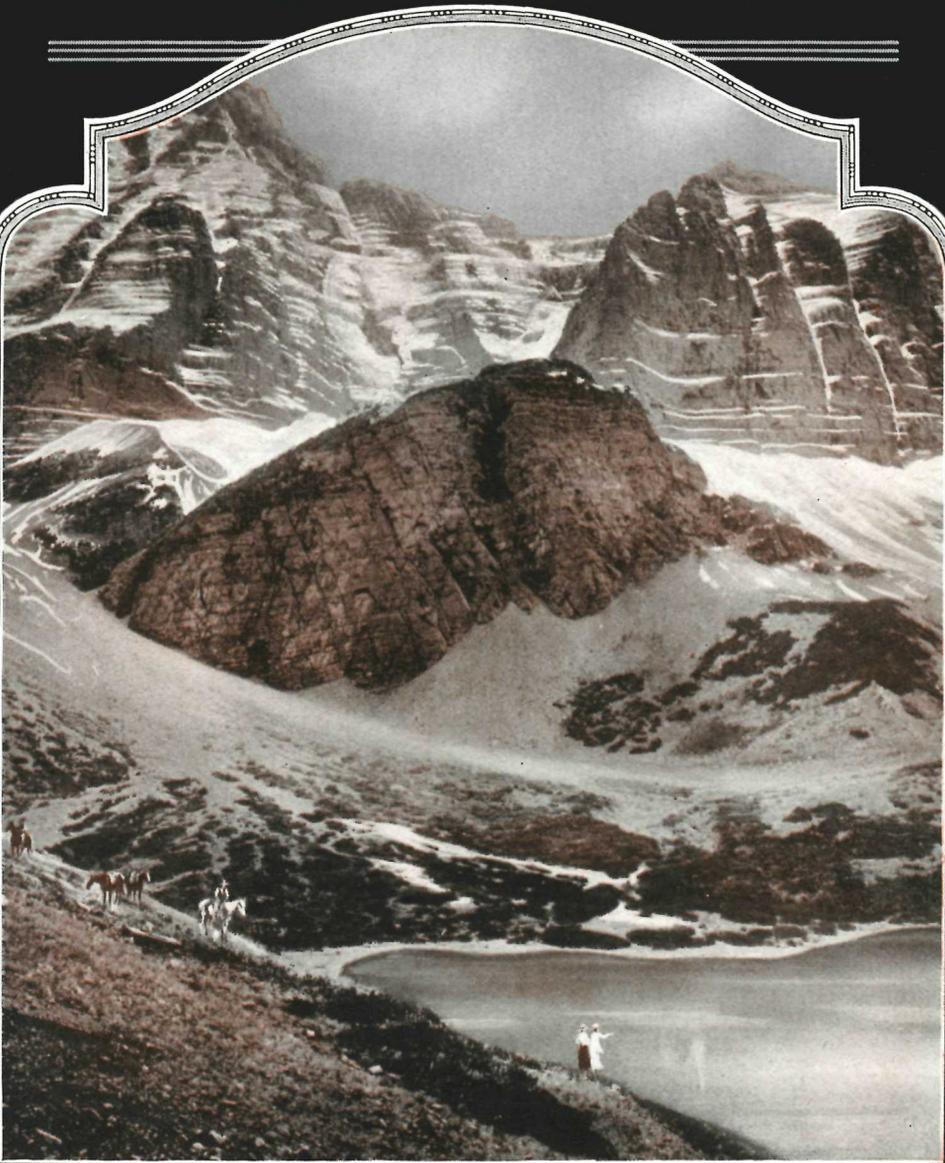


GLACIER

National Park
MONTANA



UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL PARK SERIES



DAWSON PASS

An intimate view from the summit of the Pass is obtained of the massive walls surrounding the Two Medicine Valley

An Appreciation of Glacier National Park

By Mary Roberts Rinehart

Author of "Tenting To-night," "Through Glacier Park," "K", and Other Stories.

Written expressly for the United States Railroad Administration



If you are normal and philosophical, if you love your country, if you are willing to learn how little you count in the eternal scheme of things, go ride in the Rocky Mountains and save your soul.

There are no "Keep off the Grass" signs in Glacier National Park. It is the wildest part of America. If the Government had not preserved it, it would have preserved itself but you and I would not have seen it. It is perhaps the most unique of all our parks, as it is undoubtedly the most magnificent. Seen from an automobile or a horse, Glacier National Park is a good place to visit.

Here the Rocky Mountains run northwest and southeast, and in their glacier-carved basins are great spaces; cool shadowy depths in which lie blue lakes; mountain-sides threaded with white, where, from some hidden lake or glacier far above, the overflow falls a thousand feet or more, and over all the great silence of the Rockies Here nerves that have been tightened for years slowly relax.

Here is the last home of a vanishing race—the Blackfeet Indians. Here is the last stand of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the Rocky Mountain goat; here are elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, and mountain lions. Here are trails that follow the old game trails along the mountain side; here are meadows of June roses, forget-me-not, larkspur, and Indian paintbrush growing beside glaciers, snowfields and trails of a beauty to make you gasp.

Here and there a trail leads through a snowfield; the hot sun seems to make no impression on these glacier-like patches. Flowers grow at their very borders, striped squirrels and whistling marmots run about, quite fearless, or sit up and watch the passing of horses and riders so close they can almost be touched.

The call of the mountains is a real call. Throw off the impedimenta of civilization. Go out to the West and ride the mountain trails. Throw out your chest and breathe—look across green valleys to wild peaks where mountain sheep stand impassive on the edge of space. Then the mountains will get you. You will go back. The call is a real call.

I have traveled a great deal of Europe. The Alps have never held this lure for me. Perhaps it is because these mountains are my own—in my own country. Cities call—I have heard them. But there is no voice in all the world so insistent to me as the wordless call of these mountains. I shall go back. Those who go once always hope to go back. The lure of the great free spaces is in their blood.

Mary Roberts Rinehart

To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler's life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.



Allen H. Howe
Secretary of the Interior

Glacier National Park

BYOND the golden grain fields of the Dakotas, past the big ranches of the cattle country and adjoining the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in northwestern Montana, is a segment of the Rocky Mountains abutting the international boundary for thirty-five miles and extending fifty miles south to the railroad. The bold, grey perpendicular peak with the oblong summit is Chief Mountain—sacred to the Indians, because according to the legend of the old Medicine Men, this was “where the Great Spirit lived when he made the world.”

Within this area of fifteen hundred square miles are more rugged mountain peaks, more glaciers, more picturesque lakes, more streams and waterfalls than exist anywhere else in America in so condensed an area.

This is Glacier National Park.

Longer than the Red Man's legends or memory serve, this tract of eroded, snow-capped peaks, icy ravines, blue lakes, trout-inhabited streams and alpine meadows was the playground of the Blackfeet and Piegan Indians. Here they found elk, moose, deer, antelope, buffalo, bear, big-horn sheep and the long-haired mountain goat. The lakes, and streams sup-

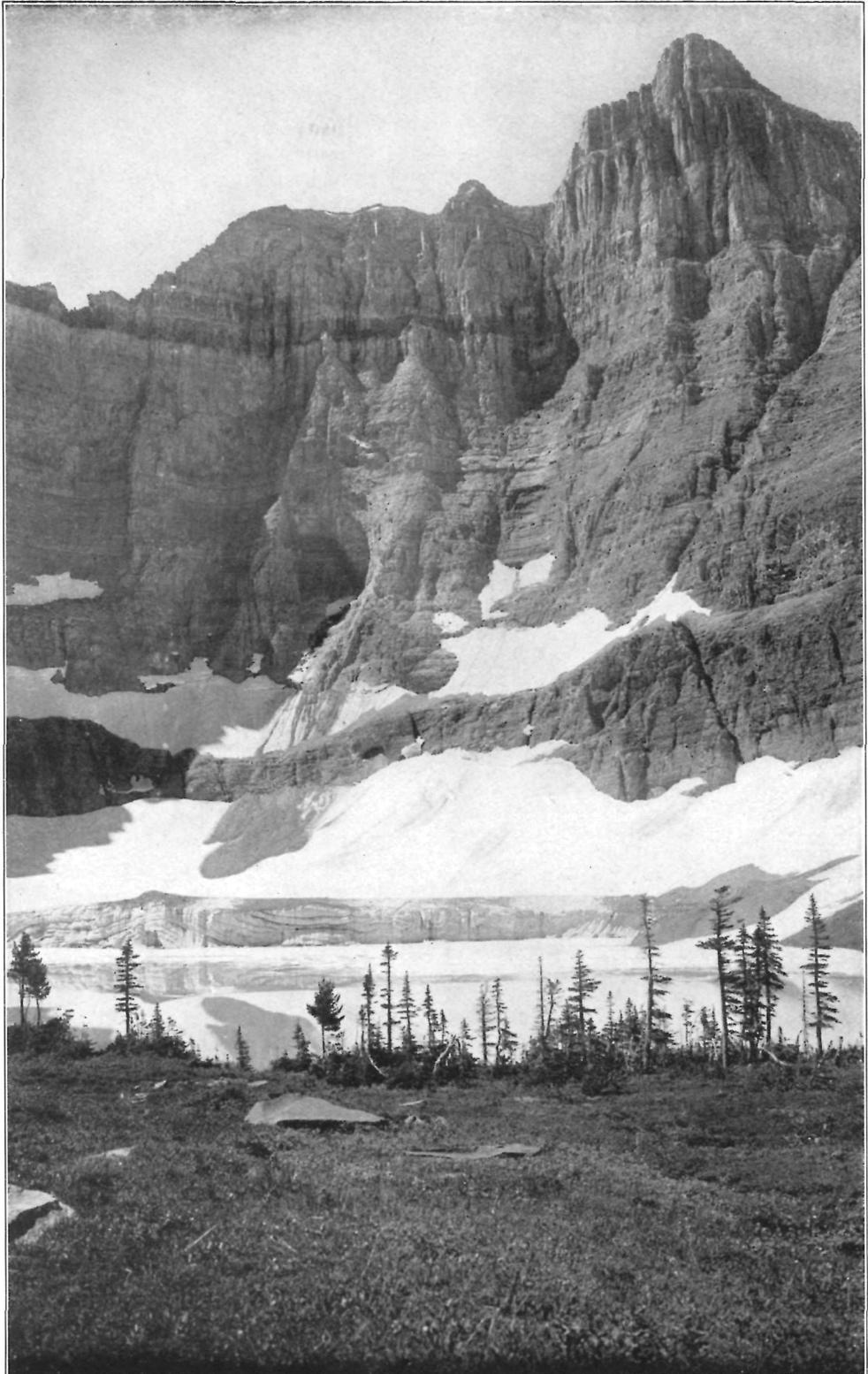
plied all the fish they required, while the sarvisberries and huckleberries were abundant on the sunny mountain slopes.

Today this is your playground. The United States Government purchased it from the Indians so that you might enjoy its attractions. It became a National Park May 11, 1910.

National Parks have been created by Congress for various reasons: To reserve for the people the wonders of natural phenomena; to provide free access to the waters of medicinal springs; to preserve the interesting architecture of a prehistoric race, or to furnish vacation playgrounds located where Nature has been unusually generous in assembling her scenic gems.

Glacier National Park is in the last category. Above everything else it is a summer playground for the people, appealing to that human emotion so aptly expressed by Jack London in the title of his interesting book, “The Call of the Wild.”

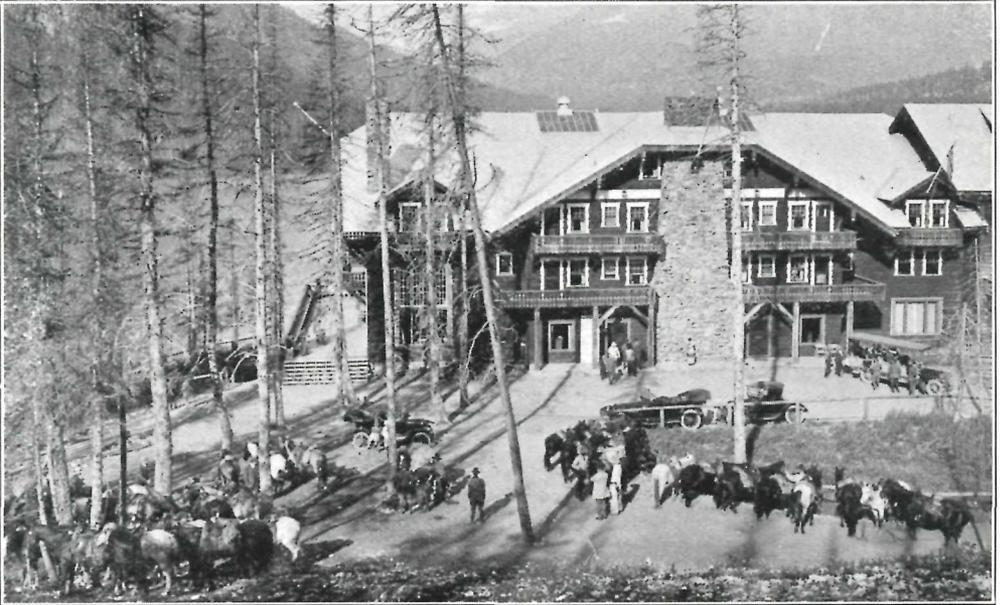
Of course the glaciers are the headliners for Glacier National Park. They are a great attraction for the average tourist, who knows that glaciers are uncommon things and reminiscent of the earlier mighty earth processes. Here one



© F. H. Kiser

ICEBERG LAKE

Huge chunks of ice break off the glacier, and in July and August Iceberg Lake is a miniature Polar Sea



© R. E. Marble

TOURISTS "HIT THE TRAIL"
Walking and horse trails radiate in every direction from Many Glacier

not only sees them in action, but also sees what they have done in ages past.

Contains Three-Score Glaciers

In Glacier Park may be seen, in all the majesty of their rock-bound settings, the remnants of the massive ice sheets that played a big part in shaping the surface of the earth millions of years ago.

