

*The Teton Range includes
some of America's most
striking mountain scenery.*



PUBLISHED BY
H. C. DUVAL
PASSENGER TRAFFIC MANAGER
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
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YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS

Nature's Playground

Ask any group to name one of our National Parks and the response will be almost unanimously—"YELLOWSTONE!" It is the oldest of our National Parks and by all odds the largest and it holds a unique place in the affections of the American people. It is, in every sense of the word, a *Wonder-land*, filled with more genuine natural wonders than any other region on earth. In fact, so amazing are its geysers, hot springs, paint pots, mud volcanoes, petrified forests, mighty canyon and falls that for several generations people absolutely refused to believe that such things existed.

The first reports of its marvels and beauties came from John Colter, who discovered and explored the Yellowstone region in 1807. People were skeptical and facetiously dubbed his discovery "Colter's Hell." Twenty years later Jim Bridger's descriptions were called "yarns." Only the merest handful of frontiersmen visited the region in the sixty years following its discovery, because it lies atop the Continental Divide in a valley that is snowbound for seven months of every normal year.

So, while the old West was being settled rapidly, Yellowstone was an unknown and inaccessible wilderness. Public skepticism continued and when the first actual exploring party arrived in 1870 and caught a glimpse of Old Faithful through the trees they mistook its billowy cloud of vapor for the smoke from a forest fire. This first party came upon so many wonders that even Colter, Bridger

and other explorers had missed that they vowed that this Yellowstone region must be preserved in all its primeval glory for the permanent enjoyment of all people. So great was their enthusiasm that they were able to get a bill through Congress, and on March 1, 1872 the region was set aside as YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to those men who saw and acted. Because of them we now have not only one, but many National Parks—vast unspoiled regions jointly owned by all Americans, where we can go each year for a period to shed the cares and fatigues and monotonies of our everyday lives and enjoy thrilling outdoor sports and wholesome rest amid the most inspiring scenes in the West.

None of our great Parks offers more in interest and recreation. It is here that nature puts on her grandest show. With weird subterranean thunders to form the drum corps, and a galaxy of geysers as the star attraction, no one ever wearies of the performance. It is a show unique on the American continent; indeed, you'll find geysers in only a few places in the known world—Iceland, New Zealand and—Yellowstone Park! Yellowstone's collection is by far the largest and most magnificent—headed by famous Old Faithful "the geyser that carries a clock."

But, after all, the geysers, fascinating as they are, represent only the sideshow. There are more than 400 hot springs, their steaming mineral-laden



*Cascades of the Yellowstone River just above the Upper Falls.
Famed Chittenden Bridge in distance.*

waters tinting the rocky hillsides with rainbow hues; all manner of violently boiling ponds and pools; uncanny caverns that hiss and steam like a witch's cauldron; a mountain that roars; and a lake that seems to burn with fires of the Inferno; a waterfall nearly as high as *two* Niagaras; majestic lakes; petrified forests; and a glacier at its borders . . . The full list is indeed a long one.

Yet even without these phenomena Yellowstone would still be a fascinating place because of its scenic beauty and great natural zoo. Nowhere else can you observe in such profusion and variety wild animal life as it was on this continent a century ago. Yellowstone bears, of course, are of keen interest to all visitors. But in addition the Park is a sanctuary for elk, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, moose and bison.

SEEING YELLOWSTONE PARK

There are many ways to see Yellowstone. You could easily spend the whole summer discovering its beauties and never exhaust it. But, on the other hand, you can see all the principal points of interest in the ordinary vacation period.

If you wish, you may "do" the Park alone or with chosen companions, going where you like and staying as long as you like, traveling by motor-bus with other Park visitors, or by yourself in a private automobile—selecting the style of accommodations that appeals to you, for you can live as modestly or as lavishly as you choose in Yellowstone. There are excellent camping sites in all parts of the Park and at the main centers of interest there are cabins and hotels—all comfortable, cozy, and clean. The hotels provide genuinely de luxe accommodations.

For most people time is an important element and, naturally, they want to see as much as possible while in Yellowstone. They will especially appre-

GRAND TETON, to the south, is one of our newer National Parks, but old in fame because of the area's association with notorious Jackson Hole. It is not a part of the Yellowstone, and a full extra day or more is required on a Yellowstone tour to see the soaring crests of the celebrated Teton Range and the beautiful canyons, lakes and forests of this unique Park.

These Parks belong to *you*. They have been provided with fine roads and comfortable hotels, in order that the thousands of people who visit them every year may do so in comfort. You are welcome to come and stay as long as you like. Bring your camera if you wish. Roam the trails alone, or with an experienced guide, as you prefer. Enjoy yourself in your own way—and take home memories that will last a lifetime.

ciate the pre-arranged tours by motor-bus, two and one-half days in length. Stops are made at all points worthy of attention, and adequate time is allowed to view them at leisure. These tours will meet the approval especially of those who realize the difficulties of driving their own cars over strange mountain roads, and who want to avoid the inconvenience and worry of checking distances and following road-direction signs when they might be enjoying the scenery. They find it more satisfactory to leave those details to a bus driver, who not only is thoroughly familiar with the roads in Yellowstone, but who is also a virtual encyclopedia on the Park and can point out and explain things of interest along the way!

We have attempted, in the succeeding pages, to follow in a general fashion the route of the most popular of these escorted circle tours, the one beginning at West Yellowstone Station and ending at the same place. In a book of this length it is



Daisy Geyser in the Upper (Old Faithful) Geysir Basin is in frequent activity and always makes an interesting display.

not possible to give much more than just the "high lights" of a trip through Yellowstone. We can do little more than to suggest something of the grandeur and nobility of the scenery and the atmosphere of strangeness and wonder you feel here.

The West Yellowstone Entrance

The North Western-Union Pacific route to Yellowstone National Park takes visitors to West Yellowstone, Montana, directly on Yellowstone's western boundary. Here, on the edge of the age-old pine forests of Yellowstone, the railroad has a station and a beautiful new dining lodge. There are dressing rooms and shower baths with a maid and a porter in attendance. Here the Yellowstone traveler gets his first impression of the exceptional comforts that may be found in this strange country.

After arrival at the station you have a short time for refreshments, a brief view of the village, mailing letters or making a few purchases before entering a comfortable motor-bus for the ride to Old Faithful. The first day's ride is indeed a pleasant preliminary to the Yellowstone tour. Green forests . . . glimpses of the Madison River . . . the spicy fragrance of Christmas Tree Park (three miles wide where the road crosses its needle-strewn aisles) and charming views of distant mountains greet you along the way. Near here, at Madison Junction at the foot of National Park Mountain, is a fine historical museum on the spot where Yellowstone "was born." The first exploring party was completing its study of the region and had camped here on September 19, 1870. Around the campfire it was first suggested that Yellowstone be made a National Park. Soon the Cascades of the Firehole River come into sight. This is one of the Yellowstone's most beautiful waterfalls. Its waters are warmed by the drainage from the geysers and other hot water formations, yet are alive with trout.

First View of The Geysers Five miles more . . . and then comes the first view of the geysers, in the Lower Geyser Basin. There they are . . . plumes of steam and pillars of water shooting skyward—dazzling white against the green forest background and the deep blue of the sky. For number, size and power, for variety in action and formation, no geysers equal those of Yellowstone. There are six geyser basins, all lying in the west and south central parts of the Park . . . each containing a number of geysers, pools and springs. You will find a strange contrast between the sublime, calm atmosphere of the canyons, forests and valleys—and the spectacular, intermittent play of the geysers. There is almost an Alice-in-Wonderland quality about this section of Yellowstone that is extremely fascinating.

Many of the famous geysers and curious phenomena are to be found in the Lower Basin, but Old Faithful Geyser, in the Upper Basin, is deserving of your first attention. Furthermore, it is adjacent to your destination—Old Faithful Inn or Lodge, where you will spend one or more days and nights amid the most delightful surroundings.

At Old Faithful is an interesting exhibit prepared by the Park Ranger Naturalists. It shows the how and why of geysers. A miniature geyser has been artificially constructed and set up in such a way that its working parts can be seen. A geyser is really a hot spring that has developed into a fountain—except that no fountain on earth can begin to compare either in size or beauty with the five or six leading geysers in Yellowstone. The jet of water that shoots skyward is a mass of water almost at boiling temperature. Steam gives it force and the hot volcanic rocks beneath the earth's surface create the steam. In Yellowstone the subterranean volcanic heat is nearer to the surface than in most places. The geysers help to drain off this excess energy like safety valves on a steam boiler.



*Observation platform on the brink of the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone
is a viewpoint of most intense interest.*

Old Faithful Geyser Old Faithful is best known of all geysers. It combines all the desirable attributes that we expect of a well-behaved geyser—if you could speak of a geyser in that sense. You can count upon its staging a performance within a few minutes of a specified time; every fifty to eighty minutes to be exact. Its impressive volume . . . the great height of its column, are other factors contributing to its well-earned fame.

What a splendid showman Old Faithful is! It precedes its performance with a rumbling prologue, like the roll of bass drums. Then an immense column of hissing, boiling water soars gracefully skyward. Quickly it gains velocity until it reaches a height of 140 feet or more. For four minutes it continues a display and then gradually dies away; a few wisps of steam hover an instant and then disappear. In each one of these spectacular performances, Old Faithful hurls skyward a volume of water that is difficult to conceive. It has been estimated that, in a single day, this geyser discharges an amount of water sufficient for the needs of a small city.

To see Old Faithful at night, its steaming plume caught in the vivid white blaze of a giant searchlight, thrown from the roof of Old Faithful Inn, is a sight that becomes one of the vivid memories of a Yellowstone trip.

Other Geysers There are a number of geysers that equal or excel Old Faithful in volume or height, but lack its regularity. The Giant Geyser, as its name would imply, exceeds all others in the height of its eruption. Its magnificent column sometimes attains 250 feet, and plays for an entire hour, but one never knows in advance when the show will begin.

