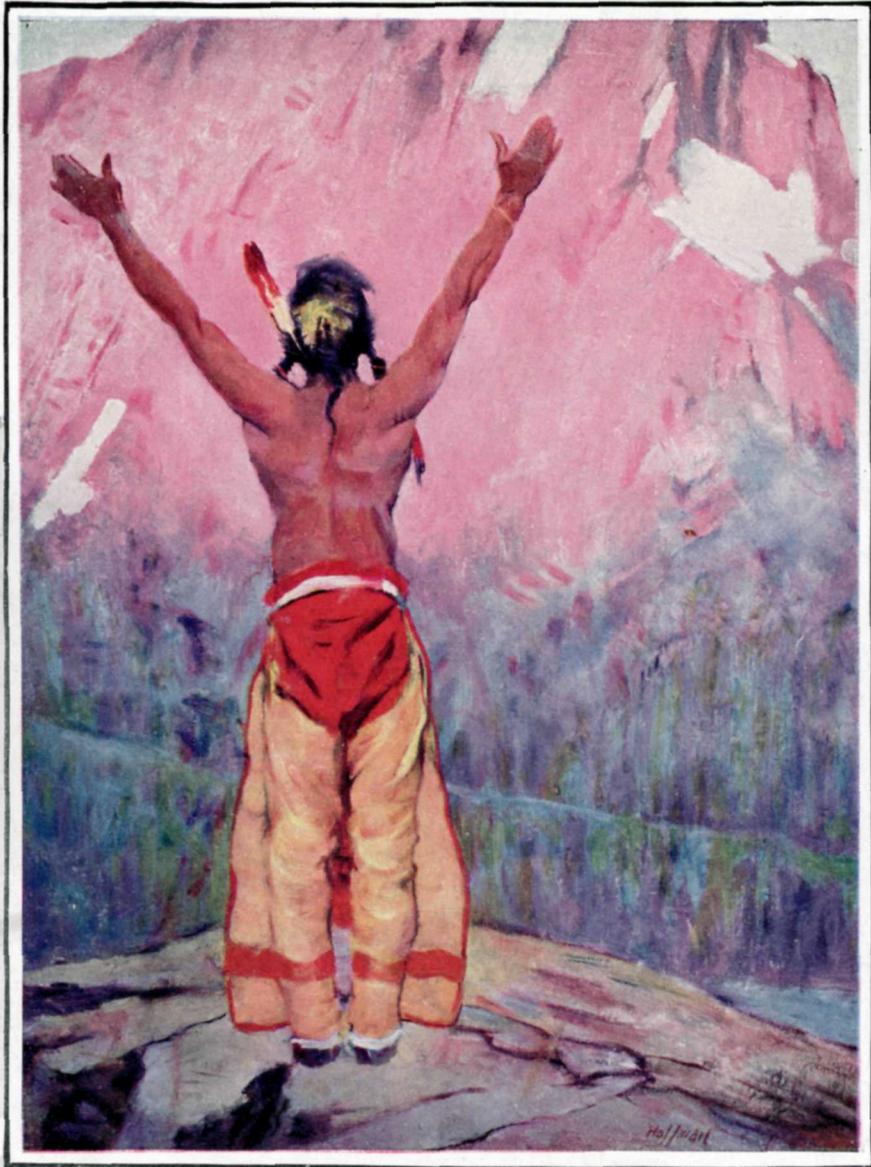
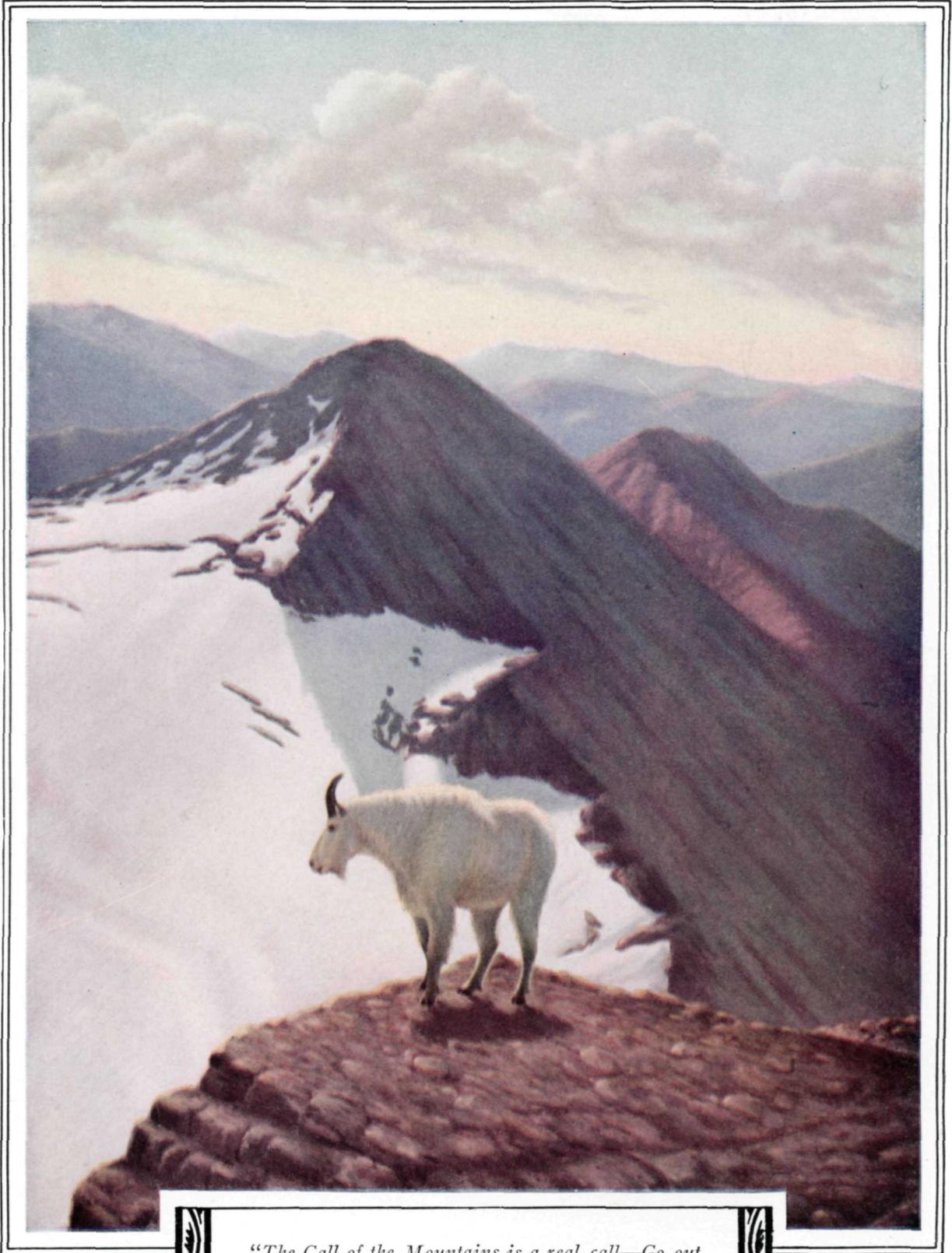


# *The call of the Mountains*



*Vacations in*  
**Glacier National Park**

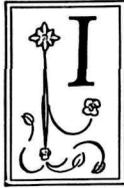


*"The Call of the Mountains is a real call—Go out and ride the mountain trails—look across green valleys to wild peaks where mountain goats stand impassive on the edge of space—then the mountains will get you." : : : : : : : : : : :*

# The Call of the Mountains

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

*Author of "Tenting To-night," "Through Glacier Park," "K," and Other Stories.*



IF YOU are normal and philosophical, if you love your country, if you are willing to learn how little you count in the eternal scheme of things, go ride in the Rocky Mountains and save your soul.

There are no "Keep off the Grass" signs in Glacier National Park. It is the wildest part of America. If the Government had not preserved it, it would have preserved itself but you and I would not have seen it. It is perhaps the most unique of all our parks, as it is undoubtedly the most magnificent. Seen from an automobile or a horse, Glacier National Park is a good place to visit.

Here the Rocky Mountains run northwest and southeast, and in their glacier-carved basins are great spaces; cool shadowy depths in which lie blue lakes; mountain-sides threaded with white, where, from some hidden lake or glacier far above, the overflow falls a thousand feet or more, and over all the great silence of the Rockies. Here nerves that have been tightened for years slowly relax.

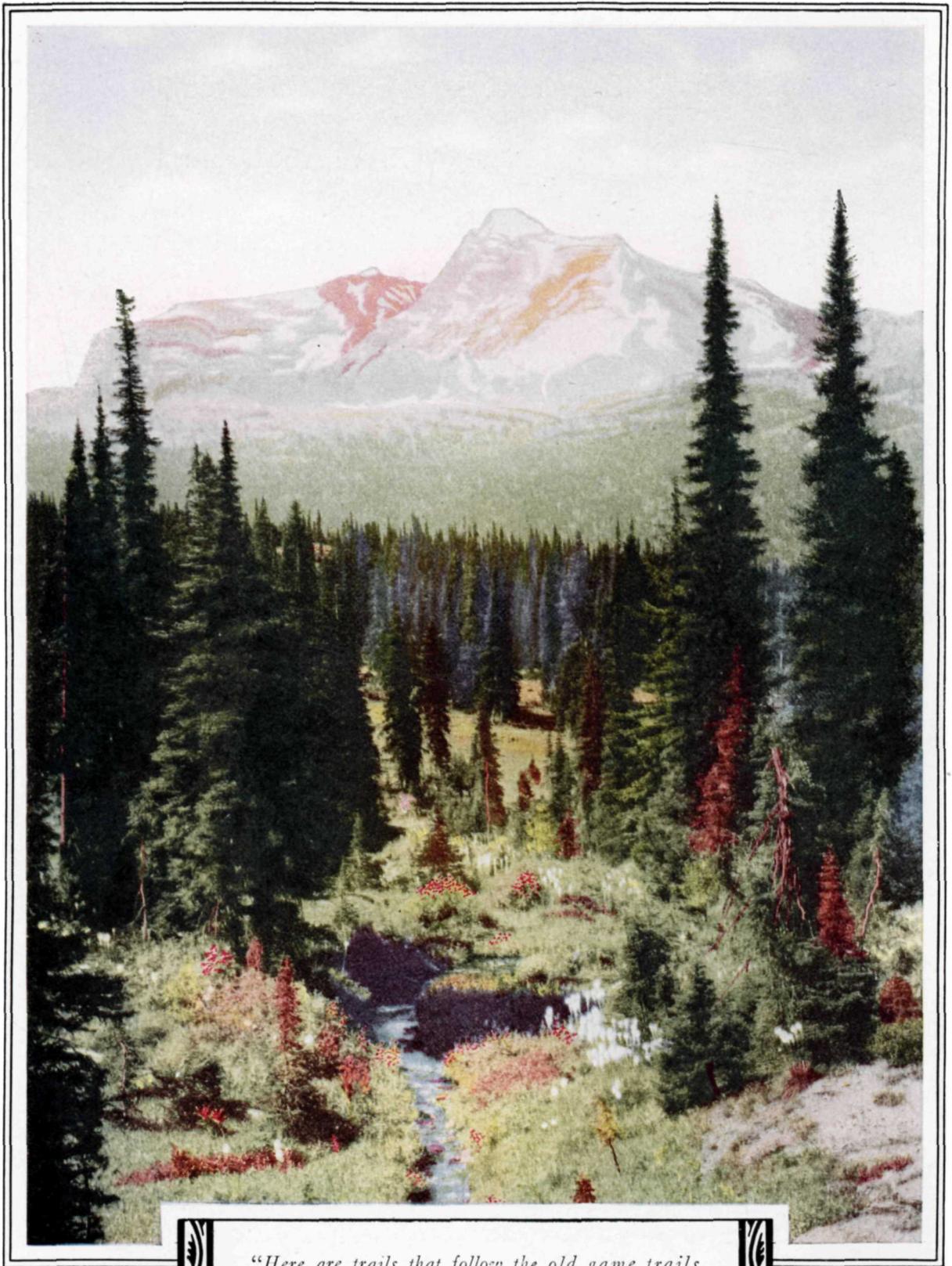
Here is the last home of a vanishing race—the Blackfeet Indians. Here is the last stand of the Rocky Mountain sheep and the Rocky Mountain goat; here are elk, deer, black and grizzly bears, and mountain lions. Here are trails that follow the old game trails along the mountain side; here are meadows of June roses, forget-me-not, larkspur, and Indian paint-brush growing beside glaciers, snowfields and trails of a beauty to make you gasp.

Here and there a trail leads through a snowfield; the hot sun seems to make no impression on these glacier-like patches. Flowers grow at their very borders, striped squirrels and whistling marmots run about, quite fearless, or sit up and watch the passing of horses and riders so close they can almost be touched.

The call of the mountains is a real call. Throw off the impediments of civilization. Go out to the West and ride the mountain trails. Throw out your chest and breathe—look across green valleys to wild peaks where mountain goats stand impassive on the edge of space. Then the mountains will get you. You will go back. The call is a real call.

I have traveled a great deal of Europe. The Alps have never held this lure for me. Perhaps it is because these mountains are my own—in my own country. Cities call—I have heard them. But there is no voice in all the world so insistent to me as the wordless call of these mountains. I shall go back. Those who go once always hope to go back. The lure of the great free spaces is in their blood.

*Mary Roberts Rinehart*



*"Here are trails that follow the old game trails along the mountain side; here are meadows of wild roses, forget-me-not, larkspur, and Indian paintbrush growing beside glaciers, snowfields and trails of a beauty to make you gasp."*



*Josephine Lake and Grinnell Glacier, a symphony in water, rock and foliage*

## THE CHARM OF GLACIER

By ROBERT STERLING YARD

*Executive Secretary, National Parks Association*

**T**HE charm of Glacier National Park is so elusive that though saturated with it, though any chance mention of the place brings it surging back like a dream of half forgotten youth, it is altogether impossible to clearly define. No other region on earth gives just this kind of thrill; but what is the secret?

Like other high mountain regions, Glacier National Park consists of mountains, valleys, glaciers, lakes, and rivers set off with thrifty evergreen forests and brightened by gay, variegated reaches of ever changing wild flowers. Nevertheless, it mysteriously differs and defies description.

Part of its charm lies in its varied rock coloring, so elusive that under steady looking its greens and pinks and purples often seem to merge and lose themselves in the limestone grays. But that is not its secret.

Perhaps it is its rockforms—mountains sharply gabled, or stretching like up-turned knife edges from peak to peak, or lumpishly massed and abruptly pyramided, or swelling from high sharp ridges like keel boats seen head on and upside down; extraordinary forms, these, featured nowhere else, associated only with this one spot. But this is not its secret.

