

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

THE
GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

Season of 1915.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Alps of America—Wonderful Tumbled Region Possessing 60
Glaciers, 250 Lakes, and Many Stately Peaks—Precipices 4,000
Feet Deep—Valleys of Astonishing Rugged Beauty—Scenery
Equaling Any in the World—Large, Excellent Hotels and Com-
fortable Chalet Camps—Good Roads—The Gunsight Trail
Across the Top of the Range—Good Trout Fishing—How to Get
There—What to See—What to Wear for Mountain Climbing.

THE Glacier National Park, in northwestern Montana, incloses more than 1,400 square miles of the noblest mountain country in America. 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, nevertheless, exhibit all the characteristics of true glaciers. Its scenery is strikingly Alpine, yet it possesses individuality to a high degree. In ruggedness and sheer grandeur it probably surpasses the Alps, while geologically it is markedly different.

It 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 other of our national parks Glacier offers a highly individualized contrast.

To define Glacier National Park, picture to yourself two approaching chains of vast tumbled mountains 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 calm, 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.

To really comprehend the personality of Glacier one must glance back for a moment into the geological past when the sea or great lakes rolled over what is now the northwest of this continent. It was water that deposited the stratified sediments which are now these rocks.

Untold ages passed, and the sea or lake bottom, under the urge of terrible forces hidden in the interior of the earth, lifted, emerged, and became land. Untold ages passed, and the land hardened into rocks. And all the time the forces kept pressing together and upward the rocky crust of the earth. For untold ages this crust held safe.

At last the 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.

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 the map in the center of this pamphlet. The Continental Divide which represents the loftiest crest of this overthrust mass is also 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.

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

To-day the visitor finds this the most wonderful combination of mountain tops in America, bounded by vertical walls sometimes 4,000 feet in height diversified by many glistening glaciers and by

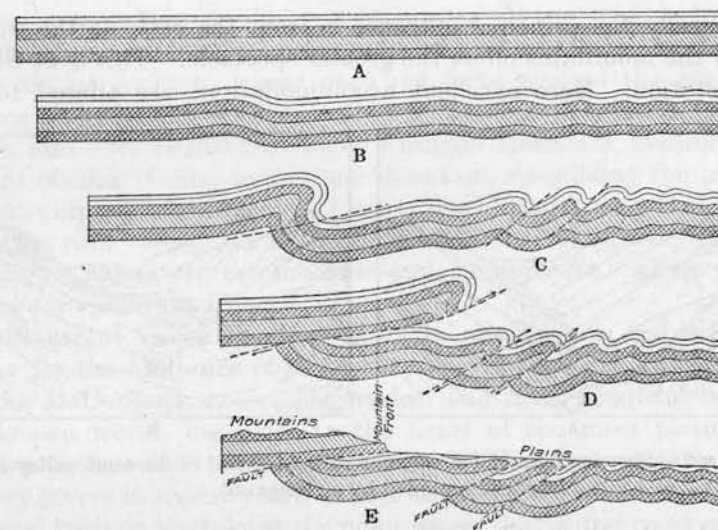


DIAGRAM 1.—How internal pressure transformed level rock into the tumbled masses of the Glacier National Park. The Lewis Overthrust.

beautiful timbered slopes leading down by graceful curves to the bottom of deep valleys. Scores of lakes are unsurpassed in sheer beauty by any even of Italy and Switzerland. There are more than 250 lakes in all.

Nor is this scenic wonderland merely a sample of the neighborhood. North of the park the Canadian 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 lies the plains. 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 in 1910.

THE EASTERN ENTRANCE.

Naturally the principal entrance is from the east, as the eastern side of the mountains offers the greater spectacle. This is at Glacier Park station. Here excellent accommodations are offered to 400

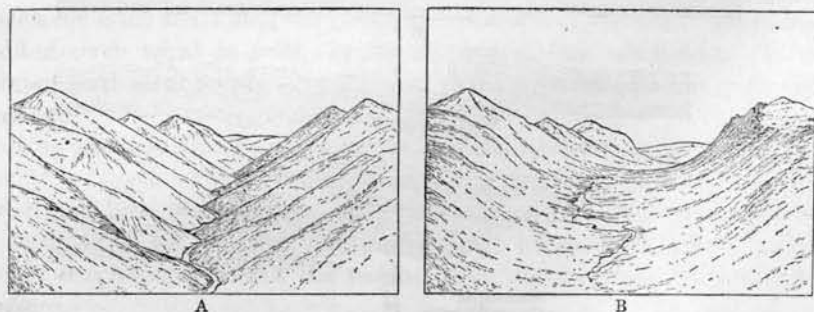


DIAGRAM 2.—Showing form of a stream-cut valley (A) and of the same valley after it has been occupied by a glacier (B).

guests by the Glacier Park Hotel, an imposing structure, nearly as long as the Capitol at Washington, 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, from which points horse trails lead up into the mountain fastnesses, and, at two points, across the Continental Divide to the glorious country on the western slopes.

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.

Because of its location, Two Medicine Valley is one of the best known portions of Glacier. It is a capital illustration of the characteristic effect of glacial action on valleys as shown by diagram 2.

There are no glaciers left at the top of Two Medicine Valley. Its lakes are of great beauty. There is a comfortable group of log chalets.

Cut Bank Valley, next to the north, is another glacier-rounded valley. It exhibits the Lewis Overthrust to great advantage. Several small glaciers lie near its head. It is one of the easiest to climb. From Triple Divide Mountain 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. Cut Bank Chalets afford excellent accommodations. Large trout are abundant in the neighborhood.

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.

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 Mount Jackson, whose deep red front against the glistening surface of the Blackfeet Glacier is one of the great spectacles. Mount Siyeh, also over 10,000 feet high; Fusilade Mountain, standing like a giant obelisk; Going-to-the-Sun Mountain, resembling the prow of a great ship; Goat, Reynolds, Little Chief, Citadel, and Red Eagle, guard its rim. Blackfeet is the chief of its several existing glaciers. St. Mary Chalets are commodious and comfortable. There is fine fishing for cutthroat trout.

Swiftcurrent Valley was famous in the mining days and is famous to-day for the sublimity of its scenery. It is most accessible.

Lake McDermott, one of the wildest and most beautiful lakes in the known world, lies close to the heart of the most picturesque country in America. The Many Glacier Chalets, known to so many scenery lovers in recent years, is now augmented by an immense new log hotel built on the lake at the point where the Swiftcurrent escapes, facing wonderful Grinnell Mountain. Iceberg Lake, a one-day round trip from McDermott, has glacial ice floating on its surface all summer. There are numerous other lakes of wonderful beauty in this valley, hemmed in by dense forests. Mount Gould, Mount Grinnell, and Mount Wilbur are among the many peaks giving character to a spot destined to great celebrity when Americans discover that American scenery is finer than Switzerland's. Grinnell Glacier is the largest of several which can be explored with considerable ease. The Lewis Overthrust reaches its most spectacular manifestations here. The rocks have unusual variety of color.

The Kennedy Valley is remarkable for the fantastic and beautiful effects of the great fault, as geologists call the eccentricities occasioned by the breaking up of the natural strata. The most spectacular of these is Chief Mountain, a superb remnant of the limestone strata left after the ice and snow of the ages had carried away its surroundings.

It is a single block of limestone rising nearly perpendicular on one side 1,500 feet from its base.

The Belly River Valley is little visited because of its inaccessibility, but it is destined to become one of the most celebrated parts of the park. It contains many lakes of superb scenery, overlooked by many majestic mountains. Eighteen glaciers feed its streams. There is little in Switzerland comparing in beauty.

Of Little Kootenai Valley, also, little is known to the public. Its greatest peak is Mount Cleveland, whose 10,438 feet of altitude make it an imposing figure. Few of the glaciers are even named as yet.

