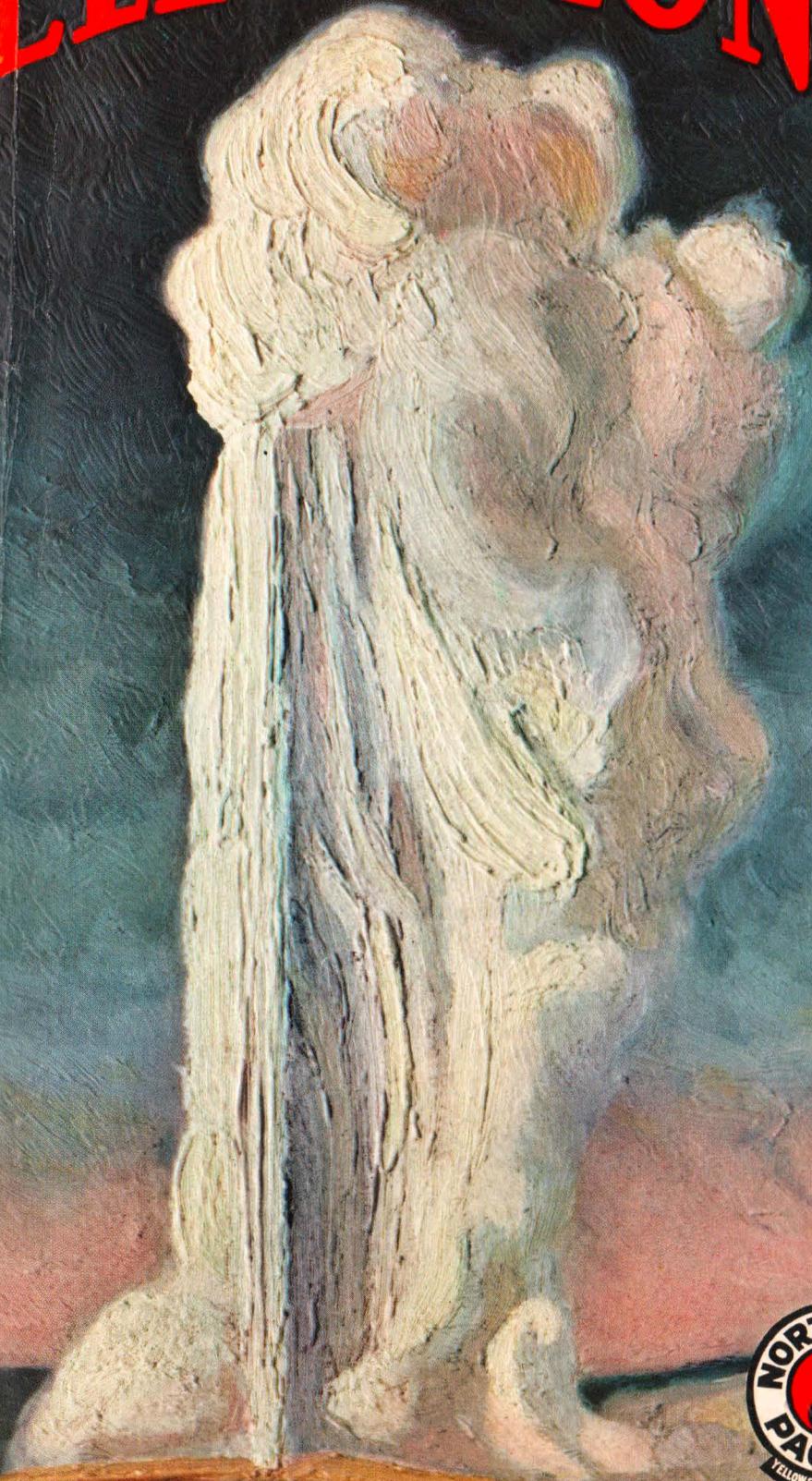


YELLOWSTONE



THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS



Magic Yellowstone



© Haynes

**Northern Pacific Railway
Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad**



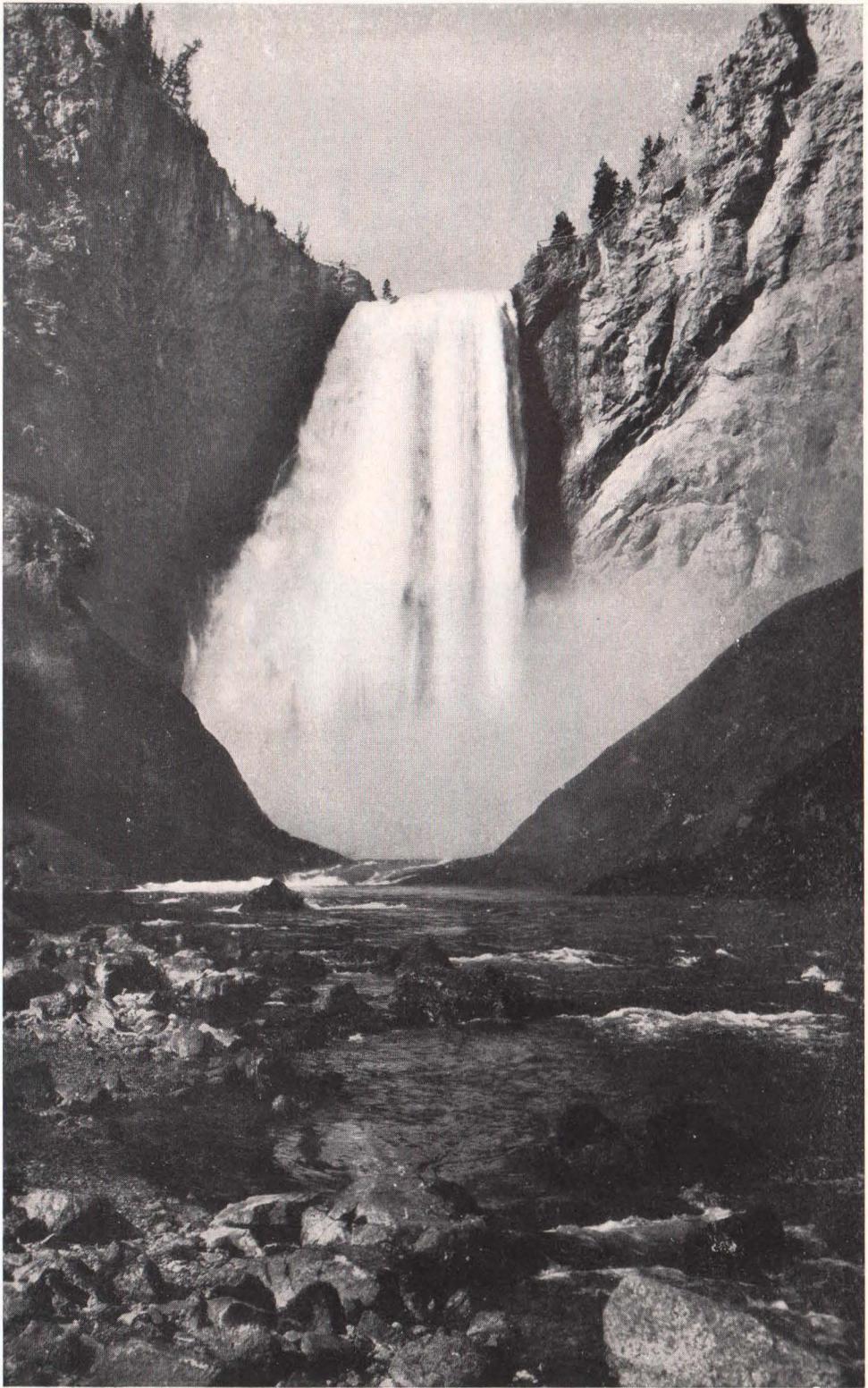


Photo by Schützmeier

Great Fall of the Yellowstone River—Twice the Height of Niagara

Page Two

An Appreciation of Yellowstone National Park

By EMERSON HOUGH
Author of "The Covered Wagon"



OUR great National Parks are sections of the old American wilderness preserved practically unchanged. They are as valuable, acre for acre, as the richest farm lands. They feed the spirit, the soul, the character of America.

Who can measure the value, even to-day, of a great national reserve such as the Yellowstone Park? In twenty years it will be beyond all price, for in twenty years we shall have no wild America. The old days are gone forever. Their memories are ours personally. We ought personally to understand, to know, to prize and cherish them.

Of all the National Parks Yellowstone is the wildest and most universal in its appeal. There is more to see there—more different sorts of things, more natural wonders, more strange and curious things, more scope, more variety—a longer list of astonishing sights—than any half dozen of the other parks combined could offer. Daily new, always strange, ever full of change, it is the circus park, Nature's continuous Coney Island. It is the most human and the most popular of all the parks.

But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form today. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the ROCKIES and as you look there will arise in your soul the phrase, "As it was in the Beginning!" Happily also follows the remainder of the choral chant, "Is now, and ever shall be!" What price can you put on that?

Yellowstone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks, and also the wildest and least changed. No other park, and no other mountain region within our borders, holds such numbers, or such numbers of species, of native American big game.

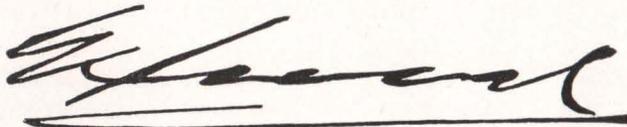
The bears of Yellowstone have made it famous, as has its Painted Canyon. Its vast elk herds—the last hope of that species in America—have no like anywhere in our country now. The bighorn sheep, rarest and wildest of our big game animals, still lives its old life there. The wise and busy beaver builds its dams as it always did. The antelope still may be seen—shadowy, fleet. The two species of American deer still thrive. Lastly, there still are to be seen some hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison; a herd larger now than it was when, in the winter of 1894, the writer of these lines explored Yellowstone Park on ski and made public the danger then existing of the extinction of the wild bison at the hands of ruthless winter hunters.

Who can measure the value of these native treasures? Where else can you see them? What other country, what other printed page, can teach you so much as a week's reading of Nature's page here?

And you may travel and live in perfect comfort! That is almost the most astonishing thing about Yellowstone. You may photograph a wild bear and eat a course dinner within the same hour. You perhaps may see the buffalo from your seat in a comfortable touring car. You may see the Canyon and geysers and the Grand Tetons and a dozen bold mountain lakes and streams and yet sleep in as good a bed as you left at home. Literally, the world has nothing like this. Other parks have one attraction—several; but none has all these. And no discomfort or danger or weariness will mar your day's delights.

I know the Yellowstone—why should I not, who have seen its last corners, summer and winter? I have fought for its elk, its buffalo, its trout, its wider-flung boundaries. I know it and love it all. So will you love it when you know it. And you ought to know it. That is part of your education as an American, as well as one of your American privileges in pleasuring.

Thank God, you Americans, that Yellowstone is now and ever shall be your own! Thank God that there you still can see a part of the Old West—your own West—as it was in the Beginning!



Nowhere Can Vacation Savings Buy More

There is one thing "under the sun" that has been affected but little by the "high cost of living."

A complete tour through Yellowstone National Park today costs but \$2.00 more than it did 20 years ago!

Cost of Tours Within the Park

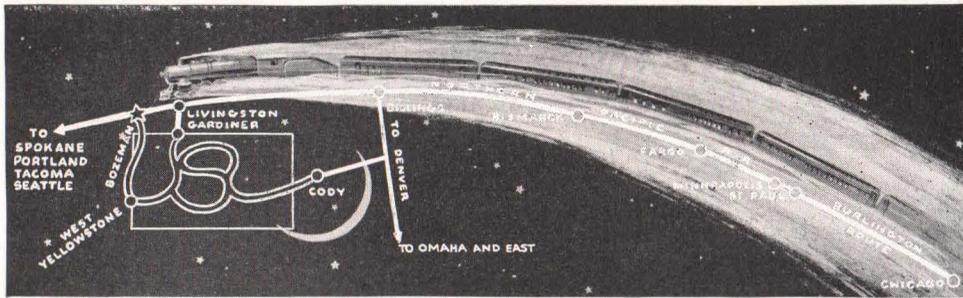
Meals and lodgings at the hotels,
and automobile transportation for
standard 4½-days tour.....\$54.00

Meals and lodgings at the lodges,
and automobile transportation for
standard 4½-days tour.....\$45.00

By using Burlington-Northern Pacific service, your park tour is more than the "4½ day standard"—you have 5 full days of sightseeing!



One of Yellowstone's Holdup Bears



Most Direct and Fastest Service to Yellowstone Park

Yellowstone Park Comet

THIS is the famous Burlington—Northern Pacific summertime flyer between Chicago and Yellowstone. It is the only solid train from Chicago designed especially for Yellowstone travel.

Operating over the most direct route this famous flyer always has afforded the fastest service between Chicago and Yellowstone Park, and this season a way has been found to reduce the running time still further resulting in earlier arrival at the Park gateways and consequently several more hours added to one's Yellowstone Tour.

The Comet serves all of the principal gateways to Yellowstone. It carries through Pullmans from Chicago direct to Gardiner, other through Pullmans direct

to Cody, still others direct to Bozeman and the new Gallatin Way—making direct connection at these gateways with the big yellow motors of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

It's the same way leaving the Park. The sightseeing motor cars wheel out of Yellowstone to Cody, Gardiner and Bozeman, right up to train-side, and the Yellowstone Park Comet takes you on to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago without any change of cars enroute.

Through Pullmans are also carried by the Burlington and Northern Pacific to the Yellowstone Park gateways from Seattle, Portland, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, Kansas City and St. Louis, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Enter One Gateway—Leave by Another

THE COMET offers a choice of gateways not only for one's entry to Yellowstone Park but choice of gateways also upon departure from the Park. One is not limited to the use of the same gateway entering and leaving—rather, may choose any of the principal entrances and any other gateway upon leaving the Park—

and be assured of COMET SERVICE in any case.

We heartily commend the plan of using one gateway going in, and a different gateway coming out as obviously offering the greatest possible variety of sightseeing. *No extra cost.*

Unquestionably the Best Yellowstone Service Northern Pacific—Burlington Route



© Haynes Gardiner Gateway—the Ideal Beginning of Every Yellowstone Park Tour

Gardiner Gateway

Gardiner—First of all the Yellowstone Gateways

THE cornerstone of the great stone archway at Gardiner, which bears the inscription "For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People," was laid by President Roosevelt, who visited the Park in 1903.

Three other executive parties have entered Yellowstone via Gardiner. In August, 1883, President Arthur and his pack train party, the largest of its kind ever visiting Yellowstone, came in this way. In 1923 President and Mrs. Harding, accompanied by Cabinet officials, toured the Park, entering and leaving by way of Gardiner. And, in 1927, came President and Mrs. Coolidge to visit "America's Wonderland," making the famous "In Gardiner-Out Cody" tour.

The Gardiner Gateway will always be a favorite entrance to Yellowstone because of its position. In the Park's early planning the location of the phenomena and various points of interest largely determined the choice of Gardiner as the official gateway. Here the wonders begin on a comparatively gentle scale, leading gradually up and up—through increasing thrills—the Mammoth Terraces, the Hoodoos, the Golden Gate, Obsidian Cliff, Roaring Mountain, Gibbon Canyon, the marvelous geyser basins and Old Faithful—to a tremendous climax, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

In fact, the Yellowstone Park tour begins even before reaching Gardiner. When the train leaves Livingston, a picturesque little mountain city on the main line of the Northern Pacific, and heads toward the great, black peaks looming up against the sky to the south, travelers begin to see the Yellowstone country.

First through Paradise Valley! Riding in open sight-seeing coaches, which are added to the train at Livingston, they view a typical, "old western" landscape for fifty-four miles—great, rugged valley stretches—the swift-flowing Yellowstone River—and white, snowy mountains far

off on the horizon. This is one of the real old Indian countries where the Red-skins hunted buffalo and waged many a war against encroaching whites—a country that was old before the Indians found it.

From Paradise Valley the train follows the Yellowstone River into Gardiner Canyon where it has cut its way between tremendous rocky walls. First you see the tumbling, green torrent chasing along beside the train—then, hundreds of feet below in a dark rocky canyon.

Far off to the east are the great, white peaks of the Absaroka Range, and to the west the majestic Gallatin Mountains—two of the most striking ranges in the American Rockies.

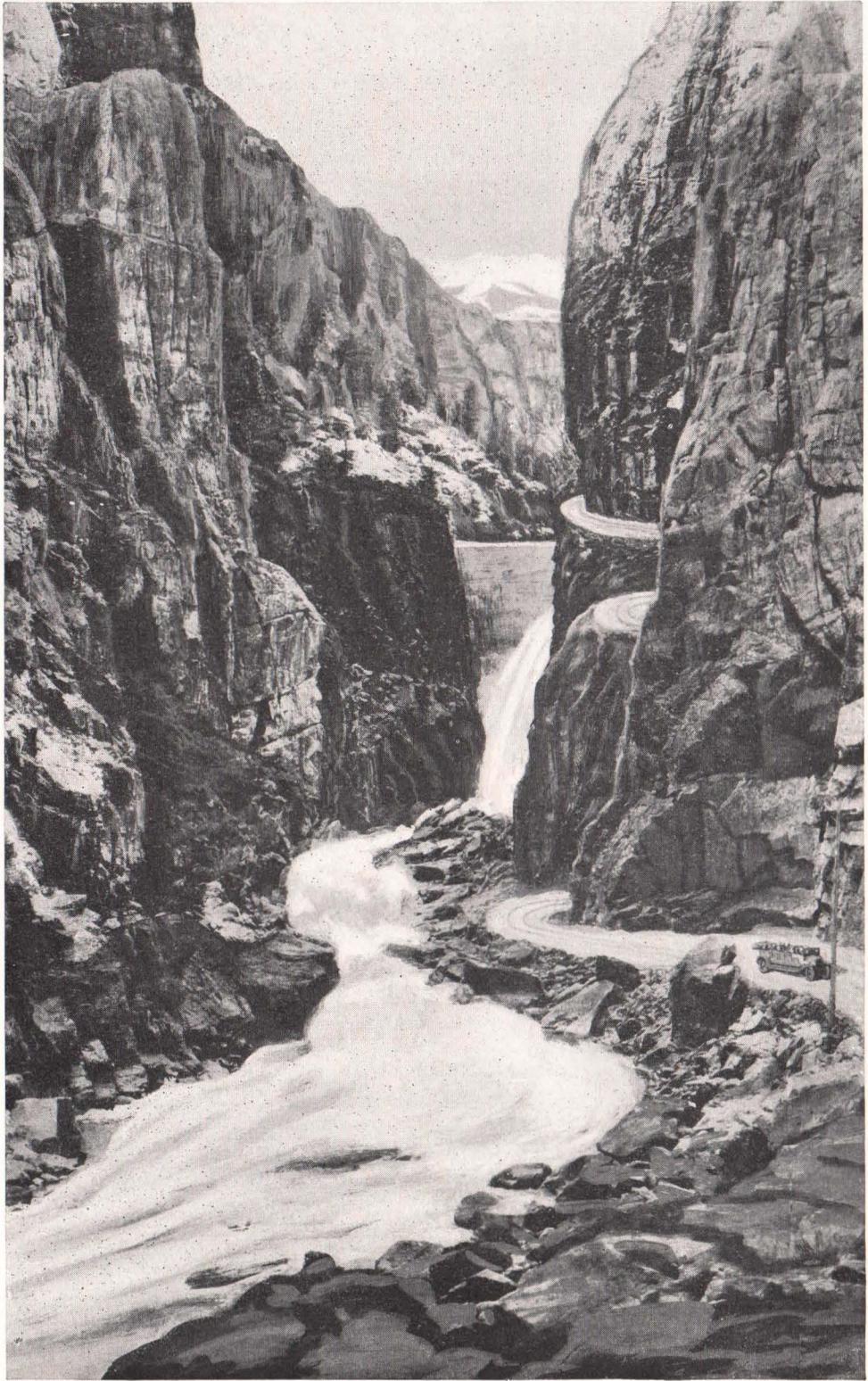
And the Devil's Slide—travelers don't want to miss seeing this! Down the right hand wall of the Canyon there is a wide, blood-red streak of rock, a rainbow's tail pressed down the mountainside. Fable tells that His Satanic Majesty, standing here at the mountain top one day, lost his balance and slid down the rocky path—leaving a blood-red trail.