Perhaps it is the innumerable rounded glacial cirques scooped from mountain sides by once-mighty glaciers whose remainders, some sixty or more, lie shelved above precipices down which their meltings foam jaggedly, shimmering in the sun like forked lightnings; vast bowls of cirques whose green or red or gray walls rise abruptly to pinnacled rims sometimes ice-crowned; breathless cirques like that of Iceberg Lake which floats a glacier, or that of Gunsight Lake, wild beyond imag-

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

ining, or that of Cracker Lake from whose margins Siyeh's peak rises a straight four thousand feet; or double cirques like that of Cut Bank cupping its twin lakelets of robin's egg blue; or lakeless cirques, untold hundreds of them, hollowed by forgotten glaciers great and small and now merging under erosion's modelling into the strange lacy landscape. But these are not its secret.

Nor are the hundreds of snow-run lakes of myriad shapes framed in most extraordinary settings, nor the frothing falls nor the innumerable canyons converging like fan ribs into rushing forest-bordered rivers.

It is all of these together, and then some mysterious added quality born of the mixing like an artist's masterpiece, that is probably Glacier's peculiar charm—or rather that creates it, for the thing itself remains elusive for all our tries at analysis. It is, nevertheless, the compelling thing in the Glacier landscape, but you must go there yourself to find it, for photographs cannot convey it, artists fail to catch and imprison it, and words cannot describe it. Furthermore, you should stay awhile to grasp it, for its essence steals slowly into the senses.

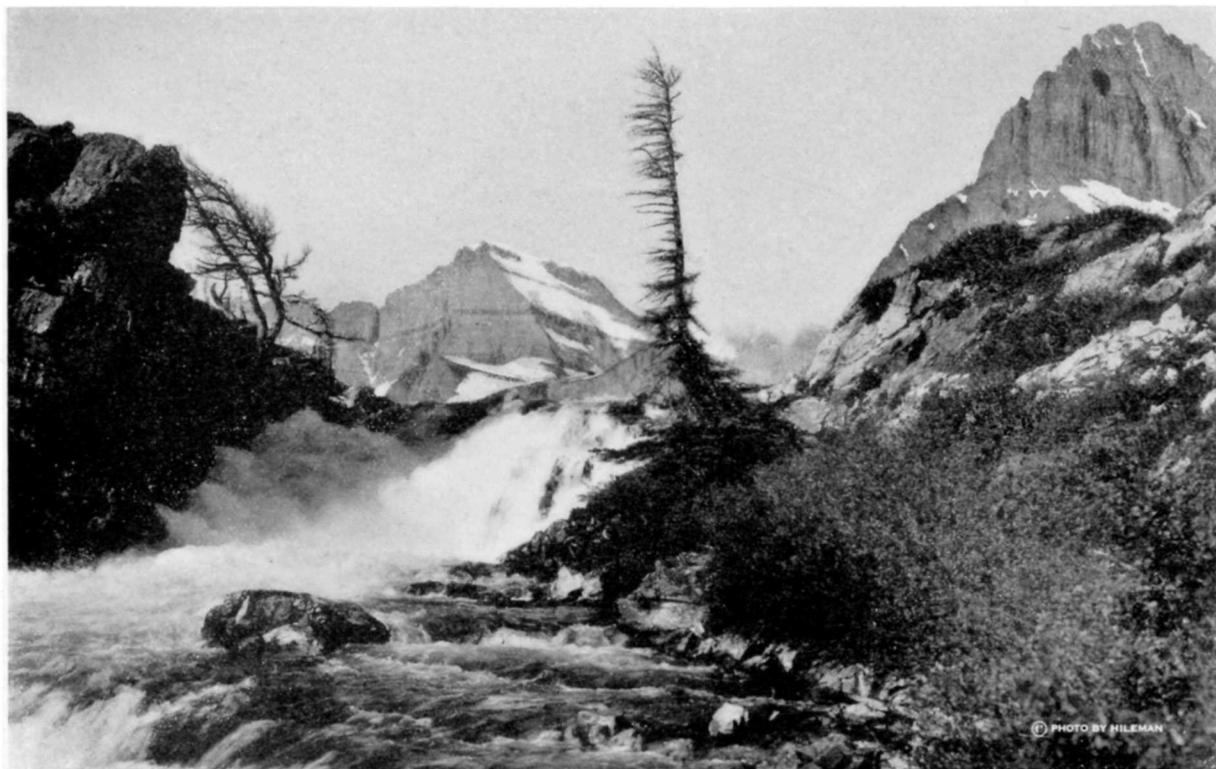
How are we to compare this with other scenic regions? No comparisons are possible between

Glacier and Yosemite, for example, or Yellowstone, or Grand Canyon, or Mount Rainier, or Zion; not because Glacier is larger, or richer, or nearer the sublime, but because its flavor is so individual,—so different. Perhaps I may suggest what words refuse to express by saying that its charm lingers longer in memory and is more quickly recaptured by imagination.

There is no other region like this. Glacier has been pronounced by world travelers, competent judges of scenic values, to excel in beauty the most noted scenic regions of the old world.

As a National Park Glacier is comparatively new—geologically it is a very old region.

One or a score of million years from now the Canadian Rockies may come to resemble Glacier as it looks today, for both are parts of one vast identical earth surface movement. But Glacier, enormously the older, geologically, cuts downward through the strata into the earlier, more highly colored, and more readily carvable rock strata than the Canadian Rockies. It is, let us put it, the more nearly finished product of an identical cause, possesses a wealth of color, carving and decoration peculiar to itself, and in addition it has warmth, an intimate friendliness and the exuberance of life.



*The outlet of McDermott Lake is a wild fantastic waterfall*



*Along the trails the bear grass blooms profusely*

Geographically, Glacier National Park consists of the continental divide jumping back and forth between two parallel mountain ranges, and the slopes on either side, holding in lakes, the waters draining therefrom until they emerge from the mountains into the outlying plains. It straddles the Rockies in Montana just before they cross the boundary into Canada.

Geologically, it is the extraordinary product of a common enough process called faulting. The rising mountains split lengthwise along their crest, and the western edge rose thousands of feet higher than the eastern edge.

The extraordinary part followed: Under pressures from within the earth, the western edge overthrust the eastern edge until the oldest strata of the earth's skin overlay the youngest strata for several miles. Then, during perhaps some millions of years, the higher and younger strata were eroded away until only the most ancient shales and sandstones and limestone remained, the same, in fact, that we see in the depths of the Grand Canyon the oldest rocks geologists know much about—rocks perhaps a hundred million years old. That is Glacier.

With this history in mind, the character of the landscape will immediately be plain to you when

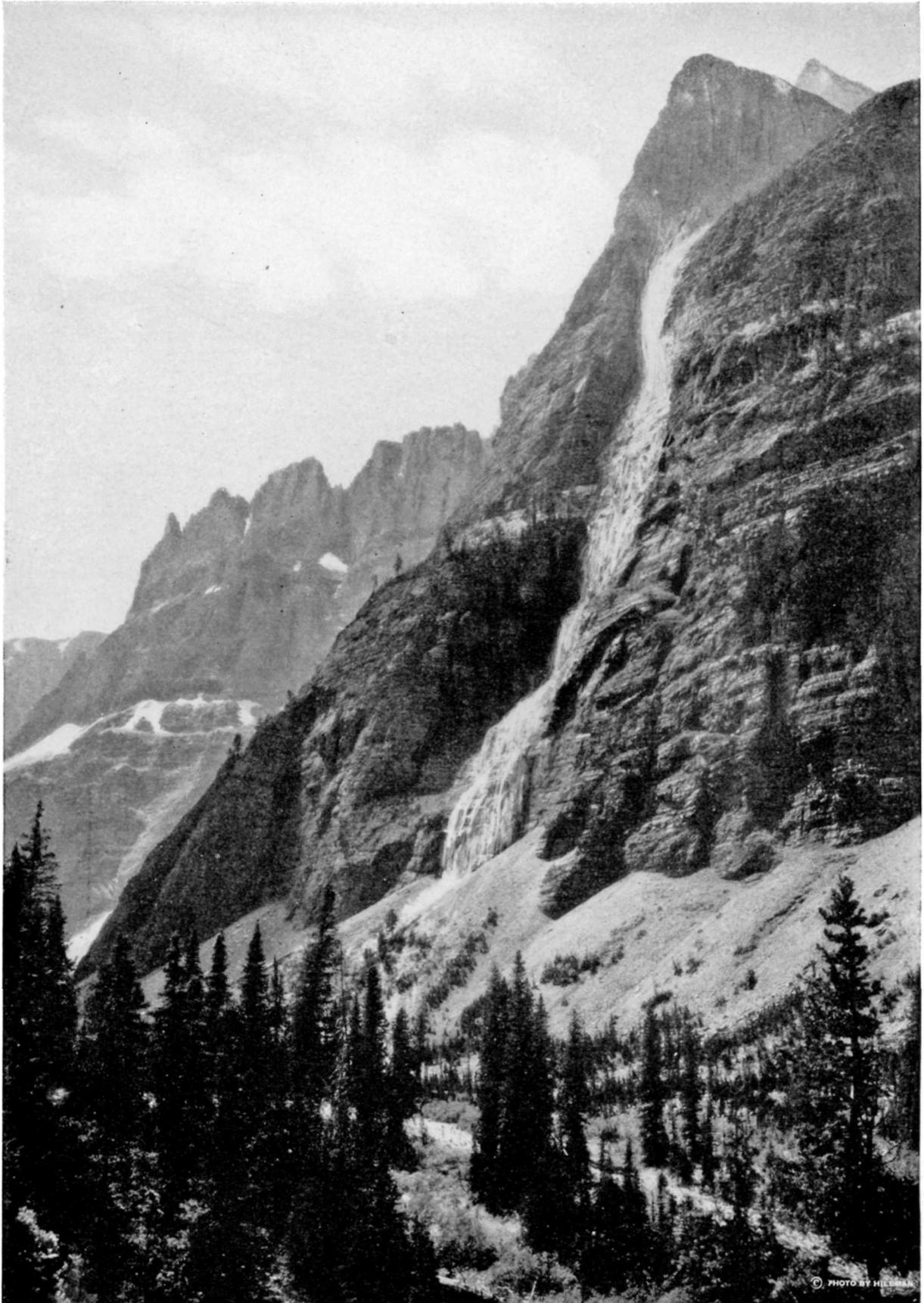
you go there. On the east side, precipices of immense height are characteristic of the mountain background, and the wild, extraordinarily diversified country below is crowded with lakes and lakelets, heaped with lesser mountains and criss-crossed with streams, a pleasure ground of thrilling diversity, startling spectacles and a scenic quality all its own. On the west side of the Continental Divide the country falls away more gradually, the lakes are long and slender and superbly forested.

The two sides are like two superb national parks laid side by side, each wonderful in its own individual way and strongly differing from the other. It is natural that the sensationally beautiful east side should be the one most visited because of the ease of access to its many valleys.

To add color to the picture, let me explain that the strata here exposed are, from the bottom up, a limestone which weathers a bright buff, a dull green shale weathering nearly to black, a dull pink shale weathering to the color of old port, and, on top of all, a thick heavy gray limestone carrying in places a horizontal band of iron-gray diorite, similar to granite.

Owing to the overthrusting and the sagging here and there of these strata, the colors are never horizontal and orderly, but everywhere tip one way or the other at differing angles.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



*"Mountain Sides threaded with white—where the overflow falls a thousand feet or more"*

Seeing Glacier is as easy or as strenuous as you care to make it. One disembarks from the motor stage at Many Glacier Hotel on McDermott Lake, at the head of the Swift Current Valley. This center of all departure, itself unique, beautiful beyond belief, is an exposition in one way or another of all the varied manifestations of the entire Park. What I mean is that one may spend a week or a few weeks in the Many Glacier Hotel at the end of the auto trip, and without staying a night away from its comforts, may see all Glacier in the sense that he may see and study at least one satisfying example of every scenic variety in the Glacier catalogue.

From Many Glacier Hotel, for example, a trail walk of four miles will bring you to Grinnell Lake, from whose opposite side springs a rugged precipice shelving the beautiful Grinnell Glacier, to which, if you choose, you may climb. Or a trail trip of seven miles will bring you to the edge of Cracker Lake, bowled, in pink shale in the bottom of a lofty, remarkable gray limestone cirque, an unforgettable spot.

Or you may follow seven miles of open level trail in another direction to the unique Iceberg Lake, a miniature polar sea, whose turquoise surface is crowded with floating ice fragments broken from the foot of the glacier, which slanting sharply from enclosing sculptured limestone walls two thousand feet high, rests upon the water. Or you may zig-zag thousands of feet up Glory Trail and cross Swift Current Pass, a journey of nine miles, to a quaint stone chalet looking across an enormous valley, to Heaven's Peak and stretching northward into Canada. These and others are one-day journeys from and to the Many Glacier Hotel.

But you may also undertake from this center journeys of greater length, from chalet to chalet, or, leaving the beaten paths, with saddle horses and with pack train, travel from campground to campground.

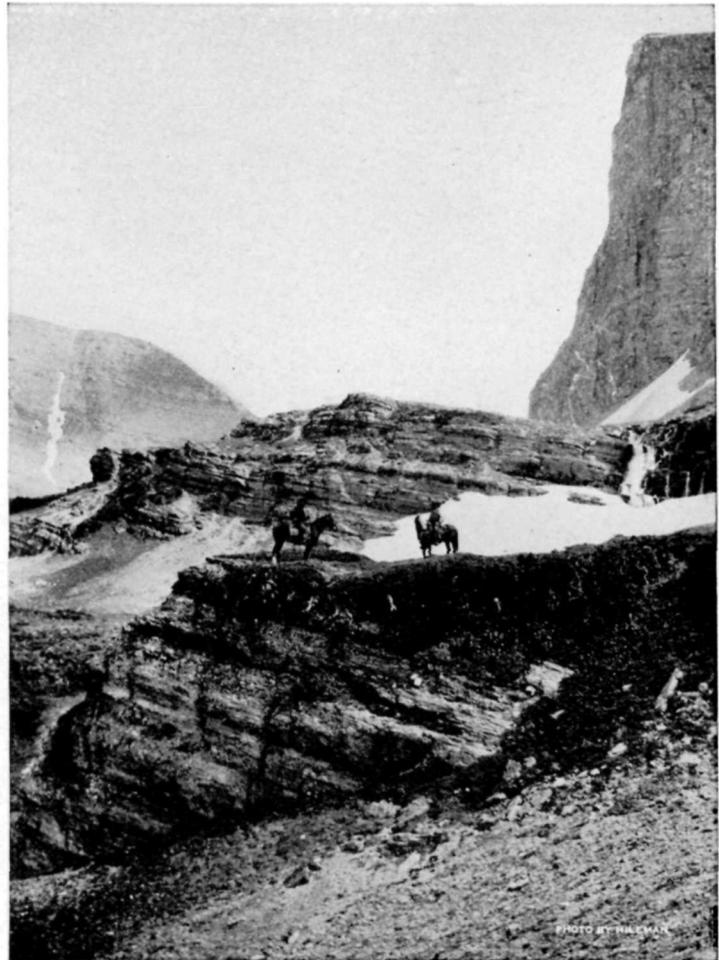
Or you may take the Red Gap Trail and cross into the twin canyons of the Belly River region, explore their immense depths, see their eighteen glaciers, fish their many lakes and brooks, and from there, by way of Indian Pass, travel northward to

Waterton Lake Park and back along the Continental Divide over Flat Top mountain to Granite Park.

