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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRANKLIN K. LANE, SECRETARY
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR

GENERAL INFORMATION

REGARDING

GLACIER

NATIONAL PARK

Season of 1917

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 Comfortable 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



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1917

THE NATIONAL PARKS AT A GLANCE

Chronologically in the order of their creation

[Number, 14; Total Area, 7,290 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 bathhouses under public control.
Yellowstone..... 1872	North- western Wyoming	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 inhabited by deer, elk, bison, moose, antelope, bear, mountain sheep, beaver, etc., constituting greatest wild bird and animal preserve in world—Altitude 6,000 to 11,000 feet—Exceptional trout fishing.
Yosemite..... 1890	Middle eastern California	1,125	Valley of world-famed beauty—Lofty cliffs—Romantic vistas—Many waterfalls of extraordinary height—3 groves of big trees—High Sierra—Large areas of snowy peaks—Waterwheel falls—Good trout fishing.
Sequoia..... 1890	Middle eastern California	237	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—Fine trout fishing.
General Grant.... 1890	Middle eastern California	4	Created to preserve the celebrated General Grant Tree, 35 feet in diameter—6 miles from Sequoia National Park and under same management.
Mount Rainier.... 1899	West central Washington	324	Largest accessible single peak glacier system—28 glaciers, some of large size—Forty-eight square miles of glacier, fifty to five-hundred feet thick—Wonderful sub-alpine wild flower fields.
Crater Lake..... 1902	South- western Oregon	249	Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano, no inlet, no outlet—Sides 1,000 feet high—Interesting lava formations—Fine trout fishing.
Mesa Verde..... 1906	South western Colorado	77	Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in United States, if not in the world.
Platt..... 1906	Southern Oklahoma	1½	Many sulphur and other springs possessing medicinal value, under Government regulation.
Glacier..... 1910	North- western Montana	1,534	Rugged mountain region of unsurpassed Alpine character—250 glacier-fed lakes of romantic beauty—60 small glaciers—Peaks of unusual shape—Precipices thousands of feet deep—Almost sensational scenery of marked individuality—Fine trout fishing.
Rocky Mountain.. 1915	North middle Colorado	358	Heart of the Rockies—Snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,250 feet altitude—Remarkable records of glacial period.

National Parks of less popular interest are:

Sullys Hill, 1904, North Dakota	Wooded hilly tract on Devils Lake.
Wind Cave, 1903, South Dakota	Large natural cavern.
Casa Grande Ruin, 1892, Arizona.....	Prehistoric Indian ruin.

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GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING GLACIER NATIONAL PARK.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

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.

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 or great lakes 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 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. As it contracted its sides 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.

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.

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 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.

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 been even entered except by Indians, for there are Indians still living during the summers in the Glacier National Park. 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

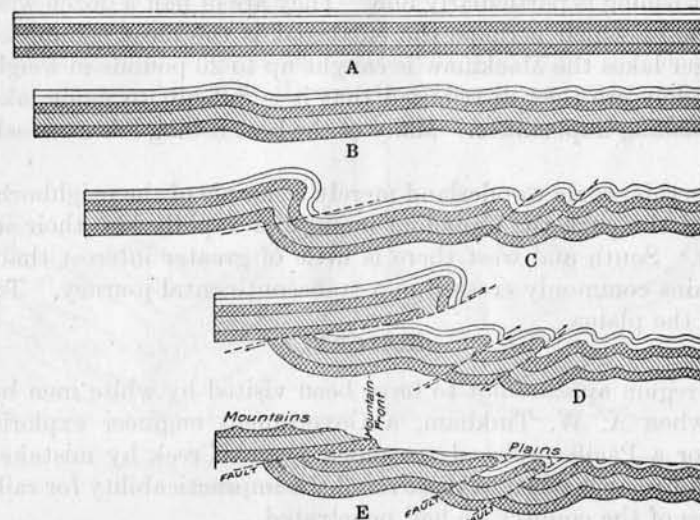


DIAGRAM 1.—How internal pressure transformed level rock into the tumbled masses of the Glacier National Park. The Lewis Overthrust.

beautiful lake in the world. After seeing some of the many charms of this region, he passes on to Lake McDermott, in the Swift Current 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.