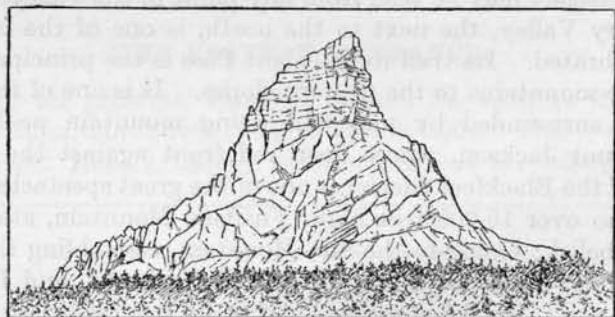


DIAGRAM 3.—Diagram showing structure of Chief Mountain. Limestone in upper part not disturbed, but that in lower part duplicated by many minor oblique thrust faults. After Bailey Willis.

SOUTH AND WEST SIDE VALLEYS.

The western entrance to the park is at Belton, on the Great Northern Railway, 3 miles from the foot of beautiful Lake McDonald, the largest lake. McDonald Creek is the largest stream draining Flattop Mountain and most of the other central region between the Lewis and the Livingston Mountain ranges.

The McDonald Valley is one of rare beauty, lacking only the extreme ruggedness of the east side valleys. Leading by easy slopes up to the glaciers, through a fairyland of lake and stream and rolling mountain, abounding in magnificent studies of the glacial activities of prehistoric days, it is destined to become a resort of wide popularity. It is the western terminus of the Gunsight Pass trail.

Next to the south lies Little St. Mary Valley, remarkable for its beauty. Three thousand feet up lies exquisite Lake Ellen Wilson, named after the wife of President Wilson, with its imposing fringe of peaks. A wonderful compound glacial cirque lies near its head. Directly above the valley lies the celebrated Gunsight Pass, leading across the Continental Divide into St. Mary Valley.

The Harrison Valley, next to the south, is inaccessible above the lake. It lies between Mount Jackson and Blackfoot Mountain, rising

abruptly 4,000 feet to the Continental Divide and the great Harrison Glacier.

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

The valleys south of Nyack have little comparative interest.

Beginning again at the McDonald Valley, next to the north lies Camas Valley, containing six small and exquisite lakes where the fishing is exceptionally fine. Logging Valley, next in order, a spot of great charm, suffers 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 is the largest of several at its top.

Bowman Valley, next to the north, is, second to McDonald, the principal line of travel on the west side of the park. Across a mass of rugged mountain on its north lies Kintla Valley, rarely visited but comparing well in beauty with any west side valley. The great Kintla Glacier is difficult to reach; it is one of a group at the valley's head.

HOW TO GET THERE.

Belton, Mont., is the western entrance to the national park and the address of the supervisor. It is reached by the Great Northern Railway, and, by automobile, from Kalispell, Mont., 30 miles away. Glacier Park, the eastern entrance, may be reached by the same railroad, and by automobile from points east. There is no automobile road between Belton and Glacier Park.

An automobile highway has been perfected through from Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Grand Forks, N. Dak., to Glacier Park station. From Belton, Mont., this automobile highway extends west via Kalispell, Libby, and Bonners Ferry to Spokane and the Pacific coast. For the convenience of automobilists who desire to make the overland trip in their cars the Great Northern Railway will place in effect during the park season a rate of \$10 for handling automobiles between Glacier Park station and Belton in either direction. By this means tourists may ship their car over the mountains at Glacier Park after having made the trip over the 50-mile automobile road from Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel and back, and thence may resume their transcontinental auto tour at Belton.

The road from Belton runs to Fish Creek on Lake McDonald, where temporary Glacier National Park headquarters have been established. Trails lead to points of interest, skirting beautiful lakes, among which are Logging, Quartz, Bowman, and Kintla, 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 guides and proper equipments.

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.	1 pair of canvas leggings (if shoes are worn).
1 sweater or wool jacket.	2 pairs of cotton gloves.
2 suits of wool underwear (medium weight).	1 old felt hat.
3 pairs of wool socks (heavy).	1 saddle slicker or light raincoat.
1 pair of stout lace shoes or hunting boots.	

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 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 trip are located at Belton, Mont., the western entrance to the park, and at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's), at the head of Lake McDonald. A stock of clothing, general merchandise, and camp equipment is carried at Adair's, on the Flathead River, about 2 miles south of Logging Creek. An overnight stopping place is also maintained at Adair's, 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.

TRANSPORTATION.

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 at 8.15 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10.45 a. m. and 4 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets at 11 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.
 Arrive Many Glacier Hotel at 1 p. m. and 6.15 p. m.

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

Leave Many Glacier Hotel at 8 a. m. and 1.30 p. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets at 10 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets at 10.15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.
 Arrive Glacier Park Hotel at 12.45 p. m. and 6.15 p. m.

One-way automobile rates.

[Round-trip rate is double one-way fare.]

Between Glacier Park and St. Mary Chalets, \$3.
 Between Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotel, \$5.50.
 Between St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel, \$2.50.

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 9 a. m.
 Arrive at Two Medicine Chalets at 11.30 a. m.
 Leave Two Medicine Chalets at 4.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6 p. m.
 Fare, \$1.25 in each direction.

Glacier Park Station and Cut Bank Chalets.—Fare, each direction, \$2.25.

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. at the following rate: Seven-passenger car, \$6 per hour. This service may be had only when cars are available without interrupting regular service. All special auto rates based on an average running time of 12 miles per hour. No charge for time consumed as result of breakdowns.

Belton, foot of Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek.—John Weightman (address, Belton, Mont.) maintains a stage service between Belton station, the foot of Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek, connecting with launches for all points on the lake and with all Great Northern passenger trains at Belton.

Authorized rates for stage service between Belton, Lake McDonald, and Fish Creek.

	Cents.
Stage fare between Belton and Lake McDonald, each way.....	50
Trunks, each.....	50
Stage fare between Belton and Fish Creek, each way.....	75
Trunks, each.....	50
Hand baggage, less than 20 pounds for each person.....	Free.
Baggage in excess of free hand baggage, each.....	25
Freighting between Belton and foot of Lake McDonald and Fish Creek, 1,000 pounds and under, per hundredweight.....	25
Over 1,000 pounds, per hundredweight.....	20
Reasonable rates for special trips or livery.	

BOAT SERVICE.

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

Upper 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 11.15 a. m. and 5 p. m.
 Arrive Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12.15 p. m. and 6 p. m.

For special parties of tourists at either Going-to-the-Sun or St. Mary Chalets, special round trips may be made from Going-to-the-Sun between 12.15 and 2 p. m. and from St. Mary between 3 and 5 p. m.

Lake McDonald.—Launch service is maintained by Lewis & Kelley (Belton, Mont.) on Lake McDonald; connecting with all stages at the foot of the lake for points on the lake. Distance, 10 miles; time, 1 hour. Fare one way to or from the head of the lake, 75 cents; round trip, \$1.25. Trunks and baggage, each way, 50 cents. Fare to Fish Creek, park office, 25 cents each way.

Rowboats on Two Medicine, St. Mary, and McDermott Lakes.—At Two Medicine and St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel rowboats can be rented at the rate of 25 cents per hour, with a maximum cost of \$1.50 per day.

HORSES AND GUIDES.

Saddle and pack horses and guides and helpers can be secured at Glacier Park station, St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, and at Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) on Lake McDonald.

The authorized rates for horses are as follows:

Authorized rate for horses.

Saddle horses, fully equipped, including slicker, per day.....	\$2
Pack horse, per day.....	2

No charges will be allowed for returning horses to starting point.

When parties travel with horses, guides should be placed in charge. Rates for guides are as follows:

Authorized rates for guides.

Guide, including his horse and board, per day.....	\$5
--	-----

One guide to handle not to exceed six horseback tourists on one trip, except on side trips from St. Mary Chalets to Red Eagle, Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake, Many Glacier Hotel to Cracker Lake, Many Glacier Hotel to Morning Eagle Falls, and from Glacier Hotel (Lewis's) to Sperry Chalets, on which trips the maximum number will be nine persons.

