



Hileman Photo.

BIGHORN ARE AMONG THE INTERESTING ANIMALS TO BE SEEN IN GLACIER.

INDIANS AND GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Few Indians ever ventured into the high mountains of the park before the coming of the white men. Yet, so frequently did they use its trails for hunting and warfare, or camp in midsummer along its lakes and streams on the edge of the plains, that the park has an Indian story that is of especial interest. This relationship is clearly indicated by the large number of place names which had their origin in the legends of the Indians. Except for a few plateau Indians who had strong plains characteristics, all tribes were of that most interesting of Indian types, the Plains Indian.

THE MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN

The Museum of the Plains Indian on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, at Browning, 12 miles east of Glacier Park Station, interprets the life of the Indians of the Great Plains region in the days when these Indians roamed the open grasslands east of the Rockies and hunted in the mountains of the present Glacier National Park. Exhibits in the museum interpret the dependence of the Plains Indians on wandering herds of buffalo, their use of the dog and horse, their patient skill as artists and craftsmen, their prowess as warriors, and their religious life. There are six remarkably realistic miniature scenes of typical Indian activities, in addition to carefully selected and artistically displayed specimens, and a series of mural paintings by Indian artists. The museum is operated by the Office of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior.

In the same building is a craft shop serving as a central market for genuine Indian handicrafts of the present-day Indians of the Northern Plains Reservations.

HISTORIC EVENTS

- 1804-5 Meriwether Lewis reached a point 40 miles east of present park. Chief Mountain was indicated as King Mountain on expedition map.
- 1810 First definitely known crossing of Marias Pass by white man.
- 1846 Hugh Monroe, known to the Indians as Rising Wolf, visited and named St. Mary Lake.
- 1853 Cut Bank Pass crossed by A. W. Tinkham, engineer of exploration party with Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory.
- 1854 James Doty explored eastern base of the range and camped on Lower St. Mary Lake.
- 1855 Area now in park east of Continental Divide allotted as hunting grounds to the Blackfeet by treaty.
- 1872 International boundary survey authorized which fixed location of present north boundary of park.
- 1882-83 Prof. Raphael Pumpelly made explorations in the region.
- 1889 John F. Stevens explored Marias Pass as location of railroad line.
- 1891 Great Northern Railroad built through Marias Pass.
- 1895 Purchase of territory east of Continental Divide from the Blackfeet to be thrown open to prospectors and miners.
- 1901 George Bird Grinnell, in Century Magazine, first called attention to the region and need for its conservation.
- 1910 Bill creating Glacier National Park was signed by President Taft on May 11. Maj. W. R. Logan became first superintendent.
- 1932 Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park dedicated.
- 1933 Going-to-the-Sun Highway opened to travel throughout its length.
- 1934 Franklin D. Roosevelt first President to visit Glacier National Park.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters of the park are adjacent to Belton, Mont. The officer of the National Park Service in immediate charge is the superintendent, whose address is Glacier National Park, Belton, Mont., during the period from May 1 to October 15. From October 15 to May 1 the address is Kalispell, Mont. All comments regarding service in the park should be addressed to him.

RANGER SERVICE

The superintendent is represented throughout the park by the ranger force. These men are responsible, through the chief ranger and his assistants, to the superintendent for protecting Glacier National Park and its natural features. Their primary duties include: Enforcing park rules and regulations; providing assistance and information to visitors; protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease, and vandalism; stocking the streams and lakes with trout; guarding wild animals from poachers; protecting campgrounds; maintaining park trails; operating checking stations; controlling traffic; investigating operations within the park to maintain approved standards; and meeting all emergencies that arise.

The rangers are stationed near concentration points of visitors and are readily available at all times.

FOREST PROTECTION

Forest Fires.—Forest fires are a terrible and ever-present menace. Thousands of acres of burned forest are proof of some person's criminal carelessness or ignorance. The major fire record is as follows:

1910—one of the most disastrous fire years in the history of the Northwest. Results are visible along U. S. Highway No. 2.

1916—burned area in the Two Medicine Valley.

1926—several large fires entered the park from the west. The area northwest of Lake McDonald burned.

1929—the area around the western entrance was burned by a man-caused fire starting west of the park.

1936—the burned area visible from the switchback on the west side of the Going-to-the-Sun Highway and at Many Glacier was a fire started by lightning on the Glacier Wall which swept over Swiftcurrent Pass.

