

St. Paul, Minn., April 15, 1926.

Mr. J. A. Lengby:

Referring to Mr. Budd's memorandum of April 12 to me, regarding incorporation of a hotel company in Canada to construct and operate the new hotel at Waterton Lake:

I think we should gather up some of the Canadian Pacific literature and see if they have assumed the name Mr. Budd suggests - "The Canadian Rockies Hotel Company". I have noticed they use the two words "Canadian Rockies" on their literature.

I think very well of the name suggested and hope we can use it, but I think we should check up on Canadian Pacific literature to avoid trouble, as we would not want to make the move and then have to back up.

Louis W. Hill.

Copy to Mr. F. L. Paetzold.

SAINT PAUL, April 15th, 1926.

Mr. Louis W. Hill -

I have yours of the 12th, enclosing copy of catalog of the Pacific Grove Nursery with reference to gladiolus bulbs purchased for Glacier Park.

Mr. Dishmaker will arrange for the planting of these bulbs as soon as the ground is in condition.

In this connection, Dishmaker is arranging for the planting of bulbs at Monroe in the new greenhouse there, from which he will draw most of his supplies for dining car purposes.

C O Jenks.

SAINT PAUL, April 17th, 1926.

Mr. Louis W. Hill -

Mr. Dishmaker has heard from Mr. Thompson, who advises that he can use from five to seven thousand gladiolus at Glacier Park. Mr. Thompson states the frost is out of the ground so that it can be worked.

Mr. Dishmaker says he has several thousand Perennial plants at Elk which he would like to use on the borders at Glacier Park, which should be moved next week. If you will have the gladiolus forwarded today he can arrange for the planting of them at the same time the Perennials are set out.

The balance of the ten thousand gladiolus which you mentioned in your letter of April 10th should be sent to Mr. Dishmaker at Monroe, Washington, and if they find that they cannot use all of the seven thousand gladiolus shipped to Glacier Park, he will ship what is left to Monroe for use at that point.

C O Jenks.

-1127 Great Northern Railway Bldg.,

St. Paul, Minn., April 17, 1926.

Mr. C. O. Jenks:

I have asked Mr. McMahon, the architect to furnish a set of rough drawing of the proposed Waterton Lake Hotel to Messrs. Noble, Blair, Beck and Binder.

If you feel interested enough to do so, I will be glad if you will ask Mr. Blair to bring the plans in to your office, and if you will let me know when he comes I will be glad to come down and hear his comments, criticisms and suggestions on any features of the plans.

L. W. Hill.



DAY LETTER



BE BRIEF

39 F CH

MONROE APL. 18-1926

C.O. JENKS,

ST. PAUL.

COME TO SEATTLE TODAY TO SEE MAN FOR GARDENER GLAC. PARK IF MR. NOBLE  
APPROVES OF HIM I WILL ARRANGE TO GO OVER TO THE PARK WITH HIM ABOUT  
WEDNESDAY TO ELK TOMORROW ON NO. 4.

G.W.D.

518AM. 19

*How to  
note  
C.O. Jenks*

[4-19-26]

Mr. Hill: Gardener will be at  
Glacier Park about Friday, April 22.

Shall I have the 10,176 gladiolus  
bulbs we have packed for shipment  
to Glacier Park - or do you wish some  
of them packed separately for shipment to  
Monroe.

H. V. Kask, 4/19/26.

P.S. We have four lots (about 10 bulbs of each of  
27 varieties) awaiting disposition.

HVK

St. Paul, April 19, 1928.

Mr. A. H. MacNeill,  
Attorney,  
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Sir:

It has been suggested that the name we have tentatively selected for our new hotel company - "Canadian Rockies Hotel Company" - may possibly conflict with the use of the term "Canadian Rockies" by other enterprises in the provinces. Do you know of such use in any important commercial way? Of course, we all know that the term "Canadian Rockies" is in very general use. What I want your advice about is whether we will be open to the charge of unfair practice if we use it as a part of our corporate name.

