

A black and white photograph of a winter mountain landscape. In the foreground, several bare, dark tree trunks and branches frame the view. In the middle ground, a wide, calm lake reflects the surrounding scenery. A long, low bridge or road spans the lake. In the background, majestic snow-covered mountains rise against a light sky. The overall scene is serene and cold.

Glacier
NATIONAL PARK
... *Montana*

United States Section Waterton-Glacier
International Peace Park

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR**

HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary



19

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEWTON B. DRURY, Director

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PREVENT FIRES

Forest fires are an ever-present menace. Thousands of acres of burned forests are hideous proofs of some person's criminal carelessness or ignorance. Park rangers assisted by fire guards constitute the fire organization. Lookout stations are located strategically where observers maintain a constant watch for fires. Anyone discovering a forest fire should report it to the nearest ranger station, hotel, or road camp, or to park headquarters.

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 Cutbank Pass crossed by A. W. Tinkham, engineer of exploration party with Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory.
- 1854 James Dory 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 J. 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.

DON'T FEED THE BEARS

The bears of the park are interesting, but it is dangerous to approach too closely. Visitors photographing them do so at their OWN RISK AND PERIL. Food left in cars attracts bears so it is well to remove it. The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of the bears is prohibited.

Season
June 15
to
September 15

Motorists
May 1
to
October 15



GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

MONTANA

United States Section Waterton-Glacier
International Peace Park.

MOUNTAIN GOATS ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN
ALONG THE TRAILS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, in the Rocky Mountains of north-western 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 higher peaks are more than 60 glaciers and 200 beautiful lakes. During the summer months it is possible to visit most of the glaciers and many of the lakes with relatively little difficulty. Horseback and foot trails penetrate almost all sections of the park. Conveniently located trail camps, operated at reasonable cost, make it possible for visitors to enjoy the mountain scenery without having to carry food and camping equipment. Many travelers hike or ride through the mountains for days at a time, resting each evening at one of these 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.

GEOLOGY

The spectacular beauty of Glacier National Park is the culmination of a long series of geological events, many of which are clearly indicated in the mountains and valleys of the park: Most of the rocks which form the mountains were laid down in shallow oceans as mud and sand which later 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 to 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 with elevation, so that cliffs were carved and deep canyons were 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. During the Ice Age, extensive glaciers took up and modified the work of the streams. The most obvious work of the ice was to deepen the main valleys and cut back the base of the cliffs to form a valley 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. By plucking away at the mountain side the snow and ice have formed huge amphitheaters, called cirques, near the head of the glaciers. In many of these cirques remnants of great glaciers can be seen today much reduced in size and effectiveness but still performing the same kind of work as their predecessors.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Glacier National Park is exceptionally rich in the diversity and abundance of interesting plants and animals. From the bleak summits, where only hardiest

alpine plants can thrive, to the luxuriant forests on the floor of west side valleys and to the expanse of grassy, flower-spangled plains on the east, there is a profusion that makes the region one of rare opportunity for nature study.

The older forests of the west side are of red cedar and hemlock or of larch, fir, 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 wild flowers 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. Lighter than those on the west side, there are many more wild flowers 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 may have successively, throughout the year, covered the whole park from valley floor to the rockiest summits. The most beautiful and delicately colored are the Alpines, found near and above the timber line, which includes the heavenly blue Alpine columbine, the true forget-me-not, the carpet pink, the dryad and dwarf fireweeds. At timber line, the heathers, gentians, globe flower, fringed parnassia, glacier lily, wild heliotrope, scarlet mimulus, and a host of others thrive in company of stunted Alpine fir

and white-barked 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, bronze agoseris, the gaillardia, wild hollyhock, asters, and many other composites.

Of equal interest is the abundant animal life, including both the larger and smaller forms. Bighorn, mountain goats, moose, wapiti, grizzly and black bear, white-tailed and mule deer, otter, bobcat, and coyote exist in conditions as natural as possible in an area also utilized by man. 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. For song, beauty or interest, among the almost two hundred species of birds recorded in the park, those that attract the greatest attention are the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, Clark nutcracker, thrushes, and sparrows.