Not one or two, but dozens of them are clinging to the sides of the scarred and serrated ridges of the Continental Divide, where they spread out like a string of pearls glistening in the sun.

On summer days these glaciers are furrowed with thousands of threads of water—innumerable little rills—which run and sparkle over their surfaces like fine threads of quicksilver. Finally they join the larger streams which go plunging over the moisture-laden, flower-strewn, grassy slopes into the milky-blue waters of the lakes hundreds of feet below.

A glacier has three characteristics: It is ice, the ice must be moving, and it must have moved sufficiently to have formed a moraine, consisting of rocks, earth and debris which the glacier has pushed ahead of it or thrown to each side in its forward movement. The immobility of a glacier is only apparent. It is living. It moves and advances with-

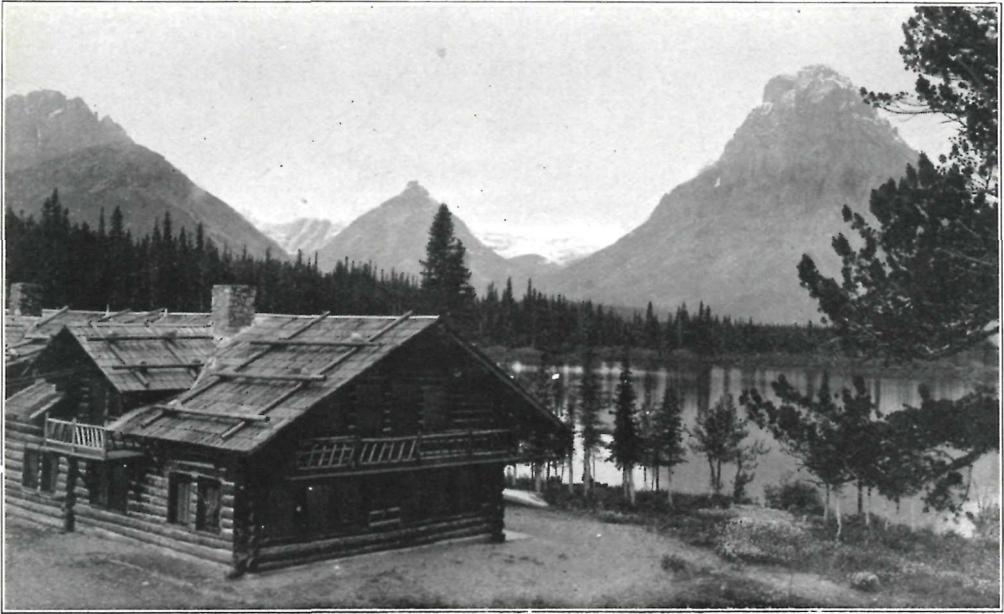
out ceasing. Winter is the season of repose for the glaciers. In the spring, all their life and activity return. The warmer the weather, the more activity they develop.

Interest in the glaciers soon leads to enthusiasm over the scenic effects created as a result of the prehistoric glacial action, and nowhere in America is this so strikingly displayed. In fact, it is the result of this glacial action of the past combined with one other unusual geological formation, known as the Lewis Overthrust Fault, that makes Glacier National Park the beauty spot it is today.

The Great Uplift of the Lewis Overthrust

Geologists teach that an overthrust fault is a displacement of earth strata whereby one layer of rock overlaps another. It is the result of pressures far below the surface of the earth.

As the earth's crust contracted during the long ages of the past, pressures from within caused a bulging in places, very much as the sides of an orange will bulge when squeezed. This terrific pressure gradually pushed up the rocks and earth and formed the mountain ranges. In a few places the pressure was sufficient to break through the crust. This is what



TWO MEDICINE LAKES

The exquisite grouping of mountains around the lakes give this basin a marked individuality

happened in what is now Glacier National Park. When the earth's crust could stand the pressure no longer, one edge was thrust upward and tumbled forward over the other edge; when it settled, the western edge of this break overlapped the eastern edge ten to fifteen miles, and was thousands of feet high, extending along a front of forty miles.

As a result of this upheaval, there are several places in the Park, notably at Chief Mountain, where the oldest stratum of rock is found on top of the mountain and the newest stratum at the bottom. This has been named the Lewis Overthrust. It is one of the largest in the world and is of great interest to scientists.

It is interesting to trace the course of the Lewis Overthrust. It practically forms the eastern edge of the Park, and is plainly outlined on the topographic maps issued by the United States Geological Survey. Starting at a point on the railroad just south of Fielding, it extends in a northerly direction almost to the international boundary, and in a general way follows a line parallel to the Continental Divide.

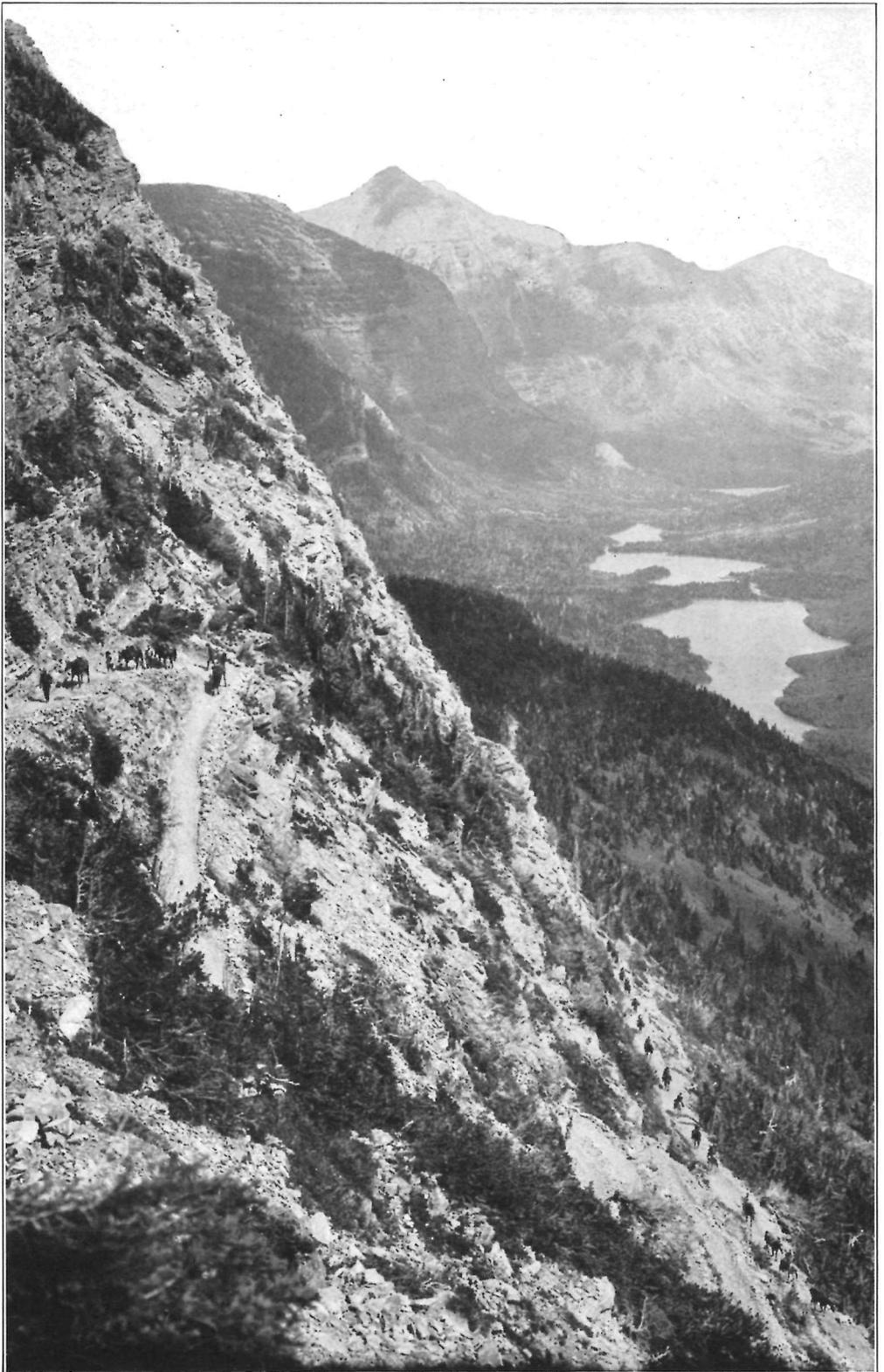
The Carving of the Rocks

Later came the glacial period, and the moving out of the great ice sheets which

covered this part of the earth for untold ages. As the vast ice masses moved down the slopes of this precipitous wall, they gouged deep furrows that formed valleys, and cut and chiseled the highly-colored rocks, tearing away the softer parts, and swerving from their courses when they encountered resistance of the harder rock masses.

The Lewis Overthrust Fault gave the glaciers a wonderful opportunity. The grinding and carving by the huge ice masses, followed by erosion during thousands of years of exposure to the elements, have created fantastic effects. Much of the exposed rock is very highly colored, red and green mixed with blue-grey. In due course of the slow centuries came the change of climate, which brought with it grass, trees, flowers and other vegetation, so that today this region is a veritable symphony of water, rock and foliage. It is in the marvelous grouping and massing of these colorful effects that Glacier Park makes such a strong appeal.

It will be seen, therefore, that this titanic overthrust fault, which occurred millions of years ago, is the primary reason for Glacier National Park today. It is the distinguishing feature that differentiates this part of the Rockies from all



© F. H. Kiser

TRAIL OVER SWIFTCURRENT PASS

From Swiftcurrent Pass marvelous views are obtained of stupendous granite walls and turquoise blue lakes

other mountain regions in North America. The result is that the visitor entering Glacier Park finds a land of enormous hollowed basins or cirques, separated from each other by saw-tooth edged walls. In many cases these walls are nearly perpendicular and rise two to four thousand feet above the floor of the basin. Especially fine examples are to be seen at Cracker Lake, Iceberg Lake, and Avalanche Basin.

These glacial cirques are a striking feature of Glacier National Park. They are huge pockets or U-shaped basins that are actually carved out of the rock by the constant grinding of the moving glaciers.

A Mass of Majestic Mountain Peaks

The main range of the Rockies extends north and south through the Park, the Continental Divide being almost in its center, and forming a natural wall which divides the Park into halves.

It is the east side that presents the most stupendous scenic effects. Some idea of the magnitude of this mountain realm is indicated by the number of peaks within its narrow confines. There are 83 named mountains having an altitude of from 7,000 to 10,000 feet, and four exceeding 10,000 feet—the highest being Mt. Cleveland, 10,438 feet. They are huddled together as though they tried to crowd each other out of the way in their effort to reach the clouds. From the summit of Swiftcurrent Mountain over forty of these peaks can be counted from one viewpoint.

Irregular in outline, fantastic in shape, and always spectacular, they have one characteristic in common—the abruptness with which they rise from the shore of lake or floor of valley. No need here to walk over rolling foothills several miles to reach a mountain. There are no foothills; one is close to the mountains all the time. There is opportunity here to get acquainted with these mountains—intimately acquainted—from the comfortable cushions of an automobile or the sunny decks of a smooth-running launch. Their lure is as elusive as it is fascinating. Never does one see them twice the same. Under constantly changing atmospheric conditions they vary their tones from light blue to deep purple, from brilliant

red to faint rose, softened by the rich green foliage on the lower levels.

The upper slopes are above timber line; the lower slopes, and the valleys not occupied by lakes and streams, are crowded with forests, green and inviting. From the front porches of the hotels and chalets magnificent pictures are presented of mountain peaks, snowfields, glaciers, lakes, canyons and forests, grouped and massed in delicate yet bewildering combinations.

An Amazing Array of Mountain Lakes

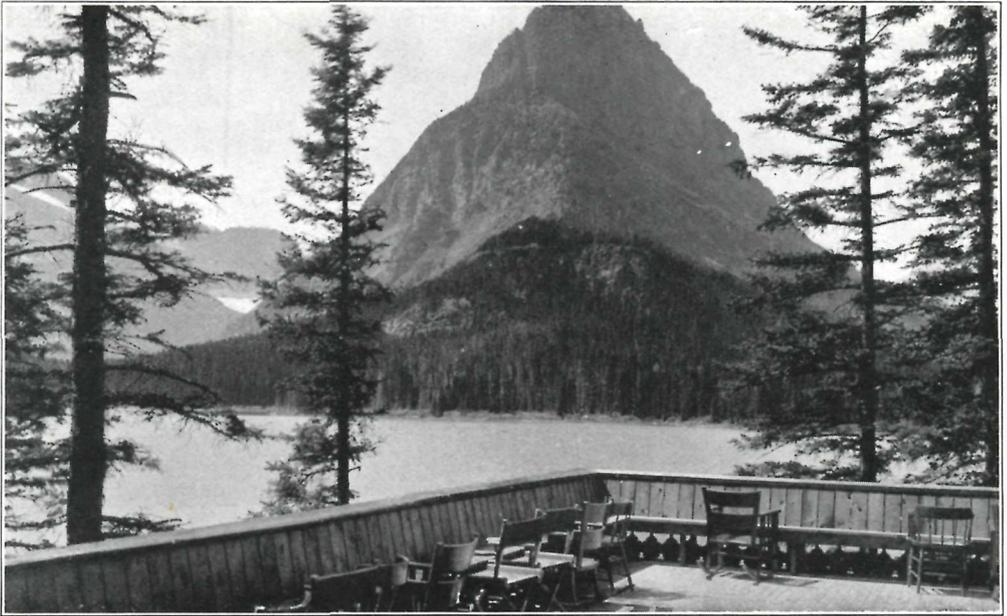
The lakes perhaps are the one feature that appeals to more persons than any other phase of Glacier Park's varied attractions. Lakes everywhere—long and narrow lakes—round and irregular lakes—little blue ponds in mountain pockets, and long silvery ribbons in narrow valleys.