Yours truly,

(signed) M. L. COUNTRYMAN

MLC-B

Copy to Mr. Louis W. Hill  
Mr. Ralph Budd  
Mr. F. L. Paetzold

15-1 E

New York City  
April 20, 1926

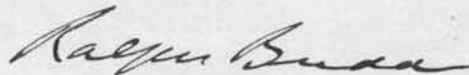
My dear Mr. Hill:

I have talked with Mr. Litchfield in regard to the Waterton Lake hotel. I have told him that when you and I considered whether he should consult with Mr. McMahon on the general plans, it seemed as if because the work was so far west of St. Paul and New York so far east, it would be out of the question to have him as consultant because it would delay matters so much.

Mr. Litchfield says that if we wanted him to do it, he would be glad to make a trip to St. Paul and go over the general plans with you and Mr. McMahon and help on the elevations and the general scheme so that he might advance matters rather than delay them. If then you wanted him to make some of the drawings here in New York, such as for example you might want to use for reproduction, he could have those plans made up here after his return without delaying the progress of the working drawings.

To save time, in any event, if you would like to have Mr. Litchfield go over the plans with you so as to benefit by his suggestions, will you please advise him direct?

Yours very truly,



RB:R

Mr. L. W. Hill,  
St. Paul, Minn.



Elk Wash April 21st 1926.

Mr. C. O. Jenks,

St Paul Minn.

Dear Sir:---

Referring to the gladioli for Glacier Park, we will plant them as Mr. Hill suggests and they sure will make a fine showing.

Mr. Elmslie who will have charge of the Glacier Park garden this season will be here

Friday from Seattle on way to Glacier Park and I am going with him to get him lined up, I have asked him to stop off here so as to see just what we can send from here.

We have sowed a very large amount of annual flower seeds to be used at Glacier Park, we are figuring that we should be in our house at Monroe in the next few weeks and this will give us enough time to do a lot of work for Glacier Park, by sowing the seed now will give us almost blooming plants to plant out when weather can be trusted at the Park, some time the last of June.

Yours Truly,

Geo W. Dishmeyer



St. Paul, April 22, 1926.

Mr. W. P. Kenney:

You may be interested in the attached pamphlet written by Miss Dorothy E. Pilley, for use at the Great Northern Railway exhibit at the Woman's World's Fair, Chicago, which Miss Pilley is attending this week. I think it is a very good example of Miss Pilley's capacity for writing interesting copy. This is entirely Miss Pilley's own conception and the copy was written by her. She returned from a brief trip to Glacier Park on Friday, April 16, very enthusiastic about the charms of the Park. The attached pamphlet is being distributed to the public in connection with other literature featuring Woman's World's Fair tours to Glacier National Park, and Miss Pilley's activity in Chicago is attracting considerable public attention.

On Thursday evening, April 22nd, Miss Pilley will deliver an address over KYW (Chicago American radio station.) In this talk she will feature the attractions of hikes and climbs for women in Glacier Park.

At the conclusion of the Woman's World's Fair Miss Pilley will return to eastern Canada for a month to close up some personal affairs and will return to us about the middle of June and go to Glacier Park for the summer.

c.c. Mr. Ralph Budd  
Mr. L. W. Hill ✓

W. R. Mills. ✓

# Mountaineering *for Women*

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The Lure of Hiking  
and Climbing  
*in*  
Glacier National  
Park

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The Equipment and Costume  
Suitable for the Mountains





*Camping Party in Glacier National Park*

## Walking and Climbing in Glacier National Park

By Dorothy E. Pilley

Ladies' Alpine Club, England. Editor Pinnacle Club,

Club Suisse des Femmes Alpinistes.

Club Alpin Français.

Glacier National Park, northwestern Montana, area, 1,534 square miles. Its southern boundary is Marias Pass, through which the Great Northern Railway crosses the crest of the Montana Rockies.

**F**OR women who want to try a new and original form of vacation, now is the time to plan an expedition to the Montana Rockies. From June until September are ideal months for climbing or hiking—when the rocks are dry and free from ice, when the snow is in good condition and when trees and flowers are at their loveliest. These, too, are the months of sunshine, when the stupendous, multi-colored walls and innumerable ridges become even richer toned as they curve down and away thousands of feet to the valleys. Perhaps at sunset this unique color quality of Glacier may be seen in all its glory, for then the great cirques are full of dull reds and yellows, amber and pale

green. Against the sky the upper heights are still flecked with gold, lit with that mellow glow of fading day, while in the valleys the flush has disappeared, evening has come quietly to the lakes, leaving them mysterious and serene.

