vehicle entering the park shall secure this permit at the entrance station. They may also be secured at the chief ranger's office.

This permit authorizes the operation of the vehicle therein described over the public roads in the park throughout the current calendar year. The permit is issued to the vehicle described therein and not to the owner or driver. This permit should be carried in the car and exhibited to park rangers on request.

5. **FEES.**—The fee for an automobile or motor-cycle permit is \$1.

6. **ROADS—ENTRANCES.**—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.

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.

7. **SPEED.**—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under 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. All cautionary signs must be observed. Ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips are the only exceptions to this rule. The speed of all motor trucks over 1½ tons capacity is limited not to exceed 25 miles per hour on all park roads.

8. **TEAMS.**—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall be so manipulated as to allow safe passage for the other party. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 10 miles per hour.

9. **RIGHT OF WAY, ETC.**—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads, when overtaken by a faster-moving motor vehicle, and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, shall move to the right to allow safe passage.

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

10. **MUFFLER CUT-OUTS.**—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed at all times within the park boundaries.

11. **ACCIDENTS—STOP-OVERS.**—If cars stop because of accident or for any reason, they shall be immediately parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road.

The driver of any motor-driven vehicle who meets with an accident shall report same at the nearest ranger station or to the superintendent of the park.

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

**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, and/or may be punished by revocation of the automobile permit and by immediate ejection from the park. Such violations 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.

## AUTHORIZED RATES FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES SEASON OF 1933

All the rates of the authorized public utilities within the park are approved by the Government. Employees of the hotels, camps, and transportation lines are not Government employees.

Any suggestions regarding service furnished by these public utilities should be made to the superintendent.

The National Park Service has no direct supervision over the rates or the service given outside the park; rates are furnished for the information of the public.

### 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.

**LAKE McDONALD HOTEL.**—Located near head of Lake McDonald, 13 miles from Belton. 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. Housekeeping cabins are also available, and rates for these cabins are quoted on application.

Hotels open June 15 and close September 15.

*Authorized rates at Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Lake McDonald Hotels*

Room	Number of persons in room	American plan per day	European plan per day
Without bath.....	1	\$6.50	\$3.50
	2	11.00	5.00
	3	15.00	6.00
With bath.....	1	8.00, 9.00, 10.00	5.00, 6.00, 7.00
	2	14.00, 16.00, 18.00	8.00, 10.00, 12.00
	3	18.00, 21.00, 24.00	9.00, 12.00, 15.00
Delux room with bath.....	1	14.00	11.00
	2	26.00	20.00
2 rooms with bath between.....	2	15.00, 17.00, 19.00	9.00, 11.00, 13.00
	3	19.50, 22.50, 25.50	10.50, 13.50, 16.50
	4	24.00, 28.00, 32.00	12.00, 16.00, 20.00

At Lake McDonald Hotel, only, rates for lodging in cabins, two persons in one room \$5.00 per day per person; one person in room, \$5.50 per day. Meals are taken in Lake McDonald Hotel dining 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, \$1.50; each additional person, 50 cents.

Hotel meal rates: Breakfast, \$1; lunch, \$1; 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.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for a stay of seven days or more at any one of the hotels operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Co.

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.'S CHALET GROUPS

Throughout Glacier National Park, distant 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, 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 north-west 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.

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.—Rooms only. 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 persons in room, \$4.50; one person in room, \$4.50.

At Two Medicine Chalets, only, there are eight rooms connecting with four baths. Each group of four rooms has a private lobby and fireplace. Rooms without bath, American plan, two persons in room, \$5 per day per person; one person in room, \$6. Rooms with bath, American plan, two persons in room, \$6 per day per person; for exclusive occupancy of a room with bath by one person the rate will be \$7.50.

Chalet rates will be computed on the basis of 75 cents for breakfast, \$1 for lunch, and \$1.25 for dinner, and, except as noted in the preceding paragraph, \$1.50 for lodging, minimum rate.

At Many Glacier Chalets lodging only is furnished at \$1.50 per day, per person. Guests take meals at Many Glacier Hotel at regular rates.

Children 8 years of age and over, full rate.

Children under 8 years of age, one-half rate, if not occupying separate room. Detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents each.

A discount of 10 per cent will be allowed for a stay of 7 days or more at any one of the aforementioned chalets.

GOLF.—There is a fine 9-hole golf course near the Glacier Park Hotel. Rates, \$1 for 18 holes. Charge includes shower bath.

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

## 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 the 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 Goathaut 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, \$5. Rates will be computed on the basis of \$1 for breakfast, \$1.25 for lunch and dinner, and \$1.50 for lodging.

## PRIVATE CAMPS AND CABIN RESORTS

(On west side of park)

The following resorts in or adjacent to the park are located on patented lands on the west side. The National Park Service exercises no control over their rates and operations and merely quotes the rates below for the information of the public.

**APGAR'S CABINS.**—Foot of Lake McDonald: 1, 2, and 3 room cabins for rent by day, week, or month. Showers. Rates per day, \$1 per person. Special weekly and monthly rates upon request. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Haworth, owners and managers.

**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 Lake McDonald Hotel. Arrangements can be made through local management for 25-mile fishing trip down the Flathead River; good boats and guides.

Twenty strictly modern cottages are located on Flathead River at Belton, Mont., owned and operated by the Belton Mercantile Co. These buildings are equipped with electric lights, running water, and showers. Rates \$3 per day and up, depending upon accommodations required. Reasonable rates by week or month upon application.



## 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.—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.	A. . . . . Many Glacier Hotel . . . . . Lv.	8.30 a. m.	2.15 p. m.

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.

Leave Two Medicine Chalets, 5 p. m.

Stop at Trick Falls.

Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.

Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.

GLACIER PARK STATION, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, AND BELTON STATION.—On completion of the Going-to-the-Sun section of the Transmountain Highway the Glacier Park Transport Co. will maintain daily automobile service between named points on the following schedules:

Leave Glacier Park Hotel, 2.30 p. m.

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 8.30 a. m.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel, 2.15 p. m.

Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 11 a. m.

Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 3.55 p. m., 3.10 p. m.

Leave Lake McDonald Hotel, 1.05 and 3.40 p. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets, 4.10 p. m.

Arrive Belton Station, 1.45 and 4.20 p. m.

Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 4.55 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
St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets . . . . .	1.25	2.50
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Lake McDonald Hotel . . . . .	4.50	9.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Belton station . . . . .	11.50	23.00

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

For short trips in the vicinity of Glacier Park or Many Glacier Hotels 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, \$1.50 round trip. 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 4.05 p. m.
- Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m. and 5 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. Time permits a walk from the west end of the lake to Twin Falls, one mile and return or a total walk of two miles. The Two Medicine launch will make trips at any time with four or more passengers at the rate of 75 cents round trip, or a minimum of \$3 for the round trip with less than four passengers.