Lake St. Mary, with its stately, crescent-shaped mountain frame, almost a mile above the surface, is fed by melting ice and snow from Blackfoot Glacier. It is the largest lake on the east side, while Lake McDonald is the gem of the west side of the Park. Both lakes are long, narrow and very deep, with mountains rising from their shores. It is on these lakes that one can cruise in comfortable launches, or from a rowboat try his luck with a fly casting rod in the shadows of the pines.

Two Medicine Lake is somewhat smaller, and has both symmetry and dignity. The surrounding peaks bathe their red granite summits in the azure sky and their green bases in the soft blue waters.

Grinnell, Josephine, McDermott, Gunsight, Ellen Wilson and Cracker Lakes each has its individual charm, but Iceberg Lake is the most interesting. The warmer the weather the more ice there is in the lake. Iceberg Glacier projects its face into the lake, and day after day during the summer this ice field crumbles along the front, great chunks breaking off and sliding into the water to float around on the bosom of the lake—hundreds of them, oftentimes. Flowers and foliage growing along the shores add to the charm of this unique place, where summer and winter meet.

There are many other lakes. The United States Geological Survey has mapped two



GRINNELL MOUNTAIN

This cone shaped peak stands like a sentinel at the entrance to the Swiftcurrent and Cataract Valleys

hundred and fifty. From trail and road they peer at one from all sides. They are low in the canyons and high on the mountains. They reflect the peaks, trees and rocks in their blue waters during the day, and at evening time absorb the glow of the setting sun, as though trying to dispel the night chill from the waters.

A Million-Acre Flower Garden

For profusion and variety, the wild flowers of Glacier Park must share honors with the lakes. In the valleys, along the shores of lakes and streams, on the mountain passes, oftentimes on the very edge of snowfields and glaciers, wild flowers add their variegated hues to the green foliage and the harsher colors in the rocks. More than one hundred varieties of wild flowers are native to the Park. Canyon Creek, Cracker Lake, Piegan Pines, Grinnell Lake, Logan Pass and Granite Park are a few of the places especially noted for plant life.

Below are some of the prominent varieties of wild flowers, berries, and grasses seen along the roads and trails:

Indian paint brush, mountain lilies, asters, walking cane, yellow dog-tooth violet, wild hollyhock, clematis, syringa, queen's cup, bluebell, twin flower, star of the morning, lupin, yellow columbine,

blue larkspur and false forget-me-not; huckleberry, pigeonberry and thimbleberry; beargrass, sweetgrass and bearweed.

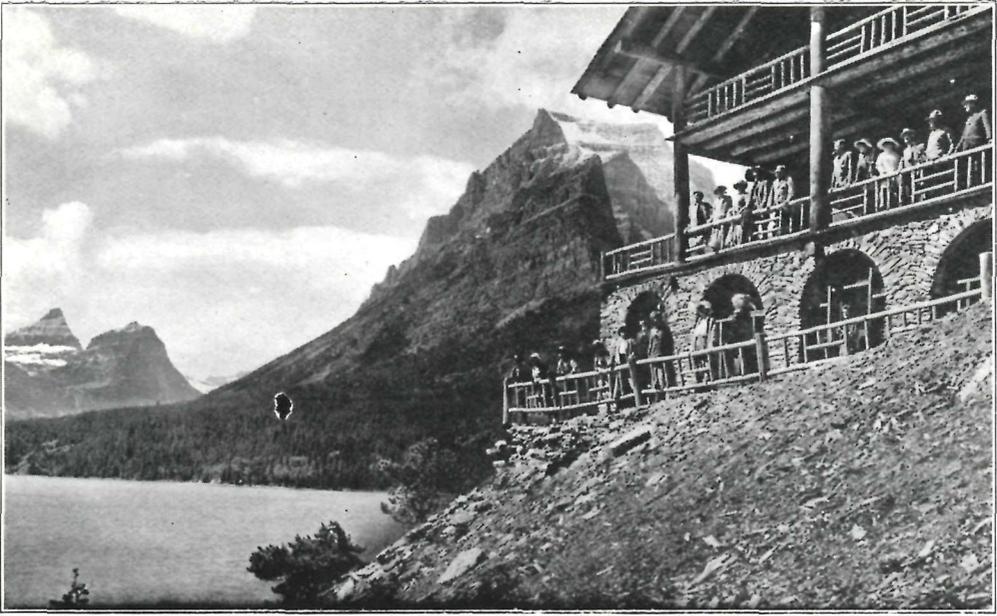
The Oldest Inhabitants

Creatures of the wild are in evidence at every turn of the road or trail. Black and brown bears are often seen, generally near the chalets and hotels, and occasionally will pose for the photographer. There are also "silvertips" or grizzly bears.

The Rocky Mountain goat is perhaps the most interesting of the large wild animals. This sure-footed climber prefers the higher altitudes on the mountain slopes, and seldom descends low enough to give the tourist a "close-up." They can be seen moving along the narrow rock ledges and are easily distinguished by their coats of long white hair, which sharply contrast with the rocks.

The big-horn, or Rocky Mountain sheep, is more friendly, also more inquisitive. He will occasionally pause in his feeding to gaze at a passing party of tourists, apparently quite unafraid, and exhibiting a curious interest in his disturbers.

Elk and deer may be seen trotting along the trail, or on the shore of some lake or stream where they come down to drink.



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UPPER ST. MARY LAKE

From the porches of the chalet, a marvelous view is obtained of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and the embattled peaks at the head of the valley

The small animals, such as porcupines, whistling marmots and mountain or pack rats, are interesting and harmless. The whistling marmot is invariably encountered above timber line, especially on the passes. Large families live in tunnels and caves in rocks. They always have a sentinel on watch, and when disturbed by passing tourists, they warn each other by their whistle, which is a splendid imitation of a small boy signaling his chum to come out to play.

Where the Fighting Trout Leap High

Several species of mountain trout inhabit most of the lakes and streams. The principal varieties are the cut-throat (otherwise known as the native or black-spotted trout), rainbow, Dolly Varden, eastern brook and Mackinaw trout. The cut-throat and eastern brook are the favorites of trout fishermen. They are both very game, very shy, and at times require considerable coaxing, but they strike quickly and are hard fighters. These fish sometimes attain a weight of six pounds.

Mackinaw trout are found only in St. Mary Lake. They have been taken weighing thirty-five pounds; ten to fifteen pound Mackinaw trout are quite common. They are not as good fighters as the smaller vari-

eties, but for excitement make up in weight what they lack in fighting qualities.

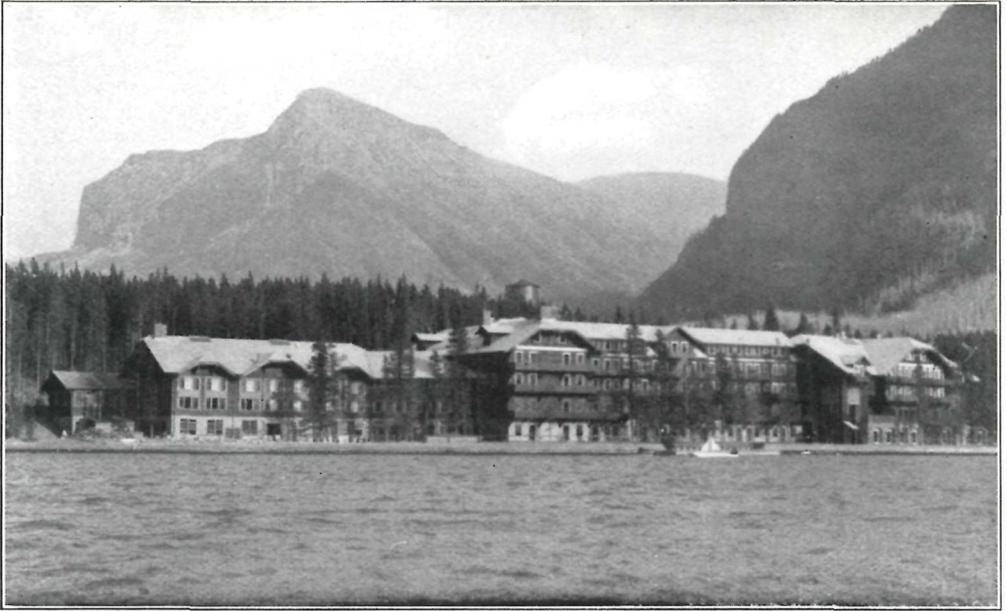
The Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are confined to a few lakes and the larger streams, and are not caught as frequently as the other varieties.

Practically all fishing is done by casting with a fly rod, using artificial flies or sometimes salmon eggs for bait.

Home of Blackfeet Indians

The Blackfeet and Piegan Indians have left a lasting impress of their occupation of this region, as the names of many of the mountains, lakes and waterfalls still bear the original Indian names, such as Rising Wolf, Going-to-the-Sun and Almost-a-Dog mountains, Morning Eagle Falls, and Two Medicine Lakes. They also contributed to the mysticism and romance of the country by the tales of their early day ceremonies in the walled-in valleys, their hunting exploits on the prairies, and the religious significance they attach to several of the high peaks.

From the days when the Indians roamed the vast prairies to the east, and their hunting ground extended from the Missouri River on the south to the Saskatchewan River in Canada this region was known to them as the "Land of Shining Mountains."



MANY GLACIER HOTEL

At the end of the auto road is Many Glacier Hotel, the focal point for trips over miles of mountain trails

The Lure of Glacier Park

Glacier National Park has no frivolous sideshows for garrulous trippers, no Coney Island attractions. There are other canyons as deep and other mountains as high; but those who have roamed the world with eyes open sincerely say that in no other place they have seen has Nature so condensed her wonders and run riot with such utter abandon; in no other place has she carved and hewn with such unrestrained fancy, and scattered her jewels with so reckless a hand.

Here the Rocky Mountains tumble and froth like a wind-whipped tide, as they careen off to the northwest. This is the fountain head of the Continent, with its triple watershed—the beginning of little and big things. Huddled close together are tiny streams, the span of a hand in width, that miles and miles away to the north, south and west, flow as mighty rivers into Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean.

Two hundred and fifty lakes in valley, glacial cirque and mountain pocket flash back to the sky the blue and green hues

they borrowed from it. Hundreds of waterfalls cascade from their sources on glacial field or everlasting snow in mighty torrents or milky-white traceries; rainbows flicker and vanish in the ever-changing play of the waters, while the bright Montana sun does tricks of light and shade on tree and rock.

High up on some gale-swept crag the mountain goat pauses for a moment and plunges from view. Lower down the big-horn sheep treads his sure-footed way; the clownish bear shuffles to his huckleberry patch; and in the blue of the heavens, between mountain peak and sun, the bald eagle sails his rounded course, peering down for the timid creature beneath the leaves or in the shadow of the rocks. And all is as it was thousands of years ago, except for some man-tracks here and there, where the road winds around the base of mountain and over ridge; where the mark of a trail leaves its faint trace on the surface, or the blue smoke curling up from the stone chimney of chalet or hotel indicates that man has appropriated it to his uses.



GLACIER PARK HOTEL
The hotel at the Eastern gateway is of unique architecture The Indians call it the "Big Trees Lodge"

Entering at Glacier Park Station

Eastern Gateway



GLACIER PARK station, Montana, is the eastern and principal entrance to the Park. Adjacent to the railroad station is Glacier Park Hotel, the gateway hostelry and starting point for trips farther north. It is a short walk along wide poppy-bordered paths, through the gateway arch to the hotel office. The architecture of this mammoth structure is what might be called the "forestry" type—the striking feature being the immense logs of Douglas fir and cedar used as supporting pillars, inside and out. Many of these logs are forty-two feet high and several measure five feet in diameter; they extend from basement to roof.

The building, containing nearly two hundred rooms, is in two large units connected by a long, roofed-over observation room, with large plate glass windows facing the mountains. On one side is Midvale Creek, a pretty little trout stream, and on the other side, within a few hundred yards, is Two Medicine River. From the porches of the hotel can be seen a dozen mountains guarding the entrance to the Two Medicine Valley—Mt. Henry, Papoose, Bearhead, Squaw and Basin Mountains being the principal ones. To the east are the broad open plains of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation.

From Glacier Park Hotel four attractive auto trips may be made, as the automobile highway starts here. The one-day trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake is always popular. This ten-hour ride presents over 100 miles of the main range of the Rockies, a panorama from

Divide Mountain south to Heart Butte. There is an afternoon trip to Two Medicine Lakes and Chalets, and the Cut Bank Canyon trip to Cut Bank Chalets. The five-hour auto tour to Many Glacier brings within the tourist's vision a combination of more mountain peaks, lakes, glaciers, and snow-capped summits than can be seen in the same length of time anywhere in this country.

A good trail to Two Medicine Lake goes over Mt. Henry. From the top of this mountain a dozen peaks can be seen and a splendid view obtained of the entire Two Medicine Valley, half a mile below.

The Two Medicine Valley

"The river where the two-medicine lodges were built" is the way the Indians designated the stream that drains the three lakes of the Two Medicine Valley. There are several versions of this legend of the Two Medicine Lodges, but all agree that many years ago there was factional strife in the Blackfeet Tribe and the two contending parties each built a medicine lodge on the banks of this river.

Nothing in the Park excels the Two Medicine Valley in beauty of mountain grouping. Three fair-sized lakes in a chain, all at different altitudes, form the central stage, while grouped around them are a dozen splendid mountains of which Rising Wolf, with its red granite top 9510 feet in the air, easily is monarch.

The middle lake is reached by the automobile road, ending at the Two Medicine Chalets, artistically grouped on the lake shore in the shadow

of Rising Wolf. At the head of the lake is Mt. Rockwell (9505 feet), flanked on one side by Mt. Helen and Pumpelly's Pillar, and on the other by Mt. Grizzly.

Two Medicine Lake affords fine trout fishing, the favorite spot being at the outlet just below the chalets. Cut-throat and eastern brook trout are abundant in this lake and in Two Medicine River below Trick Falls.