IDEAL PLACE TO SEE AMERICAN INDIANS

The earliest peoples inhabiting the northern Montana plains of which we have any record were apparently Snake Indians of Shoshonean stock. Later, Nez Percés, Flatheads, and Kootenais pushed eastward through passes from the headwaters of the Columbia River system. Then came the whites, with horses and firearms, to set up an entirely different state of affairs in their hitherto relatively peaceful existence. First, a growing and expanding Siouan

race, pressed forward also by an expanding irresistible Algonquin stock, took possession of the high plains and pushed its peoples behind the wall of mountains. These were the Crows from the south, the Assiniboines to the east. Lastly, armed with strategy and Hudson's Bay Company firearms, and given speed and range with horses, the dauntless Blackfeet came forth from their forests to become the terror of the north. They grew strong on the abundance of food and game on the Great Plains, and pushed the Crows beyond the Yellowstone River, until met by the forces of white soldiers and the tide of civilization.

Today the Blackfeet on the reservation adjoining the park on the east remain a pitiful but picturesque remnant of their former pride and glory. They have laid aside their former intense hostility to the whites and have reconciled themselves to the fate of irrepressible civilization. Dressed in colorful native costume, a few families of braves greet the park visitor at Glacier Park Station and Hotel. Here they sing, dance, and tell stories of their former greatness. In these are reflected in a measure of dignity, the nobility, the haughtiness, and the savagery of one of the highest and most interesting of aboriginal American peoples.

ADMINISTRATION

Glacier National Park is under the administration of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. The park is in immediate charge of the superintendent, with an office at park headquarters adjacent to Belton, Mont.

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 and providing assistance and information to visitors. Included are the following primary duties: Enforcing park rules and regulations; protecting the forests from fire, insects, disease, and vandalism; stocking the streams and lakes with trout; protecting the wild animals from poachers; perpetuating campgrounds; operating checking stations; controlling traffic; investigating all 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.

INTERPRETIVE SERVICE

A park naturalist and a junior park naturalist comprise the permanent personnel primarily concerned with interpretation and research. During the travel season, trained and competent assistants augment this staff in interpreting the natural phenomena of the park.

A schedule of popular guided trips afield, boat trips, campfire entertainments, and lectures is maintained at the leading tourist centers. Naturalists who conduct local field trips are stationed at Logan Pass.

Complete information on naturalist schedules and types of service offered is available at checking stations and information booths.

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

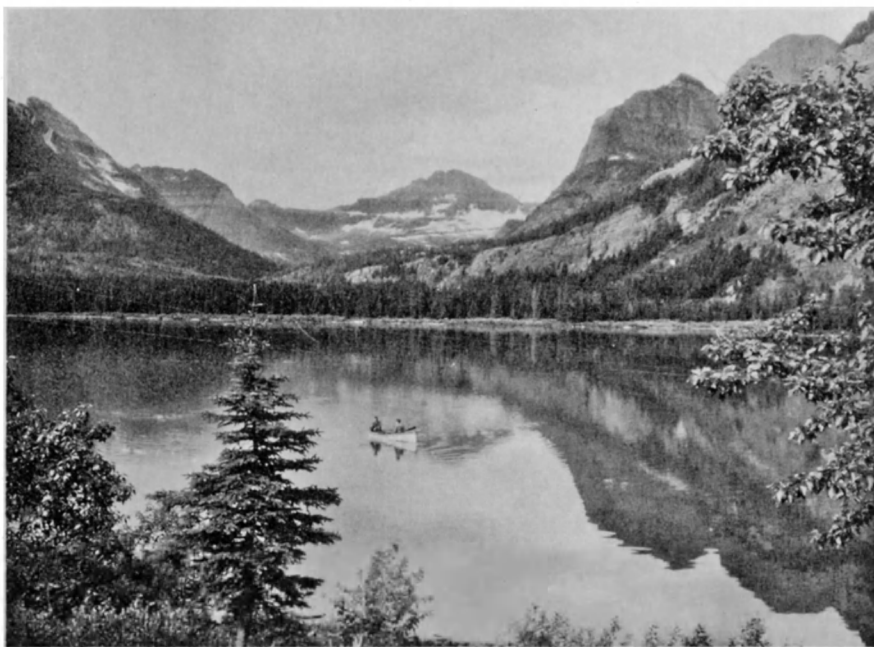
The park visitor may camp in any of the campgrounds situated along the highway as shown on the map on pages 8 and 9. The campgrounds are maintained by the National Park Service, which provides sanitary facilities, fireplaces, and tables. Camping is limited to 30 days, except at Sprague Creek, where the limit is 15 days.