**MANY GLACIER HOTEL.**—Swiftcurrent Lake and Lake Josephine—J. W. Swanson operates launches making round trips on Lake Josephine 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 Goathaut Camp, Glacier National Park. The international boundary line is crossed about halfway up the lake. Fare, 75 cents each way; round trip, \$1.50.

JULY AND AUGUST

Leave Dock, foot of Main Street, 10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.  
 Arrive Gothaunt Camp, 10.45 a. m. and 5 p. m.  
 Leave Gothaunt Camp 11 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.  
 Arrive Dock, foot of Main Street, 11.45 a. m. and 6 p. m.

ROWBOATS

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

Outboard motors for rowboats will be available for use on Two Medicine Lake, Swiftcurrent Lake, Lake Josephine, and Lake McDonald at rates of \$1.25 per hour and \$7.50 per day of 10 hours. These rates include the use of boat with motor.

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT SERVICE

Passengers touring the park will be permitted to carry 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 Many Glacier Hotel . . . . .	2.00	.50
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Lake McDonald Hotel . . . . .	2.00	.75

Authorized freight rates	Per 100 pounds
Between Glacier Park and Two Medicine . . . . . 1,000 pounds or less . . . . .	\$0.50
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
On St. Mary Lake . . . . . do . . . . .	.25

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  
 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

Gasoline, oil, and supplies will be furnished by the Glacier Park Transport Co. at prices approved by the superintendent of the park.

## WEST SIDE

### AUTO STAGE SERVICE

**BELTON AND LAKE McDONALD HOTEL.**—The Glacier Park Transport Co. maintains an auto service between Belton Station and Lake McDonald Hotel, connecting with Great Northern passenger trains at Belton.

Read down		Automobile schedules between—		Read up	
5.05 p. m.	2.25 p. m.	Lv. . . . . Belton. . . . .	Ar. . . . .	1.45 p. m.	4.20 p. m.
5.45 p. m.	3.05 p. m.	Ar. . . . . Lake McDonald Hotel. . . . .	Lv. . . . .	1.05 p. m.	3.40 p. m.

**LAKE McDONALD HOTEL AND LOGAN PASS.**—Daily automobile service is maintained during the season over the Going-to-the-Sun 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.

**BELTON STATION, LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, AND GLACIER PARK STATION.**—On completion of the Going-to-the-Sun section of the Transmountain Highway the Glacier Park Transport Co. will maintain daily automobile service between named points on the following schedules:

Leave Belton Station, 2.25 and 5.05 p. m.	Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 2.15 p. m.
Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 3.05 and 5.45 p. m.	Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 3 p. m.
Leave Lake McDonald Hotel, 8.30 a. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets, 3.25 and 4.10 p. m.
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11 a. m.	Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 5.05 p. m.
	Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 4.50 p. m.

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

Between—	One way	Round trip
Belton and Lake McDonald Hotel. . . . .	\$1.75	\$3.50
Lake McDonald Hotel and Logan Pass. . . . .	3.25	6.50
Lake McDonald Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. . . . .	4.50	9.00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and St. Mary Chalets. . . . .	1.25	2.50
St. Mary Chalets and Glacier Park Hotel. . . . .	4.00	8.00
Belton and Glacier Park Hotel. . . . .	11.50	23.00

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

## LAKE McDONALD LAUNCH SERVICE

A launch is operated by the Glacier Park Transport Co., on Lake McDonald, for charter trips and excursions. Special evening trips frequently made from Lake McDonald Hotel. Fare per passenger, 75 cents.

## 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 Belton and Lake McDonald Hotel: Trunk, \$1; suitcase or grip, 50 cents.

Authorized freight rates between—	Per 100 pounds
Belton and Lake McDonald (under 1,500 pounds) . . . . .	\$0.20
Belton and Lake McDonald (1,500 to 3,500 pounds) . . . . .	.15
Belton and Lake McDonald (3,500 pounds and over) . . . . .	.10
Belton and Lake McDonald Hotel . . . . .	.40

## 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. Experienced riders may rent saddle horses without guide for use on certain level and designated trails on the floor of the valley only.

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 Babb, 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.

No refund can be made if parties drop out before completing trip.

*From Glacier Park Hotel*

REGULAR TRIPS DAILY

Rate per person

Forty Mile Creek and return—half-day trip<sup>2</sup> . . . . . \$3.50

SPECIAL DAILY TRIP RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make this trip an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$5 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

Rate per person

Mount Henry and return, 1-day trip<sup>2</sup> . . . . . \$5.00

SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY OF TWO OR MORE DAYS

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$7.50 per day will be made for guide and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$3 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

Rate per person

Two Medicine and return—2-day trip via Mount Henry one way<sup>3</sup> . . . . . \$12.00

4-day trip to Sun Camp—via Two Medicine, Cut Bank, Red Eagle<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 24.00

6-day trip—to Lake McDonald Hotel via Two Medicine, Cut Bank, and Red Eagle Tent Camp, Sun Chalets and Sperry<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 36.00

*All-expense trip*

	Rate per person		
	1 person	Party of 2	Party of 3 or more
All expense—Inside Trail trip via Two Medicine, Cut Bank, Red Eagle, Sun Camp to Many Glacier Hotel—5-day trip <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	\$89	\$59	\$52

<sup>a</sup> Trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

LOCAL RIDES OUTSIDE THE PARK WITHOUT GUIDE

Saddle horse per day, 4 to 8 hours<sup>2</sup> . . . . . \$5.00

Saddle horse per half day, 1 to 4 hours<sup>2</sup> . . . . . 3.00

*From Two Medicine Chalets, Trips July and August*

SPECIAL DAILY TRIPS RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$5 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

Rate per person

Mount Morgan Pass and return, 1-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . \$5.00

Cobalt Basin and return, 1-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 5.00

Dawson Pass and return, 1-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 5.00

Upper Two Medicine Lake and return, 1-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . 5.00

LOCAL RIDES AND RIDING INSTRUCTIONS

(When guides are available)

First 2 hours (\$1 for each additional hour) . . . . . \$3.00

*From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets*

REGULAR TRIPS DAILY

Rate per person

Gunsight Lake and Pass and return, 1-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . \$5.00

Virginia Falls and return, half-day trip<sup>2</sup> . . . . . 3.50

St. Mary Falls and return, half-day trip<sup>2</sup> . . . . . 3.50

Baring Basin and return, half-day trip<sup>2</sup> . . . . . 3.50

<sup>2</sup> Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.