In all other cases additional guides must be employed for each additional party of six persons or multiple thereof.

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.

The following persons hold licenses to hire horses:

Park Saddle Horse Company, Glacier Park and Kalispell, Mont.
 Thomas Dawson, Glacier Park, Mont.
 Frank Higgins, Columbia Falls, Mont.
 Howard Eaton, Wolf, Wyo.
 Frank Fair, Glacier Park, Mont.
 J. F. Lindhe, Glacier Park, Mont.
 William P. Dawson, Glacier Park, Mont.
 F. M. Bagley, Glacier Park, Mont.
 Dee Corlett, Ovando, Mont.
 S. R. Franklin, Glacier Park, Mont.
 Josiah Rogers, Belton, Mont.
 Steve Elkins, Glacier Park, Mont.

SPECIAL DAILY HORSEBACK SERVICE.

The following regular daily horseback service will be maintained by the Glacier Park Hotel Co. from July 1 to September 1, at the special rates shown, which include charge for saddle horses and guides.

Rates for special daily horseback service, including guide.

	Rate per person.
Glacier Park Hotel to Mount Henry and return, 1-day trip.....	¹ \$3. 50
Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg and Ptarmigan Lakes and return, 1-day trip..	¹ 3. 50
Many Glacier Hotel to Cracker Lake and return, 1-day trip.....	¹ 3. 50
Many Glacier Hotel to Morning Eagle Falls and return, 1-day trip.....	¹ 3. 50
St. Mary Chalets to Red Eagle Lake and return, 1-day trip.....	¹ 3. 50
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Gunsight Chalets, Blackfoot Glacier and returning second day, three or more in party, 2-day trip, not including lodging or meals.....	¹ 7. 00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel via Piegan Pass, 1-day trip..	3. 50
Many Glacier Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets via Piegan Pass, 1-day trip..	3. 50
Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (effective June 15 to Oct. 1), 1-day trip.....	3. 00
Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park Chalets via Swiftcurrent Pass and return, 1-day trip.....	3. 50

¹ This trip will not be made for less than 3 persons.

SPECIAL TOURS.

ONE-DAY TOURS.

1. *Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets and return by automobile.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$2.50 round trip; luncheon at Two Medicine camp, 75 cents.

Leave Glacier Park at 9 a. m.
Arrive at Two Medicine at 10.30 a. m.
Leave Two Medicine at 4.30 p. m.
Arrive at Glacier Park at 6 p. m.

2. *Glacier Park Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by automobile and launch.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$7.50 round trip; luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun camp, 75 cents.

Leave Glacier Park (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary (launch) at 11.15 a. m.
Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun at 12.15 p. m.
Leave Going-to-the-Sun (launch) at 2 p. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 3 p. m.
Leave St. Mary (auto) at 3.45 p. m.
Arrive at Glacier Park at 6.15 p. m.

3. *Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return, horseback.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$3 round trip; luncheon carried, 75 cents additional.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel at 9 a. m.
Return at 5 p. m. or earlier to suit convenience of tourists.

4. *Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park and return, horseback.*—Daily July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$3.50 round trip; luncheon at Granite Park camp, 75 cents

Leave Many Glacier Hotel at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Granite Park at 12 m.
Leave Granite Park at 2 p. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 6 p. m.

TWO-DAY TOUR.

5. *Glacier Park to Many Glacier Hotel and St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, automobile and launch.*—Daily during season. Transportation, \$12.50; meals and lodging at hotel, chalets, or tepee camps extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary (auto) at 11 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier at 1 p. m.
Lunch, dinner, and lodging at either Many Glacier Hotel, Many Glacier Chalets, or tepee camps.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
Leave Many Glacier (auto) at 8 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 10 a. m.
Leave St. Mary (launch) at 11.15 a. m.
Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun at 12.15 p. m.
Lunch at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
Leave Going-to-the-Sun (launch) at 2 p. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 3 p. m.
Leave St. Mary (auto) at 3.45 p. m.
Arrive at Glacier Park at 6.15 p. m.

THREE-DAY TOUR.

6. *Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, and over Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.*—Daily July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$12.75; meals and lodgings at hotel, chalets, or tepee camps, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary at 11 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier at 1 p. m.
Luncheon, supper, and lodging at Many Glacier.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
Leave Many Glacier (horseback) at 9 a. m., via trail over Piegan Pass, around Grinnell Mountain, Grinnell Lake, Falls, and Glacier, Gould Mountain, Horsetail Falls, The Garden Wall, Morning Eagle Falls, Piegan Mountain, Siyeh Mountain, down North Fork, St. Marys River to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
Luncheon in Piegan Pines.
Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 6 p. m.
Supper and lodging at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or tepee camp.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Going-to-the-Sun.
Leave Going-to-the-Sun (launch) at 2 p. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 3 p. m.
Leave St. Mary (auto) at 3.45 p. m.
Arrive at Glacier Park at 6.15 p. m.

7. *Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary, Going-to-the-Sun, Many Glacier.*—Daily July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$12.75; meals and lodging at chalets, hotel, or tepee camps, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary (launch) at 11.15 a. m.
Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun at 12.15 p. m.
Luncheon, supper, and lodging at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or tepee camp.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Going-to-the-Sun.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun (horseback) at 9 a. m.
 Lunch in Piegan Pines.
 Arrive at Many Glacier at 6 p. m.
 Supper and lodging at Many Glacier in hotel, chalets, or tepees, as tourists may choose.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Lunch at Many Glacier Hotel, chalets, or tepee camps.
 Leave Many Glacier (auto) at 1.30 p. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary at 3.30 p. m.
 Leave St. Mary (auto) at 3.45 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park at 6.15 p. m.

FOUR-DAY TOUR.

8. *Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary, Many Glacier, Iceberg, Granite Park, Going-to-the-Sun, and return.*—Transportation, \$19; meals and lodgings at hotel, chalets, or tepee camps, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Glacier Park to Many Glacier Hotel, automobile.

SECOND DAY.

Side trip, Many Glacier to Iceberg Lake, horseback.

THIRD DAY.

Side trip, Many Glacier to Granite Park over Swiftcurrent Pass, horseback.

FOURTH DAY.

Return by auto to St. Mary, launch to Going-to-the-Sun and return, auto to Glacier Park.

FIVE-DAY TOUR.

9. *Glacier Park to Many Glacier, Iceberg Lake, Granite Park, over Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun, St. Mary, and return.*—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$19.25. Meals and lodgings at hotel, chalets, or tepee camps, extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Glacier Park to Many Glacier, auto.

SECOND DAY.

Many Glacier to Iceberg and return, horseback.

THIRD DAY.

Many Glacier to Granite Park and return, horseback.

FOURTH DAY.

Over Piegan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, horseback.

FIFTH DAY.

Launch to St. Mary, auto to Glacier Park.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

ON PARK LANDS.

The following hotels and permanent camps on Government lands in the park are operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Co., under permits issued by the Department of the Interior:

TWO MEDICINE, ON TWO MEDICINE LAKE.

Chalet.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan; tub or shower bath in detached building, 50 cents. Log buildings with a total capacity for 146 guests.

This camp includes a log dining room 18 by 28 feet and several log dormitories. The camp is equipped with laundry and baths.

ST. MARY, AT LOWER END OF UPPER ST. MARY LAKE.

Chalet.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan; tub or shower bath in detached building, 50 cents. Log buildings with a total sleeping capacity of 152 guests. Equipped with laundry and baths.

Tepee camp.—At this point there is also a tepee tent camp, where beds may be obtained at the rate of 50 cents per night. Tourists may obtain meals at the chalet or purchase food at tepee camp store. Use of dishes, stove, and cooking utensils is allowed without charge.

CUT BANK, ON CUT BANK CREEK.