Fire Prevention.—Park rangers, assisted by fire guards, constitute the fire organization. Lookout stations are located strategically where observers maintain a constant watch for fires. Telephones and radios provide communication between fire personnel. Tools and special equipment are kept at key locations. Trained fire suppression crews are organized in each C. C. C. camp to respond to fire calls at any time.

Anyone discovering a forest fire should report it to the nearest ranger station, hotel, road camp, or park headquarters.

Campfires should be built only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry periods, fires should be lighted only in stoves provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to hotel and camp areas, and prohibitory notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires at any camp sites other than in auto camps must be procured in advance from a ranger.

Visitors must be absolutely sure that such campfires are put out before leaving them, even for a few minutes. The fires may be extinguished completely by thoroughly mixing ashes with water.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

The superintendent is represented throughout the park by the park naturalist whose primary objective is the popular interpretation of the outstanding scenic and scientific phenomena associated with Glacier National Park.

During the travel season, trained and competent ranger naturalists render this service to visitors at Lake McDonald, Avalanche Campground, East Glacier, Sun Chalets, Logan Pass, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine, conducting daily nature walks and auto caravans. At most of these points each evening ranger naturalists give campfire talks and hotel lectures, the latter usually illustrated with natural color slides. There is no charge for this service. Ranger naturalists also accompany a number of the launch trips operated

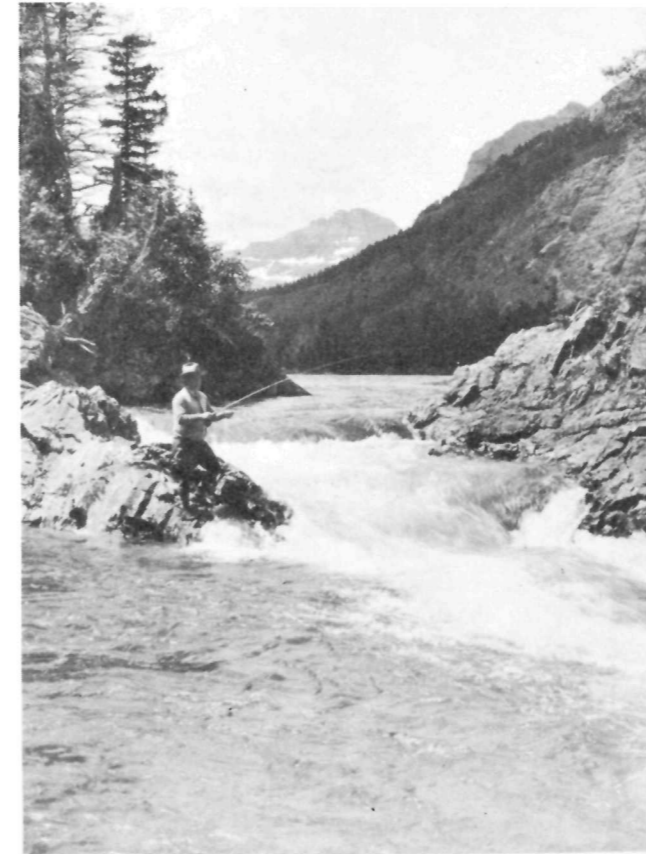
by the boat company. Ranger naturalist programs are displayed in all hotels, chalets, ranger stations, and information offices.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Post Office, Telephone, and Telegraph.—Post offices are at Glacier Park, Belton, Babb, Polebridge, and (from June 15 to September 15) Lake McDonald, Mont. Telephone and telegraph service is available at all hotels and chalets.

Medical Service.—There are nurses at all hotels and a resident physician at Glacier Park Hotel.

Photography.—Photographic supplies and services are available at Many Glacier and Lake McDonald Hotels, Glacier Park, and Belton.



Hileman Photo.

FISHING IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

FISHING

The lakes and streams of Glacier National Park are restocked annually with species native to the park. Cutthroat, eastern brook, and rainbow are the most abundant. The larger mackinaw trout are found in St. Mary, Crossley, and Waterton Lakes. The scenic settings for the deep pools, fast water, and blue-green lakes are unexcelled. Fishing season May 30 to October 15, inclusive. NO FISHING LICENSE IS REQUIRED IN THE PARK.



A CAMPING PARTY.