Emigrant Peak, a big, white-shouldered mountain, its lower slopes forested by pines, may be seen for miles to the left. In the foreground lies a beautiful meadow panorama with the Yellowstone River running through.

And, then—the rustic Northern Pacific depot, where yellow sight-seeing motor coaches are waiting! The depot, built of native logs, and in its picturesque setting, is characteristic of the famous architecture of Yellowstone's hotels and buildings.

In 1883—forty-five years ago—the Gardiner Gateway, the Pioneer, opened Yellowstone to its first rail tourists.

Enter "America's Wonderland" through Gardiner and leave by way of the thrilling 90-mile Cody Road, or by way of the new Bozeman-Gallatin Road. If you go to Yellowstone Park for sight-seeing, these gateways are recommended for the greatest diversity and interest.



Shoshone Canyon, on the Cody Road to Yellowstone

The Cody Road

“If You Don't See the Cody Road—You Don't See Yellowstone Park”

THE Cody gateway of Yellowstone Park was thrown open to the public in 1916 and ever since has been ranked as one of the *most spectacular features of the Yellowstone tour*. The Cody Road is fast becoming the most popular of all Yellowstone gateways.

One goes to Cody on *The Burlington* and *The Northern Pacific Railroads*, and, breakfast over, boards a twelve-passenger touring car, whirls down the double hair-pin turn, crosses the bridge over the Shoshone River and spirals up the opposite slope to the old frontier town which was Buffalo Bill's home. The city of Cody is interesting and full of the romance of the Old West, besides just now bursting with activity due to the newly found oil fields in the nearby Oregon Basin. Turning West the motorists head for the mountains—past the Buffalo Bill Museum and the great bronze statue—the Shoshone River alongside; beyond it the historic plateau where the Crows and Blackfeet fought it out; the way ahead seemingly blocked by two great guardian mountains.

Not quite blocked however. For the Shoshone finds a tortuous way through at the bottom of a tremendous canyon along whose side the Cody Road runs on a shelf hewn out of the solid granite; now close down beside the roaring river, now hundreds of feet up above the stream—down and up and across the bridge, through twin tunnels bored through the rock, in and out for five miles of thrills, and up the great hill to the top of the big government irrigation dam where a stop is made while one catches his breath and inspects this

gigantic concrete obstacle behind which the water is piled up to within a few feet of the crest—and loses his breath again upon looking down the other side to the tiny ribbon of water more than 300 feet below.

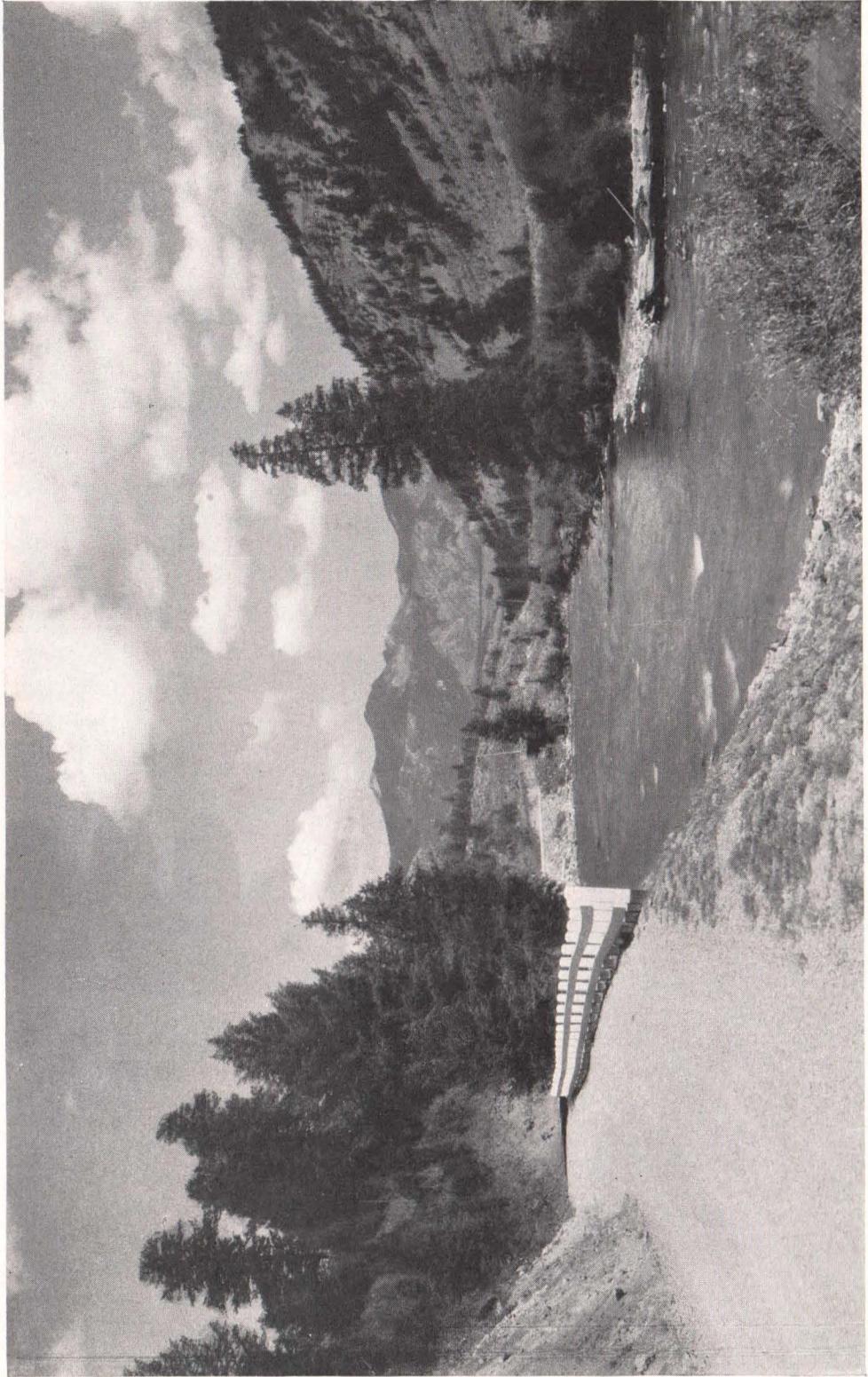
Then on—more tunnels, more canyon with its almost perpendicular walls; the road winds around the shore of a great lake and enters the ranch country; the canyon walls give way to lower and remoter cliffs in whose curiously eroded crests we see fantastic formations silhouetted against the sky—an elephant's head, the palm of a hand, Punch and Judy, Thor's anvil, a St. Bernard dog and scores more—a queer, crazy country.

On and on runs the Cody road; into the dude ranch region and for forty miles through the vast Shoshone National Forest to the edge of the Park. Luncheon at Sylvan Pass Lodge and we whirl away again through the jack pines into Yellowstone; up the seven-mile hill to the snow on Sylvan Pass where the Cody Road crosses the Absaroka Range. On and on—mountains, forest, rivers, waterfalls, a herd of elk, perhaps a bear, the Grand Tetons—a thrill a minute, and finally through the pines a glimpse of beautiful Yellowstone Lake—the end of the Cody Road and the beginning of new “adventures in wonderland.”

The Cody Road may be included in any Yellowstone Tour and completes 100% of its possibilities. It represents a wholly plus value—*Ninety Miles of scenic charm unsurpassed in all America and costs not a cent extra.*



Buffalo Bill



The Gallatin Way Between Bozeman and Yellowstone Park

The Bozeman-Gallatin Way

The Newest of the Yellowstone Gateways

BOZEMAN, Montana, the beautiful, prosperous and progressive capital of the Gallatin Valley, has succeeded after years of effort, in putting through the new Gallatin Canyon road to Yellowstone Park. The co-operation of the State Highway Commission, the Gallatin County Commissioners, the U. S. Forest Service, the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, and the National Park Service has made possible this scenic highway.

Beginning June 19, 1927, the Northern Pacific and Burlington Railways inaugurated Yellowstone Park tours both in and out the new Gallatin Way.

The route from Bozeman is one of the most scenic in Montana. Yellowstone Park sightseeing cars carry passengers right from the Northern Pacific Depot in Bozeman, through the business and residence districts of Bozeman, past the Montana State College and Experimental Farms, through the magnificent Gallatin Valley, one of the richest in all America, and a typical Western irrigation triumph. Travelers will have an opportunity to see irrigation at its best—and the prosperous farms and ranches along the road testify to the success of reclamation in the Rockies.

Piles of rock left near creek beds by prospectors in their eager search for gold, and tunnels on the mountainsides, testify to the virgin state of this now prolific country a short half century ago.

The highway then enters the great canyon carved by the Gallatin River. Here the Spanish and Gallatin Ranges tower to tremendous heights—some peaks to over eleven thousand feet. Along the way are the Tay-

lor Peaks, Castle Rock, Sheep Rock, Seven Falls—the beautiful Madison Forest—fishing camps and old mountain lodges—blue lakes—ravines—crystal white Ouzel Falls, and many cheerful mountain streams, their swish and roar often rising above the hum of the motor.

Much of this National Forest area is set aside as a game sanctuary, and wild life is abundant—you will probably catch glimpses of elk, deer, bear, porcupine, marmots and many species of Rocky Mountain birds.

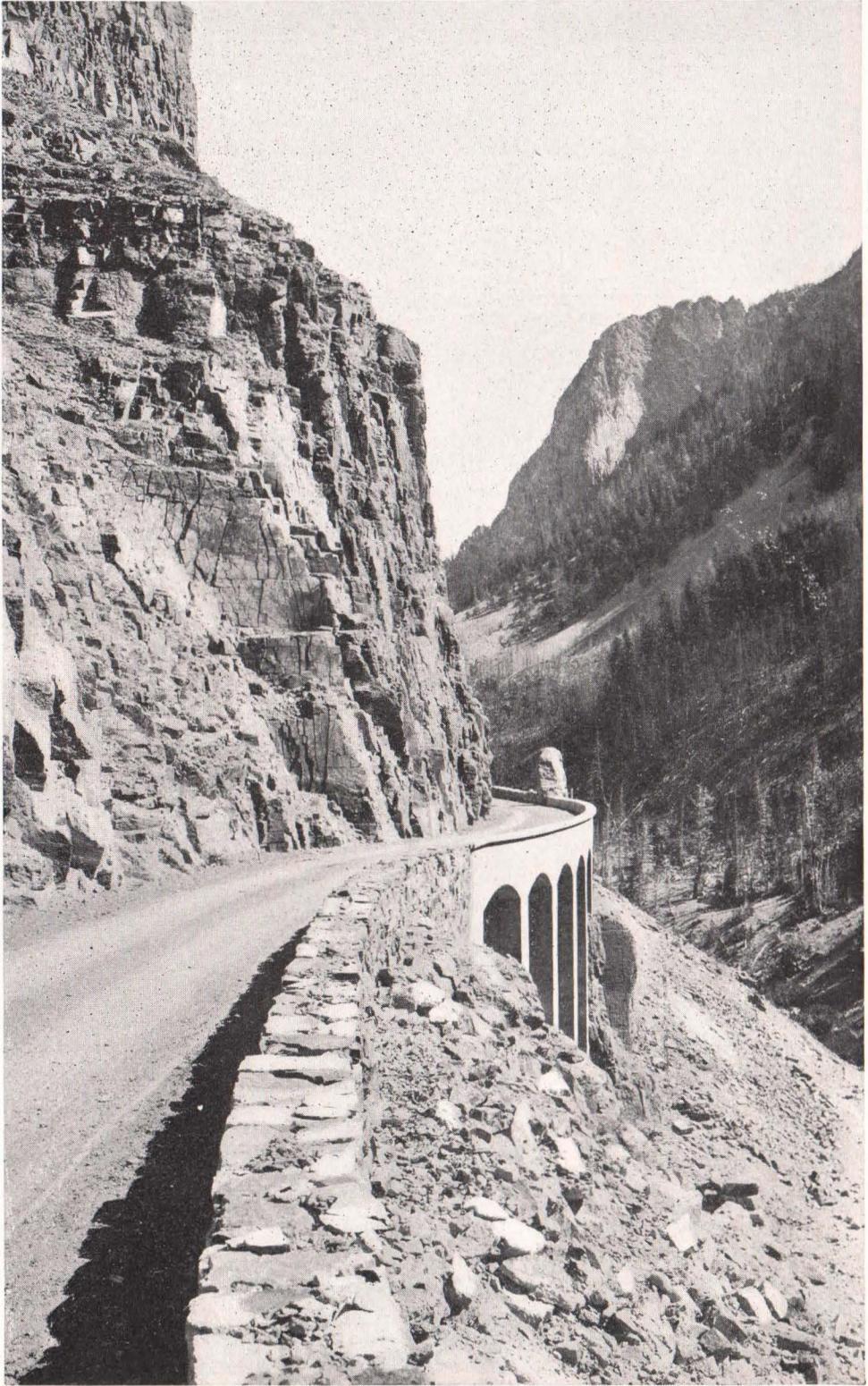
At the Northwest corner of the Park, the highway enters the Park itself for eighteen miles, swinging back into Montana's mountains to the West Yellowstone entrance—then on to Old Faithful and the famous geyser basins.

It is 93 miles from Bozeman to West Yellowstone, where passengers will have luncheon. From here, it is 29 miles to Old Faithful Inn and Lodge, where the first night will be spent. From here, standard Park tours to the principal scenic attractions of Yellowstone are made and passengers may leave Yellowstone via any of the established gateways, Gardiner and Cody being particularly recommended.

Go In One Gateway and Out Another. If you want to see the new Gallatin road, enter the Park via Bozeman Gateway and West Yellowstone and plan to leave the Park via Gardiner, or over the famous Cody road. Or, if you have entered Yellowstone Park by way of Gardiner or Cody, the new Gallatin way to Bozeman invites you for your outgoing trip. Thrilling sights await you along the Gallatin Way.



An Antelope



© Haynes

The Golden Gate

Page Twelve

Yellowstone National Park

Pre-Eminent Sight-Seeing Tour of the World

YELLOWSTONE is the largest and most famous of American parks. No where can vacation savings buy more.

Yellowstone was created a national park by act of Congress, in 1872. The park proper is about 62 miles long from north to south, 54 miles wide, and has an area of 3,348 square miles, or 2,142,270 acres. It is in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The Park is an elevated plateau surrounded by mountains and has an average elevation above sea level ranging from 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

There is nothing in all the world like Yellowstone National Park. You can't make it relative, because there is no standard of comparison. It is the real wonderland, embracing an aggregation of fantastic phenomena as weird as it is wild and remarkable. It contains geysers, mud volcanoes, mineral springs, exquisitely colored pools, and similar manifestations of Nature. There are found here 4,000 hot springs, large and small; 100 geysers, big and little. It has many rushing rivers and charming lakes, well filled with trout, waterfalls of great height and large volume, dense forests of pine, spruce, fir, cedar, poplar and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows. It has areas of petrified forests with trunks standing and a wide variety of wild flowers of brilliant hues grow in profusion. It has canyons of sublimity, one of which presents an unequaled spectacle of golden colors. Its immense area affords safe refuge for the animals of the wild. Nearly 200 different kinds of birds have been noted here. The hotels rank with the best resort hotels to be found anywhere and the lodges (permanent camps) offer all the enjoyable features of camp life, without its discomforts.

Thus it will be noted that it is a mistake to associate Yellowstone with geysers alone. While the Yellowstone geysers have no counterpart in the rest of the world, without the geysers the Yellowstone watershed alone, with its glowing canyon, would be worthy of a national park. Were there also no canyon, the scenic wilderness and its incomparable wealth of wild animal life would be worthy of the national park. The personality of the Yellowstone is threefold. The hot-water manifestations are worth a close examination; the canyon, an inspiring education in itself, merits a profound study; the Park, as a whole, deserves an entire season.

As a place for one to spend as many weeks as may be possible during the heated months, no spot in this country excels Yellowstone. Its elevation above sea level—an average of 7,500 feet—its location in the heart of the American Rockies amid some of the earth's most inspiring scenery, combined with the extreme purity of the atmosphere, the tonic and exhilarating effect of the mountain climate, the fine character of the hotels and camps, the good roads and trails affording the most interesting motor and horseback rides, the excellent trout fishing, the mountain climbing, the weird scenery, the wild animals—all make up the ensemble of an ideal vacation experience. The Park is absolutely unique and original; to see it once means a desire to see it again. It grows on one, and many revisit it year after year. Remember, Yellowstone Park is yours.

It is often, and truly, said that travelers come from greater distances and in greater numbers to Yellowstone Park than to any other single tourist objective in America.



© Haynes

A few of the lovely terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs

Page Fourteen

IDEAL IN SUMMER

The elevation, together with the corresponding equable temperatures, the pure waters, and the health-laden breezes from the pine forests, are sufficient explanation of the Park's nearly-perfect climate. During the tourist season the mean average temperatures range from 54° to 64°, with a maximum of 88°.

With days that are comfortable and sunny, but never hot and oppressive, inviting every kind of healthful recreation; with nights that are always cool and conducive to sound sleep, nothing is wanting to make a week, a month, or a season here everything that an outing should be.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS

At Mammoth Hot Springs, near Gardiner Gateway, hot waters heavily charged with lime, have built up tier upon tier of remarkable terraces—mainly white but frequently colored by mineral and vegetable deposit, in delicate tints of pink, yellow and brown. Each terrace carries basins, elaborately carved and fretted, which, when their springs run dry, merge into the great hills of white formation, while new basins form upon their edges, presenting an astonishing spectacle of indescribable beauty.

Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, and Hymen terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant Back Terrace, Angel Terrace, and the Devil's Kitchen are the most important attractions. Liberty Cap, a monument-like shaft of rock-like material is a striking feature of the landscape.