Chalet.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan. Log buildings with a capacity for 42 guests.

MANY GLACIER, ON LAKE M'DERMOTT.

Hotel.—Rates, without bath, \$4 and \$4.50 per day, American plan, dependent on location; with bath, \$5 per day and up; rates over \$5 per day to be agreed upon between hotel company and guest. A thoroughly modern hotel with a total sleeping capacity of 400 guests.

Chalets.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan; tub or shower bath in detached building, 50 cents. Log buildings with a total sleeping capacity of 119 guests. Equipped with laundry and baths.

Tepee camp.—At this point there is also a tepee tent camp where beds may be obtained at the rate of 50 cents per night. Tourists may obtain meals at the chalet or purchase food at tepee camp store. Use of dishes, stove, and cooking utensils is allowed without charge.

GOING-TO-THE-SUN, ON UPPER ST. MARY LAKE.

Chalets.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan; tub or shower bath in detached building, 50 cents. Log buildings with a total sleeping capacity of 38 guests. All buildings piped for water.

Tepee camp.—At this point there is also a tepee tent camp where beds may be obtained at the rate of 50 cents per night. Tourists may obtain meals at the chalet or purchase food at tepee camp store. Use of dishes, stove, and cooking utensils is allowed without charge.

GUNSIGHT, ON GUNSIGHT LAKE.

Chalets.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan. Log buildings with a capacity of 74 guests. Water is obtained directly from Gunsight Lake.

SPERRY, BELOW SPERRY GLACIER.

Chalets.—Rates, \$3 per day, American plan. Stone buildings, with shingle roofs, with a total sleeping capacity of 152 guests. Overflow sleeping quarters are provided in Kenyon house tents.

GRANITE PARK, WEST OF SWIFTCURRENT PASS.

Chalets.—Rates, \$3 a day, American plan.

ON PRIVATELY OWNED LAND.

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

Glacier Park Hotel, at Glacier Park station (eastern entrance).—Operated by Glacier Park Hotel Co. Rates, \$4 and \$4.50 per day, American plan; with bath, \$5 and up per day. A log hotel containing 200 rooms, of which 60 have private baths. Hotel is equipped with laundry and sewage system.

Belton Chalets, at Belton, Mont. (western entrance).—Operated by Glacier Park Hotel Co. Frame and log buildings. Rate, \$3 per day; tub or shower bath in detached building, 50 cents. Equipped with laundry and baths.

Dow Hotel, at Belton, Mont.—Proprietor, E. E. Dow, Belton, Mont. Frame building. Rate, \$2.50 per day.

National Park cabin resort, at foot of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, E. E. Dow, Belton, Mont. Log cabins and a central dining room. Reached by stage from Belton, 3 miles. Rates, \$2 to \$3 per day.

Glacier Hotel, near head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, J. E. Lewis, Lake McDonald post office, Mont. Frame hotel containing 64 rooms; equipped with private baths and laundry; additional accommodations are furnished in 20 log cabins. Reached by stage from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (8 miles). Rates, \$3, \$4, and \$5 per day.

Park Hotel (Geduhn's) at head of Lake McDonald.—Proprietor, James Conlon, trustee, Belton, Mont. Ten log cabins and a general dining room. Reached by stage from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (9 miles). Laundry. Rates, \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

INDEPENDENT HORSEBACK TRIPS.

Parties desiring to make independent horseback trips may obtain guides and horses at the rates given on page 11. The cost of guide and pack horses can be divided among the members of the party. Meals and lodging may be obtained at the hotels and camps at the regular rates given on pages 15 and 16.

INDEPENDENT CAMPING TRIPS.

Outfitters in Glacier National Park are prepared to furnish outfits complete at the following prices for trips of 10 days or more:

<i>Cost of independent camping trips.</i>	<i>Cost per day per person.</i>
1 person.....	\$19.50
2 persons.....	11.75
3 persons.....	9.15
4 persons.....	9.10
5 persons.....	8.20
6 persons.....	7.50
7 persons.....	7.15
8 persons or more.....	6.80

The above rates include the necessary guides, cooks, helpers, saddle horses, pack horses, provisions, tents, cooking utensils, stoves, and everything except blankets. Tourists are advised to bring their blankets or bedding, or can purchase or rent blankets from the outfitter.

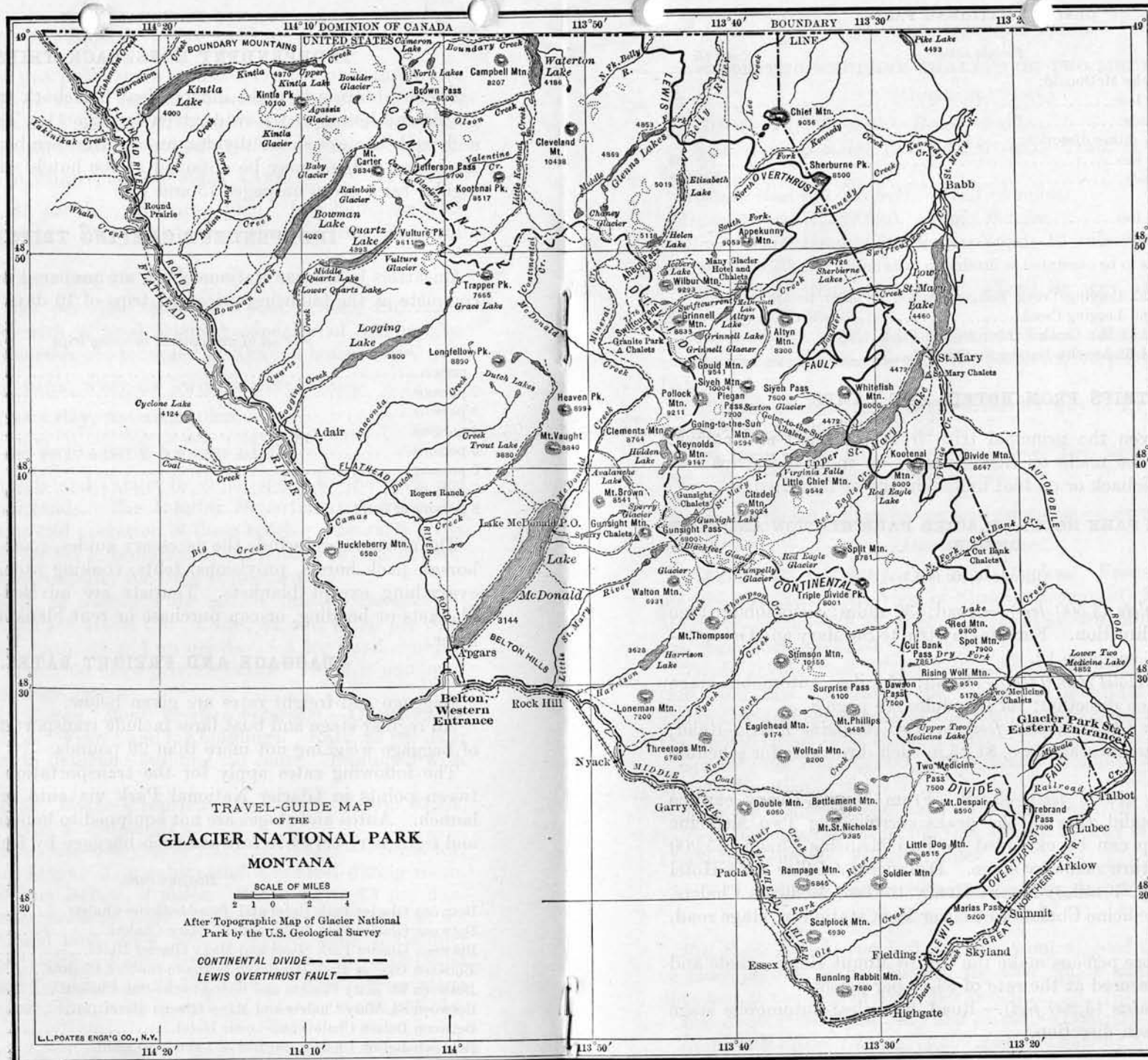
BAGGAGE AND FREIGHT RATES.