Or you may journey westward over the Garden Wall Trail and over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Camp. Or, joining the regular daily trail-horse party, you may make the journey over Piegan Pass, to Sun Camp, and out to Glacier Park Hotel by way of the Triple Divide; or climb over Gunsight Pass, visit the Sperry Glacier, and so reach Lake McDonald, the key of the west side.

As a prominent physician from St. Louis, who had been coming to Glacier for years summed it up, "I know of no other center from which so many points of extraordinary scenic splendor are so easily reached as the Many Glacier Hotel on McDermott Lake."

But just a word for trail riding, which many new visitors to our national parks think is not for them. There is nothing easier nor simpler, and the only requisite is just ordinary health. The late Howard Eaton, who conducted hundreds of guests through



*There are many one-day trips to the top of the Continent*

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Glacier, used to boast that his parties consisted of people all the way from seven to seventy-seven years of age, and that the two extremes were often the best travelers.

But there are other notable spots which the incoming visitor will see before he reaches McDermott Lake. There is a great hotel at Glacier Park station, which is the starting point of all things. Here you look up at the looming mountains from the outside, a fine spectacle, and plan your excursioning within them. You may enter from here by trail horse, if you choose, but most visitors take the motor busses up the eastern side of the mountains to Many Glacier Hotel, make the side trips from there and return as suits their fancy, stopping at beautiful St. Mary Lake on the way back and going up the lake to Sun Camp.

An afternoon trip from Glacier Park Hotel and back shows Two Medicine Lake, which is an epitome in miniature of all Glacier, a genuine masterpiece of nature's loveliest art. It is difficult to believe that Mount Rockwell, towering sublimely across the lake, is merely the little gabled end of a very much greater mountain which reaches its climax on the snowy Continental Divide several miles westward. If you only have the time, two or

three days on horseback exploring the spectacular country west of the Two Medicine Chalet will be an experience to be remembered always. If it is possible for you to go from there to St. Mary Lake by trail, through the remarkable Cut Bank cirques, and over Triple Divide, you will fill another unforgettable page in memory's album.

The beautiful, heavily forested half of Glacier which lies west of the Continental Divide, is the land of the future; but it is developing fast. The head of Lake McDonald, is now connected by a fine road with the railroad station at Belton. In a few years this road and the east side road will be connected by a road which the Government is now building across the Continental Divide through Logan Pass.

Spend your vacation in Glacier—explore her cavernous, wild-flowered cirques and her tiny wild-flowered-bordered glaciers, zig-zag up and down her tremendous precipices, climb her peaks, fish her innumerable streams and her incomparable forest-bound lakes, penetrate the amazing wilderness of her northwestern corner, and shoot her enormous, white mountain goats—with a camera.

So go to Glacier now, and when you get there, tramp or ride her wilderness trails amid surroundings repeated nowhere else on earth.



*"The Two Medicine Country is a masterpiece of nature's loveliest art"*



*Glacier Park "says it with flowers" — above are shown a few of its 157 varieties. The red Indian paintbrush, yellow Glacier lily; blue forget-me-not; purple clematis; lavender flea-bane; the Mariposa lily, and white flower of the sarvis berry bush.*



*Glacier Park Station, the Eastern Entrance, is adjacent to the Glacier Park Hotel*

## ENTERING AT GLACIER PARK STATION

*Attractive Modern Resort Hotels and Rustic Chalet Camps Offer Varying Degrees of Comfort*

**T**HE Great Northern Railway skirts the edge of Glacier National Park for nearly sixty miles between Glacier Park Station, the eastern entrance, and Belton Station, the western gateway, but unless one stopped over a few days and took one of the various trips to the interior there would be no hint of the supreme beauty so near at hand.

Glacier Park Station, forty-five hours' ride from Chicago and but twenty-four hours from Seattle or Portland, is the eastern and principal entrance to the Park. During the Park season, June 15th to September 15th, the principal through trains stop fifteen minutes at Glacier Park Station enabling those who are enroute to other points an opportunity to walk up to the big hotel and inspect it. It is only a few hundred feet from the Station to Glacier Park Hotel, the "Big Trees Lodge" as the Indians have so aptly named it. Representatives of the hotel are on duty at the station platform and will attend to the transfer of baggage.

Glacier Park Hotel is unique. It is an attractive, modern, recreative and rest resort designed pri-

marily for the comfort and convenience of tourists entering and leaving the Park as well as for those who desire a comfortable place to rest and recuperate in a cool and delightful climate.

The architecture might well be called "the forestry type," a term which will be readily understood by those fortunate enough to have seen the "Forestry Building" at the Portland, Seattle or San Francisco world fairs. It is fashioned out of huge fir trees and immense cedars, many of them five feet in diameter and forty-five feet high, monarchs of the forest requiring from five hundred to eight hundred years to grow.

The hotel is in two units. The lobby unit and an annex containing sleeping accommodations. Its two hundred rooms are provided with telephones for house use as well as for communication with other points in the Park. All the essential comforts of the modern hotel are provided, such as steam heat, electric lights, rooms with private bath and with connecting bath, and many of the rooms are arranged in suites. The large lobby with its cheerful campfire, the sun room facing the mountains of Glacier Park, and the dining room



*Glacier Park Hotel, The Big Trees Lodge, is the starting point for trips to the interior*

comprise the first floor of the main building. An observation room one hundred feet long leads directly from the main building to the annex.

The hotel is conducted on the American plan as are all the hotels and chalets in the Park. Light lunches, sandwiches, ice cream, coffee, etc., are served in the Japanese Room, in which there is music and dancing every evening, except Sunday. The meals and the service are maintained at a high standard. The best products are used, and the object of the management is to serve a meal as near as it is possible to do so that would be acceptable in ones home or club. The atmosphere of the house is one of quiet dignity without undue conventionality. Outing and sport clothing are worn to a large extent. Formal or evening dress is not required and is seldom worn.

While Glacier Park Hotel is the principal point from which tourists enter and leave the Park it is the most quiet and restful of all the hotels in Glacier National Park. This is due largely to the fact that there is not so much activity in the way of hikes and horse-back riding and sports of that kind as in the interior of the park. It appeals particularly to those who have made a trip through the Park and desire to rest and recuperate for two or three weeks in cheerful and comfortable surroundings and not too far away from mail and daily papers.

The Many Glacier Hotel is conducted on the same high standard, but Many Glacier Hotel is a place of great activity. Hikers, campers, fisher-

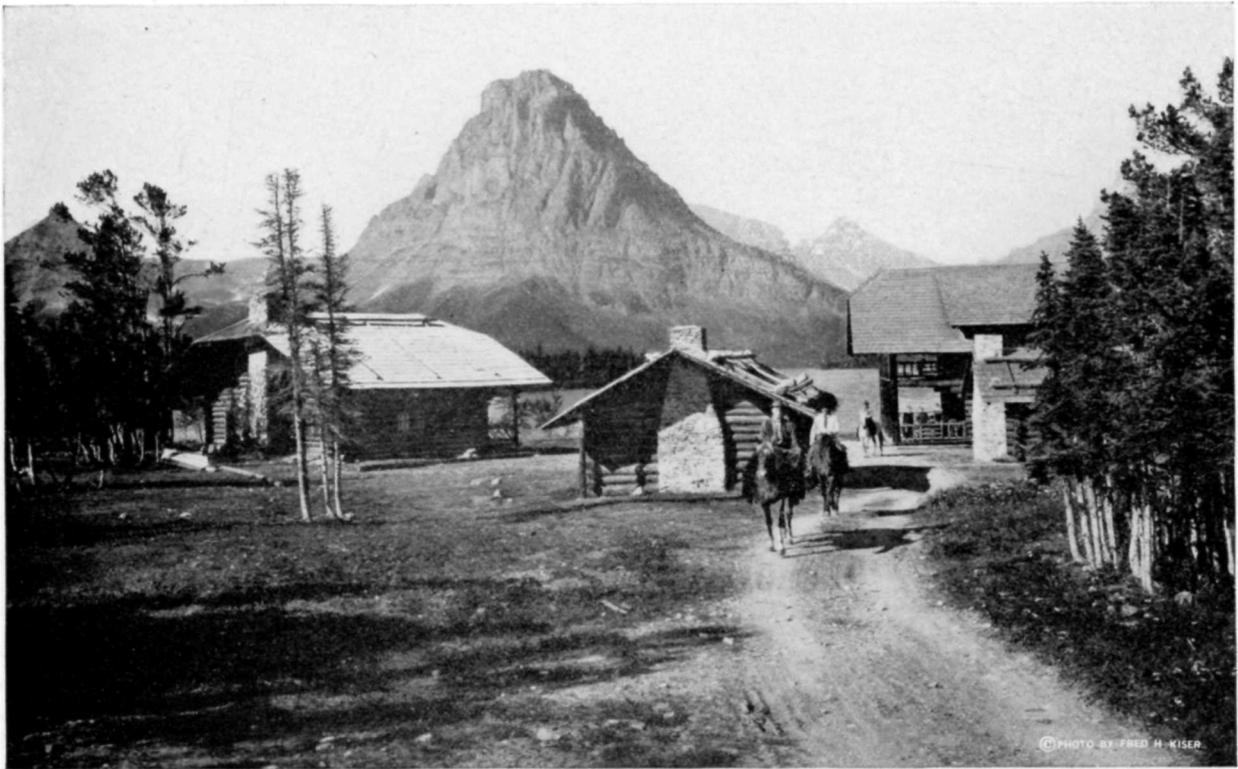
men, and horse-back riders start out daily on their various trips and it is not uncommon to see one hundred and fifty to two hundred horses saddled up in the corral and ready for the tourists between eight and nine in the morning.

All the other places owned and operated by the Glacier Park Hotel Company are known as chalets or small hotels. They are attractive rustic buildings, and no attempt is made to provide unnecessary service. The beds are comfortable, and three plain, wholesome meals a day are provided, served in family style.

Two Medicine Chalets, Cutbank Chalets and St. Mary Chalets are very desirable places for people who desire to stay two or three weeks or more in the Park and are content with less service than is found in the hotels. Special weekly rates are made at these places for the benefit of those who wish to spend a considerable portion of their vacation in the Park. No special or weekly rates are made at the hotels.

Going-to-the-Sun Chalet is noted for the marvelous scenic setting. This, too, is a place of much activity as it is the gateway to vast scenic region. Granite Park Chalets are high up on the mountain top and are essentially a stop-over place for one night. Sperry Chalets also are a necessary stopping place for parties moving between Lake McDonald and Sun Camp.

It is cool in Glacier Park. The hotels and chalets located in the valleys not more than 5000 feet above sea level, not too high for comfort.



*Two Medicine Chalets artistically grouped in front of Mount Rockwell on Two Medicine Lake*

### Touring the Park

Glacier Park Hotel is the starting point for trips to the scenic centers in the interior of the Park. At the Information Desk in the lobby of the hotel all details regarding trips, points of interest, cost of tours, reservations for saddle horses, etc., are arranged for. Tourists holding tickets purchased from railway company or tourist agencies calling for accommodations should present them immediately at the Transportation Desk to be exchanged for hotel company's coupons calling for the proper accommodations.

Auto stages leave Glacier Park Hotel for St. Mary, Going-to-the-Sun and Many Glacier at 8:15 A. M. and at 1:45 P. M. Auto stages leave for the side trips from the Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine and return at 1:15 P. M. The automobile service, the launch service on Lake St. Mary, and the regular daily scheduled saddle horse service provide a wide assortment of trips from which one can select as much or as little as they please.

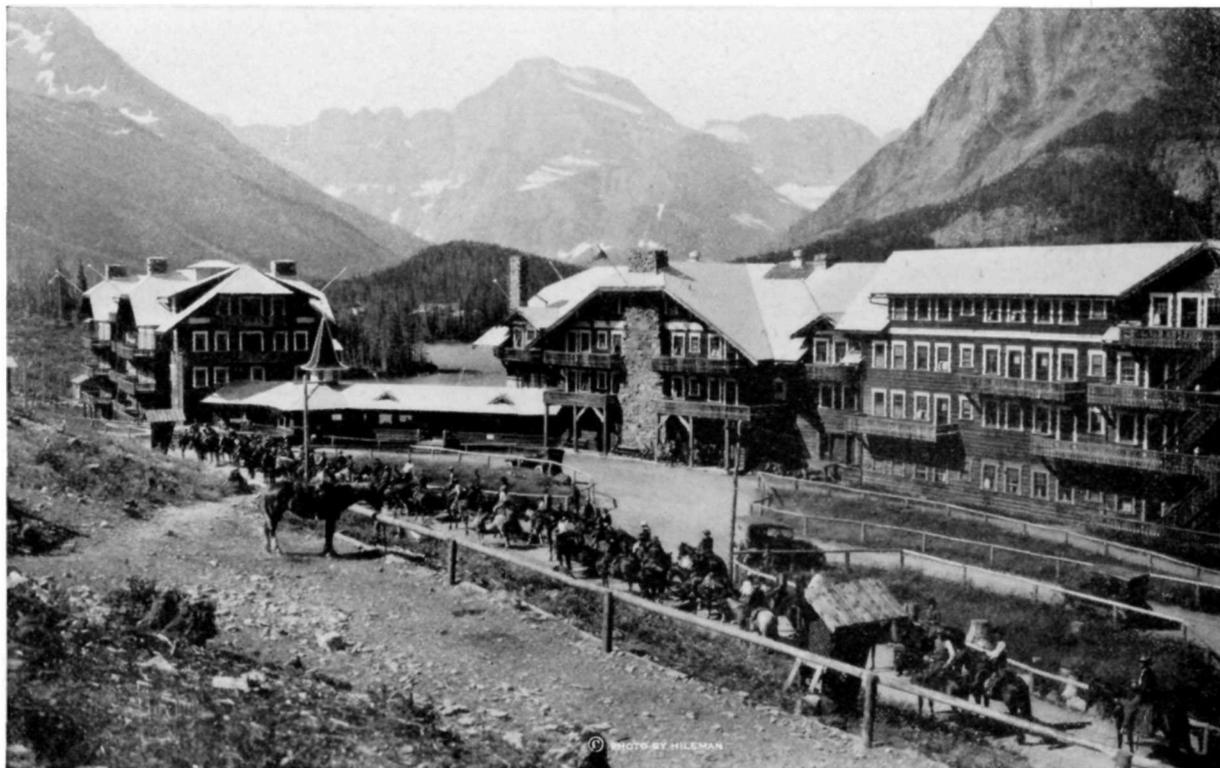
A great many of the side trips or the trail trips from one chalet to the next can be made by walking in about the same length of time as with a saddle horse. The walking, of course, is a more strenuous form of exercise, but every year this form of recreation is increasing in popularity, especially with young and middle-aged people, who find it healthful and invigorating.