There are rides, walks, and drives about the springs and terraces. The mouth of Boiling River and the canyon and Osprey Fall of the Middle Gardiner River behind Bunsen Peak are all within walking distance; they also can be reached by horseback or by automobile.

The general panorama at Mammoth Hot Springs is one of the most striking in the Park. The steaming, tinted terraces and Fort Yellowstone near-by; the long, palisaded escarpment of Mount Everts to the east; dominating Bunsen Peak to the south, with the Gardiner Canyon and the distant elevations of the Mount Washburn group; the rugged slopes of Terrace Mountain to the west, and the distant peaks of the Snowy Range to the north—all together form a surrounding landscape of wonderful beauty and rare contrast.

VISIT THE MUSEUM

Mammoth is the capital of the Yellowstone. Here are the offices of administration, the park post office, the Government information bureau and museum, the headquarters of hotel, camp and transportation companies. Here one finds just the intimate information and the opportunity for preliminary study that are needed to make the Park trip most understandable and most worth while. Here the Government has preserved the most alluring of the Park's flowers. One may learn, too, of the animals, the fish, the geological formations, the trees and plants soon to be seen. Here, also, the Government has provided a hall for the holding of small conventions—larger conventions being accommodated in the commodious lounge of the hotel or the new assembly hall at the lodges.

WHERE GEYSERS FROLIC

Nature has lavished her most extraordinary gifts on the region of the Yellowstone. Here are wild woodland, carpeted with vari-colored wild flowers, crystal rivers, thundering cataracts, gorgeous canyons, sparkling cascades, birds and animals, small and large; but of all its wonders none is so unusual, so startling, so weird, as the geysers. Once seen, the memory and mystery of them will forever linger. The Yellowstone geysers are re-



© Haynes

Giant Geyser (250 feet)

Yellowstone has more geysers than all the rest of the world. Some are literal volcanoes of water. To translate this into volume we will use Old Faithful as an example. According to observations made by the United States Geological Survey, this most famous of all geysers hurls in the air every sixty to eighty minutes, a million and a half gallons of water, or 33,225,000 gallons a day. This would supply a city of 300,000 inhabitants.

Geysers and Springs You Will See In Yellowstone Park

NORRIS BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Growler.....	Steam vent		
Constant.....	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	20 to 55 sec.
Congress Pool.....	Large boiling spring	3 min.	45 to 50 min.
Echinus.....	30
Emerald Spring.....	Beautiful hot spring	Continuous
Hurricane.....	6-8	Irregular
Minute Man.....	8-15	15 to 30 sec.	Extinct
Monarch.....	100-125	6 min.	2 to 5 min.
New Crater.....	6-25	1 to 4 min.	Irregular
Valentine.....	60	15 to 60 min.	Irregular
Whirligig.....	10-15	10 sec.

owned the world over, because of their size, power, number, and variety of action. Many erupt at more or less regular intervals, the most remarkable and best known of this type being Old Faithful which flings a 150-foot column of boiling water and live steam into the air every hour; some of the other large ones play at irregular intervals of days, weeks, or months; some small ones play every few minutes. Some burst upward with immense power; others hurl streams at angles or bubble and foam.

The more prominent geysers are confined to three basins, lying near each other in the middle west zone, although hot water manifestations occur in all parts of the Park. Marvelously-colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are constantly amazing you during the tour.

The Lone Star Geyser, just off the road from Upper Basin to Thumb, has one of the most beautiful cones. It plays sixty feet in the air for ten minutes, at intervals of forty minutes.

The Giant Geyser is the greatest of all, its waters being hurled 250 feet toward the heavens.

LOWER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Black Warrior.....	Few Feet	Continuous
Clepsydra.....	10-40	Short	3 min.
Fountain Geyser.....	75	10 min.	Irregular
Great Fountain.....	75-150	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hrs.
Fountain			
Paint Pot.....	Basin of boiling clay		
Grand Prismatic Spring.....	250 by 400 feet; remarkable coloring		
Turquoise Spring.....	100 feet in diameter		

UPPER BASIN

NAME	Height of Eruption in Feet	Length of Eruption	Intervals Between Eruptions
Artemisia.....	50	10 to 15 min.	24 to 30 hrs.
Beehive.....	200	6 to 8 min.	Irregular
Castle.....	50-75	30 min.	Irregular
Daisy.....	70	3 min.	80 to 90 min.
Fan.....	15-25	10 min.	Irregular
Giant.....	200-250	1 hour	Irregular
Giantess.....	150-200	12 to 36 hrs.	10 to 20 days
Grand.....	200	15 to 30 min.	10 to 12 hrs.
Grotto.....	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs.
Jewel.....	5-20	1 min.	5 min.
Lion.....	50-60	2 to 4 min.	Irregular
Lioness.....	80-100	10 min.	Irregular
Mortar.....	30	4 to 6 min.	Irregular
Oblong.....	20-40	7 min.	8 to 15 hrs.
Old Faithful.....	120-170	4 min.	60 to 80 min.
Riverside.....	80-100	15 min.	6 to 7 hrs.
Sawmill.....	20-35	1 to 3 hrs.	Irregular
Spasmodic.....	4	20 to 60 min	Irregular
Sponge.....	4	15 sec.	3 min.
Turban.....	20-40	10 min. to 3 hrs.	Irregular

Notable Springs and Pools—Black Sand, Chinaman, Emerald Morning Glory, Punch Bowl, Sunset Lake.

From Old Faithful Inn and Lodge, dozens of geysers and boiling pools can be easily visited. National Park Service Rangers escort hiking parties over the formations every day.

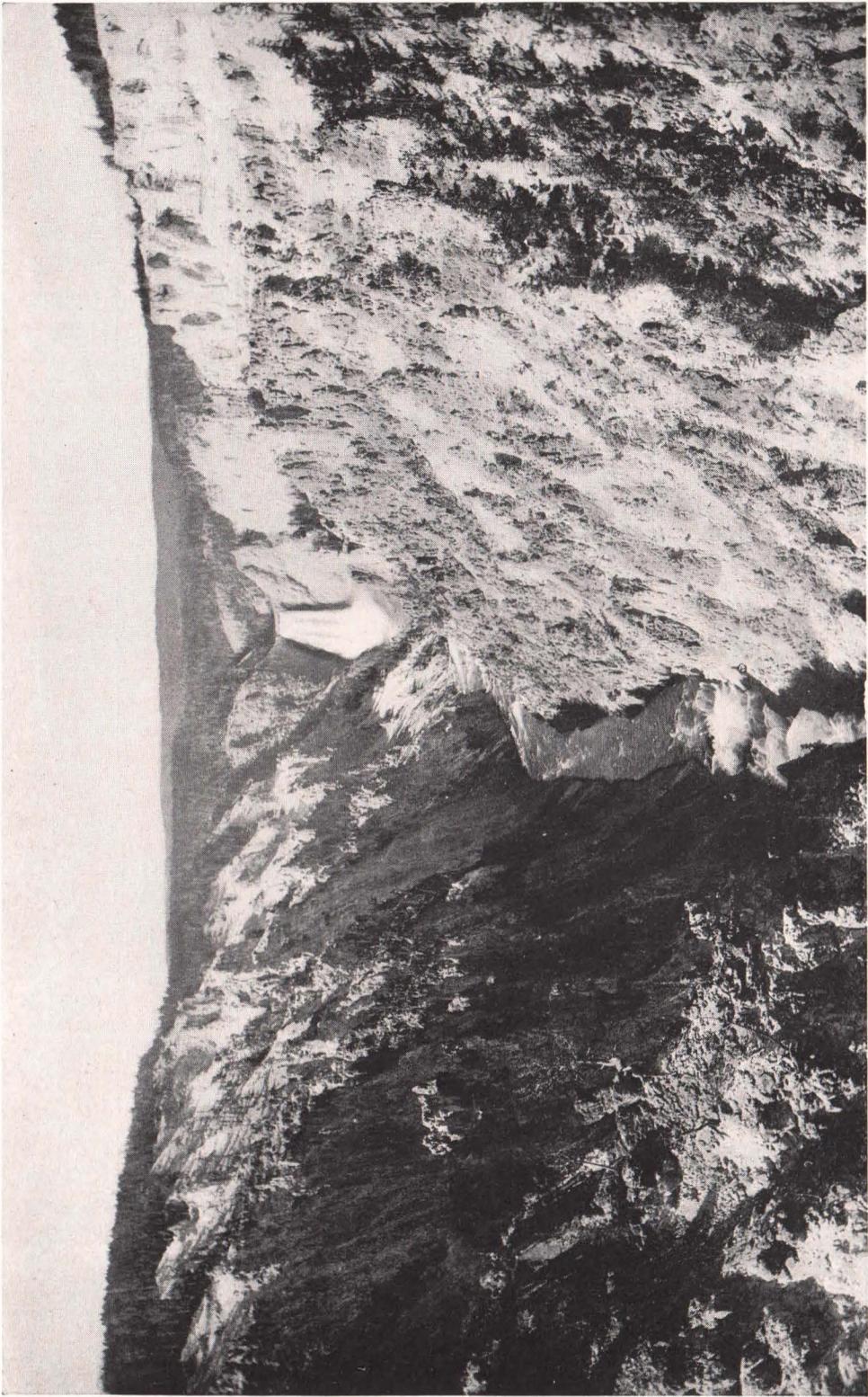


Photo by Gifford, Portland

Grand Canyon and Great Fall of the Yellowstone

THE GRAND CANYON

The Grand Canyon is the climax of the Yellowstone.

The canyon is vast. A cross-section in the largest part measures 2,000 feet at the top and 200 feet at the bottom, with 1,200 feet of depth. The Upper Fall is 109 feet, the Lower or Great Fall, 308 feet, in height. The canyon and Lower Fall—a composite picture—are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point and Inspiration Point.

The following quotations describe the canyon as well as words can:

Lieut. G. C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Washburn Government expedition of 1870, wrote:

"There are perhaps other canyons longer and deeper than this one, but surely none combining such grandeur and immensity and peculiarity of formation and profusion of volcanic or chemical phenomena. The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of walls are truly wonderful, surpassing, doubtless, anything of the kind on the face of the globe."

Rudyard Kipling wrote:

"All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 2,000 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emeralds, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver-grey 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 the old time. So far below that no sound of strife could reach 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 we went out

very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that hung the deepest deeps of all."

The famous artist, Moran, said: "Its beautiful tints are beyond the reach of human art." And General Sherman, referring to Moran's painting of the canyon, added: "The painting by Moran in the Capitol is good, but painting and words are unequal to the subject."

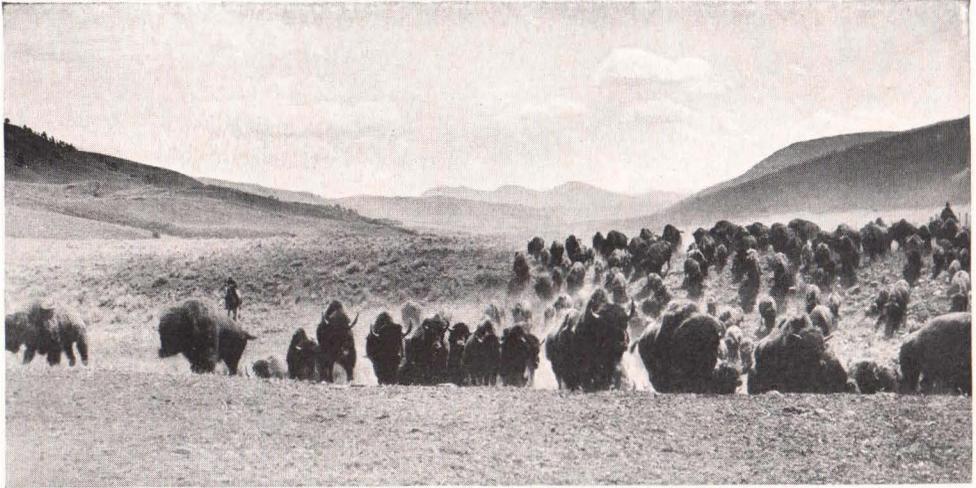
Folsom, who saw the canyon in 1869, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

A WILD ANIMAL REFUGE

The Yellowstone National Park is perhaps the largest and certainly the most successful wild-animal refuge in the world. For this reason it offers an exceptional field for nature study.

Wild animals have been increasing very rapidly because they have been carefully protected. Hunting is prohibited, except with a camera, and this is encouraged. Besides many bears and buffalo, there are antelope, mountain sheep, whitetail and mule deer, and elk. These animals are harmless when no attempt is made to annoy or interfere with them. They may not always be seen by the visitors in the automobiles which travel the main highways daily during the season, but the quiet watcher on the nearby trails may often see deer, bear, elk and antelope, and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and the buffalo by journeying on foot or by horseback near their retreats.

The summer season in the Park is the vacation period for bears. Morning and evening a few of the many bears in the Park frequent the vicinity of the hotels and camps and wax fat and sleek at the feeding grounds. Watching these bears feed is one of the early evening diversions. Often a grizzly may be seen among them.



© Haynes

Buffalo Herd

The Pelicans

A Baby Deer

Grizzlies

GREAT BISON HERDS

Although only twenty-five buffalo had been left by hunters when protection laws were passed in 1896, two herds now comprise 1,200 animals. The larger, miscalled the "tame herd," because it is somewhat under control by the rangers, lives in the upper Lamar Valley and during the summer tourist season, a few are driven into pasture at Mammoth Hot Springs so as to be visible to the tourists. The so-called "wild herd" roams the wilderness round about Yellowstone Lake.

There are also about 800 moose in the Park, and they are increasing in number. Some are to be seen around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake and on Hell-roaring Creek and along the Cody Road. Others are to be found on the Bechler River in the southwest corner of the Park.

The beaver, once so important a part of animal life in the West, are also rapidly increasing, almost every stream showing signs of their presence. On Swan Lake Flat, in Hayden Valley and near Tower Fall there are several colonies in plain view. There are also some beside the Tower Fall road, near Mammoth Hot Springs.

Of birds there are more than 200 species—geese, ducks, gulls, eagles, hawks, owls, night hawks, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, bluebirds, water ouzels, black-birds, meadow larks, robins, and others, and the every-day opportunity of seeing that master fisherman—the pelican—pursuing his favorite occupation is a memorable diversion. Watch for him at the "Fishing Bridge" near the junction of the Park Loop and the Cody Road.

One of the most spectacular eagle's nest in the world is located on the Gardiner Road, on a rock pinnacle. It has been there for 100 years or more.

LAKE EXCURSIONS

Yellowstone Lake, elevation 7,730 feet, of great depth and 20 miles across, is a large sheet of water, of irregular form, its shores heavily wooded and indented. The Absaroka Range of snow-capped mountains rises from its edge to altitudes of 10,000 to 11,000 feet. On the shores of the lake at the West Arm, there are highly colored paint pots and many hot pools. There are attractive camping and outing spots on the lake shore and in the neighboring mountains. Numerous motor boat trips make it easy to view the mountain scenery from various vantage points on the lake. Among these are trips to the southeast arm of the lake where one may see the pelicans on Molly Island; a trip to the south arm of the lake, also to Flat Mountain Arm, and another one to Steamboat Point. Small motor and row-boats are available for these excursions. A speed boat operating between the Thumb and Lake Hotel, meets the regular park-tour automobiles, offering visitors a pleasant diversion during the journey around the Park. The charge for this lake trip is \$2.50 per person—(tickets should be purchased at Old Faithful Inn or Lodges).

Travelers are invited to visit the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries' new Fish Hatchery at Yellowstone Lake. From here are distributed more game fish than from any other hatchery in the world.

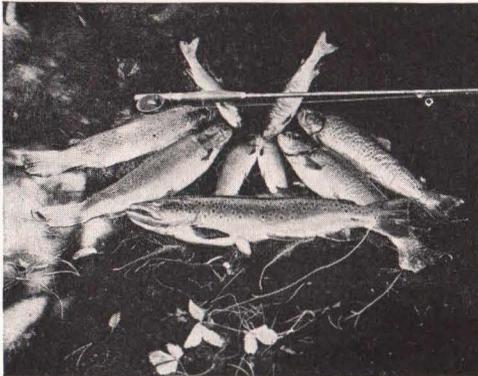
FISHING ALWAYS GOOD

Fishing in Yellowstone is exceptionally good. Visitors who do not take their own fishing tackle can supply themselves at any of the hotels or camps upon payment of a small rental.

Yellowstone is a paradise for the expert angler. Almost any of a hundred streams can be successfully whipped by an adept,

READ CAREFULLY
the new important and interesting announcement on page 61 about

BURLINGTON
ESCORTED TOURS
"Vacations without a care"



© Haynes

An Hour's Catch

Page Twenty-Two

Speedboat Adelaide on Yellowstone Lake
Sunset on Yellowstone Lake

The Swedish Crown Prince Caught a Few

while an amateur can catch lake trout near the outlet of Yellowstone Lake. No license is required.

WALKS AND RIDES

Several hundred miles of trails are now available for the horseback rider and hiker. These trails lead into the remote scenic sections of the Park, out to streams and lakes teeming with fish, far away into the foothills of the Absaroka Range where elk and deer browse, and into other regions of strange geological formations. Notable among the trails is "The Howard Eaton Trail," dedicated in 1923 to the memory of a famous guide, game conservationist and pioneer in developing Yellowstone trails. Persons desiring to travel on the trails without the service of a guide, should make careful inquiry at the office of the superintendent or the nearest ranger stations before starting, and procure and study the Government topographical map.

Saddle horses and guides for saddle trips are available for guests of the hotels and lodges at Mammoth Hot Springs, Upper Geyser Basin, and Grand Canyon, at reasonable rates.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

Botanists find the Yellowstone a rich field of study. The whole Park is a veritable flower garden, its coloring changing with the advancing season. Specimens of the most delicate lowland flowers are found in close proximity to fields of snow.

Authorities estimate that forest and plant growth cover fully 84 per cent of the entire area of the Park. In these forests are pine, fir, balsam spruce, cedar, poplar, and aspen, with occasionally a dwarf maple and a thicket of willows.

FOSSIL FORESTS

The fossil forests cover an extensive area in the northern part of the Park,

being especially abundant along the west side of the Lamar River about ten miles above its junction with the Yellowstone. They are reached by a side trip (horseback) from Roosevelt Lodge.

The late General H. M. Chittenden, the foremost authority on Yellowstone National Park, thus described these petrified trees: "The tourists may see upon the slopes of Specimen Ridge, side by side, the living and the dead, the little conifers of present growth, and the gigantic trunks of unknown species which flourished there eons ago. Some of the petrifications are perfect. Roots, bark, parts showing incipient decay, worm holes, leaves—all are preserved with absolute fidelity. The rings of annual growth may be counted, and these indicate for the large trees an age of not less than 500 years. Some of the stumps are fully ten feet in diameter."