WHAT TO DO AND SEE

Hiking and Mountain Climbing.—Glacier is an ideal park for hikers and mountain climbers. There are numerous places of interest near tourist centers which can be visited by easy walks. Longer trips can be made for one or more days, stops being planned at hosteries or camping sites en route. There are designated campsites scattered throughout the park where hikers carrying bedding and food may camp for overnight or longer. A ranger should be consulted regarding the location of these campsites. Fire permits must be secured from a ranger to build campfires away from designated campgrounds. Extreme care should be taken to put out campfires completely with water.

At each ranger station, hotel, chalet, and permanent camp will be found a "Hiker's Register" book. Everyone is urged for his own protection to make use of these registers, indicating his name, home address, time of departure, plans, and probability of taking side trips or of changing plans.

As directional signs are posted at all trail junctions, there is no danger of hikers getting lost *if they stay on the trails*. It is safe to travel trails alone.



FISHING IS GOOD IN RED EAGLE LAKE

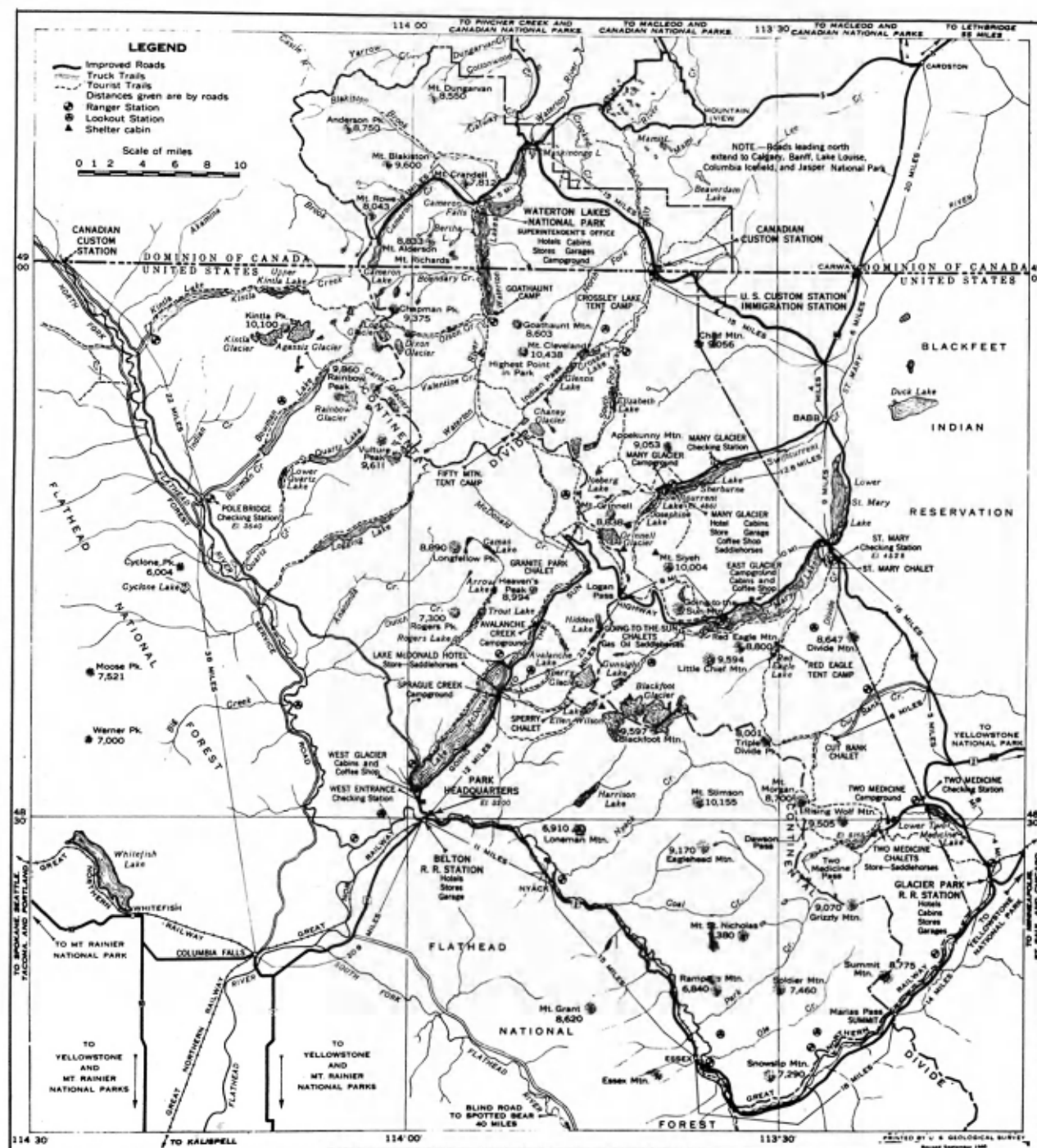
Hileman Photo

Hikers should secure a topographic map of the park which shows all streams, lakes, glaciers, mountains, and other principal features, in addition to the trails and passes. This map can be purchased for 25 cents at the ranger station at Glacier Park and at all checking stations and hotels.

Trips should not be ruined by attempting too long hikes. Two miles per hour is good hiking time in mountain country. A thousand feet of climb an hour is satisfactory progress over average trails. Hikes of 15 miles or more should only be attempted by those accustomed to long, hard trips. Hikers should consult a ranger before attempting any hazardous or novel undertaking or the ascent of any high peak. Unless well acquainted with local

terrain and difficulties met in traveling through it, as well as with the characteristic uncertainty of the weather, *never attempt to hike across country from one trail to another.* Sheer cliffs and tangled forests make this difficult and often *dangerous.*