Trick Falls is located two miles from the chalets and the automobiles stop long enough to give passengers an opportunity to walk up the trail a few hundred feet, where a good view is obtainable. Dawson Pass, the summit of Mt. Henry, upper Two Medicine Lake, and the Dry Fork Trail over Mt. Morgan and Cut Bank Pass to the Cut Bank Chalets, are the principal trail trips from Two Medicine Chalets.

In the Cut Bank Canyon

Whichever way one enters the Cut Bank Canyon, whether down the valley from the summit of Cut Bank Pass, or following the winding auto road up the river, one is impressed by the quiet restfulness of the place. The Cut Bank River has its source in a small glacier near the summit of the Pass. A series of three wide plateaux has enabled the trail-builders to make the descent to the floor of the valley by easy stages. On the upper plateau two tiny blue lakes are seen—the first well-defined headwaters of the river.

It is only a few miles from the summit down to the Chalets, the trail passing through many open parks, and crossing the stream several times. There are numerous pools in the bends of the river and the beavers have built dams here and there, making fine hiding places for the wary cut-throat trout, that is a native of this stream.

Cut Bank Chalets are an over-night stop for trail parties moving between Two Medicine and St. Mary. It is also reached by automobile from Glacier Park Hotel.

Above the Chalets a trail forks to the right, and following this will bring one to the Triple Divide, the most interesting peak in the Park.

The Triple Divide

Here is perhaps the most interesting geological formation in America, a three-sided mountain from whose summit the waters flow north to Hudson Bay, south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Pacific Ocean. It is not imaginary. A walk of about a mile from the place where the trail crosses the pass will bring one to the top of the Triple Divide, and from here the courses of the three tiny streams can be traced from their source for miles and miles down the valley, on their way to three different oceans.

It is literally true that if a person standing on the summit of this three-sided mountain spills a cup of water it would find its way to three corners of the continent.

The St. Mary Lakes and the Red Eagle Valley

Emerging from the dense timber along the automobile road, one gets the first comprehensive idea of Glacier National Park as the mountains massed at the head of St. Mary Valley suddenly are exposed to view

Here are two narrow, ribbon-like bodies of water—the St. Mary Lakes. The upper lake is ten miles long, with the mountains rising abruptly from the shores; at the lower end of this lake are the St. Mary Chalets—the fourth group in the chain of places operated by the Hotel Company.

On the south shore of the lake, Red Eagle and Little Chief Mountains project their ship-like prows into the water. On the north shore Single-shot, Goat and Whitefish Mountains expose their red, green and purple hues to the mirror-like surface of the lake. Far up the valley the tilted cone of Fusilade Mountain disputes the right of way to Gunsight Pass, and Reynolds Peak, with its green slopes, is strongly contrasted against the frosted summit of the Continental Divide.

A day's journey from St. Mary Chalets is Red Eagle Lake, celebrated among fishermen for its large cut-throat trout.

At St. Mary Chalets a sturdy launch, capable of carrying one hundred passengers, is waiting, and transfer from the automobiles is made by passengers taking the side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at the head of the lake. Here, perhaps, the loveliest, single picture in the park—in fact, many who are competent to judge, say, in the world—is to be seen from the chalet porches.

The Region of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain

If there is one mountain above all others in Glacier National Park whose overpowering personality impresses itself on the memory of the sightseer, it is Going-to-the-Sun. This is partly due to the fact that an excellent view of its classic outlines may be had from all sides.

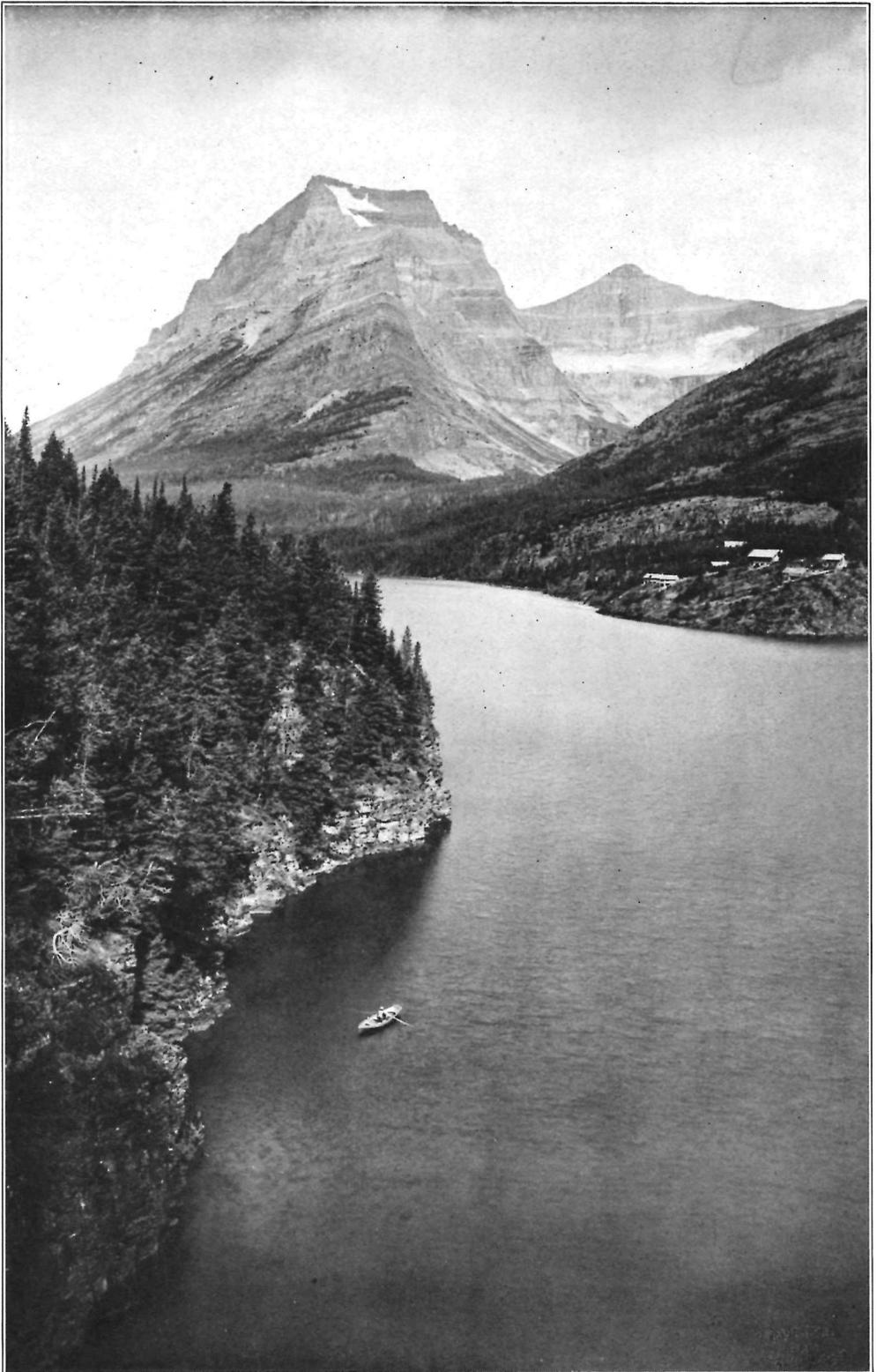
If one were standing on its summit, 9584 feet above sea level, he would look almost straight down nearly one mile into St. Mary Lake. The unusual name has no connection with the height of the mountain or its imposing cathedral-type architecture. It is an inaccurate translation of an Indian name.

Many years ago, according to the Indian legend, the Sun Father sent his representative, Sour Spirit, to the Piegans and Blackfeet to teach them all the useful arts—how to make a tepee, tan the hides of the wolf and elk, from which to manufacture moccasins and clothing, and other useful things. He showed them how to make bows and arrows that would kill the elk, deer and buffalo, and assure them plenty to eat.

Sour Spirit lived with them a long time, but was finally called back to the lodge of his father in the sun. In order that his good work and teachings would not be forgotten, he caused the likeness of his face to be placed on the side of this mountain. It may be seen there today in the form of a great snow field, the outline of which strongly resembles an Indian face with the head dressed in a war bonnet. Ever since that time the Indians have called it "Mah-tah-pee-o-stook-sis-meh-stuk," which means "The mountain-with-the-face-of-Sour-Spirit-who-has-gone-back-to-the-sun."

A stop of a few days must be made if one takes the trail trips described below.

Sexton Glacier, hanging high on the mountain side, is in plain view from the deck of the launch. It is a popular side trip from Going-to-the-Sun



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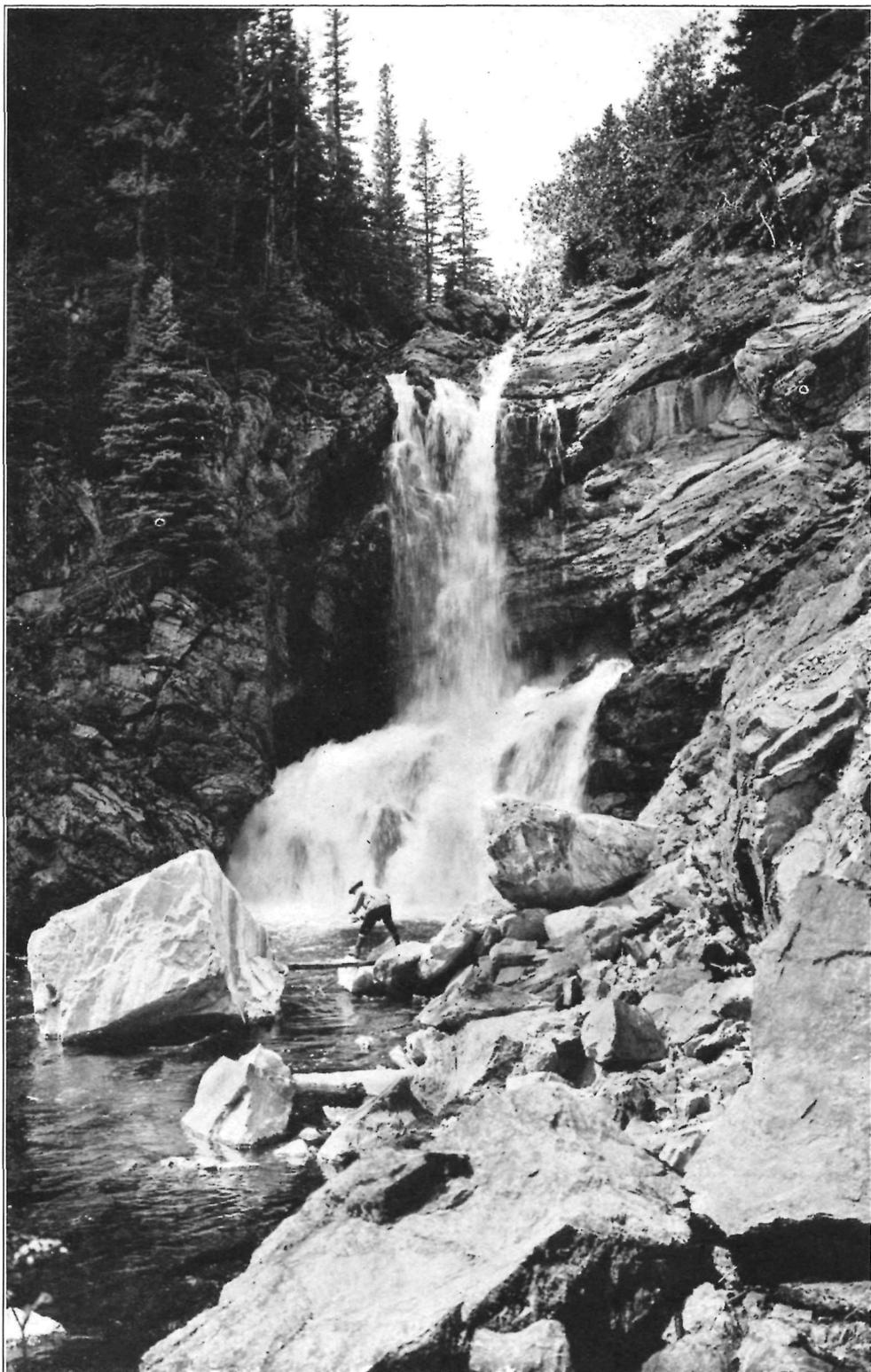
GOING-TO-THE-SUN MOUNTAIN

The classic outlines of this mountain are revealed from every side. The summit is nearly one mile above the water



© R. E. Marble

IN THE MANY GLACIER REGION
Grinnell Glacier, The Garden Wall, Gould Mountain and Josephine Lake—a symphony in water, rock and foliage it has taken Nature millions of years to compose



© Kaiser Photo Co.

TRICK FALLS

The water discharges from a subterranean passage, but during the flood stage it also comes over the top

Chalets to Sexton Glacier. A very pretty trail follows Baring Creek, and horses may be ridden to the very edge of the ice. West of the chalets is Gunsight Lake. From the foot of this lake it is a short climb to Blackfoot Glacier, the largest, and in many respects the most interesting, of all the glaciers in the Park to explore.

Over Gunsight Pass to Sperry Glacier

At Gunsight Lake the trail starts up the steep slopes of Mt. Jackson toward Gunsight Pass, from the summit of which an expansive view both east and west is unfolded; two thousand feet below is Gunsight Lake, on the east side, and Lake Ellen Wilson, on the west side. Swinging along the shale-rock slopes above Lake Ellen Wilson, and over the Lincoln Divide, the trail descends suddenly into a circular basin to the Sperry Glacier Chalets. Continuing, it again drops down the side of Mt. Edwards to Lake McDonald. It is practically a day's journey from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Sperry Glacier Chalets, either on foot or with horses, and about a three-hour trip from Sperry to Lake McDonald.

If a trip up to the glacier is planned, it will be necessary to stop at the chalets over night.