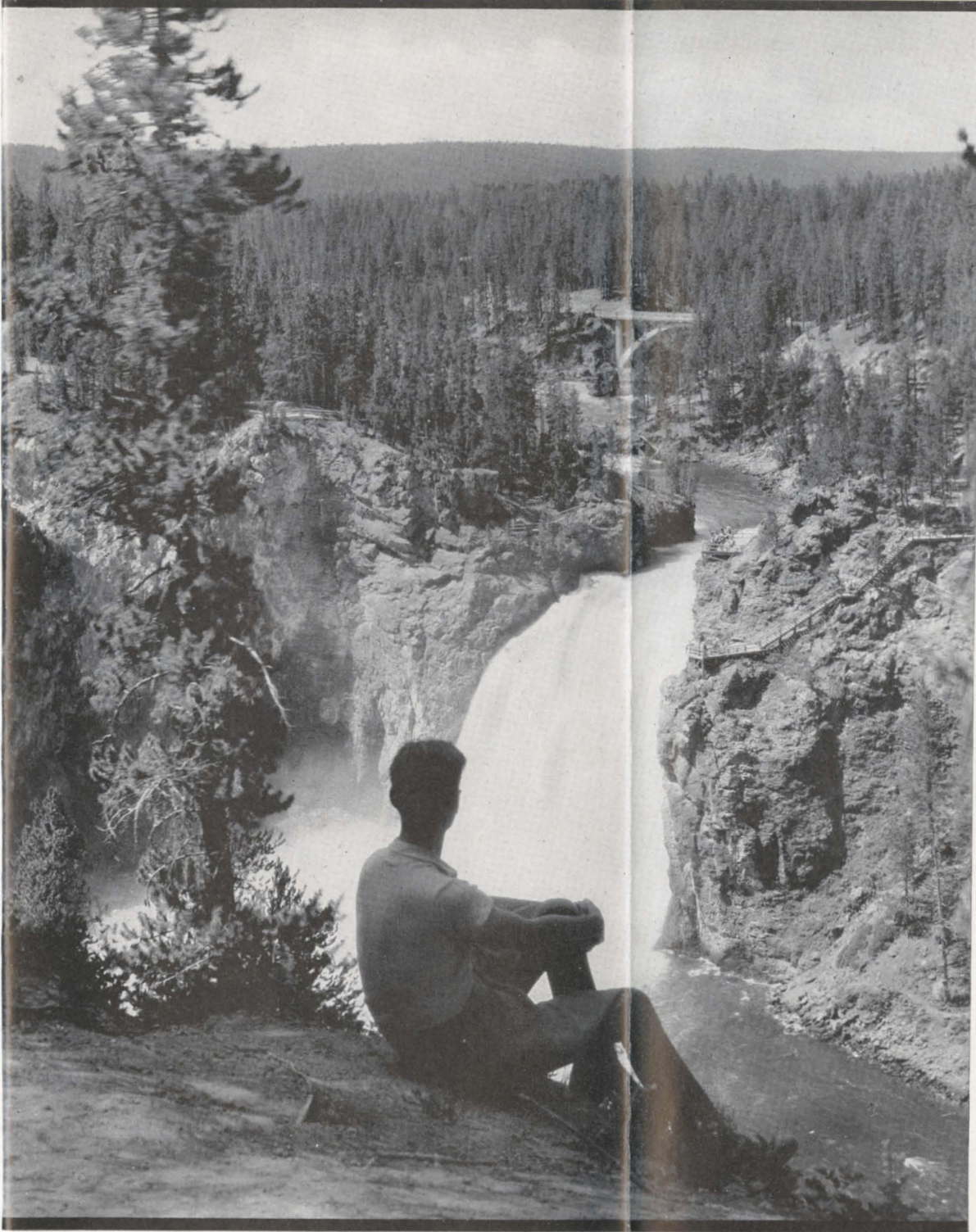
Others have earned descriptive names by reason of their peculiarities or fantastic formations, such as the Beehive, the Riverside, the Grotto, the

Sponge and Sawmill. Among those worthy of attention because of their individual splendor are the Grand, Giantess, and Fountain.

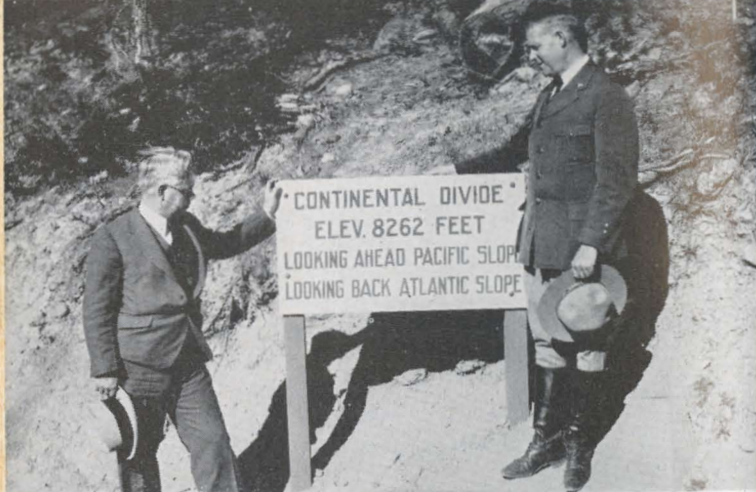
What an interesting experience it must have been for those who were present in 1909 when the Fountain decided to leave its old home for an adjoining crater! For two days preceding its appearance in the new location—after having become entirely inactive—loud rumblings and thumpings were heard in the underground regions. They alarmed even those accustomed to the strange doings of the vicinity. Then the geyser suddenly burst through the earth's surface, throwing masses of rock for more than 200 feet.

Pools and Springs You will see other weird sights in the basins—as interesting as the geysers. There are such oddities as the Fountain Paint Pot, like a boiling pot of paint, which in reality is colored clay . . . Morning Glory Pool, so named because of its flower-like rim and delicate color . . . Black Sand Pool, a hot spring described by its own name . . . Sapphire Pool, as intensely blue as the gem for which it is named. Peer deeply into Firehole Lake and you can easily imagine that underneath the water are blue flames, jetting from some mysterious underground smithy.

The Continental Divide For those who are following the tour, the road now leads from Old Faithful Inn and Lodge to Yellowstone Lake, about 38 miles distant over an interesting mountain highway. Less than two miles from the Upper Geyser Basin is Kepler Cascade, whose waters form a series of enchanting falls, the whole drop being about 80 feet, the waters singing as they descend. Along the way you will cross and recross the Continental Divide, “backbone” of the Rockies, where the waters on one slope eventually flow into the Pacific and those on the other at last find their way into the Atlantic.



*The Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River
viewed from the recreation grounds at Canyon Lodge.*



You will welcome the stop made at Shoshone Point with the beauty of Shoshone Lake in the foreground and the snow-capped crests of the Teton Range in the Grand Teton National Park, seen clearly above the southern horizon. So clear is the air that it almost seems as if you could touch them—yet they are 50 miles away.

At Yellowstone Lake Yellowstone Lake is among the largest mountain lakes in the world and the beauty of its intensely blue waters and its majestic mountain bordered shore line is second to none. Its surface covers approximately 139 square miles. Its shore line is 100 miles long. Its area is surprising when you consider that it is a mile and a half above sea level. To the east of the lake are the jagged snowy peaks of the Absarokas. To the south lies Mt. Sheridan, all that remains of a huge, extinct volcano. On the West Thumb shore there are a number of brilliant "paint pots," the active Lake Shore Geyser, and the Fishing Cone, a boiling spring that rises from the Lake bottom.

Many visitors to Yellowstone will wish to spend some time at the Lake. It is a place for the most exhilarating enjoyment, being almost perfectly ideal for campers and fishers. The invigorating air, at 7,731 feet above sea level, is cool and refreshing, a quick cure for sleeplessness.

You may take delightful trips on boats that visit the distant shores; or you may engage a motor or row boat for short trips at reasonable rates. You may be fortunate enough to view the Lake in the full glow of moonlight . . . a romantic scene that never fails to quicken the emotions.

Grand Canyon of The Yellowstone

There are a few really sublime scenes in the West that are breath-taking in their vastness and beauty. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone as seen from either Inspiration Point or Artist

*Upper Picture Tells its Own Story
Old Faithful Geyser from Roof of Old Faithful Inn
Entrance to Canyon Lodge*

Point should surely be named among them. Many consider it Yellowstone's greatest glory. Rudyard Kipling, who saw it in 1889, wrote ecstatically of its depth and color—"All I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf more than a thousand feet deep, with eagles and fish hawks circling far below. And the sides of the gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver gray in wide washes. The sides did not fall sheer but were graven by time and water and air into monstrous heads of kings, dead chiefs—men and women of old time. So far below that no sound reached us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there. Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that canyon."

As you stand on the platform which extends over the canyon rim, you can appreciate Kipling's enthusiasm. You feel that even his inspired words do not quite do it justice. No wonder it is named the Grand Canyon! It is nearly 1,600 feet to the opposite side. There is a sheer drop of nearly 800 feet below the platform on which you stand. Down where the canyon walls join lies the twisting green serpent of the Yellowstone River. Your eye follows the curve of the canyon walls to where in the distance is seen the silvery ribbon of the Lower Falls, as it plunges downward in a cloud of spray. At Lookout Point, or farther up, at Grand View, you see it from a new angle, and obtain a fuller realization of its splendors. The time one spends at this glorious chasm seems all too brief.

The Lower Falls Northward from Yellowstone Lake the Yellowstone River flows en route toward the Missouri and the far-off Gulf of Mexico. It winds its way through the Grand Canyon, comes

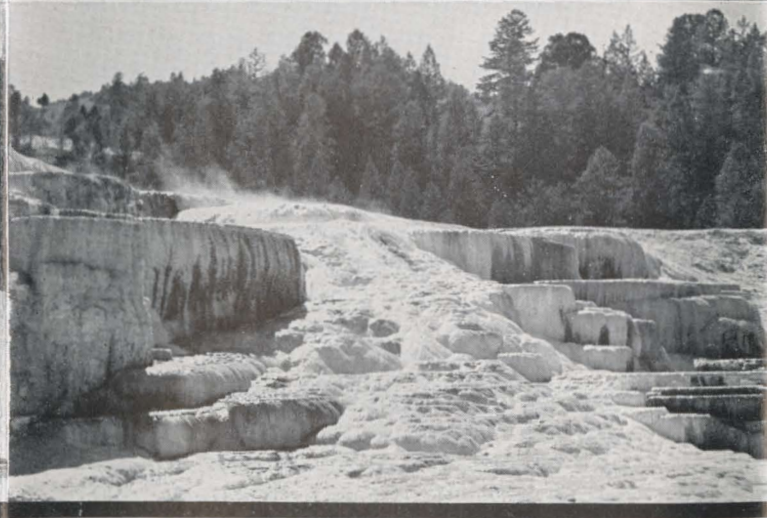
to a precipice with a sheer descent of 308 feet. Leaping over, it plunges downward with a mighty roar. Against the vivid coloring of the canyon walls this living, sparkling column of rushing water, amid clouds of whirling spray, presents a picture that lives long in memory.