Seeing the Glaciers.—August and September are the best months for viewing the glaciers, inasmuch as earlier in the summer they are likely to be covered with snow. Of the park's major glaciers, two are easily visible from the highway. From a parking overlook on the Going-to-the-Sun Highway, approximately 2 miles west of Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, one may look across the St. Mary River Valley into Blackfoot Glacier. Grinnell Glacier, at the head of Swiftcurrent Valley, lies im-



GUIDE MAP OF WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

pressively in a cirque just before the motorist's eyes as he enters the park by the Many Glacier Entrance.

If one wishes to set foot on a glacier, he may reach Blackfoot Glacier by a 10-mile trail from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Grinnell Glacier by a 7-mile trail from the Many Glacier Hotel or Campground. Sperry Glacier is a 2½-mile trip from lofty Sperry Chalets, which in turn are 6 miles by trail from Lake McDonald Hotel.

Hiking on the glaciers is safe if the visitor is equipped with sturdy shoes, preferably hobnailed, which will not slip on the ice, and if he exercises extreme caution to avoid crevasses and patches of soft snow. On Sperry and Grinnell Glaciers the Park Saddle Horse Co. and the Glacier Park Hotel Co. maintain expert guide service for which no charge is made.

Saddle Horse Trips.—Glacier National Park, with approximately 1,000 miles of trails, has the distinction of being the foremost trail park. More saddle horses are used than in any other park or like recreational region in this country. 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 Cutbank Chalets (5,100), via Cutbank Pass (7,600), 17½ miles.

Cutbank 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.

Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets (6,600), via Swift-current 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 Goathaunt Camp at Waterton Lake (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 Goathaunt Camp.

Goathaunt 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 Lakes, 20 miles.

Goathaunt 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.