Baggage and freight rates are given below:

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

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

<i>Baggage rates.</i>	<i>Trunk.</i>	<i>Suit case or grip.</i>
Between Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	\$0.50	\$0.25
Between Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	1.00	.25
Between Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....	2.00	.50
Between Glacier Park Hotel and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	1.50	.50
Between St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.....	.50	.25
Between St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....	1.00	.25
Between Belton Chalets and Lewis Hotel.....	1.00	.50
Between Belton Chalets and foot of Lake McDonald.....	.50	.25
Between foot of Lake McDonald and head of Lake McDonald.....	.50	.25



Freight rates.

Cents per
hundred weight.

Belton to or from Lake McDonald:	
1,000 pounds or less.....	25
Over 1,000 pounds.....	20
On Lake McDonald, either direction:	
1,000 pounds or less.....	25
Over 1,000 pounds.....	20
On Lake St. Mary:	
1,000 pounds or less.....	25
Over 1,000 pounds.....	20
These freight rates to be construed as maximum rates only.	
	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

TRIPS FROM HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Below are given the principal trips from the hotel and camps. Road trips can be made on horseback or on foot; trail trips can be made on horseback or on foot unless otherwise indicated.

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, \$3 in each direction. For one-day trip to St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, see page 12.

Many Glacier Hotel (4,900 feet).—Road; 55 miles; automobile stage fare, \$5.50 in each direction; for schedules see page 8.

Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet) on Two Medicine Lake.—Road; 12 miles; automobile stage fare, \$1.25 in each direction; for schedule see page 9.

Mount Henry (8,875 feet).—Trail. From Mount Henry can be obtained a splendid view of the peaks surrounding Two Medicine Lake. This trip can be extended to Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet) and the return made by stage. Distances: Glacier Park Hotel to Mount Henry, 7 miles; Mount Henry to Two Medicine Chalets, 4 miles; Two Medicine Chalets to Glacier Park station by stage road, 12 miles.

If three or more persons make the trip to Mount Henry, guide and horses can be secured at the rate of \$3.50 per person.

Cut Bank Chalets (5,200 feet).—Road, 22 miles; automobile stage fare, \$2.25 in each direction.

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, \$1.25 in each direction.

Glacier Park Hotel (4,800 feet).—Trail by way of Mount Henry (8,875 feet); 11 miles.

Mount Henry (8,875 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 Cut Bank Pass (7,861 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.)

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 ascended.

Triple Divide Peak (8,001 feet).—Distance 6 miles. There is no trail, and this trip should be taken by mountain climbers only. Triple Divide Peak separates the headwaters of the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and Hudson Bay.

Glacier Park Hotel (4,800 feet).—Road; 22 miles; stage fare, \$2.25 in each direction.

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Trail and road; 16 miles.

Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet).—Trail by way of Cut Bank Pass (7,861 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. If three or more persons make this trip together, guide and horses may be obtained at the rate of \$3.50 per person.

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 and trail; 16 miles.

Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).—Road; 23 miles; stage fare, \$2.50 in each direction.

Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).—Trail; 16 miles.

Glacier Park station (4,800 feet).—Road; 32 miles; automobile stage fare, \$3 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.

Sexton Glacier (7,000 feet).—No trail; 6 miles.

Piegan Pass (7,200 feet).—Trail; 12 miles.

Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).—Trail by way of Piegan Pass (7,200 feet); 22 miles. This trip gives good views of Siyeh and Piegan Mountains, the Garden Wall, and Grinnell Glacier on this trip Lakes Grinnell, Altyn, and McDermott are passed. Rate for guide and horse, \$3.50 for each person.

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

Gunsight Chalets (5,300 feet).—Trail; 9 miles.

Gunsight Chalets and Blackfeet Glacier.—Horses and guides for a two-day trip to Gunsight Chalets and Blackfeet Glacier may be obtained at the rate of \$7 per person if there are three or more in the party. Board and lodging are extra at the regular rates.

FROM GUNSIGHT CHALETs.

(Altitude, 5,300 feet.)

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500 feet).—Trail; 9 miles.

Sperry Chalets (9,000 feet).—Trail crossing Gunsight Pass; 8 miles.

Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott (4,900 feet).—Trail by way of Piegan Pass; 23 miles.

Blackfeet Glacier (7,000 feet).—Trail; 2 miles. This is the largest glacier in the park, having an area of 3 square miles. The glacier is especially dangerous in the vicinity of the upper cascades. Visitors are not allowed to go upon it unless accompanied by competent guides who should be supplied with ropes, belts, creepers, alpenstocks, and emergency equipment. Each visitor to the glacier should have an alpenstock or stout stick 6 or 7 feet long. The alpenstock should be used to sound for blind crevasses and in case a person breaks through the ice the alpenstock should be thrown across the crevasse in order to prevent a fall to the bottom.

FROM MANY GLACIER HOTEL ON LAKE McDERMOTT.

(Altitude, 4,500 feet.)

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Road; 23 miles; fare, \$2.50 in each direction.

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Trail; 16 miles.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (4,500 feet) by way of Piegan Pass (7,200 feet).—Trail; 22 miles. This trip gives good views of Siyeh and Piegan Mountains, the Garden Wall, Grinnell Glacier, Lakes Grinnell, Altyn, and McDermott. Rate for guide and horses, \$3.50 for each person.

Iceberg Lake (6,000 feet).—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$3 per person.

Cracker Lake (6,000 feet).—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$3.50 per person if three or more make the trip.

Grinnell Lake (5,000 feet).—Trail; 5 miles; footpath to Grinnell Glacier (7,000 feet), distance 2 miles from Grinnell Lake,

Piegan Pass (7,200 feet) and Garden Wall.—Trail; 10 miles.

Swiftcurrent Pass (7,176 feet).—Trail; 7 miles.

Ptarmigan Lake (6,000 feet).—Trail; 7 miles. Rate for guide and horses to Ptarmigan and Iceberg Lakes, \$3.50 per person if three or more make the trip.

Morning Eagle Falls.—Trail; 5 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$3.50 per person if three or more make the trip.

Granite Park Chalets (6,500 feet).—Trail by way of Swiftcurrent Pass (7,176 feet); 9 miles. Rate for guide and horses, \$3 per person.

FROM SPERRY CAMP.

(Altitude, 8,000 feet.)

Gunsight Chalets (5,300 feet).—Trail by way of Gunsight Pass; 8 miles.

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

Sperry Glacier (9,000 feet).—Trail; 2 miles. This is a steep trail and horses may be used to the foot of the escarpment under the south rim of the glacier, but walking is recommended. 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 Blackfeet Glacier, explorations should not be attempted without a guide.

FROM GLACIER AND PARK HOTELS AT HEAD OF LAKE McDONALD

(Altitude, 3,200 feet.)

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

Avalanche Basin (3,885 feet).—Trail; 9 miles from Glacier Hotel, 7 miles from Park Hotel.

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

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

Stanton Mountain (7,744 feet).—Trail to the summit; 7 miles from Glacier Hotel, 5 miles from Park Hotel.

Sperry Chalets (8,000 feet).—Trail; 7 miles from Glacier Hotel, 9 miles from Park Hotel.

FISHING.

The lakes and streams of Glacier National Park abound in fish. The varieties are the small flat trout, the cutthroat, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout, varying in size from half a pound to the large bull and Mackinaw trout weighing up to 20 pounds. Of these the gamest fighter is the cutthroat, so called from the two streaks of red running parallel beneath its gills, which inhabits most of the streams and many of the lakes. Bull trout are found mostly in St. Mary Lake. They can be depended upon to put up a hard fight. Most of the trout rise to a fly during June, July, and August. Grasshoppers are used also at times when they refuse the fly. In September spinners with a piece of fresh meat are effective.