Grant Photo.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

Major campgrounds for use of visitors are located at Sprague Creek, Avalanche Creek, East Glacier, Many Glacier, and Two Medicine. These campgrounds are equipped with fireplaces, tables, sanitary facilities, and running water. Shower and laundry facilities are available at Avalanche and Two Medicine.

Smaller automobile campgrounds for those desiring solitude are located at Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Polebridge, Quartz Creek, Logging Creek, Dutch Creek, Fish Creek, Walton Ranger Station, and Cut Bank. Fireplaces, tables, and toilets are in these camps.

Hikers desiring to camp away from these designated campgrounds must secure a permit from the nearest ranger. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds without having first secured a written fire permit.

Trailer space is available in all campgrounds except Sprague Creek.

MOUNTAIN GOATS ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN ALONG THE TRAILS.
Hileman Photo.



GLACIER NATIONAL PARK - MONTANA

UNITED STATES SECTION
WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK



SEASON

June 15 to September 15
Motorists—May 1 to October 15

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NEWTON B. DRURY, Director



Feeding, Molesting, Teasing, or Touching Bears is Prohibited

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA

Glacier National Park, in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, established by act of Congress May 11, 1910, contains 984,309 acres, or 1,537 square miles, of the finest mountain country in America. Nestled among the highest peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 beautiful lakes. During the summer months it is possible to visit some of the glaciers and many of the lakes with relatively little difficulty. Horseback and foot trails penetrate almost all sections of the park. Many visitors hike or ride through the mountains for days, staying each night at one of the high mountain camps. The glaciers found in the park are among the few in the United States which are easily accessible.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was established in 1932 by Presidential proclamation, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament.

At the dedication exercises in June of that year, the following message from the President of the United States was read:

"The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further gesture of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will forever be an appropriate symbol of permanent peace and friendship."

In the administration of these areas each component part of the Peace Park retains its nationality and individuality and functions as it did before the union.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK

By Rail.—The park is on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway. For information regarding railroad fares and service, apply to railroad ticket agents or address A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn. A regular bus schedule is maintained by the Glacier Park Transport Co., to accommodate persons arriving by rail.

By Bus.—The Intermountain Transportation Co., operates busses to Belton from Missoula on the south, and to Glacier Park Village from Shelby, Great Falls, and the East. The Great Falls Coach Lines Co. also serves the park from Great Falls where connections are made to eastern points. On the north the authorized park operator connects at Waterton Lake with the Central Canadian Greyhound Lines from Lethbridge or McLeod.

By Airplane.—Planes of the Western Air Lines land at Cut Bank, Mont., airport, 48 miles east of Glacier Park Station. Western Air Lines connects at Salt Lake City with the United Airlines' main transcontinental route and at both Butte and Helena with the Northwest Airlines.

By Automobile.—Glacier National Park may be reached by motorists over a number of modern highways, including U. S. Highways Nos. 2, 10, 89, and 93. From both east and west sides highways run north to the Canadian national parks.

Detailed information may be secured from local Travel Bureaus or Chambers of Commerce.

PARK HIGHWAYS

The spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Highway links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide through Logan Pass at an altitude of 6,654 feet. Logan Pass is usually closed to traffic until June 15. This 53-mile highway connects with U. S. Highway No. 89 at the St. Mary Entrance and with U. S. Highway No. 2 at the West Entrance. A narrow dirt road follows the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman and Kintla Lakes.

U. S. Highway No. 89 (The Blackfoot Highway), lying along the east side of the park, is an all weather road leading from Glacier Park to the International Boundary Line at Carway.

The picturesque Chief Mountain International Highway branches from Highway No. 89 at Kennedy Creek, leading around the base of Chief Mountain and across the International Boundary to Waterton Lakes National Park. Branch highways lead from U. S. Highway No. 89 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier Valleys. A narrow dirt road leads into the Cut Bank Valley.

U. S. Highway No. 2 (The Theodore Roosevelt Highway) follows the southern boundary of the park from Glacier Park to Belton, a distance of 58 miles.

TRAILS

Glacier National Park, with approximately 1,000 miles of trails, has the distinction of being the foremost trail park. Trips can be planned to suit the convenience of the visitor.

Popular Trails.—(Figures indicate altitude in feet above sea level.)

Glacier Park Hotel (4,796) to Two Medicine Chalets (5,175) via Mount Henry Trail (7,500), distance 11 miles.

Two Medicine Chalets to Cut Bank Chalets (5,100), via Cut Bank Pass (7,600), 17½ miles.