Fishing.—The waters of Glacier National Park abound in fish. They are restocked each year with species native to the park. Cutthroat, eastern brook, and rainbow are the most abundant. Mackinaw are taken in the larger lakes, principally St. Mary, McDonald, and Waterton Lakes. Grayling thrive in Kennedy Creek and Elizabeth Lake. Fly fishing is the best sport, but spinners or grasshoppers may be used by those not skilled in the use of the fly.

All fishing must be in conformity with park regulations. Fishing may be done with hook and line only. The limit is 10 fish per day per person fishing if the total catch is below 15 pounds, or

15 pounds and one fish if the total catch is over 15 pounds. The use of live bait, salmon eggs, or multiple lures is prohibited.

Motoring.—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. 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 truck trail follows the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman and Kintla Lakes.

U. S. Highway No. 89 (The Black-foot highway), lying along the east side of the park, is an improved road leading from Glacier Park Station to the International Boundary Line at Carway.

The improved picturesque Chief Mountain International Highway branches from Highway No. 89 at Kennedy Creek, leading around the base of Chief Mountain to Waterton Lakes National Park in Canada. Improved highways lead from U. S. Highway No. 89 into the Two Medicine and Many Glacier Valleys. A narrow truck trail leads into the Cutbank Valley.

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

HOW TO DRESS

There is no need for formal clothes in the park. For saddle or hiking trips both men and women wear riding breeches for greater comfort. Woolen garments are preferable; lightweight

woolen underwear and overshirt are advisable because of rapid changes of temperature. "Shorts" are not recommended. A sweater or woolen Mackinaw jacket, one or two pairs of cotton gloves, and a raincoat are generally serviceable. Waterproof slickers are furnished free with saddle horses.

At higher elevations one sunburns easily and painfully because of the rarity of the atmosphere and intense brightness of the sun. Hikers should include in their kits amber sun glasses and cold cream for glacier and high mountain trips. Footwear for hiking is most important. Hiking shoes should be at least a half size larger than street shoes and should be thoroughly broken in. They need not be heavy or hightop; 6- or 8-inch tops are sufficient. Soles should be flexible, preferably of some composition which is not slippery when wet. Heavy woolen socks are recommended.

Supplies and essential articles of clothing of good quality, including blankets, camping equipment, provisions, boots, shoes, leggings, socks, haversacks, shirts, and slickers may be purchased at Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Lake McDonald Hotels and at the camp stores at Many Glacier and East Glacier Campgrounds. The Glacier Park Hotel Co. rents riding outfits, Mackinaw coats, and other overgarments. Stores carrying a similar general line of articles useful in making pack trips are located at Belton, St. Mary, and Glacier Park Village.

SEASON

The park season is May 1 to October 15. Hotels, chalets, and bus service within the park are available between



TRAIL THROUGH BEARGRASS

Hileman Photo

June 15 and September 15; from May 1 to June 15 and from September 15 to October 15 accommodations may be obtained adjacent to the park. Logan Pass is usually closed to traffic until June 15.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

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

Hotels, Chalets, High Mountain Tent Camps, and Cabins. — The Glacier Park Hotel Co. operates the hotel and chalet system in and adjoining the park. This system includes Glacier Park Hotel at Glacier Park, accommodating 400 guests; Many Glacier Hotel on Swiftcurrent Lake, accommodating 500 guests; and Lake McDonald Hotel on Lake McDonald, with capacity for 100 guests.

The chalet groups are from 10 to 18 miles apart, but within hiking distance of one another or of the hotels. They are located at Two Medicine, Cutbank, Going-to-the-Sun, Granite Park, Sperry, and Belton. In addition to these, the Park Saddle Horse Co. maintains tent camps at Red Eagle Lake, Crossley Lake, Goathaunt, and Fifty Mountain.

These hostleries provide excellent accommodations for trail parties.

The Glacier Park Hotel Co. also operates cabins at Swiftcurrent (near the Many Glacier Hotel), East Glacier, and Lake McDonald. The cabins at Swiftcurrent are equipped for light housekeeping; those at East Glacier have no housekeeping facilities, but some are equipped with hot and cold running water and showers. The Lake McDonald cabins, adjacent to Lake McDonald Hotel, are somewhat more pretentious than those at the other two locations.