Two Medicine Chalets.—Two Medicine Lake is at present being stocked with fish fry by the Government, and fishing is therefore temporarily prohibited, but good fishing will be found in the Two Medicine River below Trick Falls, about 2 miles from camp. The trout were never able to get above Trick Falls on account of the great height, and so transplanting was necessary.

Cut Bank Chalets.—This camp is located on the banks of the Cut Bank River, which may be fished both ways from the camp for a distance of from 3 to 5 miles with good results. Flat trout and cutthroat are the principal varieties.

St. Mary Chalets.—St. Mary Lake is the home of the "Mackinaw" trout, which are caught by trolling from a rowboat. Red Eagle Lake, located a few miles from St. Mary Chalets, has the reputation of being 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 ground.

Many Glacier Hotel.—Very good fishing is to be had near this hotel in the Swiftcurrent River, in Canyon Creek, and in Cracker Lake.

Lake McDonald.—Good fishing may be had at all times in Lake McDonald. McDonald Creek and Avalanche Lake may also be fished with excellent results.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

REGULATIONS OF MAY 13, 1914.

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 act of Congress approved May 11, 1910:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.

2. It is forbidden to cut, without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, any timber growing on the park lands; it is also forbidden to injure any growing timber or deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.

3. Fires should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.

4. Hunting or killing, wounding or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from destroying life or inflicting an 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 such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior, 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 thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the officer in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

5. Fishing with nets, seines, traps, or by the use of drugs or explosives, or in any other way than with hook and line, is prohibited. Fishing for purposes of merchandise or profit is forbidden. Fishing may be prohibited by order of the superintendent in any of the waters of the park, or limited therein to any specified season of the year, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Interior.

All fish less than 8 inches in length should at once be returned to the water with the least damage possible to the fish. Fish that are to be retained must be at once killed by a blow on the back of the head or by thrusting a knife or other sharp instrument into the head. No person shall catch more than 20 fish in one day.

6. No person will be permitted to reside permanently, engage in any business, or erect buildings, etc., upon the Government lands in the park without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior. The superintendent may grant authority to competent persons to act as guides and revoke the same in his discretion. No pack trains will be allowed in the park unless in charge of a duly registered guide.

7. Owners of patented lands within the park limits are entitled to the full use and enjoyment thereof; the boundaries of such lands, however, must 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 such private lands so long as such use does not interfere with or injure the park, private owners must provide against trespass by their stock or cattle, or otherwise, 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.

8. Allowing the running at large, herding, or grazing of cattle or stock of any kind on the Government lands in the park, as well as the driving of such stock or cattle over same, is strictly forbidden, except where authority therefor has been granted by the superintendent. All cattle or stock found trespassing on the park lands will be impounded and disposed of as directed in regulations approved May 13, 1914.

9. No drinking saloon or barroom will be permitted upon Government lands in the park.

10. Private notices or advertisements shall not be posted or displayed on the Government lands within the reservation, except such as may be necessary for the convenience and guidance of the public.

11. It is forbidden to carve or write names or otherwise deface any of the posts, signboards, platforms, seats, railings, steps, bowlders, trees, or structures of any kind in the park.

12. Persons who render themselves obnoxious by disorderly conduct or bad behavior, or who may violate any of the foregoing rules, will be summarily removed from the park and will not be allowed to return without permission, in writing, from the Secretary of the Interior or the superintendent of the park.

No lessee or licensee shall retain in his employ any person whose presence in the park shall be deemed and declared by the superintendent to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The superintendent designated by the Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to remove all trespassers from the Government lands in the park and enforce these rules and regulations and all the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MAY 13, 1914.

1. Interference with or molestation of any wild animal, bird, or bird's nest on the Government lands in the park in any way by any person not authorized by the superintendent is prohibited.

2. The wanton destruction of wild flowers, plants, or shrubs growing on the Government lands in the parks is forbidden.

3. *Fires.*—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all camp fires before they are abandoned. All ashes and unburned bits of wood must, when practicable, be thoroughly soaked with water. Where fires are built in the neighborhood of decayed logs, particular attention must be directed to the extinguishment of fires in the decaying mold. Fire may be extinguished where water is not available by a complete covering of earth well packed down. Care should be taken that no lighted match, cigar, or cigarette is dropped in any grass, twigs, leaves, or tree mold.

4. *Camps.*—In selecting a camping ground its location should be sufficiently distant from the water source, stream, or spring as not to be objectionable to those who may wish to camp in the vicinity and use the same water source at the same time. Blankets, clothing, hammocks, or any other article liable to frighten teams must not be hung near the roads or trails.

The cutting of green timber or boughs for bough beds is strictly prohibited. All dry poles used as tent poles must be neatly stacked upon breaking camp.

Camp grounds must be kept in sanitary and neat condition at all times, and upon their abandonment all kitchen refuse, cast-off wear-

ing apparel, tin cans, paper boxes, etc., must be deposited in a pit provided for the purpose. When camps are made at unusual places where pits may not be provided, all refuse must be hidden where it will not be offensive, to the end that the site will be suitable for use by future campers.

When a party is accompanied by a licensed concessionaire or his representative, such concessionaire or representative will be held accountable for any violation of these rules.

5. *Fishing*.—See Rule No. 5.

6. *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 must be kept tied while crossing the park. This rule does not apply to trained dogs used by Government employees in extermination of predatory wild animals.

7. *Dead animals*.—All domestic animals that may die on the Government lands in the park at any tourist camp, or along any of the public thoroughfares, must be immediately removed to a point not nearer than one-fourth mile from such camp or thoroughfare, and there be buried at least 2 feet beneath the ground by the owner or person having charge of such animal.

8. *Driving on roads of park*.—(a) Drivers of vehicles of any description, when overtaken by other vehicles traveling at a faster rate of speed, shall, if requested to do so, turn out and give the latter free and unobstructed passageway.

(b) Vehicles in passing each other must give full half of the roadway. This applies to freight outfits as well as any other.

(c) Freight baggage and heavy camping outfits will take the outer side of the road when being passed by passenger vehicles in either direction.

(d) Transportation companies and all other parties and persons using the park roads will be held liable for violation of these instructions.

(e) Mounted men on meeting a passenger team on a grade will halt on the outer side until the team passes. When approaching a passenger team from the rear warning must be given, and no faster gait will be taken than is necessary to make the passage, and if on a grade the passage will be on the outer side. A passenger team must not be passed on a dangerous grade.

9. *Concessionaires*.—Saddle and pack concessionaires must furnish rain-proof "slickers" with each saddle and horse rented.

Automobiles, stages, or other vehicles engaged in the transportation of tourists must be provided with and carry rain-proof tops and side curtains ready for use. In no case will an outfitter be permitted

to add extra seats nor to crowd the normal seating capacity of a passenger-carrying vehicle.

All passenger-carrying vehicles must be provided with cushioned seats with full upholstered backs, and with proper springs, be freshly painted before the opening of each season, and be kept neat and in first-class running order. Each must bear the name of the concessionaire and route. Rain-proof laprobes must be carried.

All animals used as either saddle animals or pack animals, and all equipment constituting such pack trains, or any other transportation equipment, including all horses or other power used in connection, shall be subject to inspection at any time by the superintendent or his representative, and if found upon such inspection to be unsafe, unfit, or otherwise incapacitated for such service, he may, in his discretion, suspend the license for such pack train or other transportation equipment until such time as in his judgment such incapacity is remedied.

All wagons used in hauling heavy freight over the park roads must have tires not less than 4 inches in width. This order does not apply to express freight hauled in light spring wagons with single teams.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—Automobiles and motor cycles are permitted in this park under special regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

It is forbidden to wash clothing or cooking utensils, or in any other way pollute the waters of the rivers and creeks of the park, or to bathe in any of the streams near the regularly traveled thoroughfares in the park without suitable bathing clothes.