Over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier

Another well traveled route from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is over Piegan Pass trail, which starts directly west, following the lake shore to the north fork of the St. Mary River. Here it swings to the right, and by means of many turns around the forest-covered benches, ascends the west side of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, finally reaching the depression in the connecting wall between Cataract and Siyeh mountains, known as Piegan Pass. Here is one of those matchless, incomparable scenes which words fail to portray. Blackfoot Glacier to the south, its five square miles of snow and ice in line of vision, displays a glistening array of blue, green and pinkish hues, as the sun penetrates crevasse and fissure. This is the trail route to the Many Glacier region.

Lunch boxes are unpacked at Piegan Pines, at the edge of the timber line, below the summit of the pass. In this tiny mountain park of a few acres can at certain seasons be found more than two dozen varieties of flowers.

Descending the north side of the mountain, the trail winds down and around Morning Eagle Falls to Cataract Creek. From here on it is very picturesque, circling along the base of Gould Mountain to Grinnell Lake, and thence along the shore of Josephine Lake and Lake McDermott to Many Glacier Hotel.

The New Logan Pass Trail

During the summer of 1918 a new trail was completed across the Continental Divide, known as Logan Pass Trail. It is intensely scenic, and easy to travel either afoot or on horseback.

Leaving Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, this trail branches to the left four miles out on the Piegan Pass trail and strikes up Reynolds Creek, past the shelf glacier which sprinkles its waters on a narrow fertile bench called the Hanging Gardens, on the east side of Mt. Reynolds, to a little plateau between Pollock and Oberlin Mountains. The summit of the pass and the approaches to

it are literally covered with wild flowers. From the western slope the trail continues along the Garden Wall—a high, thin, saw-tooth ridge—to Granite Park Chalets.

The Many Glacier Region

Returning now to the automobile highway at St. Mary Chalets, the journey continues along the shores of lower St. Mary Lake and up the Swiftcurrent valley to Many Glacier Hotel.

From the automobile the tourist gets a comprehensive view of Chief Mountain, Yellow, Appekunny and Altyn Mountains on the right of the road as the Swiftcurrent Valley is entered, while at the left Boulder Ridge, Point Mountain, and Mt. Al'en keep changing their outlines as the auto progresses along the winding road.

The mountains become more spectacular, and their height is magnified, as the valley gradually contracts. The road apparently is approaching a solid stone wall thousands of feet high, and it would appear that no other exit from this narrow valley could possibly be made except by the same route that one enters.

It is, however, due to the number and variety of side trips from this scenic center that the Many Glacier Region has become the principal focal point for trail trips.

Ahead of the tourist are the massive, impenetrable-looking walls of the Continental Divide. The mountain commanding the center of the picture is Grinnell; to the left of that is Gould Mountain, easily recognized by the wide band of colored rock near the top, and its roof-like formation.

High up on the Garden Wall, the thin ridge connecting the two, is Grinnell Glacier. It is a shapely glacier—not forbidding and repellent—but inviting and friendly. The music of its cataracts calls to the tourists to come and play in its front yard among the flowers, rocks and moss on the terminal moraine.

To the right of Grinnell Mountain is Swiftcurrent Mountain, and in a depression or saddle between these two is Swiftcurrent Pass.

The little Swiss-type log buildings on the right of the road are the Many Glacier Chalets, and crossing the rustic bridge below McDermott Falls, the road swings around a shoulder of rock—an offshoot of Mt. Allen—ending on the shores of Lake McDermott at Many Glacier Hotel.

From the front porches of this hotel, an inspiring mountain panorama is spread before the tourist, and those who find the walking and horseback tours too strenuous take a deep delight in the ever-changing picture to be seen from the hotel itself.

From here trails radiate in several directions and the question for the tourist to decide is which trip to make first. A comparatively short and easy side jaunt is that to Iceberg Lake, a two-hour journey from the hotel.

A Miniature Polar Sea

Iceberg Lake is a miniature Polar sea. This unique body of water makes a vivid impression. The little turquoise lake, covering perhaps 100 acres, is backed up with a head wall 3,000 feet above the surface of the water. It is never free from ice. During the warm days of July and August, huge chunks of ice break off the face of

the glacier at the head of the lake and these icebergs float around for days before they melt or become sufficiently small to find their way over the falls at the outlet. This is a good place to get a view of mountain goats and big-horn sheep. They are frequently seen working their way along the ledges, feeding on the grass and moss.

Up Canyon Creek to Cracker Lake

In the opposite direction from the hotel is another favorite trip. The Cracker Lake trail follows Canyon Creek to its source in Cracker Lake at the head of the canyon formed by the high walls of Mt. Allen and Siyeh Mountain. The trail is a fascinating one, crossing and re-crossing the turbulent twistings of Canyon Creek. It is well for the tourist to take a fish rod along and try matching his skill against the mountain trout in the stream and lake. The canyon ends abruptly, further progress being blocked by the highly colored perpendicular wall of Siyeh Mountain.

Grinnell Lake and Glacier

Grinnell, Josephine and McDermott form a chain of glacier-fed lakes, the water source being the melted snow and ice of Grinnell Glacier. The trail skirts the edges of the lakes and it is a trip of but a few hours to the upper, or Grinnell Lake. Discharging from the face of Grinnell Glacier, three large cataracts tumble their waters down the steep slope into the lake. The milky appearance of the water indicates it is of glacial origin. The color is due to the fine silt and pulverized rock, the result of movement of the glacier.

Piegan Pass and Morning Eagle Falls

Piegan Pass trail is built along the west side of Mt. Allen, following the contour of the valley, to Grinnell Lake, and crossing a small wooded ridge, continues along Cataract Creek to Morning Eagle Falls. The trip from Many Glacier Hotel to Morning Eagle Falls and return is recommended to those who do not care for the higher altitudes. The trail, by means of switchbacks, makes its way above the falls to the summit of the Pass. From here it follows the shale-rock slopes down to the timber line on Going-to-the-Sun mountain and continues on to St. Mary Lake and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. This is a trip of many marvelous miles of stupendous mountain scenery. From the summit of the Pass, Blackfoot Glacier is seen sparkling in the sunlight backed by the irregular peaks of Jackson, Almost-a-dog, Citadel and Blackfoot mountains.

Over Swiftcurrent Pass

John Muir says: "Few places in the world are more dangerous than home. Fear not, therefore, to try the mountain passes. They kill care, save you from deadly apathy, set you free and call forth every faculty into vigorous, enthusiastic action."

No one should fail to go over Swiftcurrent Pass. A splendid trail from Many Glacier Hotel wanders along the Swiftcurrent River, between Grinnell and Wilbur Mountains to the foot of Swift-

current Mountain. Here it zig-zags up to Rocky Point, a sharp, projecting shoulder of the mountain. From the summit of this point, about two-thirds of the distance to the pass, an impressive view is obtained. Looking east down the Swiftcurrent valley, nine lakes can be counted, the last one—Duck Lake—being twenty miles to the east on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. Another mile brings one to the summit of the pass, and after crossing several large snow patches that refuse to submit to the rays of Old Sol, a signboard indicates that an altitude of 7156 feet above sea level has been attained—the top of the pass.

Several shelf glaciers have been seen on the way, clinging to the east side of the mountain. Descending the west side, a few minutes' ride, and two small stone chalets come into view. These are the Granite Park chalets.

Granite Park and Vicinity

The trip to Granite Park chalets and back can be made in one day, but to appreciate the beauty of the region no less than two days should be devoted to it, as there are some short walking trips radiating from the Granite Park chalets.

Another longer trip is the three-day triangle trip—leaving Many Glacier Hotel the first day and going over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park; on the second day going over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; and on the third day returning via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel.

Granite Park is a wide plateau bulging from the west side of the Continental wall, 6500 feet above sea level, at the edge of the timber line. Ahead of it is the wide, heavily-timbered McDonald Valley. Directly across the deep green valley is Heaven's Peak, whose stately outlines are enhanced by the snow clinging to its sides like fine lint. A trail to the south takes one over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; a foot trail leads to the Garden Wall, where one can see over the top of the wall, and look far down the Swiftcurrent and Cataract valleys, and onto Grinnell Glacier below.

A Tumbled Mass of Peaks

Another foot trail, requiring a walk of about an hour to the top of Swiftcurrent Mountain, will spread before the tourist one of the broadest, and most inspiring views in any land. To the south, beyond the goat-haunted ledges of the Garden Wall, the embattled summits of Haystack Butte, Mt. Pollock, Mt. Brown, Oberlin and Cannon Mountains appear as a jumbled collection of discarded fortresses. To the north there is the same extravagant piling-up of resplendent, lofty ridges, the same unequal line of spires and peaks, of points and crags—their deep sun-protected recesses, vast receptacles for the inevitable masses of eternal snow.

Another fifteen-minute walk takes one to Rosenwald Ridge, just north of the chalets. Here an excellent view of Mt. Cleveland is obtained, as well as Trapper Peak, Vulture Peak, and other mountains to the north and west. Trails also lead from here to Lake McDonald on the South, and north to Waterton Lake.



© R. E. Marble

HEAD OF LAKE McDONALD

The mountain framing of the upper end of the lake is of distinctively Alpine character



LEWIS' (GLACIER) HOTEL.

Located on beautifully wooded slopes at the upper end of Lake McDonald are modern resort facilities

Entering the Park at Belton Western Gateway

Belton, Montana, is the railroad station at the western entrance to the Park. The Belton Chalets near the station provide accommodations for tourists waiting for trains or stage connections. An auto stage makes regular trips to the foot of Lake McDonald, connecting with launch service for resorts at the head of the lake. A wide macadam road, built through a forest of heavy cedar and spruce, leads to the foot of Lake McDonald, three miles north of Belton.

At the lower end of the lake the road swings to the left and continues up the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River, to Bowman and Kintla Lakes. This road is not suitable for automobile travel, except for a few miles beyond Lake McDonald.

On and Around Lake McDonald

Lake McDonald is a mountain-framed body of water occupying the lower end of the McDonald Valley. It has an irregular shore line, heavily timbered, with a splendid grouping of mountains at the upper end, the principal ones being Mt. Vaught, 8,840 feet; Mt. Brown, 8,541 feet; and Cannon Mountain, 8,000 feet. The highest peak in this region is Edwards Mountain, 9,055 feet.

McDonald Creek, heading on the Continental Divide near Trappers Peak, twenty-five miles north, comes rollicking down the valley between the mountains as though it was happy in its endless task of keeping the lake well supplied with its matchless blue water.

There is very good fishing in Lake McDonald as well as in the tributary streams. Two miles above the outlet of McDonald creek is Paradise

Canyon, a rocky gorge very narrow and deep, with some attractive waterfalls in it.

Avalanche Basin and Lake are a day's trip to the north. Avalanche Basin is one of the finest examples of a glacial cirque in the Park. The walls at the back of the basin are over three thousand feet high. At the top of this wall is Sperry Glacier and the melting ice of the glacier spills over the precipice in a half-dozen torrential streams. Most of the water reaches the lake, but a great quantity is blown away in mist as it dashes against the rocks in its downward plunge.

From Lewis' Hotel a good trail is built around the south side of Edwards Mountain and up Sprague Creek to Sperry Glacier. This glacier covers about a square mile in area, and the summit is comparatively flat. It is a four-hour trip from Lake McDonald, and the last mile of the journey must be made on foot up the almost perpendicular wall of the mountain. Those interested in studying glaciers will find Sperry easily accessible; the chalet close at hand will enable one to spend several days, if he chooses, in examining it. One may look down into Avalanche Basin from its terminal moraine.

Trout Lake, about eight miles west of Lake McDonald, is a favorite fishing place, and Snyder Lake four miles east is another angler's delight.

Sperry Glacier Chalets are passed on the way to Sperry Glacier. Continuing east from the chalets, the trail finds its way out of the basin over Lincoln Divide and Gunsight Pass to Going-to-the-Sun chalets.

Lake McDonald is also the starting point for camping trips up the North Fork of the Flathead

River, taking in Bowman and Kintla Lakes, crossing the Divide at Brown's Pass to Waterton Lake, and either returning down McDonald Valley or crossing Swiftcurrent Pass and continuing the trip on the east side of the Park.

Camping Trips in the North Country

North of the Many Glacier region, there is a big area which but few people have seen. There being no hotel accommodations, a camp outfit is required in order to explore it.

The first valley north of the Swiftcurrent is Kennedy. Continuing across Kennedy Valley and over the hump of Chief Mountain, the trail brings one into the Belly River Valley. Near the boundary of the Park, this river forks; one branch leads to Elizabeth and Helen Lakes, fed by Ahern Glacier, the other leads to Glens Lake whose source is Chaney Glacier on the Continental Divide. From the Belly River one can go by trail to Waterton Lake. The return trip is made down the Kootenai Valley to Granite Park and continued over Swiftcurrent Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, or on to Lake McDonald.

Camping trips of short or long duration can be arranged for by giving the Park Saddle-Horse Company reasonable notice. A trip of a week or ten days is a pleasant diversion from the hotel and chalet life for those who like to do a little exploring and wander off the beaten paths. The equipment used on these trips is designed to contribute to one's comfort as much as possible, considering the limitations of pack-horse transportation. Individual tents are used which accommodate either one or two persons. Mattress pads are provided, cotton sheets may be had if desired.

The charge for this service is based on the number of people in the party and includes horses, guides, tents, provisions, bedding, etc. Many interesting points in the park can be reached only by this means. A thirty-day camping trip will enable one to cover practically every trail in the park by moving camp every day. This is a delightful and, though somewhat strenuous, is a healthful and interesting form of outing.

Personally-Conducted Saddle and Pack Trips Off the Beaten Paths

A most enjoyable way of seeing Glacier National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to personally escort such excursions.

For the names and addresses of the licensees and other information concerning these "Roughing-it-in-comfort" trips, apply to National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; or Manager of the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments; or Travel Bureau, Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Ideal for Walking Tours

Walking as a recreation has become a popular pastime. Glacier National Park is unusually adapted to this kind of an outing. Its varied scenery and convenient facilities contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the hiker. For those who follow the trails afoot, the hotels and chalets, located at reasonable intervals, provide shelter

and food, so that a night need not be spent in the open, nor need heavy packs be carried.