Not far from the Hotel is a stairway that leads to a view at the top of the Falls. It can also be viewed from the foot of the canyon. The way down into the canyon is called Uncle Tom's Trail—a combination of trail and wooden stairway, leading from the opposite rim to the base of the Falls. Looking upward at the mighty cataract, you are awed with its tremendous power. The sunlight forms rainbows in the ascending spray.

Mt. Washburn and Tower Fall

About six miles north from Canyon Hotel is Mt. Washburn, 10,317 feet high, one of the loftiest in the Park. A highway leads to its summit and the trip over it by bus may be taken as a side trip from Canyon Hotel for \$3.00 per person with a minimum of five passengers. It is a thrilling ten mile ride to the top and the view from that point is well worth the trip. Great gardens of lovely wild flowers stretch for mile after mile along its slopes. A magnificent panorama of lofty mountains lies to the south, the east, and the north. Outlined against far away horizons are the wild and rugged Absarokas . . . the sublime Snowy Range . . . the stately Gallatins, while vast forests roll away in every direction.

Tower Fall is a short distance beyond Mt. Washburn on the route to Mammoth Hot Springs. It plunges over the canyon wall to a depth of 132 feet, continuing its way along the rocky river bed beneath. The Fall was so christened because of the tall tower-like spires of volcanic rock which guard the river's approach to the precipice. Near by may be seen a similar slender spire which rises to a height of 300 feet above the river.



*Excelsior Geyser Overflows into Firehole River
The Crater of Old Faithful Geyser
Visitors Examine the Crater of Grotto Geyser*

*A View in Upper Geyser Basin
Liberty Cap at Mammoth Hot Springs
A Hot Springs Terrace at Mammoth*

Mammoth Hot Springs From Tower Fall the road leads past Camp Roosevelt to Mammoth Hot Springs, near the Park's northern boundary.

The setting at Mammoth Hot Springs is fantastic in the extreme. Along the hillsides are groups of steps or terraces. Over them flow the steaming waters of the hot springs, laden with minerals. Each descending step has been tinted by the algae, a species of plant living in the hot water, into a thousand tones and shades of scarlet, orange, pink, yellow and blue. So vivid are these colors as they vibrate and glisten in the sunlight that they seem alive. The direction of the flowing water is constantly changing, and where it has ceased the terraces are pure white. The names of the terraces are as picturesque as those of the geysers. Among them are the Pulpit, Minerva, Cleopatra, the White Elephant Back and the Devil's Kitchen, an interesting steam-heated cavern.

More Geysers—Norris Basin On the way from Mammoth Hot Springs back to West Yellowstone entrance you come upon a steaming expanse of active geysers and pools—the Norris Geyser Basin. This is a busy basin indeed—its geysers spouting at frequent intervals and its steam vents noisily emitting great volumes of vapor.

Constant Geyser is in regular eruption every thirty seconds, although like all Norris Geysers, it is not ambitious as to the height of its column. Steamboat, Minute and Whirligig are other remarkably frequent eruptors among Norris Geysers. Lovely pools lie in this basin, too. Emerald, Opal, Iris and immense Congress Pool are a few of them.

Gibbon Falls whose waters tumble in a foamy torrent down a steep cascade on one side of the river bed and on the other flow in a shining ribbon from a height of over eighty feet, are reached a few miles from where the road turns toward

Christmas Tree Park and the West Yellowstone Gateway, where you entered the Park.

Wild Life—The Yellowstone Bears

No other attraction of Yellowstone Park advertises itself so thoroughly as do its famous bears. You are hardly inside the Park before they begin to call attention to their presence—lumbering out into the road, begging for sweets and paying for them by condescending to pose for snapshots. However, the feeding of bears is prohibited.

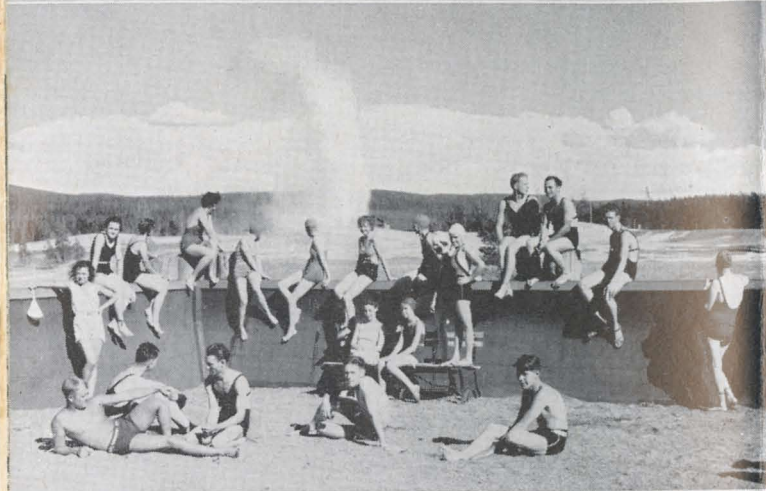
Yellowstone Park bears are full of curiosity and always interested in food. Because they have no fear of the visitors it is hard to remember that they are really wild animals, living year after year as they have always lived in the wilds of the Rockies. While some of them are undeniably tame—at least during the Park season—and while they are certainly harmless when you do not molest them—Yellowstone officials urge all visitors to be careful. Offering food to them or getting between a mother bear and her cubs are especially dangerous practices. Cubs are intensely fascinating to watch, but they are not to be petted.

There is safe entertainment to be had in watching the clumsy, friendly bears beside the road, or the mother cuffing their cubs along the trails. The bears on the Grizzly Bear grounds at Grand Canyon are always a diverting sight.

Most of the Yellowstone bears are black or brown of the same species, and are the ones frequently seen along the highways. The giant grizzlies are increasing in numbers.

Deer... Mountain Sheep... Buffalo

The bears are not the only inhabitants of this great natural zoo. The sound of your footsteps along forest paths may disturb a deer that bounds away at your approach. In some of the grassy valleys of Yellowstone are great herds of elk, that merely



*Yellowstone Hotels Afford Plenty of Recreation
Sun Bathers at a Yellowstone Park Swimming Pool
This Buffalo at Lamar Valley Station is Headed for the Zoo*

raise their heads in mild surprise as the motor-buses go by.

Bands of mountain sheep inhabit the rocky heights of Yellowstone. If you can get a snapshot of one of them, you are lucky, for they run like the wind and can scale the most precipitous walls with amazing ease.

Two herds of buffalo roam the open prairies and valleys of Yellowstone. One herd, numbering more than eight hundred, ranges the Lamar Valley and the country to the east of it. The buffalo have become so numerous in Yellowstone in recent years that many have been given to city parks throughout the United States. A Buffalo show herd is kept in 800 acre Antelope Creek Pasture near Tower Fall, where visitors may see the shaggy beasts at close range. You may catch many glimpses of other animals—coyote, otter, porcupines, squirrels, mink, and many more. There are also more than two hundred species of birds in the Park.

Other Forms of Recreation You who go to Yellowstone not only to see its scenery and phenomena, but also to engage in wholesome outdoor recreation, will find every opportunity to enjoy yourself. It is hardly possible for those who live in the cities and towns of America to appreciate what a wonderful place Yellowstone is as a vacation playground—how rugged and primitive it is—how unspoiled by man. Hundreds of miles of easy and alluring trails extend a silent invitation to those who would become better acquainted with the Park, but off those trails all is primeval wilderness, as thrilling as when John Colter first laid eyes on it.

Take your camera with you. Your snapshots—of geysers and bears, of mountains and forests, of all the thousand and one things that make Yellowstone interesting—will bring back pleasant memories of your Yellowstone trip.



Above—Entertainment around a campfire enlivens the evenings in Yellowstone.

Below—Horseback Party leaving Old Faithful Inn to explore some of Yellowstone's mysteries.



*Yellowstone Bear and Twin Cubs
Deer Are Frequently Seen along Yellowstone Trails
Woodchucks in Yellowstone are friendly*

You can take short hikes alone—though it is always wise to get careful directions first. At each of the stopping places, Ranger Naturalists take visitors on short walks through the most interesting places. These naturalists are thoroughly drilled in their knowledge of the Park, and this is one of the best ways to get intimately acquainted with it. If you are still more ambitious, there are horseback trips to be taken, as long or as short as you choose. Many of the “wranglers” (guides) are former cowboys with wide sombreros, well-worn chaps, and other picturesque regalia. There are one- and two-hour trips from the hotels to places of interest in the vicinity. And for your enjoyment there is a splendid enclosed swimming pool available at Mammoth Hot Springs, fed by warm waters from some of the springs.

Fishing To stand by one of Yellowstone’s many streams and see the splash of trout at play in its sparkling, singing waters, is to yearn for the feel of a rod and the whirl of a reel. Nearly all of the streams and lakes of the Park contain one or more species of trout, while whitefish and grayling may be found in many. Yellowstone is truly a fisherman’s paradise. You may arrange for accommodations at one of many hotels or rustic lodges which are within easy distance of good fishing waters, or you may take a keener delight in seeking a more remote stream, to spend contented hours in seclusion, the vast silence about you broken only by the song of birds and tumbling of the waters. Fishing equipment is obtainable in the Park . . . no license is required, and helpful information is always available.