It is for those who like nature in all her moods that the mountains call with an insistence which cannot be denied. At Glacier National Park they are easily accessible, offer every kind of opportunity, from easy trail walking to hard exploration of serrated ridges and steep aretes and are ideal as an introduction to the sport. And this pursuit is one which combines aesthetic emotion, intellectual delight and physical exhilaration in such complex, varying degrees that complete analysis is impossible.

Not only beauty, but the zest for conquest is a large factor in the joy of climbing. Anyone who has made a new ascent will realize the peculiar charm of treading where no one yet has trod; others will remember the thrill of adventure to be captured in exploring unknown ranges and the beginner will never forget the exquisite satisfaction of reaching her first summit. To them all has come the exhilaration of feeling the racing wind over open country; of seeing oblique rainstorms sweeping the hillside; of watching sunshine or shadow playing in the valleys and hearing the rushing streams in the half light of myriad stars. And in these things is inexpressible contentment.

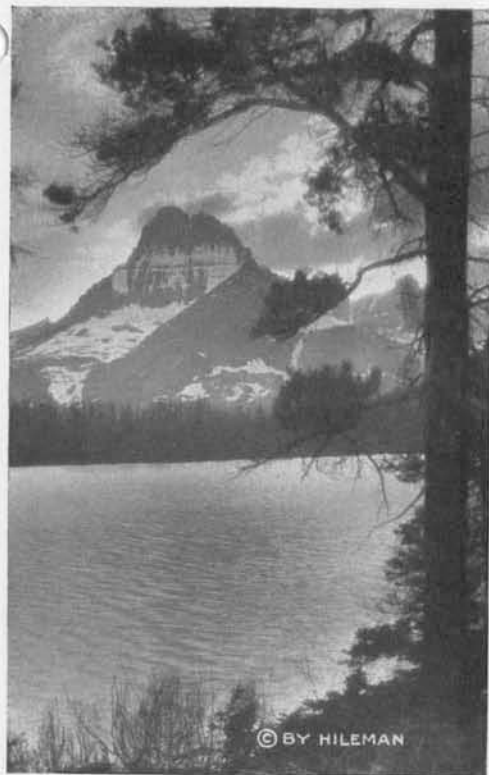
To achieve such a sense of power and delight, good health is essential—any climber would confess to hours of disgust produced by ill-considered diet or excessive strain—indigestion, high altitudes (without preliminary training), a touch of the sun, have a violent effect on the physique of a climber—but any experienced person will guard against excesses and the novice with a little thought can avoid discomforts.

### Mountain Equipment

Of primary importance is the equipment necessary in the mountains; it is slightly different for walking and climbing.

### Walking

By this is implied ascending the mountains on well-marked trails. Proper foot-gear is the



*Moonlight on Lake McDermott, Glacier National Park*

most essential consideration. Without comfortable feet there can be no enjoyment. So many girls who spend most of the year in the city and are accustomed to pavements tend to retain their familiar shoes when on vacation. They say gayly, "That is what I always wear." But thin soled, high-heeled shoes and light hosiery are unsuitable for rough, steep trails. To start out thus shod, a tenderfoot, is to return with heels

wrenched off and blistered feet and very wrenched.

The best thing to do is to start by hardening your feet several weeks before the commencement of vacation by washing them at night in hot water and then bathing them in a solution of alum. Then when you actually are off on the trail, prepare your feet by rubbing in some cold cream, particularly into the tendons at the heel and above the toe points or in fact anywhere you know to be extrasensitive. Soap is also very excellent for application to more hardened feet, as it reduces the amount of rub on the actual skin. Adhesive plaster is a useful thing to carry to protect any chapped part where a blister seems likely to develop.

Next comes the question of hosiery. It is a great mistake to imagine that thick stockings are uncomfortable because they seem so in the city. On the trail a thick pair of golf stockings, with woolen socks as well, are the very best thing that can be worn. They reduce friction, they protect the feet from the rub of the boot and they keep the feet from feeling cold even if they are wet, they also never feel damp and clammy as other materials do. Nevertheless, some people have a rooted dislike to such heavy hosiery. The substitutes in order of merit for the stockings worn next to the skin are soft, fine wool, lisle thread or silk. Always avoid tight garters. They stop the circulation and are extremely bad for the blood vessels of the legs when taking strenuous exercise. Puttees are rather a question of choice—on the whole they tend to impede circulation unless wound loosely and they are hot.

Suitable boots are imperative. Choose them carefully or have them made to measure by a first-class bootmaker. Do not be persuaded by anyone that in the mountains there is such a thing as "a lady's boot". On the trail our feet are human and require all the protection and safety which strong, solid boots can give. This is the secret of comfort and enjoyment. Order a really thick sole—from  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. This may appear heavy, but the extra weight is an imperceptible disadvantage compared to the benefit which this thickness of leather will give in preventing your soles from feeling the sharp



*Iceberg Lake, Glacier National Park*

stones, holes and irregularities of the trail. Insist on a low, broad heel. It gives you a good base to tread on and, moreover, does not tend to turn over when you are going down hill. Have the whole boot a size larger than you usually wear, so as to leave room for the two or three pairs of stockings. It is warmer than having light boots. The toe should be square to allow for plenty of movement for the toes. Constrict them and the whole foot soon becomes cold and cramped. As for the uppers, they should be made of well-seasoned leather of the best quality obtainable and measure about six inches from above the heel to the top. This supports the ankle without restricting the freedom of muscles and circulation in the legs. High boots are more picturesque than the short ones, but they tend to be hot and tiring for long, arduous work.

If you are buying your boots ready-made, do not omit to try them on over the actual hose which will be worn on the trail or they will probably be too small. It is a good idea to buy boots some months in advance of the time when they will be required. This will give them a chance of becoming thoroughly dry and will insure their durability. Nails on sole and heel help to give a good grip on rocks and slippery surfaces. They also add to the length of life of the boots when subjected to the wear and tear of rough places.

Remember in this connection that it pays to care for one's boots. Try them on and get used to them at home and have any necessary alterations made before your vacation. When you are putting them away, even if it is for the first time, grease them thoroughly in oils sold for this express purpose. On no account dry boots near the fire or steam them, that spells destruction to leather. Dry them in a moderately warm place on trees or well-stuffed with newspaper.

For the rest of the outfit there is infinite variety for the trail. Light woolen underwear is recommended, as it absorbs moisture and is more comfortable alike in cold or warm weather. Closely woven tweed knickerbocker suit is smart and serviceable; a white or khaki colored plain shirt with a gay tie looks well under a coat furnished with large patch pockets which fasten with a button. Head-gear can be varied; a bandanna handkerchief is not usually sufficient protection from the sun, a broad-brimmed felt hat is usually preferred. Everyone should carry a rucksack for their own extra clothing—the burden is slight and it is good training for bigger expeditions to practice carrying small weights on your back. In it should be a very light sweater, an oil skin slicker, a muffler, which is a great asset in keeping warm if a wind springs up unexpectedly and any other clothing; an extra pair of stockings is a delightful luxury after bathing your feet in a stream.

### Women's Walking Outfit

1. Heavy boots.
2. Thick woolen stockings and socks.
3. Light woolen underwear.
4. Knickerbocker suit.
5. Woolen blouse or sweater.
6. Felt hat.
7. In rucksack—food, drinking cup, extra clothing: Sweater, slicker, muffler; pocket knife, compass, map, notebook and pencil, matches, camera.

### Climbing

By this is meant ascending the mountains by rock faces, snow and ice routes and away from the beaten track.

Again, correct foot-gear is essential—the style should be similar to that of the walking boot already described, but it should, if anything, be made of stouter leather. Running down skre





*Going-to-the-Sun Mountain and St. Mary's Lake  
Glacier National Park*

slopes cuts all but the best material to pieces. Further, it is of great importance to get boots as waterproof as possible. Wet feet are a source of real danger. In higher altitudes they may lead to frost-bite. For this reason it is advisable to have the sides of the tongue sewn to the uppers so that no gap is left for snow and water to percolate. Incidentally, the sock turned down over the top of the boot, or a half length puttee prevents snow from getting into the top of the boot and quickly soaking the feet. Everything which has already been said regarding the choice and necessity for drying stout boots applies here. Edge nails should be used to clamp round the climbing boots in groups of two or three. These give a remarkable capacity for standing on small "footholds". Hob nails of sundry varieties must be used on soles and heels. They help to give friction against rock. "Tri-couni" nails have to be imported from Switzerland. They have a sharp, sawlike edge and are excellent on hard rock, but wear down somewhat quickly for mixed expeditions.

The extremities should always be well protected for climbing and it is satisfactory to have two pairs of thick woolen socks as well as a pair of woolen stockings. On the hands woolen mittens, without fingers and long gauntlets are necessary when snow and ice work is to be done,

in the early morning before the sun becomes hot or in case of stormy weather. A Balaclava helmet of wool is recommended for the same occasions. It protects head and ears wonderfully in a blizzard.

Clothing should be on the lines described for walking, but knickerbockers are best made with extra room at the knee and in the seat to allow for all manner of violent contortions, particularly raising the foot very high. It is desirable to have in your baggage an extra pair of knickerbockers, since they wear out rapidly doing strenuous ascents, where you may use all parts of your anatomy to get up. Corduroy is extremely durable. Always remember to choose closely woven material, it tears less easily and keeps out the wind.

Extra clothing of an adequate nature should be carried in the rucksack. One of the problems of mountaineering is the extremes of temperature which are encountered. You may start out in the early morning when it is freezing on a glacier, but with sunrise heat increases quickly and by midday, especially on snow which reflects the sunlight, it may be intensely hot. Quick changes of weather also have to be taken into account, a wind springing up from the north, a storm suddenly clouding the horizon and the thermometer will fall with incredible speed. Therefore be prepared, carry Shetland or very lightly knitted sweaters. Remember that two or three of these worn under a coat with layers of air in between keep you infinitely warmer than one heavy garment equal to the weight of three. Always favor wool as a fabric for mountaineering garments of any kind.

Certain accessories are peculiar to the mountaineer. Of primary importance is the rope, which for beginners will be supplied by the guide or by whoever is "leading" the party. Every member should carry an alpenstock or an ice axe. An alpenstock is a heavy staff with pointed iron spike at the end. It is all that a novice requires. An ice axe is a far shorter weapon—it should come to about the level of the elbow from the ground and should be made of carefully selected wood. At one end is a spike, the other is fur-



*Little Chief Mountain and Baring Creek  
Glacier National Park*

nished with a steel head, the pick end is used for cutting steps in hard ice, the adze for cleaning out snow. The ice axe, besides being an essential tool to the expert, is used as a support in glissading and to detect crevasses on snow-covered glaciers. Experience should be gained before using an ice axe.

Goggles are essential for use on snow or the eyes very soon become strained, and even snow



*View from Chalets of Two Medicine Lake  
Glacier National Park*

blindness may result. The glasses should offer a large field of vision and have some kind of ventilated shields at the sides, so that light does not filter in around the glasses. Yellow is the best color for inexpensive glasses, but special Crooks lenses can be obtained, which make no difference to the appearance of objects, while effectually cutting out the actinic rays which injure the eyes.

Finally the skin should receive special attention. At high altitudes, on snow and ice, these actinic rays are very powerful, they will produce sun stroke and sunburn of so acute a nature as to cause blistering. To avoid this painful state zinc ointment should be rubbed carefully into all exposed surfaces, especially attending to the lips and nostrils. The ointment must be applied early if it is to save the skin from burning. Though not very becoming, it preserves your complexion, which requires special attention during an outdoor vacation. Give the skin some nourishing skin food at night so as to avoid dryness and wrinkles. All ordinary measures to keep the organism in good order must be taken, for only the thoroughly healthy person can find pleasure in steep ascents and strenuous trails.