For those who would combine walking and riding, excellent automobile and launch service is available, thus enabling one to proceed easily and quickly to the various centers of scenic interest, and from these points to penetrate the interior of the Park afoot. As an interesting diversion, one can make some of the longer trips over the trails on horseback.

The mountain paths are so charming; they wander about so capriciously; they run so merrily over the moss in the woods and beside the babbling brooks; they climb so cheerfully up the slopes and hillsides, and lead you through so much freshness and perfume and varied scenery, that the pleasures of sight soon make one oblivious of bodily fatigue.

Park Administration

Glacier National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C., Department of the Interior. The headquarters of the superintendent are located at Belton, Montana.

Open Season

The tourist season is from June 15 to September 15. Hotel and transportation facilities are available during this period.

How to Reach the Park

Glacier Park station, Mont., the principal and eastern entrance, is 1,081 miles west of St. Paul, a ride of thirty-four hours. Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is 637 miles east of Seattle, a ride of twenty-two hours. Good train service is available from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, connecting with trains from all other sections.

Excursion Fares

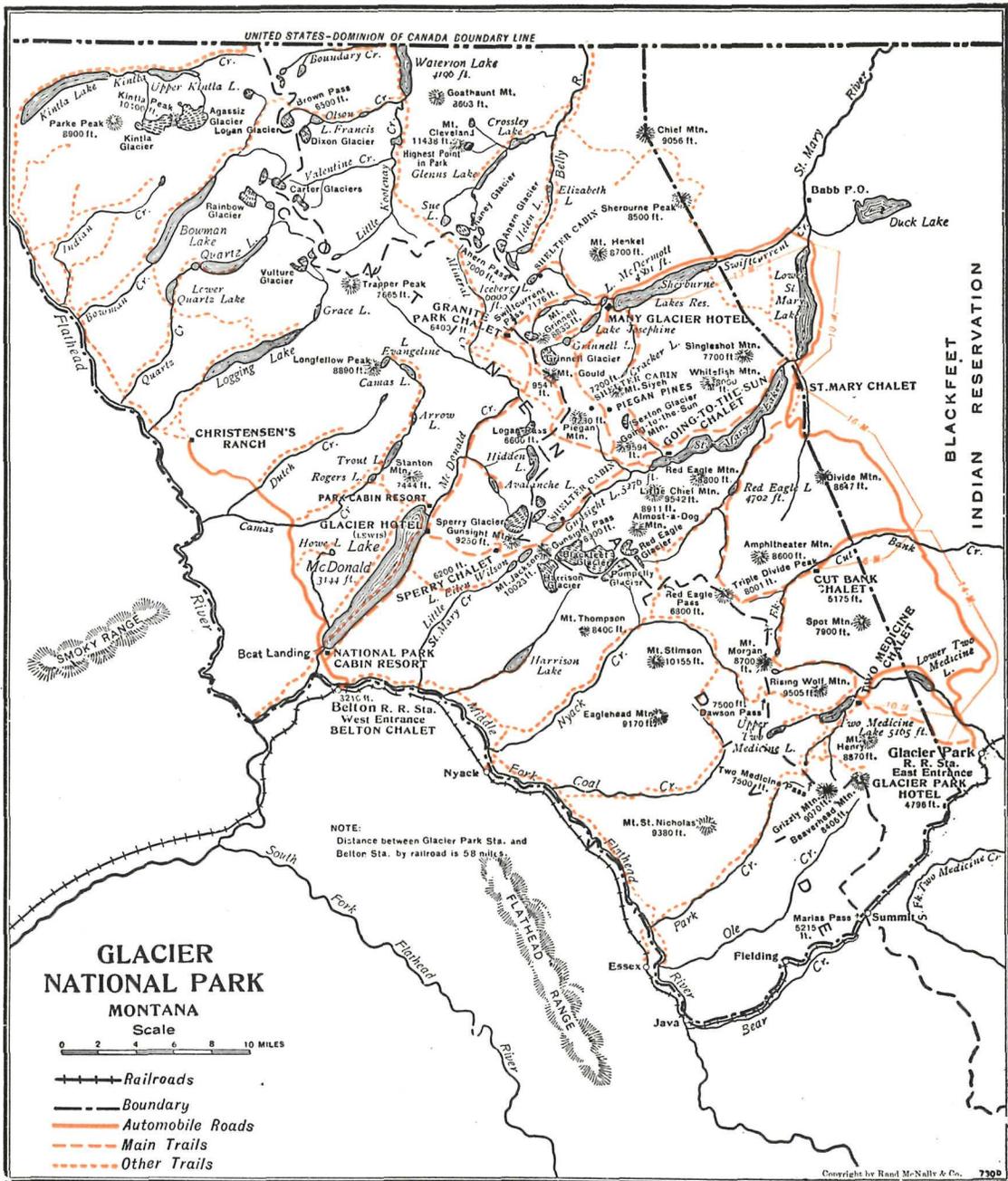
During the summer season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to Glacier Park as a destination. Tickets reading to Glacier Park station will be honored to or from Belton, and tickets reading to Belton will be honored to or from Glacier Park station, at option of passengers and without additional charge. From same sections excursion tickets are also sold to Glacier Park which permit opportunity to visit Yellowstone National Park, enabling passengers 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.

Baggage

Passengers should be careful to make sure their baggage is checked to the point they intend to enter the Park—either Glacier Park station or Belton.

Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park station and at Belton will be waived for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making Park tours.



Park Transportation Facilities

Automobile stages on the roads, launches on the lakes, and saddle horses over the trails, are the means of transportation. Glacier Park Hotel, Two Medicine Chalets, Cut Bank and St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel are all on the automobile highway. Going-to-the-Sun Chalets are reached by launch from St. Mary chalets. Lake McDonald is reached by auto stages from Belton connecting with launches for resorts up the lake. There are so many trips available that few

people can stay long enough to enjoy them all. For this reason several combination tours are shown in this book.

Five hundred saddle horses are required to meet the demand for trail trips. These sure-footed ponies are trained for mountain trails and will carry one up the steepest places and over the summits. It is this diversity of transportation facilities and variety of tours that have been prominent factors in the popularity of Glacier National Park.

Hotel and Chalet Rates and Accommodations

Glacier Park Hotel:

Located at Glacier Park Station, eastern entrance to the Park. 200 rooms, accommodations for over 400 people—electric lighted, steam heat, room telephones, running water, laundry, rooms with private bath, cuisine and service of high order, plunge pool, shower baths, sun parlor, open camp fire in lobby, lounging and music room, a la carte grill room.

New Many Glacier Hotel:

Located 55 miles north of Glacier Park Hotel, on scenic automobile highway. Automobile stage service to and from Glacier Park Hotel daily. This new hotel contains accommodations for 500 guests—electric lighted, steam heated, room telephones, laundry, rooms with private bath—plunge pool—open camp fires in lobby—Indian room cafe. Starting point for trail trips.

Rates at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel \$4.50 and \$5.00 without bath, dependent on location, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 per day with bath, dependent on location, American plan, operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Company, Glacier Park, Mont. or 1030 Railroad Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Glacier Park Hotel Company's Chalet Groups:

Throughout Glacier National Park, distant from ten to sixteen miles from each other, the Glacier Park Hotel Company maintains and operates the following permanent chalets, or small hotels. Rates at all chalets \$4.00 per day, American plan, viz.: \$1.00 for meals and \$1.00 for lodging.

Two Medicine Chalets:

Command a view of the mountains and lakes of the Two Medicine Country, reached by automobile, horseback, or afoot, 12 miles from Glacier Park Hotel. Electric lighted, detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents. Capacity 100 guests.

Cut Bank Chalets:

Located in the Cut Bank Valley, 22 miles from Glacier Park Hotel, 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. Capacity 45 guests.

St. Mary Chalets:

Located on lower end of upper St. Mary Lake, 32 miles from Glacier Park Hotel. The going-in point for tourists visiting the Going-to-the-Sun Chalet. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip. Electric lighted, detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents. Capacity 125 guests.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:

Located on the northwest shore of St. Mary Lake, nine miles up lake from St. Mary Chalets, commanding a view of the Continental Divide. Reached by boat from St. Mary Chalets, or afoot or horseback from interior points. Detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents, electric lighted. Capacity 150 guests.

Many Glacier Chalets:

Located one-eighth of a mile from the new Many Glacier Hotel. Side trips from this point same as from Many Glacier Hotel. Detached shower or tub baths at hotel, 50 cents. Capacity 100 guests. Electric lighted. Chalet guests take meals in main dining room of 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. Capacity 60 guests.

Sperry Glacier Chalets:

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. Capacity 75 guests.

Belton Chalets:

Located on the railroad at Belton station, the western entrance to the Park, three miles from Lake McDonald, fifty-eight miles west of Glacier Park station. Detached shower or tub baths, 50 cents. Capacity 125 guests.

Furnished Chalets For Rent:

At Many Glacier there are three chalets which are furnished and equipped for housekeeping, and which are for rent by the month or season. Each of these contains bedrooms, kitchenette and shower bath, and has accommodations for 6 to 12 people. Linen and firewood are included in the furnishings; supplies may be purchased at the Many Glacier Store. Rates for rental of these chalets may be obtained upon application.

Medical Service:

A physician is located at the Glacier Park Hotel. A trained nurse is stationed at Glacier Park Hotel, another at Many Glacier Hotel. Their services are available at all times at standard professional rates. A line of medical and surgical supplies is carried in the dispensary at each hotel.

Rates for Children:

The following rates are authorized for children at the above hotels and chalets when accompanied by parents or guardians:

Children five years of age and over, full rate.
Children under five years of age, one-half rate.

Lake McDonald Resorts:

There is one large hotel and two cottage resorts on Lake McDonald on west side of park, reached from Belton via auto road and launch.

Lewis' (Glacier) Hotel:

At upper end of Lake: accommodations for 225 guests; electric lighted; steam heat; laundry; rooms with private bath. Starting point for trail trips. Rates: \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day; with bath \$6.00 per day. American plan. J. E. Lewis, Proprietor, Lake McDonald, Mont.

Park Cabin Resort:

At head of Lake McDonald. Several log cottages and central dining room. Rates \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. James Conlon (trustee), Proprietor, Belton, Mont.

National Park Cabin Resort:

At foot of Lake McDonald. Log cabins for rent. No dining room. Rates on application. H. D. Apgar, Proprietor, Belton, Mont.

Open Season:

The season is June 15th to September 15th, and the hotels are open at that time. Some years on account of heavy snowfall, Sperry Chalets and Granite Park Chalets are not opened until a week or two later. Lewis' Hotel opens June 1st.

Telegraph and Telephone Service:

Glacier Park Station and Belton are Western Union Telegraph offices and service is available from all hotels and chalets in connection with the Park Telephone System.

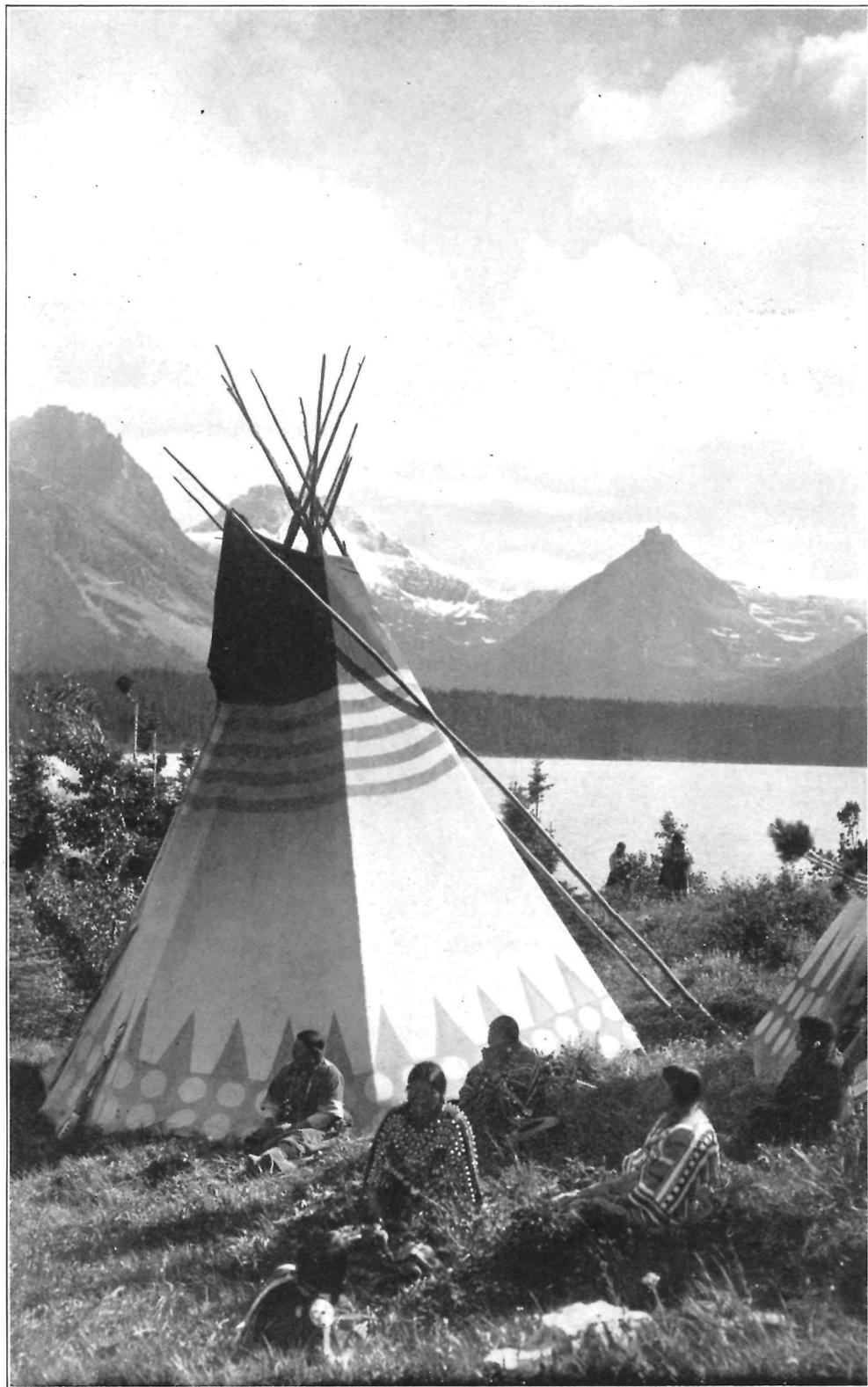
Mail:

Guests stopping at hotels and chalets on the east side should have mail addressed care of Glacier Park Hotel, Glacier Park, Mont.—this is the post office for Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels, and the Chalets. Mail for Lake McDonald resorts should be addressed to Lake McDonald P. O., Mont., or to Belton.