Entertainment No dull evenings in Yellowstone! Not only are the days packed with pleasure . . . the evenings, too, bring delightful hours. Music and dancing are to be found at the hotels



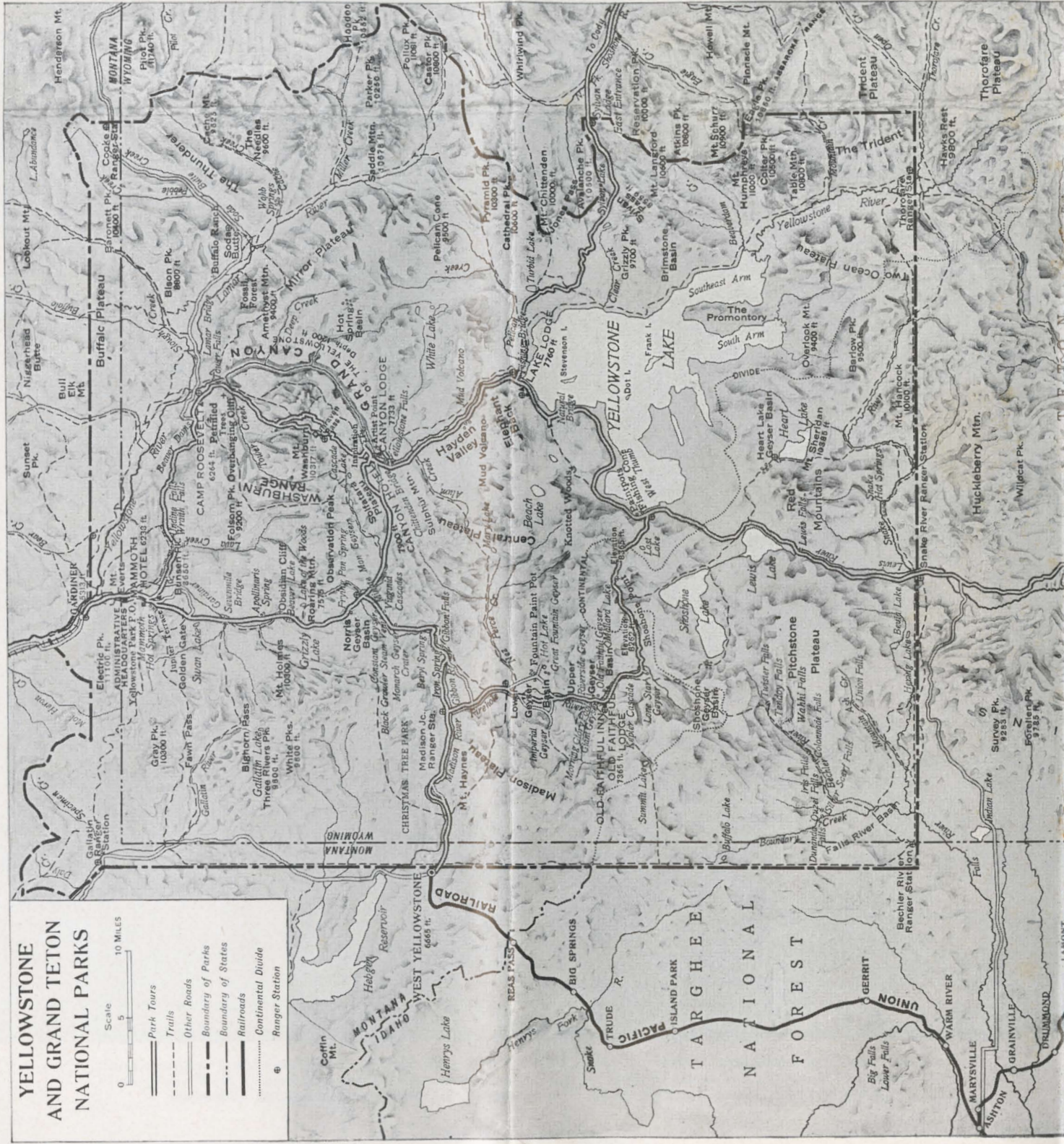
*Bears at the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Grounds
Occasional Glimpses of a Coyote Are Obtained
Elk near Lamar Junction in Yellowstone*

*Antelope are Shy but Can Be Seen along the Inner Trails
There are several hundred Moose in the Wyoming Parks
Buffalo Are Plentiful in Yellowstone*

YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS

Scale
0 5 10 MILES

- Park Tours
- Trails
- Other Roads
- Boundary of Parks
- Boundary of States
- Railroads
- Continental Divide
- Ranger Station





YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS

The map at the left gives you a birdseye picture of this great vacation region and includes all the regular roads, trails, hotels, lodges and points of scenic interest in the Yellowstone-Grand Teton country.

During the Yellowstone summer season, the North Western-Union Pacific offer through sleeping car service from Chicago to West Yellowstone, Montana—the most popular of all gateways to Yellowstone National Park. Large, comfortable motor coaches begin and end their regular Circle tours of the Park at the Union Pacific station at West Yellowstone. The famous Yellowstone Park Circle Tour (one of the most famous trips of its kind in the world) includes Christmas Tree Park, Upper Geyser Basin, Old Faithful Inn and Lodge, the Paint Pots and Fishing Cove, Yellowstone Lake, Lake Lodge, Grand Canyon Hotel and Lodge, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone Falls, Mt. Washburn, Petrified Trees, Overhanging Cliff, Bunsen Park, Mammoth Hot Springs, Mammoth Hotel and Lodge, and Norris Geyser Basin.

The North Western-Union Pacific also offer sleeping car service during the summer months to Victor, Idaho, for those desiring to visit Grand Teton National Park or combining Grand Teton with Yellowstone Tours. Bus service is available from Victor to Jenny Lake, Jackson Lake and all dude ranches in the Jackson Hole region, as well as to and from Yellowstone National Park.

Side trips to Grand Teton National Park may be included in the Yellowstone Circle. Tour passengers leave the Circle at the Fishing Cove and take the road south to Jackson Lake and Jenny Lake returning to the Park Circle by the same route.

Complete detail of Tours and cost will be found on pages 29, 30 and 31.

The spirit of informality is quite contagious. Perhaps that is why Yellowstone draws so many young people, as well as those of more advanced years who refuse to grow old.

In Yellowstone, dull evening hours are "taboo." The employees, who are referred to as "savages" in Yellowstone slang, are usually university students, most of them accomplished musicians, singers or readers. Impromptu programs of a light nature are given each evening, followed by dancing. Frequent lectures by Ranger Naturalists are also given in the evenings for those who prefer that type of entertainment.

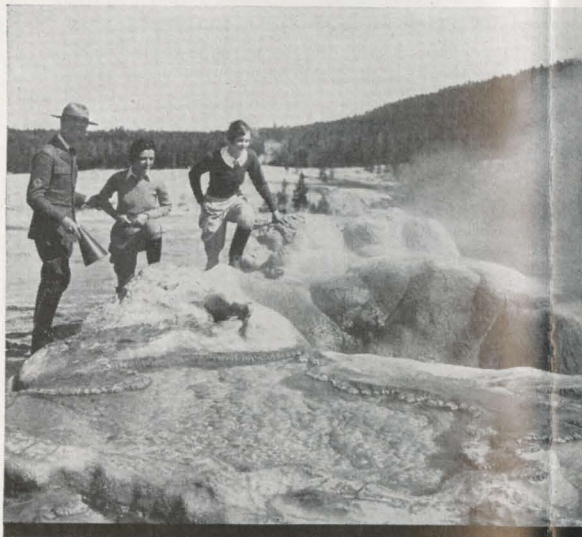
Hotels The Yellowstone visitor is well housed. The hotels furnish the finest of accommodations, and although travel is very heavy every effort is made to take care of visitors. No person, however, should definitely expect to obtain a hotel room in Yellowstone unless he arranges for it well in advance of his trip.

Old Faithful Inn Old Faithful Inn, in Upper Geyser Basin, is unique among hotels. It is constructed entirely of native logs and stone with balustrades of natural branches, all of which give

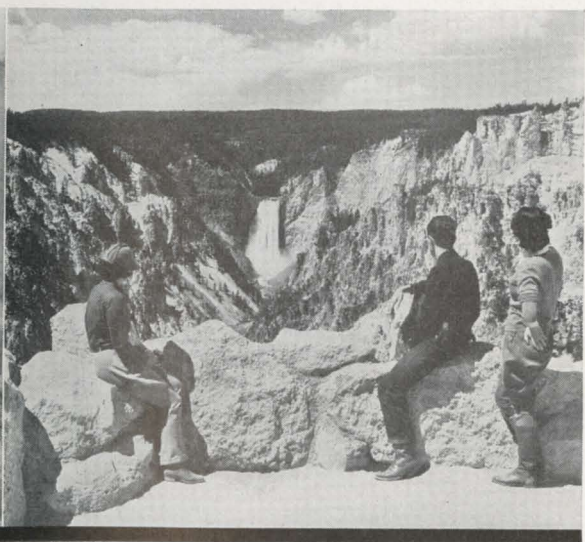
it a charming, rustic appearance. The same design is carried out in the large comfortable lobby. A massive fireplace gives forth warmth and cheerfulness for the groups that gather around it each evening.

Canyon Hotel Near the Grand Canyon stands another fine example of Yellowstone Park architecture, within walking distance of Inspiration Point. Comparable to any of the more beautiful hotels of the United States, Canyon Hotel is nevertheless individual and suited to its setting. It is wide-spread upon its lofty site and has a magnificent lounge, 200 feet long, enclosed by an unbroken series of windows. Below it a fine rustic trail leads down the canyon wall to the brink of the Lower Falls.