CREATURES OF THE WILD.

Glacier, once the favorite hunting ground of the Blackfeet and now for 15 years strictly preserved, has a large and growing population of creatures of the wild. Its rocks and precipices fit it especially to be the home of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the mountain goat.

Both of these large and hardy climbers are found in Glacier in great numbers. They are a familiar sight in many of the places most frequented by tourists.

Trout fishing is particularly fine. They are of half a dozen western varieties, of which perhaps the cutthroat is the most common. In the larger lakes the Mackinaw is caught up to 20 pounds in weight.

So widely are they distributed that it is difficult to name lakes of special fishing importance. Many of the best fishing lakes are seldom visited.

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 lie the plains.

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 Blackfoot 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.

THE EASTERN ENTRANCE.

The principal entrance now 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 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 group of comfortable log chalets.

Cut Bank Valley, next to the north, is another glacier-rounded valley. It exhibits the Lewis Overthrust to great advantage.

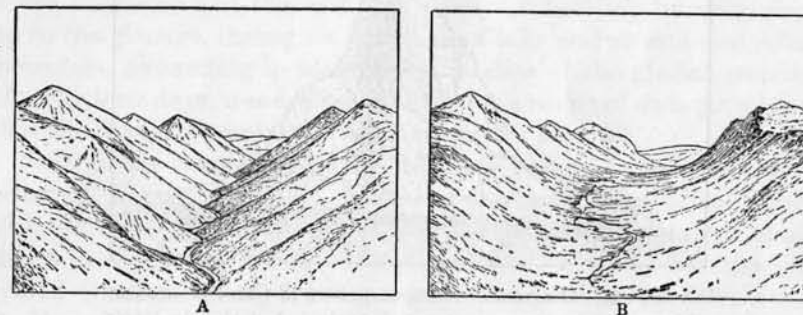


DIAGRAM 2.—Showing form of a stream-cut valley (A) and of the same valley after it has been occupied by a glacier (B).

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 Blackfoot Glacier is one of the great spectacles. Mount Siyeh, also over 10,000 feet high; Fusillade 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 sum-

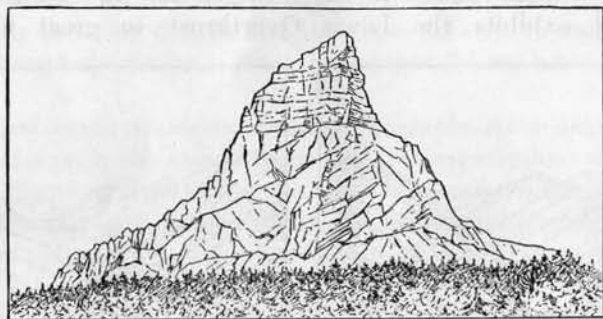


DIAGRAM 3.—Diagram showing structure of Chief Mountain. Limestone in upper part not disturbed, but that in lower part duplicated by many minor oblique thrust faults. After Bailey Willis.

mer. 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.

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, 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 Blackfeet 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 railway, and by automobile from points east. There is no road connecting the east and west sides of the park, nor between Belton and Glacier Park Station.

An automobile highway has been planned to lead 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 cars 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 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.	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.

Automobile rates.

Between—	One way.	Round trip.
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	\$3.25	\$6.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....	6.00	12.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....	2.75	5.50
Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets.....	1.50	3.00
Glacier Park Hotel to Cut Bank Chalets ¹		5.00

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 9 a. m.
 Arrive at Two Medicine Chalets at 10.30 a. m.
 Leave Two Medicine Chalets at 4.30 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6 p. m.
 Fare, \$1.50 in each direction.