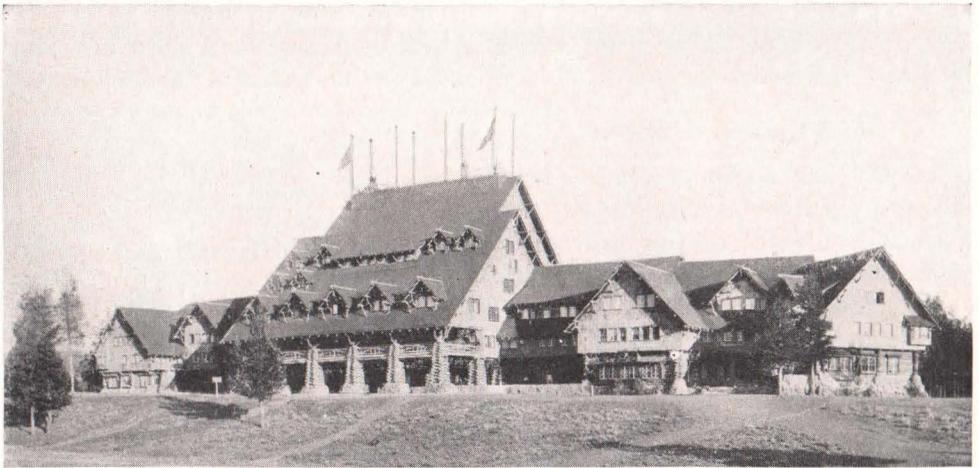
All Gateway Service

Travelers to Yellowstone:

Be sure to plan your Yellowstone trip so that you go in one park gateway and out by another. This costs no more, there is no duplication of scenery and you might just as well receive everything possible from your vacation investment.

By direct trains and connecting motor coaches, we serve all main Yellowstone Gateways

Burlington Route Northern Pacific



© Haynes

Lounge, Canyon Hotel

Old Faithful Inn

Grand Canyon Hotel

Hotels and Lodges

“And You May Live in Perfect Comfort”—Emerson Hough

Visitors have the choice of service at hotels or lodges. All service is under the supervision of the Government and is maintained at a high standard at rates fixed by the Government.

The hotels are modernly equipped, spacious and highly individualistic.

The lodges are, in effect, villages of comfortably furnished bungalows. Each camp consists of central service buildings and scores of cozy sleeping lodges.

All hotels and lodges are situated with special reference to their convenience for sight-seeing.

The hotel and the lodges at Mammoth Hot Springs are near the colored terraces, The Museum, and historic Fort Yellowstone. Old Faithful Inn and Old Faithful Lodges, at the Upper Geyser Basin, are near Old Faithful and other big geysers; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cub Geysers; down the valley the Castle Geyser is in plain view and the eruptions of the Grand, Giant, Artemisia, and Riverside Geysers can be seen. At night varicolored rays from a big searchlight atop the Inn are played upon Old Faithful. Hotel and lodges at Yellowstone Lake are on the lake shore amid the pine forest. The Grand Canyon Hotel is on the west side of the Grand Canyon, within easy walking distance of the Great Fall and Lookout Point. The Canyon Lodges are on the opposite side of the Grand Canyon, near Artist Point. Roosevelt Lodge, on Lost Creek, in the Tower Fall region (where President Roosevelt camped in 1903), faces Junction Butte in the angle between the Yellowstone and Lamar Rivers, several miles farther north.

Mammoth Hotel with its comfortable spacious rooms and wide porches is a delightful stopping place.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, is a striking structure of logs and

boulders, the original of all the rustic hotels in our National Parks and it has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. The lobby is 75 feet square, and 92 feet high to the peak of the roof, with balconies around three sides. A massive stone chimney, with a fireplace on each side—four fireplaces in all—is a feature of this room. It is delightfully furnished in a style in keeping with its architecture.

On the shore of Yellowstone Lake is the Lake Hotel. It is an imposing colonial home, with huge columned porches, where 700 guests can be conveniently housed—a “homey” place where visitors (and especially fishermen) love to linger.

The Grand Canyon Hotel is one of the finest and most completely equipped hotelries and is sometimes referred to as “a miracle in hotel building.” It is original and stately, 640 feet long by 415 feet wide and has as a main feature a lounge, 175 feet long by 84 feet wide, whose sides are practically all plate glass.

Orchestras play in all hotels at dinner hours and in the evenings. The lodges have orchestras and entertainers for evening “camp fires” and dances.

The cost of the 4½ day Park tour via Hotels is \$54.00 from Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone and \$57.92 from Bozeman covering motor transportation, meals and lodging for the complete tour. The lodgings for this tour are those provided for in the minimum American plan hotel rate of \$6.50 per day and do not include bath.

The American plan hotel rates per day per person for room are:

1 person in a room with private bath, \$10 to \$11 per person, according to location.

2 persons in one room with private bath, \$9 to \$10 per person, according to location.

4 persons in two rooms (bath between) \$8.50 to \$9 per person, according to location.



© Haynes Grand Canyon Lodge

Mammoth Lodge Dining Room

5 or more persons in three or more rooms ensue with one bath, \$7.50 to \$8.00 per person.

When rooms with bath are used, an allowance of \$6.50 per day will be made to the holder of the regular Park tour ticket.

Lodges in Yellowstone offer travelers a unique adventure in mountain accommodations. The lodges are rustic bungalows, some built of logs and shingles, others of clapboards. Each lodge has wooden doors with locks and screened windows. The lodges are heated by wood-burning stoves and furnished with full-size comfortable beds. A number of cabins at each lodge-center have twin beds. The food, wholesome, varied, and well cooked, is served family style in large dining halls. Bath-houses are at the disposal of guests at a nominal charge. It is camping par excellence.

At these lodges emphasis is placed on out-of-doors entertainment. A feature of the early evening is the camp fire—a

pyramid of burning, crackling pine logs in the glow of which the guests sing, eat pop corn, and participate in impromptu entertainments.

The cost of the 4½ day Park tour via the lodge camps is \$45.00 from Gardiner, Cody or West Yellowstone and \$48.92 from Bozeman, covering motor transportation, meals and lodging for the complete tour.

Roosevelt Lodge, although located on the main "loop" road and accessible to passengers making the regular Park tour, is off the beaten path and is not included in the "four-and-one-half-days" trip through Yellowstone Park. It is a stop-over station, convenient for those who desire to prolong their stay in the Park, fishing, taking trail trips, seeing the petrified forest, the beavers at work, the buffalo herd, or merely resting in the seclusion of this forest-clad mountain-surrounded spot. The charge for accommodations is \$4.50 per day, American plan.



© Haynes

A Corner of the Great Dining Room, Old Faithful Inn



© Haynes
Lodge Interior
Page Twenty-Eight

Lake Hotel
The Lodges are Comfortable

Hotel Room

Transportation

All Principal Gateways Served by the Burlington-Northern Pacific

The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, under contract with the Government, operates a transportation line between the Park entrances and the various hotels, lodge groups, and points of interest, standard equipment consisting of high-powered 7- and 10-passenger automobiles (tops up or down, at option of passengers), built to fit the necessities of Yellowstone travel. They move on regular schedules. Stop-overs, without extra charge, may be procured from the Transportation Company and groups of people traveling together may generally arrange to be seated in the same car.

Visitors traveling in small parties and desiring the exclusive use of an automobile for the Park tour may so arrange. Minimum charge, five full fares plus \$25.00 per day, from time car is taken until released.

The number of cars available for this "private" service is limited and advance notice of date of arrival, gateway at which the Park will be entered, and the number in the party, should be given to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyo. Lincoln touring cars may be obtained almost any time, for short local trips, around the various hotels and camps; maximum rate, \$6.00 per hour.

The automobile trip through the Park is one of ever-changing variety. Each day's journey unfolds new enjoyments. The landscape changes with amazing suddenness. Each wonder spot seems but the prelude to something more inspiring.

The Government has spent large sums of money to perfect the roads which are oiled, sprinkled and maintained in good condition.

GATEWAYS TO THE PARK

Tourists may enter the Park at any gateway and leave by the same or any other gateway.

GARDINER GATEWAY, Montana

(Reached by Northern Pacific Ry.)

The incomparable "In Gardiner-Out Cody" tour really begins at Livingston. Sightseeing railroad cars are carried on the Northern Pacific from Livingston to Gardiner so that passengers may enjoy in greatest comfort the towering peaks of the Absaroka and Gallatin ranges of the Rockies, the rugged, deep canyon of the Yellowstone River and the charming "Paradise Valley." This is one of the most beautiful railroad rides in all the world.

CODY GATEWAY, Wyoming

(Reached by Burlington Route.)

Affording a thrilling 90-mile motor trip over the famous Cody Road; through the spectacular Shoshone Canyon, the dude ranch and Buffalo Bill country, the Shoshone National Forest and over the Absaroka Mountains at Sylvan Pass (No extra cost).

BOZEMAN GATEWAY, Montana

Gallatin Canyon Road

(Reached by Northern Pacific Ry.)

A new way to Yellowstone over a scenic motor highway which follows the West Gallatin River through the productive Gallatin Valley and then traverses a wild forested region of rare charm, entering the Park at the West Yellowstone Gateway.

WEST YELLOWSTONE GATEWAY, Montana

(Reached via Denver, scenic Colorado, the Royal Gorge and Salt Lake City.)

LANDER GATEWAY, Wyoming

(Reached by motor from Lander, Wyo., terminus of the C. & N. W. Ry.)



© Haynes

MT. WASHBURN

From the top of Mt. Washburn, 10,346 feet above sea level, the highest mountain in Yellowstone Park which can be ascended by automobile, more than a million acres of timber and Park lands and craggy peaks are visible. The vast stretches of the Mirror, Central, Pitchstone and Madison Plateaus unfold themselves far below. Like a soft green coat of moss the forests of the Yellowstone try to conceal the wonders you have been viewing on the tour, but they cannot conceal the Grand Canyon, for it runs, a great jagged line of red, searing right through the green coat.

Nor can they conceal the distant crystal blue of Lake Yellowstone, nor the up-thrusting heads and shoulders of the mountain giants in and near the Park—the Teton, 74 miles away; Electric Peak; Mt. Sheridan; the Absarokas; the Beartooth Mountains and the Gallatin Range!

White snows upon the heights of these far peaks flash a greeting to the sun—as do the snows on Washburn. Far over on the Beartooth Peaks a dark cloud trails its fringe of rain. The road you have come up winds ribbon-like down into the green depths of the Park. You are “On Top of the World!”

One of the most interesting and inspiring side trips in the Park is that from the Grand Canyon to the summit of Mount Washburn. The distance from the hotel to the summit is eleven miles and the automobile charge for the round trip is \$4 per passenger; or, one can make the trip on horseback or afoot, going by road and returning by a well-worn trail through entirely different scenes. *This trip may be made as a part of the regular park tour—Canyon to Mammoth—at an additional cost of \$2 for each passenger.*

GRASSHOPPER GLACIER

From Roosevelt Lodge a side trip by auto may be made into the north-eastern part of the Park, passing the Buffalo Farm, Soda Butte—an extinct geyser—and terminating at the quaint little mining camp of Cooke City. The automobile charge for the round trip is \$14.00, with a minimum of five passengers. The town is surrounded by some of the most imposing mountains in America. One may go up into Granite Range to Goose Lake, which lies at an altitude of 10,000 feet, by saddle horse trail, a distance of about twelve miles.

From the head of Goose Lake a gradual climb of about a mile and a half brings one to "Grasshopper" Glacier, so named because of the fact that the stratified remains of extinct insects are imbedded in the ice, where they were caught by a snow-storm, at a remote time, during a flight across the pass.

Comfortable camps for visitors are maintained by the Shaw Camps Co. at Cooke City and Goose Lake, near Grasshopper Glacier. Two-day trip, Cooke City to Grasshopper Glacier and return—meals, lodging and saddle horse, \$25.00.

From Roosevelt Lodge, an interesting side-trip by foot or horseback can be made to the petrified trees or the Fossil Forest.

SIDE TRIPS

Many short and inexpensive trips are available from the principal stop-over places in the Park.

Among the most popular of these, from Mammoth Hot Springs, are the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mount Everts, and around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Fall and Middle Gardiner River Canyon). Troutng excursions are many and easily made.

From Upper Geyser Basin a trail trip to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter trips are walks or rides to Lone Star Geyser or drives to Shoshone Point.

An enjoyable drive is taken from Upper Geyser Basin down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole Rivers, to fish for grayling.

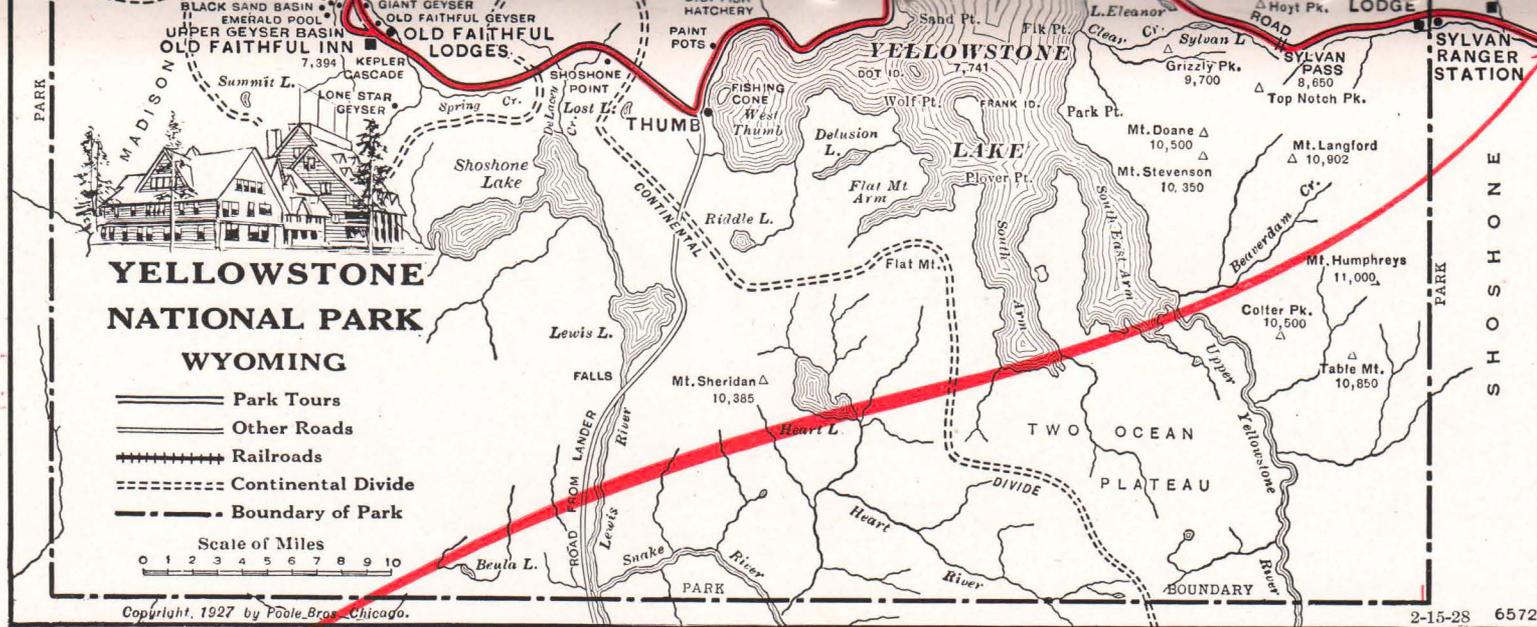
THE TETONS

Another side trip of considerable length is that which leaves Old Faithful in the morning, crosses the southern boundary of the Park and enters the historic Jackson Lake country, returning in the late afternoon of the same day to Lake Hotel or Lodges after a thrilling high mountain spectacle. Arrangements for this trip may be made with the transportation agent at either Old Faithful Inn or Lodges. The round trip transportation cost of this excursion, to holders of regular Park tickets, is \$12.50—with a minimum of five passengers. If the night is spent at Moran, meals and lodging at Jackson Lake Lodge or Sheffield's Ranch are extra.

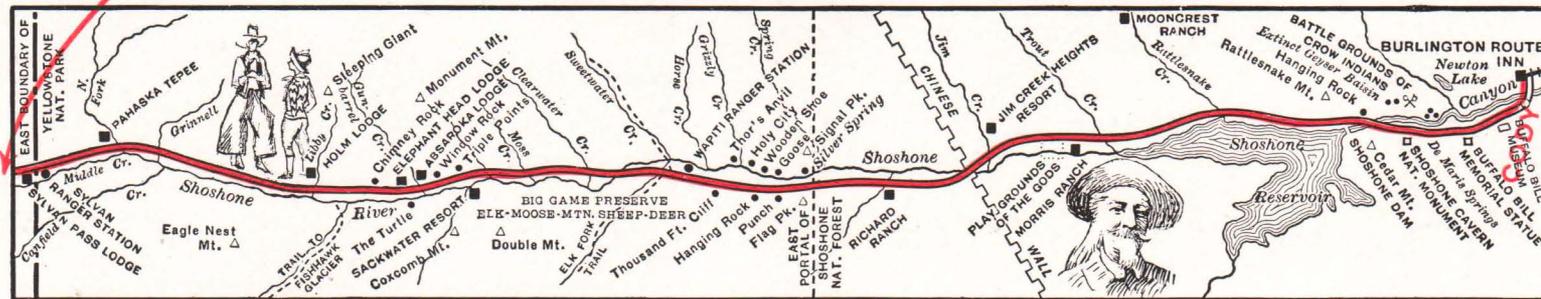
WHEN TO GO TO THE PARK

Motor service from Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman and West Yellowstone, commences June 19, and the last date automobiles will start from these gateways to make a complete tour of the Park will be September 15. The last date automobiles will reach any of the gateways, after tour of the Park, will be September 19.

The Park season is a time of the year when a sojourn among the mountains is most healthful. While in the early part of the summer there is more snow on the mountains. August and September are delightful months for the tour. There is no time when there is the least possibility of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play equally well in September or in June, Fishing is best in September.



