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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



RULES AND REGULATIONS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

1920

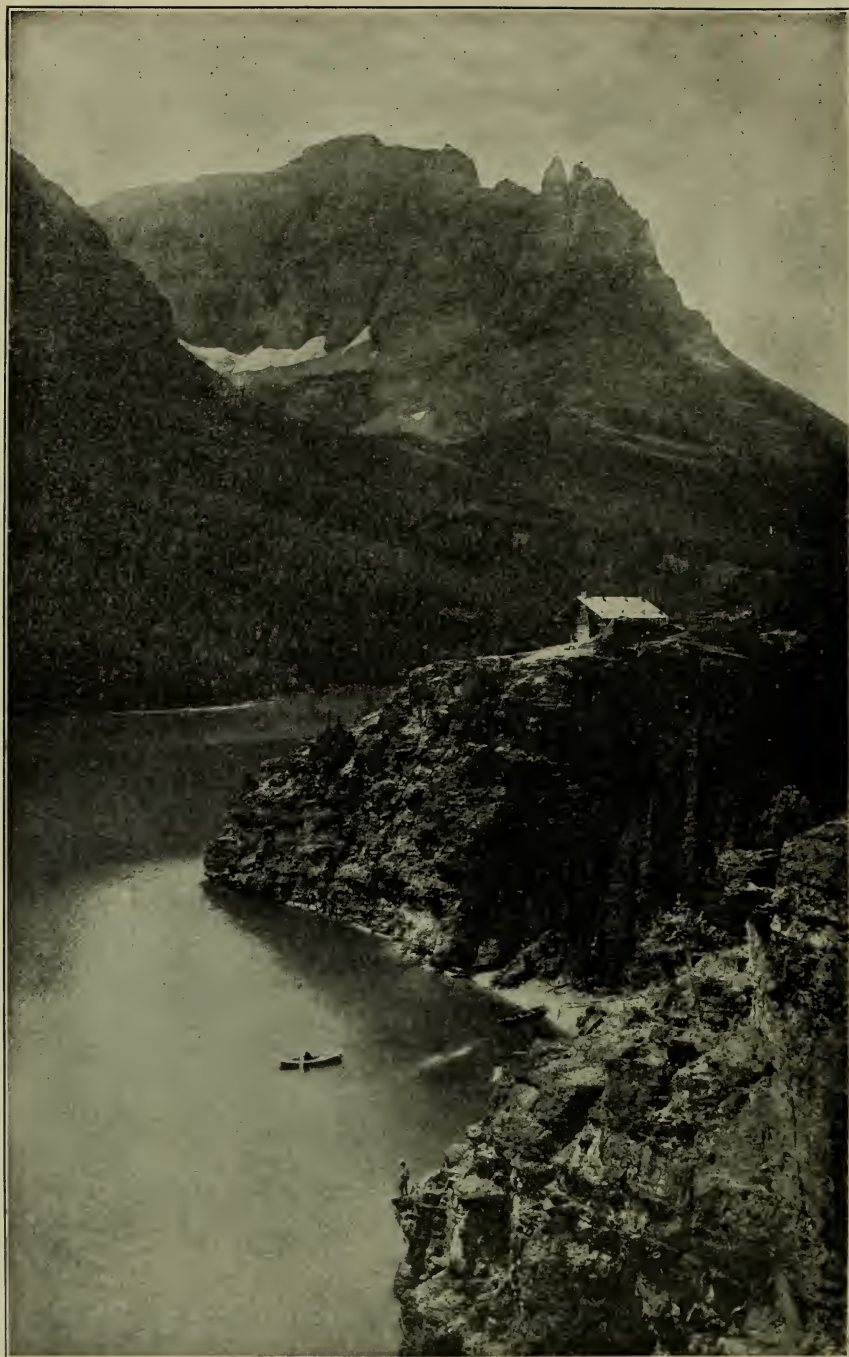
Season from June 15 to September 15



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser

TOURING A PARK TRAIL

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1920



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

ST. MARY LAKE AND LITTLE CHIEF MOUNTAIN.

From Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. Cliffs of argillite. Hanging Valley in the distance.

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE.

[Number, 19; total area, 10,859 square miles.]

National parks in order of creation.	Location.	Area in square miles.	Distinctive characteristics.
Hot Springs..... 1832	Middle Arkansas.....	1½	46 hot springs possessing curative properties—Many hotels and boarding houses—20 bath-houses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	Northwestern Wyo- ming.	3,348	More geysers than in all rest of world together—Boiling springs—Mud volcanoes—Petrified forests—Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring—Large lakes—Many large streams and waterfalls—Vast wilderness, greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Exceptional trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	252	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 sequoia trees over 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 36 feet in diameter—Towering mountain ranges—Startling precipices—Cave of considerable size.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Waterwheel Falls—Good trout fishing.
General Grant..... 1890	Middle eastern Cali- fornia.	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park.
Mount Rainier..... 1859	West central Wash- ington.	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—48 square miles of glacier, 50 to 500 feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	Southwestern Oregon.	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine fishing.
Wind Cave..... 1903	South Dakota.....	17	Cavern having many miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations.
Platt..... 1904	Southern Oklahoma...	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value.
Sullys Hill..... 1904	North Dakota.....	1½	Small park with woods, streams, and a lake; is an important wild-animal preserve.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	Southwestern Colo- rado.	* 77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Glacier..... 1910	Northwestern Mon- tana.	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain... 1915	North Middle Colo- rado.	397½	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.
Hawaii..... 1916	Hawaii.....	118	Three separate areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa on Hawaii, Haleakala on Maui.
Lassen Volcanic.... 1916	Northern California...	124	Only active volcano in United States proper—Lassen Peak 10,465 feet—Cinder Cone 6,579 feet—Hot springs—Mud geysers.
Mount McKinley... 1917	South central Alaska..	2,200	Highest mountain in North America—Rises higher above surrounding country than any other mountain in the world.
Grand Canyon..... 1919	North central Arizona.	958	The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.
Lafayette..... 1919	Maine coast.....	8	The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island.
Zion..... 1919	Southwestern Utah...	120	Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 800 to 2,000 feet, with precipitous walls—Of great beauty and scenic interest.

The National Parks Portfolio

By
ROBERT STERLING YARD

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GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Glacier National Park, in northwestern Montana, incloses 981,681 acres or 1,534 square miles of the noblest mountain country in America. The park was established by the act of May 11, 1910. Its name is derived from its 60 glaciers. There are more than 90 all told, if one classes as glaciers many interesting snow patches of only a few acres each, which exhibit most of the characteristics of true glaciers. It possesses individuality in high degree. In ruggedness and sheer grandeur it probably surpasses the Alps, though geologically it is markedly different. It resembles the Canadian Rockies more closely than any other scenic country. The general geological structure is the same in both, but the rocks of Glacier are enormously older and much more richly colored. The Canadian Rockies have the advantage of more imposing masses of snow and ice in summer, but, for that very reason, Glacier is much more easily and comfortably traveled.

Glacier strongly differentiates also from other mountain scenery in America. Ice-clad Rainier, mysterious Crater Lake, spouting Yellowstone, exquisite Yosemite, beautiful Sequoia—to each of these and to all others of our national parks Glacier offers a highly individualized contrast.

Nor is this scenic wonderland merely a sample of the neighborhood. North of the park the mountains rapidly lose their scenic interest. South and west there is little of greater interest than the mountains commonly crossed in a transcontinental journey. To the east lie the Plains.

To define Glacier National Park, picture to yourself two approaching chains of vast tumbled mountains, the Livingston and Lewis Ranges, which pass the Continental Divide back and forth between them in wormlike twistings, which bear living glaciers in every hollow of their loftiest convolutions, and which break precipitately thousands of feet to lower mountain masses, which, in their turn, bear innumerable lakes of unbelievable charm, offspring of the glaciers above; these lakes, in their turn, giving birth to roaring rivers of icy water, leaping turbulently from level to level, carving innumerable sculptured gorges of grandeur and indescribable beauty.

These parallel mountain masses form a central backbone for the national park. Their western sides slope from the summit less precipitately. Their eastern sides break abruptly. It is on the east that their scenic quality becomes titanic.

A ROMANCE IN ROCKS.

To really comprehend the personality of Glacier, one must glance back for a moment into the geological past when the sea rolled over what is now the northwest of this continent. If you were in the Glacier National Park to-day, you would see broad horizontal bands of variously colored rocks in the mountain masses thousands of feet

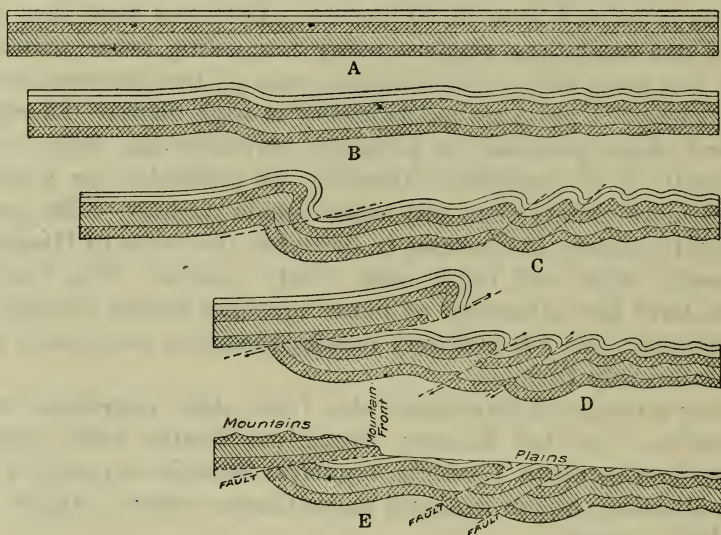


DIAGRAM 1.—How internal pressure transformed level rock into the tumbled masses of the Glacier National Park. The Lewis Overthrust.

above your head. These are the very strata that the waters deposited in their depths centuries of centuries ago.

According to one famous theory of creation, the earth has been contracting ever since a period when it was once gas. According to Chamberlain's recent theory, it never was a globe of gas, but a mass of rocks which continually shift and settle under the whirling motion around its axis. Whichever theory you accept, the fact stands that, as it contracted, its sides have bulged in places like the sides of a squeezed orange. This is what must have happened where the Glacier National Park now is. Under urge of the terrible squeezing forces the crust lifted, emerged, and became land. Untold ages passed, and the land hardened into rock. And all the time the forces kept pressing together and upward the rocky crust of the earth.

For untold ages this crust held safe, but at last pressure won. The rocks first yielded upward in long, irregular, wavelike folds. Gradually these folds grew in size. When the rocks could stand the strain no longer, great cracks appeared, and one broken edge, the western, was thrust upward and over the other. The edge that was thrust over the other was thousands of feet thick. Its crumbling formed the mountains and the precipices.

When it settled, the western edge of this break overlapped the eastern edge 10 to 15 miles. A glance at diagram 1 will make it clear. A represents the original water-laid rock; B the first yieldings to internal pressure; C the great folds before the break came; D and E the way the western edges overlapped the eastern edges when the movement ceased.

THE LEWIS OVERTHRUST.

This thrusting of one edge of the burst and split continent over the other edge is called faulting by geologists, and this particular fault is called the Lewis Overthrust. It is the overthrust which gives the peculiar character to this amazing country, that and the inconceivably tumbled character of the vast rocky masses lying crumbling on its edges.

It is interesting to trace the course of the Lewis Overthrust on a topographic map of the park. The Continental Divide, which represents the loftiest crest of this overthrust mass, is shown on the map. These two irregular lines tell the story; but not all the story, for the snow and the ice and the rushing waters have been wonderfully and fantastically carving these rocks with icy chisels during the untold ages since the great upheaval.

MAGNIFICENTLY COLORED STRATA.

To understand the magnificent rocky coloring of Glacier National Park, one must go back a moment to the beginning of things. The vast interior of the earth, more or less solid rock according to Chamberlain, is unknown to us because we have never been able to penetrate farther than a few thousand feet from the surface. The rock we do not know about, geologists call the Archean. What we do know a good deal about are the rocks above the Archean. Of these known rocks the very lowest and consequently the oldest are the rock strata which are exposed in Glacier National Park. Geologists call these strata the Algonkian. They were laid as an ocean bottom sediment at least 80,000,000 years ago. Some of the rocks of this age appear in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, but nowhere in the world are they displayed in such area, profusion, and variety and magnificence of coloring as in Glacier National Park.

These Algonkian rocks lie in four differently colored strata, all of which the visitor at Glacier may easily distinguish for himself. The lowest of these, the rock that actually lay next to the old Archean, is called the Altyn limestone. This is about 1,600 feet thick. It is faint blue inside, but it weathers a pale buff. There are whole yellow mountains of this on the eastern edge of the park.

Next above the Altyn limestone lies a layer of Appekunny argillite, or green shale. This is about 3,400 feet thick. It weathers every possible shade of dull green.