Cut Bank Chalets, via Triple Divide Pass (7,400) and Triple Divide Peak (8,001), to Red Eagle Camp on Red Eagle Lake (4,702), 16 miles.

Red Eagle Camp to St. Mary Chalets (4,500), 9 miles.

Red Eagle Camp, via the south shore of St. Mary Lake to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500), 11½ miles.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, via Sunrift Gorge (4,800), Siyeh (8,100), and Piegan (7,800) Passes, to Many Glacier Hotel (4,861), 19 miles.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, via Reynolds Creek, Preston Park, and Piegan Pass, to Many Glacier Hotel, 19 miles.

Logan Pass (6,654) to Granite Park Chalets (6,600), 7 miles.

Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets, via Swiftcurrent Pass (7,176), 9 miles.

Granite Park Chalets to the Going-to-the-Sun Highway (5,200), meeting it 2 miles above the switchback on the west side, 4 miles.

Granite Park Chalets to Goathaut Camp at Waterton Lakes (4,200), via Flattop Mountain (6,500), 20 miles. A short side trail leads to Ahern Pass, from which is obtained a splendid view of the valley of the South Fork of the Belly River. Another trail from Flattop Mountain to the Summit of the Continental Divide overlooks Sue Lake and the Middle Fork of the Belly River. Fifty Mountain Camp is midway between Granite Park and Goathaut Camp.

Goathaut Camp to Brown Pass (6,450), Boulder Pass (8,200), and Hole-in-the-Wall Falls, 15 miles. From Boulder Pass a trail leads to Kintla Lake; from Brown Pass a trail leads to Bowman Lake. A secondary road leads from Kintla to Bowman Lake, 20 miles.

Goathaut Camp, via Indian Pass (7,400), to Crossley Lake Camp (4,855), 18 miles.

Crossley Lake Camp to Many Glacier Hotel (4,861), via Ptarmigan Trail which includes an 183-foot tunnel through Ptarmigan Wall, 17 miles.

Lake McDonald Hotel to Avalanche Camp (3,400), 6½ miles.

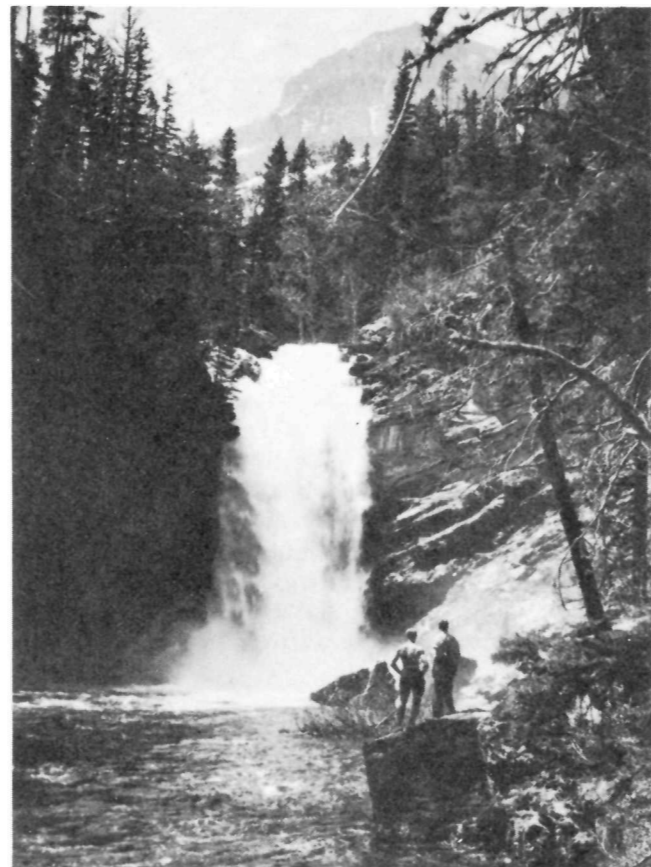
Avalanche Camp to Avalanche Lake (3,885), 2 miles.

Lake McDonald Hotel to Sperry Chalets (6,500), 6 miles.

Sperry Chalets to Sperry Glacier, 2½ miles.

Sperry Chalets to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, via Lincoln (7,000) and Gunsight (6,900) Passes, 13 miles.

TRICK FALLS ON TWO MEDICINE RIVER.
Great Northern Railway Photo.