LET US SHOW YOU HOW THE CODY ROAD CAN BE INCLUDED IN ANY YELLOWSTONE TOUR WITHOUT EXTRA COST





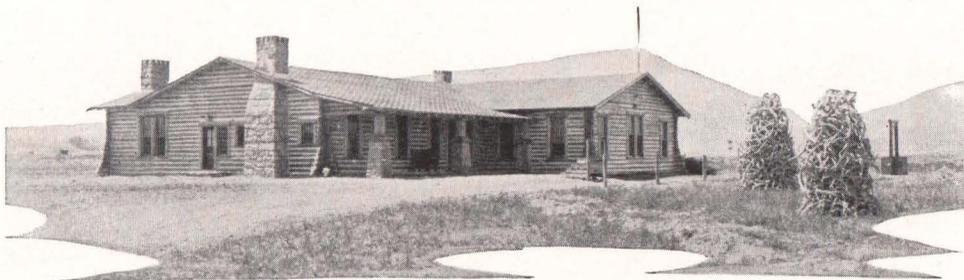
The "Yellowstone Park Comet"

Through Sleeping Car Service

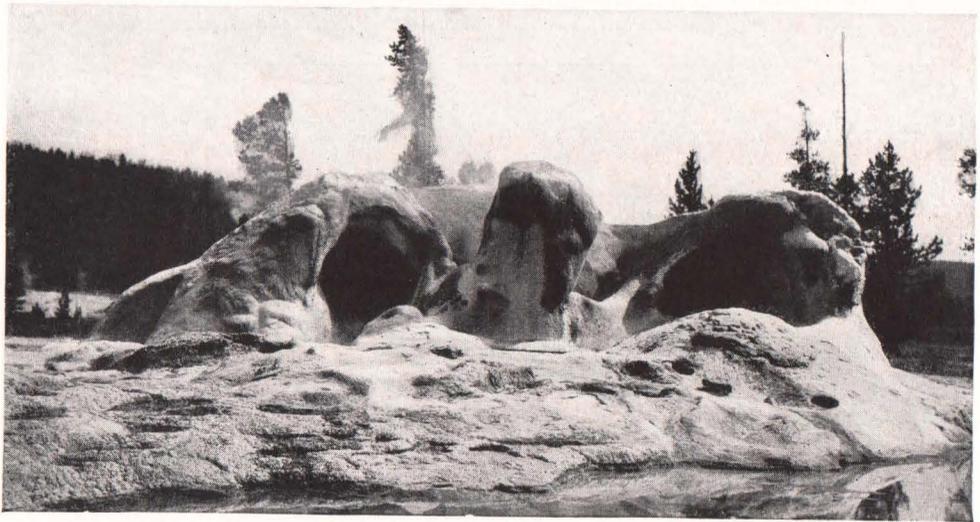
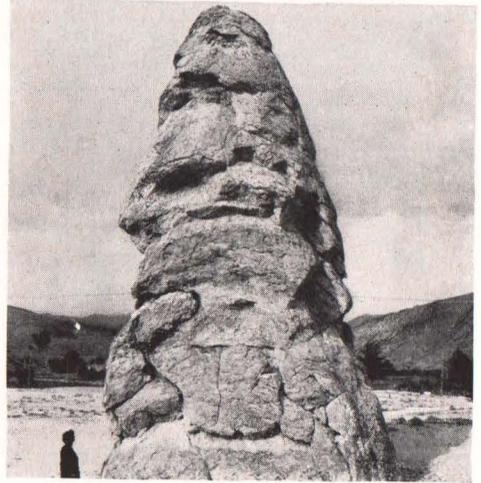
The Burlington-Northern Pacific has developed and operates a most complete system of through trains and through Pullman routes to and from Yellowstone. Note the points between which this through service operates *both Westbound and Eastbound*:

Chicago and Gardiner, via St. Paul-Minneapolis	Kansas City and Gardiner
Chicago and Cody, via St. Paul-Minneapolis	Kansas City and Billings—Billings and Cody
Chicago and Bozeman (Gallatin Canyon), via St. Paul-Minneapolis	Kansas City and Denver—Denver and Cody
Chicago and Cody, via Omaha and Sheridan	Kansas City and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner
Chicago and Denver—Denver and Cody	Omaha and Cody
Chicago and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner	Omaha and Billings—Billings and Gardiner
St. Louis and Billings—Billings and Cody	Omaha and Denver—Denver and Cody
St. Louis and Kansas City—Kansas City and Gardiner	Omaha and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner
St. Louis and St. Paul—St. Paul and Gardiner, Bozeman and Cody	Denver and Cody
St. Louis and Denver—Denver and Cody	Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner
St. Louis and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner	Spokane and Gardiner
	Seattle and Gardiner
	Tacoma and Gardiner
	Portland and Gardiner

Through Pullmans every day during Park season between Cody, Wyo., and Glacier National Park—the *only through Pullman service between these two great National Recreationlands.*



The new Buffalo Bill Museum at Cody, Wyoming, to which hundreds of his trophies—boots, saddles, spurs, pistols, robes, heads, hides, tomahawks and other Indian relics recalling the stirring life of the old time western frontier have been brought for permanent exhibition through the joint efforts of the Cody family and the City of Cody.



© Haynes The Punch Bowl

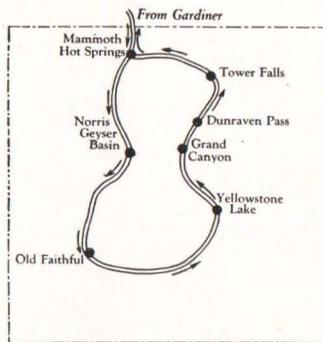
Oblong Geyser

Liberty Cap

Grotto Geyser

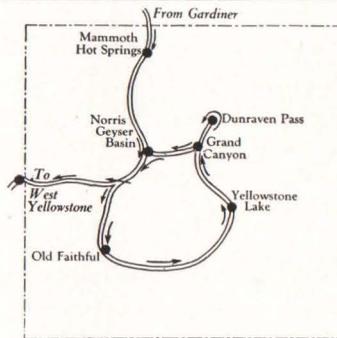
Standard Tours of Yellowstone Park

Via GARDINER in BOTH DIRECTIONS (G.-G.)		MEALS			
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Lodging
1st Day					
Lv. Gardiner.....*	9:35 A. M.				
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	10:00 A. M.	1	1	1	
2d Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	8:15 A. M.	1			
Ar. Old Faithful.....	12:22 P. M.	1	1	1	
3d Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	1:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	4:58 P. M.			1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.	1	1	1	
5th Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	6:30 P. M.				
Ar. Gardiner.....	6:52 P. M.				



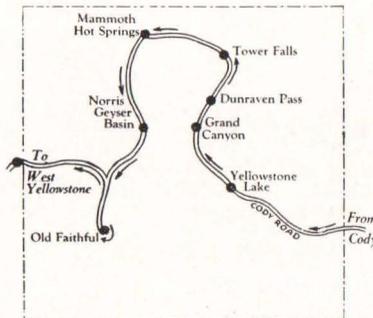
ENTERING via GARDINER and LEAVING via WEST YELLOWSTONE (G.-W.)

1st Day					
Lv. Gardiner.....*	9:35 A. M.				
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	10:00 A. M.	1	1	1	
2d Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	8:15 A. M.	1			
Ar. Old Faithful via Norris.....	12:22 P. M.	1	1	1	
3d Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	1:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	4:58 P. M.			1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	9:10 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	12:00 Noon	1	1	1	
5th Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	2:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. West Yellowstone via Norris.....	5:14 P. M.			1	



ENTERING via CODY and LEAVING via WEST YELLOWSTONE (C.-W.)

1st Day					
Lv. Cody Inn.....	9:20 A. M.				
Ar. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	1:00 P. M.	1			
Lv. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	1:45 P. M.				
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	3:54 P. M.			1	1
2d Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.	1	1	1	
3d Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	8:15 A. M.	1			
Ar. Old Faithful via Norris.....	12:22 P. M.	1	1	1	
5th Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	3:45 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	5:27 P. M.			1	



*Passengers reaching Gardiner on afternoon train may leave for regularly scheduled Park tour at 5:35 P. M., the first meal in the Park being dinner at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Holders of Park tour tickets may claim refund of the value of one luncheon at Mammoth Hotel or Lodges as the case may be. With this exception the tour is the same as outlined here.



© Haynes

Sylvan Lake Lodge on the Cody Road

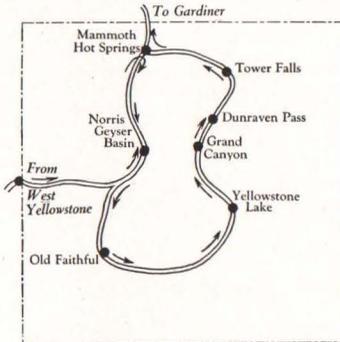
Seeing Yellowstone

Page Forty

Standard Tours of Yellowstone Park

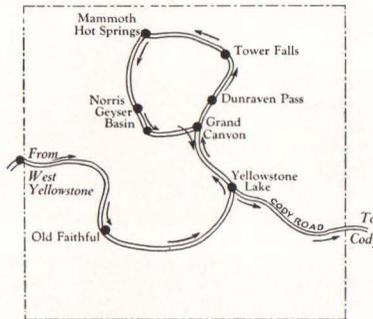
ENTERING via WEST YELLOWSTONE and LEAVING via GARDINER (W.-G.)

		Meals		
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
1st Day				
Lv. West Yellowstone	8:45 A. M.			
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs	11:34 A. M.	1	1	1
2d Day				
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs	8:15 A. M.	1		
Ar. Old Faithful	12:22 P. M.		1	1
3d Day				
Lv. Old Faithful	1:50 P. M.	1	1	
Ar. Yellowstone Lake	4:58 P. M.			1
4th Day				
Lv. Yellowstone Lake	10:00 A. M.	1		
Ar. Grand Canyon	11:46 A. M.		1	1
5th Day				
Lv. Grand Canyon	1:30 P. M.	1	1	
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs	4:48 P. M.			1
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs	6:30 P. M.			
Ar. Gardiner	6:52 P. M.			



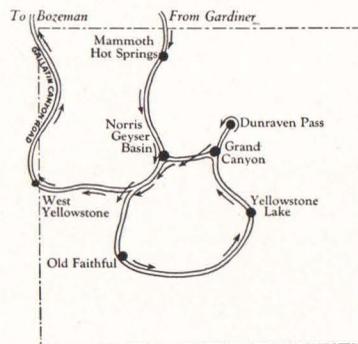
ENTERING via WEST YELLOWSTONE and LEAVING via CODY (W.-C.)

		Meals		
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
1st Day				
Lv. West Yellowstone	9:00 A. M.			
Ar. Old Faithful	11:17 A. M.		1	1
2d Day				
Lv. Old Faithful	1:50 P. M.	1	1	
Ar. Yellowstone Lake	4:58 P. M.			1
3d Day				
Lv. Yellowstone Lake	10:00 A. M.	1		
Ar. Grand Canyon	11:46 A. M.		1	
Lv. Grand Canyon	1:30 P. M.			
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs	4:48 P. M.			1
4th Day				
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs	12:30 P. M.	1	1	
Ar. Grand Canyon via Norris	3:00 P. M.			1
5th Day				
Lv. Grand Canyon	9:10 A. M.	1		
Ar. Sylvan Pass Lodge	12:03 P. M.		1	
Lv. Sylvan Pass Lodge	1:15 P. M.			
Ar. Cody Inn	4:55 P. M.			1



ENTERING via GARDINER and LEAVING via BOZEMAN (Gallatin Canyon Road) (G.-B.)

		Meals		
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
1st Day				
Lv. Gardiner	9:35 A. M.			
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs	10:00 A. M.		1	1
2d Day				
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs	8:15 A. M.	1		
Ar. Old Faithful	12:22 P. M.		1	1
3d Day				
Lv. Old Faithful	1:50 P. M.	1	1	
Ar. Yellowstone Lake	4:58 P. M.			1
4th Day				
Lv. Yellowstone Lake	9:10 A. M.	1		
Ar. Grand Canyon (Side trip to Dunraven Pass.)	12:00 Noon		1	1
5th Day				
Lv. Grand Canyon	9:20 A. M.	1		
Ar. West Yellowstone	11:46 A. M.		1	
Lv. West Yellowstone	12:45 P. M.			
Ar. Gallatin Gateway	5:00 P. M.			
Ar. Bozeman Hotel	5:45 P. M.			1
Ar. Bozeman Depot	6:55 P. M.			



*Passengers reaching Gardiner on afternoon train may leave for regularly scheduled Park tour at 5:35 P. M., the first meal in the Park being dinner at Mammoth Hot Springs.

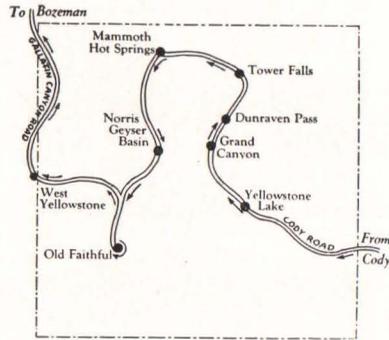
Holders of Park tour tickets may claim refund of the value of one luncheon at Mammoth Hotel or Lodges as the case may be. With this exception the tour is the same as outlined here.



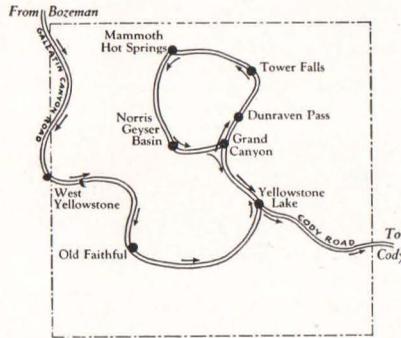
© Haynes New Crater Geyser Daisy Geyser Old Faithful Grand Geyser

Standard Tours of Yellowstone Park

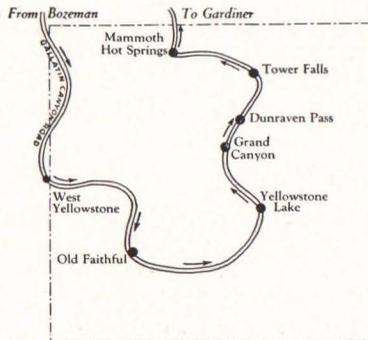
	Time	Meals			Lodging
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	
ENTERING via CODY and LEAVING via BOZEMAN (Gallatin Canyon Road) (C. B.)					
1st Day					
Lv. Cody.....	9:20 A. M.				
Ar. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	1:00 P. M.	1			
Lv. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	1:45 P. M.				
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	3:54 P. M.		1	1	
2d Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.		1	1	
3d Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	8:15 A. M.	1			
Ar. Old Faithful.....	12:22 P. M.		1	1	
5th Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	9:55 A. M.	1			
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	11:35 A. M.		1		
Lv. West Yellowstone.....	12:45 P. M.				
Ar. Gallatin Gateway.....	5:00 P. M.				
Ar. Bozeman Hotel.....	5:45 P. M.			1	
Lv. Bozeman Hotel.....	6:45 P. M.				
Ar. Bozeman Depot.....	6:55 P. M.				

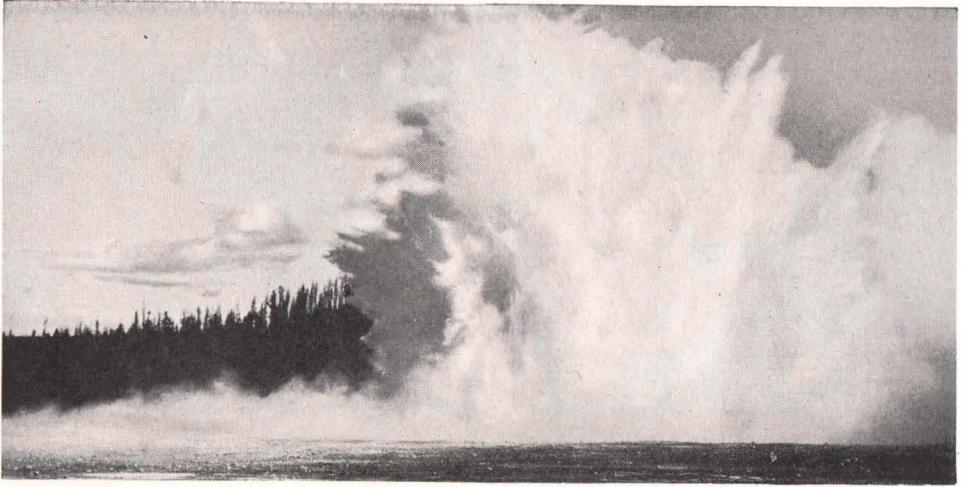


	Time	Meals			Lodging
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	
ENTERING via BOZEMAN (Gallatin Canyon Road) and LEAVING via CODY (B. C.)					
1st Day					
Lv. Bozeman Depot.....	7:05 A. M.				
Ar. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:10 A. M.				
Lv. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:55 A. M.				
Lv. Gallatin Gateway.....	8:30 A. M.				
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	12:45 P. M.		1		
Lv. West Yellowstone.....	1:30 P. M.				
Ar. Old Faithful.....	3:45 P. M.			1	1
2d Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	1:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	4:58 P. M.			1	1
3d Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.		1		
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.				
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	12:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	3:00 P. M.			1	1
5th Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	9:10 A. M.	1			
Ar. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	12:03 P. M.		1		
Lv. Sylvan Pass Lodge.....	1:15 P. M.				
Ar. Cody Inn.....	4:55 P. M.				1



	Time	Meals			Lodging
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	
ENTERING via BOZEMAN (Gallatin Canyon Road) and LEAVING via GARDINER (B. G.)					
1st Day					
Lv. Bozeman Depot.....	7:05 A. M.				
Ar. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:10 A. M.				
Lv. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:55 A. M.				
Lv. Gallatin Gateway.....	8:30 A. M.				
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	12:45 P. M.		1		
Lv. West Yellowstone.....	1:30 P. M.				
Ar. Old Faithful.....	3:45 P. M.			1	1
2d Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	1:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	4:58 P. M.			1	1
3d Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.		1		
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.				
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	1
5th Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	6:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Gardiner.....	6:52 P. M.				1





© Haynes.

Jet Geyser

Jewel Geyser

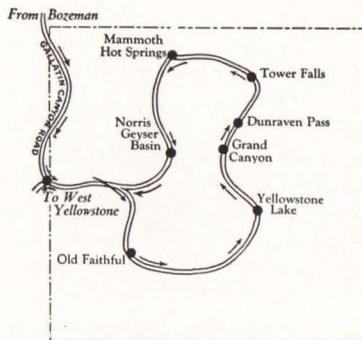
Excelsior Geyser

Fountain Geyser

Lone Star Geyser

Standard Tours of Yellowstone Park

		Meals			
		Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Lodging
ENTERING via BOZEMAN (Gallatin Canyon Road) and LEAVING via WEST YELLOWSTONE (B.-W.)					
1st Day					
Lv. Bozeman Depot.....	7:05 A. M.				
Ar. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:10 A. M.				
Lv. Bozeman Hotel.....	7:55 A. M.				
Lv. Gallatin Gateway.....	8:30 A. M.				
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	12:45 P. M.		1		
Lv. West Yellowstone.....	1:30 P. M.				
Ar. Old Faithful.....	3:45 P. M.			1	1
2d Day					
Lv. Old Faithful.....	1:50 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. Yellowstone Lake.....	4:58 P. M.			1	1
3d Day					
Lv. Yellowstone Lake.....	10:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. Grand Canyon.....	11:46 A. M.		1	1	1
4th Day					
Lv. Grand Canyon.....	1:30 P. M.		1	1	
Ar. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	4:48 P. M.			1	1
5th Day					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	1:30 P. M.	1	1		
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	4:50 P. M.			1	
or					
Lv. Mammoth Hot Springs.....	9:00 A. M.	1			
Ar. West Yellowstone.....	12:00 Noon			1	

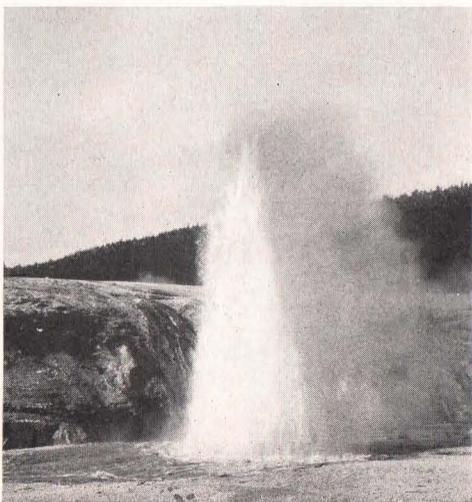
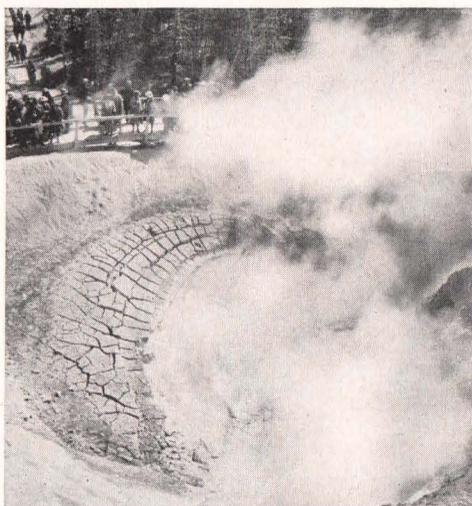
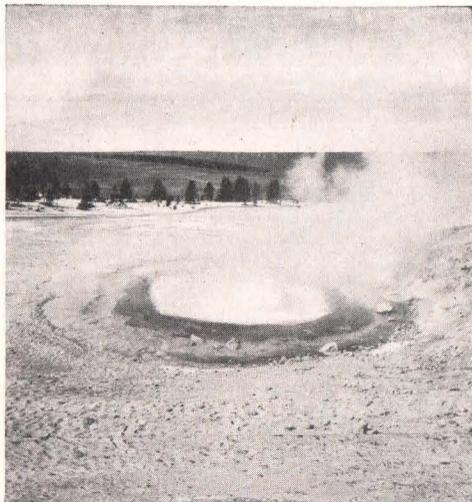


Passengers arriving West Yellowstone at 12 noon are entitled to a refund of charge for one meal.