### The Two Medicine Region

Because of its convenient location and beautiful setting the Two Medicine Valley is one of the best known of the east side scenic centers. By auto it is 12 miles from Glacier Park Hotel, by trail over Mt. Henry 11 miles. The round trip by auto can be made in the afternoon, permitting three hours at the lake to take the trip to the head of the lake by launch and the walk to Twin Falls or for riding or boating. Splendid trout fishing can be had in this lake, but it will be necessary to stay over night



*The auto stages at St. Mary Chalets*



*Many Glacier Hotel on Lake McDermott is the center of departure for numerous trail trips*

as the best fishing is along late in the afternoon and until dark. Saddle horses also are available for several trips of interest.

The chalets consisting of several log buildings combine artistic crudeness with comfort. One building contains the dining room and kitchen, and the dining room also serves as an office, and to one side is a large fire place around which the guests gather in the evening.

Several other log buildings nearby contain sleeping rooms. The buildings are not heated, except with fireplaces, and there are no "rooms with bath," but nearby in a separate building are bath

rooms and lavatories. There is cold running water in each room, but the "boy" will bring hot water on request.

This is a delightful spot for an economical vacation. Side trips by foot or saddle horse can be made to the Upper Lake, to Dawson Pass, to Scenic Point, to Two Medicine Pass, and to Twin Falls and Trick Falls. The auto road follows the Two Medicine River for most of the twelve miles and the stages stop fifteen minutes for a view of Trick Falls, the home of the "Under Water People" according to Blackfeet legends. This waterfall was held in great awe by the Indians and forms the background of the story "The Dreadful River Cave" by James Willard Schultz.

The name "Two Medicine" was applied by the Blackfeet Indians who at one time experienced factional strife and one summer each faction built their own "Medicine Lodge," hence the Indian name "The River-Where-The-Two-Medicine Lodges-Were-Built."

The auto tourist returns that afternoon to Glacier Park Hotel, while riders or hikers stay over night before taking the trail up "Dry Fork" and over Mt. Morgan to Cutbank Chalets.

### **The Cutbank and Triple Divide**

Cutbank Chalets are intended primarily as a half-way point for trail parties moving between Two Medicine and St. Mary lake by way of the Triple Divide over the "Inside Trail."



*A sturdy launch will take one up St. Mary Lake to Sun Camp*

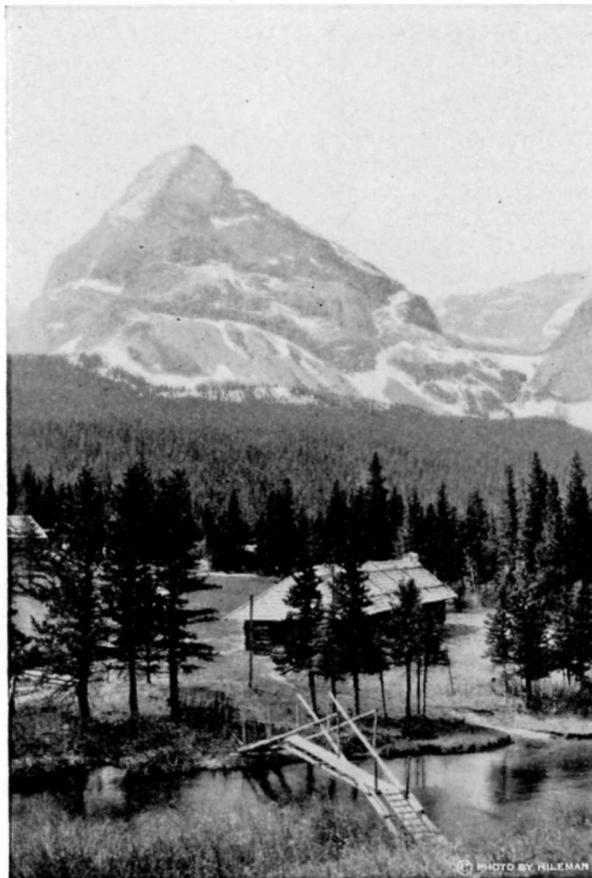


*The Inside Trail trip over Cutbank Pass is six hours of nature's scenic marvels*

The Cutbank Chalets are not of much interest to those traveling by auto, but my how good they look to the hiker or horse rider.

They can be reached by auto by a branch road from the main highway, but this wonderfully interesting, and intensely scenic region is seen and appreciated only by those taking the inside trail trip from Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets or in the opposite direction. The three log buildings will comfortably house thirty to forty guests.

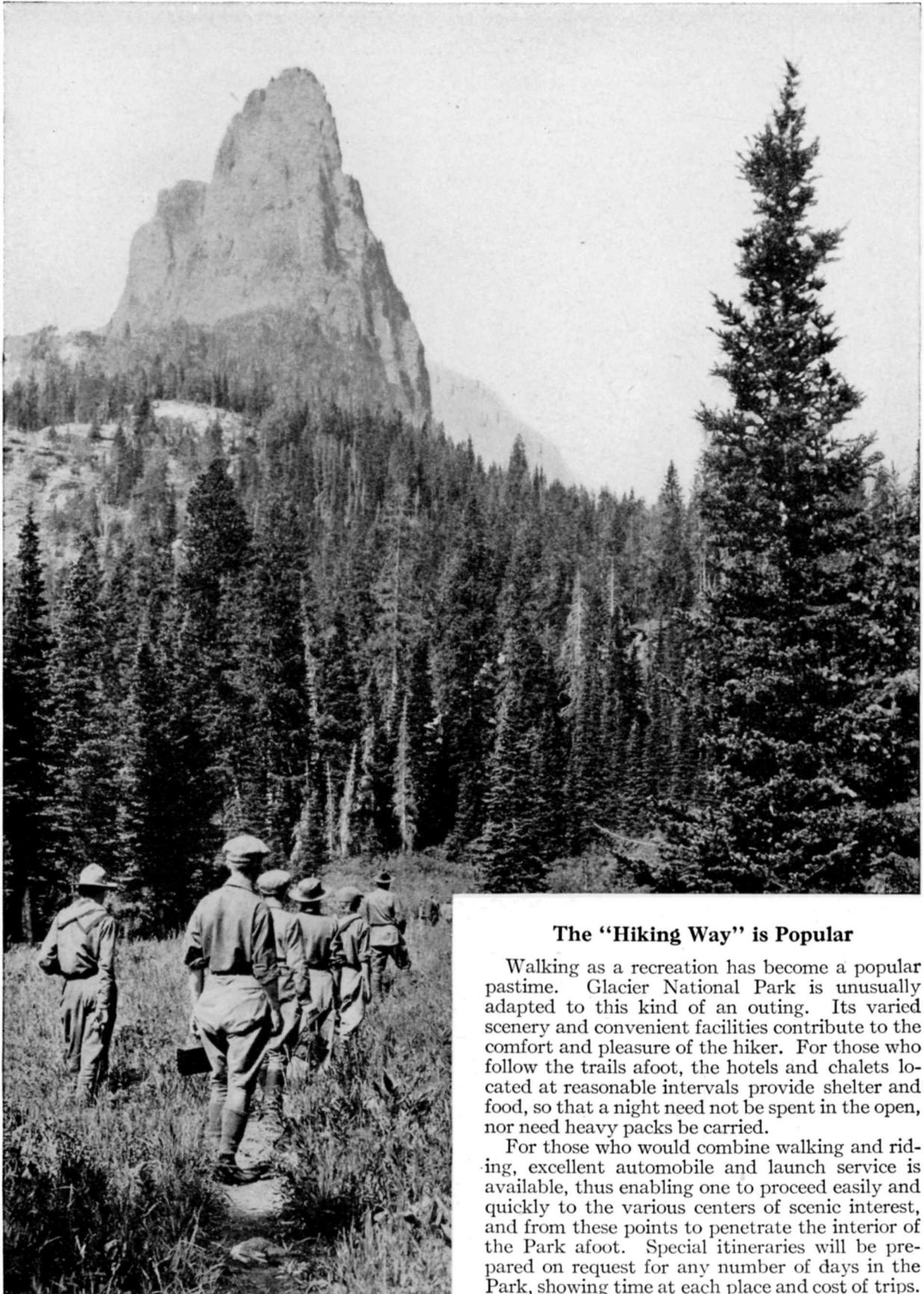
Their location is in a very pretty timbered park on the Cutbank River in the shadow of Twin Buttes, and facing the sculptured cirque of Amphitheatre Mountain. Ten miles up the valley is the Continental Divide, while eight miles away, hemmed in by Mt. James and Norris Moun-



*The little chalet at Cutbank*

tain, is Triple Divide Peak, the only "Three Ocean" water shed on the North American Continent. From its eight thousand foot summit the water from the melting snow flows three ways—down the south slope via Atlantic Creek to the Missouri River and the Gulf of Mexico, by way of Pacific Creek to the Flathead River and the Pacific Ocean, and via Hudson Creek and the St. Mary River to Hudson Bay.

Triple Divide is a fascinating spot, one of the most interesting geological formations in America. It is about an hour's walk from the trail and somewhat of a climb to the summit but it is worth the effort. Triple Divide has its own message that can only be appreciated or understood when you stand on its summit and watch the water at your feet "flow three ways."

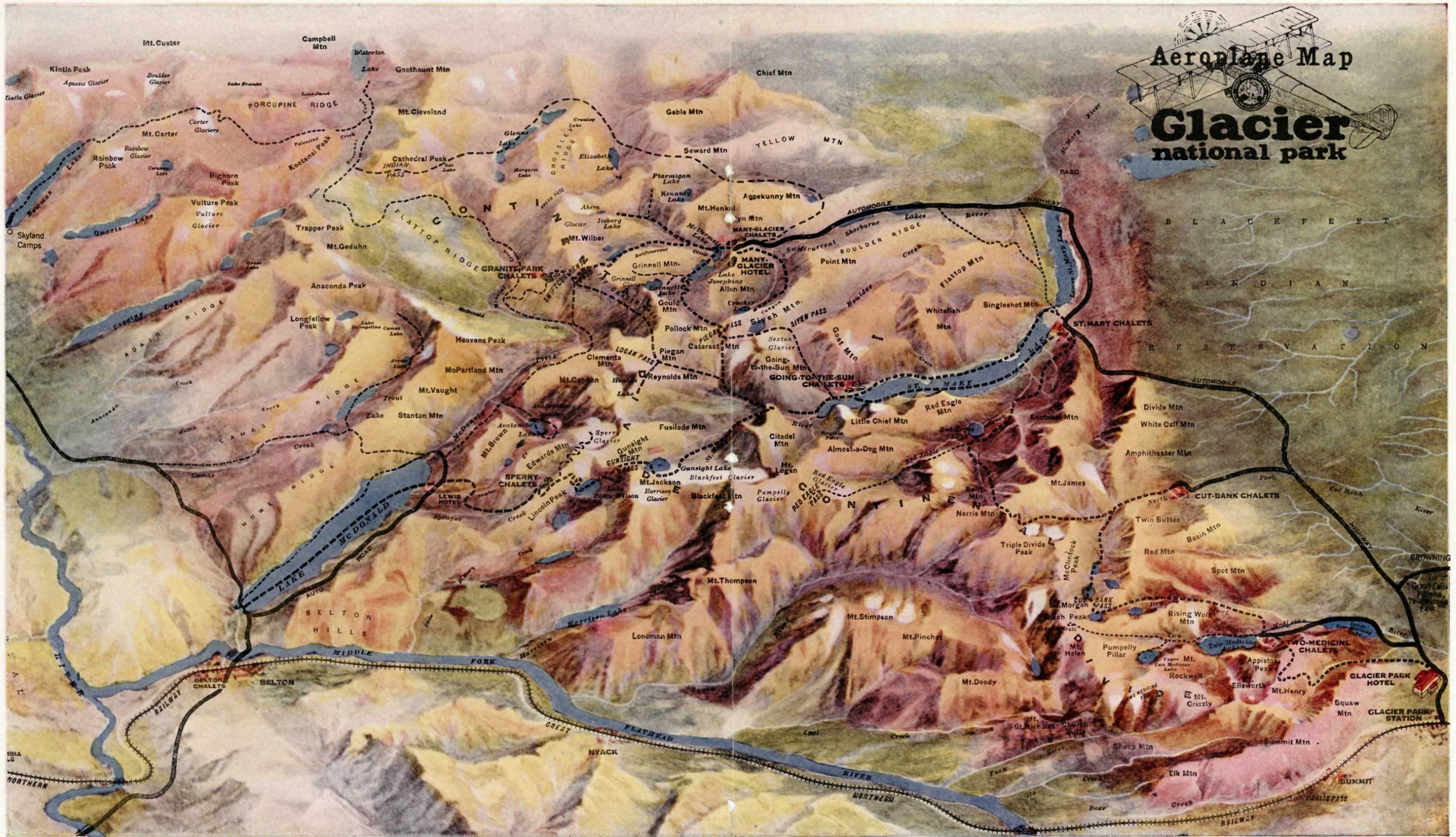


### The "Hiking Way" is Popular

Walking as a recreation has become a popular pastime. Glacier National Park is unusually adapted to this kind of an outing. Its varied scenery and convenient facilities contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the hiker. For those who follow the trails afoot, the hotels and chalets located at reasonable intervals provide shelter and food, so that a night need not be spent in the open, nor need heavy packs be carried.

For those who would combine walking and riding, excellent automobile and launch service is available, thus enabling one to proceed easily and quickly to the various centers of scenic interest, and from these points to penetrate the interior of the Park afoot. Special itineraries will be prepared on request for any number of days in the Park, showing time at each place and cost of trips.

*Starting on a walking trip in the Two Medicine Valley*



Regular Daily Trips available from Glacier Park Hotel ranging from one day to seven days' duration. For cost of these trips, see page 31.

**ONE-HALF DAY TRIP:**

A delightful ride by auto to Two Medicine Lake and Return: Twelve miles to Two Medicine Chalets—afternoon trip.

**ONE-DAY TRIP:**

To St. Mary Chalets and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by auto and launch, leaving Glacier Park Hotel at 8:00 a. m. and returning at 6:00 p. m. Round trip 85 miles of wonderful scenery.