GEOLOGY

The spectacular beauty of Glacier National Park is the culmination of a series of geological events, many of which are clearly indicated in the mountains and valleys of the park. An examination of the rocks will show that the sea submerged this area several times, and each time it remained for hundreds of thousands, probably millions, of years. Most of the rocks which form the mountains were laid down in these oceans as mud and sand which later were turned into stone. The final retreat of the sea was caused by extensive uplift of the land. This movement, combined with shrinkage, caused the earth's crust to wrinkle and occasionally break. A huge block of the earth's crust was uplifted along one of these breaks and shoved northeastward a distance of 15 to 18 miles.

As soon as this block was raised above sea level, it was attacked by newly formed streams which became more and more active as the land mass was elevated, so that the highest portions were carved into cliffs, or worn away, and deep canyons formed. The crumpled front of the mountain block was also gradually eroded and dissected. Chief Mountain, standing on the plains, is a spectacular remnant of this former mountain mass.

On the work of the streams was superimposed the influence of an ice sheet and extensive glaciers during the ice age of Pleistocene time, when glaciation was much more extensive than at present. The most obvious effect of the ice was to deepen the main valleys and cut back the base of the cliffs to form a profile U-shaped in cross section. Tributary valleys were not worn so deep and thus have become hanging valleys over which the streams plunge or cascade sometimes hundreds of feet to the floor of the main valley below. At high elevations near the head of the glaciers the snow and ice have formed huge amphitheaters, called cirques, by plucking away at the mountainside. In many of these cirques remnants of great glaciers can still be seen, much reduced in size and effectiveness but still performing the same kind of work as their predecessors.

Thus, the mountains and valleys of the park tell a story of great oceans millions of years ago; of gigantic forces which elevated, crumpled, and broke the earth's surface; of the ceaseless erosion of the mountains by streams and their modification by vast glaciers, and finally, the melting away and recession of the great glaciers which formed the broad U-shaped valleys. The valleys in turn were partially filled with water to form the beautiful lakes for which Glacier National Park is famous.

PLANTS AND ANIMALS

Glacier National Park is exceptionally rich in the diversity and abundance of interesting plants and animals, because of its location centering around the triple divide drainage system—a unique feature on the North American Continent. From the bleak summits

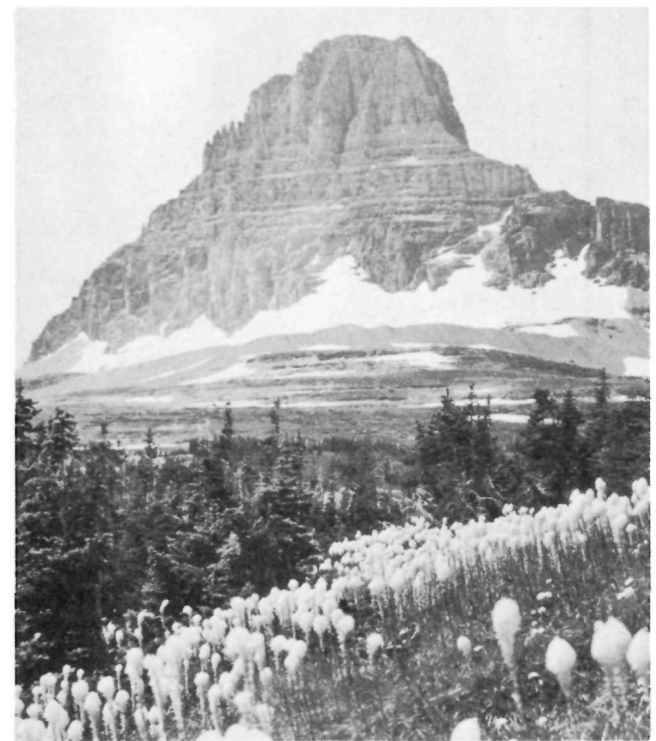


GRINNELL LAKE AND GLACIER.

of the arctic slope, where only hardiest alpine plants can thrive, to the luxuriant Pacific type forests of west side valleys and to the expanse of grassy, flower-spangled plains on the Atlantic drainage, there is a profusion that makes the region one of rare opportunity for study.

