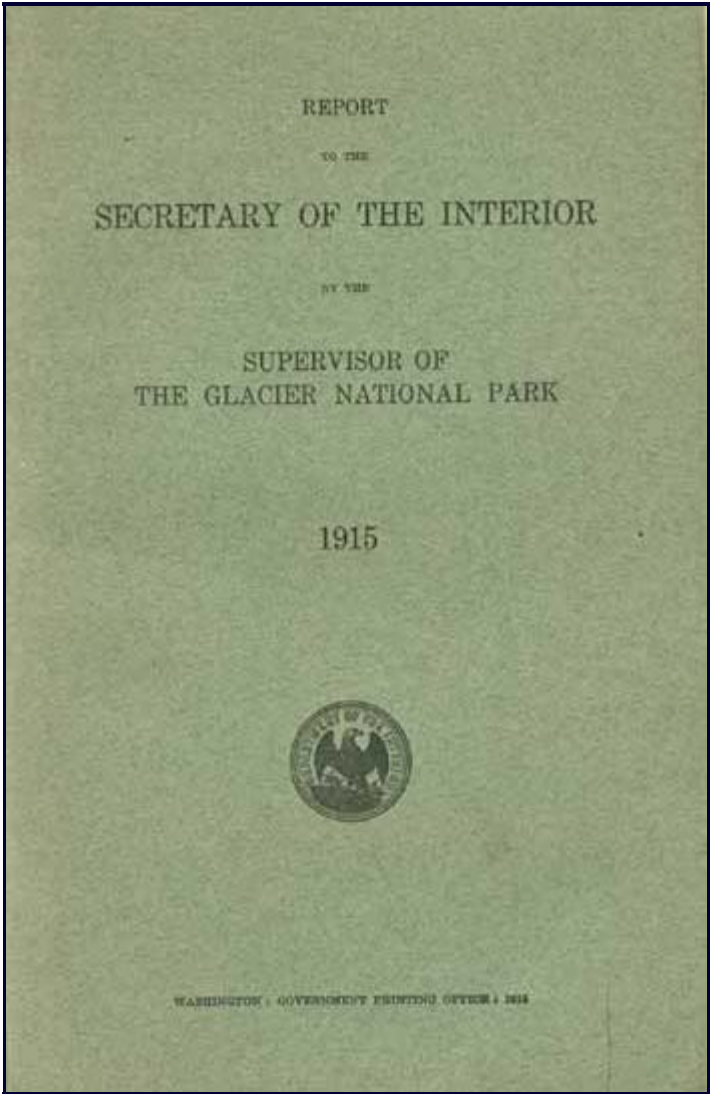




REPORT
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
BY THE
**SUPERVISOR OF
THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK**
1915



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2-Aug-2006



REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF THE GLACIER NATIONAL PARK. 1915

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR,
Belton, Mont., September 28, 1915.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on Glacier National Park for 1915:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Glacier National Park was established by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 354), and is located in northwestern Montana. It embraces over 1,400 square miles of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent territory, extending north from the main line of the Great Northern Railway to the Canadian border. The eastern boundary is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, and the western boundary is formed by the Flathead River. The park, which is irregular in shape, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres. Its greatest length in a northwesterly-southeasterly direction is about 60 miles with a maximum width approaching 40 miles.

Within its borders are attractions for the scientist, nature lover, and tourist unsurpassed in any country in the world, tourists of world-wide experience pronouncing it the Switzerland of America. The elevations in the park range from 3,100 feet to over 10,400 feet. The central portion of the area on the northwestern-southeastern axis is high and rugged and in sharp comparison with the open plains of the east and the valley of the Flathead River on the west. Within its confines are 60 active glaciers, these ice sheets being the sources of beautiful cascades and roaring mountain streams flowing into innumerable clear placid lakes for which the park is famed, the most noted of these being Lake McDonald, Lake St. Mary, Lake Ellen Wilson, Iceberg Lake, Red Eagle Lake, Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Waterton Lake, Logging Lake, Quartz Lake, Harrison Lake, and Two Medicine Lake.

Lake McDonald, the southern end of which is situated 2-1/2 miles from Belton, a station on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, is one of the most beautiful lakes in America. It is about 3,150 feet above sea level, nearly 10 miles long, 2 miles wide, and surrounded by mountains covered with virgin forests of western larch, cedar, white pine, Douglas fir, spruce, and hemlock. Upper Lake St. Mary is on the eastern side of the mountains about 32 miles northwest of Glacier Park station. It is about 10 miles long, with a maximum

width of 1 mile, and toward the upper end the mountains rise in rugged walls not far from the water's edge. Its elevation is about 4,470 feet above sea level. The principal glaciers in the park are Blackfoot, Grinnell, Harrison, Pumpelly, Red Eagle, Sperry, Kintla, Agassiz, Chaney, Rainbow and Carter. In most of the lakes of the park there is excellent fishing at certain times of the year, and at others many streams afford fine sport with hook and line. Within the park boundaries there are many varieties of game which are indigenous to this section of the country, such as bear, elk, moose, deer, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, mountain lion, as well as the smaller furred animals of the forest.

ROADS.

There are now approximately 78 miles of road within the park available for vehicle transportation.

St. Mary-Babb Road.—This road extends from St. Mary camp to the foot of the Lower St. Marys Lake, a distance of approximately 10 miles. Work was commenced on this road August 31, 1914, as reported in my last annual report, since which time the road has been graded to a minimum width of 14 feet and a maximum width of 20 feet. Additional drainage was installed and 520 yards of the road has been graveled.

Two Medicine Road.—Four thousand nine hundred and nine feet was cleared 30 feet wide and graded to a width of 16 feet at a cost of \$3,800.

Many-Glacier Highway.—Work of repairing this road started on April 28, 1915, and three teams and five men were employed on this road until the close of the last fiscal year. Approximately 5 miles of road was repaired and 6 new culverts were installed and drain ditches opened up. On July 19, 1915, the new work of graveling was started on this road and an average of 12 teams and 15 men were employed; 1,668 yards of the road has been graveled up to date. Two teams and four men were employed cleaning out drains, repairing road for graveling, and putting in culverts from July 20 to September 14, 1915.

On the Many-Glacier Highway between the park line and the St. Mary River, outside of the Glacier National Park, an average of 27 teams and 35 men were employed on this road since July 27 hauling and spreading gravel, cleaning drain ditches, and installing culverts. Approximately 5,000 yards of gravel has been delivered and spread upon the road up to date.

Divide Creek Road.—New drainage has been provided for this road and heavy slides removed from the grade at Divide Creek. Three hundred and eighty yards of the road has been resurfaced with gravel. Grader and drag has been placed upon the road after every heavy rain to keep it in repair.

Cut Bank Road.—The Cut Bank Road from the park line to the main traveled automobile road has been kept in repair. Eighteen new culverts have been installed and road has been graded approximately 3 feet wider for a distance of 4 miles. The repair work on this road was done out of the \$1,000 allotted by the Department out of the 1916 Glacier National Park appropriation.

Lower Two Medicine Road.—This road extends from the park line to the main traveled automobile road. Approximately 3 miles of the road was repaired, culverts installed, grading and graveling work done at a cost of \$1,000 which

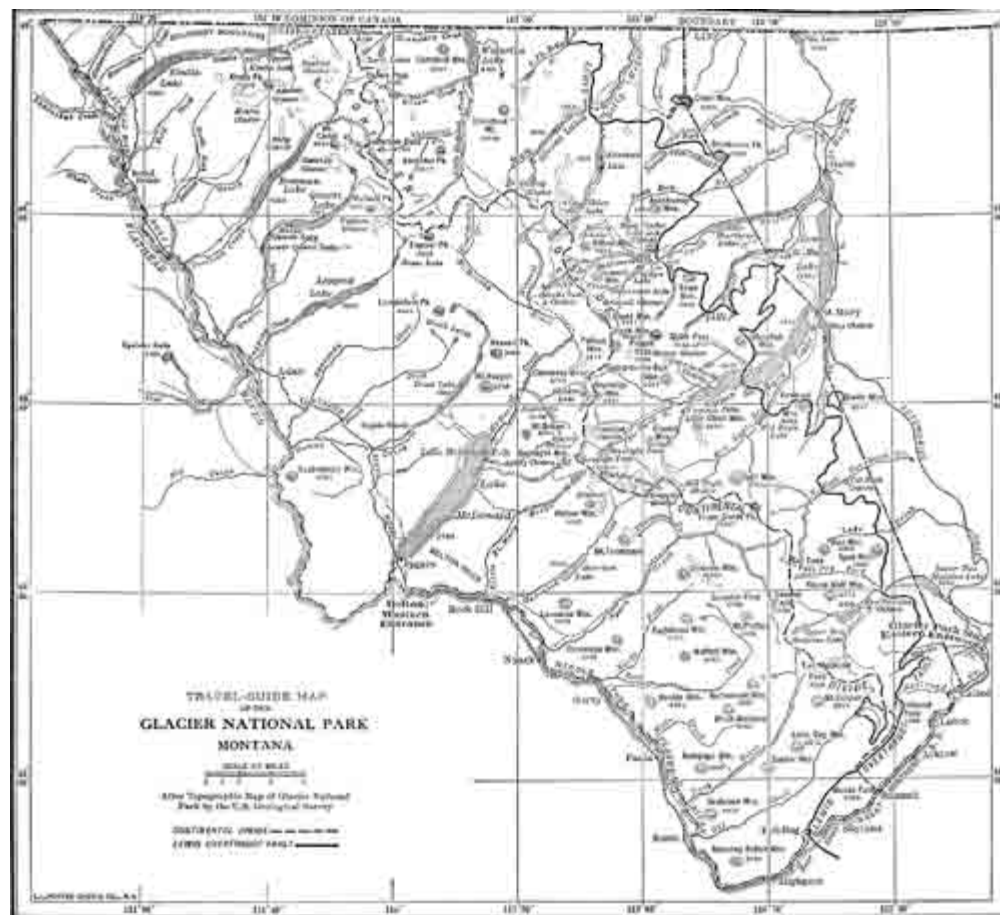
was allotted by the department out of the 1916 Glacier National Park appropriation for this purpose.

Belton-Lake McDonald Road.—For a distance of 3 miles this road was repaired by removing fallen timber, filling in ruts and removing slides which occurred along the Flathead River for a distance of one-half mile. One man was kept on the road all summer keeping it in repair.

Fish Creek Road.—This road was cleaned of fallen timber, rock, and earth slides and the road repaired the entire distance of 1.9 miles.

Flathead River Road.—Fallen timber was removed from this road from the foot of Lake McDonald to the Canadian line, a distance of 48 miles.

Fish Creek-McGee Meadow Road.—Length 25,080 feet. The right of way on this road has been cut and stumps removed for a distance of 21,000 feet. The grading is 85 per cent completed over a distance of 3 miles.



(click on image for a PDF version)

TRAILS.

All old trails were cleaned of fallen timber and kept in repair during the summer. The following new trails were built:

Cut Bank Pass Trail to Cut Bank Camp.—This trail was practically rebuilt for a distance of 8-1/2 miles. Timber was cleared to a width of 10 feet, grade in

timber 3 feet and in rock 4 feet. New trail was constructed from Two-Medicine Chalets to Cut Bank Pass a distance of 8 miles. The trail was graded through timber to a width of 3 feet and in rock to 4 feet.

Cut Bank Trail.—This trail was built from Cut Bank Creek to the summit of Triple Divide Mountain, a distance of 7 miles, width of clearing 10 feet, width of grade 3 feet. Two and one-half miles of this trail was earth-and-dirt work and 4-1/2 miles principally rock work.

Logging Lake Trail.—This trail is 7 miles in length and cleared 8 feet wide and graded an average width of 3 feet. Four miles of this trail was built through light timber and 3 miles through heavy growth of timber.

Quartz Lake Trail.—This trail is 6 miles in length and is graded to a width of 2-1/2 feet. Clearing is 8 feet wide through very heavy timber.

Bowman and Quartz Lake Trails.—Three and one-half miles of clearing is through heavy timber cleared to a width of 8 feet and graded to a width of 3 feet.

Bowman Lake Trail.—Three and one-half miles of new trail cleared 8 feet wide through heavy timber and graded to a width of 2-1/2 feet.

BRIDGES.

Logging Creek Bridge.—This bridge is 72 feet long, and a new covering was put on the bridge 12 feet wide and guardrails were placed upon both sides.

Quartz Creek Bridge.—The Quartz Creek Bridge is 78 feet long and 12 feet wide; 56 feet of new covering was placed upon it during the year.

Bowman Creek Bridge.—This bridge is 185 feet in length. Two new stringers were placed on this bridge, and an entire new covering 12 feet wide was placed upon it.

A new bridge was built across swamp on Lake McDonald Trail, 108 feet long and 8 feet wide, containing 5 piers and ground sill at each end. Guardrails were placed on each side the entire length.

Belton Bridge.—Bridge across the Middle Fork of the Flathead River at park line, length 235 feet, width 12 feet; 10 new stringers were placed on this bridge 10 by 10 inches. The entire bridge was refloored with 3-inch lumber. New guardrail was placed on each side.

BUILDINGS.

McDermott barn.—This barn was built at the McDermott ranger station. It is 16-1/2 by 19-1/2 by 12 feet high, and is constructed of logs with shingle roof.

Ranger cabin, Surprise Pass.—Size 14 by 14 feet; built of logs, hewed and peeled. Roof made of logs, with dirt covering. Floored with logs.

Fish Creek ranger station.—Size of building 32 by 36 feet; 9-foot ceiling, 2 porches 8 by 36 feet. Rustic sided cabin containing five rooms and one bathroom downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Ceiled with rough lumber,

covered with deadening felt. Two flues 17 by 17 inches, 16 feet high, were also built.

St. Mary ranger station.—This station was repaired; woodshed and small barn for park ranger's horse built.

Warehouse.—Building 20 by 20 feet; 14-foot wall, 10-foot ceiling, three full windows, one sliding door downstairs, one small door in gable; 6,589 feet of rough lumber and 6,500 shingles were used in its construction.

Cabins repaired at headquarters.—Two porches 10 by 22 feet were built on the cabin in which the supervisor resides. One bathroom was partitioned off, size 10 by 14 feet, with 8-foot ceiling, and one woodshed 10 by 16 feet was built.

Messhouse.—A woodshed was constructed, 14 by 16 feet; one porch 10 by 16 feet, and one brick chimney built and ceiling joists and plumbing installed.

Clerk's residence.—Two rooms downstairs floored, ceiled, and partitioned. Floor of matched lumber; ceiling and partitions of beaded ceiling. Bathroom and bedroom built in garret, floored and ceiled. One roothouse 12 by 14 feet, 7 feet high, constructed. One porch 12 by 14 feet and 8 feet high and one woodshed 16 by 22 feet were also built.

One woodshed 12 by 12 feet was constructed near the office.

Sawmill and logging operations.—Forty-five thousand five hundred feet of lumber was sawed and piled and 45,000 shingles were sawed and packed.

Telephones.—During the year the telephone line was extended from the Logging Creek ranger station to the Wilson Creek ranger station, a distance of 15 miles, and 6 miles of new line were constructed connecting the North Fork ranger station with the main line. There are now 118 miles of telephone line owned by the Government within the Glacier National Park.

CONCESSIONS.

The following concessions have been granted since January 1, 1915, and expire December 31, 1915:

Concessions for year 1915.

John Weightman, stage	\$120.00
Ada M. Swank, residence	50.00
G. N. Ry. Co., Y track	9.18
Miller & Kelly, boat	160.00
J. M. Gruber, residence	50.00
Howard Eaton, saddle and pack and 3 wagons	55.00
Glacier Park Hotel Co., camp sites	1,090.00
J. F. Lindhe, saddle and pack	15.00
Glacier Park Hotel Co., news stands	250.00
John J. Walsh, pasture	5.00
Ski F. Keckler, saddle and pack	15.00
Frank Fair, saddle and pack	25.00

G. N. Ry. Co., back filling and borrow pits	47.17
Dee Corlett, saddle and pack	15.90
Wm. P. Dawson, saddle and pack	15.00
F.M. Bagley, saddle and pack	20.00
S. R. Franklin, saddle and pack	9.00
Park Saddle Horse Co., saddle and pack	300.00
Josiah Rogers, saddle and pack	100.00
Steve Elkins, saddle and pack	24.88
Thos. Dawson, saddle and pack	25.00
Frank Higgins, saddle and pack	25.00
Wm. C. Gird, saddle and pack	12.00
Malcolm Clark, saddle and pack	15.00
T. J. Sullivan, saddle and pack	17.90
Helen P. Clarke, saddle and pack	25.00
Glacier Park Hotel Co., boat	90.00
S. R. Franklin, saddle and pack	12.00
Automobile permits, June 1, 1915, to Oct. 1, 1915	448.00
Total receipts to October 1, 1915	3,046.03

VISITORS.

From June 1, 1915, to October 1, 1915, there were 13,465 visitors registered at the two main entrances to the park, Glacier Park and Belton. It is estimated quite conservatively that 800 people entered the park at points where there are no stations and failed to register, making a total of 14,265 visitors.

Visitors by different entrances.

Belton, western entrance 6,434 Glacier Park entrance 7,031

The following shows registration by States and Territories of the United States, and foreign lands:

Visitors by States.

Alabama	12 Delaware	3
Arizona	8 District of Columbia	129
Arkansas	30 Florida	15
California	221 Georgia	22
Colorado	84 Idaho	66
Connecticut	66 Illinois	1,041
Indiana	291 North Carolina	18
Iowa	507 North Dakota	377
Kansas	280 Ohio	285
Kentucky	57 Oklahoma	65
Louisiana	17 Oregon	66
Maine	34 Pennsylvania	457
Maryland	70 Rhode Island	45
Massachusetts	227 South Carolina	31

Michigan	183	South Dakota	65
Minnesota	1,000	Tennessee	38
Mississippi	14	Texas	290
Missouri	617	Utah	15
Montana	4,085	Virginia	35
Nebraska	416	Vermont	23
Nevada	1	Washington	497
New Hampshire	32	Wisconsin	248
New Jersey	151	West Virginia	128
New Mexico	10	Wyoming	37
New York	929	Alaska and island possessions	11

Foreign countries.

Argentina	2	Italy	1
Australia	2	Japan	3
Canada	71	Mexico	2
Central America	3	Peru	2
Cuba	2	South Africa	2
England	2	Switzerland	7
France	2	Uruguay	5
Germany	2		

The following number of persons were cared for at the various hotels and camps in the park:

Guests at camps of Glacier Park Hotel Co.

Two Medicine camp	335	Gunsight camp	1,018
Cut Bank camp	218	Sperry Chalet	639
St. Mary camp	986	Many-Glacier	6,115
Going-to-the-Sun	2,814	Granite Park	270

At the Glacier Hotel on Lake McDonald 7,381 tourists were accommodated during the season, 2,154 of whom remained three days or more.

One hundred and sixteen camping parties toured the park for trips of three days or more.

FISH.

Sixty-three cans of fish have been put in the lakes and streams of the Glacier National Park during the past year, and more will be received during October.

WILD ANIMALS.

Conditions for game during the past winter were excellent. There was an unusually light fall of snow for this section and the winter was very mild, and as a result the game in the park wintered in excellent condition.

Deer.—Both the blacktail and the whitetail are found in large numbers, and it is estimated that there are at least 10,000 in the park.

Elk.—While the greater number of elk range on Park, Ole, and Nyack Creeks, small herds are found in almost every section of the park, and the latest estimates place their number at 600.

Moose.—It is estimated that there are 80 moose in the park, the most of which are to be found in the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River.

Sheep and goats.—The bighorn sheep and the Rocky Mountain goat are found principally along the main range and on the eastern slopes of the Rockies. The sheep are becoming quite tame, and many photographs have been taken of small bands during the past year, which were taken at a distance of 50 feet or under.

Bear.—There are three varieties, which abound in considerable numbers throughout the park, the grizzly, the brown or cinnamon, and the common black.

Predatory animals.—There are a few wolves along the eastern border of the park and the coyote abounds in large numbers throughout the park. They are the principal menace to the animal life. Their numbers are kept down to some extent by the regular park ranger force and by the settlers in the park. Some are caught in traps, but the principal method of extermination is by the use of strychnine. A few mountain lion are also found in the park.

Fur-bearing animals.—Large numbers of weasel, marten, mink, and some lynx are found throughout the wooded sections. They are very destructive to the wild fowl and bird life. Colonies of beaver are to be found on almost every stream in the park.

Wild fowls and birds.—Grouse of the blue, ruffed, and pin-tailed varieties are found in the park, and there are a few ptarmigan in the higher altitudes. Many duck and some geese nest in the park and several varieties of small birds are found.

Game protection.—Three arrests were made during the year for game poaching. The parties were taken before the United States commissioner, two pleading guilty and were fined, but after an examination the third party was discharged.

MISDEMEANORS.

There was one arrest made for assault in the park during the year. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charges and was fined \$5 and costs, amounting in all to \$15.75.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I earnestly recommend the construction of an independent telephone system for the park service. The telephone lines in the park east of the Continental Divide are owned by the Glacier Park Hotel Co., and are not connected with the park system on the west side of the park. Under the present conditions when it is necessary to send a message to any point in the park east of the main range it has to be telegraphed to Glacier Park station and sent out over the telephone line from that place to its destination. During the season just closed the Glacier Park Hotel Co.'s telephone lines have been poorly maintained and as a result a

great many times it has been impossible to transmit or receive messages of importance.

I urgently recommend that a road be built from the foot to the head of Lake McDonald. This would facilitate the travel to the head of the lake and would be the first link in building the Waterton-Lake McDonald road or in building a road across either Gunsight or Logan Pass. In the future development of the park a road from east to west, through one of the passes, will be a necessity. It will afford quick and easy transportation to hundreds of tourists who will not undergo the hardships of a horseback trip, and would open up a new and scenic transcontinental route for automobiles, a constant procession of which would traverse this route during the summer months. Such a road would not only afford a vastly increased number of people the opportunity of seeing the park but would greatly increase the revenues of the park.

The unusually wet weather of the past season has made it apparent to anyone familiar with the conditions that the roads build of native soil will not stand heavy traffic in wet weather, and in consideration of this fact I most emphatically recommend that the roads over which the park service has control be well surfaced with gravel or with crushed rock in order that travel may be safe and dependable the entire season regardless of wet conditions.

Very respectfully,

S. F. RALSTON,
Supervisor.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Regulations of May 13, 1914.

The following rules and regulations for the government of the Glacier National Park are hereby established and made public, pursuant to authority conferred by the act of Congress approved May 11, 1910:

1. It is forbidden to injure or disturb in any manner any of the mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders on the Government lands within the park.
2. It is forbidden to cut, without a permit from the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative, any timber growing on the park lands; it is also forbidden to injure any growing timber or deface or injure any Government property. Camping parties will be allowed to use dead or fallen timber for fuel. When felling timber, stumps must not be left higher than 12 inches from the ground.
3. Fires should be lighted only when necessary and completely extinguished when not longer required. The utmost care must be exercised at all times to avoid setting fire to the timber and grass.
4. Hunting or killing, wounding, or capturing any bird or wild animal on the park lands, except dangerous animals when necessary to prevent them from

destroying life or inflicting an injury, is prohibited. The outfits, including guns, traps, teams, horses, or means of transportation used by persons engaged in hunting, killing, trapping, ensnaring, or capturing such birds or wild animals, or in possession of game killed on the park lands under other circumstances than prescribed above, will be taken up by the superintendent and held subject to the order of the Secretary of the interior, except in cases where it is shown by satisfactory evidence that the outfit is not the property of the person or persons violating this regulation and the actual owner thereof was not a party to such violation. Firearms will only be permitted in the park on written permission from the superintendent thereof. On arrival at the first station of the park guard, parties having firearms, traps, nets, seines, or explosives will turn them over to the officer in charge of the station, taking his receipt for them. They will be returned to the owners on leaving the park.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. It is forbidden to carve or write names or otherwise deface any of the posts, signboards, platforms, seats, railings, steps, 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 superintendent of the park.

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

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

Instructions of May 13, 1914.

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

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

3. *Fires.*—The greatest care must be exercised to insure the complete extinction of all campfires 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 violations 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 predator 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 violations 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.

Passenger-carrying vehicles must be provided with cushioned seats with full up holstered 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 lap robes must be carried.

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

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

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

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

It is forbidden to tie stock so as to permit their entering any of the streams of the park. All animals should be kept a sufficient distance from camping grounds not to litter the ground and make unfit for use the area which may be used later as tent sites.

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

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

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

Regulations of May 13, 1914, governing the impounding and disposition of loose live stock.

Horses, cattle, or other domestic live stock running at large or being herded or grazed in the Glacier National Park, without authority from the Secretary of the Interior, will be taken up and impounded by the superintendent, who will at once give notice thereof to the owner, if known. If the owner is not known, notices of such impounding, giving a description of the animal or animals, with the brands thereon, will be posted in six public places inside the park and in two public places outside the park. Any owner of an animal thus impounded may, at any time before the sale thereof, reclaim the same upon proving ownership and paying the cost of notice and all expenses incident to the taking up and detention of such animal, including the cost of feeding and caring for the same. If any animal thus impounded shall not be reclaimed within 30 days from notice to the owner or from the date of posting notices, it shall be sold at public auction at such time and place as may be fixed by the superintendent after 10 days' notice, to be given by posting notices in six public places in the park and two public places outside the park, and by mailing to the owner, if known, a

copy thereof.

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

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

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

Regulations of March 30, 1912, governing the admission of automobiles and motor cycles.

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

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

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

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

3. The use of automobiles will be permitted on the Government road from Belton, Mont., to the administrative headquarters at Lake McDonald between the hours of 7 a. m. and 8.30 p. m., but no automobile shall enter the park, or leave Lake McDonald in the direction of Belton, later than 8 p. m.

4. When teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach, automobiles 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 will stop when teams, saddle horses, or pack trains approach,

and remain at rest until they have passed or until the drivers are satisfied regarding the safety of their horses.

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

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 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 can enter the park will expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

10. These rules are also applicable to motor cycles, which may use only the roads herein mentioned, on payment of a fee of \$1 for each machine per annum; permits issued therefor shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue.

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

**EXCERPT FROM THE ACT MAKING APPROPRIATION FOR THE
SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,
APPROVED AUGUST 1, 1914 (PUBLIC NO. 161).**

For the administration and improvement of Glacier National Park, Montana, the construction of roads, trails, bridges, and telephone lines, and the repair thereof, including the construction of a road, together with the necessary bridges and culverts, from the old town of Saint Mary, thence in a general northerly and westerly direction through that part of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation east of Lower Saint Mary Lake to a point in or near section thirty-five township thirty-six north, range fifteen west, on the boundary line between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, \$75,000. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way over patented lands in the Glacier National Park that may be donated for park purposes (acts May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten, volume thirty-six, page three hundred and fifty-four, sections one, two; June twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, volume thirty-eight, page forty-nine, section seventeen).

**EXCERPT FROM THE ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR
SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,
APPROVED MARCH 3, 1915 (PUBLIC NO. 263).**

Glacier National Park, Montana: For administration and improvement, construction of roads, trails, bridges, and telephone lines and the repair thereof, including necessary repairs to the road from the old town of Saint Marys;

through that part of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation east of lower Saint Marys Lake to a point in or near section thirty-five township thirty-six north, range fifteen west, on the boundary line between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, authorized by the sundry civil act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, \$75,000. Also the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to spend out of the appropriation herein authorized for the repair of the road known as the Two Medicine Road, from the main automobile road to the boundary line between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, \$1,000; and also, \$1,000 for the repair of the Cut Bank Road, from the main automobile road to the boundary line between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, within the Blackfeet Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way over patented lands in the Glacier National Park that may be donated for park purposes.

The Secretary of the interior is authorized to expend from the appropriation for the administration and improvement of the Glacier National Park, provided for in the sundry civil act of August first, nineteen hundred and fourteen, the sum of \$600, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the improvement of the wooden bridge leading across the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and connecting the Belton Road with the road into the park.

**EXCERPT FROM THE ACT MAKING APPROPRIATION FOR THE
SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1915, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,
APPROVED AUGUST 1, 1914 (PUBLIC NO. 161).**

For the administration and improvement of Glacier National Park, Montana, the construction of roads, trails, bridges, and telephone lines, and the repair thereof, including the construction of a road, together with the necessary bridges and culverts, from the old town of Saint Mary, thence in a general northerly and westerly direction through that part of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation east of Lower Saint Mary Lake to a point in or near section thirty-five township thirty-six north, range fifteen west, on the boundary line between the Glacier National Park and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, \$75,000. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept patented lands or rights of way over patented lands in the Glacier National Park that may be donated for park purposes (acts May eleventh, nineteen hundred and ten, volume thirty-six, page three hundred and fifty-four, sections one, two; June twenty-third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, volume thirty-eight, page forty-nine, section seventeen).

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