Next above that lies more than 2,200 feet of Grinnell argillite, or red shale. This weathers every possible shade of deep red and purple, almost to black. Both the shales have a good deal of white quartzite mixed with them.

Next above that rises more than 4,000 feet of Siyeh limestone, very solid, very massive, very gray, and running in places to yellow. Horizontally through the middle of this is seen a broad dark ribbon



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

or band; one of the characteristic spectacles in all parts of Glacier National Park. This is called the diorite intrusion. It is as hard as granite. In fact it is very much like granite, indeed. It got there by bursting up from below when it was fluid hot and spreading a layer all over what was then the bottom of the sea. When this cooled and hardened more limestone was deposited on top of it, which is why it now looks like a horizontal ribbon running through those lofty gray limestone precipices.

In some parts of the park near the north there are remnants of other strata which surmounted the Siyeh limestone, but they are so infrequent that they interest only the geologists. The four strata mentioned above are, however, plain to every eye.

Now, when these vividly colored rocks were lifted high in the air from their first resting place in the sea bottom, and then cracked and one edge thrust violently over the other, they sagged in the middle just where the park now lies. If a horizontal line, for instance, were

drawn straight across Glacier National Park from east to west it would pass through the bottom of the Altyn limestone on the east and west boundaries; but in the middle of the park it would pass through the top of the Siyeh limestone. Therefore it would, and does, cut diagonally through the green and the red argillities on both sides of the Continental Divide. That is why all this colorful glacier country appears to be so upset, twisted, inextricably mixed. Bear in mind this fact and you will soon see reason and order in what to the untutored eye seems a disorderly kaleidoscope.

Thus was formed in the dim days before man, for the pleasure of the American people of to-day, the Glacier National Park.

CARVED BY WATER AND ICE.

It probably took millions of years for the west edge of the cracked surface to rise up and push over the east edge. When this took place is, geologically speaking, quite clear, because the ancient Algonkian rock at this point rests on top of rocks which have been identified by their fossils as belonging to the much younger Cretaceous period. How much younger can not be expressed in years or millions of years, for no man knows. It is enough to say here that the whole process of overthrusting was so slow that the eroding of all the strata since which lay above the Algonkian may have kept almost abreast of it.

Anyway, after the fault was fully accomplished, the enormously thick later strata all washed away and the aged Algonkian rocks wholly exposed, it took perhaps several million years more to cut into and carve them as they are cut and carved to-day.

This was done, first, by countless centuries of rainfall and frost; second, by the first of three ice packs which descended from the north; third, by many more centuries of rainfall, frost, and glacier; fourth, by the second ice pack; fifth, by many more centuries of rainfall, frost, and glacier; sixth, by the third ice pack; and seventh, by all the rains and frosts down to the present time, the tiny glaciers still remaining doing each its bit.

The result of all this is that in entering Glacier National Park to-day the visitor enters a land of enormous hollowed cirques separated from each other by knife-edged walls, many of which are nearly perpendicular. Many a monster peak is merely the rock remains of glacial corrodings from every side, supplemented by the chipping of the frosts of winter and the washing of the rains and the torrents.

Once upon the crest of the Continental Divide, one can often walk for miles along a narrow edge with series of tremendous gulfs on both sides. Where glaciers have eaten into opposite sides of the Continental Divide so far that they have begun to cut down the

dividing wall, passes are formed; that is, hollows in the mountain wall which permit of readier passage from side to side. Gunsight Pass is of this kind. So are Dawson, Swiftcurrent, Triple Divide, Red Eagle, Ptarmigan, Piegan, and many others.

Any visitor to Glacier National Park can identify these structural features with ease, and a knowledge of them will greatly increase his pleasure in the unique scenery. Even the casual visitor may identify the general features from the porches of the hotels and chalets, while a hiking or horseback trip from the Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake, over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park, over Piegan Pass to St. Mary Lake, or over Piegan and Gunsight Passes to Lake McDonald, will serve to fix the glacier geological conformation in mind so definitely that the experience will always remain one of the happiest and most enlightening in one's life.

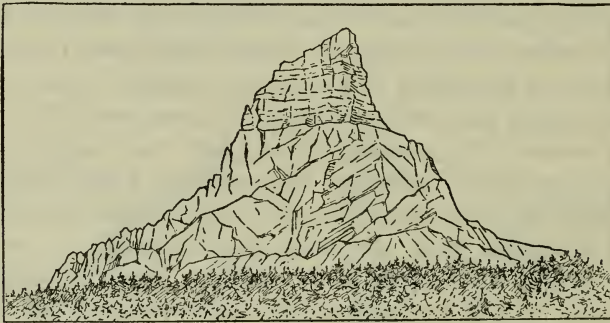


DIAGRAM 3.—Diagram showing structure of Chief Mountain. Limestone in upper part not disturbed, but that in lower part duplicated by many minor oblique thrust faults. After Bailey Willis.

ADVANTAGES OF CAMPING OUT.

It is to the more leisurely traveler, however, that comes the greater joy. He who travels from hotel to chalets, from chalets to hotel, and then, having seen the things usually seen, engages a really competent guide, takes horses and camping outfit, and embarks upon the trails to wander and to linger where he will, is apt to find a month or more in Glacier National Park an experience wonderfully rich in knowledge and in pleasure.

Notwithstanding the excellent equipment of the Saddle Horse Co., such an experience is not unadventurous. Once off the excellent trails in the developed part of the park, the trails are little better than the original game trails. Unimproved wilderness is as rough in Glacier National Park as anywhere else. But compensations are many. Wild animals are more frequent and tamer, fishing is finer, and there is the joy, by no means to be despised, of feeling oneself

far removed from human neighborhood. On such trips one may venture far afield, may explore glaciers, may climb divides for extraordinary views, may linger for the best fishing, may spend idle days in spots of inspirational beauty.

The Saddle Horse Co., provides excellent small sleeping tents and a complete outfitting of comforts. But insist on two necessities—a really efficient guide and a Government contour map. Learn to read the map yourself, consult it continually, and Glacier is yours.

This advice about the map applies to all visitors to Glacier who at all want to understand. To make sure, get your Government map yourself. It can be had for 25 cents from the park superintendent at Belton, Mont., or by mail at the same price from the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A GENERAL VIEW.

From the Continental Divide, which, roughly speaking, lies north and south through the park, descend 19 principal valleys, 7 on the east side and 12 on the west. Of course, there are very many smaller valleys tributary to each of these larger valleys. Through these valleys run the rivers from the glaciers far up on the mountains.

Many of these valleys have not yet been thoroughly explored. It is probable that some of them have never yet been even entered unless possibly by Indians, for the great Blackfeet Indian Reservation, one of the many tracts of land set apart for the Indians still remaining in this country, adjoins the Glacier National Park on the east.

There are 250 known lakes. Probably there are small ones in the wilder parts which white men have not yet even seen.

The average tourist really sees a very small part of the glorious beauties of the region, though what he does see is eminently typical. He usually enters at the east entrance, visits the Two Medicine Lakes, and passes on to St. Mary Lake, believed by many travelers the most beautiful lake in the world. After seeing some of the many charms of this region, he passes on to Lake McDermott, in the Swiftcurrent Valley. The visitor then usually crosses over the famous Gunsight Pass to the west side, where he usually but foolishly contents himself with a visit to beautiful Lake McDonald and leaves by the Belton entrance.

THE WEST SIDE.

But the west side contains enormous areas which some day will be considered perhaps the finest scenery in the accessible world. To the north of Lake McDonald lie valleys of unsurpassed grandeur. At the present time they may be seen only by those who carry camp outfits with them.

Bowman Lake and its valley, Kintla Lake and its valley—these are names which some day will be familiar on both sides of the sea.

HISTORY.

This region appears not to have been visited by white men before 1853, when A. W. Tinkham, a Government engineer, exploring a route for a Pacific railroad, ascended Nyack Creek by mistake and retraced his steps when he discovered the impracticability for railroad purposes of the country he had penetrated.

The next explorers were a group of surveyors establishing the Canadian boundary line. This was in 1861. In 1890 copper ore was found at the head of Quartz Creek and there was a rush of prospectors. The east side of the Continental Divide, being part of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, was closed to prospectors, and Congress was importuned for relief. In 1896 this was purchased from the Indians for \$1,500,000, but not enough copper was found to pay for the mining. Thereafter it was visited only by big game hunters and occasional lovers of scenery. It was made a national park May 11, 1910.

EAST SIDE VALLEYS.

Glacier National Park is best studied valley by valley. There are 7 principal valleys on its eastern side, 12 on its west. Let us consider its eastern side first, beginning at the south as you enter from the railroad entrance at Glacier Park Station.

TWO MEDICINE VALLEY.

Because of its location, Two Medicine Valley is one of the best known sections of Glacier. It is a capital illustration of the characteristic effects of glacial action on valleys as shown by diagram 2. The automobile stage skirts the eastern side of the range for half an hour, and turning west past Lower Two Medicine Lake, penetrates the range south of noble Rising Wolf Mountain. The road stops at the chalets at the foot of Two Medicine Lake, fronting a group of highly colored, ornately carved mountains, which has become one of the country's celebrated spectacles. Back of triangular Mount Rockwell across the water is seen the Continental Divide.

Most tourists content themselves with a visit of two or three hours, including luncheon at the chalets. But the few who take horse and explore the noble cirque system west of the lake, and, climbing the divide, look over Dawson Pass upon the tumbled snow-daubed peaks of the lower west side, have an unforgettable experience. Another trail route leads from the chalets up Dry Fork to Cut Bank Pass, from the top of which one trail leads into the west side valley of

Nyack Creek, disclosing the same view as that from Dawson Pass, but at a different angle, and another trail drops into the noble lake-studded cirque which is the head of North Fork of Cut Bank Creek. There are few finer spots in America than the top of Cut Bank Pass, with its indescribable triple outlook.

CUT BANK VALLEY.

Cut Bank Valley, next to the north, is another glacier-rounded valley. It is one of the easiest to explore. It is entered by trail from the south, as described above, or by automobile from east of the park boundary; the road ends at the Cut Bank Chalets, picturesquely situated on North Fork of Cut Bank Creek at the foot of Amphitheater Mountain. Cut Bank Valley has also a northern cirque at the head of which is one of the most interesting passes in the Rocky Mountains. From Triple Divide Peak the waters flow in three directions, to the Gulf of Mexico by Cut Bank Creek and the Missouri River, to Hudson Bay by St. Mary River, and to the Pacific Ocean by Flathead River. Triple Divide Pass crosses a spur which connects Mount James with the Continental Divide, but it does not cross the divide itself. The Pass leads down into Norris Creek Basin and thence into Red Eagle Valley. Cut Bank Chalets afford excellent accommodations. Large trout are abundant in the neighborhood.

RED EAGLE VALLEY.

Red Eagle Valley, still farther north, is one of the most picturesque in the park. Its glacier was once 2,000 feet deep. One of its several existing glaciers may be seen from any point in the valley. This important valley originates in two principal cirque systems. The lesser is the Norris Creek Basin, above referred to. The greater is at the head of Red Eagle Creek, a magnificent area lying almost as high as the Continental Divide and carrying the picturesque Red Eagle Glacier and a number of small unnamed lakes. Mount Logan guards this cirque on the west, Almost-a-Dog Mountain on the north. The valley from this point to the mouth of Red Eagle Creek in St. Mary Lake near the park boundary is very beautiful, broad, magnificently forested and bounded on the north by the backs of the mountains whose superb front elevations make St. Mary Lake famous. Red Eagle Lake is celebrated for its large cutthroat trout.

ST. MARY VALLEY.

St. Mary Valley, the next to the north, is one of the largest and most celebrated. Its trail to Gunsight Pass is the principal highway

across the mountains to the western slopes. It is one of the loveliest of lakes, surrounded by many imposing mountain peaks, among them Red Eagle Mountain, whose painted argillites glow deeply; Little Chief Mountain, one of the noblest personalities in Glacier; Citadel Mountain, whose eastern spur suggests an inverted keel boat; Fusilade Mountain, which stands like a sharp tilted cone at the head of the lake; Reynolds Mountain, which rises above the rugged snow-flecked front of the Continental Divide; and, on the north, Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, one of the finest mountain masses in any land. The view west from the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is one of the greatest in America.

SWIFTCURRENT VALLEY.

Swiftcurrent Valley, next to the north, was famous in the mining days and is famous to-day for the sublimity of its scenery. It is by far the most celebrated valley in the parks so far, and will not diminish in popularity and importance when the more sensational valleys in the north become accessible. Its large and complicated cirque system centers in one of the wildest and most beautiful bodies of water in the world, Lake McDermott, upon whose shores stand the Many Glacier Hotel and the Many Glacier Chalets. No less than four glaciers are visible from the lake shore and many noble mountains. Mount Grinnell, the monster of the lake view, is one of the most imposing in the park, but Mount Gould, up the Cataract Creek Valley, vies with it in magnificence and, as seen from the lake, excels it in individuality. The view westward up the Swiftcurrent River is no less remarkable, disclosing Swiftcurrent Peak, the Garden Wall in its most picturesque aspects, and jagged Mount Wilbur, inclosing the famous Iceberg Gorge. From Lake McDermott, trail trips are taken to Ptarmigan Lake, to Iceberg Lake, over Swiftcurrent pass to Granite Park, where an amazing view may be had of the central valley, to Grinnell Glacier, over Piegan Pass to St. Mary Lake, and up Canyon Creek to the wonderful chasm of Cracker Lake, above which Mount Siyeh rises almost vertically 4,000 feet.