Clothing Suggestions:

Light-weight woolen underwear or heavy cotton underwear is recommended; wool is preferable as the weather may be quite warm on the lower levels but cool on the summits of the passes. If one contemplates buying special outing clothing, the brown khaki is most economical and serviceable. It is light in weight, and as it is tightly woven, keeps out the wind, and to a limited extent, will shed water. For either horseback riding or walking, the khaki riding breeches are recommended for both men and women.

Stout shoes or outing boots, canvas leggings or leather puttees, a pair of gloves and a comfortable old soft hat, complete the outfit. A heavy outer wrap should be provided, such as a sweater or mackinaw. A very complete line of suitable clothing is for sale at the stores in the hotels at reasonable prices.



A BLACKFEET INDIAN CAMP

The Blackfoot Indians have left a lasting impress of their occupation on this region, many mountains and lakes bearing their original Indian names



ST. MARY LAKE
At St. Mary Chalets—Transfer is made from autos to a sturdy launch for the trip up the lake

Automobile and Launch Service

The Glacier Park Transportation Company is licensed by the United States Government to operate automobile stages within the Park. Comfortable ten-passenger auto stages are used. These stages run on regular schedules as follows:

Between Glacier Park Hotel, St. Mary, and Many Glacier Hotel.

Northbound Daily

Leave Glacier Park	8:00 a. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets	10:45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets	11:00 a. m.
Arrive Many Glacier Hotel	12:45 p. m.

Southbound Daily

Leave Many Glacier Hotel	1:30 p. m.
Arrive St. Mary Chalets	3:15 p. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel	6:15 p. m.

As soon as traffic warrants additional service is provided, leaving Glacier Park Hotel at 1:30 P. M., arriving at Many Glacier Hotel at 6:15 P. M., and leaving Many Glacier Hotel at 8:00 A. M., arriving at Glacier Park Hotel at 12:45 P. M.

Between Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets:

Leave Glacier Park Hotel	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Two Medicine Chalets	3:00 p. m.
Leave Two Medicine Chalets	4:00 p. m.
Arrive Glacier Park Hotel	5:00 p. m.

Passenger Fares

	One Way	Round Trip
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets ..	\$3.50	\$7.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel ..	6.50	13.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel ..	3.00	6.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets ..	1.50	3.00
*Glacier Park Hotel and Cut Bank Chalets ..		5.00
Belton and Lake McDonald ..	50	1.00

*Rate applies only for minimum of 4 fares.

Baggage Transportation:

The following rates apply for the transportation of baggage between points in Glacier National Park, via auto express service. Auto stages are not equipped to handle heavy baggage and same must go on first auto truck following.

Passengers touring Park will be permitted to carry with them free on automobiles, stages or launches, one piece of hand baggage weighing not to exceed 20 pounds.

BETWEEN

	Baggage Rate	
	Trunk	Grip
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets ..	\$1.00	\$.50
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets ..	2.00	.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many-Glacier Chalets ..	4.00	1.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets ..	2.50	1.00
St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets ..	.50	.25
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Chalets ..	2.00	.50
Belton Chalets and Lewis' Hotel ..	1.00	.50
Foot of Lake McDonald ..	.50	.25
Foot of Lake McDonald and Head of Lake McDonald ..	.50	.25

Freight Rates on Automobiles Between Glacier Park Station and Belton:

An automobile highway has been perfected through from Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Grand Forks, N. D., to Glacier Park Station. From here to Belton there is no road. From Belton, Mont., the automobile highway continues west to Spokane and the Pacific Coast. For the convenience of automobilists making the overland trip in their cars the Railroad will have in effect during the Park season a rate of \$12.50 for transporting automobiles between Glacier Park Station and Belton in either direction.

Launch Service:

Between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets on St. Mary Lake, and between the foot of Lake McDonald and head of lake, launches are operated, connecting with auto stages.

Launch fare—each way

Saddle Horse, Pack Horse and Guide Rates

The Park Saddle Horse Company furnishes saddle horses, pack horses and guides under concession from the United States Government.

Scheduled Trips

	Rate per Person	Minimum number required in party
From Glacier Park Hotel:		
*To Mt. Henry and return—1-day trip	\$4.00	3
*To Two Medicine and return—2-day trip via Mt. Henry in one direction	8.00	3
Inside Trail Trip—via Two Medicine, Mt. Morgan, Cut Bank Chalets, Triple Divide, Red Eagle Lake, St. Mary Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel—A 5-day scenic trip	18.00	5
Same trip as far as St. Mary Chalets only—3-day trip	13.25	5

From Many Glacier Hotel:

*Iceberg Lake and return—1-day trip	3.50	1
Granite Park and return—2-day trip	8.00	1
Granite Park and return—1-day trip	5.00	1
*Cracker Lake and return—1-day trip	3.50	1
Morning Eagle Falls, Piegan Pass and return—1-day trip	4.00	1
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass one way—1-day trip	4.00	1
†Logan Pass Triangle Trip—via Granite Park, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun and Piegan Pass and vice versa—3-day trip	12.50	1
*Ptarmigan Lake and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
*Grinnell Lake and return—½-day trip	3.50	3
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip	4.00	3

From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:

Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass	4.00	1
†Triangle Trip: via Logan Pass, Granite Park, Swiftcurrent Pass, Many Glacier and Piegan Pass or vice versa—3-day trip	12.50	1
*Sexton Glacier and return—½-day trip	3.50	3

*Gunsight Lake and return—1-day trip	\$4.00	3
*Roes Basin and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Lake McDonald via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip, stopping over night at Sperry Chalets	8.00	5

From St. Mary Chalets:

*Red Eagle Lake and return—1-day trip	\$ 4.00	3
Glacier Park Hotel via Red Eagle, Triple Divide, Cut Bank Chalets, and Two Medicine Chalets (Inside Trail Trip)—3-day trip	13.25	5

From Lake McDonald (Lewis' Hotel):

*Sperry Glacier and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
*Avalanche Basin and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Snyder Lake and return—1-day trip	4.00	3
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip	8.00	5

For Special or Non-Scheduled Trips:

Saddle and Pack Horses, per day	\$ 3.00
Guides, including Guides' Horse and board per day	8.00

NOTE—Trips marked (*) made daily during season; other trips available July 1st to Sept. 1st.
 (†) Parties once started on "Triangle Trip" will not be allowed refund in case of withdrawal before trip is completed.

All Expense Camping Trips

Licensed outfitters in Glacier Park are prepared to furnish complete camp outfits at the following prices for trips of ten or more days.

	Cost per day per Person
For party of 1	\$25.00
For party of 2	15.75
For party of 3	12.65
For party of 4	12.40
For party of 5	11.30
For party of 6	10.60
For party of 7 or more	10.00

Examples of Combination Tours via Auto, Launch and Saddle Horse

The rates quoted cover transportation only and do not include meals and lodging at hotels and chalets.

FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL

	Round Trip Per Person
One-Day Tour:	
A delightful ride by auto to Two Medicine Lake and Return: Twelve miles to Two Medicine Chalets—afternoon trip	\$ 3.00
One-Day Tour:	
By saddle horse to summit of Mt. Henry and return—wonderful view of Two Medicine Valley from Summit. Party of three or more	4.00
One-Day Tour:	
To St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by auto and launch, leaving Glacier Park Hotel at 8 a. m. and returning at 6:15 p. m. Round trip 85 miles of wonderful scenery	8.50
Two-Day Tour:	
Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel first day, returning second day and making side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence via St. Mary to Glacier Park Hotel. Automobile and launch	14.50
Three-Day Tour:	
First day to Many Glacier Hotel via auto; second day to Iceberg Lake by saddle horse; third day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, thence via St. Mary and auto to Glacier Park Hotel	18.00

Four-Day Tour:

First day via auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, returning same day to Glacier Park Hotel	\$21 50
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Five-Day Tour:

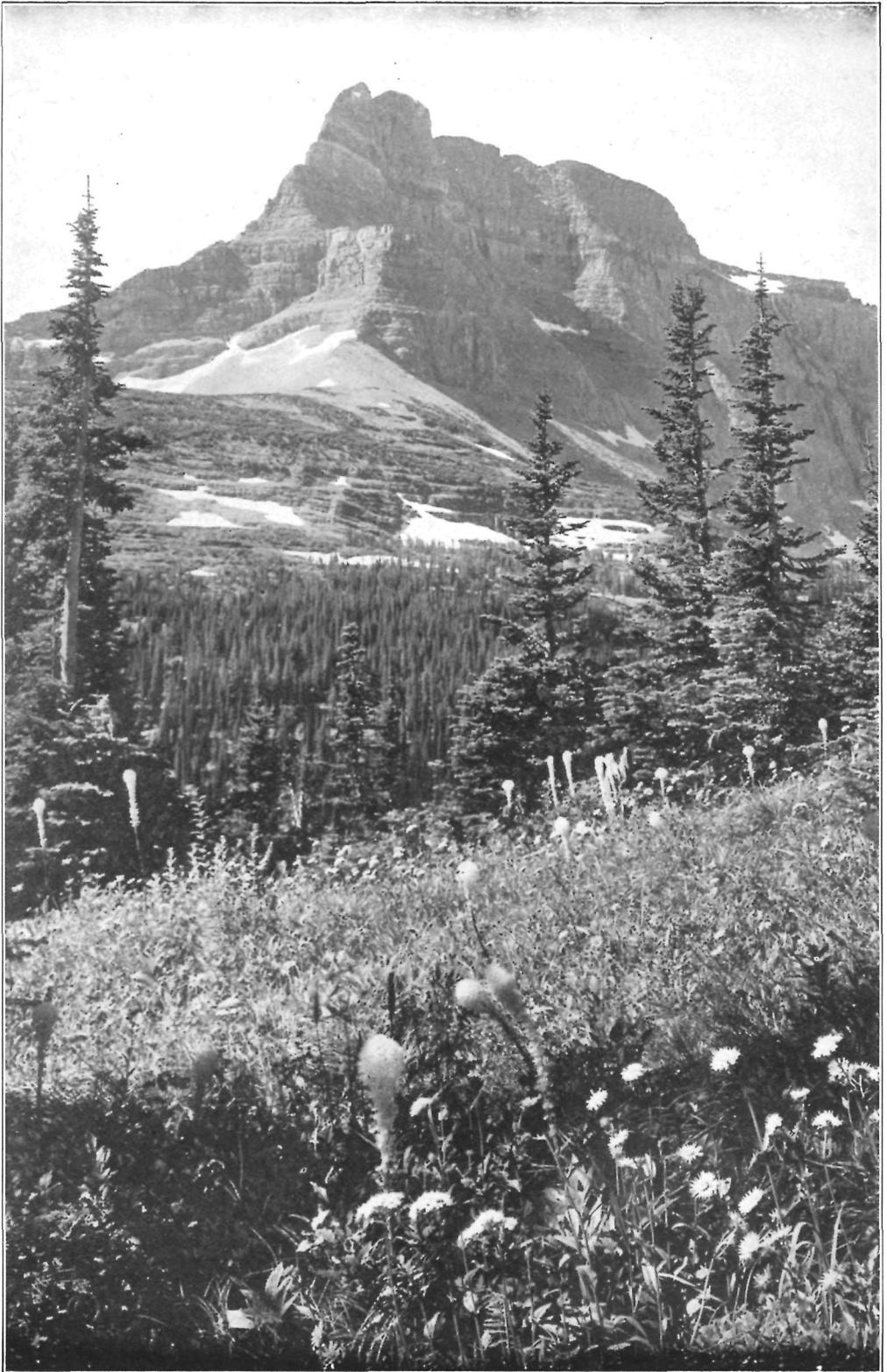
First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Granite Park; fourth day return to Many Glacier Hotel; fifth day return to Glacier Park Hotel via St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets	26.00
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Six-Day Tour:

First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day saddle horse to Granite Park; fifth day return to Many Glacier Hotel; sixth day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via auto and launch, thence to Glacier Park Hotel	29.50
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Seven-Day Tour:

First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day saddle horse to Granite Park; fifth day Granite Park via Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun; sixth day saddle horse over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; seventh day Many Glacier Hotel via auto and launch to Going-to-the-Sun and St. Mary, thence to Glacier Park Hotel	34.00
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WILD FLOWERS EVERYWHERE

In Glacier Park the wild flowers often contrast their colors with a background of pure white snow

Distances Between Points of Interest in Glacier Park

From Glacier Park Hotel:	Miles	From St. Mary Chalets:	Miles
Two Medicine Chalets.....	12	Glacier Park Hotel.....	32
Summit of Mt. Henry.....	8	Many Glacier Hotel.....	23
Two Medicine Falls.....	1	Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	9
Cut Bank Chalets.....	22	Sperry Chalets.....	26
St. Mary Chalets.....	32	Lake McDonald.....	33
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	41	Red Eagle Lake.....	8
Many Glacier Hotel.....	55	Triple Divide.....	15
Sperry Chalets.....	58	Cut Bank Chalets.....	22
Granite Park.....	64		
From Two Medicine Chalets:		From Many Glacier Hotel:	
Trick Falls.....	2	Iceberg Lake.....	6
Mt. Henry.....	4	Cracker Lake.....	7
Dawson Pass.....	8	Grinnell Lake.....	5
Appistoki Falls.....	2	Josephine Lake.....	2
Cut Bank Pass.....	10	Ptarmigan Lake.....	7
Cut Bank Chalets.....	18	Swiftcurrent Pass.....	8
		Granite Park Chalets.....	9
From Cut Bank Chalets:		Piegan Pass.....	9
Cut Bank Pass.....	8	Morning Eagle Falls.....	8
Triple Divide.....	8	Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (by trail).....	18
Red Eagle Lake.....	15	Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (by road).....	32
St. Mary Chalets.....	23	Grinnell Glacier.....	7
		Appekunny Falls.....	2
From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets:		From Granite Park Chalets:	
Sexton Glacier.....	6	Rosenwald Ridge.....	1/2
Gunsight Lake.....	9	Summit of Swiftcurrent Mt.....	1
Blackfeet Glacier.....	12	The Garden Wall.....	1
Gunsight Pass.....	13	Logan Pass.....	8
Sperry Chalets.....	17	Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	16
Piegan Pass.....	9	Lake McDonald.....	20
Many Glacier Hotel (by trail).....	18	Waterton Lake.....	18
Many Glacier Hotel (by road).....	32		
Logan Pass.....	8	From Head of Lake McDonald:	
Granite Park.....	16	Belton Station.....	13
		Sperry Chalets.....	7
		Avalanche Basin.....	9
		Granite Park.....	20
		Trout Lake.....	8

United States Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, 25 illustrations, 15 cents.
 Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, 30 illustrations, 15 cents.
 Some Lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod, 32 pages, 19 illustrations, 10 cents.
 Glacier National Park—a Popular Guide to its Geology and Scenery, by M. R. Campbell, 54 pages, 13 plates, including map, 30 cents.
 Panoramic View of Glacier National Park, 18½x21 inches—25 cents.
 National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard, 260 pages, 270 illustrations descriptive of nine National Parks. Pamphlet edition, 35 cents; book edition, 55 cents.