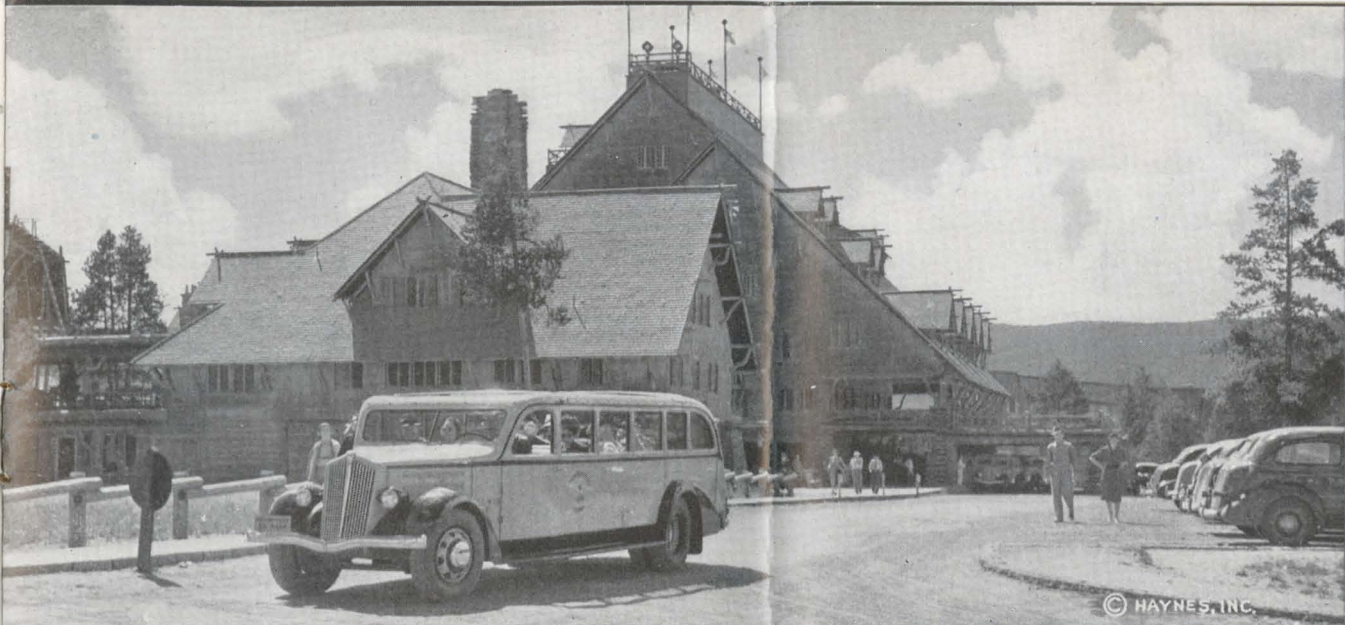
Mammoth Hotel and Cottages Mammoth Hot Springs is the "capital" of the Park, and government buildings—the post office, museum, park service headquarters, etc., are all located there. The colored terraces described earlier in this book are the most noted scenic feature, and Mammoth Hotel and Cottages lie near their base. Mammoth is ideally situated in a



Ranger Guide and Park Visitors at Old Faithful Crater.



Upper Falls of Yellowstone River from Artist Point.



*These Hotels Will Be Seen in Yellowstone
Old Faithful Inn
Mammoth Hotel
Canyon Hotel*

charming highland valley and has a lovely mountain setting, for it lies among some of the most striking peaks in the Park.

Grasshopper Glacier Just outside the northeast corner of the Park, in one of the boldest and wildest mountain regions on the continent, is a great glacier about three-quarters of a mile in extent. Packed snow forms a layer over clear, blue ice. But why the name? On the surface are the broken remains of countless grasshoppers. Ages ago, clouds of grasshoppers . . . millions of them . . . perished here. How? . . . No one knows. But here they are, preserved through the centuries. Cooke, Montana, a real remnant of the old West,

is the entry point when visiting the glacier. It is reached by road from Tower Junction near Camp Roosevelt, and is a mining town. A visit to Grasshopper Glacier requires a trip by horseback.

Petrified Forests In the northeastern part of the Park, on the ridges south and west of Lamar River, are the Fossil Forests. During the volcanic period these forests were buried, became petrified, and were later brought to the surface by erosion. Now you will find them there; great trunks of stone, some rising 40 feet and appearing as natural as if alive. Over one million years is the estimated age of one great petrified redwood trunk, twenty-six and one-half feet in circumference.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

Just eleven miles south of the southern boundary of Yellowstone are the Teton Mountains, a granite range which includes some of the most striking mountain scenery to be found anywhere. To mountain lovers the Tetons have long been famous for their beauty. In 1929 they were permanently reserved as one of the people's playgrounds, and Grand Teton became a National Park. Grand Teton National Park and the adjacent country have two distinct phases, one scenic, the other historic. The extraordinary thrill that the traveler receives when first he sees these sharp, glacier-bearing crests perhaps exceeds that produced by any other mountains in America. They seem to rise as sheer precipices from the shores of Jackson Lake, without any gradual incline to lessen the contrast between their up-thrust, cathedral-like pinnacles and the level plain. Along the eastern base, protected by a heavy forest, are seven lakes of alpine grandeur, six of which lie within the Park boundary.

This fertile green valley and lake region is the

historic Jackson Hole of pioneer day notoriety. It is a center of modern dude ranch activity, offers some of the best trout fishing in all the West, and its scenic environs, rich and majestic, compare favorably with any on the Globe. Jackson Hole has always been "cattle country." The dude ranch is the cattle ranch of yesterday, made comfortable for those who love horseback riding, fishing, mountain-climbing, hiking. Certainly no more ideal spot can be found for such a vacation than the vicinity of Grand Teton National Park.

The Grand Teton National Park route to Yellowstone is most conveniently reached from Victor, Idaho, on the Union Pacific Railroad. From Victor the motor-buses climb the Forest Service highway to the summit of Teton Pass, one of the most spectacular observation points in the West. Fourteen miles from Teton Pass, down in Jackson Hole, is the village of Jackson, famed in the early 80's and 90's as a refuge for outlaws. Today it is a wide-awake community of industrious and hospitable



Above—Jackson Lake Lodge is located in a setting of glorious Alpine splendor on Jackson Lake, and faces the lofty Tetons.

Below—Boating enthusiasts find pleasures aplenty in Grand Teton National Park. This view shows Jackson Lake and Mt. Moran.



Above—Pack Horse Trip leaving Camp in Jackson Hole, Grand Teton Park

Below—Preparing for the hungry trail riders at the close of the day

able people. From Jackson the road swings northward toward the town of Moran, 35 miles away on the shores of Jackson Lake. Near the town of Moran is Teton Lodge, and a short distance farther north is Jackson Lake Lodge. Both overlook Jackson Lake and command splendid views of the magnificent Teton Range. Both are overnight stopping places on the Grand Teton-Yellowstone tour. The central lodges and the sleeping cabins of each are built of native logs and are thoroughly comfortable, with hot and cold running water.

From these lodges excursions are made in all directions into the surrounding country, varying in length from an afternoon's outing to pack trips of several days into the depths of the Teton Range. Saddle horses, motor boats, row boats and automobiles may be hired at the Lodges.

There is a lingering glamour of pioneer Western days about this region. The tang of the Old West of the romantic cowboy and Indian era is still

present. You sense it very distinctly, though it is hard to describe. It is delightful.

Those planning a tour of Yellowstone should by all means arrange, if practicable, to allow the small additional time required for a visit to Grand Teton National Park, situated so close to it and possessing beauties differing in character, but no less magnificent and inspiring. See page 31 for details of the combined Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks two and one-half day tours. Grand Teton is widely recognized as one of the outstanding scenic spots of the world, and a Yellowstone tour should include a side trip to it. North Western-Union Pacific service makes it easy to enjoy the thrills afforded by the sight of this unspoiled mountain wilderness.

North Western travel experts can save you expense, and help you in many ways. They will make all arrangements for your trip without charge, and relieve you of many details. You are urged to take advantage of this service.

Jackson Lake and the Teton Range from Signal Hill, Grand Teton National Park



SIX NATIONAL PARKS ON ONE TOUR

Because of the many National Parks that are near the North Western-Union Pacific, there is one tour that has become increasingly popular among summer travelers. Its course is as follows: first to Colorado and Rocky Mountain National Park, then to Grand Teton and Yellowstone; from there back through Ogden and Salt Lake City to Bryce Canyon, Grand Canyon and Zion—six National Parks in one trip!

Colorado may be visited on a Yellowstone trip without extra rail fare. To make this tour still more attractive, the North Western-Union Pacific offer an especially moderate rail fare for the inclusion of the Utah-Arizona Parks.

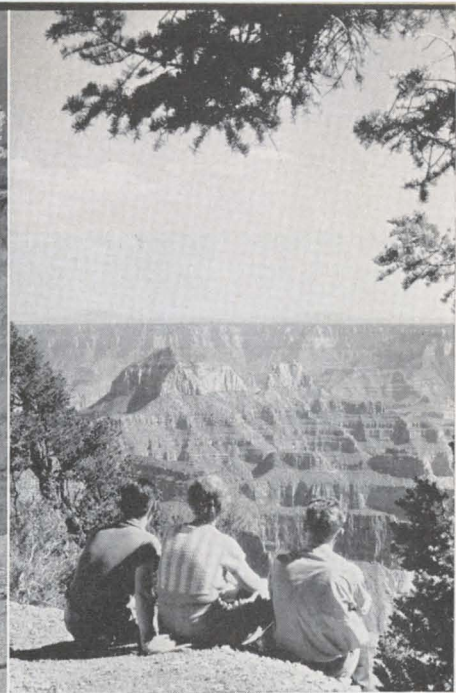
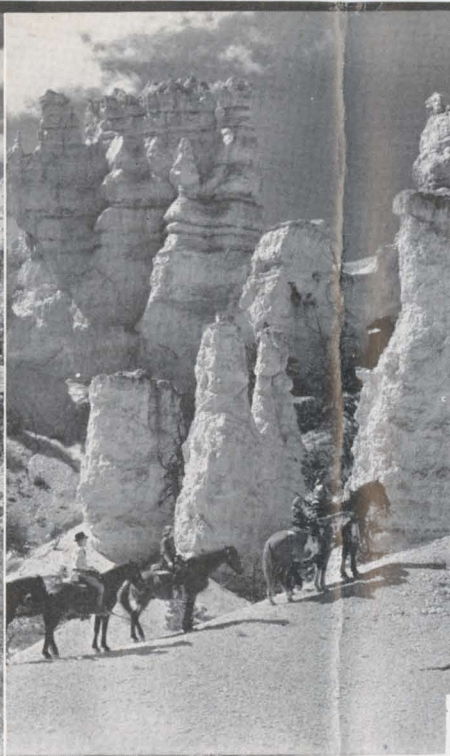
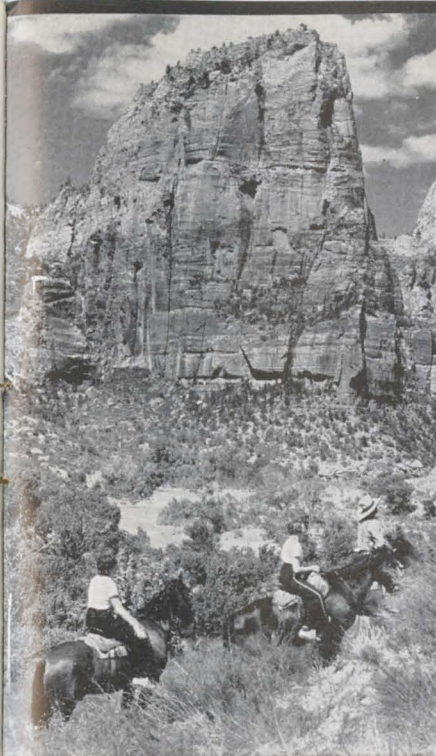
By taking the North Western-Union Pacific you may see Yellowstone Park in connection with a

trip to Grand Teton National Park—and you can go on from Yellowstone to Sun Valley, Idaho, that famous year 'round sports resort, or to the great Pacific Northwest, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane. From these cities you may continue your trip to Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., and to Alaska.