There are more than a dozen lakes, great and small, in the Swiftcurrent Valley. The most conspicuous are the two Sherburne Lakes, Lake McDermott, Lake Josephine, Grinnell Lake, the three Swiftcurrent Lakes, Iceberg Lake, and Ptarmigan Lake. These all have remarkable beauty. The Lewis Overthrust may be observed at the falls of the Swiftcurrent River just below Lake McDermott. Eastward from the foot of the main fall is rock of the Cretaceous period. West and north from the foot of the fall is old Algonkian rock lying on top of the much younger Cretaceous.

THE KENNEDY VALLEYS.

The North and South Kennedy Valleys, next above Swiftcurrent, are remarkable for the fantastic and beautiful effects of the great fault. Their trout-haunted streams originate in cirques east of the picturesque red and yellow mountains which form the east walls of Swiftcurrent, and rush turbulently to the plains. Here the evidences of the Lewis Overthrust are most apparent. Principal of these is Chief Mountain, a tooth-shaped monster of yellow Altyn limestone standing alone and detached upon rocks millions of years younger. It is a single block of limestone rising nearly vertically on one side 1,500 feet from its base.

THE BELLY RIVER VALLEY.

The Belly River Valley, which occupies the northeastern corner of the park has been little visited because of its inaccessibility, but it is destined to become one of the most popular, now that trail development work has been started to open up this section for tourist travel. It contains many lakes of superb scenery, overlooked by many majestic mountains. Eighteen glaciers feed its streams. The Belly River rises in a cirque which lies the other side of the northern wall of Iceberg Lake, and just over Ptarmigan Pass. Its walls are lofty and nearly vertical. Its cirque inclosing Helen Lake is one of the wildest spots in existence and well repays the time and labor of a visit. The Middle Fork, which skirts for some miles the south side of that tremendous aggregation of mountain masses called Mount Cleveland, originates in a double cirque system of positively sensational beauty. The glaciers in which these originate, only two of which, the Chaney and Shepard Glaciers, are named, are shelved just under the Continental Divide, and from them their outlet streams descend by lake-studded steps to their junction in Glens Lake. Between the Middle Fork and the Belly River rises one of the most remarkable mountain masses in the park, a rival even of Cleveland, which consists of Mount Merritt and Crossley Ridge with their four impressive hanging glaciers. Below the meeting of the two forks the Belly River, now a fine swelling stream noted for its fighting trout, rushes headlong through the most luxuriant of valleys northward to the plains of Canada.

THE CENTRAL VALLEY.

Of Little Kootenai Valley, also, little is known to the public. It is the northern part of a magnificent central valley which splits Glacier National Park down from the top as far as Mount Cannon and carries on its sides parallel mountain ranges of magnificent grandeur, the Livingston Range bordering its west side, the Lewis

Range its east side. In this Avenue of the Giants, about at its center, rises a fine wooded tableland known as Flattop Mountain, which, low as it is, bridges the Continental Divide over from the Livingston to the Lewis Range. From this tableland drop, north and south, the two valleys which, end to end, form the great avenue; Little Kootenai Creek running north, McDonald Creek running south. The Little Kootenai Valley is one of unusual forest luxuriance, and is bordered by glacier-spattered peaks of extraordinary majesty; Mount Cleveland, whose 10,438 feet of altitude rank it highest in the park, lies upon its east side. It ends in Waterton Lake, across whose waters, a little north of their middle, passes the international boundary line separating our Glacier National Park from Canada's Waterton Lakes Park.

The southern limb of this Avenue of the Giants, which follows McDonald Creek till it swings westward around Heavens Peak to empty into Lake McDonald, is only a little less majestic. It is upon the side of this superb valley that the Granite Park Chalets cling, from the porches of which the eye may trace the avenue northward even across the Canadian borders.

THE PRINCIPAL PASSES.

There are several passes of more or less celebrity connecting the east and west sides of Glacier National Park, several of which are not used except to afford magnificent west side views to east side tourists. So far, four passes over the Continental Divide are in practical use as crossing places.

GUNSIGHT PASS.

The most celebrated of these passes is Gunsight Pass. From the east it is reached directly from St. Mary Lake, and, by way of Piegan Pass, from Lake McDermott. From the west it is reached from Lake McDonald. It is a U-shaped notch in the divide between Gunsight Mountain and Mount Jackson. Just west of it lies Lake Ellen Wilson, one of Glacier's greatest celebrities for beauty. Just east of it lies Gunsight Lake, one of Glacier's greatest celebrities for wildness. From the foot of Gunsight Lake an easy trail of 2 miles leads to Blackfoot Glacier, the largest in the park, the west lobe of which is readily reached and presents, within less than a mile of ice, an admirable study of practically all the phenomena of living glaciers.

SWIFTCURRENT PASS.

Swiftcurrent Pass crosses the divide from Lake McDermott on the east. On the west side, one trail leads north to the Waterton Lakes and Canada, another south to Lake McDonald. Four beautiful shelf

glaciers may be seen clinging to the east side of this pass, and from the crest of the pass, looking back, a magnificent view is had of the lake-studded Swiftcurrent Valley. From the Granite Park Chalets, just west of the pass, a marvelous view of west side and north side mountains may be obtained. A horse trail from the chalet takes the visitor to Logan Pass on the south. A foot trail leads him to the top of the Garden Wall where he may look down upon the Swiftcurrent and the Grinnell Glaciers. A foot trail involving an hour's climb to the top of Swiftcurrent Peak will spread before the tourist one of the broadest and most fascinating views in any land, a complete circle including all of Glacier National Park; also generous glimpses of Canada on the north, the Great Plains on the east, and the Montana Rockies on the west.

LOGAN PASS.

As you look south from the Granite Park Chalets your eye is held by a deep depression between beautiful Mount Oberlin and the towering limestones of Pollock Mountain. Through this and beyond it lie the Hanging Gardens dropping from a rugged spur of lofty Reynolds Mountain. Desire is strong within you to enter these inviting portals.

This picturesque depression is Logan Pass. From the east side of the Divide it is approached from the trail which connects St. Mary Lake and Lake McDermott by way of Piegan Pass. On the west side of the Divide, one trail leads directly to Lake McDonald through the McDonald Creek Valley and another to the Granite Park Chalets.

This new route makes possible a delightful variety of trail combinations. It opens a third route between Lake McDonald and the east side. From Lake McDonald it offers a round trip in both directions by way of Logan and Gunsight Passes and the Sperry Glacier; also a round trip including Granite Park. From St. Mary Lake it offers a direct route to Granite Park and Waterton Lake. From Lake McDermott it offers another route to St. Mary Lake by way of Swiftcurrent and Logan Passes, and a round trip by way of Swiftcurrent, Logan, and Piegan Passes.

BROWN PASS.

Brown Pass, the trail to which has been little improved since the old game days because so few use it, is destined to become one of the celebrated passes of America. The trail from the east side passes from Waterton Lake up Olson Valley amid scenery as sensational as it is unusual, along the shores of lakes of individuality and great beauty, and enters, at the pass, the amazingly wild and beautiful cirques at the head of Bowman Lake. From here, a trail drops down

to Bowman Lake which it follows to its outlet, and thence to a junction with the Flathead River road. This road leads south to Lake McDonald and Belton. A second trail is planned to connect Brown Pass, across sensational summits, with the head of Kintla Valley.

SOUTH AND WEST SIDE VALLEYS.

M'DONALD VALLEY.

The western entrance to the park is at Belton, on the Great Northern Railroad, 3 miles from the foot of beautiful Lake McDonald, the largest lake in the park. Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), with its outlying cottages, is reached by automobile stage from the railroad to the foot of the lake and from there by connecting boat. It is also reached from the east side by trail over Gunsight and Swiftcurrent Passes. The lake is nearly 9 miles long and is wooded everywhere to the water's edge. It heads up among lofty mountains. The view from its waters, culminating in the Continental Divide, is among the noblest in the world. Lake McDonald was the first lake to be opened and settled. Within easy distance of its hotel by trail are some of the finest spectacles of the Rocky Mountains, among them the Sperry Glacier, Lake Ellen Wilson and its magnificent cascades into Little St. Mary Lake, the Gunsight Pass, the celebrated Avalanche Basin, and the fine fishing lakes of the Camas Creek Valley. At the foot of the lake passes the west side road from which may be entered, at their outlets, all the exquisite valleys of the west side.

VALLEYS SOUTH OF M'DONALD.

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

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

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

The valleys south of Nyack have little comparative interest.

VALLEYS NORTH OF M'DONALD.

The valley next north of McDonald, that of Camas Creek, contains six exquisite lakes. The chain begins in a pocket gorge below Longfellow Peak.

Logging Valley, next in order, a spot of great charm, does not suffer by comparison with its more spectacular neighbors. Quartz Valley contains four most attractive lakes, one of which, Cerulean Lake, sheltered by some of the most imposing peaks in the entire region, deserves to be better known. Rainbow Glacier, the largest of several at its top, hangs almost on the crest of Rainbow Peak, a mountain of remarkable dignity and personality.

BOWMAN VALLEY.

Bowman Valley, next to the north, is, second to McDonald, the principal line of travel on the west side of the park. Bowman Lake, though known to few, possesses remarkable beauty. Its shores are wooded like those of Lake McDonald, which it suggests in many ways. When its trail reaches the level of Brown Pass, there is disclosed a lofty cirque area of great magnificence. Mount Peabody, Boulder Peak, Mount Carter, the Guardhouse, and the serrated wall of the Continental Divide are topped and decorated with glaciers, their rocky precipices streaked perpendicularly with ribbons of frothing water. Hole-in-the-Wall Falls, outlet of a perpetual snow field, is a beautiful oddity.

KINTLA VALLEY.

The Kintla Valley, which occupies the northwestern corner of the park, is in many respects Glacier's climax. The Boundary Mountains, the northern side of the steep canyon which cradles its two superb lakes, are here exceedingly steep and rugged. The south side mountains, Parke Peak, Kintla Peak, Kinnerly Peak, Mount Peabody, and Boulder Peak, are indescribably wild and impressive. Kintla Peak, especially, rising 5,730 feet abruptly from the waters of upper Kintla Lake and bearing a large glacier on either shoulder like glistening wings, is one of the stirring spectacles of America. The time is coming when Kintla will be a familiar name even abroad. The Kintla and Agassiz Glaciers are next in size to the Blackfoot Glacier.

Up to the present time it has been possible to reach Kintla only by a long forest trail from the Flathead River or by a difficult and obscure trail from the Canadian side; hence its few visitors. The trail planned from Brown Pass crosses the Boulder Glacier and passes in its descent the tongue of the Kintla Glacier, a remarkable spectacle. Its completion will make a supreme American beauty spot readily accessible by trail.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Glacier National Park was established by the act of May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354). The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the superintendent, Mr. W. W. Payne. A force of rangers assist this officer in protecting the reservation. Exclusive jurisdiction over the park was ceded to the United States by act of the Montana Legislature of February 17, 1911, and accepted by Congress by act approved August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699). Mr. W. C. Lindsey is United States commissioner for the park.

The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15. The address of the superintendent is Belton, Mont. General information may be obtained from the superintendent, and all complaints should be addressed to him.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK.

The park entrances are on the main transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railroad. Glacier Park Station, Mont., the principal and eastern entrance, is 1,081 miles west of St. Paul, a ride of 34 hours. Belton, Mont., the western entrance, is 637 miles east of Seattle, a ride of 22 hours. Good train service is available from Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane, connecting with trains from all other sections.

During summer season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all points in the United States and Canada to Glacier Park as a destination; also to Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, enabling tourists to make circuit tours of these two parks and, if journeying through Colorado, side trips to Rocky Mountain and Mesa Verde National Parks, if desired.

Passengers wishing to visit Glacier National Park en route to other destinations may stop over at Glacier Park Station or at Belton on round-trip or one-way tickets.