© Haynes

Monarch Geyser



© Haynes Buffalo Spring—Lower Basin Sulphur Spring Dragon Mouth Spring
 Crater of Mud Volcano Monument Geyser Basin Chinaman Geyser

General Information

COST OF THE PARK "FOUR-AND ONE-HALF-DAYS" TOUR FROM GARDINER, CODY, *BOZEMAN OR WEST YELLOWSTONE

	Including Motor Transportation and Meals and Lodging		Motor Transportation Only, Meals and Lodging Extra
	At Hotels	At Lodges	
For Adults, and children 12 years old and over.....	\$54.00	\$45.00	\$25.00
For children 8 years old and under 12 years.....	41.50	32.50	12.50
For children 5 years old and under 8 years.....	27.00	22.50	12.50
For children under 5 years old.....	14.50	10.00	No charge

*Charges shown in this table apply for park tour starting at Bozeman, only when through tickets embracing coupons covering park trip are purchased at Jamestown, N. D., or East; Spokane, Wash., or West; Crawford, Nebr., or East; Cheyenne, Wyo., or South. Side trip fares from Bozeman (for adults) is \$3.92 and for children of half-fare age \$1.96 higher than shown above.

Longer time than is provided by the regular "four-and-one-half-days" tour may be spent at the various stop-over points, if desired. For such additional time, meals and lodging are charged for at the following rates: At the hotels, \$6.50 to \$11.00 per day; at the camps, \$4.50 per day, or \$30.00 a week, American plan.

(Children's Tickets for hotel or camp accommodations are sold in the Park only.)

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, entitle holders to accommodations to the value of \$6.50 a day at hotels, American plan (this rate does not include rooms with bath). Rates for especially well located rooms (including rooms with bath), \$8.00 to \$11.00 a day, American plan (see details on page 27). Persons desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

CHURCH SERVICES

The chapel in Yellowstone National Park is located at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Protestant services are held every Sunday.

Catholic services are held as bulletined in hotels and lodges.

HOT SPRING BATHS

Natural hot-spring bathing pools are maintained at Upper Geyser Basin and Mammoth Hot Springs. Admission, suit and towel, 50 cents.

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. Men should have medium weight overcoats and sweaters and women should have coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters are desirable and may be purchased or rented in the Park. Stout shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for walking about the geysers and terraces and for mountain use. Knickers are very sensible garments for those energetic persons who like to climb, ride and tramp. Tinted glasses and serviceable gloves should be a part of the traveler's outfit and a pair of field or opera glasses will be found useful.

BAGGAGE

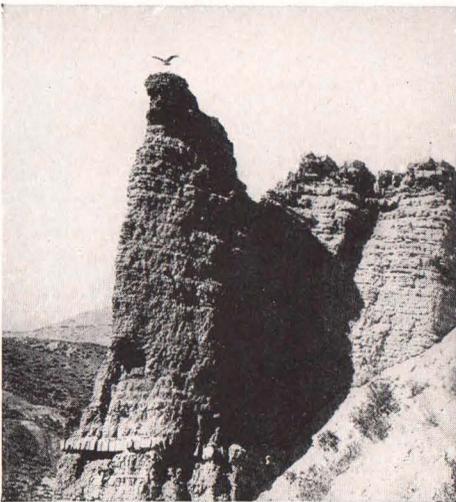
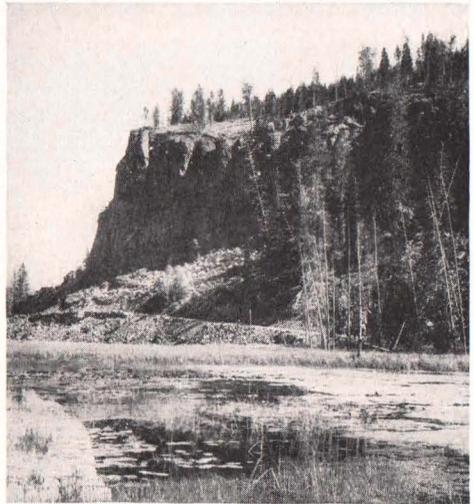
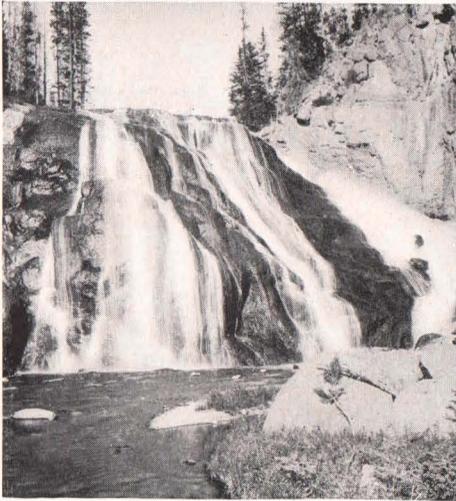
The Yellowstone Park Transportation Company will carry free not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage for each passenger, with a limited liability of \$25.00 for loss or damage. Passengers desiring additional protection may obtain an insurance policy at small cost, from the transportation agent at the Park gateway. Trunks cannot be transported in the automobiles. Tourists contemplating a prolonged trip through the Park can make arrangements with representatives of the Transportation Company at any of the gateways for the forwarding of trunks.

Railroads store baggage free at Livingston, Gardiner, Cody, Frannie, Billings, Bozeman, or West Yellowstone, for actual length of time spent in the Park. Baggage may be checked to Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman or West Yellowstone. Passengers entering via Cody or Bozeman and desiring to use their trunks in the Park, will have them re-checked to Gardiner.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs. Each hotel and lodge has a trained nurse and a dispensary. There is an excellent hospital at Mammoth.

Passengers entering the Park via one station and leaving via another will find regulations for free checking of baggage to station via which they leave the Park.



© Haynes Campfire Entertainment at Lodges
Eagle Nest Rock—Gardiner Canyon

Gibbon Fall Obsidian Cliff
Great Yellowstone Forests

General Information

MAIL AND TELEGRAMS

should be sent to the gateway at which the addressee will leave the Park, viz.:

CODY EXIT

Mr.
c/o Burlington Route Inn.
Cody, Wyo.

GARDINER EXIT

Mr.
c/o Yellowstone Park Hotel (or Camps)
Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

BOZEMAN EXIT

Mr.
c/o Northern Pacific Passenger Station,
Bozeman, Mont.

WEST YELLOWSTONE EXIT

Mr.
c/o Yellowstone Park Hotel (or Camps)
Co., West Yellowstone, Mont.

Passengers should make a special point of asking for their mail at these gateway exits.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED SADDLE AND PACK TRIPS OFF THE BEATEN PATHS

A most enjoyable way of seeing Yellowstone National Park is to join a horseback camping party. Several villages near the Park boundaries, as well as a number of "Dude" Ranches in the Buffalo Bill country and Montana Rockies, are headquarters for guides and outfitters who conduct such tours.

For additional information write any representative named on page 65.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AS A DESTINATION

During the Park season round-trip excursion tickets at greatly reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the United States and Canada, to Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman, Gallatin Gateway, West Yellowstone and Yellowstone Park.

These tickets may read on the going trip to any of these Park gateways and on the return trip from the same or any other gateway. Passengers may, therefore, enter the Park at one gateway and leave it at the same or any other gateway.

Trips may be planned to include two or more national parks in the Rocky Mountain region.

Coupons covering transportation and accommodations for the "four-and-one-half-days" tour of the Park, may be included in railroad tickets for the same additional charge as if purchased at the Park.

COMBINATION OF TOURS IN YELLOWSTONE-GLACIER NATIONAL PARKS

A new arrangement of great advantage to passengers permits the sale of summer excursion tickets to Yellowstone Park, entering via Gardiner or Cody gateways, and leaving the park via Gardiner, thence Northern Pacific Ry. to Helena or Butte and the Great Northern Ry. via Glacier

National Park; or leaving Yellowstone at Cody, thence via the Burlington Route to Billings, Mont., and the Great Northern Ry. via Great Falls to Glacier Park—and home via direct routes.

The cost of such summer excursion tickets embracing rail transportation to and from the Gateways of these two National Parks is but \$4.75 higher than the cost of a summer excursion ticket to Glacier Park alone. Ask your ticket agent about it.

PARK ADMINISTRATION

Yellowstone National Park is under the jurisdiction of The Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

COMBINATION TOURS OF YELLOWSTONE AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS

The use of the Gardiner, Cody and Bozeman Gateways to Yellowstone Park is especially desirable for those passengers who wish to have their western tour embrace Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park, since summer tourist tickets to Yellowstone Park may be routed via Northern Pacific Ry., to or from Gardiner or Bozeman or via C. B. & Q. to or from Cody, and also at NO EXTRA COST via C. B. & Q.—C. & S. Ry., through the Wind River Canyon, Sheep Canyon, Thermopolis Hot Springs, Casper (Center of Wyoming's great oil industry), Cheyenne, and through four of the main gateways to Rocky Mountain National Park, viz.: Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont and Boulder, Colo. From these four gateways automobile service is maintained for regular trips to and through Rocky Mountain National Park. The cost of the motor trip is \$10.50 which pays for transportation from any of the four gateways, to Estes Park Village and back to the same or either of the other gateways or to Denver. Likewise \$10.50 pays for motor transportation from Denver to Estes Park Village and back to Denver or back to Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont or Boulder.

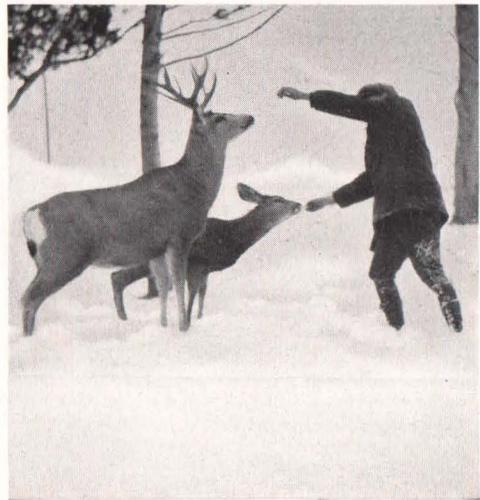
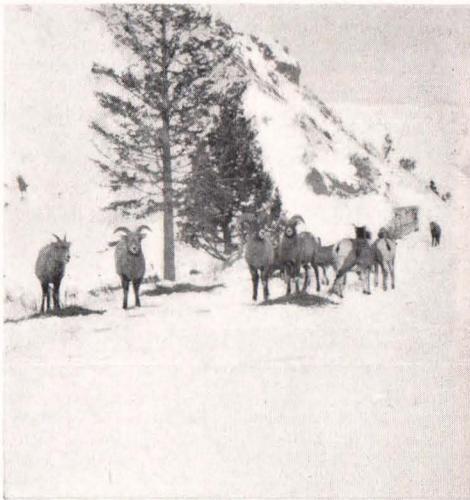
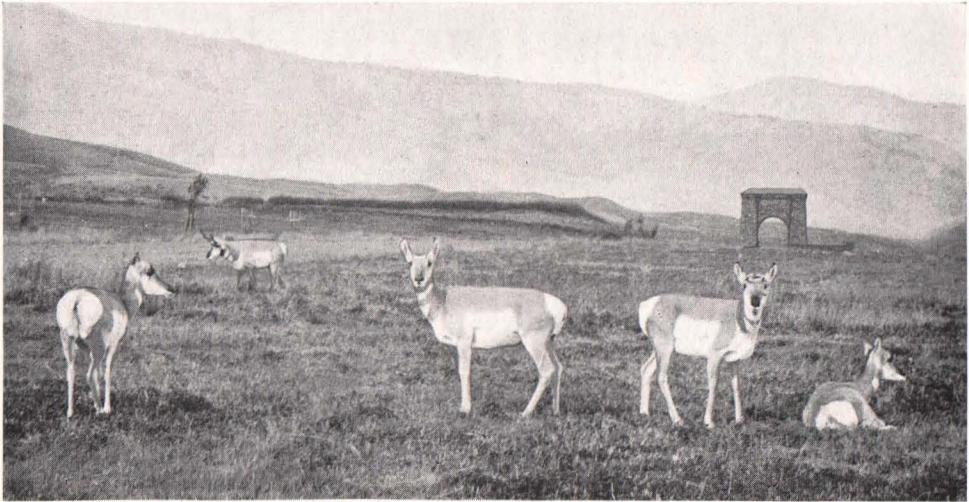
Within Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park guests are welcome to remain as long as desired upon payment of the regular charge for meals and lodging at any of the great number of hotels, inns, lodges and other places of accommodation.

Thousands of people each year take advantage of this favorable routing arrangement to combine a tour of Yellowstone with a visit to Rocky Mountain National Park.

DIVERSE AND OPTIONAL ROUTES

Tickets reading by way of the Burlington from or through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City or Omaha, to either Gardiner, Bozeman or Cody will be honored via Denver, if desired, without additional charge.

Tickets reading via Burlington between Missouri River points or East thereof and Denver and by way of the Burlington between Denver and Cody or Billings will be honored via Colorado & Southern-Burlington—through Casper or via the Burlington through Sheridan, at option of holder, without additional charge.



© Haynes

Yellowstone is America's Greatest Wild Animal Refuge

General Information

FREE SIDE-TRIP

A free side-trip from Denver to Colorado Springs and return will be granted holders of ROUND TRIP SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS reading to or from Cody, Wyo., Gardiner, Mont., Bozeman, Mont., Yellowstone Park, or points west of Billings, Mont., and good via the Burlington between the Missouri River or east thereof and Denver. Side-trip coupons may be included in original ticket or secured at Burlington Route office (901 17th street or Union Station), Denver.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST TOUR

Passengers desiring to include the great Pacific Northwest in their tour have the option of using the Burlington-Northern Pacific on the going trip (including side-trip to Yellowstone), and the Great Northern-Burlington (stopping off at Glacier) on the return trip; or, vice versa. Tickets carrying such routing sold at Missouri River points or East thereof, will be honored via Denver, if desired, thus permitting an inexpensive side-trip to Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and a free side-trip to Colorado Springs and return. Passengers also have the option of returning from the Pacific Northwest via the Canadian Rockies, or via California, Salt Lake City, Scenic Colorado, the Royal Gorge, the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region and Denver; or, via Southern California and the Grand Canyon.

Burlington-Northern Pacific service provides for any routing that you may desire, which is authorized and which is offered by any other road or combination of roads.

ACCOMMODATIONS AT CODY AND BOZEMAN

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the morning train take breakfast (this meal is NOT included in the regular Park ticket) at the Burlington Route Inn and start for the Park at 9:20 a. m.

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the evening train take dinner, remain overnight, and breakfast at the Burlington Route Inn (these accommodations are NOT included in the regular Park ticket) and start for the Park at 9:20 a. m.

Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the evening train via Billings, take dinner at the Burlington Route Inn (this meal IS included in the regular Park ticket).

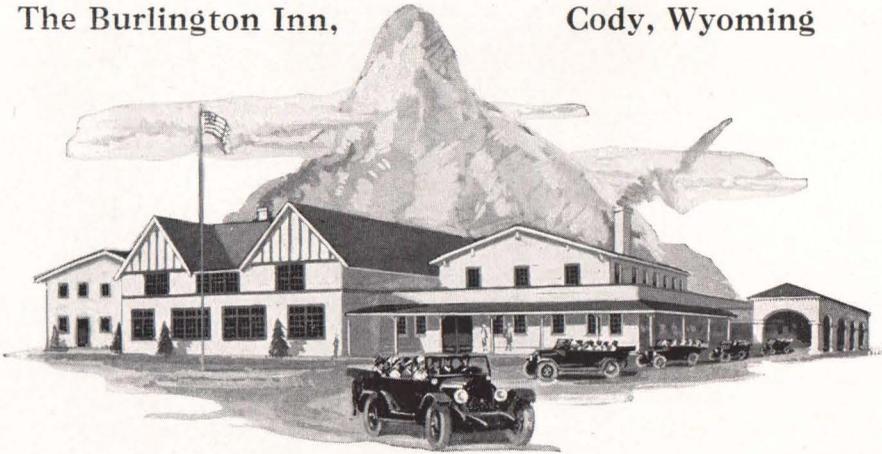
Passengers from the Park, leaving Cody on the morning train to Denver, take dinner (this meal IS included in the regular Park ticket), remain overnight and take breakfast at the Inn (this accommodation and meal are NOT included in the regular Park ticket).

Park-bound passengers reaching Bozeman in the morning will take breakfast at Bozeman Hotel (this meal is NOT included in regular Park Tour ticket) and start for the park at 7:55 a. m.

Passengers leaving the Park through Bozeman have dinner at Bozeman Hotel (this meal IS included in regular Park Tour ticket).