SPECIAL DAILY TRIPS RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$5 per day provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Reynolds Lookout Station and return, 1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	\$5.00
Sexton Glacier and return, 1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00
Hidden Lake and return, 1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00
Florence Falls and return, 1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00
Roes Basin and return, 1-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	5.00

SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY OF TWO OR MORE DAYS; OR OF ONE DAY WHEN HORSES ARE NOT RELEASED AT POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$7.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$3 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Many Glacier via Piegan Pass—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	\$6.00
Lake McDonald Hotel via Sperry Chalets—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Sperry Chalets and return—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Red Eagle Tent Camp and return—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Triangle Trip via Piegan Pass, Many Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets, and Logan Pass to Sun Camp—3-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	18.00
South Circle—5-day trip, Many Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets, Lake McDonald Hotel, Sperry Chalets to Sun Camp <sup>3</sup> .....	30.00
4-day Inside Trail trip to Glacier Park Hotel <sup>3</sup> .....	24.00

All-expense trips

	Rate per person		
	1 person	Party of 2	Party of 3 or more
All expense:			
North Circle trip via Logan Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Fifty Mountain Tent Camp, Goathaunt Tent Camp, Crossley Lake Tent Camp to Many Glacier Hotel—5-day trip <sup>a</sup> .....	\$89	\$59	\$52
Fifty Mountain Trail Trip—3-day trip to Goathaunt Camp, Waterton Lake, via Granite Park Chalets and Fifty Mountain Tent Camp <sup>a</sup> .....	52	34	29
Local rides and riding instructions with guide—First 2 hours <sup>b</sup> (\$1 for each additional hour) .....	3	3	3

<sup>a</sup> Trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

<sup>b</sup> Trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.

From Many Glacier Hotel

REGULAR TRIPS DAILY

	Rate per person
Iceberg Lake and return—half or whole day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	\$5.00
Grinnell Lake and return—half-day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	3.50
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	6.00
Ptarmigan Wall and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00
Local rides and riding instructions with guide—For first 2 hours (\$1 for each additional hour) .....	3.00

SPECIAL DAILY TRIPS RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge

<sup>2</sup>Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.

<sup>3</sup>Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

for guide will be \$5 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Cracker Lake and return—half or whole day trip <sup>2</sup> .....	\$5.00
Morning Eagle Falls and Piegan Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00
Granite Park and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00

**SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY OF TWO OR MORE DAYS, OR OF ONE DAY WHEN HORSES ARE NOT RELEASED AT POINT OF DEPARTURE**

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$7.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$3 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	\$6.00
Lake McDonald Hotel via Granite Park Chalets—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Granite Park—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Crossley Lake Tent Camp and return—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	12.00
Garden Wall Triangle trip—3-day trip via Granite Park, Logan Pass, and Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel <sup>3</sup> .....	18.00
South Circle—5-day trip via Granite Park, Lake McDonald Hotel, Sperry, and Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel. <sup>3</sup> (This trip can also be started from Lake McDonald Hotel or Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, returning to starting point).....	30.00

*All-expense trips*

	Rate per person		
	1 person	Party of 2	Party of 3 or more
5-day Inside Trail trip over Piegan Pass via Sun Camp, Red Eagle Tent Camp, Cut Bank and Two Medicine Chalet to Glacier Park Hotel <sup>a</sup> .....	\$89	\$59	\$52
2-day trip to Gothaunt Tent Camp at Waterton Lake via Crossley Tent Camp and Indian Pass <sup>a</sup> .....	33	21	18
3-day trip to Gothaunt Tent Camp at Waterton Lake via Granite Park Chalets and Fifty Mountain Tent Camp <sup>a</sup> .....	52	34	29
5-day North Circle Trip via Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Fifty Mountain, Gothaunt, and Crossley Lake Tent Camps to Many Glacier Hotel <sup>a</sup> .....	89	59	52
Weekly Dude Ranch rate at Crossley Lake <sup>a</sup> .....	50	50	50

<sup>a</sup> Trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

*From Gothaunt Tent Camp*

REGULAR TRIPS DAILY

	Rate per person
Brown's Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	\$5.00
Local rides and riding instructions with guide for first two hours (\$1 for each additional hour).....	3.00

SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$5 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Indian Pass and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	\$5.00
Fifty Mountain Tent Camp and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> .....	5.00

<sup>2</sup> Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.

<sup>3</sup> Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

SPECIAL DAILY TRIP OF TWO DAYS

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make this trip an additional charge of \$7.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$3 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

Crossley Lake Tent Camp and return—2-day trip<sup>3</sup> . . . . . \$12.00

All-expense trips

	Rate per person		
	1 person	Party of 2	Party of 3 or more
2-day trip to Many Glacier Hotel via Indian Pass and Crossley Lake Tent Camp <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	\$33	\$21	\$18
3-day trip to Many Glacier Hotel via Fifty Mountain Tent Camp, Granite Park Chalets to Many Glacier <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	52	34	29
5-day North Circle trip via Crossley Lake Tent Camp, Maney Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets, and Fifty Mountain Tent Camp, ending at Gothaunt <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	89	59	52
Weekly Dude Ranch rate at Crossley Lake Tent Camp, ending either at Many Glacier Hotel or Gothaunt Tent Camp on the seventh day <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	50	50	50

<sup>a</sup> Trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.  
<sup>3</sup> Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

From Lake McDonald Hotel

REGULAR TRIPS DAILY

	Rate per person
Sperry Chalets and Sperry Glacier and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	\$5.00
Local rides and riding instructions with guide for the first 2 hours <sup>2</sup> (\$1 for each additional hour) . . . . .	3.00

SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY, RETURNING TO POINT OF DEPARTURE

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$8.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$5 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	\$5.00
Mount Brown and return—1-day trip <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	5.00
Avalanche Basin and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5.00
Snyder Lake and return—1-day trip <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	5.00

SPECIAL TRIPS DAILY, OF TWO OR MORE DAYS

Minimum of three to party. (When only one person desires to make these trips an additional charge of \$7.50 per day will be made for guide, and for parties of two persons the additional charge for guide will be \$3 per day, provided guides are available, but these rates do not apply in case exclusive guide service is requested.)