The older forests of the west side are of red cedar, hemlock, larch, firs, spruce, and white pine. Some of the white pine and red cedar grow to huge dimensions in McDonald Valley. Younger stands are of lodgepole pine and larch. In the warmer, drier lowlands, the ponderosa pine thrives in mature, open woodland. There is a deficiency of wildflowers in these dense forests, but their absence is in part made up by the presence of sphagnum bogs which have a typical flora and fauna of their own. The forests on the east side are made up of spruce, alpine and Douglas firs, lodgepole and limber pines. Less dense than those on the west side, there are many more wildflowers to be seen within them.

The brilliance of floral display is one of the greatest charms of the park. It is at its zenith in early July. Showiest is the park flower, the beargrass, whose tall stately head of tiny white lilies throughout the year



BEARGRASS IS ABUNDANT THROUGHOUT THE PARK.

may have successively covered the whole park from valley floor to the alpine meadows. The most beautiful and delicately colored are the alpenes, found near and above the timber line, which include the heavenly blue columbine, the true forget-me-not, the carpet pink, the dryad, and dwarf fireweeds. At timber line, the heathers, gentians, globe flower, glacier lily, scarlet mimulus, and a host of others thrive in company of stunted fir and whitebark pine, or stately alpine larch. On the east side, at lower elevations, representatives of the Great Plains flora are found, such as the passion flower, carpet pink, shooting star, scarlet paintbrush, red and white geraniums, the gailardia, wild hollyhock, asters, and many other composites.

Of equal interest is the abundant animal life, including both the larger and smaller forms. Bighorns, mountain goats, moose, wapiti, grizzly and black bears, white-tailed and mule deer, bobcats, and coyotes are present in large numbers. Mountain caribou have been occasional visitors to the park. The beaver, marmot, otter, marten, cony, and a host of smaller mammals are interesting and important members of the fauna. Ground squirrels and chipmunks are numerous and frequently tame. It is wisest to enjoy them without actual contact, however, for some rodents have been known to carry dangerous diseases. Among the birds recorded in the park, those that attract the greatest attention are the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, Clark's nutcracker, thrush, sparrow, and the renowned golden and bald eagle.

ACCOMMODATIONS

All accommodations and services provided for convenience of the visitors, unless otherwise stated, are operated under franchise from the Department of the Interior. The rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance of this guide but the latest rates are on file with the superintendent and park operators.

Hotels, Chalets, and Cabins.—The Glacier Park Hotel Co. operates the hotel and chalet system in and adjoining the park. This includes the Glacier Park Hotel, accommodating 400; the Many Glacier Hotel, with facilities for 500; and the Lake McDonald Hotel, with capacity for 100. Hotels are open from June 15 to September 15. The minimum American plan rates, for single occupancy, range from \$6.50 a day for a room without bath. Rooms may also be obtained on the European plan. Breakfast and lunch cost \$1 each; dinner \$1.50. Children under 8 are charged half rates.

The chalets are from 10 to 18 miles apart, within hiking distance of one another or of the hotels. They are located at Two Medicine, Cut Bank, Going-to-the-Sun, Granite Park, Sperry, and Belton. Chalets are open June 15 to September 15, except Sperry and Granite Park, which open July 1 and close September 1. Minimum rates are \$4.50 a day for each person, American plan.

A coffee shop, soda fountain, and camp store are located at the Many Glacier and East Glacier Campgrounds and cabin areas. Here meals may be secured at popular prices. Club breakfast is 30 cents, plate lunch 40 cents, and dinner 60 cents. A la carte service may be had at moderate prices. The stores carry a complete line of campers' supplies and photographic film.

Housekeeping cabins are available at Many Glacier. Rates for each person begin at \$1.25 per day, without linen and blankets. Two persons \$2 per day. Rates, with linen and blankets, are \$1.75 for one, \$2.50 for two. A discount of 10 percent on cabin rental will be made for stays of 7 days or longer.

Cabins are available at East Glacier with rates beginning at \$1.25 single and \$1.75 double, without bedding. Sleeping cabins, with bedding, start at \$2.50 for one, \$3.50 for two. De luxe cabins, with showers, \$3 to \$3.75 for one, two persons \$4 to \$5.75. A discount of 10 percent on cabin rental will be made for stays of 7 days or longer.

Cabin facilities are also located at Lake McDonald Hotel. Rates \$6.50 a person per day, American plan. Two persons \$5.50 each. Meals are taken in the Lake McDonald Hotel dining room.

Additional cabin facilities are available on private lands within the park and along the highways adjacent to the park.