There is also a one-day trip from Belton to Head of Lake McDonald and return.

**TWO-DAY TRIP:**

Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel first day, returning second day and making side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets, thence via St. Mary to Glacier Park Hotel. Automobile and launch.

**THREE-DAY TRIP:**

First day to Many Glacier Hotel by auto; second day all day at Many Glacier for side trips; third day to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets by auto and launch, thence via St. Mary and auto to Glacier Park Hotel.

**FOUR-DAY TRIP:**

This trip is entirely by auto and launch and does not require saddle horses. First day from Glacier Park Hotel to Two Medicine Lake and return. Second day Glacier Park Hotel to Many Glacier Hotel. Third day Many Glacier Hotel to Sun Camp. Fourth day Sun Camp to Glacier Park Hotel.

**FIVE-DAY TRIP:**

First day auto to Many Glacier Hotel; second day saddle horse to Iceberg Lake; third day saddle horse to Cracker Lake; fourth day to Granite Park and return to Many Glacier Hotel; fifth day return to Glacier Park Hotel via St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

**SIX-DAY TRIP:**

First three days same as five-day trip; fourth day to Granite Park and return to Many Glacier Hotel; fifth day to Going-to-the-Sun; sixth day saddle horse over Piegan Pass; seventh day by launch and auto to Glacier Park Hotel.

**SEVEN-DAY TRIP:**

First three days same as six-day trip; fourth day saddle horse to Granite Park; fifth day Granite Park via Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun; sixth day saddle horse over Piegan Pass to Many Glacier Hotel; seventh day Many Glacier Hotel by auto and launch to Going-to-the-Sun and St. Mary, thence to Glacier Park Hotel.



*The auto road parallels the main range of the Rocky Mountains for 55 miles*

### **Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Lake**

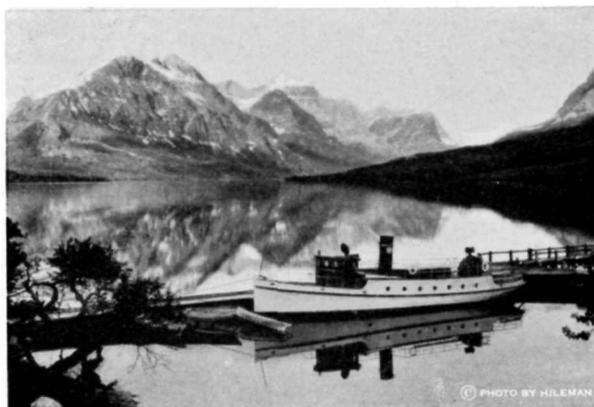
The thirty-two mile ride by auto from Glacier Park Hotel to St. Mary Chalets on the lower end of St. Mary Lake is made in three hours. The road parallels the main range of Rockies as it crosses the high ridges between the valleys of the Two Medicine, Cutbank and Milk River to the top of the Hudson's Bay Ridge, twenty-three miles from the entrance hotel. This is the highest altitude reached on the auto roads—6076 feet. This long ridge, a prominent landmark, separates the waters of the Missouri from those flowing to Hudson's Bay.

At the summit a beautiful forest of spruce and lodge pole pine is entered and for the next eight miles the road twists and winds through the evergreens with both sides bordered by a mass of wild flowers.

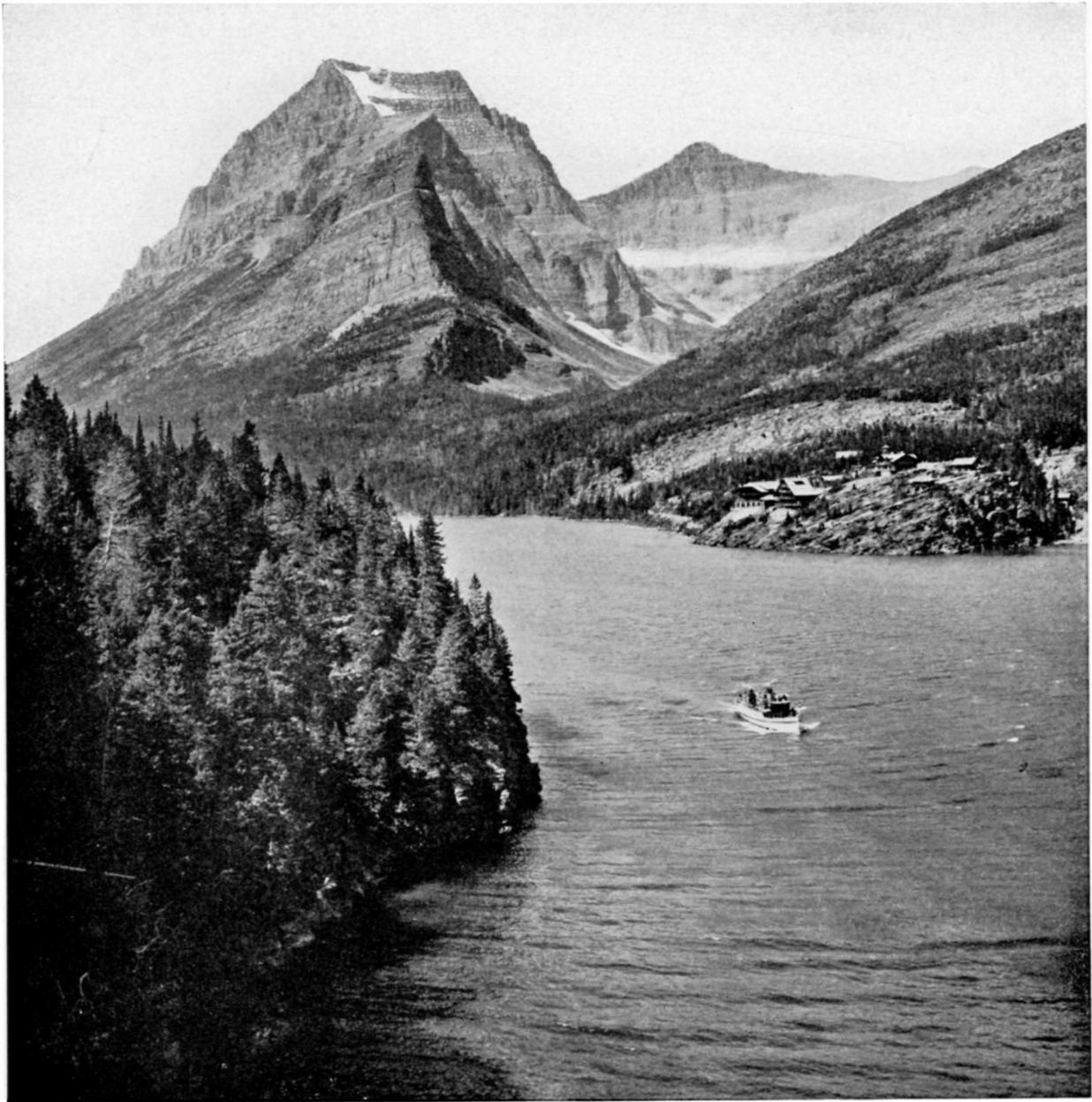
Emerging from the dense timber one gets a real thrill, in fact the first comprehensive picture that reveals the marvelous beauty of Glacier Park, as the mountains massed along the shores and at the head of St. Mary Lake suddenly come in view with the blue water of St Mary in the foreground.

St. Mary Lakes—there are two of them—are narrow ribbon-like bodies of water. The Upper Lake is ten miles long and at the lower end are the St. Mary Chalets. The buildings are the same type as the Two Medicine Chalets, and here by the way, is a splendid place for those who came

more for rest and limited outdoor recreation than for general sightseeing. The little chalets attractively grouped on the hill are cozy and comfortable. There are many pleasant walks. There is good fishing in the lakes and streams nearby. It is a busy place for one hour, morning and afternoon, when the busses come in and the launch starts its daily trip up lake to "Sun Camp," but for the rest of the day it is quiet and restful. Hay fever sufferers find this a good place to stay and the chalet encourages the long stay guest by a special low rate for two weeks or more, the lowest rate of any place in the Park. It is eight miles from St. Mary to Red Eagle Lake, the home of the cut-throat trout.



*Looking up St. Mary Lake*



*Going-to-the-Sun Mountain Towers One Mile Above St. Mary Lake*

### **St. Mary Lake and the Marvelous Scenic Region of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain**

If there is one mountain above all others in Glacier National Park whose overpowering personality impresses itself on the memory of the sightseer, it is Going-to-the-Sun. This is partly due to the fact that an excellent view of its classic outlines may be had from all sides.

If one were standing on its summit, 9584 feet above the sea level, he would look almost straight down nearly one mile into St. Mary Lake. The unusual name has no connection with the height of the mountain or its imposing cathedral-type archi-

tecture. It is an inaccurate translation of an Indian name, linked with Indian folk lore.

Many years ago according to the Indian legend, the Sun Father sent his representative, Sour Spirit, to the Piegans and Blackfeet to teach them all the useful arts—how to make a tepee, tan the hides of the wolf and elk, from which to manufacture moccasins and clothing, and other useful things. He showed them how to make bows and arrows that would kill the elk, deer, and buffalo, and assure them plenty to eat.

Sour Spirit lived with them a long time, but was finally called back to the lodge of his father in the sun. In order that his good work and teachings would not be forgotten, he caused the likeness of his face to be placed on the side of this mountain. It may be seen there today in the form of a great snowfield, the outline of which strongly resembles an Indian face with the head dressed in a war bonnet. Ever since that time the Indians have called it "Mah-tah-pee-o-stook-sis-meh-stuk," which means "The mountain-with-the-face-of-Sour-Spirit-who-has-gone-back-to-the-Sun."

**Up St. Mary Lake to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets**

A sturdy launch at St. Mary dock, capable of carrying one hundred and twenty passengers, is waiting, and transfer from the automobiles is made by passengers taking the side trip to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets at the head of the lake.

On the south shore of the lake, Red Eagle and Little Chief Mountains project their ship-like prows into the water. On the north shore Single-shot, Goat and Whitefish Mountains expose their red, green and purple hues to the mirror-like surface of the lake. Far up the valley the tilted cone of Fusilade Mountain disputes the right of way to Gunsight Pass, and Reynolds Peak, with its green slopes, is strongly contrasted against the frosted summit of the Continental Divide.

Going-to-the-Sun is the largest of the chalet groups and has always been a favorite with Glacier Park enthusiasts. Perched high up on a rocky promontory nearly one hundred feet above the water it is an artistic and unique setting, and a most appropriate one for such beautiful surroundings.

Here, perhaps, the loveliest single picture in the park, in fact, many who are competent to judge say, in the world—is to be seen from the chalet porches.

Sexton Glacier, hanging high on the mountain side, is in plain view from the deck of the launch. It is a popular side trip from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Sexton Glacier. A very pretty trail follows Baring Creek, and horses may be ridden to the very edge of the ice. Nine miles west of the chalets is Gunsight Lake teeming with trout for the devotee of the fly rod. From the foot of this lake it is a short climb to Gunsight Pass beyond which are the Sperry Glacier Chalets and Lake McDonald. To the right is Shining Black-foot Glacier.

**Convenient Schedules Make The Lake Trip Attractive**

The auto and launch schedules are so arranged that the tourist can make the trip from St. Mary and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets and return either on the way up to Many Glacier Hotel or on the return trip. It is preferable to go to Many Glacier direct, as that is the great center of activity and one may find it desirable to change his plans after arriving at Many Glacier Hotel. Some may desire to do more trail walking or horse-back riding than they

had planned to do, or they may desire to return to Glacier Park Hotel by the way of the Garden Wall Trail or the Piegan Pass Trail by the way of Sun Camp, or if time permits complete the return journey from Many Glacier Hotel by way of the spectacular "inside trail."

The next valley north of St. Mary is the Swiftcurrent, drained by the Swiftcurrent River to Hudson Bay. The area at head of the valley and contiguous to it is known as the Many Glacier Region. This is the focal point from which trails radiate in all directions.

The Many Glacier Hotel and Chalets are located on the banks of McDermott Lake. The hotel is the largest of its kind in the Northwest and will house over 500 guests. From here one-day trips by foot or horse-back may be made to Cracker Lake,



*Hikers explore recesses inaccessible by other sightseeing methods*

Iceberg Lake, Grinnell Lake, Grinnell Glacier, Granite Park and Piegan Pass. This also is the starting point for camping trips to the Belly River country and the undeveloped portions in the northern part of the Park.

The "Inside Trail" from Many Glacier Hotel is by way of Piegan Pass to Sun Camp along the north shore of St. Mary Lake over the Triple Divide to Cutbank Chalets and up the Cutbank Valley, over Mt. Morgan and the Dry Fork to Two Medicine Chalets, thence via the Mt. Henry Trail to Glacier Park Hotel.

### From St. Mary to Many Glacier

From St. Mary Chalets to Many Glacier Hotel is about thirteen miles as the crow flies, but twenty-three miles by the auto road which the busses must use. It is a strikingly scenic road skirting the shore of lower St. Mary Lake and crossing the outlet, swings around the outside edge of Point Mountain and then, doubling on its track, turns westward again directly up the Swift-current Valley following the river and along the shore of Sherburne Lake to an abrupt ending on the shore of McDermott Lake, the location of Many Glacier Hotel. From the automobile the tourist gets a comprehensive view of Chief Mountain, Yellow, Appekuny and Altyn Mountains on the right of the road as the Swift-current Valley is entered, while at the left Boulder Ridge, Point Mountain and Mt. Allen keep changing their outlines as the auto progresses along the winding road.

As the car moves along, the mountains become more spectacular, and their height is magnified, as the valley gradually contracts. The road apparently is approaching a solid stone wall thousands of feet high, and it would appear that no other exit from this narrow valley could possibly be made except by the same route that one enters.



*Dawn Mist Falls—One of the wonder spots accessible to campers and hikers*

Ahead of the tourist are the massive, impenetrable-looking walls of the Continental Divide. The mountain commanding the center of the picture is Grinnell; to the left of that is Gould Mountain, easily recognized by the wide band of slate colored rock near the top, and its gable roof-like formation.

The eroded, jagged ridge between Gould and Grinnell Mountains is the Garden Wall. High up on the Garden Wall, is Grinnell Glacier.

The autos swing along the side of Altyn and Appekuny Mountains and, crossing the river just below McDermott Falls, come to stop at the entrance of Many Glacier Hotel.

### A Center of Marvelous Beauty

The Many Glacier Region is a place where, to your heart's content, you may get into the woods. Through inviting valleys—from the V-shaped declivities of streams scoured by the ancient glaciers into graceful U-shaped amphitheaters—and up the mountainsides to timber line forests of fragrant pine, spruce and balsam. Wildflowers

everywhere carpet the floors of these forested valleys—the Indian Paint Brush, the Mountain Lily, the Mariposa Lily, the Wild Aster and Geranium, the Star of the Morning, the Yellow Violet, the Queen's Cup—wildflowers, berries and grasses of more than a hundred varieties.