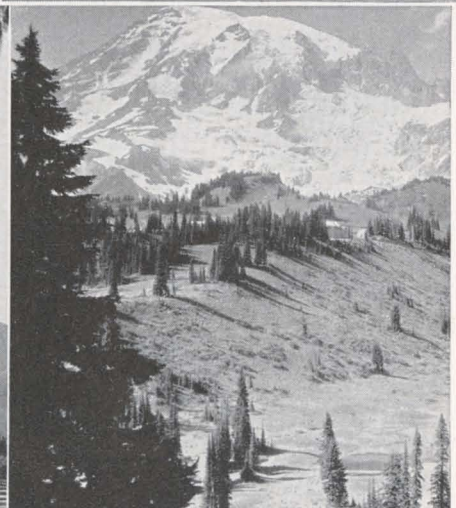
California, too, may be included in a vacation trip to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks. In fact, you can visit more of the great playgrounds of the West on a North Western vacation trip than you can by any other route. No other railroad serves so many National Parks. Let one of North Western's representatives (see list on page 34) help plan your trip. He will show you how to include most of the West in your vacation journey.

Yellowstone Park is famed as a fisherman's Paradise. Here is a group trying their skill in the Yellowstone River.





Outstanding attractions in the Western Vacationlands served by North Western-Union Pacific—top left, Angels Landing, Zion National Park, Utah; top center, Osler Castle, Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah; top right, At Bright Angel Point, North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, Ariz., at middle right, Sun Valley, Idaho—the all year sports Capital of the West; bottom left, Dream Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado; bottom center, Old Spanish Mission, Santa Barbara, California; bottom right, Mount Ranier, Ranier National Park, Washington.





Castle Geysers in a Graceful Eruption

West Yellowstone—Nearest the Geysers

Taking the North Western-Union Pacific to Yellowstone National Park brings you to the Park at West Yellowstone, Montana, directly on the Park's western boundary. From West Yellowstone you reach the geysers, Yellowstone's most alluring feature, in only a few miles' ride.

By traveling over the North Western-Union Pacific to West Yellowstone a visitor from the East can include stopovers at Denver (Rocky Mountain National Park), Ogden and Salt Lake City, without additional railroad fare.

Yellowstone is also an easy side trip from Salt Lake City, Ogden or Pocatello for travelers to or from the Pacific Coast. From Salt Lake City, also, an overnight train ride to Cedar City—gateway to the fantastic and colorful canyon country of Southern Utah-Arizona. One, two, three or five day motor-bus tours of Zion, Grand Canyon and Bryce Canyon National Parks begin and end at Cedar City, Utah.

Sun Valley, Idaho, America's foremost year 'round sports center, is not far from West Yellowstone, and is open the year around.

TICKETS TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK VIA NORTH WESTERN—UNION PACIFIC

During the Park season, round-trip railroad tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada to West Yellowstone, Mont., or to Victor, Idaho, as a destination or going to West Yellowstone and returning from Victor or the reverse. Such tickets reading via North Western-Union Pacific from eastern cities will, upon request, be honored via Denver without extra charge, thus affording opportunity

to visit Rocky Mountain National Park. From the East, Middle West and South, round-trip railroad tickets may be routed so that passengers may enter the Park at West Yellowstone or at Victor, Idaho, and depart from Gardiner, Cody, Gallatin, Bozeman, or Red Lodge. Yellowstone Park also makes an ideal and inexpensive side-trip from Ogden or Salt Lake City on journeys to or from the Pacific Coast.

TOURS THROUGH YELLOWSTONE PARK

Cost of "2½ Day" Park Tour from West Yellowstone <i>Fares and Schedules subject to change</i>	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging	
	At Hotels	Federal Tax
For adults, and children 12 years old and over.....	\$46.75	\$3.75
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.....	34.25	1.88
For children under 8 years.....	23.40	1.88

The hotel lodgings for 2½ day tour are those provided for in the minimum American plan hotel rate for two or more persons in a room, without bath. American plan hotel rates per day including room with private bath will be quoted on application. Reservations for such or for additional days at any of the hotels must be made in advance, and guests should have confirmation of such reservations by the Yellowstone Park Company before trip to the Park is begun.

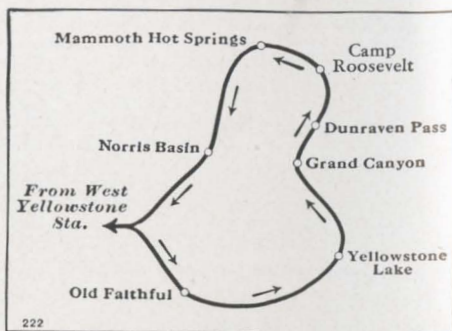
Through tickets are *not* sold including hotel accommodations and automobile transportation for children under 12 years of age. Arrangements for children should be made at West Yellowstone. Children under (5) years of age will be carried free when accompanied by parent or guardian, unless occupying seat space, when half-fare will be charged.

Union Pacific Dining Lodge at West Yellowstone



Schedules of Regular Automobile Tours Through Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks

IN AND OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE COMPLETE YELLOWSTONE TOUR



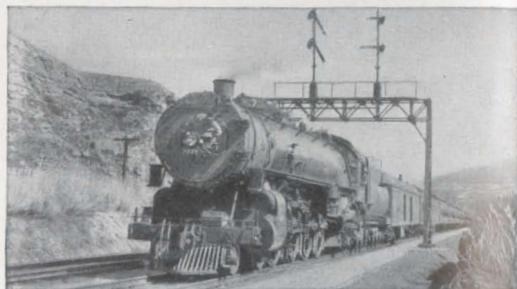
TWO AND ONE HALF DAY TOUR

Lv. West Yellowstone	9.30 a.m.	First day
Ar. Old Faithful	11.56 a.m.	First day
Lv. Old Faithful	8.30 a.m.	Second day
Ar. Grand Canyon Via Artist Point...	12.10 p.m.	Second day
Lv. Grand Canyon	9.45 a.m.	Third day
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	12.31 p.m.	Third day
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	2.30 p.m.	Third day
Ar. West Yellowstone	5.08 p.m.	Third day

STOPOVERS ENROUTE at Fountain Paint Pot, Excelsior Geyser, Thumb Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake, Dunraven Pass and Norris Basin.

Cost

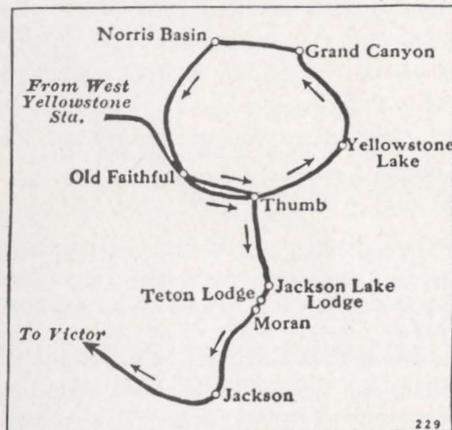
The entire cost of the trip through Yellowstone National Park, entering and leaving via West Yellowstone, following the schedule outlined, including auto transportation, meals and lodging, per person, at Hotels—\$46.75, plus federal tax of \$3.75.



A fast and comfortable Union Pacific train.

Fares and Schedules subject to change

IN WEST YELLOWSTONE, OUT VICTOR YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON



TWO AND ONE HALF DAY TOUR

Lv. West Yellowstone	9.30 a.m.	First day
Ar. Old Faithful	11.56 a.m.	First day
Lv. Old Faithful	8.30 a.m.	Second day
Ar. Grand Canyon Via Artist Point...	12.10 p.m.	Second day
Lv. Grand Canyon	8.30 a.m.	Third day
Ar. Old Faithful	12.04 p.m.	Third day
Lv. Old Faithful	1.00 p.m.	Third day
Ar. Moran	4.08 p.m.	Third day
Lv. Moran	4.45 p.m.	Third day
Ar. Victor	7.15 p.m.	Third day

STOPOVERS ENROUTE at Fountain Paint Pot, Excelsior Geyser, Thumb Paint Pots, Yellowstone Lake, Norris Basin and Lewis Lake.

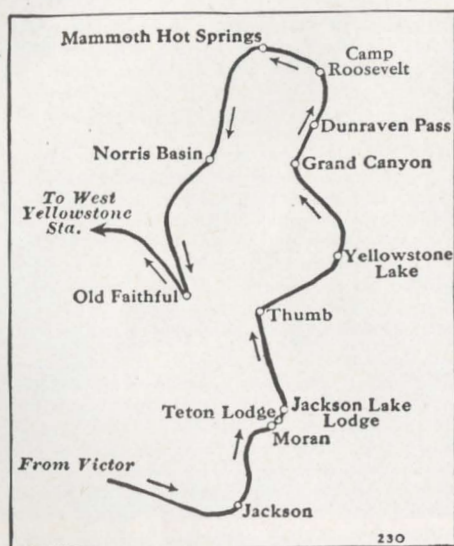
Cost

The cost of the combined trip through Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, entering Yellowstone at West Yellowstone and leaving Grand Teton region via Victor, following the schedule outlined and including auto transportation, meals and lodging, per person (at Hotels in Yellowstone) is only \$55.25, plus federal tax of \$5.03.



Yellowstone buses are modern and comfortable

**IN VICTOR, OUT WEST YELLOWSTONE
GRAND TETON AND YELLOWSTONE**



TWO AND ONE HALF DAY TOUR

Lv. Victor	8.00 a.m.	First day
Ar. Moran	11.00 a.m.	First day
Lv. Moran	12.45 p.m.	First day
Ar. Grand Canyon Via Artist Point...	4.55 p.m.	First day
Lv. Grand Canyon	8.45 a.m.	Second day
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	11.26 a.m.	Second day
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	1.15 p.m.	Second day
Ar. Old Faithful	5.11 p.m.	Second day
Lv. Old Faithful	4.00 p.m.	Third day
Ar. West Yellowstone	5.12 p.m.	Third day

STOPOVERS ENROUTE at Jackson, Moran, Lewis Lake, Thumb Paint Pots, Dunraven Pass, Norris Basin, Fountain Paint Pot and Excelsior Geyser.

Cost

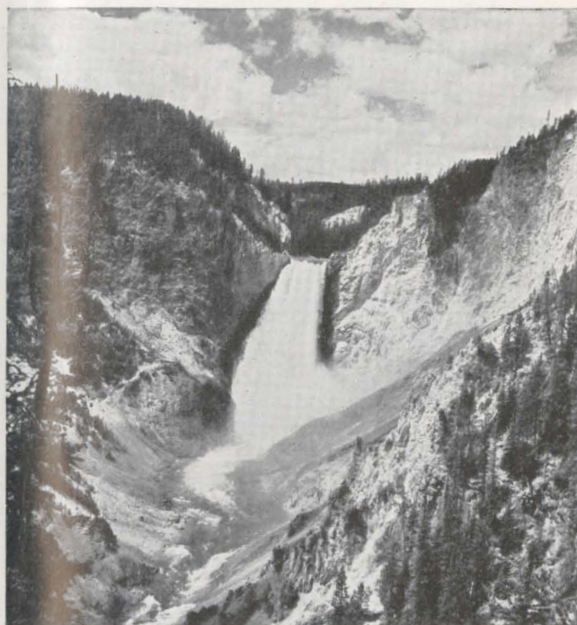
The entire cost of the combined trip through Grand Teton National Park and Yellowstone National Park, entering Grand Teton National Park region at Victor and leaving Yellowstone National Park via West Yellowstone, following the schedule outlined and including auto transportation, meals and lodging (at Hotels in Yellowstone) is only \$55.25 per person, plus federal tax of \$5.03. To see both Grand

Teton and Yellowstone National Parks using this schedule costs only a few dollars more than to see Yellowstone alone.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES

The cost of all tours including Yellowstone National Park is based on at least two people to a room and not including rooms with private bath in the Yellowstone Park hotels, for which there is an additional charge. These additional charges are payable at each hotel and are as shown in the following table:

	Per night
Room without bath, hotels—when available— (one person)	\$1.50
Room with bath, hotels—when available— (one person)	\$4.00 and \$5.00
Two persons in 1 room with bath, per person	\$1.50 and \$2.00
Three persons in 1 room with bath, per person	\$1.00 and \$1.50
Two persons in 2 rooms, bath between, per person	\$4.00 and \$5.00
Three persons in 2 rooms, bath between, per person	\$2.65 and \$3.35
Four persons in 2 rooms, bath between, per person	\$1.25 and \$1.50



The Lower Falls of The Yellowstone River

Fares and Schedules subject to change

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONSULT NORTH WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES Any North Western representative at the addresses listed on page 34 will be glad to help you plan a trip to Yellowstone Park or to any other places reached by the North Western-Union Pacific and give you a close estimate of the entire cost and other information. This service is free.

PARK ADMINISTRATION Is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D. C. The Park superintendent is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

WHAT TO WEAR Warm clothing should be worn, and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Visitors should have medium weight overcoats, jackets, or sweaters. Riding breeches and puttees are popular with both men and women who like to climb, ride, and tramp. Stout outing shoes are best suited for walking about the geyser formations and terraces, and for mountain use. Women's ordinary street shoes are not well adapted for these walks. Tinted glasses, serviceable gloves and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

WOMEN VISITORS Fully 60 per cent of the Park visitors are women and many of them travel unescorted. There are competent women attendants at the hotels whose special duty it is to look after the welfare of women.

BATH HOUSES A natural hot-water bathing pool is maintained at Mammoth Hot Springs. Rates, 50 cents for adults (includes suit and towel); children between 5 and 12, 25c.

CHURCH SERVICES The chapel in Yellowstone National Park is located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Protestant and Catholic services are held every Sunday in the chapel and at other points in the Park, and are bulletined in hotels.

MEDICAL FACILITIES Physicians and a surgeon of long professional experience have headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs and are constantly available for professional service at any place in the Park, upon call. Also at Mammoth Hot Springs is a well-equipped hospital with trained nurses and other skilled personnel. Trained nurses are also stationed in each hotel and lodge, and adequately equipped dispensaries are available. Rates for medical and hospital service are the same as prevail in cities near the Park.

GUIDE AND LECTURE SERVICE The National Park Service has established a nature guide service at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Lake and Canyon, where guides and lecturers are maintained on the naturalist force to explain and interpret Park features to the public. Trips are made afield, and are so arranged as to be available to everybody. This service is free, as are the evening lectures on the history, geology, flora and fauna of the Park.

At Mammoth Hot Springs is a combined museum and information office near the administration headquarters and post office. There are interesting museums also at Madison Junction, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and Norris.

MAIL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE The main post office in the Park is Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and is located at Mammoth Hot Springs, five miles from Gardiner, Mont. Guests stopping at hotels should have their mail addressed to Old Faithful Store, to Canyon Hotel or to Mammoth Hotel, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., depending at which place the addressee will be when the mail is received. Mail for travelers in Teton Park should be addressed care of Teton Lodge or Jackson Lake Lodge, Moran Post office, Wyo. Telegraph and telephone service between all hotels; telegraph to all parts of the world; telephone connections throughout the United States. Address your message to the hotel where addressee will be. If the person is at some point other than that of receipt, delivery of message entails a forwarding charge. Money transfers at all hotel offices in the Park.

BAGGAGE The Yellowstone Park Company-Yellowstone Park Lines, Inc., and the Teton Transportation Company will carry free, two pieces of hand baggage for each person, not exceeding 60 lbs. in total weight. Additional pieces of hand baggage, for complete tour of park—\$1.00 each. Passengers entering the Park at Cody, who desire their trunks in the Park may arrange at Cody to have their baggage rechecked free to Gardiner for carriage into the Park. A charge of \$1.00 in each direction is made for the transportation of each trunk on regular baggage wagon between Gardiner and Mammoth Hot Springs. Special arrangements may be made for the transportation of trunks through the Park from Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Cody, Gallatin Gateway, or Victor.

Liability of the transportation companies for loss of, or damage to suitcases, hand baggage or trunks in the park, is limited in the case of hand baggage to \$25.00 each piece of baggage and \$100.00 for each trunk. Passengers desiring additional protection for baggage may obtain an insurance policy at small cost from the transportation agent at the Park Gateway or in the Park at the various stations.

HAYNES PICTURE SHOPS Pictures, albums, guide books, postcards, camera supplies and printing and developing service may be had at Haynes Picture Shops located in the hotels and lodges and elsewhere in the Park.

SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE SERVICE The Yellowstone Park Company operates a few Touring Cars for those desiring this special service at additional cost. Advance reservations must be made.

SADDLE HORSE TRIPS AND GUIDES Saddle horses and competent guides are available at the hotels and Jackson Lake Lodge at reasonable rates approved by the National Park Service. Horseback trips afford opportunities to get far away from roads and beaten paths into the remoter scenic regions and to see many of the more timid wild animals that inhabit the Park. The Dude Ranches in Jackson Hole offer attractive outings.



Air-conditioned comfort is always found in the luxurious trains on the North Western-Union Pacific.



"Meals that Appeal" is a slogan aptly applied to service in North Western-Union Pacific dining cars.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR VACATION!

The days that you've set aside for your vacation will be here before you realize it! This year why not do something *different* . . . and here's a suggestion.

ESCORTED, ALL-EXPENSE TOURS to the wonderlands of the West leaving Chicago every Saturday and Sunday during the summer vacation period will be operated again this summer. These low-cost tours relieve you of all travel responsibilities. There is nothing for you to do but enjoy yourself. Complete arrangements are made for your entire trip, and an experienced escort accompanies every tour.

One cost covers everything—railroad and auto transportation, sleeping car accommodations, sight-seeing trips, all meals, and hotels everywhere. There are no *extras*.

Start planning today to get away this summer on the finest vacation you've ever had. For ESCORTED, ALL-EXPENSE TOUR itineraries or reservations, address I. D. Kessler, Manager, C&NW-UP Department of Tours, 148 South Clark Street, Chicago 3, Ill., (Tel. DEarborn 2-2121, Ext. 565) or your nearest Chicago and North Western representative.