The Burlington Inn,

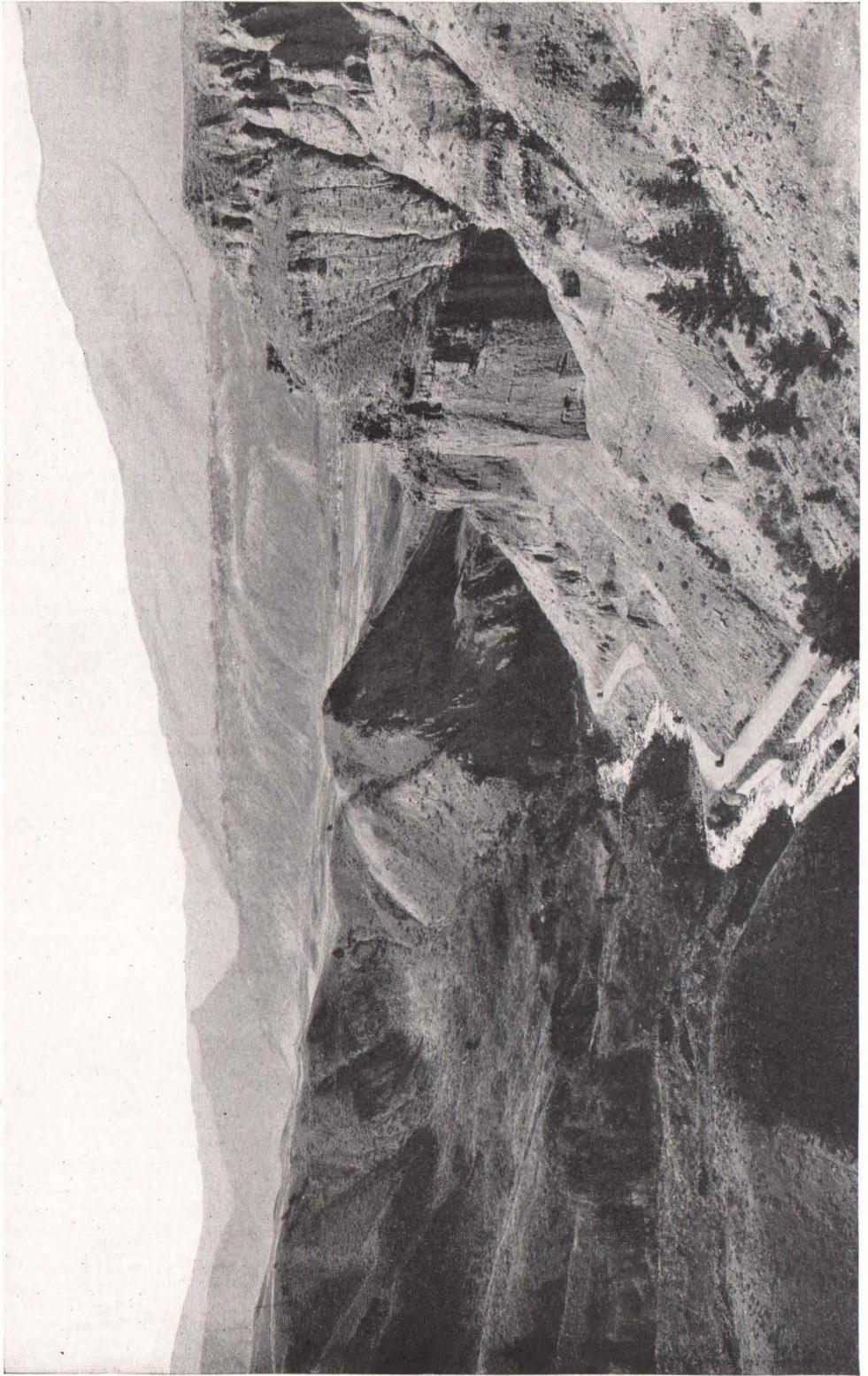
Cody, Wyoming



This fine summer hotel which marks the western terminus of the railroad and the eastern end of the Cody Road was built by the Burlington Route for the accommodation of travelers entering or leaving Yellowstone over the famous ninety-mile motor highway which connects the City of Cody with Yellowstone Park.

It occupies a historic site at the edge of a great plateau which was the last battleground of the Sioux and Crow Indians. Along its south side runs the famous Shoshone river; to the north is Hart mountain—a famous land mark on the old Bozeman Trail; westward are the twin peaks of Cedar mountain and Rattle Snake mountain between which the river finds a way through the breath-taking Shoshone canyon; eastward lies the great reservation which is the home of the Crow Indian nation.

Enough of romance is there, woven into the immediate surroundings, to fill many a book.



The Spectacular Gardiner Canyon, between Roosevelt Arch and Mammoth

© Haynes

The Incomparable Park Tour

The Story of the "In Gardiner; Out Cody" Trip

UPON leaving Livingston, Montana, the traveler sees some of the most spectacular scenery in the American Rockies. From Northern Pacific train windows, the tumbling Yellowstone and Gardiner rivers sing to the ear and snow-tipped mountain peaks inspire and gratify the eye.

One rides in railroad sightseeing cars between two great mountain ranges, which are the walls of Gardiner Canyon.

Fifty-four miles of old frontier country!—where Indian and White, bison and elk, deer and wild sheep, antelope and coyote have trailed and hunted, fought and killed, camped and explored, been lost and starved—to lead, finally, by rail to a broader domain dedicated to humanity and civilization for recreation and uplift.

And there is Emigrant Peak, its pine-clad slopes rising to the snows, and falling to glorious valleys and the swift-rushing river below. At Gardiner, Sepulcher Mountain and Electric Peak climb high overhead, prodigious examples of mountain building. At Gardiner, too, is the first glimpse of the famous Yellowstone architecture, a theme of conformity to natural surroundings which is carried out with fidelity throughout the Park, by hotels, lodges, ranger stations, even by stores. It is the Northern Pacific Railway depot, an attractive and unique structure of rough logs, with an interior refined to meet the

most exacting needs of discriminating travelers.

The Gardiner Gateway beckons to beauties and marvels beyond.

When President Roosevelt dedicated the great arch which marks the entrance to the Park, he said, "Yellowstone Park is something absolutely unique in the world." * * * "The geysers, the extraordinary hot springs, the lakes, the mountains, the canyons and cataracts unite to make this region something not wholly to be paralleled elsewhere on the globe."

On to Mammoth! Big motor coaches of uniform design and comfort quickly gather their loads and move smoothly through the Gardiner Arch. Atop yonder crag an eagle's nest is perched. Boiling River foams by the road. There are the Mammoth Lodges, with their plunge for swimmers, the buffalo corral, and big, comfortable Mammoth Hotel.

This is Yellowstone Park! The wonders commence, indeed. These rainbow-hued mountains are the astonishing terraces, formed down the ages by innumerable hot water springs. Such colors! No painting can catch their warmth, their splendor, their compelling charm. Here are Liberty Cap, Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, Angel and Hymen Terraces, Orange Spring, the White Elephant Back Terrace and the Devil's Kitchen.

From Mammoth Hot Springs, the traveler goes through Silver Gate, passing

Stay As Long As You Like

The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior recommends that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the Park; that Yellowstone be regarded not as region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip, but as a vacation playground of boundless opportunities for rest and recreation.



Photo by Brown

Emigrant Peak, Montana, near Gardiner Gateway—One of the Livingston-Gardiner Road Pictures

the weird Hoodoos, through Golden Gate, with Rustic Fall completing the picture, past Bunsen Peak and Electric Peak, and across the Swan Lake Flat. Apollinaris Spring and Iron Spring are worth tasting. You are not dreaming—the Yellowstone wonders are genuine. Those are beaver dams; see where sharp teeth conquer trees. Twin Lakes, one blue, the other green, are spectacles of splendor against the forest. Obsidian Cliff, a mountain of volcanic glass, and Roaring Mountain with its myriad steam vents, give way to Norris Geyser Basin, a steaming fuming landscape of hot pools, active geysers and hissing caverns.

As the tour moves on, wonders give way to more wonders; always there is something nobler ahead, a greater thrill around that turn of the road. Through Gibbon Canyon the drive winds on past the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole Rivers, where the National Park idea was born in 1872.

Fountain Paint Pot, Lower Geyser Basin, Fountain Geyser, Firehole Lake, Excelsior Geyser Crater, Grand Prismatic Spring, Turquoise Spring, Morning Glory Pool, Biscuit Basin, Handkerchief Pool, Fan Geyser, Riverside Geyser—all marvelously beautiful, and many other out-of-the-ordinary attractions lead on to Old Faithful, the Giant Geyser and the famous wonders of the Upper Geyser Basin. Surely there can be nothing grander—even in Yellowstone. The approach to Old Faithful from Gardiner, with its many startling attractions and lovely landscapes, provides just the right introduction for the fullest appreciation of the mighty geysers about Old Faithful Inn and Lodges.

From the awe-inspiring sights of the geyser basins, one mounts the Continental Divide. Kepler Cascade offers an inviting pause. Two great mountains are climbed. Then on to the restful charm of Yellowstone Lake, its clear waters of sapphire

mirroring mountains and forests of vast dimensions. Here is Nature in the glory of the Rockies.

But still ahead is the climax, the supreme glory of the Yellowstone, God's triumph of earthly beauties—the marvelously colored Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River and the Great Fall—its water lashed to whitest foam as it rushes over the edge of the precipice to fall with a mighty roar 308 feet below. From the gorgeous terraces of Mammoth, the traveler has been carried around the Park, through advancing stages of attraction and delightful realization, to the true dramatic climax.

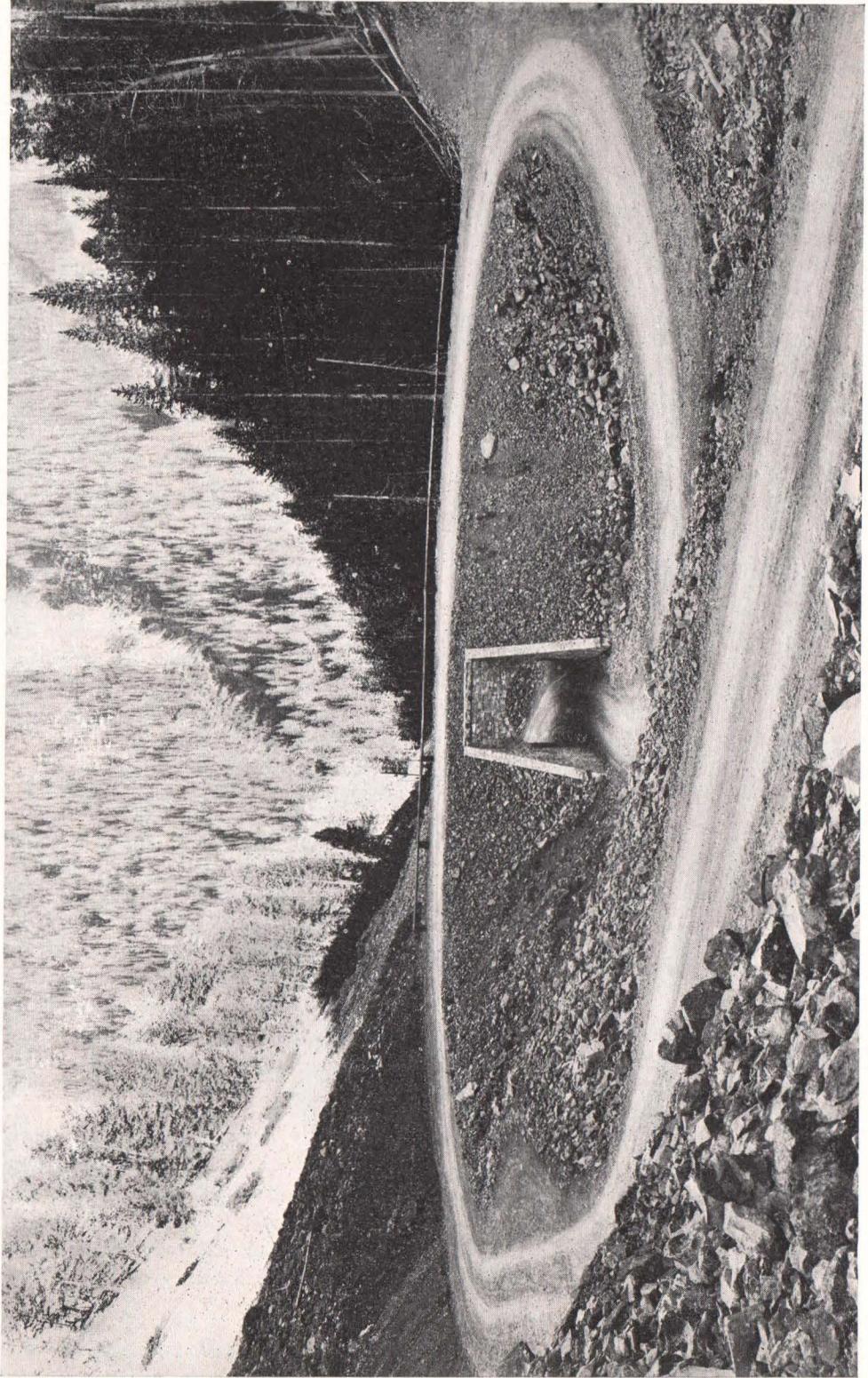
Provided you have made sure that your outbound ticket reads by the way of Cody Road (in the event that you are not making the Park tour in the reverse direction), there is a genuine treat—the treat of treats ahead; an unmatched mountain motor ride—ninety wonderful, additional miles of thrilling scenery through the renowned and spectacular Buffalo Bill country—the land you will never forget—without extra transportation charge.

THE CODY ROAD

Leaving Grand Canyon Lodges or Hotel, the loop road follows back along the Yellowstone River through beautiful Hayden Valley, to a point at the shore of Yellowstone Lake where we leave the Park loop and enter the Cody Road, and now let it be said that here commences a series of remarkable sights and thrilling experiences which mere words prove inadequate to portray.

The Cody Road is the famous scenic motor highway which starts at Yellowstone Lake and ends at Cody, Wyoming—a 90-mile wonder way of scenic splendor with a thrill around every curve—and curves there are, a plenty.

Comes almost at once the "Fishing Bridge" over the Yellowstone River—one



The Cody Road Crosses Over Itself via the Corkscrew Bridge

© Haynes

of the few spots in the world where literally thousands of game lake trout may actually be SEEN in the clear, cool water just a few feet below.

And don't forget that the vicinity of this same bridge is the place to look for pelicans.

Just at the end of the bridge The Road enters a veritable wilderness of lodge-pole pine constituting a remarkable example of the great American Forest "as it was in the beginning." Nothing has ever been changed—even the fallen trees being expressly allowed to remain where the ruthless hand of the elements laid them low. For many, many miles the smooth ribbon of highway stretches out ahead through the otherwise trackless forest, skirting the shore of large and small lakes of surpassing beauty.

Twenty-odd miles out the character of the country changes. The density of the forest grows less pronounced as the ascent of the west slope of the Absaroka Range begins. The way becomes more rugged, the timber grows stunted. The temperature falls minute by minute as the driver at the wheel shifts from "high" to "second" and again to "low". Shortly the top is reached and you are slipping through Sylvan Pass—one of America's most inspiring viewpoints—up above timber line. On either side of the road a billion fragments of stone lie in alluvial fans of unheard-of immensity, two-thirds of the way up to the top of the bordering peaks from which they have been torn and pried by water, wind and frost. No! Sylvan Pass is not a lovely spot. It is rather a rock-bound quarter-mile cleft marking the dividing line between the East and the West from which one may view the undulating forest for fifty miles in either direction, broken here and there by a bald-topped giant peak.

The descent of the eastern slope is by means of a seven-mile hill. While trick-

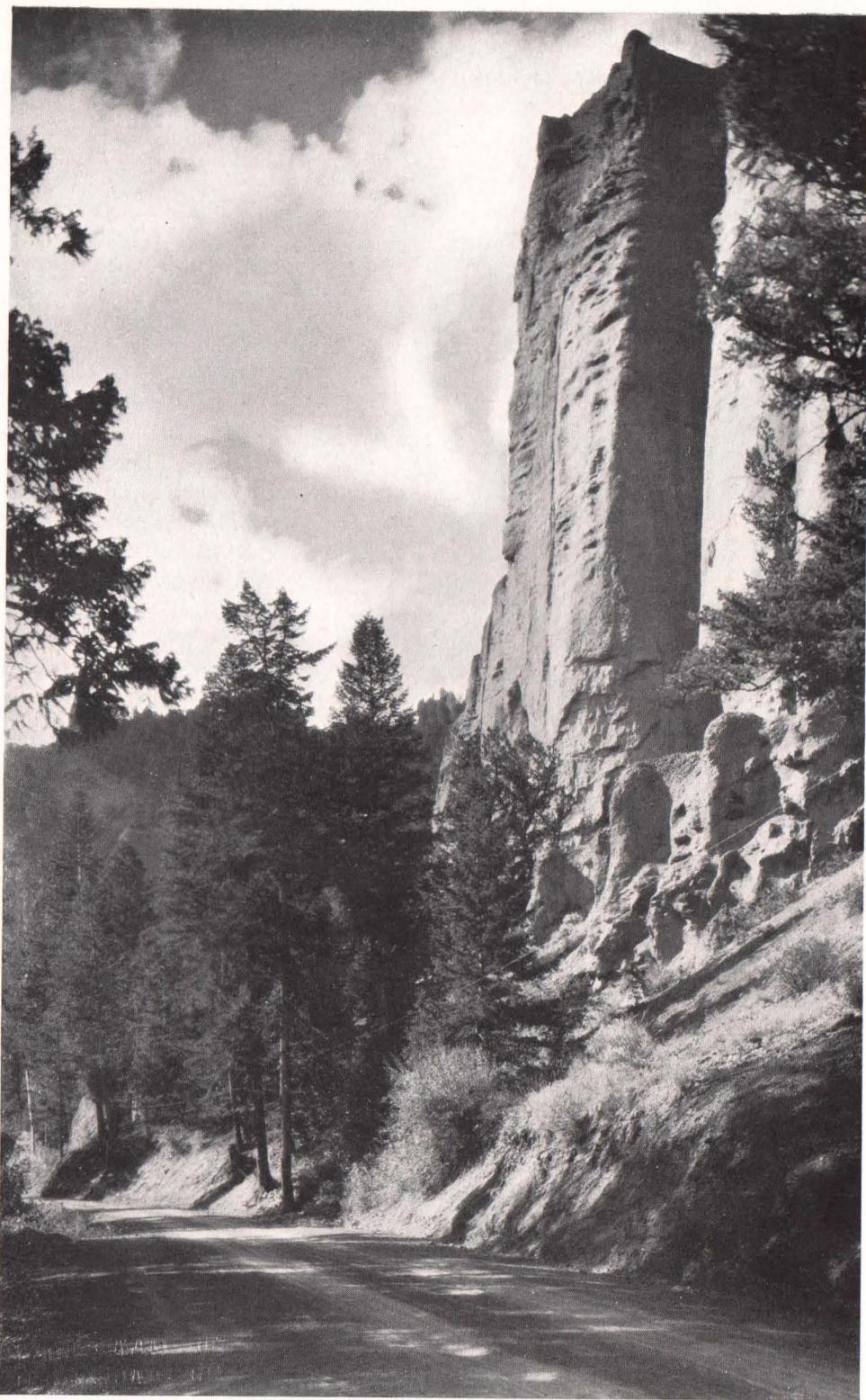
ling waterfalls delight the eye, overcoats are thrown open, green things reappear, the road crosses over itself by means of the Corkscrew Bridge and the foot of the hill brings noon and a piping hot luncheon at Sylvan Pass Lodge—the rustic log-cabin tavern, newly-built expressly for the accommodation of the Cody Road traveler.