	Rate per person
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	\$12.00
Many Glacier Hotel via Granite Park Chalets—2-day trip <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12.00
South Circle—5-day trip via Sperry and Sun Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets to Lake McDonald Hotel <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	30.00
6-day Inside Trail trip via Sperry and Sun Chalets, Red Eagle Tent Camp, Cut Bank, and Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier-Park Hotel <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	36.00

<sup>2</sup> Special trips available June 15 to Sept. 15.  
<sup>3</sup> Special trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

All-expense trips

	Rate per person		
	1 Person	Party of 2	Party of 3 or more
3-day trip to Gothaunt Tent Camp at Waterton Lake via Granite Park Chalets and Fifty Mountain Tent Camp <sup>a</sup> .....	\$52	\$34	\$29
5-day North Circle trip via Granite Park Chalets, Fifty Mountain, Gothaunt and Crossley Lake Tent Camps to Many Glacier Hotel <sup>a</sup> .....	89	59	52

<sup>a</sup> Trips available July 1 to Aug. 31.

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

1 person per day.....	\$13.50
2 persons per day.....	8.50
3 persons per day.....	7.00
4 persons per day.....	6.50
5 persons per day.....	6.00
6 persons per day.....	5.50
7 persons or more per day.....	5.25

Above rates include guide, guide's board and horse, and tourist's saddle horse.

**ACCOMMODATIONS FOR HIKERS**

Hikers stopping at tent camps will be furnished board and lodging at the rate of \$5 per day per person. Breakfast, \$1; lunch and dinner, \$1.25 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.

**WEEKLY RATE AT CROSSLEY LAKE TENT CAMP, BELLY RIVER**

An all-expense weekly rate of \$50 is authorized, leaving Many Glacier Hotel the morning of the first day and returning on the afternoon of the seventh day. The interim is spent at Crossley Lake Tent Camp or rides in that vicinity. Rate quoted includes subsistence and saddle horse for the entire week. For time in excess of one week a charge of one-seventh of the weekly rate per day will be made. This service is available from Many Glacier Hotel and Gothaunt Camp, ending at either place.

**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.

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

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

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

If considerable personal luggage or large quantities of supplies are desired to be carried or additional help is required, extra pack horses will be furnished at the rate of \$3.50 per day for each horse and \$10 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.

**BAGGAGE LIABILITY**

Liability of the Park Saddle Horse Co. for loss or damage to baggage in the park is limited to \$25. Baggage may be insured for amounts up to \$150. Rates furnished by transportation agents upon application.

**SADDLE HORSES WITHOUT GUIDES**

The utility operator will rent saddle horses without guides to experienced riders for use on certain level and designated trails on the floor of the valley *only* at the following places: Glacier Park, Two Medicine, Sun Camp, Many Glacier, Lake McDonald, Crossley Lake, and Goathaunt Camp. Persons renting horses on this basis will be responsible for any damage, or loss of equipment or horses. Discretion as to the ability of patrons to ride or go unguided rests entirely with the utility operator. The following rates will apply on horses so rented:

Saddle animal, fully equipped, per day, 8 hours . . . . .	\$5.00
Saddle animal, fully equipped, per one-half day, 4 hours . . . . .	3.00
Saddle animal, fully equipped, 2 hours . . . . .	1.00
Pony ride for children, guide in charge, one-fourth hour . . . . .	.25

*Saddle horses are not allowed off the floors of the various valleys without guide.*

**SPECIAL DE LUXE ALL-EXPENSE CAMPING TRIPS**

The Park Saddle Horse Co. will put on an all expense camping trip starting from Lake McDonald July 24 via Trout Lake, 2-day side trip from there; Logging Lake, 1-day lay-over; Bowman Lake, 1-day lay-over; Hole-in-the-Wall

Basin, side trip to Upper Kintla Lake; Waterton Lake, 1-day lay-over; Indian Pass; Crossley Lake, 2-day lay-over; thence to Many Glacier via Ptarmigan Tunnel, ending trip. All-expense camping trip, 15 days, \$150.

On August 9 another all-expense camping trip will start from Gothaunt Camp at Waterton Lake to Hole-in-the-Wall Basin; head of Lower Kintla Lake, 1-day lay-over; Round Prairie; foot Bowman Lake, 1-day lay-over; Logging Lake; Trout Lake, 1-day lay-over and thence to Lake McDonald Hotel on the 10th day, ending the trip. All-expense camping trip, 10 days, \$100.

Either of these trips take the camper into the remote, wild, and seldom frequented parts of the park and will afford an excellent opportunity to see and enjoy a section of the park seldom visited and at most attractive rates. Competent guides will be in charge, and a matron will accompany the party. Reservations must be made at least 10 days in advance and be accompanied with a deposit of \$15, for which credit will be given in making final settlement.

## STANDARD TRIPS

(Hotel charges for these trips are based on two or more persons in room without bath)

### ONE-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, \$4.50. Inclusive rate for day, \$14.00.

#### DAY OF ARRIVAL

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2.30 p. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 4.05 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 3.55 p. m.	Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 5 p. m.

#### FIRST DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 8.15 a. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 9.40 a. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 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 34-mile auto road and the 9-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.