High Mountain Camps.—Trail camps are maintained at Red Eagle Lake, Crossley Lake, Gothaunt, and Fifty Mountain. Rates are \$5 per day, American plan.

All Expense Tours.—The park operators have jointly arranged attractive all-expense tours, which include bus fare, meals, hotel lodging, and launch



RESTING AT PORTAL OF PTARMIGAN TUNNEL.

excursion. Trips are also available starting at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park.

Transportation.—Bus service is maintained between all hotels, including the Prince of Wales Hotel, in Waterton Lakes National Park, and the Two Medicine, Going-to-the-Sun, and Belton Chalets. Sufficient time is allowed at Two Medicine Lake to fish or enjoy a launch trip.

Saddle Horses.—Glacier National Park, with about 1,000 miles of trails, is the foremost trail park. Horses may be engaged for trips in the park at Many Glacier, Lake McDonald, and Glacier Park Hotels, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Gothaunt Camp. At Two Medicine Chalets horses may be engaged for local rides only.

Boats.—Regular launch service is available on Two Medicine Lake at a charge of 75 cents each for four or more passengers. Launch trips on Swiftcurrent and Josephine Lakes may be made for \$1 both lakes. Rowboats are available at Two Medicine, Swiftcurrent, St. Mary, Josephine, Bullhead, McDonald, Kintla, and Bowman Lakes, renting for 50 cents per hour, \$2.50 per day, or \$15 per week. Launch service, between the towns in Waterton Lakes National Park and Gothaunt Camp, is \$1.50 a round trip. Launch trips on Lake McDonald are 50 cents for afternoon trips and 75 cents for evening trips. Twilight launch trips are featured during fair weather. Season June 15 to September 15.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications dealing with Glacier's animal life, trees, flowers, birds, fish, geology, etc., as well as topographic maps, are for sale at park headquarters, East Glacier Information Office, and Many Glacier and Two Medicine Ranger Stations, as well as at the hotels and chalets. Mail orders can be filled by writing to the Glacier Natural History Association, Glacier National Park, Belton, Mont.

LOST AND FOUND ARTICLES

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

DON'T FEED THE BEARS

Bears are very interesting, but it is dangerous to approach too closely. If you photograph them you do so at your own risk and peril. The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited. Food left in cars attracts bears so it is well to remove it.



BEARS FED OR FOOLED WITH ARE DANGEROUS BEARS



BEARS AT A DISTANCE ARE "SAFE" BEARS

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Briefed)

PARK REGULATIONS are designed for the protection of the natural features of the park, as well as for the welfare and safety of visitors. The following synopsis is for the general guidance of visitors. The complete regulations may be seen at park headquarters and at ranger stations.

Fires.—Fires are the greatest menace to the forests of Glacier National Park. Know your fire is out before you leave it. Fire permits must be secured from a ranger to build fires away from designated campgrounds.

Speed Regulations.—Automobile and other vehicles shall be operated so 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 accidents. Speed limit is 40 miles per hour unless otherwise posted. One and a half-ton trucks and over, 30 miles per hour. Keep gears enmeshed and out of free wheeling on grades.

Parking.—Vehicles stopping for any reason shall be parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road. Parking on curves prohibited.

Accidents.—All accidents, of whatever nature, should be reported as soon as possible by the persons involved to the nearest ranger station or to park headquarters.

Fees.—Automobile, \$1; house trailer, \$1; motorcycle, \$1. Payable in United States currency only.

Camps.—Camping is restricted to designated campgrounds. The limit of stay is 30 days, except at Sprague Creek where the limit is 15 days. Burn all combustible garbage in your campfire; place tin cans and unburnable residue in garbage cans. Do not contaminate watersheds or water supplies.

Natural Features.—The destruction, injury, or disturbance in any way of the trees, flowers, birds, or

animals is prohibited. Picking wildflowers is prohibited.

Dogs and Cats.—Dogs and cats must be kept on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.

Fishing.—The park limit is 10 fish for each person fishing per day, except that the total catch shall not have a net weight in excess of 15 pounds and one fish per day for each person fishing. The limit in possession shall not exceed one day's catch for each person fishing. The possession, or use for bait, of salmon eggs or fish spawn, or any preparation therefrom or imitation thereof, is prohibited. Fishing with multiple spinner baits (lures with more than one spinner on a single line) is prohibited. The possession of live or dead minnows, chubs, or other bait fish, or the use thereof as bait, is prohibited.