It is a place where, to your heart's content, you may be on and about the water. Down from the melting glaciers mighty cataracts tumble to beget hurrying rivers in the Rockies, vivid green, sparkling and foaming; these rivers feed mile-high lakes in the Rockies; out of these lakes the rivers go hurrying on again, down to the plains. The lakes are of many sizes and shapes.

There are two hundred and fifty of them.



*Iceberg Lake, a miniature polar sea during the warm days of July and August*

### **In the Many Glacier Region**

Many Glacier Hotel is the focal point for many charming trail trips. The auto road ends here and saddle horse trips, camping trips, fishing, hiking and mountain climbing are the principal forms of recreation.

Many Glacier Hotel is the largest in the Park with accommodations for five hundred guests. It is a Glacier Park Product, being built of lumber sawed from logs cut nearby and from stone brought from the mountain side. It is attractive—not as beautiful in architecture perhaps as the Entrance Hotel—but equipped with good beds, steam heat, electric lighted, hot and cold water in every room, telephones and simply but comfortably furnished.

If one went no farther than the front porch, he would be compensated scenically. Built close to shore of a gem of a mountain lake, surrounded on all sides by imposing peaks, it would be difficult to find a more strikingly beautiful setting for a mountain resort. Easy chairs and broad porches for the less active ones; short walks along the beautiful streams and lakes for those who want some exercise. The finest trout fishing in the West for those who are skillful enough with rod and fly to land the gamey cut-throat trout or the fighting rainbow. Horseback trips for those who like the horses and the joy of riding them. Hikes over winding mountain trails for the hardy hiker, and if one craves more of the wilderness a camp-

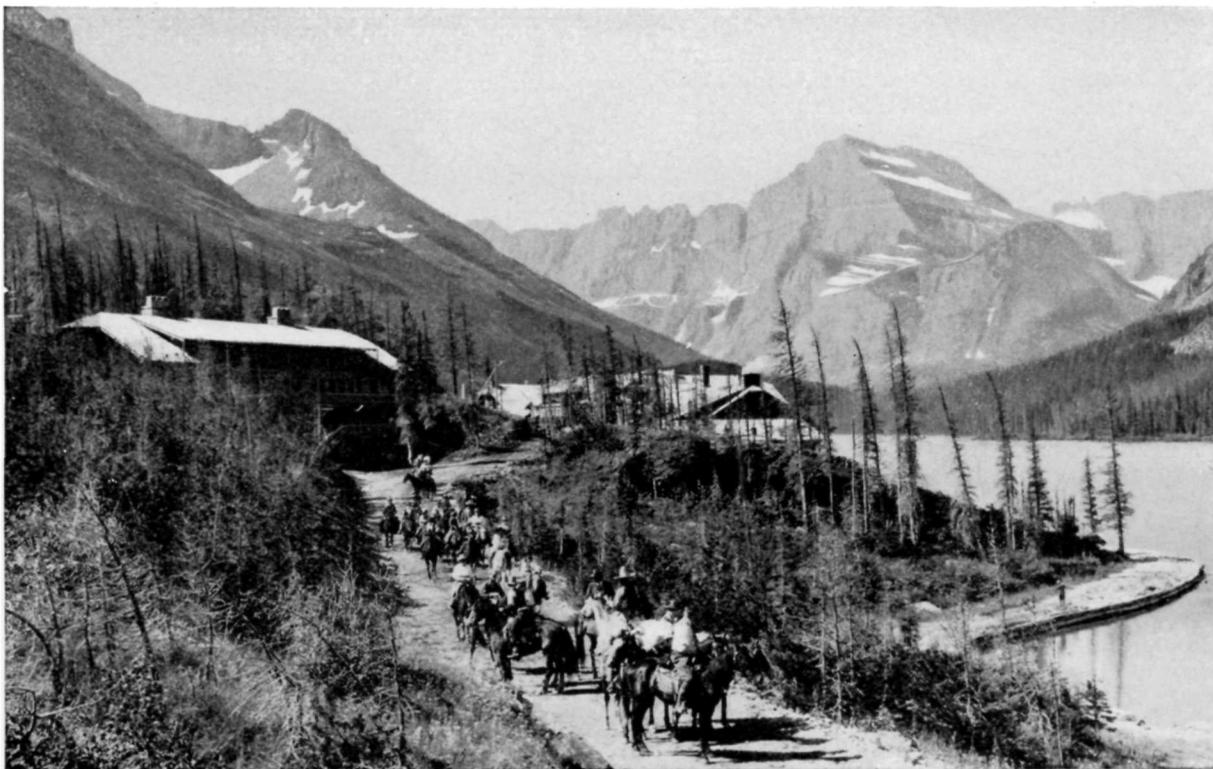
ing and pack train trip to remote, wild and unfrequented spots in the Belly River country is what this fascinating hub of outdoor recreation offers.

### **Spectacular Iceberg Lake**

Iceberg lake is a pocket edition polar sea put up in a De Luxe binding. This unique body of water leaves a vivid impression. The little turquoise lake, covering perhaps 100 acres, is backed up with a head wall 3,000 feet above the surface of the water. It is never free from ice. During the warm days of July and August, huge chunks of ice break off the face of the glacier at the head of the lake and these icebergs float around for days before they melt or become sufficiently small to find their way over the falls at the outlet. This is a likely place to get a view of mountain goats and big-horn sheep. They are frequently seen working their way along the rock ledges, feeding on the tender grass or moss. The six and one half mile trip can be made in four to five hours.

### **Impressive Cracker Lake**

Seven miles in the opposite direction from Many Glacier Hotel is another trip that gives a strong reaction. The Cracker lake trail follows Canyon Creek to its source in Cracker Lake at the head of the canyon formed by the high walls of Mt. Allen and Siyeh Mountain. The trail is a fascinating one crossing and recrossing the turbulent twistings of Canyon Creek. It is great sport to take a fish rod



*Hundreds of tourists start from Many Glacier Hotel on daily trips, five to seventeen miles*

along and try matching one's skill against the speckled trout in the stream and lake, and better yet have the guide take a fry pan along and if lucky you'll have a "feed fit for a king." The Canyon ends abruptly, further progress being blocked by the highly colored perpendicular wall of Siyeh Mountain.

### **Charming Josephine and Grinnell Lakes**

Grinnell, Josephine and McDermott form a chain of glacier-fed lakes, the water source being the melted snow and ice of Grinnell Glacier. The trail skirts the edges of the lakes and the four and one half miles from the hotel to the upper or Grinnell Lake is a delightful walk or ride. Discharging from the face of Grinnell Glacier, three large cataracts tumble their waters down the steep slope into the lake. The milky appearance of the water is proof of its glacial origin. The color is due to the fine silt and pulverized rock, the result of the steady grinding caused by the movement of the glacier. Josephine Lake is, in the opinion of many, the most charming lake in the Park. Certain it is that there is no other spot in Glacier Park having such perfect composition. It is a symphony in water, rock, and foliage, it has taken Father Time millions of years to produce. Josephine has a beautiful, wide gravel beach a mile along the east shore and this is a favorite picnic place for hikers, riders and fishermen. It is only one half hour's walk from the hotel.

### **Interesting Grinnell Glacier**

Every one should not only see a glacier from a distance but should cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with these master carvers that have been such a powerful factor in creating the scenic beauty of Glacier Park. Grinnell Glacier offers the best field for the exploration and study of any in this region. Only seven miles by trail, but a somewhat more strenuous trail trip than the level trails along the lakes, it furnishes thrills that cannot be experienced any other place. It also provides a liberal education in glaciers and glacial action. Grinnell is not the repellent, forbidding ice sheet that is characteristic of many glaciers. It is not too large to easily comprehend. It is friendly, inviting and under competent guides and with Park Service nature instructors to tell of the interesting formations you will count it one of your best days in Glacier. It is a combination of "hiking" and riding, the last mile is a bit too steep for the horses and must be negotiated on foot.

### **Appekuny Falls and the Altyn Foot Trail**

Here is a trip that has been reserved for the hiker, as the signs say—no horses allowed. Up the gentle slope of Altyn Mountain is a winding path that finds its way back and forth on the rock shelves, following easy grades to the summit from which there is a marvelous view of the red and purple slopes of a dozen other mountains.

**The Ptarmigan Wall—A Thriller**

This is another trip in which the saddle horses can be used the first six miles, but the last mile, mostly up the steep wall back of Ptarmigan Lake, must be negotiated on foot. The horse trail ends at the lake and even this much of the trip is well worth while, but to get the view from the summit of the head wall should be the objective of all who feel they are willing to exert themselves. Looking over the rim into a great chasm of the Belly River Valley nearly a mile deep and up toward the Canadian line is one of those scenes that take the breath away. It is so superlatively dramatically magnificent it defies description.

**Piegan Pass and Morning Eagle Falls**

Piegan Pass trail winds along the west side of Mt. Allen, following the valley floor to Grinnell Lake, and continues up Cataract Creek to Morning Eagle Falls. The trip from Many Glacier Hotel to Morning Eagle Falls and return is recommended to those who do not care for the higher altitudes. The trail, by means of switchbacks, makes its way above the Falls to the summit of the Pass. From here it follows the shale-rock slopes down to the timber line on Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and continues on to St. Mary Lake and Going-to-the-Sun Chalets. This is a trip of many marvelous miles of stupendous mountain scenery. From the summit of the Pass, Blackfoot Glacier is seen sparkling in the sunlight backed by the irregular peaks of Jackson, Almost-a-dog, Citadel and Blackfoot Mountains. After crossing the pass, and stopping an hour for lunch, two routes are available; directly down the west side of Sun Mountain or by the Siyeh Pass Trail recently built, which leads across Pres-

ton Park, a beautiful flower-carpeted meadow, up to Siyeh Pass and down the north side of Sun Mountain past Sexton Glacier and by way of Baring Creek to the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets.

While the glaciers are fascinating, interest in them soon leads to enthusiasm over the scenic effects created as a result of the prehistoric glacial action, and nowhere in America is this so strikingly displayed. In fact, it is the result of this glacial action of the past, combined with one other unusual geological formation, known as the Lewis Overthrust Fault, that makes Glacier National Park the beauty spot it is today.



*Grinnell Glacier and Lake—"near-by" Many Glacier Hotel*

### Over Swiftcurrent Pass

A never-to-be-forgotten trip is over the glorious Swiftcurrent Pass for the stunning view of Heaven's Peak in the distance. A splendid trail from Many Glacier Hotel winds along the Swiftcurrent River, past Bullhead Lake and Red Rock Falls, to the foot of Swiftcurrent Mountain. Here it zig-zags up 1000 feet to Nine-Lake Point, a sharp, projecting shoulder of the mountain. From this point, about two-thirds of the distance to the summit of the pass, an impressive view is obtained. Looking down the Swiftcurrent valley, nine blue

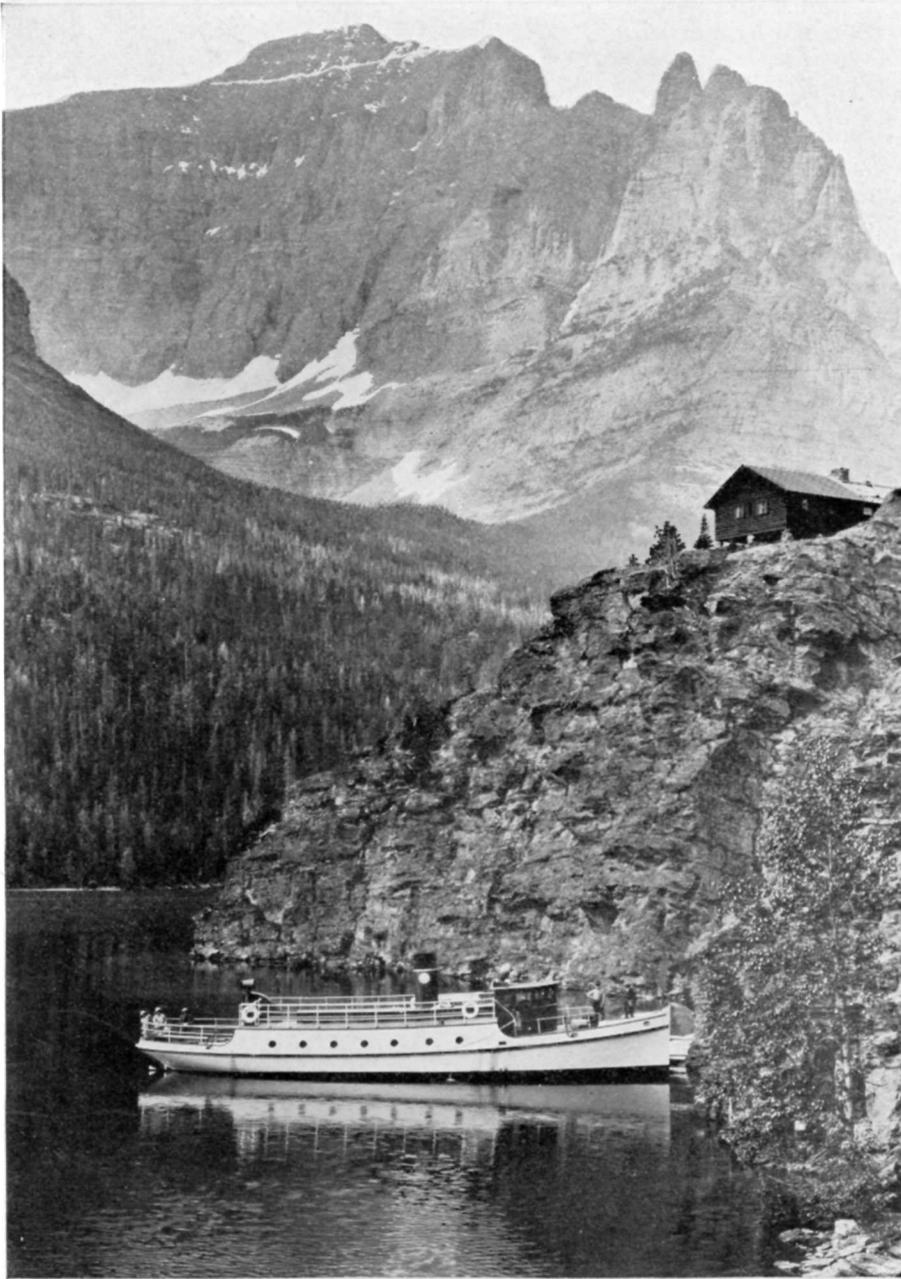
lakes can be counted, the last one—Duck Lake—being twenty miles to the east on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. Another short climb brings one to the summit of the pass, and after crossing several large snow patches that resist old Sol's summer rays a signboard indicates that an altitude of 7156 feet above sea level has been attained—the top of the Continental Divide.