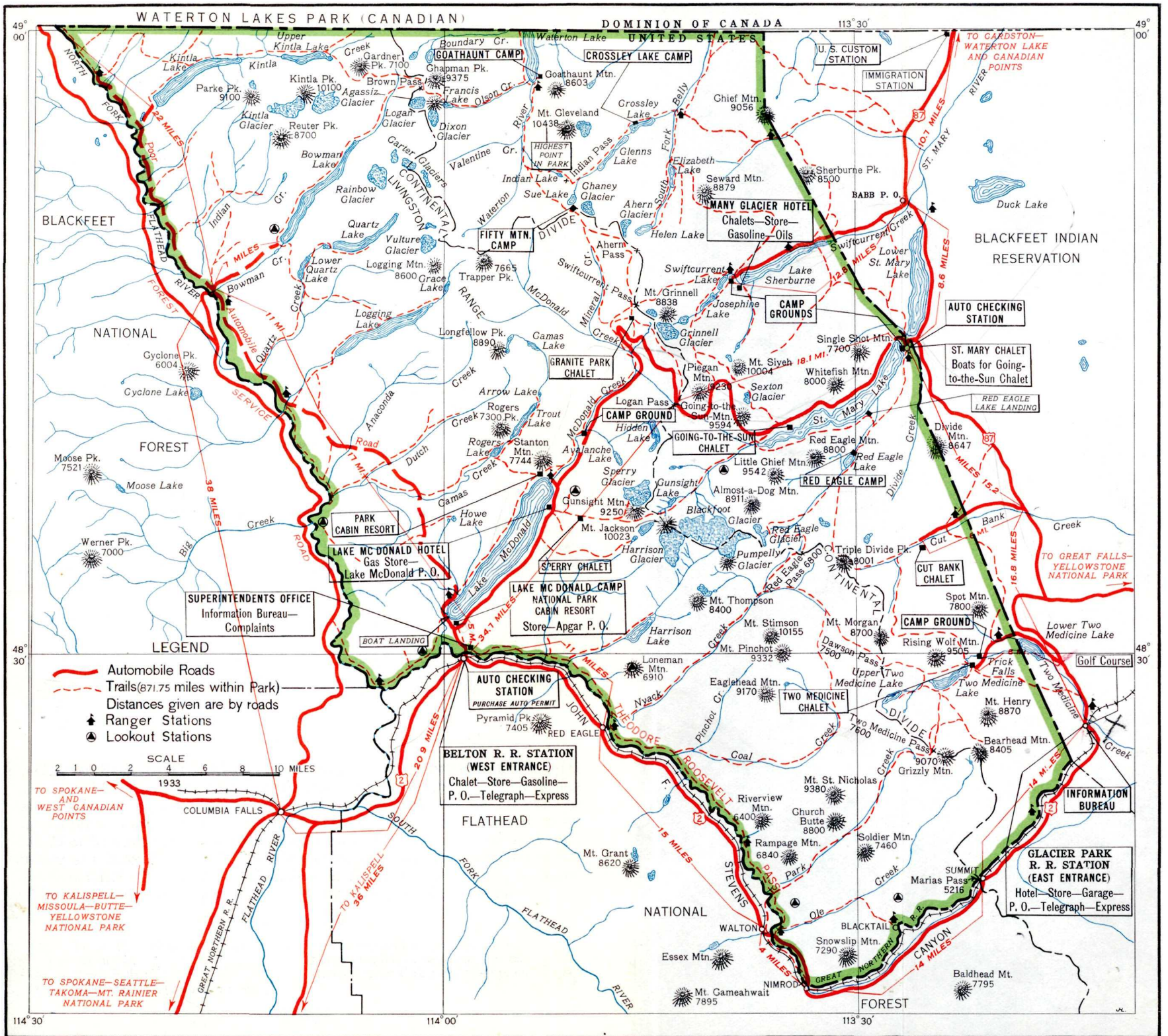
Leave Glacier Park Hotel, 2 p. m.	Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.
Stop at Trick Falls.	Launch trip around Two Medicine Lake, 75 cents additional.
Arrive Two Medicine Chalets, 3 p. m.	
Leave Two Medicine Chalets, 5 p. m.	

### ONE-DAY TRIP

(For west-bound passengers)

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO ST. MARY, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs, LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, AND BELTON, MONT., by AUTOMOBILE AND LAUNCH.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$11.00; lunch at Glacier Park Hotel, dinner, lodging and breakfast at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, lunch at Lake McDonald Hotel. Inclusive rate, \$16.50.





MAP OF GLACIER NATIONAL PARK





FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 2 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.55 a. m.	Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 2.55 p. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 4.10 p. m.
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m.	Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 5.05 p. m.

SECOND DAY

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

TWO-DAY TRIP

(For west-bound passengers)

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO MANY GLACIER HOTEL, ST. MARY, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS, LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, AND BELTON, MONT., BY AUTOMOBILE AND LAUNCH.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$18; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate: One person in room, \$30; two persons in room, \$29 each; three persons in room, \$28.50 each. Hotel service begins with lunch and ends after lunch.

DAY OF ARRIVAL

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2.30 p. m. Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 55 miles, 5.05 p. m.

FIRST DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 2.15 p. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 4.05 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 21 miles, 3.10 p. m.	Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 9 miles, 5 p. m.

SECOND DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Arrive Belton station, 12 miles, 1.45 p. m., or for connection train No. 2.
Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 31 miles, 11 a. m., for connection train No. 1.	Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 3.40 p. m.
Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 1.05 p. m.	Arrive Belton station, 12 miles, 4.20 p. m.

TWO-DAY TRIP

(For east-bound passengers)

BELTON, MONT., TO LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS, ST. MARY, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, AND GLACIER PARK HOTEL BY AUTOMOBILE AND LAUNCH.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$18; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate: One person in room, \$32.50; two persons in room, \$30.50 each; three persons in room, \$29.50 each. Hotel service begins with dinner and ends after dinner.

DAY OF ARRIVAL

At Lake McDonald Hotel.

FIRST DAY

Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9 miles, 2.55 p. m.
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 31 miles, 11 a. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 4.10 p. m.
Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 2 p. m.	Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 21 miles, 5.05 p. m.

SECOND DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 2.15 p. m. Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 55 miles, 4.50 p. m.

THREE-DAY TRIP

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO TWO MEDICINE, ST. MARY, AND GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS, AND MANY GLACIER HOTEL BY 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: One person in room, \$40.75; two persons in room, \$37.25 each; three persons in room, \$35.75 each. 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.

FOUR-DAY TRIP

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO TWO MEDICINE LAKE, 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: One person in room, \$44.75; two persons in room, \$41.75 each; three persons in room, \$40.25 each.

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 included in cost of trip.

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 9 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 Gun-sight 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. Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.25 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. Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 9.40 a. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m. Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.

FOUR-DAY TRIP

(For west-bound rail passengers)

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO TWO MEDICINE LAKE, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, BELTON, MONT., LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, LOGAN PASS AND RETURN TO BELTON BY AUTO AND LAUNCH.—Does not include lunch on train third day. Transportation, \$30.75; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, one person in room, \$56.75; two persons in room, \$52.75 each; three persons in room, \$50.75 each.

DAY OF ARRIVAL

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

FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m. Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) 2 p. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.55 a. m. Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 2.55 p. m.  
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m. Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 4.10 p. m.  
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m. Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 5.05 p. m.

SECOND DAY

At Many Glacier Hotel.

THIRD DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m. Arrive Belton Station, 2.13 p. m.  
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m. Leave Belton Station (auto), 2.25 p. m.  
Leave Glacier Park Station (Empire Builder), 12.15 p. m. Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 3.05 p. m.

FOURTH DAY

Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 8.15 a. m. Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 11.45 a. m.  
Arrive Logan Pass, 9.40 a. m. Leave Lake McDonald Hotel, 1.05 p. m. or 3.40 p. m.  
Leave Logan Pass, 10 a. m. Arrive Belton Station, 1.45 p. m. or 4.20 p. m.

## FOUR-DAY TRIP

(For east-bound rail passengers)

BELTON, MONT., TO LAKE McDONALD HOTEL, LOGAN PASS AND RETURN TO BELTON; TO GLACIER PARK HOTEL, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, TWO MEDICINE LAKE AND RETURN TO GLACIER PARK HOTEL, BY AUTO AND LAUNCH.—Does not include dinner on train first day. Transportation, \$30.75; meals and lodgings at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, one person in room, \$56.75; two persons in room, \$52.75 each; three persons in room, \$50.75 each.