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 to be 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 to Two Medicine and return.....	\$20
Glacier Park to Cut Bank and return.....	35
Glacier Park to St. Mary and return.....	50
Glacier Park to Many Glacier 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.—John Weightman (address, Belton, Mont.) maintains a stage service and the Glacier Park Transportation Co. an auto 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 transportation 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 100 pounds.....	25
1,000 to 1,500 pounds, per 100 pounds.....	20
1,500 to 3,500 pounds, per 100 pounds.....	15
3,500 pounds and over, per 100 pounds.....	10
Reasonable rates for special trips or livery.	
Automobile fare between Belton and Lake McDonald, each way.....	50

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.

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

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 at Glacier Park Station, Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Glacier Hotel, and Lake McDonald at the following rates:

Rates for guides and pack horses.

PARTIES OF 1 TO 5 PEOPLE:	Per day.
Saddle horses and pack horses.....	\$3
Guides, including horse and board.....	5
PARTIES OF 6 OR MORE PEOPLE:	
Saddle horses and pack horses.....	3
Guides, including horse and board.....	3

Park rules require 1 guide for every 10 persons or fraction of 10. (See table or per capita cost of trips, next page.) Pack horses not needed for short one-day trips, but are necessary for long trips of several days. One pack horse will carry the dunnage of 10 people.

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

Per diem cost of horseback tours for nonscheduled indefinite trips, including service of guide and saddle horse only, follows.

Rates for horses and guide for parties.

	Cost per party.	Cost per person per day.
1 person.....	\$8.00	\$8.00
2 persons in party.....	11.00	5.50
3 persons in party.....	14.00	4.67
4 persons in party.....	17.00	4.25
5 persons in party.....	20.00	4.00
6 persons in party.....	21.00	3.50
7 persons in party.....	24.00	3.43
8 persons in party.....	27.00	3.37
9 persons in party.....	30.00	3.33
10 persons in party.....	33.00	3.30
11 persons in party (extra guide added).....	39.00	3.55
12 persons in party.....	42.00	3.50
13 persons in party.....	45.00	3.46
14 persons in party.....	48.00	3.43
15 persons in party.....	51.00	3.40
16 persons in party.....	54.00	3.38
17 persons in party.....	57.00	3.35
18 persons in party.....	60.00	3.33
19 persons in party.....	63.00	3.31
20 persons in party.....	66.00	3.30
21 persons in party (extra guide added).....	72.00	3.43

The preceding table is based on the services of one guide for the first 10 people, one assisting guide for 11 to 20 people. An extra guide is added for every 10 people or fraction of 10. This does not include pack horse or cost of guests' accommodations at hotels and chalets.

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, Blackfeet 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.

Glacier National Park contains many beautiful camping spots, and camping tours independent of hotels or chalets are popular for tourists who like to "rough it." The Park Saddle Horse Co., licensed outfitters in Glacier Park, are prepared to furnish complete outfits at the following prices for trips of 10 or more days:

<i>Rates for complete camping tours.</i>	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.....	10.00
8 persons.....	9.70
9 persons.....	9.60
10 persons or more.....	9.50

Above rates include the necessary guides, cooks, saddle horses, pack horses, provisions, tents, cooking utensils, stoves, and everything except blankets. Tourists are advised to bring their own blankets or bedding, or can rent blankets from the outfitters at \$1 per pair.

The following scheduled horseback trips will be in effect during periods and at the special rates shown, which include charge for guide's service and saddle horse for parties of one or more:

Rates per capita, regardless of number in party, for scheduled horseback trips.

Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return, daily June 15 to Oct. 1.....	\$3.50
Many Glacier Hotel to Grinnell Lake and return, afternoon trip, daily June 15 to Oct. 1.....	3.50
Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park and return, two-day trip, daily July 1 to Sept. 1.....	8.00

The following flat rate side trips will be in effect during the periods shown in connection with each trip whenever three or more tourists desire to make the trip:

Rates per capita, 3 or more in party, for side trips.