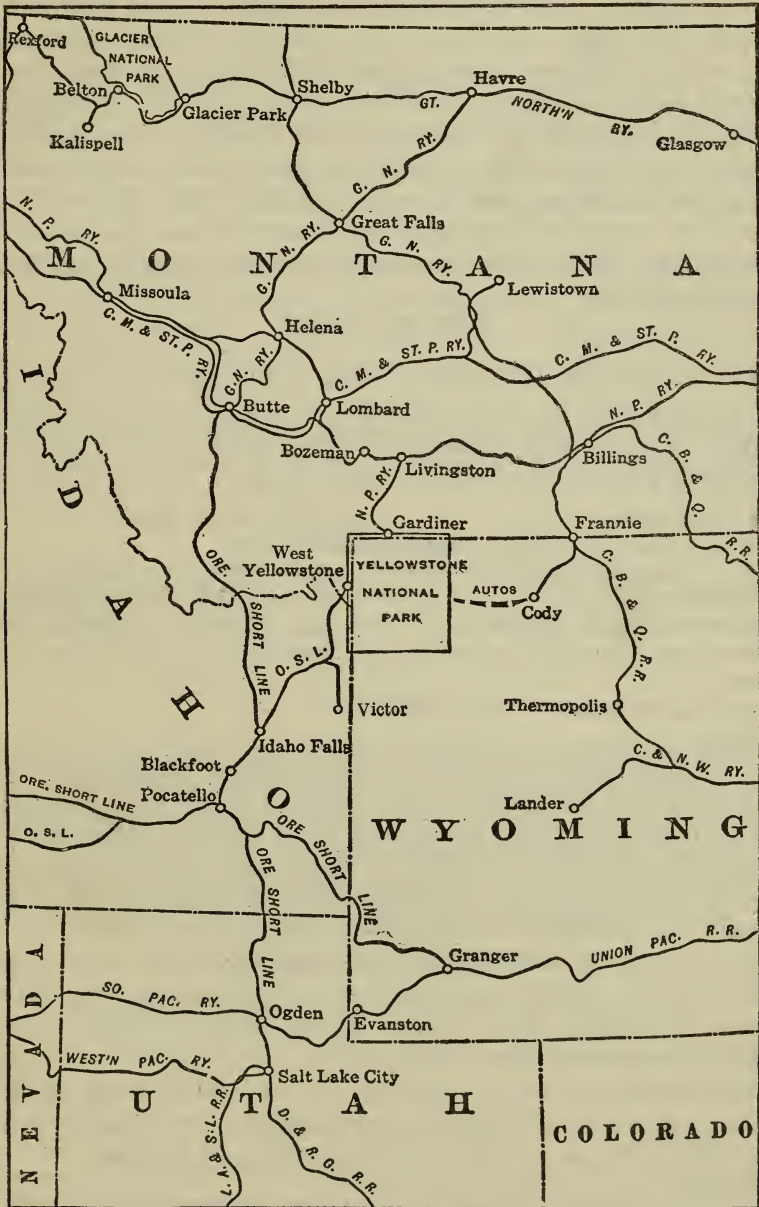
Storage charges on baggage at Glacier Park Stations and at Belton will be waived while passengers are making park tours.

For further information regarding railroad fares, service, etc., apply to railroad ticket agents, or address C. E. Stone, general passenger agent, Great Northern Railroad, St. Paul, Minn.

EASTERN ENTRANCE.

The eastern entrance is at Glacier Park Station. Here excellent accommodations are offered to 400 guests by the Glacier Park Hotel, an imposing structure, nearly as long as the Capitol at Washington, and built of massive logs.

From here automobile roads lead to Two Medicine Lake, to Cut Bank Chalets, to St. Mary Lakes, and eventually to Lake McDermott,



MAP SHOWING RAILROAD ROUTES TO GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS. from which point horse trails lead up into the mountain fastnesses, and, at three points, across the Continental Divide to the glorious country on the western slopes.

WESTERN ENTRANCE.

Belton, Mont., is the western entrance to the national park and the address of the superintendent. The road from Belton runs to Fish Creek on Lake McDonald and up the Flathead River. Trails lead to points of interest, skirting beautiful lakes, and trips may be taken on trails leading from the Flathead River Road to Logging, Quartz, Bowman, and Kintla Lakes, and reach great glacial amphitheaters, rock pinnacles, ridges, and hanging glaciers. The Bowman Trail crosses the mountain range through Brown Pass. The ambitious explorer may make many interesting excursions with guide and proper equipment.

HOW TO DRESS.

As a rule tourists are inclined to carry too much. A very inexpensive and simple outfit is required—old clothes and stout shoes are the rule. For a week's to two weeks' trip, either afoot or horseback, the following list is about all that is required:

1 suit of old clothes.	2 pairs of cotton gloves.
1 sweater or mackinaw wool jacket.	1 old felt hat.
2 suits of wool underwear (medium weight).	1 rubber blanket or raincoat, if on walking tour. Waterproof slickers are furnished free with saddle horses.
3 pairs of wool socks (heavy).	
1 pair of stout lace shoes or hunting boots.	
1 pair of canvas leggings (if shoes are worn).	

The above, together with toilet articles, will go in a compact bundle and can be put in haversack or bag. Women should have either stout shoes or boots and riding trousers or short divided riding skirts.

Essential articles of clothing of good quality, including boots, shoes, haversacks, slickers, blankets, camping equipment, provisions, etc., may be purchased at well-stocked commissaries at Glacier Park Station and at St. Mary and Many Glacier Chalets. The Glacier Park Hotel Co., which operates these commissaries, also makes a practice of renting, at a nominal figure, slickers, riding trousers, mackinaw coats, and other overgarments.

Stores carrying a similar general line of articles most useful in making park trips are located at Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, and at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) at the head of Lake McDonald.

An overnight stopping place is maintained at Christensen's ranch on the Flathead River road about 2 miles south of Logging Creek, where travelers and horses are accommodated. A small store carrying some provisions, principally lunch stuff, cigars, tobacco, and fisherman's supplies, is at the foot of Lake McDonald.

POST OFFICES.

United States post offices are located at Glacier Park, Mont., Belton, Mont., and (during summer season) Lake McDonald, Mont.

Tourists stopping at Glacier Park Hotel, the eastern entrance, or intending to visit Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Two Medicine, St. Mary, Sperry, or Granite Park Chalets should have mail addressed to Glacier Park, Mont., in care of the Glacier Park Hotel Co. Mail will be forwarded to other hotels or chalets if forwarding address is left with the clerk.

Tourists stopping at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald should have mail addressed to Lake McDonald post office, care of Glacier Hotel (Lewis's). Tourists stopping at Belton Chalets, the western entrance of the park, should have mail addressed to Belton, Mont.

Correspondence with the National Park Service administrative office should be addressed to W. W. Payne, superintendent, Glacier National Park, Belton, Mont.

TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the world from Belton and Glacier Park. All hotels will send and receive telegrams by telephone connection with these offices.

EXPRESS.

The American Railway Express, operating on the Great Northern Railroad and giving connecting service throughout the United States, maintains express offices at Belton and Glacier Park. Express shipments received at either of these offices will, upon the payment of charges, be forwarded by the transportation company to the various hotels in the park, for which service a nominal charge is made.

HOTELS AND CHALETS.

HOTELS AND CHALETS OF GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.

The following hotels and chalet groups are operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Co.:

GLACIER PARK HOTEL.

Located at Glacier Park Station, on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad; 200 rooms, accommodations for over 400 people; electric lighted, steam heated, running water, rooms with private bath, cuisine and service of highest order, plunge pool, shower baths, sun parlor, open camp fire in lobby, lounging and music room. Large verandas face the mountains of Glacier Park.

This hotel contains accommodations for upward of 500 guests; electric lighted, steam heated, running water, rooms with private bath; dining service the same high standard as at Glacier Park Hotel; open camp fires in lobby.

The spacious observation verandas on this new hostelry command a view of one of the most beautiful mountain and lake panoramas in all America—Altyn Peak, Mount Henkel, Mount Wilbur, Swiftcurrent Peak, Mount Grinnell, Mount Gould, and Allen Mountain.

Authorized Rates at Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels.

Rooms without bath, including meals, American plan, per day, per person, \$5 and \$5.50.

Rooms, with bath, including meals, American plan, per day, per person, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, and \$10.

Room use for any part of a day without bath, \$1.

Room use for any part of a day with bath, \$2.

Hotel rates will be computed on the basis of \$1 for breakfast, \$1.25 each for lunch and dinner, and \$1.50 and upward for lodging, according to class of accommodations; for instance, on the basis of \$5.50 per day, one-half day, consisting of lodging and breakfast, will be \$3, viz, \$2 for room and \$1 for meal. All fractions of a day will be arrived at on this basis.

Meals only: Breakfast, \$1; lunch, \$1.25; dinner, \$1.25.

Children 5 years of age and over, full rate.

Children under 5 years of age, one-half rate.

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.'S CHALET GROUPS.

Throughout Glacier National Park, distant from 8 to 16 miles from each other, the Glacier Park Hotel Co. maintains and operates the following permanent Swiss chalets, taking them in the order in which they may be reached from Glacier Park Station.

Two Medicine Chalets,¹ on Two Medicine Lake.—Commands a view of the mountains and lakes of the Two Medicine country, reached by automobile, horseback, or afoot from Glacier Park Hotel.

Cut Bank Chalets, on Cut Bank River.—Located in the Cut Bank Valley, a popular rendezvous for fishermen. From this camp it is a day's side trip to Triple Divide Mountain, where the water flows three ways.

St. Mary Chalets,¹ on St. Mary Lake.—Located on lower end of St. Mary Lake. The popular going-in point for all tourists visiting the Going-to-the-Sun and Lake McDermott regions. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip.

¹ Detached shower or tub baths at these hostelries, 50 cents.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets,¹ on St. Mary Lake.—Located on the northwest shore of St. Mary Lake, commanding a view of the Continental Divide. Reached by boat from St. Mary Chalets or afoot or horseback from interior points.

Many Glacier Chalets,¹ on Lake McDermott.—Located one-eighth of a mile from the new Many Glacier Hotel. Side trips from this point same as from Many Glacier Hotel.

Granite Park Chalets.—Located on the west side of the Continental Divide in Granite Park. Reached by horseback or afoot from Many Glacier Hotel via Swiftcurrent Pass.

Sperry Glacier Chalets, in the Sperry Glacier Basin.—Located on the west side of the Continental Divide near Sperry Glacier. Reached by horseback or afoot from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or Lake McDonald.

Belton Chalets.¹—Located on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad at Belton station, on the west side of the Continental Divide, 58 miles west of Glacier Park Station.

Each of these artistic chalet groups consists of log or stone buildings, attractively grouped, in the vicinity of a central structure used for a dining and lounging room. Most of the dormitory chalets have one or more attractive lounging rooms equipped with large stone fireplaces. The service is less conventional than at the hotels, the aim being to furnish clean, comfortable beds, plain food, well cooked, plenty of it, and served in family style.

Authorized rates at the chalet groups.

Board and lodging, American plan, per day, per person, \$4.50.

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

Belton Chalets; rooms with running water, \$1.50 per day, per person; American plan, per day, per person, \$5.

A rate of \$28 per week will be made to guests staying one week or more at any one chalet.

Children 5 years of age and over, full rate.

Children under 5 years of age, one-half rate.

OTHER HOTELS.

The following hotels and camps in or adjacent to the park are located on patented lands. The National Park Service exercises no control over the rates and operations of these hotels. The rates given below are published for the information of the public, but the Service assumes no responsibility for their correctness.

Glacier Hotel, near head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, J. E. Lewis, Lake McDonald, Mont. Log hotel of pleasing style of rustic architecture containing 64 rooms. Spacious lounging room; open fire in lobby; large veranda facing Lake McDonald. Hotel is equipped with private baths and laundry, and additional accommodations furnished in 20 log cabins. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (8 miles). Rates \$5, \$6, and \$7 per day.

Dow Hotel, at Belton, Mont.—Proprietor, E. E. Dow, Belton, Mont. Frame building. Rate, \$3.25 per day.

National Park cabin resort, at foot of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, H. D. Apgar, Belton, Mont. Two and three-room log cabins equipped for light housekeeping. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles). Rates \$30, \$35, and \$45 per month. Special day rates.

Park Cabin Resort (Geduhn's), at head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, James Conlon, trustee, Belton, Mont. Ten log cabins. Reached by auto from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (9 miles). Rates \$50 to \$160, each, per month, wood included.

GLACIER PARK CAMP-SCHOOL.

Charles R. Foster plans to conduct a summer camp-school in Glacier National Park during the 1920 season. The purpose of the school will be to give boys a summer in the park where they may fish, hike, ride horseback, study botany or geology, make up conditions in school work or prepare for college examinations, and to teach them the customs of the camp and the trail. The camp-school will be situated in Two Medicine Valley. For further information address Charles R. Foster, director, University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE PARK.

STAGE AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

All regular stage fares include transportation of one piece of baggage weighing not more than 20 pounds.

Glacier Park Station, St. Mary Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott.—Daily automobile service is maintained on the following schedules:

Automobile schedule, Glacier Park Station to St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel at 8 a. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets at 11 a. m.
 Arrive Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.

Automobile schedule, Many Glacier Hotel to St. Mary Chalets and Glacier Park Station.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel at 8.00 a. m.

Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets at 3.30 p. m.

Arrive Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

July 1 to September 1, inclusive, double daily service is maintained, leaving Glacier Park Hotel 1.30 p. m. and leaving Many Glacier Hotel 1.30 p. m.