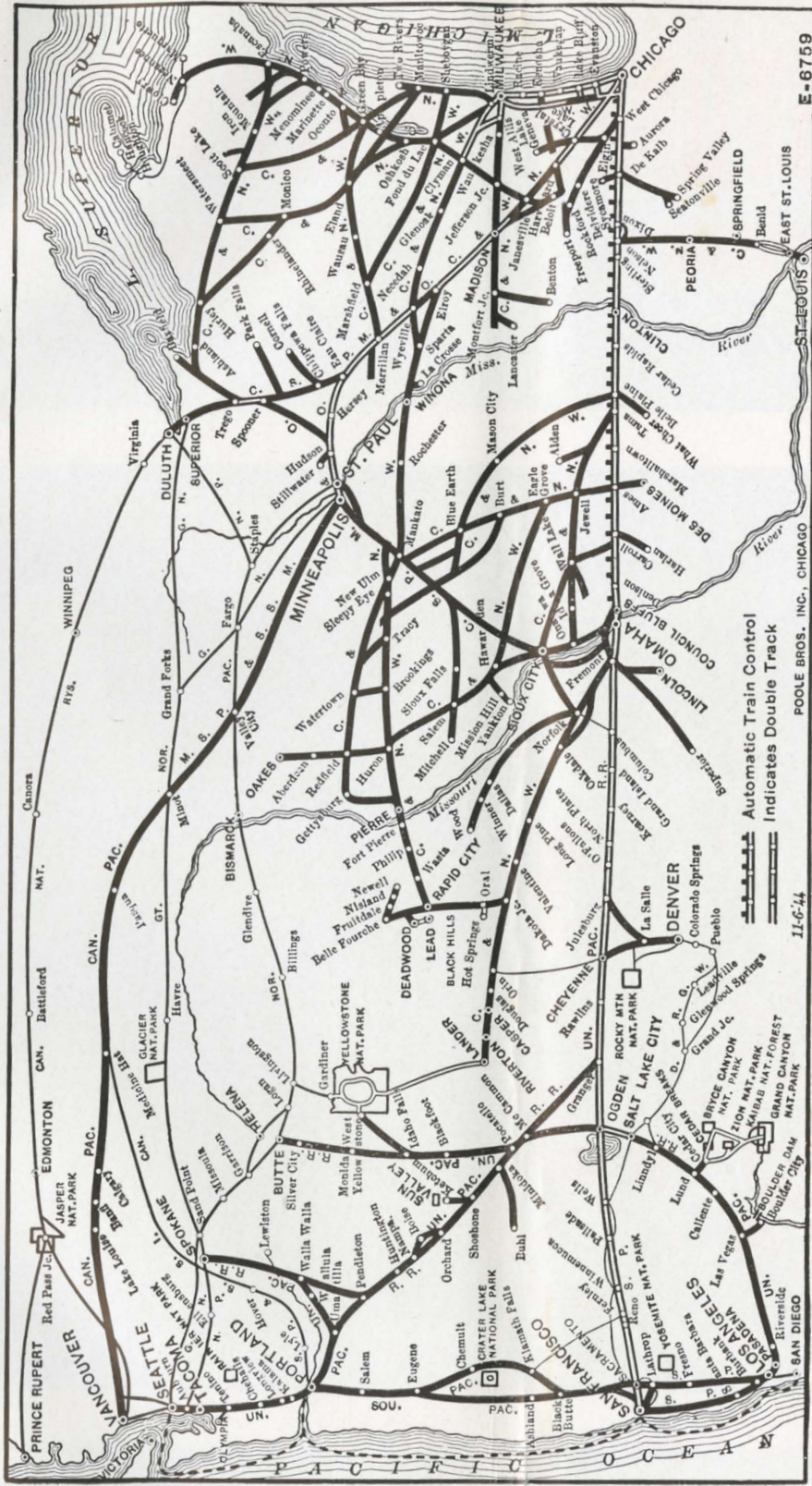
NORTH WESTERN REPRESENTATIVES

Chicago 3, Ill.	1011 Field Building, 140 South Clark Street	D. G. Payne, Assistant General Passenger Agent
Chicago 6, Ill.	City Ticket Office, 148 South Clark Street	L. J. Joswick, City Ticket Agent
Atlanta 3, Ga.	Passenger Station, 500 W. Madison Street	J. A. Slupikowski, Term. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
Birmingham 3, Ala.	504 Volunteer Building, 66 Luckie St., N.W.	R. A. Post, General Agent
Boston 8, Mass.	201 Brown Marc Building	C. P. Johnson, General Agent
Buffalo 3, N. Y.	212 Old South Building, 294 Washington Street	M. J. Flanagan, General Agent
Casper, Wyo.	202 Elliott Square, 295 Main Street	C. B. Williams, General Agent
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Station	F. C. Jones, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	326 First Avenue, N. E.	W. F. Winkrantz, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Cleveland 13, Ohio	202 Dixie Terminal Building, 49 East Fourth Street	J. T. Hall, General Agent
Council Bluffs, Iowa	1106 Terminal Tower Building, 60 Public Square	E. W. Ernst, General Agent
Dallas 1, Texas	Lonsdale Building, 302 West Superior Street	H. F. Smith, City Agent
Denver 2, Colo.	729 Kirby Building, 1509 Main Street	M. D. Spaulding, General Agent
Des Moines 9, Iowa	216 Patterson Building, 17th and Welton Streets	H. E. Bush, General Agent
Detroit 26, Mich.	318 Des Moines Building, 6th and Locust Streets	J. M. Peters, Division Freight and Passenger Agt.
Duluth 2, Minn.	602 LaFayette Building, 144 West LaFayette Boulevard	C. R. Bair, General Agent
Eau Claire, Wis.	Lonsdale Building, 302 West Superior Street	L. J. Perry, Asst. Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent
Eugene, Ore.	Station	R. J. MacCarthy, General Agent
Fargo, N. D.	603 Bankers Mortgage Building, 708 Main Street	H. W. Johns, District Traffic Representative
Great Falls, Mont.	400 First National Bank Building	C. J. Krupich, General Agent
Green Bay, Wis.	817 First National Bank Building	C. T. Spear, General Agent
Houston 2, Tex.	Station	F. B. Martin, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Indianapolis 4, Ind.	709 Cotton Exchange Building	C. F. Zadnichek, General Agent
Kansas City 6, Mo.	315 Merchants Bank Building, 11 S. Meridian St.	R. L. Dickson, General Agent
Lincoln 8, Neb.	400 Railway Exchange Building, 705 Walnut Street	D. D. Schuppener, General Agent
Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Woods Brothers Building, 130 South 13th Street	K. C. Niles, Traveling Agent
Madison 3, Wis.	417 Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street	N. D. Browne, General Western Agent
Milwaukee 3, Wis.	201 South Blair Street	J. W. Vilas, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Minneapolis 2, Minn.	152 West Wisconsin Avenue	W. H. Kreiling, General Freight and Passenger Agent
New Orleans 12, La.	146 West Wisconsin Ave.	E. D. Poulson, General Agent Passenger Department
New York 18, N. Y.	Roanoke Building, 701 Marquette Avenue at 7th	E. M. Petschl, Asst. General Passenger Agent
Oakland 12, Calif.	1018 Hibernia Bank Building, 812 Gravier Street	S. L. Howells, General Agent
Omaha 2, Neb.	Room 322, 500 Fifth Avenue	C. A. Miller, Eastern Traffic Manager
Peoria 2, Ill.	513 Central Bank Building, 436 - 14th Street	M. R. Kielgas, General Eastern Passenger Agent
Philadelphia 2, Pa.	814 Brandeis Theatre Building	H. Derry, District Traffic Representative
Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	City Ticket Offices, 1614 Farnam Street and 15th and Dodge Streets	G. A. Langworthy, Traffic Manager
Portland 5, Ore.	213 Jefferson Building, 331 Fulton St.	T. A. Carney, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Racine, Wis.	1602 Girard Trust Co. Building, 1400 South Penn Square	B. A. Stokke, General Agent
Rapid City, S. D.	21 Oliver Building, 535 Smithfield Street	D. C. Mead, General Agent
Rochester, Minn.	372 Pittock Block, 921 S. W. Washington Street	S. W. Carnel, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Rockford, Ill.	Station	H. J. Heymann, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Sacramento, Calif.	Depot	O. H. Romadka, General Agent Passenger Department
St. Louis 2, Mo.	The Kahler	R. E. Williams, General Agent
St. Paul 2, Minn.	505 South Church Street	E. M. Dunning, District Traffic Representative
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	623 Forum Bldg., 1107 9th Street	I. S. Olsen, Traffic Manager
San Francisco 5, Calif.	903 Boatmen's Bank Building, 314 North Broadway	E. C. Crow, General Agent
Seattle 1, Wash.	363 St. Peter Street, Hotel St. Paul	R. F. Wendt, General Agent Passenger Department
Sioux Falls, S. D.	320 Union Pacific Building, 10 South Main Street	W. W. Sells, General Agent
Spokane 8, Wash.	301 Monadnock Building, 681 Market Street	F. T. Lewis, Western Traffic Manager
Tacoma 1, Wash.	515 White Building, 4th Avenue and Union Street	W. A. Benjamin, General Agent Passenger Department
Toronto 1, Ont.	407 Commerce Bldg., 520 Nebraska Street	J. F. McNamara, General Agent
Tulsa 3, Okla.	421 East Eighth Street	L. A. Thomas, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Vancouver, B. C.	1116 Old National Bank Building	A. W. Blake, General Agent
Washington 5, D. C.	P. O. Box 1385	C. T. McAdam, General Agent
Winnipeg, Man.	69 Yonge St.	C. Donovan, Traveling Agent
Winston-Salem 3, N. C.	204 Thompson Building	H. L. Davis, General Agent
	201 Stock Exchange Bldg., 475 Howe St.	G. S. Donaldson, General Agent
	912 Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N. W.	G. W. Killam, General Agent
	408 Childs Bldg., 211 Portage Ave.	H. C. Langerude, General Agent
	54 Center Street	H. C. Carmichael, General Agent
	515 Reynolds Building	H. Eklund, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
		C. W. Hancock, General Agent

T. L. NORTON
Asst. General Traffic Manager
N. H. JONES
General Passenger Agent

F. G. FITZ-PATRICK
Vice President — Traffic
E. C. NICKERSON
General Traffic Manager
J. R. BRENNAN
Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager

R. O. SMALL
Asst. Vice President — Traffic
H. C. DUVALL
Passenger Traffic Manager



The Chicago and North Western System

—with its connections spans the scenic West, offering service to the vacation wonderlands Colorado, Utah-Arizona National Parks, Hoover (Boulder) Dam, California, The Pacific Northwest, and the nation's popular year round sports center—Sun Valley, Idaho; any one or all of which may be combined with a trip to Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

YELLOWSTONE

& GRAND TETON

National Parks



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CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN SYSTEM

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