It is forbidden to tie stock so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals should 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.

Campers and all others, save those holding licenses from the Secretary of the Interior, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trapings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors in the park.

All complaints by tourists and others as to service, etc., rendered in the reservation should be made to the superintendent, in writing, before the complainant leaves the park.

11. The penalty for disregard of these instructions is summary ejection from the park.

REGULATIONS OF MAY 13, 1914, GOVERNING THE IMPOUNDING AND DISPOSITION OF LOOSE LIVE STOCK.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Glacier National Park without authority from the Secretary of the Interior will be taken up and impounded

by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within 30 days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after 10 days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a copy thereof.

All money received from the sale of such animals and remaining after the payment of all expenses incident to the taking up, impounding, and selling thereof, shall be carefully retained by the superintendent in a separate fund for a period of six months, during which time the net proceeds from the sale of any animal may be claimed by and paid to the owner upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of ownership, and if not so claimed within six months from the date of sale such proceeds shall be turned into the Glacier National Park fund.

The superintendent shall keep a record in which shall be set down a description of all animals impounded, giving the brands found on them, the date and locality of the taking up, the date of all notices and manner in which they were given, the date of sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the amount for which each animal was sold and the cost incurred in connection therewith, and the disposition of the proceeds.

The superintendent will, in each instance, make every reasonable effort to ascertain the owner of animals impounded and to give actual notice thereof to such owner.

REGULATIONS OF MAY 18, 1915, GOVERNING AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR CYCLES.

Pursuant to authority conferred by the act of May 11, 1910, setting aside certain lands in the State of Montana as a public park, the following regulations governing the admission of automobiles and motor cycles into the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public:

1. No automobile or motor cycle will be permitted within the metes and bounds of the Glacier National Park unless the owner thereof secures a written permit from the supervisor or his representative.

2. Applications for permits must show: (a) Name of owner, (b) number of machine, (c) name of driver, and (d) inclusive dates for which permit is desired, not exceeding one year, and must be accompanied by a fee of \$1 for a single round trip through the park, or a fee of \$5 for each machine per annum.

Permits must be presented to the supervisor or his authorized representatives at the park entrance on the Government road. The permittee will not be allowed to do a transportation business in the park without a special license therefor from the Secretary of the Interior.

3. The use of automobiles and motor cycles will be permitted, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9.30 p. m., on the following Government roads within the park: (a) From Belton, Mont., to the administrative headquarters at Lake McDonald; (b) from the eastern boundary of the park to Two Medicine Lake camp; (c) from the eastern boundary of the park to Cut Bank camp; (d) from the eastern boundary of the park at Divide Creek to St. Marys Lake camp; and (e) from the eastern boundary of the park, along Swiftcurrent Creek to McDermott Lake and Many Glaciers camp. No automobile or motor cycle shall enter the park or leave Lake McDonald in the direction of Belton later than 9 p. m.

4. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles and motor cycles will take position on the outer edge of the roadway, regardless of the direction in which they are going, taking care that sufficient room is left on the inside for horses to pass.

5. Automobiles and motor cycles will stop when teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, and remain at rest until they have passed or until the drivers are satisfied regarding the safety of their horses.

6. Speed will be limited to 10 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams, saddle horses, and pack trains will be visible, when, if none are in sight, this speed may be increased to the rate indicated on signboards along the road; in no event, however, shall it exceed 15 miles per hour. In descending the grade on the road returning from Two Medicine camp to Two Medicine bridge speed shall not exceed 5 miles per hour.

7. Signal with horn will be given at or near every bend to announce to approaching drivers the proximity of a machine.

8. Horses have the right of way, and automobiles or motor cycles will be backed or otherwise handled, as necessary, so as to enable horses to pass with safety.

9. All permits granted at any time when automobiles or motor cycles can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

10. Violation of any of the foregoing rules, or the general regulations for the government of the park, will cause the revocation of permit; will subject the owner of the automobile or motor cycle to any damages occasioned thereby and to ejection from the reservation, and be cause for refusal to issue a new permit to the owner without prior sanction in writing from the Secretary of the Interior.

11. All automobile and motor-cycle regulations heretofore issued are canceled and revoked.

PANORAMIC VIEW.

The view described below may be purchased from the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Panoramic view of Glacier National Park, 18½ by 21 inches, scale 3 miles to the inch. Price, 25 cents.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 40 cents.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 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The two following publications may be obtained free by written request addressed to the Secretary of the Interior or by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the bridge over the Middle Fork of the Flathead River (western entrance):

General information regarding Glacier National Park.

This circular is issued each season and contains data regarding hotels, camps, and principal points of interest, lists of books and magazine articles, a sketch map, and the rules and regulations.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Glacier National Park.

This is the annual administrative report. It does not contain illustrations or descriptive matter.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the bridge over the Middle Fork of the Flathead River (western entrance).

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 by money order or in cash:

Origin of the scenic features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, including 25 illustrations, 15 cents.¹

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.¹

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.¹

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.¹

BOOKS.

ALLEN, E. F. A Guide to the National Parks of America, 1915. 286 pages.

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

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

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

Glacier on pages 23-26; Crater Lake on pages 30-41; Mesa Verde on pages 78-80; Yellowstone on pages 83-90; Yosemite on pages 147-156; Sequoia on pages 161-162.

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.

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.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

AMERICAN BUREAU OF GEOGRAPHY, BULLETIN, vol. 1 (September, 1900), pp. 280-295. Lake McDonald and vicinity, by J. M. Holzinger.

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION (Washington, D. C.). National parks, 32 pp.

Contains "National parks, the need of the future," by James Bryce; address on a Bureau of National Parks, by W. H. Taft; address on a Bureau of National Parks, by Walter L. Fisher; "Are national parks worth while?" by J. H. McFarland.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, TRANSACTIONS, vol. 29 (December, 1910), pp. 110-117. The lakes of Glacier National Park. I. Avalanche Lake, by Morton J. Elrod.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, vol. 35 (March, 1910), pp. 1-12. The parks and recreation facilities in the United States, by John Nolen.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, vol. 35 (March, 1910), pp. 15-24. Our national parks and reservations, by W. E. Curtis.

¹ May be purchased by personal application at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the bridge over the Middle Fork of the Flathead River (western entrance).