Automobile rates.

Between—	One way.	Round trip.
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	\$4.00	\$8.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....	7.50	15.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....	3.50	7.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	2.00	3.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Cut Bank Chalets ¹		5.00
Belton and Lake McDonald.....	.50	1.00

¹ No regular daily service between these points; rate applies only for minimum of 4 round-trip fares.

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

Leave Glacier Park Hotel at 2 p. m.

Arrive at Two Medicine Chalets at 3 p. m.

Leave Two Medicine Chalets at 4 p. m.

Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 5 p. m.

Automobile rental.—Tourists desiring to rent private automobiles for special trips from Glacier Park Hotel or Many Glacier Hotel may secure them from the Glacier Park Transportation Co. This service may be had only when cars are available without interrupting regular service. Charge is on the basis of 80 cents a mile for the round trip, with a minimum charge of \$40. No cars will be chartered for more than one day, except by special arrangement with the automobile company. Cars will not be chartered for one-way trips.

A flat charge between Glacier Park and other points for special cars operating in charter service will be as follows:

Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets and return.....	\$20
Glacier Park Hotel to Cut Bank Chalets and return.....	35
Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets and return.....	50
Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel and return.....	85

There will be an additional charge of \$4 per hour for touring cars chartered by special parties for every idle hour during the company's working day, which is from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. No charge will be made after 7 p. m. until 7 a. m. the following morning.

Belton, foot of Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek.—The Glacier Park Transportation Co. maintains an auto service between Belton Station, the foot of Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek, connecting



MANY GLACIER HOTEL
Chalets-Store-
Gasoline-Oils

AUTO CHECKING
STATION

ST MARY CHALET
Boats for Going-
to-the-Sun Chalet

GOING-TO-THE-SUN
CHALET

CUT BANK CHALET

TWO MEDICINE CHALET

INFORMATION BUREAU

TO GREAT FALLS-
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

GLACIER PARK
R.R. STATION
EAST ENTRANCE
Hotel-Store-Garage-
P.O.-Telegraph-Express

maintains a daily
for shipment
park station to
ice is \$12.50.

with launches for all points on the lake and with all Great Northern passenger trains at Belton.

Stage fares between Belton, Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek.

Belton and Lake McDonald, each way-----	\$0.50
Belton and Fish Creek, each way-----	.75

At times other than the period established by the Secretary of the Interior as the park season, Mr. John Weightman has authority to transport passengers, baggage, and freight between Belton and the foot of Lake McDonald at the prescribed rates for this service published herein. Mr. Weightman also conducts a general livery business with stables in Belton.

BOAT SERVICE.

All regular boat fares include transportation of one piece of baggage weighing not more than 20 pounds.

St. Mary Lake.—Two round trips a day will be made between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, connecting with the automobile service between Glacier Park Station, St. Mary Chalets, and Many Glacier Hotel at Lake McDermott. Fare between St. Mary and Going-to-the Sun Chalets, 75 cents in each direction.

Launch schedule between St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

- Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.
- Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
- Leave St. Mary Chalets at 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.
- Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon and 6 p. m.

Lake McDonald.—Launch service is maintained by Miller & Kelly (Belton, Mont.) on Lake McDonald, connecting with all stages at the foot of the lake for points on the lake.

Rates for Lake McDonald launch service.

One way, in either direction.	Distance in miles.	Fare.
Foot of lake to head of lake.....	10	\$1.00
Foot of lake to Park Cabin resort.....	10	1.00
Foot of lake to Glacier Hotel (Lewis's).....	8	.75
Fish Creek to head of lake.....	8	.75
Fish Creek to Park Cabin resort.....	8	.75
Fish Creek to Glacier Hotel.....	6	.50
Glacier Hotel to head of lake.....	2	.25
Glacier Hotel to Park Cabin resort.....	2	.25
Foot of lake to Fish Creek.....	2	.25

BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT.

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

The following rates apply for the transportation of baggage between points in Glacier National Park via auto or launch. Autos are not equiped to handle heavy baggage, and right is reserved to forward such baggage by freighting outfit.

Baggage rates.

Between—	Trunk.	Suit case or grip.
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	\$1.00	\$0.50
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	2.00	.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier 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 and Glacier Hotel (Lewis's).....	1.00	.50
Belton and foot of Lake McDonald.....	.50	.25
Belton and Fish Creek.....	.50	.25
Foot of Lake McDonald and head of Lake McDonald.....	.50	.25

Freight rates.

Belton to or from Lake McDonald:	Cents per hundred pounds.
1,000 pounds and under.....	25
1,000 to 1,500 pounds.....	20
1,500 to 3,500 pounds.....	15
3,500 pounds and over.....	10
On Lake McDonald, either direction:	
1,000 pounds and under.....	25
1,000 to 2,500 pounds.....	20
2,500 pounds and over.....	15
On St. Mary Lake:	
1,000 pounds or less.....	25
Over 1,000 pounds.....	20
	Cents per pound.
Between Belton and Logging Creek ranger station or other points between McGee Meadow and Logging Creek.....	1½
Between Belton and Indian Creek ranger station.....	2
Between Belton and Kishenehn ranger station.....	2

These freight rates are to be construed as maximum rates only.

HORSES AND GUIDES.

The Park Saddle Horse Co. furnishes saddle and pack horse service, guides, and camp outfits.

Guides, saddle, and pack horses can be secured, or released, at Glacier Park Station, Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Glacier Hotel on Lake McDonald, for nonscheduled, indefinite trips, at the following rates:

Rates for guides and horses.

Guides, including horse and board, per day.....	\$8.00
Saddle and pack horses, per day.....	3.50

Park rules require 1 guide for every 10 persons. Pack horses are not needed for short one-day trips, but are necessary for long trips of several days.

All saddle horses are required to be equipped with waterproof slickers, which outfitters supply free.

The guides in charge of a party shall at all times precede the party and the assisting guides shall follow the party.

It shall be the duty of the assisting guide to handle the pack horses, to prevent their crowding each other or the horses of the tourists on mountain trails.

A complete horseback tour of Glacier National Park from Glacier Park Hotel, visiting all chalet groups, with several side trips to principal points of interest, such as Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, Sperry Glacier, etc., can be made in from 10 to 14 days. Tourists using such horseback tours can travel at their own convenience without the necessity of following a fixed schedule.

RATES FOR SCHEDULED TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CHALETs.

The charge includes horse and guide service:

Saddle-horse trips.	Rate.	Minimum number required in party.
FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL.		
¹ Glacier Park Hotel to Mount Henry and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
¹ Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine and return—2-day trip via Mount Henry in one direction.....	8.00	3
Inside Trail trip, via Two Medicine, Mount 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
FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL.		
¹ Iceberg Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
Granite Park and return—2-day trip.....	8.00	1
Granite Park and return—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
¹ Cracker Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
¹ Ptarmigan Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
¹ Grinnell Lake and return—one-half day trip (afternoon).....	3.50	3
Grinnell Glacier and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Morning Eagle Falls and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	1
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass—1 way.....	5.00	1
² Logan Pass Triangle trip, by Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, Logan Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and Piegan Pass—round trip—3-day trip.....	12.50	1
² Circle trip—Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Garden Wall Trail, Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass—round trip—5-day trip.....	25.00	5
FROM GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETs.		
¹ Sexton Glacier and return—one-half day trip.....	3.50	3
¹ Gunsight Lake and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
¹ Roes Basin and return—1-day trip.....	4.00	3
Many-Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
Lake McDonald via Sperry Chalets and Gunsight Pass—2-day trip.....	10.00	5
² Logan Pass Triangle trip by Piegan Pass, Many-Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park, and Logan Pass—round trip—3-day trip.....	12.50	1
² Circle trip—Piegan Pass, Many-Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Garden Wall Trail, Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald, Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass—round trip—5-day trip.....	25.00	5
FROM LAKE McDONALD—GLACIER HOTEL (LEWIS'S).		
¹ Sperry Chalets and return—1-day trip.....	4.50	1
Lincoln Peak and return—1-day trip.....	5.00	1
¹ 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.....	10.00	5
² Circle trip—Sperry Chalets, Gunsight Pass, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Piegan Pass, Many-Glacier Hotel, Swiftcurrent Pass, Granite Park Chalets, Garden Wall Trail—round trip—5-day trip.....	25.00	

¹ Made daily during season. Other trips available July 1 to Sept. 1.

² Logan Pass Triangle and Circle trips made daily between July 1 and Sept. 1. Parties once started on these trips will not be allowed refund in case of withdrawal.

INDEPENDENT CAMPING TOURS.

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

	Cost per day per person.
1 person -----	\$25. 00
2 persons -----	15. 75
3 persons -----	12. 65
4 persons -----	12. 40
5 persons -----	11. 30
6 persons -----	10. 60
7 persons or more -----	10. 00

Foregoing rates include the necessary guides, cooks, saddle horses, pack horses, tents, cooking utensils; in fact everything except blankets and provisions. Tourists are advised to bring their own blankets or bedding; or they can rent blankets from the outfitters for \$1 per pair for the trip. Mattresses and cotton flannel sheets furnished free.

The provisions for the entire party are purchased by the tourists. Provisions may be purchased locally, where complete assortments are carried. The provisions usually cost about \$1.50 per day per person, varying according to the number taking the trip and the requirements of the different parties.

The outfitters endeavor to and usually are able to furnish cooks and all necessary help for all camping trips on short notice, but at least 10 days' notice should be given and this is allowed, if necessary, to permit them time for securing proper cooks and assistance.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED CAMPING TOUR.

Howard Eaton, address, Eaton's Ranch, Wolf, Wyo., will again conduct a horseback and camping tour in Glacier National Park. Trip starts from Glacier Park Station, Mont. (eastern entrance), July 19 and ends at Belton, Mont. (western entrance), August 2. The trip is limited to 75 riders. Fee, \$225, includes all charges for 15 days.

USEFUL INFORMATION REGARDING AUTOMOBILE, SADDLE HORSE,
AND WALKING TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CHALETs.

Below are given the principal trips from the hotels and chalets. Road trips can be made on horseback or on foot unless otherwise indicated; trail trips can be made on horseback or on foot. Where horseback rates are given, they are special flat rates for scheduled trips and include charges for both guide and horses. Where no rates are given the regular per diem charges apply.

FROM GLACIER PARK HOTEL (GLACIER PARK STATION AND POST OFFICE).

(Altitude 4,800 feet.)

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Road; 32 miles; automobile stage fare, \$4 in each direction. A one-day trip to St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by automobile and launch may be made for \$9.62 for the round trip; for schedule, see page 46.

Inside trail.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a three-day trip over the inside trail from Glacier Park Hotel, via Two Medicine Chalets, thence via Mount Morgan Pass to Cut Bank Chalets, thence via Triple Divide, Red Eagle Lake, to St. Mary Chalets. This trip may be made in either direction at regular per diem rates.

Many Glacier Hotel (4,900 feet).—Road; 55 miles; automobile stage fare, \$7.50 in each direction; for schedule, see page 32.

Inside trail.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a five-day trip over the inside trail from Glacier Park Hotel, via Two Medicine Chalets, thence via Mount Morgan Pass to Cut Bank Chalets, thence via Triple Divide, Red Eagle Lake, to St. Mary Chalets, thence via boat across St. Mary Lake to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, at the rate of \$18 for each person, including boat fare, if five or more make the trip. This trip may be made in either direction.

Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet) on Two Medicine Lake.—Road; 12 miles; automobile stage fare, \$2 in each direction; for schedule, see page 47.

Guide and horses may be obtained for a two-day trip to Two Medicine Chalets, Trick Falls, and return, via Mount Henry Trail or Road, for \$8 each person, if three or more go together.

Mount Henry (8,870 feet).—Trail; 7 miles. From Mount Henry can be obtained a splendid view of the peaks surrounding Two Medicine Lake. Guide and horses can be secured for the round trip to Mount Henry at the rate of \$4 per person.

This trip can be extended to Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet), 4 miles farther, and the return made by automobile. Rate for guide and horses Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets, three or more in party, \$5 each; automobile fare Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park Station, 12 miles, \$2.

Cut Bank Chalets (5,200 feet).—Road; 22 miles; automobile stage fare, \$5 round trip per person, with a minimum of four persons.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500 feet).—A one-day trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, via St. Mary and return, by automobile and launch, may be made for \$9.62; for schedule, see page 46.

FROM TWO MEDICINE CHALETS ON TWO MEDICINE LAKE.

(Altitude, 5,200 feet.)

Trick Falls (5,000 feet).—Road; 2 miles.*Upper Two Medicine Lake (5,600 feet).*—Trail, or boat and trail; 4 miles.*Bighorn Basin (6,000 feet).*—Trail; 4 miles.*Dawson Pass (7,500 feet).*—Trail; 6 miles.*Glacier Park Hotel (4,800 feet).*—Road; 12 miles; stage fare, \$2 in each direction; for schedule, see page 47. Trail by way of Mount Henry (8,870 feet), 11 miles; rate for horses and guide, three or more in party, \$5 per person.*Mount Henry (8,870 feet).*—Trail; 4 miles. From Mount Henry can be obtained a fine view of the peaks surrounding Two Medicine Lake.*Cut Bank Chalets (5,200 feet).*—Trail by way of Dry Fork and Mount Morgan Pass (7,600 feet); 18 miles.*Park Creek (5,000 feet).*—Trail by way of Two Medicine Pass (7,675 feet). Excellent fishing at Park Creek.

