GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

This park, in the Rocky Mountains of northwestern Montana, established by an act of Congress, May 11, 1910, contains 881,109 acres, or 1,357 square miles of the finest mountain country in America.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

The Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park was established in 1932 by Presidential proclamation, as authorized by the Congress of the United States and the Canadian Parliament.

At the dedication exercises in June of that year, the following message from the President of the United States was read:

"The dedication of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is a further evidence of the good will that has so long blessed our relations with our Canadian neighbors, and I am gratified by the hope and the faith that it will be extended over millions of years and be still active."

In the administration of these areas each component part is under the immediate charge of the Superintendent, D. S. Libbey, with an office at Park Headquarters adjacent to Belton, Montana.

THE RANGER SERVICE

The Superintendent is representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park and the Superintendent for the protection of Glacier National Park, its flora, fauna, and natural features, and the providing of assistance and information to the visitors. Included are the following primary duties: enforcement of park rules and regulations; protecting the forest from fire, insects, disease and vandalism; stocking the streams and lakes with trout; protecting the wildlife from poachers; perpetuating camping and recreation facilities; contriving traffic; investigation and inspection of all operations within the park to maintain approved standards and meet all emergencies that arise.

Don't Feed the Bears

Bears are very interesting, but it is dangerous to approach too closely. If you photograph them you do so at your own risk and peril. The feeding, touching, teasing, or molesting of bears is prohibited. Food left in cars attracts bears so it is well to remove it.

FLORA AND FAUNA

Glacier National Park is exceptionally rich in many kinds of wildlife. Its rugged wilderness character, enhanced by numerous lakes and almost unlimited natural alpine gardens, combine to offer an unequaled opportunity to enjoy and study nature.

Glacier is noted for its brilliant floreal display which is most striking in early July. Wild flowers are especially abundant and varied in the theories expansive at and above timberline. The lower elevations in the park are mostly covered with luxuriant and varied coniferous forests.

Of equal interest is the abundant animal life, including both the larger and smaller forms. Bighorn, mountain goats, moose, elk, grizzly and black bear, and western whitetail deer are present in large numbers. The beaver, marten, otter, mart, coy, and a host of other smaller mammals are interesting and important members of the fauna. Among the birds, those that attract the greatest interest are the osprey, water ouzel, ptarmigan, Clark nutcracker, thrushes, and eagles.

GEOLGY

The rocks of Glacier National Park were deposited as sediments of mud in shallow seas which submerged this area in earliest geological times. The retreat of the sea was caused by extensive uplift of the land. This uplift, combined with shrinking, caused the earth's crust to wrinkle and occasionally break. A huge block of the earth's crust was uplifted along one of these breaks and shoved northeastward a distance of 15 to 18 miles. It was from this elevated and overthrust rock mass that the mountains of the park were sculptured, chiefly through the agency of glaciers. The forces which caused this extended over millions of years and are still active.

ADMINISTRATION

The representative of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the Superintendent, D. S. Libbey, with an office at Park Headquarters adjacent to Belton, Montana.

A park naturalist and a junior park naturalist comprise the permanent personnel primarily concerned with interpreting the flora, fauna, and natural phenomena. A schedule of popular guided trips afield, boat trips, field trips are stationed at Logan Pass. Interpreting Service, Glacier National Park, which is available at all hotels and chalets.

Bears fed or fooled with are dangerous bears

Medical Service

There are nurses at all hotels and a resident physician at Glacier Park Hotel.

POST OFFICE, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

Post offices are at Glacier Park, Belton and Lake McDonald. Montana. Telephone and telegraph service is available adjacent to the park. Telephone and telegraph service within the park is available June 15-September 15. Logan Pass is usually closed to traffic until June 15.

Lost and Found Articles

Persons finding articles should deposit them at the nearest ranger station, leaving their own names and addresses which created the park. These private lands and buildings are not part of the park facilities and the rights of the property owners should be respected.

United States Department of the Interior
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

National Park Service
ALBERTA MONTANA
CANADA U.S.A.

WATERTON-GLAICER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

International Peace Park

Alberta, Montana
Canada, U.S.A.

WATERTON-GLACIER
INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

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dresses, so that articles, not claimed by the owners within 60 days, may be returned to those who found them.

WHAT TO SEE AND DO

Park Highway.—The spectacular going to the Sun Highway links the east and west sides of the park, crossing the Continental Divide through Logan Pass at an altitude of 6,646 feet. Logan Pass is reached from Cameron, 16 miles south via the Going-to-the-Sun Road, which is open to private vehicles from June 15. This 53-mile highway connects with U. S. Highway No. 93 at the St. Mary Entrance and with U. S. Highway No. 2 at the West Entrance. A narrow dirt road follows the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman and Kintla Lakes.

U. S. Highway No. 89, the Blackfeet Highway, lying along the east side of the park, is an improved road leading from Glacier Park to the International Boundary Line at Waterton.

Hiking and Mountain Climbing.—Glacier is the ideal park for hikers and mountain climbers. There are numerous trails of interest for day hikes and extended trips, many of which can be climbed by easy walks. Longer trips can be made for one or more days, stops being planned at various hosteries or campgrounds along the way. It is not advisable to engage in the more difficult climbing on the trail junctions. There is not the slightest danger of hikers getting lost if they stay on the trails. Unless wild animals are encountered, they do not attack human beings.

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

Fishing.—The waters of Glacier National Park are stocked each year with cutthroat, eastern brook, and rain¬bow trout, supplementing the natural reproduction and insuring an ever present supply of fighting fish. All fishing licenses are in these camps.

A BEAUTIFUL place to camp away from these designated campgrounds must secure a permit from the nearest ranger. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds without having first secured a written fire permit.

Trails.—Trailer space is available in all campgrounds except Sprague Creek.

FIRE PROTECTION

Forest Fires.—Forest fires are a terrible and ever present menace. Thousands of acres of burned forest are hideous proof of some person's carelessness or ignorance. The major fire record is as follows:

1919—one of the most disastrous fire years in the history of the park. Numerous fires burned along highway U. S. 2, 1916—burned area in the Two Medicine Valley.

1926—several large fires entered the park from the west side of the going-to-the-Sun Highway and at Many Glacier was a fire started by lightning on the Glacier Trail. A blanket fire following the North Fork of the Flathead River to many Glacier was a fire started by lightning on the Glacier Trail.

FIRE PREVENTION.—Park rangers assisted by fire guards constitute the fire-organization. Lookout stations are located strategically where observers maintain a constant watch for fires. Telephones and radio provide communication between the lookout stations. Tools and special equipment are kept at strategic locations. Trained fire suppression crews are organized in each CCC camp to respond to fire calls at a moment's notice.

If you discover a forest fire, report it to the nearest ranger station, hotel, road camp, or at Park Headquarters. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibited notices are posted everywhere. Permits to build fires are issued only to camp sites. Camp fires are burning. No fires shall be built outside designated campgrounds. Build camp fires only at designated campgrounds. At times of high winds or exceptionally dry spell, build fires only in stores provided at the free auto camps. At times of extreme hazard, it is necessary to restrict smoking to park and camp areas. Visitors are so informed, and prohibi...
GUIDE MAP OF WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK
Canada Welcomes Tourists

In view of the misapprehension which still seems to exist in the minds of many of our friendly neighbours, we cannot be too emphatic in stating that positively no restrictions are imposed on visitors from the United States. On the contrary, they are as free as ever to enter and travel at will in any part of the Dominion. Positively no passport or visa is required, and the formalities at the border are as brief and casual as in pre-war days. In addition, the exchange situation is so definitely in the visitor’s favour that, in effect, on a ten days’ vacation, the tenth day actually is free! No difficulty is experienced anywhere in securing the 10 per cent. premium on United States currency. In fact, it is the law in Canada.

Nothing could be more absurd than the rumours that difficulties are placed in the visitor’s way; that it is difficult to enter and still more difficult to leave. He is as free as ever to come and go at his pleasure, and this is a positive and authoritative statement to that effect.

However, visitors from the United States are advised to carry evidence of American citizenship or residence for presentation to the U.S. Immigration authorities on returning.

To recapitulate—Positively no restrictions.
No passports.
No visas.
U.S. currency is worth 10 per cent more.

The British Columbia Government Travel Bureau,
Department of Trade and Industry,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C., Canada.

Hon. W. J. Asselstine, Minister.