There are cabin camps located at Lake McDonald on private lands. The National Park Service exercises no control over their rates or operations. Tourist cabins and hotels are operated outside the park at Glacier Park, Belton, St. Mary, Babb, Walton, and Kiowa.

Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Lake McDonald Hotels are open from June 15 to September 15. The American Plan rates for single occupancy range from \$6.50 a day for room without bath to \$14 a day for de luxe accommodations. Rates per person for two or three occupying one room are lower. 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, and a discount of 10 per cent on room rental is allowed for stays of a week or longer at any one hotel.

Cabins are obtainable at Lake McDonald Hotel at a rate of \$5.50 each, American plan, for 2 persons in 1 room; 1 person \$6.50.

Chalets are open from June 15 to September 15, except Sperry, Cutbank,

and Granite Park which open July 1 and close September 1. Minimum rates are computed on a basis of \$4.50 a day per person, special accommodations ranging as high as \$7.50. A 10 per cent discount on room rental is allowed for stays of a week or more at any one chalet group. The rate is \$5 per day per person, American plan, in tent camps.

Housekeeping cabins are located adjacent to the auto camp at Many Glacier. Here a 2-room cabin for 1 or 2 persons costs \$1.75 and \$2.50 a day; 3 or 4 persons in a 3-room cabin, \$4 and \$4.50 a day. These rates include linen and blankets. A 10 per cent discount is given for stays of one week or more.

Transportation.—The Glacier Park Transport Co. operates busses in the park under franchise from the Department of the Interior. Daily stage service in each direction connects Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, Waterton, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Lake McDonald Hotel, and Belton Station. A daily bus trip is made from Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets on Two Medicine Lake, allowing sufficient time at the lake to fish or to make a launch trip.

Baggage may be checked at Glacier Park Hotel or Depot, or at Belton Depot while a tour of the park is made, or may be forwarded from any of these places to another more convenient for departure. Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park Station and at Belton are waived while rail travelers are making park trips.

Saddle Horse Service.—At Glacier Park, Many Glacier, and Lake McDonald Hotels, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets,

and Goathaunt Tent Camp horses may be engaged or released for trips in the park, including camping trips, from the Park Saddle Horse Co. At Two Medicine Chalets horses may be engaged or released for local rides only.

A wonderful 3-day excursion is afforded by the Logan Pass Triangle trip. This trip may be started at either the Many Glacier Hotel or Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. Beginning at Many Glacier Hotel, the first day's route follows up Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets. The second day the Garden Wall Trail to Logan Pass is followed, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets are reached in late afternoon in time for dinner. The return to Many Glacier Hotel is made the third day via Piegan Pass and Grinnell and Josephine Lakes.

The South Circle trip requires 5 days to complete and may be started either from Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, or Lake McDonald Hotel. Three of the principal passes are traversed—Swiftcurrent, Gunsight, and Piegan. The North Circle trip is also a 5-day tour, via tent camps, crossing Swiftcurrent Pass, Indian Pass, and Ptarmigan Wall. The trip starts from Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, or Lake McDonald Hotel.

There is a 4-day inside trail trip from Glacier Park Hotel via Two Medicine, Cutbank, and Red Eagle to Sun Camp. Many delightful specially scheduled trips of 1 and 2 days' duration are also available.

Information about saddle-horse trips may be obtained at any of the hotels or other points of concentration. Practically any type of trip desired can be

arranged, from short excursions to special points of interest, such as the half-day trip from Glacier Park Hotel to Forty-Mile Creek for \$3.50, to pack trips of unlimited duration; the larger the party, the cheaper the rates. For minimum parties of 3 persons, the average rate for 1-day trips is \$5 or \$6. For parties of 3 or more, the all-expense Fifty Mountain Trail trip of 3 days is \$28.50; the 5-day North Circle trip, \$50.50. Many other trips are available at rates computed on a similar basis.

Special arrangements can be made for private camping parties making a trip of 10 days or more.

Experienced riders may rent horses for use on the floors of the valleys at \$1 an hour, \$3 for 4 hours, and \$5 for 8 hours.