Glacier Park Hotel to Mount Henry and return, daily June 15 to Oct. 1.....	\$4.00
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Sexton Glacier and return, daily June 15 to Sept. 1.....	3.50
Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Gunsight Lake and return, daily June 15 to Sept. 1.....	4.00
Many Glacier Hotel to Cracker Lake and return, daily July 1 to Sept. 1.....	4.00
Lake McDonald to Sperry Glacier and return, daily July 1 to Sept. 1.....	4.00
Lake McDonald to Avalanche Lake and return, daily July 1 to Sept. 1.....	4.00

SPECIAL TOURS.**ONE-DAY TOURS.**

Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Chalets and return by automobile.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$3 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.

Glacier Park Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by automobile and launch.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$8 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.

Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return, horseback.—Daily during the season. Transportation, \$3.50 round trip; Luncheon carried.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets at 8.30 a. m.
Return at 4 p. m. or earlier to suit convenience of tourist.

Many Glacier Hotel to Grinnell Lake and return, horseback.—Daily during season. Transportation, \$3.50 round trip.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel or Chalets at 2 p. m.
Return at 6.30 p. m.

TWO-DAY TOURS.

Many Glacier Hotel to Granite Park and return, horseback.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$8 round trip; meals and lodging extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
Dinner, supper, and lodgings at Granite Park Chalets.

SECOND DAY.

Leave Granite Park Chalets at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.30 p. m.

Glacier Park to Many Glacier Hotel and St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily during season.—Transportation, \$13.50; 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, 75 cents.
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.

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 October 1. Transportation, \$17; meals and lodgings at hotels and chalets extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 1 p. m.
Luncheon at Many Glacier.
Afternoon side trip to Grinnell Lake can be made at \$3.50 additional.

SECOND DAY.

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

THIRD DAY.

Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10 a. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11.15 a. m.
Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12.15 p. m.
Luncheon at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, 75 cents.
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 3.45 p. m.
Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

FOUR-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets, Many Glacier Hotel, Granite Park Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and return to Glacier Park Hotel; automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$21.50; meals, and lodgings at hotels, chalets, or tepee camps extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
Arrive at St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 10.45 a. m.
Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 1 p. m.
Lunch at Many Glacier Hotel.
Side trip to Grinnell Lake in afternoon can be made at \$3.50 per person additional.
Supper and lodging at Many Glacier Hotel, chalets, or tepee camp.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
Dinner, supper, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Granite Park Chalets.
Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.30 p. m.
Dinner, supper, and lodging at Many Glacier.

FOURTH DAY.

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

FIVE-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg 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, \$25; meals and lodgings at hotels, chalets or tepee camps extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
 Arrive St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 1 p. m.
 Luncheon at Many Glacier.
 Afternoon side trip can be made to Grinnell Lake at \$3.50 additional.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback).
 Supper and lodging at Many Glacier.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast at Granite Park Chalets.
 Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier at 12.30 p. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Many Glacier.

FIFTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 8 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets at 10 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (launch) at 11.15 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 12.15 p. m.
 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 3.45 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, Granite Park Chalets, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Sexton Glacier, and return to Glacier Park Hotel; automobile, launch, and saddle horse.—Daily, July 1 to September 1. Transportation, \$29.70; applies only when three or more in party; meals and lodgings at hotels, chalets, or tepee camps extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 1 p. m.
 Luncheon at Many Glacier.
 Afternoon side trip to Grinnell Lake can be made at \$3.50 additional.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback).
 Supper and lodging at Many Glacier.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 p. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast at Granite Park Chalets.
 Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.30 p. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Many Glacier.

FIFTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 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.
 Supper 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 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Sexton Glacier at 10.30 a. m.
 Leave Sexton Glacier at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 1 p. m.
 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 3.45 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

SEVEN-DAY TOUR.

Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel, Iceberg Lake, Granite Park Chalets, Cracker Lake, Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, Sexton Glacier, and return to Glacier Park Hotel, automobile, saddle horse, and launch.—Daily, July 1 to September 1, if three or more in party. Transportation, \$33.70; meals and lodging at hotels, chalets, or tepee camps extra at regular rates.

FIRST DAY.