FROM CUT BANK CHALETS ON NORTH FORK OF CUT BANK CREEK.

(Altitude, 5,200 feet.)

Red Eagle Lake.—By way of Triple Divide Mountain; 16 miles.*Cut Bank Pass (7,861 feet).*—Trail; 7 miles. From Cut Bank Pass may be obtained a fine view of Stimson Mountain (10,155 feet) and Mount St. Nicholas (9,385 feet). As far as known Mount St. Nicholas has never been climbed.*Triple Divide Peak (8,001 feet).*—Distance 8 miles. Triple Divide Peak separates the headwaters flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Arctic Ocean.*Glacier Park Hotel (4,800).*—Road; 22 miles.*St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).*—Trail and road; 16 miles.*Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet).*—Trail by way of Mount Morgan Pass (7,600 feet) and Dry Fork; 18 miles.

FROM ST. MARY CHALETS ON ST. MARY LAKE.

(Altitude, 4,500 feet.)

Red Eagle Lake (4,702 feet).—Trail; 8 miles; good fishing.*Red Eagle Pass (7,500 feet) and Glacier.*—Trail; 16 miles.*Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500 feet).*—Launch; 8 miles; fare, 75 cents in each direction.*Cut Bank Chalets (5,200 feet).*—Road, 16 miles; trail, 24 miles.*Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).*—Road, 23 miles; trail, 16 miles; stage fare, \$3.50 in each direction.*Glacier Park Station (4,800 feet).*—Road; 32 miles; automobile stage fare, \$4 in each direction.

FROM GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALETS ON ST. MARY LAKE.

(Altitude, 4,500 feet.)

Roes Basin (6,500 feet).—Poor trail; 6 miles. Guide and horses may be obtained for the round trip at \$4 per person, if three or more go together.

Sexton Glacier (7,000 feet).—Trail; 7 miles. Guide and horses may be secured for the round trip at \$3.50 per person, if three or more go together.

Piegan Pass (7,200 feet).—Trail; 9 miles.

Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).—Trail by way of Piegan Pass (7,200 feet); 18 miles. This trip gives good view of Mount Siyeh and Piegan Mountain, the Garden Wall, Morning Eagle Falls, and Grinnell Glacier and Lake. Rate for guide and horse, \$5 per person.

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Launch; 8 miles; fare, 75 cents in each direction.

Gunsight Lake (5,300 feet).—Trail; 9 miles. Guide and horses may be obtained for the round trip at \$4 per person, if three or more go together.

Glacier Hotel, on Lake McDonald, via Sperry Chalets.—Horses and guides may be obtained for a two-day trip at the rate of \$10 for each person, if five or more make the trip together.

Logan Pass triangle trip.—Three-day trip, made as follows: Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel, via Glacial Meadows and Piegan Pass; thence to Granite Park Chalets via Swiftcurrent Pass; thence back to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, via the west side of the Garden Wall and Logan Pass. Rate for guide and horses, \$12.50 per person.

Many Glacier Hotel is also a point of departure for this trip.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

Circle trip.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a five-day trip, starting from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and going over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; thence over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets; thence via the Garden Wall trail to Glacier Hotel, on Lake McDonald; thence to Sperry Chalets, from which a foot trail leads to Sperry Glacier; thence over Gunsight Pass, returning to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, at the rate of \$25 for each person, if five or more make the trip together.

This trip can also be started from Many Glacier Hotel and Glacier Hotel, on Lake McDonald, returning to starting point.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL, ON LAKE McDERMOTT.

(Altitude, 4,900 feet.)

Appelkunny Basin.—Trail; 4 miles.*St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet)*.—Road; 23 miles; stage fare \$3.50 in each direction. Trail; 16 miles.*Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500 feet) by way of Piegan Pass (7,200 feet)*.—Trail; 18 miles. This trip gives views of Mount Siyeh and Piegan Mountain, the Garden Wall, Morning Eagle Falls, Grinnell Glacier, and Lake McDermott. Rate for guide and horses, \$5 for each person. Made daily.*Iceberg Lake (6,000 feet)*.—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$4 per person for the round trip. Made daily.*Gunsight Lake*.—Trail by way of Piegan Pass; 20 miles.*Cracker Lake (6,000 feet)*.—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$4 per person for the round trip. Made daily.*Grinnell Lake (5,000 feet)*.—Trail; 5 miles; footpath to Grinnell Glacier (5,000 feet); distance, 2 miles from Grinnell Lake. Rate for guide and horses for the round trip, \$3.50 per person, if three or more go together. This trip is made in the afternoon.*Grinnell Glacier*.—Rate for guides and horses for round trip to Grinnell Glacier, \$4 for each person, if three or more go together.*Piegan Pass (7,200 feet) and Garden Wall*.—Trail; 9 miles.*Swiftcurrent Pass (7,176 feet)*.—Trail; 7 miles.*Ptarmigan Lake (6,000 feet)*.—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses to Ptarmigan Lake and return, \$4 per person, if three or more go together.*Morning Eagle Falls*.—Trail; 6 miles. Rate for guide and horses for the round trip, \$4 per person. Persons on this trip with guide and persons for Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, dropping out at the Falls are picked up by guide and party for Many Glacier Hotel.*Granite Park Chalets (6,500 feet)*.—Trail by way of Swiftcurrent Pass (7,176 feet); 9 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$5 per person for the round trip. Guide and horses for a two-day trip to Granite Park and return may be had for \$8 for each person.*Going-to-the-Sun Chalets*.—Rate for guide and horses to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass, \$5 per person.*Glacier Park Hotel (4,800 feet)*.—Road 55 miles; automobile stage fare, \$7.50 in each direction. For schedule, see page 32.*Logan Pass Triangle trip*.—Three-day trip made as follows: Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets via Swiftcurrent Pass, thence along the west side of the Garden Wall through Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence back to Many Glacier Hotel via Glacial Meadows and Piegan Pass. Rate for guide and horses, \$12.50 per person. Going-to-the-Sun Chalets is also a point of departure for this trip.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

Inside Trail.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a five-day trip over the Inside Trail from Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence by boat across St. Mary Lake to St. Mary Chalets, thence via Red Eagle Lake and Triple Divide to Cut Bank Chalets, thence via Mount Morgan Pass and Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel, at the rate of \$19 per person, including boat fare, if five or more make the trip. This trip may be made in either direction.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

Circle trip.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a five-day circle trip, starting from Many Glacier Hotel and going over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets; thence via the Garden Wall Trail to Glacier Hotel on Lake McDonald; thence to Sperry Chalets, from which a foot trail leads to Sperry Glacier; thence over Gunsight Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, returning via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, at the rate of \$25 for each person, if five or more make the trip together.

This trip can also be started from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Glacier Hotel, on Lake McDonald, returning to starting point.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

FROM GRANITE PARK CHALETS.

(Altitude, about 6,300 feet.)

Swiftcurrent Peak.—One mile by footpath from Swiftcurrent Pass, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Chalets. From the top of Swiftcurrent Peak an unexcelled panorama of all the principal peaks of the park and many of the glaciers and lakes may be seen.

Rosenwald Path.—This footpath leads to a reef about one-third mile north of the chalets, from which place an excellent view of the northern portion of park, Mount Cleveland, and the Canadian mountains can be seen.

Piatt Path.—This footpath leaves the Logan Pass trail about 1 mile south of the chalets and climbs up to and follows along the top of the Garden Wall for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from which place one may look down upon Grinnell Glacier and the beautiful lakes of the Cataract and Swiftcurrent Valleys. This is the most spectacular trail in the park.

Logan Pass and vicinity.—Logan Pass is 7.7 miles south by horse trail from the chalets. This is a new section of wonders opened up to tourist travel in 1918. The scenery is inspiring and from the pass

short trips may be made to the Hanging Gardens, Hidden Lake, Clements Glacier, Reynolds Mountain, and a view of Twin Lakes, Avalanche Basin, etc., may be obtained.

Logan Pass trail.—Leading from Granite Park to St. Mary Valley via Logan Pass and Reynolds Creek. This is the finest view trail open to horse travel in the park; from it may be seen many wonderful waterfalls. Lake McDonald, Heavens Peaks, and the other peaks of the range of mountains to the west. Many wonderful canyons, cliffs, and cataracts may be seen. Distance to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets 16.4 miles.

FROM SPERRY CHALETs.

(Altitude, about 6,500 feet.)

Going-to-the-Sun-Chalets (4,500 feet).—Trail by way of Gunsight Pass; 15 miles.

Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), Lake McDonald (3,200 feet).—Trail; 7 miles; 2 miles farther to Park Cabin Resort.

Sperry Glacier (9,000 feet).—Trail; 2 miles. This is a steep trail and the trip should be made on foot to the escarpment. The escarpment may be climbed by means of an iron ladder bolted to the rock, or by way of zigzag goat trails. Whichever method of ascent is attempted, visitors should be accompanied by competent guides provided with ropes. While this glacier is less broken than Blackfoot Glacier, explorations should not be attempted without a guide.

FROM GLACIER HOTEL AT HEAD OF LAKE McDONALD.

(Altitude, 3,200 feet.)

Paradise Canyon.—Trail; 4 miles from Glacier Hotel, 2 miles from Park Cabin Resort.

Avalanche Basin (3,885 feet).—Trail; 9 miles from Glacier Hotel, 7 miles from head of lake. Rate for guide and horses for the round trip, \$4 per person if three or more go together.

Trout Lake (3,880 feet).—Trail; 8 miles from Glacier Hotel, 9 miles from head of lake.

Lake Ellen Wilson (5,914 feet).—Trail; 10 miles from Glacier Hotel, 12 miles from head of lake.

Stanton Mountain (7,744 feet).—Trail to summit; 7 miles from Glacier Hotel, 5 miles from head of lake.

Sperry Chalets (8,000 feet) including Sperry Glacier.—Trail; 7 miles from Glacier Hotel, 9 miles from head of lake. A foot trail leads from chalets to Sperry Glacier; 2 miles. Guide and horses for the round trip, three or more in party, \$5. Made daily.

Snyder Lake.—Trail; 4 miles from Glacier Hotel, 6 miles from head of lake. Rate for guide and horses, \$4 per person for the round trip, if three or more go together.

Lincoln Peak.—Rate for guide and horses, \$5 per person for the round trip, if three or more go together.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Sperry Chalets.—Guide and horses for two-day trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets may be had at the rate of \$10 for each person, where five or more make the trip.

Circle trip.—Guide and horses may be obtained for a five-day circle trip, starting from Glacier Hotel and Park Cabin Resort on Lake McDonald and going via Sperry Chalets, with a side trip on foot to Sperry Glacier; over Gunsight Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; thence via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; thence over Swiftcurrent Pass to Granite Park Chalets, returning via the Garden Wall trail to Glacier Hotel, at the rate of \$25 per person, where five or more make the trip.

This trip can also be started from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.

Parties once started on this trip will not be allowed a refund in case of withdrawal.

AMUSEMENTS.

Throughout the park at the various hotels and chalets there are forms of indoor, as well as outdoor, recreation and amusements that may be enjoyed by the tourist. These recreations and amusements are in part as follows:

ROWBOATS.

At Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott rowboats may be hired at 50 cents an hour with a maximum cost of \$2.50 a day for fishing or for taking short trips about the lake. Boats may also be hired by the week, rate \$15. A boatman may also be secured, and, with his assistance, a trip may be made up over the rapids to Lake Josephine and boating enjoyed thereon. From Lake Josephine an excellent view may be obtained of Grinnell Glacier, Mount Gould, and Feather-plume Falls.

Rowboats may also be hired on St. Mary Lake, where there is excellent fishing at all times. Rowboats can be secured either at St. Mary Chalets or at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. At St. Mary Chalets, by special arrangement, a small power launch may be secured for trips to various points of interest on St. Mary Lake.

On Lake McDonald rowboats, canoes, and Evinrude motor boats can be secured at the Glacier Hotel. Rowboats and air motor boats may also be obtained at the foot of the lake. Fishing boats and

boatmen may be hired for fishing trips down McDonald Creek, and down the Middle Fork of Flathead River as far as Columbia Falls.

Rowboats may be hired at the Two Medicine Chalets for use upon Two Medicine Lake, where fishing may be enjoyed and lake trout secured that can be caught only by fishing from boats. Special launch trips are also available on Two Medicine Lake, one way 75 cents, round trip \$1.25. Around the shores of the lake are many interesting nooks and promontories, and the ever-changing scenery, as viewed from different points on the lake, make boating one of the most popular pastimes.