The following may be obtained from Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given.

Map of Glacier National Park, 31x35 inches, 25 cents.

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.

Circular of general information regarding Glacier National Park.

Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages, illustrated.

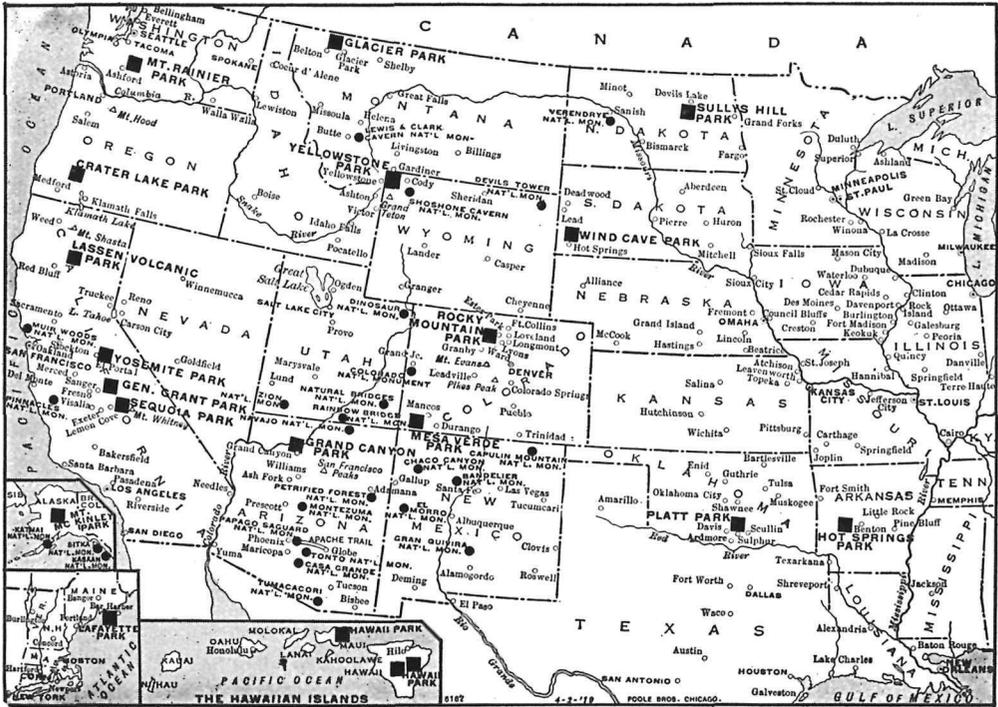
Map showing location of National Parks and National Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

United States Railroad Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office, or Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois:

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
 California for the Tourist.
 Colorado and Utah Rockies.
 Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
 Glacier National Park, Montana.
 Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
 Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
 Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
 Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.
 Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Upper Michigan.
 Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
 Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
 Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
 Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
 Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. Montana, Idaho.
 Yosemite National Park, California.
 Zion National Monument, Utah.



THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following United States Railroad Administration Consolidated Ticket Offices.

WEST

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| Beaumont, Tex. Orleans and Pearl Sts. | Lincoln, Neb. 104 N. 13th St. | St. Paul, Minn. 44th and Jackson Sts. |
| Bremerton, Wash. 224 Front St. | Little Rock, Ark. 202 W. 2d St. | Sacramento, Cal. 801 K St. |
| Butte, Mont. 2 N. Main St. | Long Beach, Cal. L. A. & S. L. Station | Salt Lake, Utah |
| Chicago, Ill. 175 W. Jackson Blvd. | Los Angeles, Cal. 215 S. Broadway | Main and S. Temple Sts. |
| Colorado Springs, Colo. | Milwaukee, Wis. 99 Wisconsin St. | San Antonio, Texas |
| 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave. | Minneapolis, Minn. 202 Sixth St. South | 315-17 N. St. Mary's St. |
| Dallas, Tex. 112-114 Field St. | Oakland, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway | San Diego, Cal. 300 Broadway |
| Denver, Colo. 601 17th St. | Ocean Park, Cal. 160 Pier Ave. | San Francisco, Cal. |
| Des Moines, Iowa. 403 Walnut St. | Oklahoma City, Okla. | Lick Bldg., Post St. and Lick Place |
| Duluth, Minn. 334 W. Superior St. | 131 W. Grand Ave. | San Jose, Cal., 1st and San Fernando Sts. |
| El Paso, Tex. Mills and Oregon Sts. | Omaha, Neb. 1416 Dodge St. | Seattle, Wash. 714-16 2d Ave. |
| Ft. Worth, Tex. 702 Houston St. | Peoria, Ill. Jefferson and Liberty Sts. | Shreveport, La. Milam and Market Sts. |
| Fresno, Cal. J and Fresno Sts. | Phoenix, Ariz. | Sioux City, Iowa 510 4th St. |
| Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts. | Adams St. and Central Ave. | Spokane, Wash. |
| Helena, Mont. 58 S. Main St. | Portland, Ore. 3d and Washington Sts. | Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave. |
| Houston, Tex. 904 Texas Ave. | Pueblo, Colo. 401-3 N. Union Ave. | Tacoma, Wash. 1117-19 Pacific Ave. |
| Kansas City, Mo. | St. Joseph, Mo. 505 Francis St. | Waco, Texas 6th and Franklin Sts. |
| Ry. Ex. Bldg. 7th and Walnut Sts. | St. Louis, Mo., 318-328 North Broadway | Whittier, Cal. L. A. & S. L. Station |
| | | Winnipeg, Man. 226 Portage Ave. |

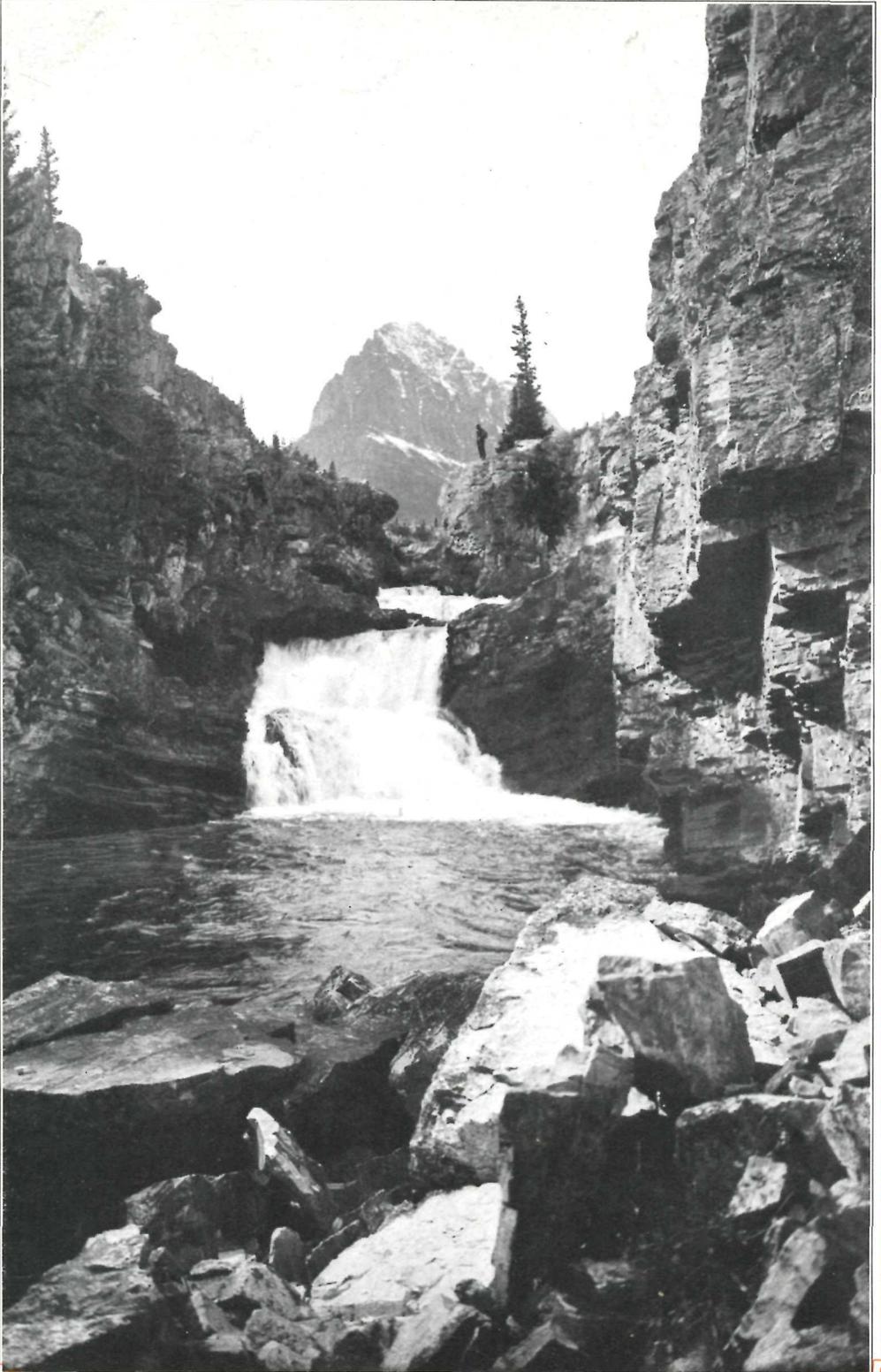
EAST

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| Annapolis, Md. 54 Maryland Ave. | Detroit, Mich. 13 W. LaFayette Ave. | Philadelphia, Pa. 1539 Chestnut St. |
| Atlantic City, N. J. 1301 Pacific Ave. | Evansville, Ind. L. & N. R. R. Bldg. | Pittsburgh, Pa. Arcade Building |
| Baltimore, Md. B. & O. R. R. Bldg. | Grand Rapids, Mich. 125 Pearl St. | Reading, Pa. 16 N. Fifth St. |
| Boston, Mass. 67 Franklin St. | Indianapolis, Ind., 112-14 English Block | Rochester, N. Y. 20 State St. |
| Brooklyn, N. Y. 336 Fulton St. | Newark, N. J. Clinton and Beaver Sts. | Syracuse, N. Y. University Block |
| Buffalo, N. Y. Main and Division Sts. | New York, N. Y. 64 Broadway | Toledo, Ohio 320 Madison Ave. |
| Cincinnati, Ohio 6th and Main Sts. | New York, N. Y. 57 Chambers St. | Washington, D. C. 1229 F St. N. W. |
| Cleveland, Ohio 1004 Prospect Ave. | New York, N. Y. 31 W. 32d St. | Williamsport, Pa. 4th and Pine Sts. |
| Columbus, Ohio 70 East Gay St. | New York, N. Y. 114 W. 42d St. | Wilmington, Del. 905 Market St. |
| Dayton, Ohio 19 S. Ludlow St. | | |

SOUTH

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| Asheville, N. C. 14 S. Polk Square | Knoxville, Tenn. 600 Gay St. | Paducah, Ky. 430 Broadway |
| Atlanta, Ga. 74 Peachtree St. | Lexington, Ky. Union Station | Pensacola, Fla. San Carlos Hotel |
| Augusta, Ga. 811 Broad St. | Louisville, Ky. 4th and Market Sts. | Raleigh, N. C. 305 LaFayette St. |
| Birmingham, Ala. 2010 1st Ave. | Lynchburg, Va. 722 Main St. | Richmond, Va. 830 E. Main St. |
| Charleston, S. C. Charleston Hotel | Memphis, Tenn. 60 N. Main St. | Savannah, Ga. 37 Bull St. |
| Charlotte, N. C. 22 S. Tryon St. | Mobile, Ala. 51 S. Royal St. | Sheffield, Ala. Sheffield Hotel |
| Chattanooga, Tenn. 817 Market St. | Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel | Tampa, Fla. Hillsboro Hotel |
| Columbia, S. C. Arcade Building | Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg. | Vicksburg, Miss. 1319 Washington St. |
| Jacksonville, Fla. 38 W. Bay St. | New Orleans, La. St. Charles Hotel | Winston-Salem, N. C. 236 N. Main St. |

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, or any Railroad Ticket Agent.



CANYON AND FALLS IN SWIFTCURRENT VALLEY