Leave Glacier Park Hotel (auto) at 8.15 a. m.
 Arrive at St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 10.45 a. m.
 Leave St. Mary Chalets (auto) at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel (auto) at 1 p. m.
 Luncheon at Many Glacier.
 Afternoon side trip to Grinnell Lake can be made at \$3.50 additional.

SECOND DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Many Glacier Hotel to Iceberg Lake and return (horseback).
 Supper and lodging at Many Glacier.

THIRD DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Granite Park Chalets at 12.30 a. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Granite Park Chalets.

FOURTH DAY.

Breakfast at Granite Park Chalets.
 Leave Granite Park Chalets (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Many Glacier Hotel at 12.30 p. m.
 Dinner, supper, and lodging at Many Glacier.

FIFTH DAY.

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

SIXTH DAY.

Breakfast at Many Glacier.
 Leave Many Glacier Hotel (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Following trail via Grinnell Lake over Peigan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Luncheon carried.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 5 p. m.
 Supper and lodging at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

SEVENTH DAY.

Breakfast at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.
 Leave Going-to-the-Sun Chalets (horseback) at 8.30 a. m.
 Arrive at Sexton Glacier at 10.30 a. m.
 Leave Sexton Glacier at 11 a. m.
 Arrive at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at 1 p. m.
 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 3.45 p. m.
 Arrive at Glacier Park Hotel at 6.15 p. m.

HOTELS AND CAMPS.

HOTELS AND CAMPS OF GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.

The following hotels and permanent camps are operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Co.:

GLACIER PARK HOTEL.

Located at Glacier Park Station, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway; 200 rooms, accommodations for over 400 people; electric lighted, steam heat, 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. Rates are given under next heading.

NEW MANY GLACIER HOTEL.

Beautifully located on the east shore of Lake McDermott, 55 miles north of Glacier Park Hotel, on scenic automobile highway. Automobile bus service to and from Glacier Park Station twice daily.

This new hotel contains accommodations for upward of 400 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; Indian room café.

The spacious observation verandas on this new hostelry command a view of one of the most beautiful mountain and lake panoramas in all America, Mount Altyn, Gould Mountain, Grinnell Mountain, Swift-current Pass, Mount Wilbur, and McDermott Peak.

Rates at Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel \$4 and \$4.50 without bath, dependent on location, American plan; \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, and \$7 per day with bath, dependent on location, American plan.