### Granite Park and Vicinity

Granite Park is a wide plateau bulging from the west side of the Continental wall, 6500 feet above sea level, at the edge of the timber line. Ahead of

it is the wide, heavily-timbered McDonald Valley. Directly across the deep green valley is Heaven's Peak, whose stately outlines are enhanced by the snow clinging to its sides like fine lint. A trail to the south takes one over Logan Pass to Going-to-the-Sun Chalets; a foot trail leads to the Garden Wall, where one can see over the top of the wall, and look far down the Swiftcurrent and Cataract valleys, and onto Grinnell Glacier below.

Another foot trail, requiring a walk of about an hour to the top of Swiftcurrent Mountain will spread before the tourist one of the broadest, and most inspiring views in any mountain land. To the south beyond the goat-haunted ledges of the Garden Wall, the embattled summits of Haystack Butte, Mt. Pollock, Mt. Brown, Oberlin and Cannon Mountains appear as a jumbled collection of discarded fortresses. To the east there is the same extravagant piling-up of resplendent, lofty ridges, the same unequal line of spires and peaks, of points and crags—their deep sun-protected recesses, vast receptacles for the inevitable masses of snow.



*Upper St. Mary Lake—Going-to-the-Sun Chalets*

To the north an excellent view of Mt. Cleveland, Mt. Merritt, Pyramid Mountain and Cathedral Peaks is obtained as well as Trapper Peak, Vulture Peak, and other mountains to the north and west. Trails also lead from here to Lake McDonald on the south, and north to Waterton Lake.

**The Garden Wall Trail Over Logan Pass to Sun Camp**

From Granite Park to Logan Pass is about eight miles and this stretch comprises the Garden Wall Trail. The unanimous opinion of the thousands who have made this by saddle horse or afoot is that it is the most dramatic spectacle of any of the well traveled routes. Contrary to general opinion of spectacular mountain trails, it is not steep—in fact its entire distance is almost a level grade, but it hugs closely the mile high rim of the Garden Wall. Starting out from Granite Park at about the six thousand foot level it holds closely to this contour until the last few hundred feet approaching Logan Pass. It is not the trail itself but the imposing, impressive panorama of deep canyons and the piling up of massive rock strata, in splendid disarray, brilliant in color, streaked with snow and ice and carved in majestic proportions that holds one spellbound.

Going over the summit of the pass one experiences another of those unlooked for contradic-

tions so often found in Glacier's construction. It is not a pass in the sense we have imagined it, but a broad, flat plateau cut with silvery streams, luxuriant grass growing from surplus moisture of melting snow and wild flowers, brighter, bigger and more plentiful than any other place in the Park.

Logan Pass is an important objective also because it is the "lunch spot," and a most popular one. Here on the banks of a tinkling stream the guide builds a fire, and from a cache nearby brings out a coffee pot and in fifteen minutes serves real camp coffee. This is one of the features of outings in Glacier Park—the lunch provided by the hotel contains a generous supply of coffee, with the necessary trimmings, and the guides are expert coffee-makers.

The trail drops down the east slope and soon entering the timber—a dense beautiful forest of spruce and pine finally emerges at the head of St. Mary Lake. Another mile and the Going-to-the-Sun Chalets are reached.

We reached this camp before but traveled up St. Mary Lake by boat. This time we come in by trail from Many Glacier via Piegan Pass; from Granite Park via Logan Pass or from Sperry Chalets by way of Gunsight Pass (if coming from Lake McDonald). Going-to-the-Sun Camp is the common meeting-ground of all trail tourists—like Rome of olden days all trails lead to it.



*The Garden Wall trail follows the general contour of the Continental Divide 8 miles to Logan Pass*

### Out by the Auto Road or the "Inside Trail"

For those who have come in from the north—three outbound routes are available—all have their attractions. The launch and auto will quickly take one to the Glacier Park Hotel. For the devotees of the trail two adventurous routes ring loudly the "Call of the Mountains." The inside trail will bring one out at Glacier Park station. The Gunsight Pass trail will take one to Sperry, Lake McDonald and out at Belton station.

The "Inside" trail follows the north shore of St. Mary Lake to St. Mary Chalets. From St. Mary we pick up the Red Eagle trail for eight miles to Red Eagle Lake. A mile above Three Slipper Falls the trail forks to the left and follows Hudson Creek to the Triple Divide, and down the south slope of Mount James to Cutbank Chalets.

Arrangements can be made to use the launch from Sun Camp to Red Eagle Landing and send the horses around "light," thereby cutting off five miles of what is a rather long trip. But the saddle horse riders usually stay by their ponies. St. Mary to Triple Divide and to Cutbank Chalets for over night and from Cutbank Chalets by way of Cutbank Pass over Mt. Morgan and down the Dry Fork Trail to Two Medicine Chalets are two days of steady riding, with some climbing. It's a trip for hardier ones—those who will by this time have learned that the game is worth the effort.

### Over Gunsight Pass to Sperry Chalets and Lake McDonald

Leaving Going-to-the-Sun Camp for the Gunsight Pass trip the first three miles is west along the lake to the St. Mary River. After crossing this stream and stopping to view the falls, the next six miles is through solid timber until Gunsight Lake is reached.

At Gunsight Lake the trail starts up the steep slopes of Mt. Jackson toward Gunsight Pass, from the summit of which an expansive view both east and west is unfolded; two thousand feet below is Gunsight Lake, on the east side, and Lake Ellen Wilson, on the west side. Swinging along the shale rock slopes above Lake Ellen Wilson, and over the Lincoln Divide, the trail descends suddenly into a circular basin to the Sperry Glacier Chalets. From here it is an hour's climb by foot trail to Sperry Glacier. Continuing from the chalet the trail again drops down the side of Mt. Edwards seven miles to Lake McDonald. It is practically a day's journey from Going-to-the-Sun Chalets to Sperry Glacier Chalets, either on foot or with horses, and about a four-hour trip from Sperry Chalets to Lake McDonald.

This is a fitting climax to all that has gone before—Triple Divide will haunt you—Gunsight Pass will awe you—both will linger long in memory.



*Triple Divide will haunt you—will linger long in memory*



*Lake McDonald is the key of the west side—a beautiful mountain-framed lake*

### **Belton, the Entrance to Lake McDonald and Bowman and Kintla Lakes**

Belton, Montana, is the railroad station and the western entrance to the Park. The Belton Chalets near the station provide accommodations for tourists waiting for trains or stage connections. An auto stage makes regular trips to Lewis' Hotel, ten miles up the lake. A wide macadam road, skirting the edge of the lake, was recently completed by the National Park Service. Those who prefer the beautiful boat trip can transfer to the boat at the foot of Lake McDonald.

At the lower end of the lake the road swings to the left and continues up the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River to Bowman and Kintla Lakes, noted for good fishing, timbered shores and the mountain view at the head of the valley.

At the foot of Bowman Lake are the Skyland Camps—an attractive resort, originally started as a boys' summer camp by those interested in the Culver Military Academy, but tourists are welcome and will be well taken care of.

Lake McDonald, the key of west side of the Park, is a mountain-framed body of water occupying the lower end of the McDonald Valley. It has an irregular shore line, heavily timbered, with a splendid grouping of mountains at the upper end.

Alpine Boys Camp on the West shore of Lake McDonald, for boys ranging in age from 12 to 18, opens July 1, for a period of six weeks. The Camp consists of a lodge and five log cabins.

Carefully supervised instruction and recreation under the direction of experienced leaders. Director, Roger E. Hand, 2111 East 47th, Seattle, Washington, or after June 15, Belton, Montana.

McDonald Creek, heading on the Continental Divide near Trappers Peak, twenty-five miles north, comes rollicking down the valley between the mountains as though it was happy in its endless task of keeping the lake well supplied with its matchless blue water.

There is very good fishing in Lake McDonald as well as in the tributary streams. Two miles above the outlet of McDonald Creek is Paradise Canyon, a rocky gorge very narrow and deep, with some attractive waterfalls in it.

Avalanche Lake is a day's trip to the north. Avalanche Basin is one of the finest examples of a glacial cirque in the Park. The walls at the back of the basin are over three thousand feet high. At the top of this wall is Sperry Glacier and the melting ice of the glacier spills over the precipice in a half-dozen torrential streams. Most of the water reaches the lake, but a great quantity is blown away in mist as it dashes against the rocks in its downward plunge. Near the head of Lake McDonald is an attractive, rustic modern hotel popularly known as Lewis' Hotel. A very popular side trip from here is to Sperry Glacier by horse or foot. The Sperry Chalets are seven miles up the mountain trail.

### A Magnificent Trout Fishing Resort

Trout fishing is one form of recreation that is highly satisfactory. Several species of trout are native to these waters and the extremely cold, clear water of the lakes and streams produces a large, quick striking, hard fighting fish.

The U. S. Government, Bureau of Fisheries, in conjunction with the National Park Service, have devoted their energies to making Glacier Park one of the finest fishing reserves in the world. A fish hatchery is operated at Glacier Park Station, and several million trout are raised and planted in the lakes and streams each season, thereby keeping the numbers of fish up to a point where good sport can be had. The best fishing is in the Two Medicine Lake and the river draining them and in the Many Glacier Region, including McDermott Lake, Sherburne Lake, Swiftcurrent River, Josephine, Cracker, and Grinnell Lakes and on the west side in McDonald and Bowman Lakes. The varieties caught are Rainbow trout, Cut Throat trout and Eastern brook trout.

These waters are adjacent to hotels or chalets. Boats are available, flies, rods and tackle can be purchased or rented at the stores. Other good fishing grounds on the east side more remote from accommodations are Red Eagle Lake, Gunsight Lake, Kennedy Creek and Slide Lake.

### Camping Trips in the North Country

North of the Many Glacier region, there is a big area which but few people have seen. There being no hotel accommodations, a camp outfit is required in order to explore it.

The principal valley north of the Swiftcurrent is the Belly River. A new trail has been built across Kennedy Valley and over the Red Gap on Seward Mountain, directly into the Belly River Valley. The Belly River flows north to Hudson's Bay. Near the boundary of the Park, this river forks; one branch leads to Elizabeth and Helen Lakes, fed by Ahern Glacier, the other leads to Glenns Lake whose source is Chaney Glacier on the Continental Divide. From the Belly River one can go over Indian Pass which was opened recently to Waterton Lake. The return trip is made down the Kootenai Valley along Flat-top Mountain to Granite Park Chalets and continued over Swiftcurrent Pass to Many Glacier Hotel.

A most enjoyable way of seeing Glacier National Park is to join an all-expense horseback camping party conducted by experienced guides authorized by the Government to personally escort such excursions. Several of these camping trips are conducted each season, and full information regarding them can be obtained from any representative shown herein.



*South fork of the Belly River north of the Many Glacier Region*

### Hiking

One of the best means of seeing the beauties of the Park and also combining a healthful form of exercise is to walk from hotel to hotel and also cover the various side trips which are available at the various Hotels and Chalets. Guides are not required on walking trips as is the case when horses are used, although walking guides are available for this purpose if desired.

### Mountain Climbing

Mountain climbing is a healthful but more strenuous form of sport than either horseback riding or "Hiking." It has not as yet reached the degree of popularity in this country that it has in Switzerland, but the opportunity is here. In Glacier Park especially conditions are ideal for indulging in this form of recreation.

There are many peaks that are comparatively easy of ascent; others quite difficult and some that so far have defied the most hardy and expert climbers. New climbing clubs are being formed each year and members of these clubs are beginning to realize that Glacier Park offers a virgin field to conquer.

### Horseback Riding

Glacier Park has over 300 miles of Mountain Trails. Horseback trips of a few hours or of several days form one of the popular pastimes. Over 600 saddle horses broken to mountain trail work required to meet the demand of tourists for regularly scheduled trips and for special trips. Horses and guides obtainable at Glacier Park Hotel, Many-Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Chalet and at Lewis' Hotel on Lake McDonald.

### Camping Out

Glacier Park has hundreds of splendid streams as well as lakes and probably no National Park in the world offers more or better opportunities to those who like the more primitive method of "getting close to nature," which a tent, a blanket, and frypan offers. Along the bank of rollicking streams or in a sheltered spot on an enchanted lake one can take the life as hard or as leisurely as one desires.

In case the camping trip is such that the camp is to be moved from place to place frequently, pack horses are required to transport it as well as the supplies and saddle horses for the people.



*Glacier Park was for centuries the playground of the Blackfeet Indians whose reservation adjoins it on the east  
During the summer they erect their teepees along the shore of lakes and streams*

S E E A M E R I C A F I R S T

**COST OF ONE TO SEVEN DAY TRIPS AT VARIOUS RATES FOR HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND INCLUDING AUTO FARE, LAUNCH FARE AND SADDLE HORSE WHEN SHOWN AS INCLUDED**

CLASS OF HOTEL Accommodations	One Day Trip	Two Day Trip	Three Day Trip	Four Day Trip	Five Day Trip	Six Day Trip	Seven Day Trip
Without Bath at \$6.00 Per Day...	A \$15.50	A \$28.50	A \$34.50	A \$43.00	B \$51.50	B \$57.25	B \$68.50
With Bath at \$8.00 Per Day.....	\$17.50	\$32.50	\$40.50	\$49.00	\$61.50	\$67.25	\$78.50
With Bath at \$9.00 Per Day.....	\$18.50	\$34.50	\$43.50	\$52.00	\$66.50	\$72.25	\$83.50
With Bath at \$10.00 Per Day.....	\$19.50	\$36.50	\$46.50	\$55.00	\$71.50	\$77.25	\$88.50

Above rates based on two guests to room. For exclusive use of a room with bath by one person, \$1.00 per day higher is charged.

**Note**—Cost of above trips begins with lodging at Glacier Park Hotel and ends with dinner at Glacier Park Hotel. Above figures are combinations of various trips to show the cost for a definite period. If a person arrived on a morning train the cost would be less.

No rooms with bath at Going-to-the-Sun Chalets or Granite Park Chalet.

Requests for reservations must state class of rooms desired and number in party.

Saddle horses for side trips to Iceberg Lake or Cracker Lake not included in cost. (\$4.00 additional for each trip.)

Five Day Trip includes saddle horse to Granite Park and return.

Six Day Trip includes saddle horse to Granite Park and return and from Many-Glacier to Going-to-the-Sun Camp via Piegan Pass.

Seven Day Trip includes saddle horse for triangle trip, Many-Glacier to Granite to Sun Camp and back to Many-Glacier.

Above trips are simply examples of what can be done in Glacier Park in the time specified. Guests are not confined to these limits but can arrange trips to suit their time and inclination.

A—Available June 15 to Sept. 15.

B—Available July 1 to Sept. 1.