Launches and Rowboats. — The Glacier Park Hotel Co. operates launch service on Waterton Lake between Goathaunt Camp in Glacier National Park and Waterton Lake townsite in Alberta, Canada, crossing the International Boundary Line about half-way up the lake. The fare one way is 75 cents; round trip, \$1.50.

Twilight launch rides on Lake McDonald are made during fair weather. The rate is 50c for daytime trips.

The Glacier Park Boat Co. operates launch service on Two Medicine Lake, at a charge of 75 cents each and a minimum charge of \$3 for the trip around the lake. Trips around Josephine and Swiftcurrent Lakes may be made for \$1. Rowboats may be rented for 50 cents an hour; \$2.50 a day, or \$15 a week for use on the following lakes: Two Medicine, St. Mary, Swiftcurrent, Jo-

sephine, McDonald, Kintla, and Bowman. Outboard motors may also be rented.

All-Expense Tours by Bus and Launch.—The Glacier Park Transport Co., the Glacier Park Hotel Co., and the Glacier Park Boat Co. have jointly arranged attractive all-expense tours of the park. These trips are priced reasonably and include bus fare, meals, lodging, and launch excursion. They begin at Glacier Park Station for west-bound passengers and at Belton for east-bound passengers and are made daily during the season. There are other tours for passengers going to or from Canadian points.

Complete information concerning these tours is contained in a folder, which may be obtained from the Glacier Park Hotel Co., St. Paul, Minn., or ticket offices of the Great Northern Railway.

Medical Service.—Qualified nurses are in attendance at the hotels on both

sides of the park, and a resident physician is at Glacier Park Hotel.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Express Services.—U. S. Post Offices are located at Glacier Park, Belton, Babb, Polebridge, and (during the summer season) Lake McDonald Hotel. Mail for park visitors should include in the address the name of the stopping place as well as the name of the post office. Mail addressed to Glacier National Park, Mont., goes to Glacier Park Station. Telegraph and express service is available at all points of concentration.

Photography.—Photographic laboratories are maintained at Many Glacier, Lake McDonald, Glacier Park Hotel, and Belton Village. Expert information regarding exposures and settings is also available at these places. No restrictions are placed upon the taking of pictures by private individuals for non-commercial purposes. Others should familiarize themselves with the regulations which are on file with the Superintendent at park headquarters.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

*Let no one say, and say it to your shame,
That all was beauty here until you came.*

The 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 complete regulations may be seen at park headquarters and at ranger stations. The following synopsis of the rules and regulations is for the general guidance of visitors, who are requested to assist in

the administration of the park by observing them.

Fires.—Fires are the greatest menace to the forests of Glacier National Park. Build campfires only at designated campgrounds. Know they are out before you leave them. Fire permits must be secured from a ranger to build fires away from designated campgrounds.

Speed Regulations.—Automobiles and other vehicles shall be so operated as to be under safe control of the driver at all times. The speed shall be kept within such limits as may be necessary to avoid accidents. Speed of vehicles, except ambulances and Government cars on emergency trips, is limited to 40 miles per hour. Special limits are placed on some of the more dangerous roads and are indicated by official signs. All trucks, automobiles, and motorcycles must be muffled. Keep gears enmeshed and out of freewheeling on grades.

Parking.—Vehicles stopping for any reason shall be parked in such a way as not to interfere with travel on the road. No stopping on curves.

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

Fees.—Automobile, \$1; house trailer, \$1; motorcycle, \$1.

Camps.—Camping is restricted to designated campgrounds. The limit of stay at campgrounds is 30 days, except at Sprague Creek where the limit is 15 days. Burn all combustible garbage in your campfire; place tin cans and un-

burnable 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 and removing plants are prohibited.

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

Fishing.—No license for fishing in the park is required. The regular park limit of 10 fish per person fishing, per day, shall govern, except that the total catch shall not have a net weight in excess of 15 pounds and one fish per person fishing, per day. The limit in possession shall not exceed one day's catch per 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 forbidden in all park waters. The possession of live minnows or other bait fish, or the use thereof as bait is not allowed.

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

WHEN IN DOUBT ASK A PARK
RANGER