SWIMMING.

Swimming pools and plunges with warmed water are provided at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel for such of the guests as care for this sport, a nominal fee being charged for the privilege of using the tanks and for bathing suits when furnished. While it is possible for tourists to indulge in lake bathing, it will be found that the water of the lakes, usually just from the melting glaciers, is uncomfortably cold, and for this reason is not enjoyed except by the most hardy.

DANCING.

At all of the principal hotels in the park dancing is provided each evening for the guests, good music being furnished for this purpose. At some of the chalets there is opportunity for impromptu dancing, as phonographs or pianos are provided for furnishing music. All dancing is, of course, strictly informal and usually occurs in the grill room or sometimes in amusement halls which are operated in conjunction with the hotels.

HORSEBACK RIDING.

The most popular amusement to be found throughout the entire park is that of horseback riding, and at hotels and chalets it is possible to hire horses for the purpose of taking short trips to the various points of interest which may be found in that vicinity; and even though the tourists may take long trail rides from one hotel or chalet group to another they never tire of horseback riding, for it is by this means better than any other that one is able to see the most interesting places in the park.

FISHING.

The waters of Glacier National Park abound in fish. All species of trout have been planted, in order to determine which are the more adaptable. So far all the fish have done well, owing to the

abundant natural fish foods and because the waters vary scarcely a degree in temperature the year round. The varieties are cutthroat, eastern brook, steelhead, landlocked salmon, rainbow and grayling. Eastern brook and cutthroat are the most abundant. Many of these, which exceeded 6 pounds, were taken the past season by tourists, and these from waters stocked in 1915. Enough of these varieties rise to the fly to guarantee good sport. The ever-abundant grasshopper may be used successfully by those not skilled in the use of the fly. During the past season one catch of 20 fish weighed 62 pounds, all taken with a fly. In the larger lakes a Mackinaw or Dolly Varden weighing 40 pounds is a possibility. Occasionally a Mackinaw may be caught with fine rod and tackle. All fishing must be in conformity with the park regulations.

Two Medicine Chalets.—Two Medicine Lake has become known for its eastern brook trout, probably the most palatable and gamest fish in the park. Good fishing is also found in the Two Medicine River below Trick Falls, and in Lower Two Medicine Lake. These lakes are probably better stocked than any in the park, because of the proximity to the hatchery at the eastern entrance.

Cut Bank Chalets.—This camp is located on the banks of the north fork of Cut Bank Creek, which may be fished both ways from the camp for a distance of from 3 to 5 miles. Cutthroat inhabits this section, and the fisherman who takes the center of the stream and fishes with skill is sure of a well-filled creel. The south fork of Cut Bank Creek is also a wild little stream, well stocked, but little known.

St. Mary Chalets.—St. Mary Lake is the home of the Mackinaw trout, but also contains flat trout and cutthroat. Numerous streams empty into this lake, and with fly or spinner a goodly toll may be taken. Red Eagle Lake, easily reached from St. Mary Chalets, is one of the best fishing spots in the park. There is also good fishing in Red Eagle Creek.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.—Baring Creek, which empties into St. Mary Lake about a mile above the camp, will be found worthy of a visit. For the large Mackinaw trout the upper end of the lake is a good place. Gunsight Lake, within easy reach, has been well stocked with brook trout.

Many Glacier Hotel.—Sherburne Lake is literally alive with pike, Lake Superior whitefish, rainbow and cutthroat trout. Pike are readily taken with the troll, and often a cutthroat. Swiftcurrent River, emptying into this lake, affords good stream fishing for the fly caster. McDermott, Grinnell, and Josephine Lakes are becoming known for cutthroat, brook, and rainbow trout. Big catches were made last season. Cracker Lake is always ready to fill the creel with a small black spotted trout.

The north and south forks of Kenneby Creek, including Slide Lake, are excellent for stream fishing, cutthroats being in abundance. Belly River is an ideal stream for the man who cares not for getting wet—a stream full of crooks and turns, with an eddy at every turn, and a hole that looks better than the last at every crook. With overhanging foliage and the right amount of buried snags to conceal the vigilant cutthroat, this is a paradise for the camper. Waterton Lake is another of the big lakes and home of the big fish. Many streams empty into this lake that is shadowed by the highest mountain in the park; and beneath this shadow are fish from Hudson Bay. Mackinaw, Dolly Varden, flat, and cutthroat trout are innumerable.

Lake McDonald, McDonald Creek, and Avalanche Lake may also be fished with good results.

Fishing tackle of the best grade is always obtainable at the two general stores in Glacier Park, and also at the store at Waterton Lake. The hotel company also carries a line at Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels.

INFORMATION, UTILITIES, ETC.

INFORMATION.

General information with respect to the park may be obtained by inquiry at the office of the park superintendent near the Belton entrance of the park, or at the offices of the principal hotels; and a topographic map of the park may be secured at the principal hotels or from the park superintendent for 25 cents.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

Qualified or trained nurses are in attendance at the Many Glacier and Glacier Park Hotels, from which places emergency remedies may be secured and such first-aid treatment as may be necessary in most cases. A house physician is usually stationed at Glacier Park Hotel, and it is nearly always possible to find among the registered guests of the various hotels one or more physicians whose assistance may be secured in the case of acute illness or serious injury.

LIVERY.

Horse-drawn livery rigs for trips to various points on the west side of the park may be secured from Mr. John Weightman, at Belton, or at the foot of Lake McDonald.

SPECIAL TOURS.

ONE-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by automobile and launch.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$9.62 round trip,

including war tax on launch; luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. \$1.25.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

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

TWO MEDICINE SIDE TRIP.

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

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

TWO-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park to Many Glacier Hotel and St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, automobile and launch.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$16.62, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotel or chalets extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.
 Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

THREE-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, June 15 to September 15. Transportation, \$20.62, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.
 Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.
 Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15.

FOUR-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and return to Glacier Park Hotel; automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$24.62, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.
 Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Cracker Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.

Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.
 Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

FIVE-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake or Cracker Lake, Granite Park Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, St. Mary Chalets, and return to Glacier Park Hotel; automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$28.62, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake or Cracker Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.

Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast and luncheon at Granite Park Chalets.
 Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 6.30 p. m.
 Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

FIFTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.
 Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

SIX-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake or Cracker Lake, Granite Park Chalets, returning via Piegan Pass and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel; automobile, launch, and saddle horse.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$29.31, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets, extra at regular prices.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake or Cracker Lake and return (horseback).
 Luncheon carried.
 Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
 Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast and luncheon at Granite Park Chalets.
 Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 2 p. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 6.30 p. m.
 Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

FIFTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8 a. m.

Following trail via Grinnell Lake over Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. Luncheon carried.

Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 5 p. m.

Dinner and lodging at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

SIXTH DAY.

Breakfast and luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) at 2 p. m.

Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.

Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

SEVEN-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake, Cracker Lake, Granite Park Chalets, over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel, and returning via St. Mary Chalets to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Glacier Park Hotel, automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$37.12, including war tax on launch; meals and lodging at hotels or chalets, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.

Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.

Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.45 p. m.

Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.

Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

Many Glacier Hotel to Cracker Lake and return (horseback). Luncheon carried.

Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8 a. m.

Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.

Luncheon, dinner, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FIFTH DAY.

Breakfast at Granite Park Chalets.

Leave Granite Park Chalets via Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (horseback). Luncheon carried.

Dinner and lodging at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

SIXTH DAY.

Breakfast at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (horseback) at 8 a. m.

Following trail over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel. Luncheon carried.

Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 5 p. m.

Dinner and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

SEVENTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) 8 a. m.

Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 9.45 a. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11 a. m.

Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12 noon.

Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (launch) at 2 p. m.

Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 3 p. m.

Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 3.30 p. m.

Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

WILD ANIMALS.

The animal life in Glacier National Park is both varied and abundant, but in the height of the tourist season when the greatest number of people are on the trails and anxious to see the game, many of the larger species have apparently vanished. As a matter of fact, they have withdrawn to undisturbed areas, where to be studied at close quarters they must be followed quietly and not by large and noisy parties. Not all can be found at any one time or place, as the moose frequent the deepest forests, the elk the open ridges, and the white goats and mountain sheep the high mountain crests and cliffs. The bear are seen by many of the visitors near the hotels and camps, while the mule deer, white-tail deer, and some of the other large game species occasionally appear along the trails. The more abundant small mammals are to be found about the hotels and camps and along the trails in both forest and open, especially by those who have learned to go quietly and keep their eyes and ears alert for the quick motions and strange voices of the little wild creatures. Often by sitting quietly in the shade for a half hour one will see more of the timid wild life than in a half day's vigorous walking.

The visitor who is interested in the wild life of the park should purchase the Government publication entitled "Wild Animals of

Glacier National Park." It describes the birds and animals both popularly and scientifically and tells how one may identify them.

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

This book, published by the National Park Service, contains 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including a map, and can be purchased on personal application at the office of the park superintendent at Belton (western entrance), or at the registration office of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) for 50 cents a copy. It can also be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the same price. No additional charge for postage.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

(In effect Mar. 1, 1920.)

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), and August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699):

1. *Preservation of natural features and curiosities.*—The destruction, injury, or defacement, or disturbance in any way of the public buildings, signs, equipment or other property, or the trees, flowers, vegetation, rocks, minerals, animal or bird or other life, or other natural conditions and curiosities in the park is prohibited.

2. *Camping.*—No camp shall be made along roads except at designated localities. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article likely to frighten teams shall not be hung near the road.

Many successive parties camp on the same sites during the season; therefore camp grounds shall be thoroughly cleaned before they are abandoned. Tin cans, bottles, cast-off clothing, and all other débris shall be placed in garbage cans or pits provided for the purpose. When camps are made in unfrequented localities where pits or cans may not be provided, all refuse shall be burned or hidden where it will not be offensive to the eye.

Campers may use dead or fallen timber only, for fuel.

3. *Fires.*—Fires constitute one of the greatest perils to the park; they shall not be kindled near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, forest mold, or other vegetable refuse, but in some open space on

rocks or earth. Should camp be made in a locality where no such open space exists or is provided, the dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., shall be scraped away to the rock or earth over an area considerably larger than that required for the fire.

Fires shall be lighted only when necessary and when no longer needed shall be completely extinguished, and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water, so that there remains no possibility of reignition.

Especial care shall be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Hunting.*—The park is a sanctuary for wild life of every sort and hunting, killing, wounding, capturing or frightening any bird or wild animal in the park, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting injury, is prohibited.

The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under circumstances other than prescribed above, shall be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Director of the National Park Service, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation, and the actual owner was not a party to such violation. Firearms are prohibited in the park, except on written permission of the superintendent. Visitors entering or traveling through the park to places beyond shall, at entrance, report and surrender all firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives in their possession to the first park officer and in proper cases may obtain his written leave to carry them through the park sealed. The Government assumes no responsibilities for loss or damage to any firearms, traps, nets, seines, or other property so surrendered to any park officer nor are park officers authorized to accept the responsibility of custody of any property for the convenience of visitors.

Note: The foregoing regulation is in effect a declaration of the law on this subject contained in section 4 of the act of Congress approved August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 700) accepting cession by the State of Montana of exclusive jurisdiction over Glacier National Park, wherein among other things it is provided that: Possession within said park of the dead bodies, or any part thereof, of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this act.

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

5. *Fishing*.—Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives or in any other way than with hook and line, or for merchandise or profit, is prohibited. Fishing in particular water may be suspended, or the number of fish that may be taken by one person in any one day from the various streams or lakes may be regulated by the superintendent. All fish hooked less than 6 inches long shall be carefully handled with moist hands and returned at once to the water if not seriously injured. Fish retained shall be killed. Ten fish shall constitute the limit for a day's catch.

6. *Private operations*.—No person, firm, or corporation shall reside permanently, engage in any business, operate a moving-picture camera, or erect buildings upon the Government lands in the park without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C. Applications for such permission may be addressed to the director or to the superintendent of the park.

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

8. *Advertisements*.—Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed within the park, excepting such as the park superintendent deems necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

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

10. *Patented lands*.—Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof. The boundaries of such lands, however, shall be determined and marked and defined so that they may be readily distinguished from the park lands. While no limitations or conditions are imposed upon the use of private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners shall provide against trespass by their live stock upon the park lands, and all trespasses committed will be punished to the full extent of the law. Stock may be taken over the park lands to patented private lands with the written permission and under the supervision of the superintendent, but such permission and supervision are not required when access to such private lands is had wholly over roads or lands not owned or controlled by the United States.

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

12. *Authorized operators*.—All persons, firms, or corporations holding franchises in the park shall keep the grounds used by them

properly policed and shall maintain the premises in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the superintendent. No operator shall retain in his employ a person whose presence in the park may be deemed by the superintendent subversive of good order and management of the park.

All operators shall require each of their employees to wear a metal badge with a number thereon, or other mark of identification, the name and the number corresponding therewith, or the identification mark, being registered in the superintendent's office. These badges must be worn in plain sight on the hat or cap.