**RATES FOR 1925 SEASON**

**HOTEL RATES.**

Glacier Park and Many Glacier Hotels \$6.00 per day without bath, \$8.00, \$9.00 and \$10.00 per day for rooms with bath—American plan—per person per day on basis of two guests to a room—For exclusive use of a room with bath by one person, \$1.00 per day higher is charged. There are a limited number of rooms at \$7.00 per day. Rates at Glacier Park Hotel Company's Chalets \$4.50 and \$5.00 per day—American plan. Children under eight years one-half rate. Weekly rate at Two Medicine, Cutbank, and St. Mary Chalets \$28.00 per week. Lewis Hotel \$6.00 to \$8.00 per day. Skyland Camps \$4.50 per day.

Mail and telegrams may be addressed care of the Glacier Park Hotel Co., Glacier Park, Mont.

Accommodations may be reserved in advance through any Great Northern representative or by addressing Glacier Park Hotel Company, Glacier Park, Mont., during season.

Itineraries for special trips will be prepared on request showing exact cost for any kind of and any number of days desired.

**AUTO FARES.**

Fares Between	One Way	Round Trip
Glacier Park Hotel and St. Mary Chalets.....	\$4.00	\$8.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Many Glacier Hotel.....	7.50	15.00
St. Mary Chalets and Many Glacier Hotel.....	3.50	7.00
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine Chalets.....	2.00	3.50
Glacier Park Hotel and Two Medicine and return including launch .....		4.25
Belton and Foot of Lake McDonald.....	.50	1.00
Foot of Lake McDonald and Lewis' Hotel.....	1.50	3.00
Belton and Lewis' Hotel .....	2.00	3.50

Above fares include transportation of one piece of hand baggage not exceeding 25 lbs. weight if accompanied by passenger. Children under eight years carried half-fare, over eight full fare.

**AUTO SCHEDULES.**

Leave Glacier Park 8:00 a. m., and 1:30 p. m., daily during season for St. Mary and Many Glacier Hotel. Leave Many-Glacier for Glacier Park 8:15 a. m. and 1:45 p. m., distance 55 miles, time four hours thirty minutes. Connection at St. Mary Chalets with launch to Sun Camp. Launch fare 75 cents one way, \$1.50 round trip. Launch on Two Medicine 75 cents round trip. For Two Medicine autos leave Glacier Park Hotel 2:00 p. m., daily, returning at 6:00 p. m.

Autos leave Belton 8:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m., for head of Lake McDonald. Returning leave Lewis' Hotel 8:00 a. m., 9:15 a. m., 4:00 p. m.

**SADDLE HORSE AND GUIDE RATES.**

Saddle horses may be secured or released at Glacier Park Hotel, Many Glacier Hotel, Going-to-the-Sun Camp, Two Medicine Chalets, and Lewis' Hotel on Lake McDonald. Saddle horse rates \$3.50 per day, guides \$8.00 and \$10.00 per day. One guide will handle up to ten people.

A large number of scheduled trips are arranged at a fixed price including guide service. The charge for the scheduled trips from the various hotels and chalets are \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day for one day trips. The principal trips are from Many Glacier Hotel to Grinnell Lake and return \$3.00, Iceberg Lake \$4.00, Cracker Lake \$4.00 Piegan Pass \$4.00, Granite Park \$5.00, from Going-to-the-Sun Camp to Sexton Glacier \$4.00, via Piegan Pass to Many Glacier \$5.00. There are many other trips available at rates approximately same as above.

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

## Stop Off on Your Way to the Pacific Coast

Low rate round trip tickets on sale daily during the summer enable you to stop off at Glacier National Park. If going to Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria, Astoria, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Hawaii, The Orient, Alaska or any point in Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, or Colorado, ask a Great Northern representative how you can secure a ticket and stop off at Glacier Park.

## Burlington Escorted Tours 1925

The Passenger Departments of the Burlington Route, the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways have capitalized, so to speak, the fortunate geographical location of their main traveled routes through the West and Northwest, and will utilize such routes in the operation of a broad and varied plan of *escorted summer vacation tours* of the National Parks of the Scenic Rockies—Glacier National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and Colorado.

These tours will be known popularly as "BURLINGTON TOURS." They will be escorted tours, operated at actual cost, embracing a definite prearranged program from start to finish at a known-in-advance cost for all necessary items of railroad, automobile and Pullman transportation, meals, lodging, sight-seeing—in short, all elements of expense.

The escorted Tours idea represents an extra and additional travel service designed to meet the growing demand for a vacation with a complete and attractive program arranged down to the last detail, at a definite total cost known beforehand—a better vacation than passengers could themselves plan, at a lower cost and all under the escort of a well-informed experienced railroad representa-

tive to relieve them of unaccustomed travel details and smooth the path to a memorable, carefree vacation.

Bookings for Tours should be arranged through J. G. Delaplaine, Manager, Burlington Tours, Burlington Building, 547 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago. However, all Burlington Route, Great Northern and Northern Pacific representatives everywhere are authorized agents for these Tours and prepared to render every assistance in the way of supplying detailed information, making reservations and definitely booking passengers.

The escorted Tours start at Chicago and St. Louis and the cost for the complete Tours, as shown in connection with each, applies from these points.

To obtain the full benefit of the summer excursion railroad fares, passengers should, of course, purchase complete round-trip railroad tickets at their home station.

During the summer of 1925 there will be four tours each week from Chicago and from St. Louis as follows:

- Glacier-Yellowstone - - - - - leaving Saturday night
- Colorado-Glacier - - - - - leaving Tuesday night
- Colorado-Yellowstone - - - - - leaving Tuesday night
- Colorado-Rocky Mountain - - - - - leaving Saturday night

**For Further Information Regarding Rates, Tours, Stopovers, to any Point in the West, Inquire of any Great Northern Railway Office Shown Below.**

- BELLINGHAM, WASH., 212 Kulshan Bldg.
- BILLINGS, MONT., 311 Electric Bldg.
- BOSTON, MASS., 294 Washington St.
- BUFFALO, N. Y., 683 Eliott Square Bldg.
- BUTTE, MONT., 513 Metals Bank Bldg.
- CHICAGO, ILL., 113 So. Clark St.
- CINCINNATI, OHIO, 609 Traction Bldg.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO, 508 Hippodrome Bldg.
- DALLAS, TEX., 1013 Southwestern Life Bldg.
- DES MOINES, IOWA, 425 Kraft Bldg.
- DETROIT, MICH., 619 Free Press Bldg.
- DULUTH, MINN., 428 W. Superior St.
- FARGO, N. D., 116 Broadway.
- GRAND FORKS, N. D., Great Northern Station.
- GREAT FALLS, MONT., 802 First National Bank Bldg.
- HELENA, MONT., 510 Power Bldg. and Placer Hotel Bldg.
- KANSAS CITY, MO., 516 Railway Exchange Bldg.
- LEWISTOWN, MONT., Great Northern Station.
- LOS ANGELES, CAL., 716 Citizens National Bank Bldg.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS., 810 Majestic Bldg.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 524 2nd Ave. So.

- MINOT, N. D., Great Northern Station.
- NEW YORK, N. Y., 516 Longacre Bldg., Broadway and 42nd St.
- NELSON, B. C., 421 Baker St.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA., 401 Finance Bldg.
- PITTSBURGH, PA., 214 Empire Bldg.
- PORTLAND, ORE., 201 Morgan Bldg.
- ST. LOUIS, MO., 203 Boatmen's Bank Bldg.
- ST. PAUL, MINN., 4th and Jackson Sts.
- SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 1009 Hearst Bldg.
- SEATTLE, WASH., 1403 4th Ave. and King St. Station.
- SIOUX CITY, IOWA, 516 Nebraska St.
- SIOUX FALLS, S. D., 504 East 8th St.
- SPOKANE, WASH., Davenport Hotel.
- SUPERIOR, WIS., Tower Ave. and 13th St.
- TACOMA, WASH., 108 So. Tenth St.
- TORONTO, ONT., 202 Webster Bldg.
- VANCOUVER, B. C., 607 Hastings St.
- VANCOUVER, WASH., Great Northern Station.
- VICTORIA, B. C., 916 Government St.
- WENATCHEE, WASH., Great Northern Station.
- WINNIPEG, MAN., 226 Portage Ave.

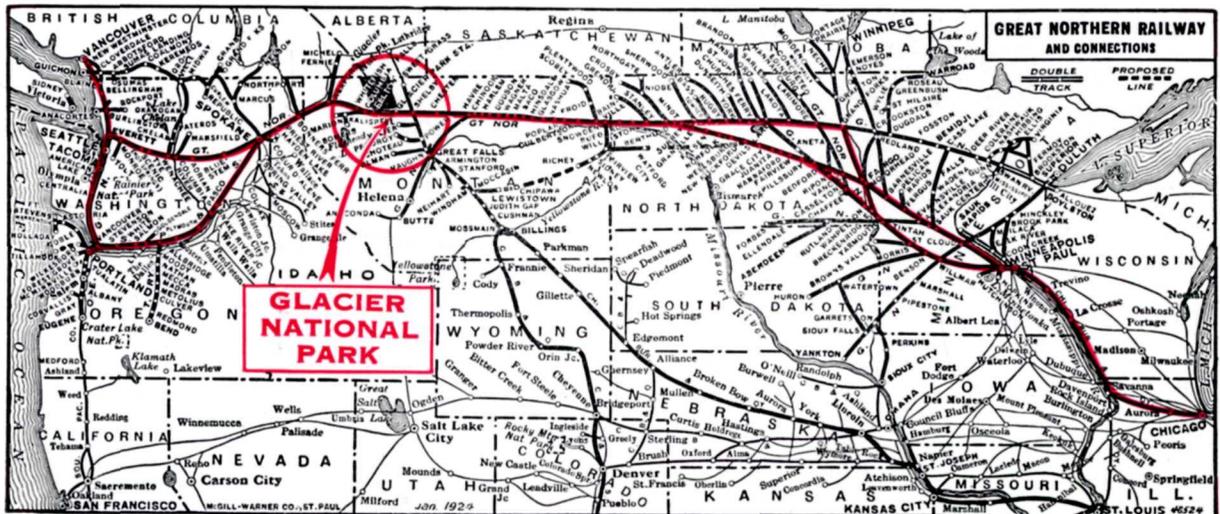
**E. H. WILDE**  
General Passenger Agent  
St. Paul, Minn.

**F. T. HOLMES**  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent  
St. Paul, Minn.

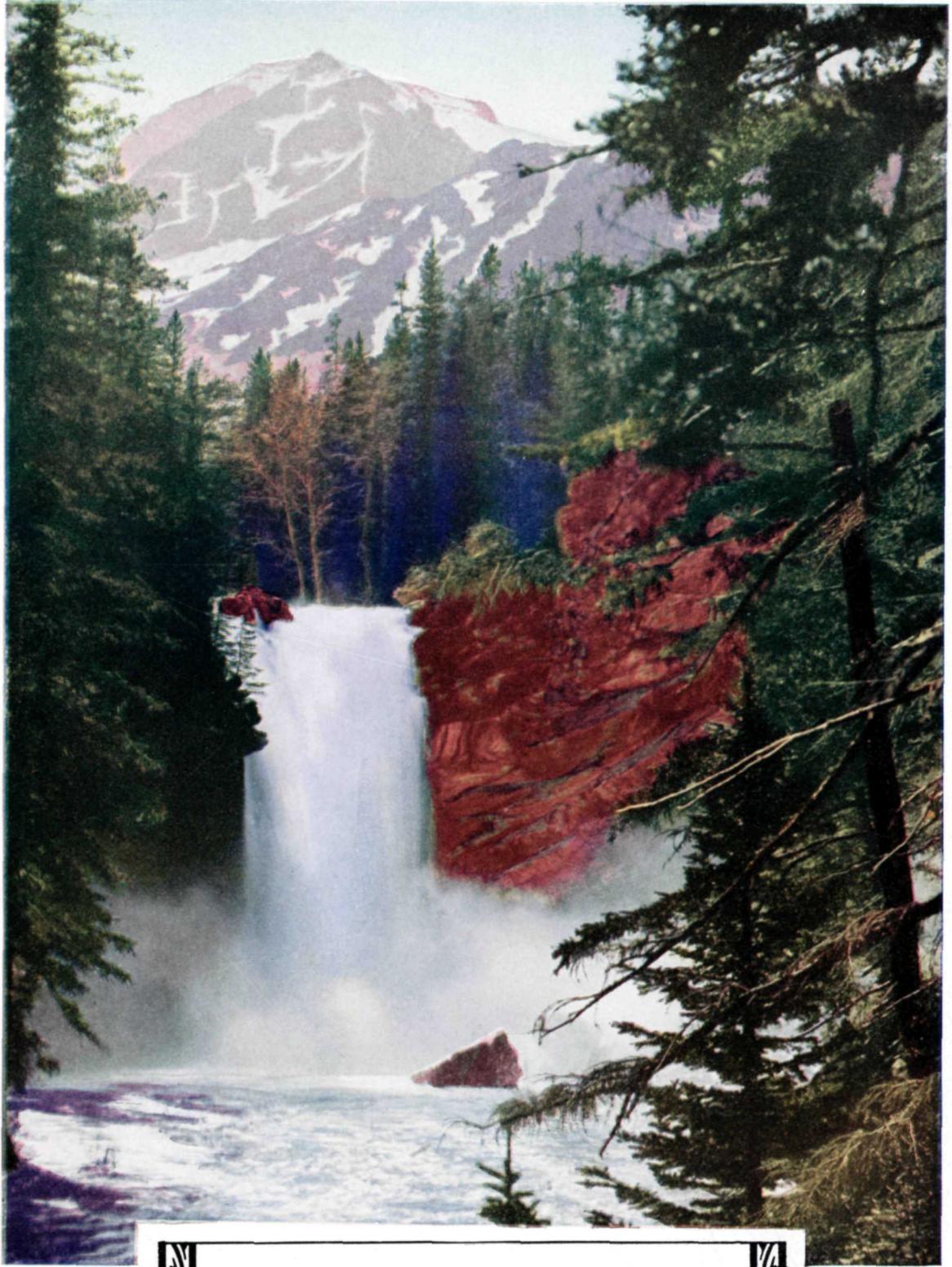
**A. J. DICKINSON**  
Passenger Traffic Manager  
St. Paul, Minn.

**C. W. MELDRUM**  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent  
Seattle, Wash.

**L. B. WOODS**  
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent  
Helena, Mont.



The Great Northern Railway Has Splendid Train Service to Glacier Park and Pacific Northwest



*At Trick Falls the Two Medicine River in a wondrously forested glen cataracts over the great lime-stone uplift that's called the Lewis Overthrust. Below the Falls, the blue-green Two Medicine sings among the pines. : : : : : : : : :*