### DAY OF ARRIVAL

At Lake McDonald Hotel.

#### FIRST DAY

Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 8.15 a. m.	Arrive Belton Station, 4.20 p. m.
Arrive Logan Pass, 9.40 a. m.	Leave Belton Station, 4.50 p. m. (Empire Builder).
Leave Logan Pass, 10 a. m.	
Arrive Lake McDonald Hotel, 11.45 a. m.	Arrive Glacier Park Station, 6.53 p. m.
Leave Lake McDonald Hotel (auto), 3.40 p. m.	

#### SECOND DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 2 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.55 a. m.	Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 2.55 p. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.	Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 4.10 p. m.
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m.	Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 5.05 p. m.

#### THIRD DAY

At Many Glacier Hotel.

#### FOURTH DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Launch trip on lake (cost included).
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 11.05 a. m.	Leave Two Medicine Lake (auto), 5 p. m.
Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 2 p. m.	Arrive Glacier Park Hotel, 5.45 p. m.
Arrive Two Medicine Lake, 3 p. m.	

### FIVE-DAY TRIP

GLACIER PARK HOTEL TO TWO MEDICINE LAKE, GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs, VIRGINIA FALLS, GUNSIGHT PASS, MANY GLACIER HOTEL, ICEBERG LAKE, GRINNELL GLACIER AND RETURN. AUTO, LAUNCH, AND SADDLE HORSE.—July and August only. Transportation, \$40.25; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates. Inclusive rate, one person in room, \$68.75; two persons in room, \$65.75 each; three persons in room, \$64.25 each.

### DAY OF ARRIVAL

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

#### FIRST DAY

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto), 8.30 a. m.	Arrive Virginia Falls, 3 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.55 a. m.	Leave Virginia Falls, 3.30 p. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch), 11 a. m.	Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 4.30 p. m.
Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 11.55 a. m.	
Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (saddle horse), 2 p. m.	

#### SECOND DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (saddle horse), 8 a. m.	Leave Gunsight Pass, 2 p. m.
Arrive Gunsight Pass (box lunch), 12 noon.	Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 5.30 p. m.



#### THIRD DAY

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch), 8.15 a. m.      Leave Many Glacier Hotel (saddle horse), 2 p. m.  
Arrive St. Mary Chalets, 9.10 a. m.      Arrive Iceberg Lake 4 p. m.  
Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto), 10.10 a. m.      Leave Iceberg Lake, 4.30 p. m.  
Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 11.05 a. m.      Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 6 p. m.

#### FOURTH DAY

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (saddle horse), 8.30 a. m.      Leave Grinnell Glacier, 2 p. m.  
Arrive Grinnell Glacier (box lunch), 11.30 a. m.      Arrive Many Glacier Hotel, 4.30 p. m.

#### FIFTH DAY

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

#### OTHER TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CHALETS

In addition to the tours above described, a number of interesting trips may 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.

### LITERATURE AND MAPS

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

#### DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Glances of our National Parks, 66 pages, including many 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.

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.  
Carlsbad Caverns National Park.  
Crater Lake National Park.  
Grand Canyon National Park.  
Grand Teton National Park.  
Great Smoky Mountains National Park.  
Hawaii National Park.  
Hot Springs National Park.  
Lassen Volcanic National Park.

Mesa Verde National Park.  
Mount McKinley National Park.  
Mount Rainier National Park.  
Rocky Mountain National Park.  
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.  
Wind Cave National Park.  
Yellowstone National Park.  
Yosemite National Park.  
Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks.

SOLD BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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.

SOLD BY 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, sixth edition, 274 pages, including 312 illustrations. Securely bound in cloth, \$1.<sup>1</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>2</sup>

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.

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, and 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.

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

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

ELROD, DR. MORTON J. Complete Guide to Glacier National Park. 1924. 208 pp.

FARIS, JOHN T. Roaming the Rockies. 1930. 333 pp., illustrated. Farrar & Rinehart, New York City, publishers.

Glacier National Park on pp. 42 to 80.

<sup>1</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.

<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 Chalets, and the Lake McDonald Hotel. These offices can not fill mail orders.

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## NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Speaking generally, national monuments are preserved in Federal ownership because of outstanding historic, prehistoric, or scientific features, as distinguished from scenic beauty, the chief attribute of national parks. In addition to these 39 national monuments administered by the National Park Service, there are 15 under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and 24 under the War Department

- Arches.** UTAH. Gigantic arches, windows, and other unique examples of wind erosion.
- Aztec Ruins.** NEW MEXICO. Pueblo ruins; one containing 500 rooms.
- Bandelier.** NEW MEXICO. Vast number of cliff-dweller ruins.
- Canyon de Chelly.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwellings in caves and crevasses of canyons with red sandstone walls 700 to 1,000 feet.
- Capulin Mountain.** NEW MEXICO. Cinder cone of geologically recent formation.
- Casa Grande.** ARIZONA. Outstanding relics of prehistoric age and people.
- Chaco Canyon.** NEW MEXICO. Cliff-dweller ruins, including communal house.
- Colonial.** VIRGINIA. Portions of Jamestown Island, Yorktown, and Williamsburg connected by parkway.
- Colorado.** COLORADO. Wonderful examples of erosion.
- Craters of the Moon.** IDAHO. Volcanic region with weird landscape effects.
- Death Valley.** CALIFORNIA. Weird scenery; unusual plant and animal life; lowest point in United States; surrounded by great mountain ranges.
- Devils Tower.** WYOMING. 1,200-foot rock tower of volcanic origin.
- Dinosaur.** UTAH. Fossil remains of prehistoric animal life.
- El Morro.** NEW MEXICO. Sandstone rock eroded in form of castle. Inscriptions by early Spanish explorers. Cliff-dweller ruins.
- Fossil Cycad.** SOUTH DAKOTA. Deposits of plant fossils.
- George Washington Birthplace.** VIRGINIA. Rehabilitated site of birthplace of George Washington. Museum.
- Glacier Bay.** ALASKA. Tidewater glaciers of first rank.
- Gran Quivira.** NEW MEXICO. Important early Spanish mission rule.
- Grand Canyon.** ARIZONA. Torowep Point. Vulcan's Throne. Magnificent views of Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
- Great Sand Dunes.** COLORADO. Among largest and highest sand dunes in United States.
- Hovenweep.** UTAH AND COLORADO. Four groups of prehistoric towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
- Katmai.** ALASKA. Volcanic area of great interest. Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Large numbers of Alaska brown bear.
- Lewis and Clark Cavern.** MONTANA. Immense limestone cavern. Closed to prevent vandalism.
- Montezuma Castle.** ARIZONA. Cliff dwelling of unusual size in niche of vertical cliff.
- Muir Woods.** CALIFORNIA. Noted redwood grove. Seven miles from San Francisco.
- Natural Bridges.** UTAH. Three natural bridges, among largest examples of their kind.
- Navajo.** ARIZONA. Numerous pueblos, well preserved.
- Petrified Forest.** ARIZONA. Petrified coniferous trees of great beauty. Outstanding scientific interest.
- Pinnacles.** CALIFORNIA. Spirelike rock formation 600 to 1,000 feet high.
- Pipe Spring.** ARIZONA. Old stone fort, memorial to pioneer days.
- Rainbow Bridge.** UTAH. Natural bridge of special scientific interest; 309 feet above water.
- Scotts Bluff.** NEBRASKA. Historic and scientific interest. Many famous pioneer trails passed through area.
- Shoshone Cavern.** WYOMING. Large cavern; not open to visitors at present.
- Sitka.** ALASKA. Best examples of totem poles. Scene of Indian massacre of Russians.
- Tumacacori.** ARIZONA. Seventeenth century Franciscan mission ruin.
- Verendrye.** NORTH DAKOTA. Crowhigh Butte from which Verendrye first beheld territory beyond Missouri River.
- White Sands.** NEW MEXICO. Deposits of wind-blown gypsum.
- Wupatki.** ARIZONA. Prehistoric dwellings of ancestors of Hopi Indians.
- Yucca House.** COLORADO. Relic of prehistoric inhabitants on slope of Sleeping Ute Mountain.

## THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

**Acadia.** A group of granite mountains rising from Mount Desert Island, off the coast of Maine, with headlands on the near-by mainland. Formerly called Lafayette National Park. It contains 18 square miles.

**Bryce Canyon.** Southwestern Utah. In the same general desert region that produced the Grand Canyon and Zion lies Bryce Canyon. Countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring. Area, 55 square miles.

**Carlsbad Caverns.** Magnificently decorated limestone caverns in southwestern New Mexico believed to be the largest yet discovered.

**Crater Lake.** One of the most beautiful spots in America. A rugged, picturesque area in southwestern Oregon embracing 250 square miles. Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano.

**General Grant.** Created in 1890 to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree—a giant redwood 40.3 feet in diameter. It is located in middle eastern California, 35 miles by trail from Sequoia National Park.

**Glacier.** In northwestern Montana. Rugged mountain region, unsurpassed in alpine character. It contains over 250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty, 60 small glaciers, and precipices thousands of feet deep. Area, 1,533 square miles.

**Grand Canyon.** North central Arizona. The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world. Area, 1,009 square miles.

**Grand Teton.** Northwestern Wyoming. Included in its area of 150 square miles is the most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains—an uplift of unusual grandeur.

**Great Smoky Mountains.** This area in North Carolina-Tennessee is not to be developed as a national park until at least 427,000 acres have been donated to the United States. Meanwhile that portion already in Federal ownership (297,719.7 acres) is being protected by the National Park Service.

**Hawaii.** Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii. Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano, on the island of Maui. Area, 245 square miles.

**Hot Springs.** Middle Arkansas. Reserved by Congress in 1832 as the Hot Springs Reservation to prevent exploitation; 47 hot springs said to possess healing properties. Many hotels and boarding houses, and 19 bath houses under Government supervision. Area, 1.48 square miles.

**Lassen Volcanic.** Northern California. Lassen Peak, 10,453 feet—only active volcano in the United States proper. Cinder cone (6,913 feet), hot springs, and mud geysers. Area, 163 square miles.

**Mesa Verde.** Southwestern Colorado. The most notable and best-preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States, if not in the world. Area, 80 square miles.

**Mount McKinley.** Alaska. Highest mountain in North America—rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world. Area, 3,030 square miles.

**Mount Rainier.** Largest accessible single-peak glacier system—28 glaciers 50 to 500 feet thick. Wonderful subalpine wild-flower fields. Area, 377 square miles.

**Platt.** Southern Oklahoma. Contains sulphur and other springs said to possess healing properties. Area, 1.32 square miles.

**Rocky Mountain.** North middle Colorado. Remarkable records of glacial period. A snowy range of peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Gorgeously colored wild flowers grow in profusion in sheltered gorges. Area, 405 square miles.

**Sequoia.** The Big Tree National Park. California. Scores of sequoias 20 to 30 feet in diameter; thousands over 10 feet in diameter. General Sherman Tree 36.5 feet in diameter and 272.4 feet in height. Towering mountain ranges. Startling precipices. Mount Whitney. Kern River Canyon. Area, 604 square miles.