13. *Dogs and cats.*—Cats are not permitted on the Government lands in the park and dogs only to those persons passing through the park to the territory beyond, in which instances they shall be kept tied while crossing the park.

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

15. *Travel on trails.*—Pedestrians on trails, when saddle or pack animals are passing them, shall remain quiet until the animals have passed.

Persons traveling on the trails of the park, either on foot or on saddle animals, shall not make short cuts, but shall confine themselves to the main trails.

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

(b) On sidehill grades throughout the park motor-driven vehicles shall take the outer side of the road when meeting or passing vehicles of any kind drawn by animals; likewise, freight, baggage, and heavy camping outfits shall take the outer side of the road on sidehill grades when meeting or passing passenger vehicles drawn by animals.

(c) Wagons used for hauling heavy freight over the park roads shall have tires not less than 4 inches in width.

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

17. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Campers and others shall not wash clothing or cooking utensils in the waters of the park, or in any way pollute them; or bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

(b) Stock shall not be tied so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals shall be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

(c) Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Director of the National Park Service, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

(d) All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the park should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park. Oral complaints will be heard daily during office hours.

18. *Fines and penalties.*—Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior shall be subjected to the punishment hereinafter prescribed for violation of the foregoing regulations, or they may be summarily removed from the park by the superintendent and not allowed to return without permission in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

Any person who violates any of the foregoing regulations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all costs of the proceedings.

AUTOMOBILE AND MOTORCYCLE REGULATIONS.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the acts of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat., 354), and August 22, 1914 (38 Stat., 699), the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motorcycles into the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. *Entrances.*—Automobiles and motorcycles may enter and leave the park by the western or Belton entrance, or by any of the several entrances on the east side of the park. There is no road connecting the Glacier Park station entrance on the east side with the Belton entrance on the west side.

2. *Automobiles.*—The park is open to automobiles operated for pleasure, but not to those carrying passengers who are paying, either directly or indirectly, for the use of machines (excepting, however, automobiles used by transportation lines operating under Government franchise).

Careful driving is demanded of all persons using the roads.

The Government is in no way responsible for any kind of accident.

3. *Motorcycles.*—Motorcycles are admitted to the park under the same conditions as automobiles and are subject to the same regulations, as far as they are applicable. Automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles shall have the right of way over motorcycles.

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

5. *Hours.*—Automobiles will not be permitted to enter or leave the park or to use the park roads before 6.30 a. m. or after 10.30 p. m., except in case of emergency.

6. *Permits.*—The permit shall be secured at the ranger station where the automobile enters. It is good for the entire season, expiring on December 31 of the year of issue, but east side and west side permits are good only in the section of the park for which they are issued. The permit shall be conveniently kept so that it can be exhibited to park rangers on demand. Each permit shall be exhibited to the checking ranger for verification on exit from the park.

7. *Fees, east-side road system.*—The fees for an automobile or motorcycle permit are \$2.50 and \$1, respectively.

West-side road system.—The fee for automobile permits is 50 cents; no charge for motorcycles. All fees are payable in cash only.

8. *Distance apart—Gears and brakes.*—Automobiles while in motion, shall be not less than 50 yards apart, except for purpose of passing, which is permissible only on comparatively level stretches of road or on slight grades. All automobiles, except while shifting gears, shall retain their gears constantly enmeshed. The driver of each automobile will be required to satisfy the ranger issuing the permit that all parts of his machine, particularly the brakes and tires are in first-class working order and capable of making the trip; and that there is sufficient gasoline in the tank to reach the next place where it may be obtained. The automobile shall carry at least one extra tire.

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

9. *Speeds.*—Speed is limited to 12 miles per hour on grades and when rounding sharp curves. On straight open stretches, when no team is nearer than 200 yards, the speed may be increased to 20 miles per hour.

10. *Horns.*—The horn shall be sounded on approaching curves or stretches of road concealed for any considerable distance by slopes, overhanging trees, or other obstacles, and before meeting or passing other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

11. *Lights.*—All automobiles shall be equipped with head and tail lights, the headlights to be of sufficient brilliancy to insure safety in driving at night, and all lights shall be kept lighted after sunset when automobile is on the roads. Headlights shall be dimmed when

meeting other automobiles, motorcycles, riding or driving animals, or pedestrians.

12. *Muffler cut-outs.*—Muffler cut-outs shall be closed while approaching or passing riding horses, horse-drawn vehicles, hotels, camps, or checking stations.

13. *Teams.*—When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles shall take the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they may be going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for the passage of vehicles and animals. Teams have the right of way, and automobiles shall be backed or otherwise handled as may be necessary so as to enable teams to pass with safety. In no case shall automobiles pass animals on the road at a speed greater than 8 miles an hour.

14. *Overtaking vehicles.*—Any vehicle traveling slowly upon any of the park roads shall, when overtaken by a faster moving motor vehicle and upon suitable signal from such overtaking vehicle, give way to the right, in case of motor-driven vehicles, and to the inside, or bank side of the road in case of horse-drawn vehicles, allowing the overtaking vehicle reasonably free passage, provided the overtaking vehicle does not exceed the speed limits specified for the road in question.

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

15. *Accidents; stop-overs.*—If because of accident or stop for any reason, automobiles are unable to keep going they shall be immediately parked off the road, or, where this is impossible, on the outer edge of the road.

16. *Fines and penalties.*—Violation of any of the foregoing regulations will be punishable by revocation of automobile permit, or by immediate ejection from the park, or by a fine not to exceed \$500, or six months' imprisonment, or by any combination of these penalties, and be cause for refusal to issue a new automobile permit to the offender without prior sanction in writing from the Director of the National Park Service or the superintendent of the park.

17. *Reduced engine power, gasoline, etc.*—Due to the high altitude of the park roads, ranging between 3,000 and 5,000 feet, the power of all automobiles is much reduced, so that a leaner mixture and about 40 per cent more gasoline will be required than for the same distance at lower altitudes. Likewise, one gear lower will generally have to be used on grades than would have to be used in other places. A further effect that must be watched is the heating of the engine on long grades, which may become serious unless care is used. Gasoline can be purchased at regular supply stations as per posted notices.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

A panoramic view of Glacier National Park, 18½ by 21 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch, may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 25 cents, postage prepaid.¹

This view is based on accurate surveys and gives an excellent idea of the configuration of the surface as it would appear to a person flying over it. The meadows and valleys are shown in light green, the streams and lakes in light blue, the cliffs and ridges in combinations of colors, and the roads in light brown. The lettering is printed in light brown, which is easily read on close inspection, but which merges into the basic colors when the sheet is held at some distance.

MAP.

A topographic map of Glacier National Park (size 32 by 28½ inches) on the scale of 2 miles to the inch may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents, postage prepaid.¹

LITERATURE.**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

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

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

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

Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages. Glacier National Park on pp. 34-37.

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

Automobile road map of Glacier National Park.

Shows the park road system, trail system, hotels, chalets, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains suggestions for motorists. Printed in three colors.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.

Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service, and all railroad routes to these reservations.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the office of the superintendent of the park at the western entrance, Belton, Mont.

SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash. No additional charge for postage:

National Parks Portfolio, by Robert Sterling Yard. 260 pages, including 270 illustrations. Pamphlet edition, loose in flexible cover, 35 cents; book edition, containing same material securely bound in cloth, 55 cents.

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

Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, including 25 illustrations, 15 cents.

This pamphlet contains a general account of the forces that have caused the development of the mountain ranges, the valleys, and lakes of Glacier National Park.

Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, including 30 illustrations, 15 cents.

This publication contains descriptions of the principal features of the larger glaciers in the park.

Some Lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod, 32 pages, including 19 illustrations, 10 cents.

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

Glacier National Park—a popular guide to its geology and scenery, by M. R. Campbell (Bulletin 600, U. S. Geological Survey), 54 pages, 13 plates, including map, 30 cents.

Wild Animals of Glacier National Park; The Mammals, by Vernon Bailey; The Birds, by Florence Merriam Bailey; 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including map, 50 cents.

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

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ALLEN, E. F. A Guide to the National Parks of America, 1918. 338 pages.

BOWMAN, I. Forest Physiography, New York, 1911. Ill. Maps.

BYCE, JAMES. University and historical addresses. 1913. 433 pp.

National Parks—the need of the future on pp. 389–406.

COLEMAN, A. P. Glacier National Park, in "Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirks," Ottawa, Gov. Print, 1915. Ill. Maps.

DUMBELL, K. E. M. California and the Far West, 1914. 198 pp.

Glacier on pp. 23–36.

HOLTZ, MATHILDE EDITH, and BEMIS, KATHERINE ISABEL. Glacier National Park, Its Trails and Treasures. 1917. 262 pp., illustrated.

JAMES, G. W. "Our American Wonderlands," Chicago, 1915. Ill. Glacier National Park Chap. XXII.

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- MARSHALL, L. Seeing America. Philadelphia, 1916. Ill. Map. (Chap. XXIII; Among the American Alps. Glacier National Park, pp. 193-200.)
- MCCLINTOCK, W. The Old North Trail, 539 pages, illustrations, maps. Macmillan Co., 1910.
- MILLS, ENOS A. Your National Parks. 532 pp., illustrated. Price \$2.50. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917. Glacier National Park on pp. 148-160, 475-487.
- RINFHART, MARY ROBERTS. Through Glacier Park. The Log of a Trip with Howard Eaton. 1916. 92 pp., illustrated.
- My Country "Tish of Thee.
- SANDERS, H. F. Trails through Western Woods. 1910. 310 pp., illustrated.
- History of Montana, vol. 1, 1913. 847 pp. Glacier National Park on pp. 685-689.
- The White Quiver. Illustrated, 344 pages. Duffield & Co., New York, 1913.
- SCHULTZ, JAMES WILLARD. Blackfeet Tales of Glacier National Park. 1916. 242 pp., illustrated.
- STEELE, DAVID M. Going Abroad Overland. 1917. 198 pp., illustrated. Glacier National Park on pp. 92-101.
- STIMSON, HENRY L. The Ascent of Chief Mountain. In "Hunting in Many Lands," edited by Theodore Roosevelt and George B. Grinnell, pp. 220-237, 1895.
- WOOD, R. K. Glacier National Park in "The Tourist's Northwest," New York, 1916. Ill.; map; pp. 367-387.
- YARD, ROBERT STERLING. The Top of the Continent. 1917. 244 pp., illustrated. Glacier National Park on pp. 87-115.
- The Book of the National Parks. Scribners, 1919. 420 pp., 76 illustrations, 16 maps and diagrams. Price \$3.00. Chapter on Glacier National Park on pp. 251-283.

OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

Rules and regulations similar to this for other national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

Yellowstone National Park.	Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
Mount Rainier National Park.	Wind Cave National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.	Rocky Mountain National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.	Grand Canyon National Park.
Yosemite National Park.	
The Hot Springs of Arkansas.	

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

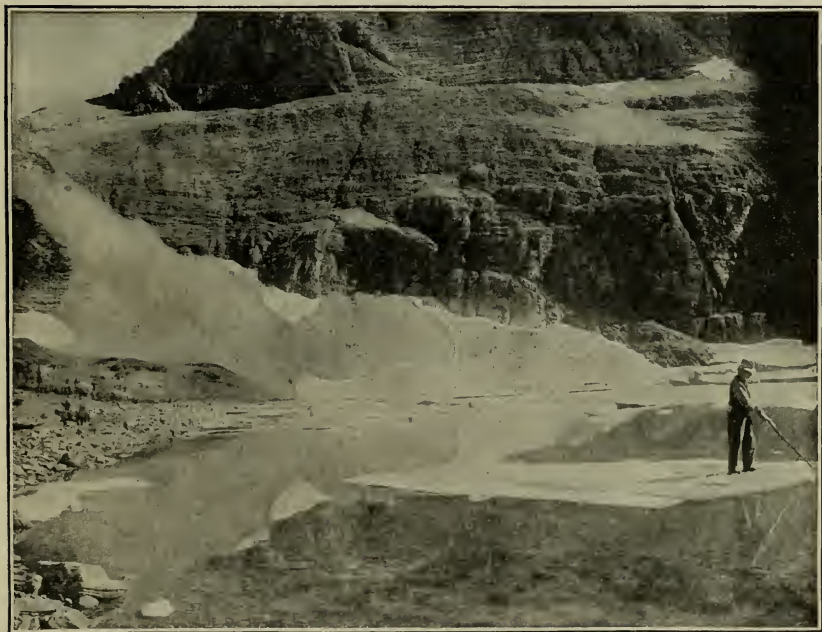
The following publication relating to the national monuments may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C.:

Casa Grande National Monument.



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

MANY GLACIER HOTEL ON LAKE McDERMOTT.



ICEBERG LAKE IN AUGUST.

Iceberg Lake and return is one of most popular one-day trips from Many Glacier Hotel.



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



Photograph by Fred H. Kiser.

MANY GLACIER AUTOMOBILE ROAD.

Skirts the eastern end of the park and ends at Many Glacier Hotel.