Hunting.—Hunting is prohibited. All firearms must be declared upon entering the park.

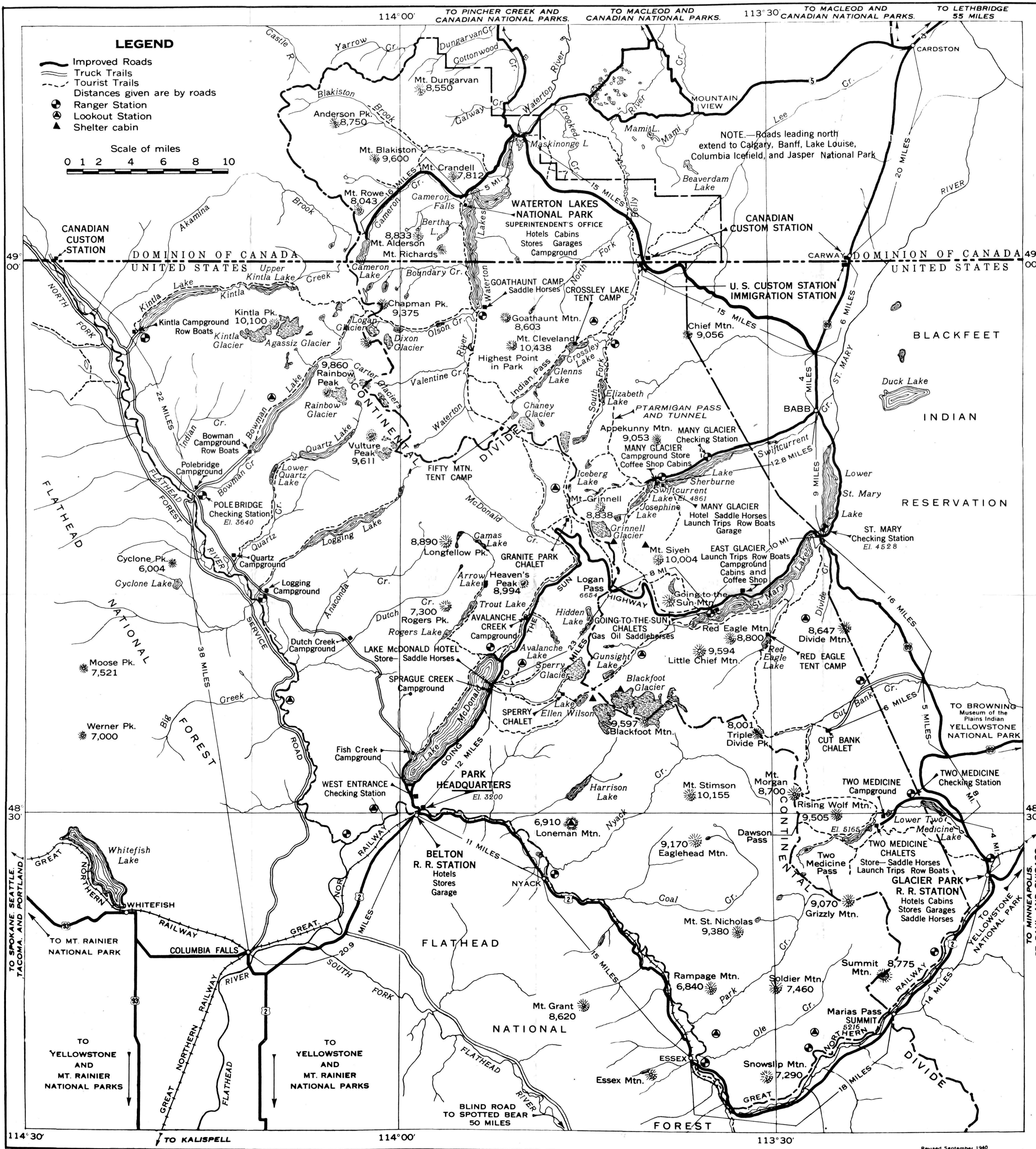
Bears.—The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited.

Offenders charged with violations of the rules and regulations are tried at park headquarters by the United States Commissioner.

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A PARK RANGER!

PRIVATE LAND

Private lands within the park were either owned or had been filed upon prior to the time legislation was enacted which established the park. These private lands and structures thereon are not part of the park facilities and the rights of the property owners should be respected.



GUIDE MAP OF WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK