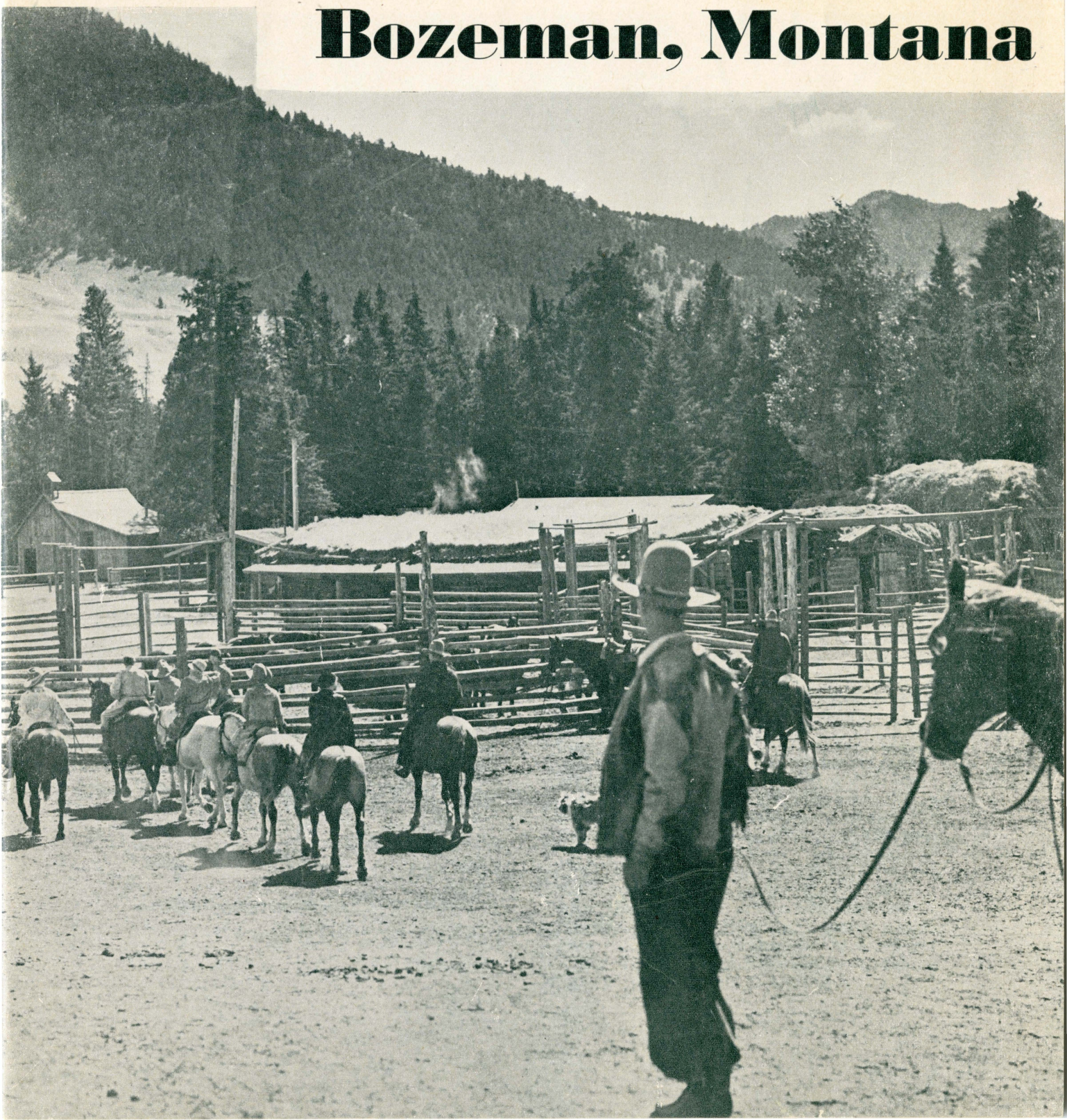


The Gallatin Way to Yellowstone Park

Bozeman, Montana



HOWDY NEIGHBOR

We like this Gallatin country in the mountains of Montana. We think you will too, when you have come to know it. This little booklet, then, will have achieved its purpose if it helps that acquaintanceship.

It is quite a trial to our hospitable dispositions, that our visitors, whose gleaming cars flash from place to place, do not have time to learn the joy of life and work and play in this most-favored locality.

And so we present this book, a book of glimpses selected quite at random, and of information which may aid you in getting to know the Gallatin country; its mountain and canyon and valley scenery, its matchless opportunities for recreation and sports, its industries, its business and its people.

Headquarters for this area is Bozeman, a modern little city of nearly 10,000, with hotels, tourist cottages, eating places and stores to please the most luxurious taste or the most modest purse.

The Bozeman Chamber of Commerce, publisher of this booklet, is pleased to be AT YOUR SERVICE.

NOTE: When the all-wise Creator came to lay out this Gallatin country, He had so much scenery He had to turn some of it on edge; some more—and mighty spectacular too—He had to put under ground. Views in this booklet represent all kinds: the horizontal, the vertical and the subterranean.

THE COVER: A party of dudes returns to the home-ranch corral from a ride in the mountains.



(ALEXANDER ART CO. PHOTO)
ONE OF TEN THOUSAND CAMERA-CALLING VIEWS IN THE GALLATIN CANYON, THE SCENIC ROUTE TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

THE GALLATIN WAY

We drive it leisurely, neighbor, but you don't have to, for it's a broad, paved road with easy grades and wide curves. Officially it's known as U. S. Highway 191. We call it the Gallatin Way. It intersects U. S. Highway 10 at Bozeman and runs south 92 miles to West Yellowstone, western entrance to Yellowstone Park and the most unique western community in the country, where frontier and metropolis mix.

The first 20 miles of the Gallatin Way—leaving Bozeman—thread the upper end of the broad and fertile Gallatin Valley, whose fertile lands produce a great variety of agricultural products.

The remaining 72 miles traverse the Gallatin Canyon. Most scenic and most varied of mountain highways, the route follows the Gallatin river, famous for its trout fishing; crosses two score or more of dashing tributary creeks and smaller rivers; passes a generous dozen dude ranches, mountain, hunting and fishing resorts. In choice locations are modernly-equipped Forest Service camp grounds, free for a picnic dinner or an all-summer camp. Half a dozen roads—not highways, but good, traversible mountain roads—leave the main route to explore, for varying distances, the side canyons which contain more hunting and fishing, ranches and dude ranches, summer homes and additional Forest Service camp grounds.



OLD FAITHFUL SPOUTS FOR THE TOURISTS, FOR THE ANIMALS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK, OR FOR ITS OWN ENJOYMENT, WITH EQUAL REGULARITY

Props for Nature's Stage

Old Faithful, the Yellowstone canyon and the colorful Paint Pots were here when John Bozeman first stepped warily along the Bozeman Trail. They were here when Lewis and Clark, piloted by Sacajawea, discovered the Three Forks of the Missouri, less than an hour's ride from Bozeman today. They are here today when the visitor can eat a leisurely breakfast in Bozeman, see every one of these and many other "props" on nature's stage—and eat dinner in Bozeman that same night. With a light foot on the throttle, nature lovers can, within 30 minutes, reach scenes that have been touched only by nature's kind hand. If they choose, they can camp, free of charge, as long as they wish, at prepared campsites in the national forest, or they can shoulder a pack and live the life of the early pioneers.

"Colter's Hell" *The Camera Fans Paradise*

It was at Fort Ellis, near Bozeman, in 1870 that the Washburn-Langford-Doane expedition outfitted for the first purposeful and well-equipped exploration of the region then called Colter's Hell. The expedition brought back the first authentic and accepted information concerning the strange region of geysers, hot springs, colorful canyons and lakes, and the expedition's report led to the establishment of Yellowstone National park as a great national playground and game sanctuary.

Colter and Bridger had both visited the park earlier—Colter in 1810—but their stories of columns of boiling water shooting into the air, of mud volcanoes and the rest of the natural wonders of the park were put down as so many tall tales.

Both, perhaps, embroidered their reports when they found that they were not believed, anyway. Colter, it was, who is reported by Bob Fletcher to have said that he saw a "petrified bird sitting in a petrified tree warbling a petrified song." Bridger is reported to have

told of the herd of elk which did not even look up from grazing when he fired shot after shot at the animals. He discovered, he said, that they were on the other side of a mountain of volcanic glass.

Old Faithful and Yellowstone Canyon, shown here, are the two most photographed natural wonders in the world.

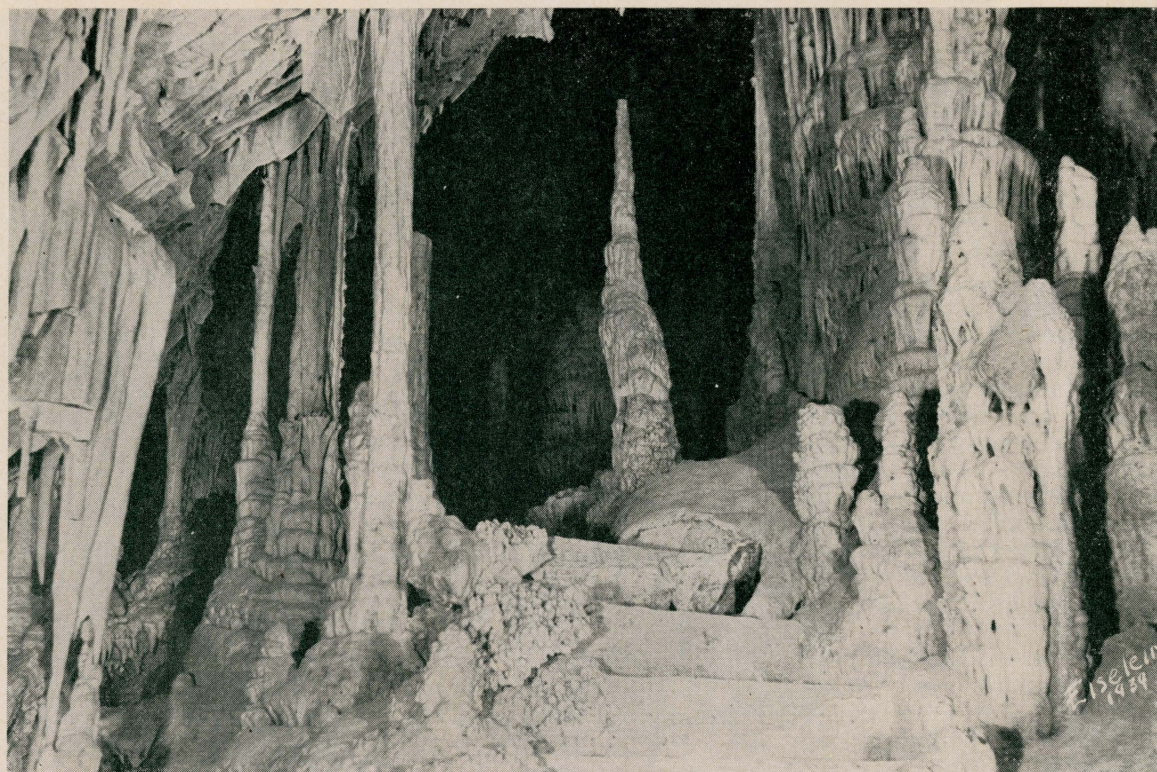
Despite the millions of visitors who come to Yellowstone Park from all parts of the world, this first and largest national park, still has its real wilderness areas, mountains and rivers and lakes still reached only by trail, where all is just as it was when Colter traipsed through on moccasined feet.



A BEAR "HOWDY"



YELLOWSTONE FALLS IN THE AWESOME CANYON OF YELLOWSTONE PARK



CENTERED BY THE SPIKE, THERE ARE SHOWN HERE A FEW OF THE COUNTLESS FORMS INTO WHICH WATER, IN THE TIMELESS CENTURIES, HAS FORMED THE LIMESTONE OF MORRISON CAVE. THE STEPS ARE PART OF THE SAFE, EASY UNDERGROUND ROUTE BY WHICH GUIDES CONDUCT VISITORS THROUGH THE CAVE

(Photo by Eiselein)

Morrison Cave. . . .

Subterranean Spectacle

Morrison cave, 54 miles west of Bozeman on U. S. highway 10-S, is another example of crowded conditions for scenery. Here the Creator put his spectacular handiwork inside some mighty big mountains that are also scenery from the outside.

The cave is reached by a good three-mile road leaving the highway at a well-marked turnoff. At the parking area there is a lodge and refreshment stand. Two hours should be allotted for seeing the cave, which

is electrically lighted throughout the length of the conducted tours.

In the cool reaches of the cave are stalactites and stalagmites in a thousand different forms, and flowstone, helectites, crystalline gypsum, clusterites, which resemble bunches of grapes, and many other results of the action of water on the limestone. Little imagination is required to find in the formations those that are called Natural Door, Goats' Walk, Pump, Altar, Fountain, Fallen Idol, Browning's Battlefield and many others.



THE OLSEN STUDIO, THREE FORKS
THREE MIGHTY SNOW-FED RIVERS FLOW TOGETHER ON THIS FLAT TO FORM THE MISSOURI. LEGEND AND HISTORY CLOTHE THE SPOT. THE TOWN OF THREE FORKS, DERIVING ITS NAME FROM THIS CONFLUENCE IS 35 MILES WEST OF BOZEMAN ON U. S. 10. A SHORT DRIVE FROM THE MAIN HIGHWAY REACHES THIS VIEWPOINT OF THIS JUNCTION OF THE GALLATIN, MADISON AND JEFFERSON RIVERS. IT WAS RIGHT HERE, IN CAMP, ON SUNDAY, JULY 28, 1805 THAT LEWIS AND CLARK DECIDED ON THE NAMES OF THE THREE RIVERS WHICH FORM THE MISSOURI, THE THREE FORKS, AND THE FOLLOWING IS TAKEN FROM THEIR JOURNALS "THE SOUTHEAST FORK WE CALL GALLATIN'S RIVER, IN HONOR OF ALBERT GALLATIN, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY; THE MIDDLE FORK WE CALL MADISON'S RIVER IN HONOR OF JAMES MADISON, SECRETARY OF STATE; AND THE SOUTHWEST FORK WE CALL JEFFERSON'S RIVER, IN HONOR OF THAT ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

Missouri Headwaters

At the confluence of the rivers, Indian and white men's history seems to flow together, too. Here the little Shoshone squaw, Sacajawea, proved invaluable to the famous Lewis and Clark expedition. In July, 1805, she pointed out to the explorers the Jefferson as the right fork to continue the journey west. She knew because here she had been captured as a child by raiding Minatarees and borne off to the East.

Here too, John Colter, first white man to explore Yellowstone park, outfitted his Indian captors in 1808. Naked and unarmed he ran their gauntlet and kept on running, six miles across a prickly pear flat, to dive into the Jefferson river and hide under some driftwood. Darkness cheated the howling redskins of their prey, and he made his way to his Fort Lisa headquarters, some 230 miles through Indian country in seven days.



CATCHES LIKE THESE RAINBOW TROUT ARE NOT UNCOMMON IN THE MOUNTAIN STREAMS OF THIS REGION. THESE WERE TAKEN ON WET FLIES EARLY IN JULY

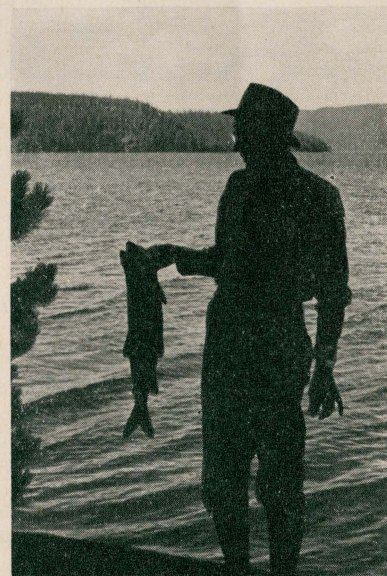
(Photo by Alexander)

Throughout this Gallatin country is trout fishing excelled nowhere in the nation. A system of replenishing with fish from federal and state hatcheries maintains a constant supply of fighting trout in the streams. Principal fishing streams in this section are the Gallatin and its tributaries; the justly famous Madison a short drive further west, the Yellowstone, a few miles to the east, and a number of streams in Yellowstone park.

Lake fishing, as well, is nearby. In the mountains both east and west of the Gallatin canyon are a score of lakes from which limit catches are made. Among them are Golden Trout lake, Buffalo Horn lake, Deer lake, Lava lake, and many others. On the Madison river are two lakes,

"Sportsman's

Madison and Hebgen, the latter the largest artificial lake at such an altitude in the nation and noted for the savage mackinaw trout which trolling frequently brings to boat. Two lakes tributary to the Madison which attract many fishermen are Wade lake and Cliff lake. Yellowstone lake in Yellowstone park, and Heart, Lewis and Shoshone lakes, also in the park, are favorites with many fisherman.



HEBGEN LAKE. A RAINBOW TROUT TAKEN FROM ITS WATERS AND THE FISHERMAN WHO TOOK IT—PROBABLY BY TROLLING A LIGHT LURE
(PHOTO BY HOLM)

Paradise"

Deer and elk hunting are the favorite mountain sports of the fall season in the Gallatin country and the success of the small army of men who take to the upper Gallatin canyon area each fall is attested by the meat market men who declare they might just as well shut up shop until the palates of the hunters and their friends weary of game. Both elk and deer have been taken with bow and arrow by expert archers in the Gallatin country.

The Gallatin is likewise known widely as a hunting ground for Chinese pheasants, a colorful, delicious bird which has been planted by the state department in this and other sections in recent years. Thousands of ducks are killed annually along the Madison, the Gallatin and the spring creeks north of Belgrade.

The State Fish and Game department, determined to reduce the Gallatin elk herd to the number the winter range can provide for,



MOOSE ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY NUMEROUS IN THIS AREA. ELK ARE AMONG THE MOST COMMONLY KILLED GAME ANIMALS



HUNTER AND QUARRY—E. O. HOLM, BOZEMAN DENTIST, IS ASTRIDE HIS BIG BULL ELK FOR FICTORIAL PURPOSES, BUT LAYS NO CLAIM TO HAVING RIDDEN IT DOWN. HE SHOT IT. FOOLING WITH THESE STATELY KINGS OF THE FOREST WHILE THEY'RE ALIVE IS DEFINITELY INADVISABLE

has decreed that 500 of the animals be killed by hunters each year during the hunting season.

At the dude ranches of the Gallatin can be found western recreation winter or summer to suit the desires of anyone from those who desire to rough it in the most primitive surroundings to those who feel most unconventional when sitting around a large fireplace. Horses for all hunters may be had to carry them back into the hunting country.



HUNDREDS OF ELK WINTER AND SUMMER IN THIS AREA.

Short Trips

There are many short trips in vicinity of Bozeman where one can see beautiful scenery, enjoy fishing or recreation of many kinds. There are many canyons within six to twenty miles in which the Forest Service has provided accommodations for picnics with log tables, benches, fire places, etc.

Chief places in this area where scenic spots and camp grounds abound are in the Gallatin Canyon, Bridger Canyon and Hyalite Canyon. Also in upper Gallatin Canyon is located the Petrified Forest, the largest area of petrified trees in the west.

Up Bridger Canyon about twenty miles from Bozeman, the beautiful Fairy Lake will be found, provided with camping facilities. Fifty miles west of Bozeman on U. S. No. 10 is located Morrison Cave, famous for its beautiful formations of stalactites and stalagmites. The cave is lighted by an indirect electric lighting system and is a state park.

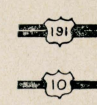
A U. S. Fish Hatchery is located four miles from Bozeman at mouth of Bridger Canyon.

1 Day Tour—Morrison Cave and Virginia City. U. S. 10 Southwest 48 miles to cave; State No. 1 South 38 miles to Ennis; county road west 8 miles. County graded road.

Of Interest

One-Half Day Tour—Missouri River headwaters. Boaz gold mine; U. S. 10 South 33 miles to Three Forks; State No. 1 south 19 miles to Norris; 3 miles east to mine; return via county road and Bozeman Hot Springs.

Horseback riding — one-half day, one day; two days. — Horses may be rented at Gallatin Gateway inn, 12 miles on U. S. 191; at Karst's ranch, 35 miles south on U. S. 191; at Antler Corral, 4 miles south on Sourdough lane; and at any of the Madison or Gallatin valley guest ranches where arrangements are made in advance. Through arrangement with Karst's ranch, pack trips into wilderness area of from 2 to 7 days may be made. A wide variety of mountain, canyon, and lake scenery otherwise unavailable may be visited on horseback.

~LEGEND~
 GALLATIN WAY TO YELLOWSTONE PARK
 PRINCIPAL EAST-WEST ROUTE



Mountain Wilderness By Road — Hyalite canyon, water conservation dam and lake at 7,000 ft. elevation; summer Boy Scout camp on its shore; wilderness crags, canyons and peaks beyond; all reached in comfort by

moderate speed auto travel. Leave U. S. 191 1 miles west of Bozeman. Picnic wonderland on banks of tumbling roaring Hyalite creek. Spend the evening; one-half day; or all day. Wraps recommended after 4 p. m.

Natural Hot Water Plunge — At Bozeman Hot Springs, 9 miles west and south on U. S. 191.

Rocky Mountain One Day or One and One half day tour— Gallatin Way to Yellowstone Park, south 83 miles on U. S. 191 to Hebgen lake (fishermen! enjoy the best of lake trout fishing—boats may be rented). Dinner at any of a half dozen guest ranches on Upper Gallatin by previous arrangement. Return via State No. 1 to junction with U. S. 10 South. The entire route is along the best trout water of the west. Its scenery is unsurpassed for giving concept of majesty and ruggedness of the main Rocky Mountain range.

Two Day Yellowstone Park Tour— Leave Bozeman 9 a. m., and travel the Gallatin Way, Canyon scenery, both intimate and bold greets your eye at every turn of a gradual ascent of 89 miles to the west park entrance at West Yellowstone. Park entrance fee, \$3.00. Arrive Old Faithful hotel noon. Dinners served June 20 to September 20, \$1.00. Excellent 75c luncheon, Hamilton store, 120 leisurely miles through unsurpassed park scenery to Canyon hotel for dinner. Do not fail to spend the early morning hours on side trip to see the rainbow of color which is Yellowstone falls and its canyon. Return via Mammoth Hot Springs, Gardiner, the Upper Yellowstone, Livingston and Bozeman.

Fifteen scenic canyons, large and small, slice the mountains within easy after supper driving distance of Bozeman. Any of them well repay the nature lover who enjoys mountain scenery, rippling streams, wild flowers and an occasional glimpse of wild game. Among them are Bridger canyon, north of Bozeman, named for the famous guide of another day, Jim Bridger, who brought wagon trains headed for the Alder Gulch gold strike down that mountain gorge. Near the mouth of Bridger canyon the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries maintains a trout hatchery whose rearing ponds and landscape grounds are always open to interested visitors. The hatchery is noted for the development there of the only successful method of rearing Montana Grayling—famous fish—to a size suitable for liberation in streams. Rocky Creek canyon, through which U. S. highway 10 runs, going east from Bozeman, is particularly beautiful for Persian rug colors of the mountain foliage in the autumn. Hyalite canyon, to the south of Bozeman, has a fine small fishing stream, a camp for Boy and

Girl Scouts, two fine picnic grounds and rugged scenery unequalled anywhere. A dam to provide an irrigation reservoir is nearing completion there. Huckleberries abound on the higher slopes of this and several other canyons of this area.

In the Gallatin National Forest, which includes most of the canyon and the mountains on either side, are two primitive areas, set aside by the Forest Service to remain forever in their natural, wilderness state, without roads, settlers, permanent camps or any other development. Into them pack trips may be made from any of the guest ranches or resorts of the canyon.

The Hilgarde area is the larger. It embraces a huge alpine area containing scores of lakes teeming with fish, mountains to challenge the most intrepid, view points from which Old Faithful and other features of Yellowstone park can be seen, and meadows filled with wild flowers. Elk, deer and mountain sheep are frequently seen by visitors to the Hilgarde wilderness and to the Spanish Peaks area.

BREATH-TAKING VIEWS OF SNOWY MOUNTAINS, HIGH, SUNNY MEADOWS AND DEER AND ELK IN THEIR NATURAL HABIT GREET THOSE WHO GET OFF THE BEATEN TRACK IN THE GALLATIN COUNTRY.



THE DIAMOND-HITCH NOT TO BE ATTEMPTED BY THE AMATEUR, IS HERE BEING THROWN BY AN EXPERT AS DUDE WRANGLES LOAD THE PACK ANIMALS FOR A CAMPING EXPEDITION INTO ONE OF THE PRIMITIVE AREAS OF GALLATIN COUNTRY.

Pack trips into the back country of the Gallatin—to places which can be reached only by horseback or parachute jumpers—can be made in connection with hunting and fishing expeditions or solely as a means of getting away from civilization and communing with nature. Arrangements for such trips may be made at any of the dude ranches or mountain resorts of the Gallatin country and expert guides are always obtainable.

Throughout the Gallatin country the Forest Service has provided well-equipped camp grounds where you may pitch your tent or park your trailer and stay as long as you like. There is no charge and the camp grounds have outdoor stoves, substantial rustic tables, running water and garbage pits and toilets. Most of them are close to good fishing streams; all of them are pleasant settings for those who just want to loaf.



Agriculture

The Gallatin valley was settled and Bozeman was founded by men who knew good black soil and appreciated the opportunity this valley had to provide beef and beans and bread-flour for the gold-rushers then feverishly panning the gravel of Alder and Grasshopper and Last Chance gulches.

Since that time the valley has followed that destiny.

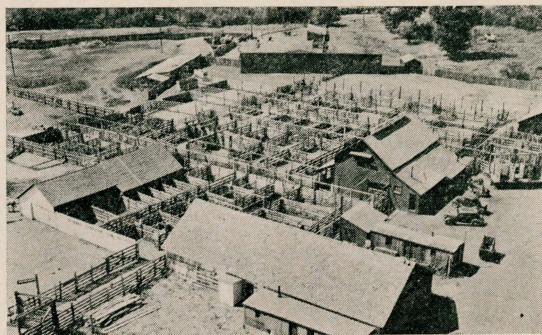
Wheat and hay and beef and dairy products, mutton and wool and peas and beans and malting barley are the chief products of the soil of the floor of the valley, the foothills and the luxurious mountain grasses of the high meadows.

Here No. 1 hard dark northern wheat reaches its finest quality, a quality sought by millers everywhere. In the Manhattan section of the valley malting barley that has sold at a premium and in other years was exported to Germany and Austria, is raised. In this valley's irrigated soil are grown the famous

Gallatin Valley and B-K peas, canned here by the Bozeman Canning Company, fresh from the fields, and accepted as the finest of fine canned peas. Here too are grown many acres of peas which are shipped, in the pods, by refrigerated freight to top markets in the East by the San Diego Fruit and Produce Company. Hundreds of tons of seed peas for the other canning-pea sections of the nation are produced in this valley.

Some of the finest, crisp head lettuce for the late markets is grown in the Gallatin canyon. The cool days and the snappy nights bring it to hard, full heads at a season when good lettuce is difficult to secure except from mountain fields and it commands a fancy price in the markets of the East.

The livestock of the Gallatin valley would hardly recognize their predecessors who ate the buffalo grass and were slaughtered to sell for 75 cents and a dollar a pound in the meat markets of the gold camps. They were the long-horn cattle, trailed in from Texas—hardy but uneconomical beef producers.



THOUSANDS OF CATTLE ARE SOLD HERE ANNUALLY.

Today purebred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, blocky, wide and thick—the ideal beef animals, roam the hills and forested slopes of their high pastures, putting on weight in the right place for the fall gather and marketing. Herds that are not purebred are ranged with purebred bulls to breed up the valuable strains and avoid the waste of the long-legged, rangy beef critters of an earlier day.

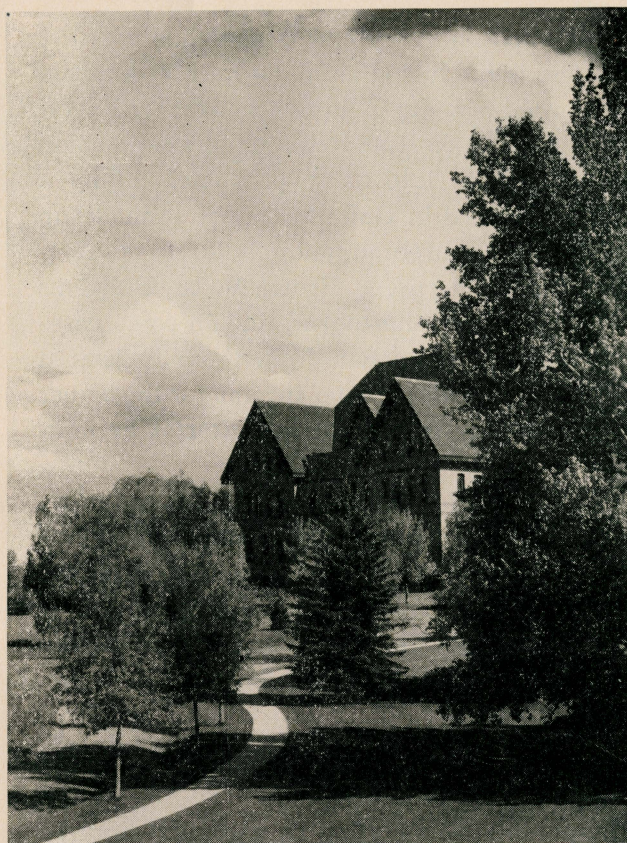
The same is true of the sheep which every spring are taken into the high country and every fall brought back to the home ranch for wintering. They have been bred up by careful selection for high wool production and quick-fattening lambs which produce nicely flavored meat.

A dairy herd improvement association has been functioning in the Gallatin for years. It provides its members with infor-

mation on every cow which tells whether she is producing as much milk and cream as she should — in other words how efficiently she turns pasture grass and hay and grain into dairy products. Many a dairy herd in Gallatin county is made up only of purebred animals, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Holsteins or Milking Shorthorns, and in some cases the calf production from these registered lines provides greater income for the owner than does the milk and butterfat he markets.

Five creameries and about as many cream-buying stations plus a busy cheese factory provide an adequate market for the dairy products of the valley. An active market for the beef breeds of the county is provided by a livestock commission company sales yard.





A VIEW OF MONTANA HALL, OLDEST BUILDING ON THE CAMPUS OF MONTANA STATE COLLEGE. AS THIS PICTURE SHOWS THE CAMPUS IS BEAUTIFULLY LANDSCAPED. THERE ARE 11 OTHER MAJOR BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS

Higher Education . . .

Montana State College, located in the outskirts of Bozeman, was founded in 1893 as the first unit of the Greater University of Montana. It is a land grant college and includes the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station which has five branch stations within the state, and the Montana Extension Service.

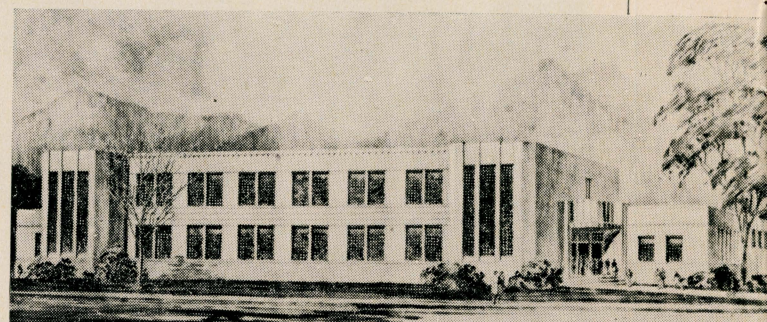
The educational opportunities provided at Montana State College may be obtained

in any one of four divisions. The Division of Agriculture has nine different courses, the Division of Engineering, seven; the Division of Household and Industrial Arts, four, and the Division of Science, ten. Each division offers bachelor of science and master of science degrees.

The regular courses are supplemented with a long list of extra-curricular activities. Among these are intramural sports; intercollegiate athletics in major and minor sports; dramatics; music, which includes band, orchestra and vocal, as well as many others. Many of these extra curricular activities center in the new Student Union building, built in 1940.

Montana State College has four dormitories for women and a cooperative housing association for men and women.

Enrollment is about 1,800 students. Within the last 15 years enrollment has nearly doubled.



ONE OF FOUR NEW GRADE SCHOOL BUILDING RECENTLY FINISHED.

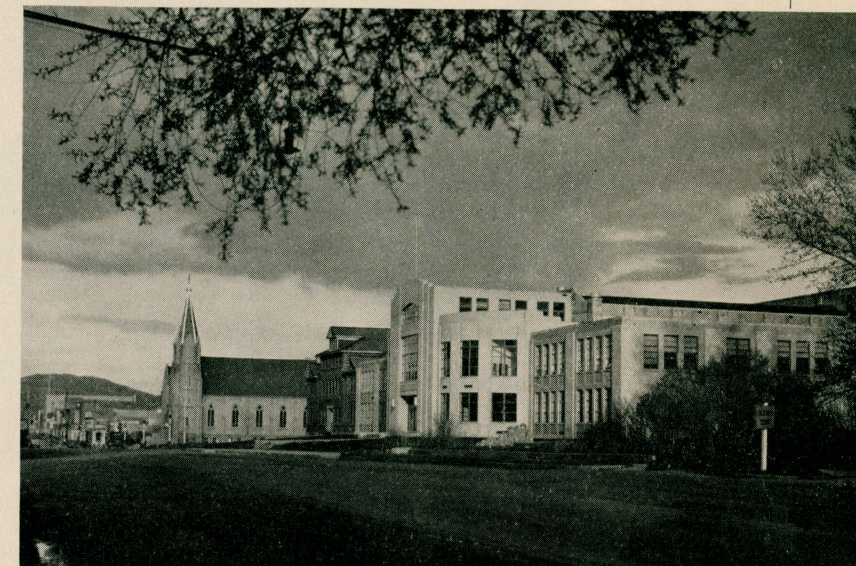
Schools . . .

In preparation for higher education, as well, Bozeman has an exceptionally fine school system. Recently completed is the new Gallatin high school on West Main. The building has been acclaimed by many educators as one of the finest educational plants they have ever seen.

Several novel features have been incorporated in its design. These include a pent-house art studio, an inter-connected sound system throughout all the rooms, so that announcements may be made or radio programs presented to all, or any of the rooms at the same time. The auditorium of the building is fitted for the presentation of elaborate stage plays, moving pictures or lectures. Programs presented from its stage may also be piped through the sound system to any of the rooms of the building.

The high school has a complete printing shop for use in acquainting its journalism students with the printing processes, and complete auto mechanics and farm mechanics shops.

Four new grade schools have been recently completed in various parts of the city for the students from the kindergarten through the sixth grade. They also are modern teaching units,



A PART OF THE NEW GALLATIN HIGH SCHOOL SHOWS IN THE FOREGROUND. BEYOND, THE OLD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, HOLY ROSARY CHURCH (WITH SPIRE) AND IN DISTANCE, A PART OF BOZEMAN'S BUSINESS DISTRICT

providing for each class room, an additional project room where the students carry on handwork, build and exhibit displays and otherwise train their hands to carry out the plans their heads conceive. Each of the schools is also provided with a combination gymnasium-auditorium.

The junior high school, an older building, is completely modern and fireproof and is fully equipped for modern teaching methods.

Holy Rosary parish of the Roman Catholic church also provides a complete graded school and a four-year high school. Recently completed by the parish was an addition to the school providing additional classrooms and a large gymnasium.

The Montana conference of Seventh-day Adventists operates an academy and boarding school for members of its faith, about five miles east of Bozeman. It is known as Mount Ellis academy.



THE NEW GALLATIN COUNTY COURTHOUSE, A \$300,000 BUILDING COMPLETED ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO.

City of Bozeman . .

Altitude — 4793 feet — Population 8665, (1940 census) — Assessed valuation 1941, \$11,101,830.00. Building and improvement permits issued 1941, \$305,468.00.

Government — Commission manager form. Three Banks, all members of federal reserve system. Total Liabilities and Capital, January 1, 1942, \$6,591,840.20. Total bank debits for 1941, \$35,972,000.00. Number business establishments—167. Annual sales for 1940, \$7,019,000.00 per (census). Churches—all denominations. Climate—average annual temperature 41.2. Precipitation 18 inches.

Is County Seat of Gallatin County. Electric power and natural gas from private corporation. Fire Department, modern equipment. Fraternal organizations — All

leading societies. Two nine hole golf courses. Industries — Cannery, flour and cereal mills, Seed pea warehouses and Processing plants, Vegetable packing. Free Library — 16,500 volumes. Montana State College, enrolling 1800 students. Montana Experiment Station, Montana Extension Department. Newspapers—One Daily, Two Weekly. Parks, City—six, area 35 acres with baseball, tennis, skating rinks, and swimming pool.

Population 8665—1940 census, not including college students. Postal Receipts 1941 — \$79,223.85. Streets—Number miles 110, paved 22½. Schools — 4 modern grade schools. Junior High School and Senior High Schools. One Parochial Grade and High School. Theatres—three, first run picture houses. Water — Pure mountain water from two different sources, gravity flow, average pressure 90 pounds.



BOZEMAN DEACONESS
HOSPITAL BUILDING

Bozeman Deaconess Hospital with a capacity of 64 beds, modern X-Ray and Laboratory, this institution affords the advantage of the latest methods for diagnosis and treatment of the sick. The standards of this hospital are approved by the American Medical Association, the American

College of Surgeons and other organizations of like nature. A school of nursing, operating since the hospital's establishment, is now affiliated with Montana State College and Montana Deaconess Hospital. The school maintains high educational standards approved by the National League of Education for Nurses.

Canning peas are an important crop in the famous Gallatin Valley, due to the soil, cool evenings and irrigation.

The Bozeman Canning Company, a local industry, cans the famous B-K and Bridger Canyon brands of peas. The annual pack is expected to reach 500,000 cases this season. These are shipped throughout the United States and it neighboring countries.



BOZEMAN PEA CANNING COMPANY

BROAD, THRILLING PANORAMAS
AWAIT THE CLIMBER TO THE HIGH-
ER ELEVATIONS. WHETHER BY SKIS
IN WINTER AS THESE YOUNG
FOLKS HAVE DONE, OR IN SUM-
MER, WHEN PERHAPS THE UPWARD
GOING IS FASTER BUT THE DOWN-
WARD PATH IS MORE LABORIOUS

Winter Sports



Winter, too, finds the Gallatin country offering the finest in outdoors sports. A community winter sport center, with ski tow, a jump, club-house and ski trails of almost any degree of pitch, is maintained



in Bear Canyon about six miles east of Bozeman. Karst's ranch, in Gallatin canyon, a most popular resort in the summer, as well, has a variety of skiing hills and two jumping courses of championship calibre. In addition there are scores of slopes in the territory surrounding Bozeman where skiers seek out their own trails. The Bozeman Ski club carries on an extensive program during the season, including three or four supervised cross-country ski trips into mountain canyons inaccessible in winter except on skis or snowshoes.

Bozeman's park system provides two large skating rinks each winter. Tennis courts, a swimming pool, two playgrounds, a picnic ground, horse shoe court and other activities are open in Bozeman during the summer. There are two golf courses at the edge of the city.