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

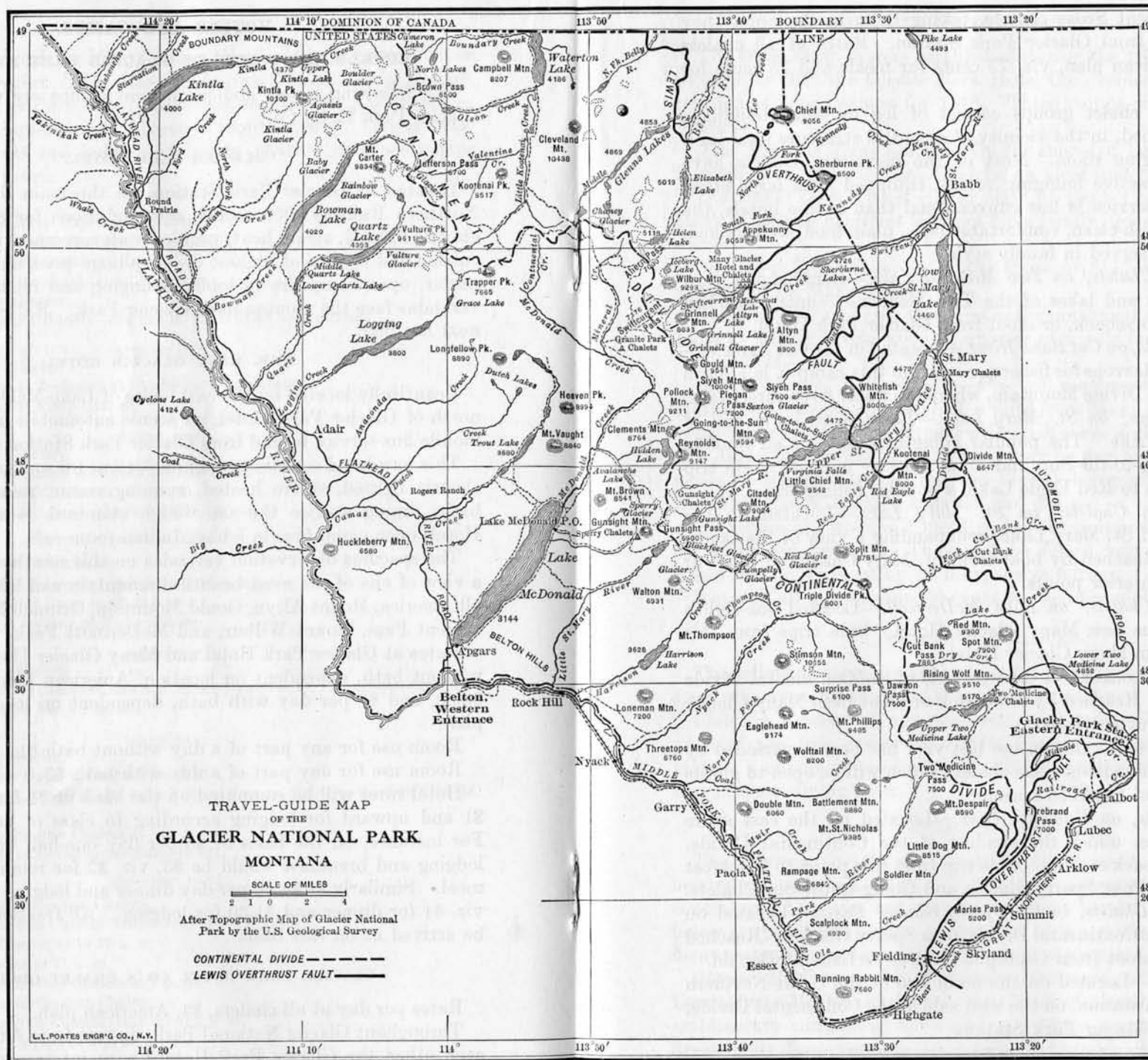
Room use for any part of a day with bath \$2.

Hotel rates will be computed on the basis of \$1 for each meal and \$1 and upward for lodging according to class of accommodations. For instance, on the basis of \$5 per day one-half day consisting of lodging and breakfast would be \$3, viz, \$2 for room and \$1 for the meal. Similarly at \$4.50 per day dinner and lodging would be \$2.50, viz, \$1 for dinner and \$1.50 for lodging. All fractions of a day will be arrived at on this basis.

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.'S CHALET GROUPS.

Rates per day at all chalets, \$3, American plan.

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 they may be reached from Glacier Park Station. Rates at all chalets \$3 per day American plan, viz, 75 cents for meals and 75 cents for lodging.

Each of these chalet groups consist 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.

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 upper St. Mary Lake. The popular going-in point for all tourists visiting the Going-to-the-Sun and Many Glacier regions. Side trip is made from here to Red Eagle Lake, a popular fishing trip.

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

The temporary tent camp in use last year has been superseded by two large and commodious stone chalets which will be open to guests at the beginning of the 1916 season.

Gunsight Chalets, on Gunsight Lake.—Located on the east shore of Gunsight Lake, under the shadow of the Continental Divide. Reached by horseback or afoot. Side trip from this point to Blackfeet Glacier, Gunsight Pass, Sperry Glacier, and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

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 Gunsight Chalets or Lake McDonald.

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

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

GLACIER PARK HOTEL CO.'S TEPEE CAMPS.

The tepee camp system established during the 1915 season proved so popular that the Glacier Park Hotel Co. decided to increase the number of tepee camps for 1916. These camps will be located as follows:

Two Medicine Tepee Camps.—On the shores of Two Medicine Lake in vicinity of Two Medicine Chalets; an ideal spot for a long stay.

Cut Bank Tepee Camp.—Near the Cut Bank Chalets on the Cut Bank River; an excellent location for a family; good fishing and fine scenery.