Within an hour the adventure begins anew and we follow the historic Shoshone River through the enchanting Shoshone National Forest—guests, as it were, of Uncle Sam's stalwart Forest Rangers who make trails, maintain lines of communication with the outside world, prevent forest fires and protect the wild game. For, you must know that this noble forest which belongs to YOU, also belongs (and far more intimately) to the bears, moose, bob-cats, the beaver, mink, eagle, owl, the trout and the grayling—in short, all of the innumerable members of the furred, finned and feathered tribes whose inalienable rights must not be violated.

Out of the National Forest we dash—between two towering peaks atop which (if we only had time to investigate) the fierce Shoshone built his signal fires in by-gone days. And into the Buffalo Bill country. Again the character of the scenery changes. Still following the turbulent Shoshone River, our way is bordered by stark rock cliffs whose upper edges take on fantastic shapes and configurations. Little imagination is required to distinguish the Goose, Wooden Shoe, Thor's Anvil, Elephant's Head, Punch, Window Rock, and a hundred others.

It is safe to say that this hour's ride will require a new page in your catalog of thrilling experiences.

Winding and twisting with every curve in the river, the road leads through a region famous for those characteristic Wyoming institutions—"Dude ranches." And in this section, too, is the Eastern adven-



© Curtis, Seattle Through the Shoshone National Forest—Cody Road to Yellowstone Park

turer profoundly impressed with the illuminating spectacle of arid stretches of cactus and sage brush alongside green fields of wheat and alfalfa—the miracle of irrigation.

Ere long, the motors approach the Shoshone Reservoir—a shining lake whose waters, by the way, inundate the little one-time village of Marquette, Wyoming, immortalized in Owen Wister's "The Virginian." The road along the shore is an astonishing series of curves and switch-backs, while just ahead progress seems surely blocked by the grim granite walls of two huge peaks. Of course we all know that a way through is found, but he who is truly able to anticipate the wonder of that way is possessed of imagination indeed.

The Shoshone Canyon is a six-mile gorge formed by the almost perpendicular sides of Rattlesnake and Cedar Mountains, rising above the river to a tremendous height. Through the canyon and along the face of Rattlesnake Mountain, this Cody Road has been blasted and chiselled in and through the solid rock, passing through as many as five tunnels in a single mile—as carefully constructed and as smooth as a boulevard.

Gradually rising, the road brings us to a point above the top of the great Shoshone Irrigation Dam—a prodigious monument to the skill of dauntless engineers. Taller than the New York Flatiron Building, 108 feet thick at the base and only 10 feet thick at the top; 200 feet in length at the crest but only 80 feet long at the bottom, this huge concrete obstacle impounds the water in Shoshone Reservoir which is used to irrigate a hundred thousand acres of Wyoming land. The immensity of the thing is staggering.

After a short stop at the dam we proceed through the remaining five miles of canyon—now close to the raging water's edge—now overlooking it from sheer,

giddy heights, until at last we emerge on the plain beyond—a historic plain whose surface yet remains dotted here and there with circles of small boulders which one time secured the edges of the tepees of the warring Crow and Blackfoot—a fitting setting for the great bronze Buffalo Bill statue erected here in 1924 to the memory of the famous scout, guide, hunter, plainsman and Indian fighter whose exploits formed such a stirring chapter in the colorful story of the Old West.

Just ahead lies Cody—typifying the glorious spirit of the West of Frontier Days—home town of Buffalo Bill. Visits to the new Buffalo Bill Monument and Museum at Cody are well worth while.

Dinner at the Burlington Route Inn—and Pullman cars.

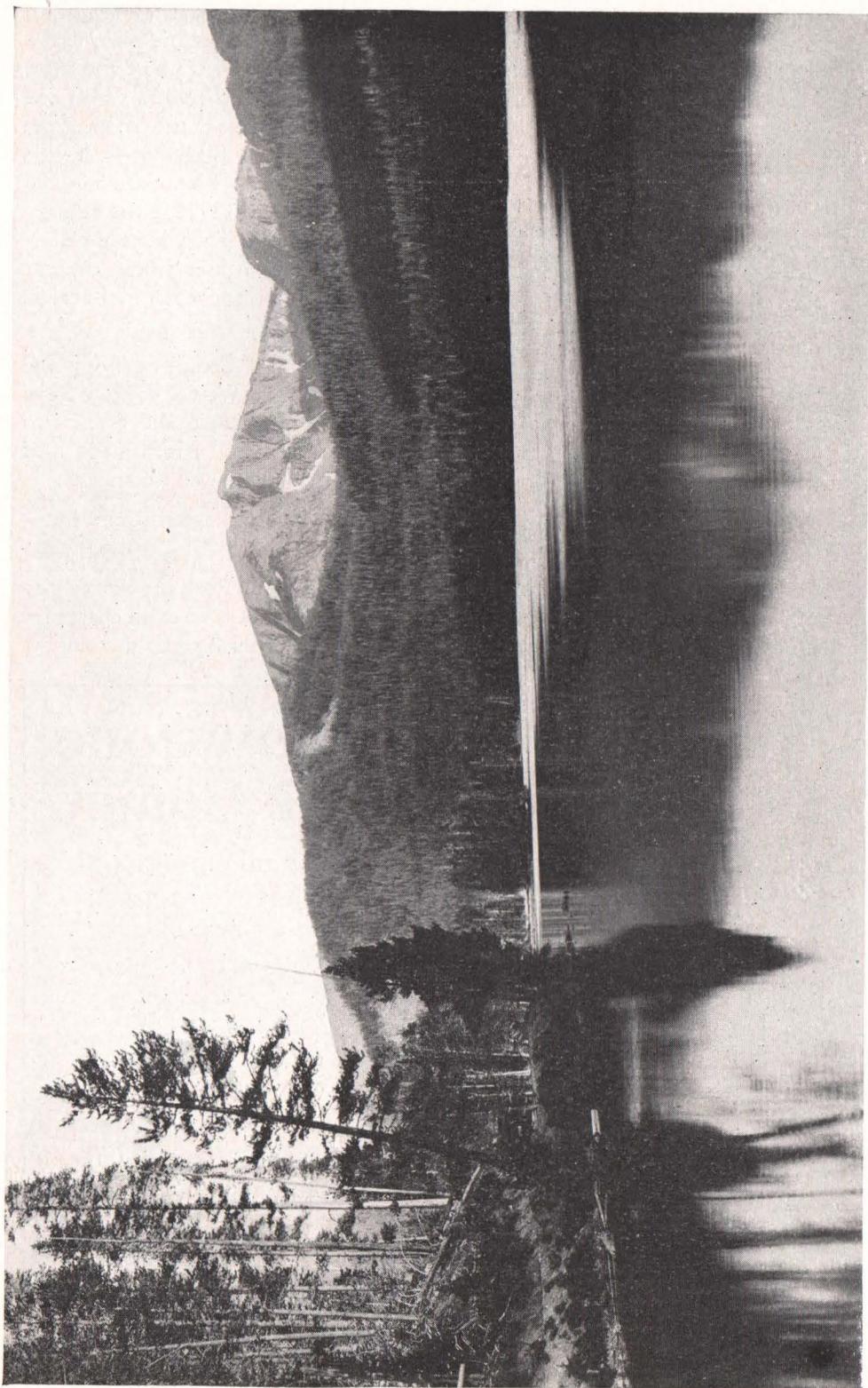
Include the Cody Road in your Yellowstone plans. There is no extra charge for those 90 miles of thrilling sight-seeing.

Yellowstone Park Comet

*The only through
All-Pullman Train from
Chicago direct to
Yellowstone
Park*

*Through Pullmans from
Chicago
St. Paul - Minneapolis
Omaha - Kansas City
Spokane - - Portland
Seattle*

Northern Pacific Burlington Route



Sylvan Lake on the Cody Road

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Burlington Escorted Tours

Fourth Season

VACATIONS WITHOUT A CARE

NOTHING TO DO BUT HAVE A GOOD TIME

These are *planned* summer vacation tours to the National Parks of the Rocky Mountains—magic *Yellowstone* whose mystifying geysers and other strange hot water phenomena have no counterpart in the whole world; *Glacier National Park* where the Rockies surge and toss in the wildest confusion of mountain grandeur on the continent; *Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park* in the heart of Colorado's mile-high mountain world; through the *Black Hills* of South Dakota, following the old-time trail taken by the treasure coaches bearing the raw millions of gold from the placer gravels of the famous Deadwood Gulch; the breath-taking *Cody Road* out of Yellowstone Park through the Buffalo Bill country; four thrilling tours to the *Pacific Northwest and Alaska*, including such on-the-way travel treats as *Rainier National Park*, *Columbia River Highway*, the new *Mt. Baker* trip, and finally the great ocean trip through the "inside passage."

Seven comprehensive tours to *California*—westward via the famous daylight scenic route through Denver, the Colorado Springs-Pikes Peak region, Royal Gorge, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, Feather River Canyon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and across the Mexican border to Tia Juana, with attractive stop-overs for sight-seeing at all the most interesting places en route; returning via the *Grand*

Canyon and the famous *Indian Detour*.

Every detail of each tour is carefully planned in advance. Train riding is done in special Pullmans; hotel tables at stop-over points are set and ready when meal time comes; a fleet of motor cars awaits us at hotel door and station platform; bags and suitcases disappear when they require carrying but turn up magically in your hotel; there are no meal checks presented; no bills at all to pay in fact; the best of everything is seen and done without having to ask directions, consult timetables, maps or guide books; no chance of wasting a day doing the wrong thing and missing something more worth while. Everything

is planned in advance all the way through. An escort who is at once guide and business manager relieves everybody of all responsibilities. A lump sum paid in advance covers all necessary expenses from

start to finish. You see the most, in the best way and in the least time.

The total cost is well within average means and really surprisingly low—probably materially less than would result if you made an independent trip under the pay-as-you-go plan.

Booklets containing full details concerning this summer's plans for these traveling house parties will be sent free of charge to anybody. Address any Northern Pacific or Burlington Agent or



J. G. DELAPLAINE

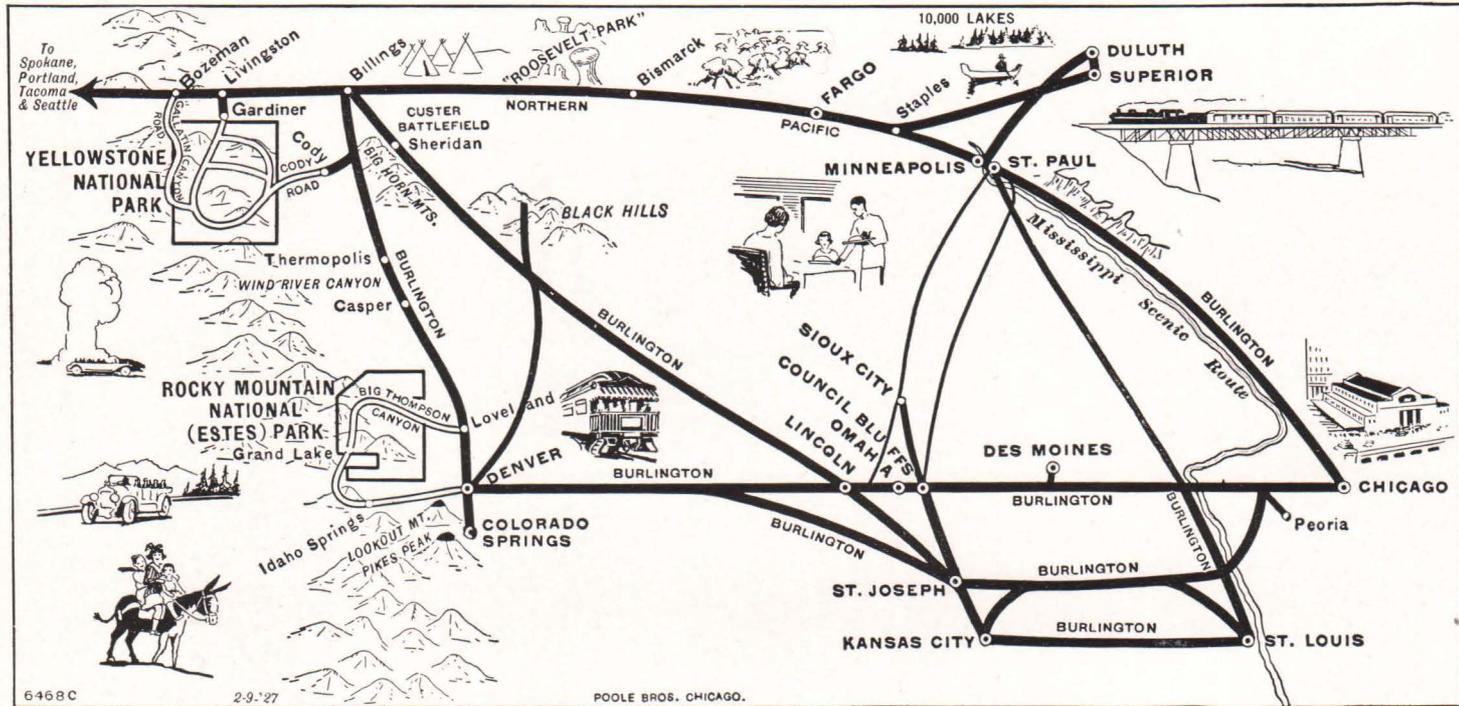
Manager Burlington Escorted Tours, 547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago



Everywhere West

MAP OF BURLINGTON—NORTHERN PACIFIC PLANNED VACATION

(Since a uniform rate applies by all direct lines, SERVICE should be the deciding factor in the selection of a railroad. The Burlington-Northern Pacific deserves to be chosen, because of the dependable service of thoughtful care which its patrons enjoy.)



With their own rails all the way from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City to Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman and Denver, the Burlington-Northern Pacific offer the maximum diversity of scenic routes to and from the Yellowstone.

The Greatest Recreation Area in All the World Invites You

*Fourteen Million Acres—Yellowstone Park in
the Center—Ten National Forests Surrounding*

THE TEN FORESTS

Absaroka
Beartooth
Caribou
Gallatin
Madison
Shoshone
Targhee
Teton
Washakie
Wyoming

IN this vast, beautiful, mountain paradise there are today luxurious hotels, rustic mountain lodges and “dude ranches” where guests are made hospitably welcome.

Do you seek rest and inspiration in the mountains? Does out-door adventuring in the West appeal to you? Here one can find these things and more—wonders of Yellowstone grouped in the center—geysers, hot springs, boiling pools, cataracts, Grand Canyon—and grouped about are mountains, rivers, lakes and trails of ten National Forests.

Wilderness to explore—trout fishing—horse-back riding—hiking—restful peace and inspiration if you prefer, or vigorous Western ranch life—beauty everywhere.

We'll be glad to help you plan a trip to this greatest recreational region which is yours, and which you should visit.

If you are planning a trip to Yellowstone Park, why not include a week or so more of vacation time at a mountain ranch or lodge in the National Forests near The Park? The Northern Pacific and Burlington can tell you about the best of these resorts, if you'll write us.



Any Burlington or Northern Pacific representative (see list on page 64) will be glad to supply you with descriptive literature and to help you plan such a trip.

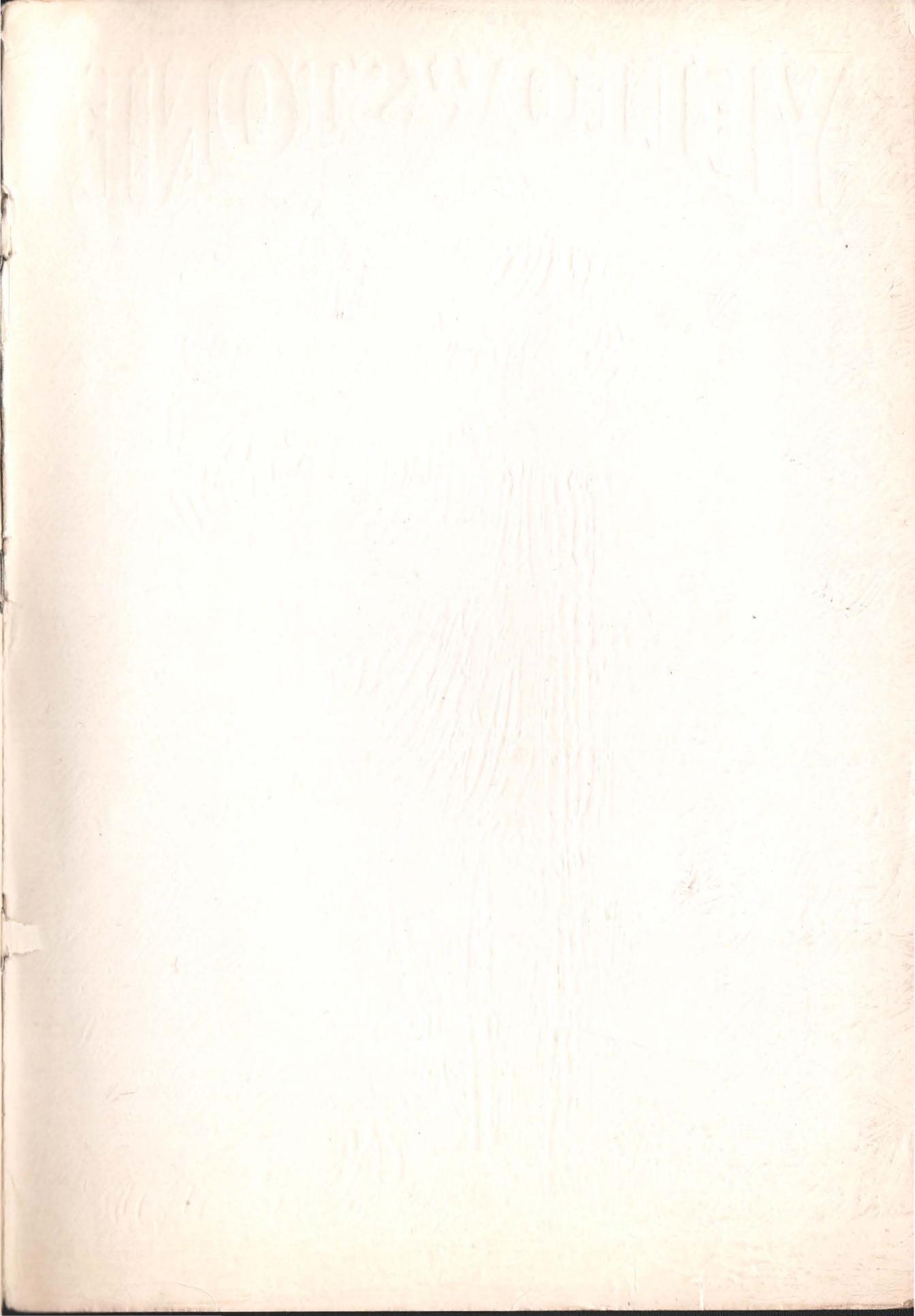
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YELLOWSTONE

