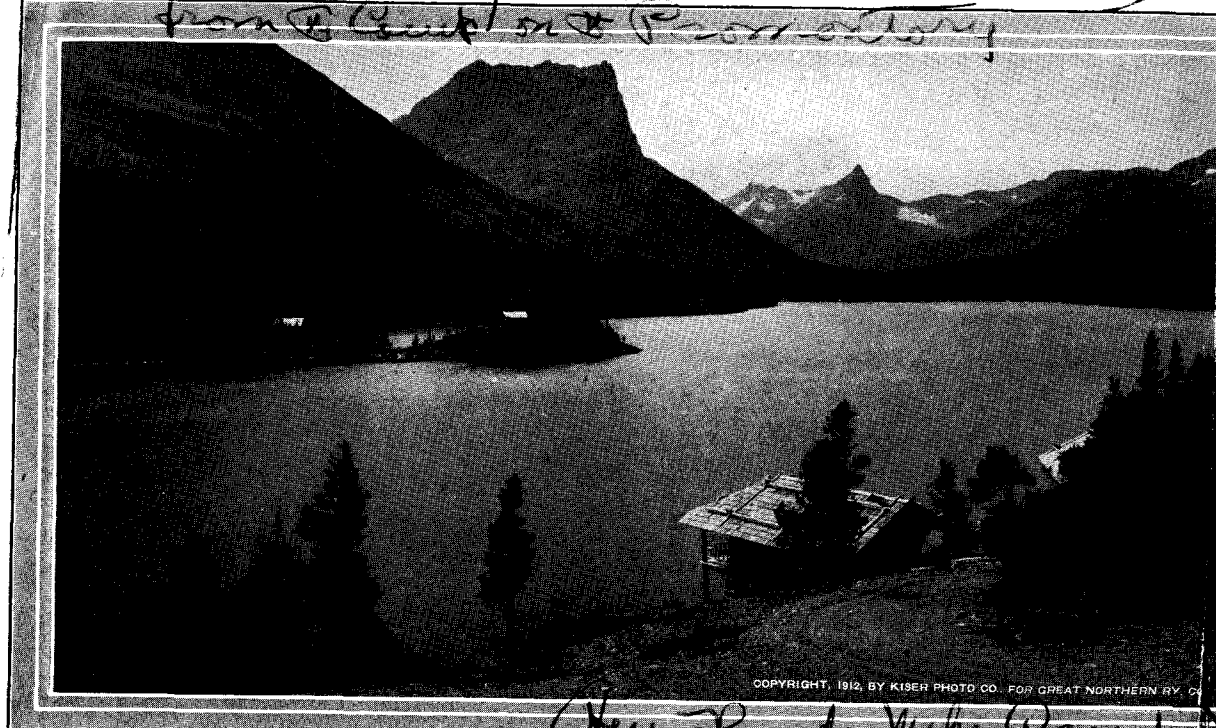


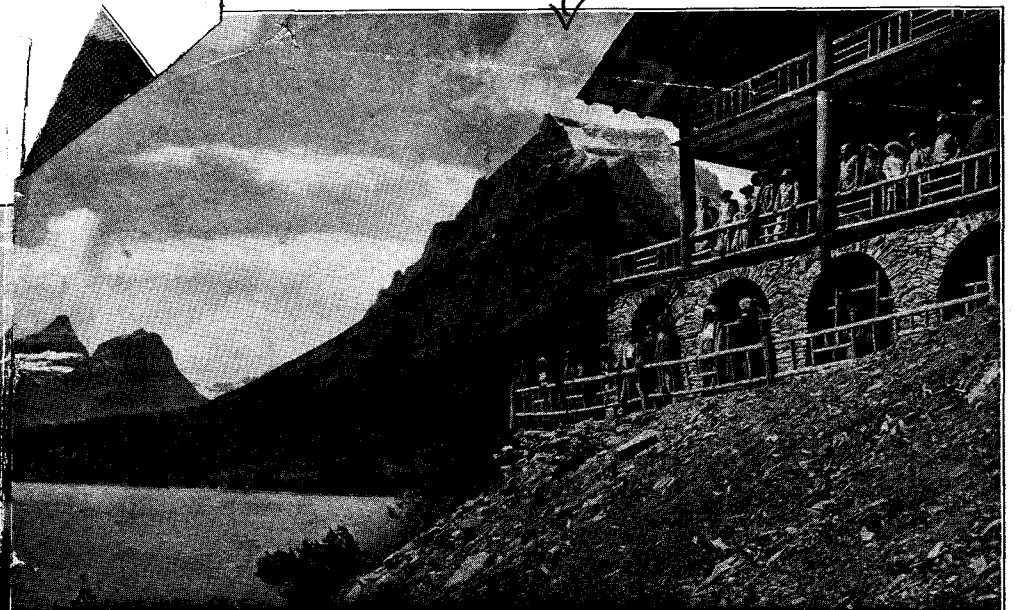
Here you have views of Mt-
 Gailing to the Sun
 from the Camp at Promontory



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LOOKING UP ST. MARY LAKE FROM GOING-TO-THE-SUN CAMP

(New Sweden Mober Camp)
From the Camp



GOING-TO-THE-SUN CHALET
 From the porches of the chalet, a marvelous view is obtained of Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and the embattled peaks at the head of the valley

The small animals, such as porcupines, whistling marmots and mountain or pack rats, are interesting and harmless. The whistling marmot is invariably encountered above timber line, especially on the passes. Large families live in tunnels and caves in rocks. They always have a sentinel on watch, and when disturbed by passing tourists, they warn each other by their whistle, which is a splendid imitation of a small boy signaling his chum to come out to play.

Where the Fighting Trout Leap High

Several species of mountain-trout inhabit most of the lakes and streams. The principal varieties are the cut-throat (otherwise known as the native or black-ed trout), rainbow, Dolly Varden, brook and Mackinaw trout. The brook and eastern brook are the favorite trout fishermen. They are both, very shy, and at times require a little coaxing, but they strike hard and are hard fighters. These fish attain a weight of six pounds. Trout are found only in St. Mary Lake. They have been taken weighing from five to ten pounds; ten to fifteen pounds are quite common. They are considered as the smaller varieties.

eties, but for excitement make up in weight what they lack in fighting qualities.

The Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are confined to a few lakes and the larger streams, and are not caught as frequently as the other varieties.

Practically all fishing is done by casting with a fly rod, using artificial flies or sometimes salmon eggs for bait.

Home of Blackfeet Indians

The Blackfeet and Piegan Indians have left a lasting impress of their occupation of this region, as the names of many of the mountains, lakes and waterfalls still bear the original Indian names, such as Rising Wolf, Going-to-the-Sun, and Almost-a-Dog mountains, Morning Eagle Falls, and Two Medicine Lakes. They also contributed to the mysticism and romance of the country by the tales of their early day ceremonies in the walled-in valleys, their hunting exploits on the prairies, and the religious significance they attach to several of the high peaks.

From the days when the Indians roamed the vast prairies to the east, and their hunting ground extended from the Missouri River on the south to the Saskatchewan River in Canada this region was known to them as the "Land of Shining Mountains."