St. Mary Tepee Camp.—On the shore of St. Mary Lake, in the vicinity of St. Mary Chalets.

Going-to-the-Sun Tepee Camp.—On the northwest shore of St. Mary Lake at Baring Creek, about a quarter of a mile from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

Many Glacier Tepee Camp.—On the northwest shore of Lake McDermott, about a quarter of a mile from Many Glacier Hotel.

All tepee camps are equipped with cook stove and cooking utensils and dishes for serving meals. Food may be purchased at reasonable prices at the near-by chalets, the tourist being permitted the free use of the range, cooking utensils, and dishes.

All tepees are wooden floored and each equipped with two single cot beds and bedding. They will be found very comfortable by those who desire to enjoy an inexpensive outing.

Rates at all tepee camps 50 cents per bed per night.

RATES FOR CHILDREN.

The following rates are authorized for children in Glacier National Park when accompanied by parents or guardians:

Children 5 years of age and over, full rate. Children under 5 years of age, free, except that at the Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels, a charge of one-half rate will be made when child occupies seat in main dining room.

OTHER HOTELS.

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 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 stage from Belton (3 miles), thence by launch (8 miles). Rates \$3, \$4, and \$5 per day.

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.

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.

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.

Baggage rates.

	Trunk.	Suit case or grip.
Between Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	\$0.50	\$0.25
Between Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	1.00	1.25
Between Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Chalets.....	2.00	1.50
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 Chalets.....	1.00	.25
Between Belton Chalets and Lewis's 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

¹ Trunks may be transported by express auto service between the following points only: Between Glacier Park and St. Mary, \$2 each; between Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotel, \$4.

Where baggage is handled in passenger service via the automobile stages for immediate delivery, charge will be double the rate shown above.

Freight rates.

	Cents per hundredweight.
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, \$3.25 in each direction. For one-day trip to St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, see page 17.

Many Glacier Hotel (4,900 feet).—Road; 55 miles; automobile stage fare, \$6 in each direction; for schedules see page 13.

Two Medicine Chalets (5,200 feet) on Two Medicine Lake.—Road; 12 miles; automobile stage fare, \$1.50 in each direction; for schedule see page 17.

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, \$5.00 round trip per person, with a minimum of four persons.

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, \$1.50 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.)

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 ascended.

Triple Divide Peak (8,001 feet).—Distance 8 miles. 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.

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, \$2.75 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, \$3.25 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).—Trail; 4 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, 4,900 feet.)

Appokung Basin.—Trail; 4 miles.

St. Mary Chalets (4,500 feet).—Road; 23 miles; fare, \$2.75 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.

Snyder Lake.—Trail; 4 miles from Glacier Hotel, 6 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 supervisor 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 supervisor 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 supervisor 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 supervisor 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 supervisor, 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 supervisor. 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, boulders, 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 supervisor 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 supervisor to be subversive of the good order and management of the reservation.

13. The supervisor 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 supervisor 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 wearing 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 supervisor 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.

4. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles and motorcycles 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



MAP SHOWING AUTOMOBILE ROUTES BETWEEN GLACIER, YELLOWSTONE, AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS.

passed or until the drivers are satisfied regarding the safety of their horses.

6. Speed will be limited to 15 miles per hour, except on straight stretches where approaching teams, saddle horses, and pack trains will be visible, when, if none are in sight, the speed may be increased to the rate indicated on signboards along the road; in no event, however,

shall it exceed 20 miles per hour. In descending the grade on the road returning from Two Medicine camp to Two Medicine bridge speed shall not exceed 8 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 motorcycles 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 motorcycles 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 motorcycle to liability for any damages occasioned thereby and to ejectment 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 motorcycle 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 25 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.

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).

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, list 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.

Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages.

Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

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.

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).

MAGAZINE ARTICLES.

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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.

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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. Heinl.

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METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE (June, 1912), pp. 41-44. Glacier National Park.

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—vol. 25 (Apr. 9, 1914), pp. 10-12. How to get to the national parks, by John P. Dods.