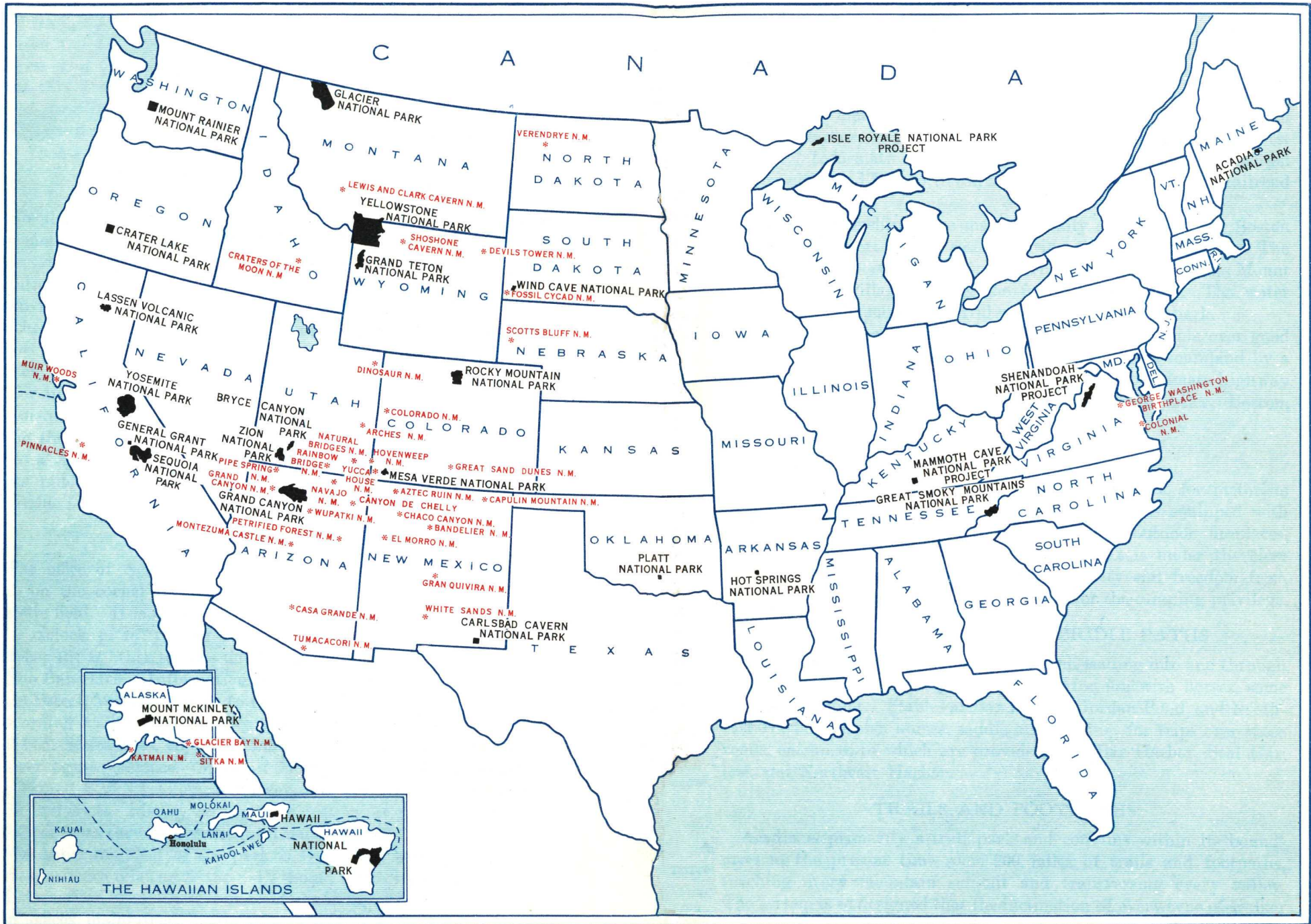
**Wind Cave.** South Dakota. Remarkable limestone cavern having numerous chambers elaborately decorated with fantastic formations. Surface area, 18 square miles, part of which is game preserve.

**Yellowstone.** Northwestern Wyoming. Best known of our national parks and the largest—area, 3,437 square miles. Contains more geysers than all the rest of the world combined. Boiling springs, petrified forests, Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes, streams, and waterfalls. Vast wilderness—one of the greatest wild bird and animal preserves in the world. Exceptional trout fishing.

**Yosemite.** In middle eastern California. Valley of world-famed beauty. Lofty cliffs, romantic vistas, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, three groves of big trees, good trout fishing. Area, 1,176 square miles.

**Zion.** Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon) which has a depth of 1,500 to 2,500 feet; precipitous walls. Of great beauty and scenic interest. Area, 148 square miles.

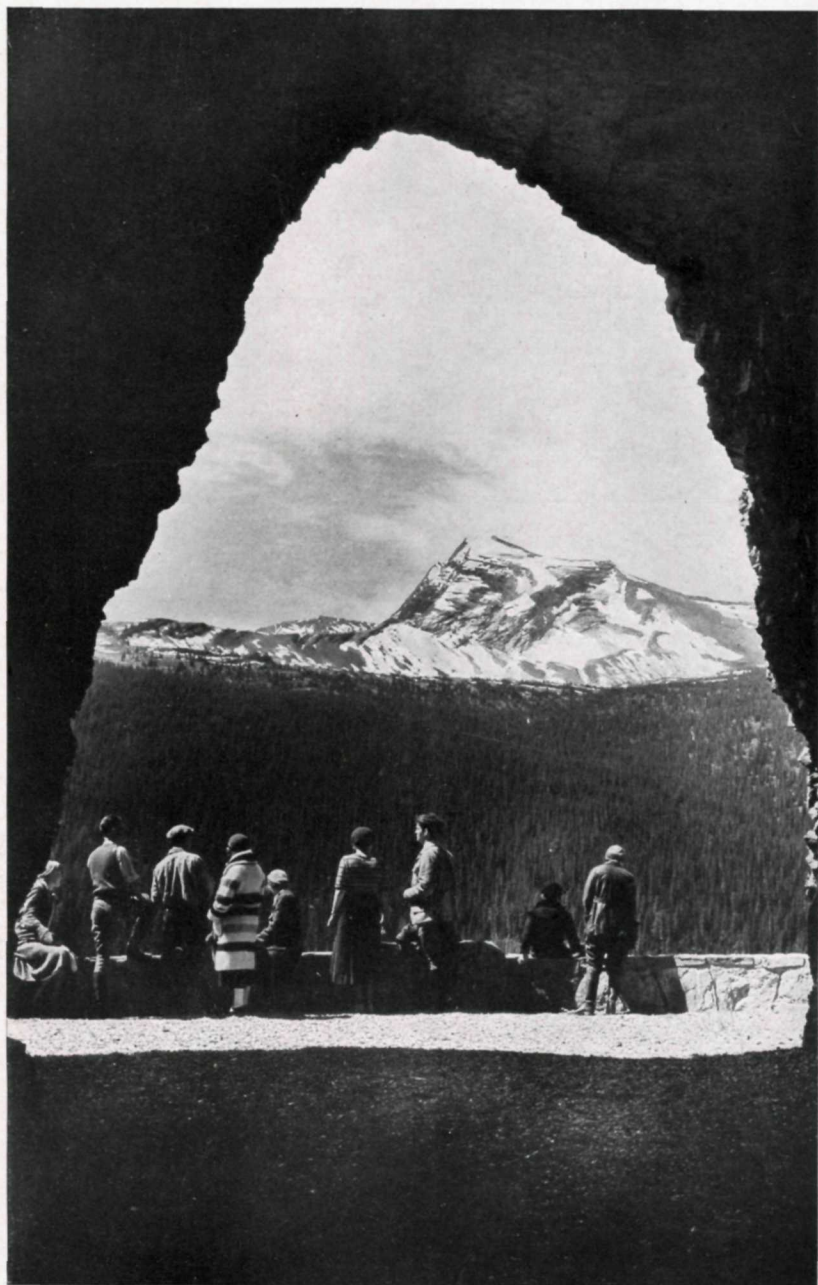




LOCATIONS OF 22 NATIONAL PARKS AND 38 NATIONAL MONUMENTS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PRINTED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY





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LOOKING WESTWARD TO HEAVENS PEAK FROM A TUNNEL WINDOW IN AN OVERHANGING ROCK CLIFF NEAR THE TOP OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE ON THE GOING-TO-THE-SUN HIGHWAY, THE FAMOUS SCENIC ROAD CONNECTING THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE PARK