To enjoy walking or climbing in Glacier National Park one need not be an athlete or ex-

perienced mountaineer. Anyone who is strong and active, with a sense of balance and endurance can delight in the mountains to the full. Naturally, as knowledge and technique develop, so will capacity for appreciation. Devotion springs from long intercourse with the solitary places of nature and in it are formed those lasting comradeships which grow up between those who together have climbed and seen the splendor of the hills.

### **Women's Climbing Outfit**

1. Heavy nailed boots.
2. Thick woolen stockings, socks and mittens.
3. Light woolen underwear.
4. Knickerbocker suit.
5. Woolen blouse or sweater.
6. Felt hat.
7. Woolen mittens.
8. Ice axe.
9. In rucksack—food, sweater, muffler, spare hose, spare gloves, Balaclava helmet, snow goggles, first aid case, pocket knife, drinking cup, compass, map, notebook and pencil, matches, camera.

# COPY

April 23, 1926.

Registrar of Companies,  
Edmonton,  
Alta.

Dear Sir:

The Great Northern Railway Company are contemplating the incorporation in Alberta of a Company to be called "The Canadian Rockies Hotel Company Limited." I have prepared draft of Memorandum and Articles of Association under the above name and the same will be forwarded to you likely from St. Paul in the course of a very few days.

I am writing you this letter in order to ascertain, first, whether there is any prior use of the name "Canadian Rockies Hotel Company" that would prevent your incorporating a Company under that name, and secondly, whether, even if there is no legal objection to the use of the name "Canadian Rockies Hotel Company," there would be in the judgment of the people of Alberta any feeling that it was an unfair use of the term "Canadian Rockies."

In order that you may understand the situation, I am enclosing you herewith some literature issued by the Great Northern Railway Company in connection with Glacier National Park, in which Park Great Northern Railway interests control the hotel. I assume that the Railway Company would, in their advertising matter, feature the Canadian Rockies Hotel Company. As I see it, the



April 23, 1926.

advantage to the Province of Alberta by reason of such advertising would be very great, but at the same time the management of the Company do not wish to be considered as assuming an unfair position towards Alberta by use of the term "Canadian Rockies," as a portion of their corporate name.

I will be very pleased if you will submit this letter to your Attorney General or to such Member of your Government as you think would be most likely in a position to express an opinion on the question raised here.

I would like to have your views on both of the above questions at your very earliest convenience.

I am,

Yours truly,

*A. H. McMillan*

ANN.MCW.

Copy Louis W. Hill  
Ralph Budd  
M. L. Countryman.

COPY

April 23, 1926.

M. L. Countryman, Esq.,  
Vice President & General Counsel,  
Great Northern Railway Co.,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 19th inst. in the matter of  
name of new Hotel Company.

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter I am  
sending to the Registrar of Companies at Edmonton to-day,  
asking for his views as to the above.

I may say that personally I have not the slightest  
idea that anyone will consider that the Great Northern Railway  
Company have acted in anything of an unethical manner in  
selecting the name "Canadian Rockies Hotel Company." How-  
ever, to get the views of others I to-day spoke to two ex-  
presidents of the Vancouver Board of Trade, the Land Agent of  
the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and one or two prominent  
business men. They all heartily approve of the select-  
ion of the name, and did not think that anyone could suggest  
that anything improper or unethical would be done by adopting  
the name "Canadian Rockies Hotel Company."

They all were glad to hear of the project which you  
have in view, and only regret that you did not select a site in  
the Province of British Columbia, where you could operate a



M. L. Countryman, Esq.,

-2-

April 23, 1926.

hotel under the same name.

I am,

Yours truly,

AHM.MCH.

A. H. Hill

Copy Louis W. Hill  
Ralph Eudd  
F. L. Pastzold.

[April 24 '26]

Mr. Hill:

Judge O'Brien called up and asked for you. Told him you were out but that I expected you back and he asked me to say to you that he thought it would be a nice thing if you would attend the meeting at the Merchants Bank at 8:00 PM tonight.

H W Kask 2:40 PM  
Saturday, April 24.1926.

yes in best

dark

ne

Albert J. K. Co.



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