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—vol. 23 (June, 1912), pp. 531-579. Our national parks, by L. F. Schmeckebier.

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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 Blackfeet 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.

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— n. s., vol. 62 (July, 1913), pp. 17-22. Roof of the continent, by F. S. Sanborn.

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— 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.

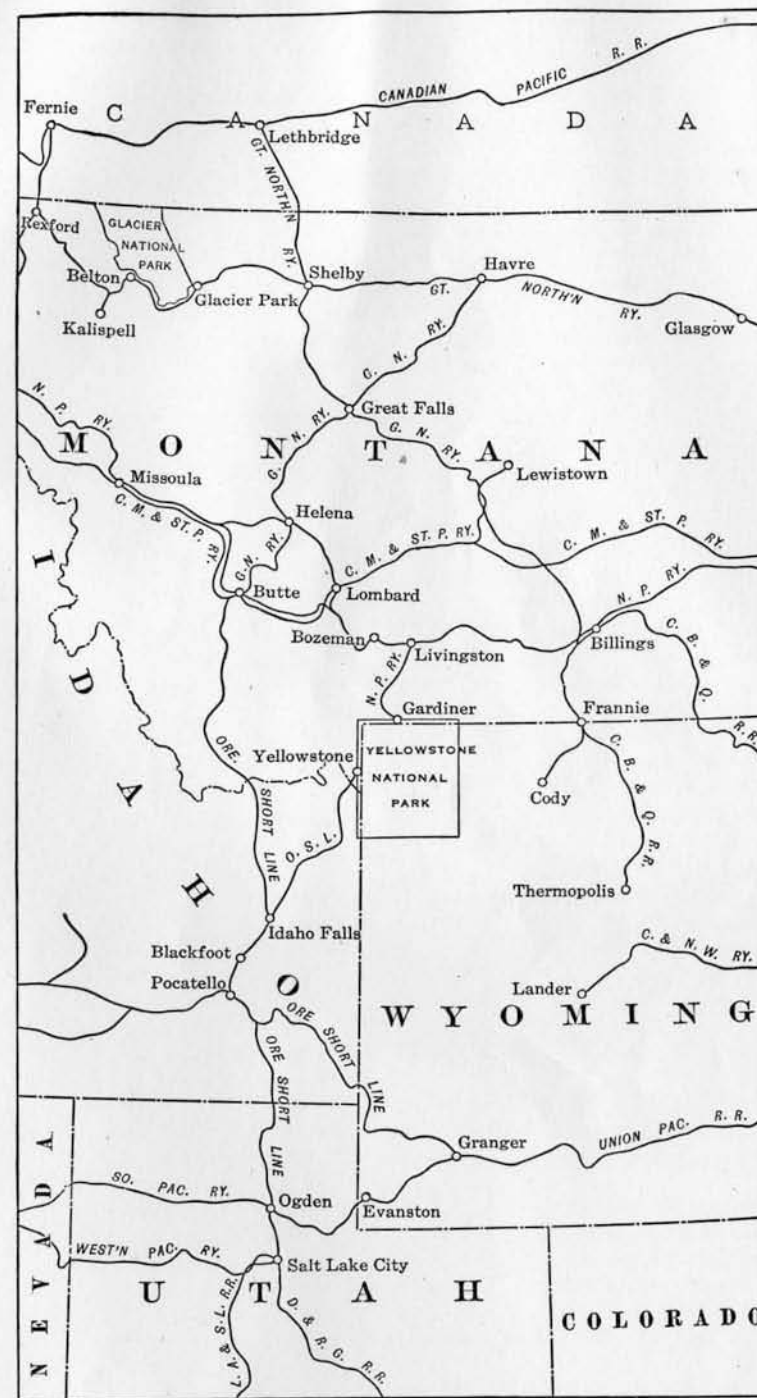
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Wind Cave National Park.

Rocky Mountain National Park.

Casa Grande Ruin.



MAP SHOWING RAILROAD ROUTES TO GLACIER AND YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARKS.



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