- APPALACHIA, vol. 8 (January, 1896), pp. 57-69. Avalanche Basin, Montana, by Lyman B. Sperry.
- vol. 10 (April, 1904), pp. 255-276. The alps of Montana, by François E. Matthes.
- ATLANTIC MONTHLY, vol. 81 (January, 1883), pp. 15-28. The wild parks and reservations of the West, by John Muir.
- CENTURY, n. s., vol. 40 (September, 1901), pp. 660-672. The crown of the continent, by George Bird Grinnell.
- COUNTRY LIFE, vol. 23 (January, 1913), pp. 33-36. Touring in our national parks, by E. A. Mills.
- FOREST AND STREAM, vol. 25, pp. 382, 402, 422, 442, 462, 482, 502; vol. 26, pp. 2, 22, 42, 62, 82, 102, 122, 142. The walled in lakes, by George Bird Grinnell.
- HARPER'S WEEKLY, vol. 41 (June 5, 1897), pp. 563-567. The national parks and forest reservations, by John Muir.
- vol. 52 (Dec. 26, 1908), p. 26. An ice playground for tourists, by K. L. Smith.
- vol. 57 (Apr. 26, 1913), p. 15. Glacier Park and its wonders.
- JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHY, vol. 11 (June, 1913), pp. 324-326. Scenery, by L. Martin.
- LESLIE'S WEEKLY, vol. 115 (Oct. 17, 1912), p. 381. How it feels to be an Indian, by R. D. Heintz.
- LITERARY DIGEST, vol. 46 (June 7, 1913), p. 1303. Western mountains and national parks.
- METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE (June, 1912), pp. 41-44. Glacier National Park.
- MOTOR AGE, vol. 25 (Apr. 9, 1914), pp. 1-10. Uncle Sam—His parks, by C. G. Sinsabaugh.
- vol. 25 (Apr. 9, 1914), pp. 10-12. How to get to the national parks, by John P. Dods.
- NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, vol. 21 (March, 1910), pp. 215-223. A new national park, by G. E. Mitchell.
- vol. 23 (June, 1912), pp. 531-579. Our national parks, by L. F. Schmeckebier.
- NATIONAL MAGAZINE, vol. 37 (October, 1912), pp. 68-76. New national park, by M. Mannering.
- OUTDOOR LIFE, vol. 29 (June, 1912), pp. 509-511. New trout streams to conquer, by Edward A. Tague.
- OUTDOOR WORLD AND RECREATION, vol. 48 (June, 1913), pp. 394-396. Packing over old Blackfoot trails, by M. W. Thompson.
- vol. 49 (July, 1913), pp. 22-26. Vacation jaunts to Uncle Sam's playgrounds, by Arthur Chapman.
- OUTLOOK, vol. 94 (Apr. 16, 1910), p. 826. The proposed Glacier National Park.
- vol. 95 (May 28, 1910), pp. 157-169. Scenery as a national asset, by Allen Chamberlain.
- vol. 100 (Feb. 3, 1912), p. 246. A national park service.
- vol. 102 (Dec. 14, 1912), pp. 811-815. National parks, the need of the future, by James Bryce.
- OVERLAND MONTHLY, 2d s., vol. 53 (June, 1909), pp. 495-501. Glacier Park, by H. F. Sanders.
- n. s., vol. 62 (July, 1913), pp. 17-22. Roof of the continent, by F. S. Sanborn.
- POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, vol. 80 (June, 1912), pp. 531-547. The national parks from the scientific and educational side, by L. F. Schmeckebier.

- RECREATION, vol. 31 (May, 1910), pp. 211-216. America's next great playground: Glacier Park in northwestern Montana, by W. T. Hornaday.
- REVIEW OF REVIEWS, vol. 40 (July, 1909), pp. 44-46. The Nation's playgrounds, by G. O. Smith.
- vol. 41 (June, 1910), pp. 710-717. A new playground for the Nation, by G. E. Mitchell.
- SCIENCE, n. s., vol. 2 (Dec. 13, 1895), pp. 792-796. A glacier in the Montana Rockies, by L. W. Chaney, jr.
- SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT, vol. 48 (Sept. 23, 1899), p. 19854. The glaciers in Montana, by G. B. Grinnell.
- SEE AMERICA FIRST, vol. 1 (May-June, 1912), pp. 15-17. To Switzerland by way of Montana, by John Mayvior.
- SIERRA CLUB BULLETIN, vol. 7 (June, 1910), pp. 225-228. The new Glacier National Park.
- vol. 8 (January, 1912), pp. 236-239. Are national parks worth while? by J. Horace McFarland.
- vol. 8 (January, 1913), pp. 28-32. National parks, the need of the future, by James Bryce.
- TECHNICAL WORLD, vol. 14 (November, 1910), pp. 287-294. Land gift to wild animals, by G. E. Mitchell.
- TRAVEL MAGAZINE, vol. 17 (May, 1911), pp. 342-346. Through Glacier National Park, by R. H. Sargent.
- vol. 20 (April, 1913), pp. 8-13. The greatness of Glacier National Park, by E. F. Allen.
- WORLD'S WORK, vol. 16 (May, 1908), pp. 10248-10250. Crown of the continent, by A. W. Greeley.
- vol. 24 (May, 1912), pp. 68-77. Unknown wonders of our national parks.

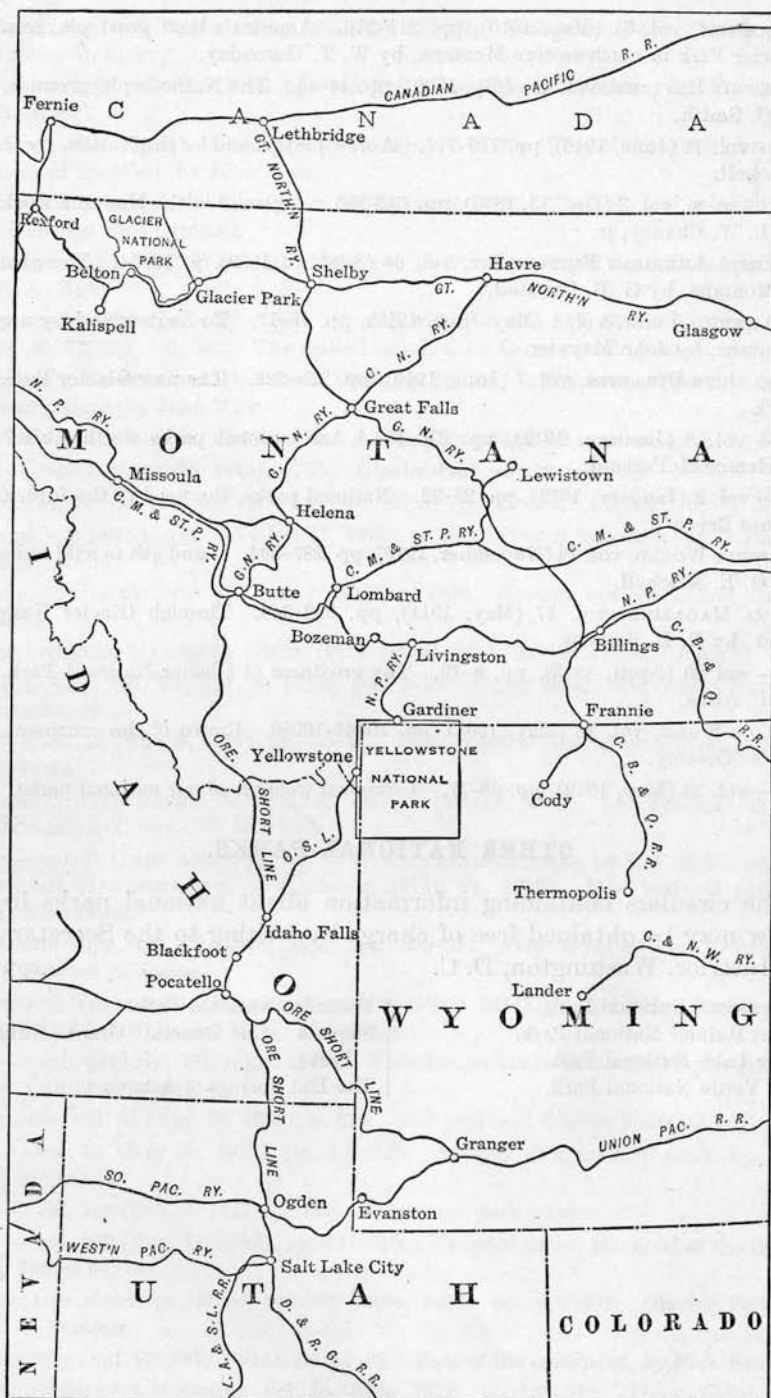
OTHER NATIONAL PARKS.

The circulars containing information about national parks listed below may be obtained free of charge by writing to the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Yellowstone National Park.
Mount Rainier National Park.
Crater Lake National Park.
Mesa Verde National Park.

Yosemite National Park.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.
The Hot Springs of Arkansas.





MAP SHOWING RAILROAD ROUTES TO GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS.



Minnesota Historical Society

Copyright in this digital version belongs to the Minnesota Historical Society and its content may not be copied without the copyright holder's express written permission. Users may print, download, link to, or email content, however, for individual use.

To request permission for commercial or educational use, please contact the Minnesota Historical Society.



www.mnhs.org