

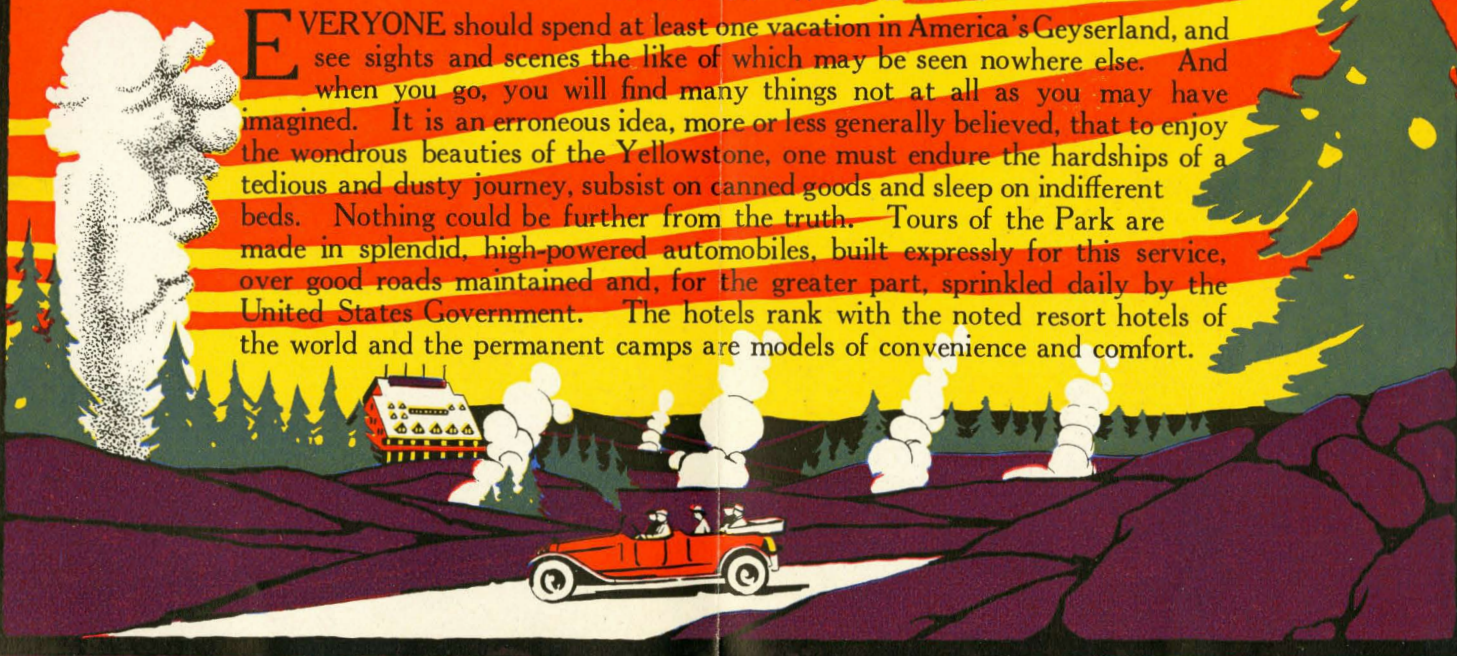
THE GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

Brilliant and Varied in Color Beyond Description—One of the Grandest Sights in the World—Is Twenty Miles Long, and the Great Falls of the Yellowstone, at the Upper End of It, Is 308 Feet High.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

THE LAND OF WONDERS

EVERYONE should spend at least one vacation in America's Geyserland, and see sights and scenes the like of which may be seen nowhere else. And when you go, you will find many things not at all as you may have imagined. It is an erroneous idea, more or less generally believed, that to enjoy the wondrous beauties of the Yellowstone, one must endure the hardships of a tedious and dusty journey, subsist on canned goods and sleep on indifferent beds. Nothing could be further from the truth. Tours of the Park are made in splendid, high-powered automobiles, built expressly for this service, over good roads maintained and, for the greater part, sprinkled daily by the United States Government. The hotels rank with the noted resort hotels of the world and the permanent camps are models of convenience and comfort.



A similar false notion is that the proper way to "do the Yellowstone" is to rush through in five or six days, with a guide book in one hand and a watch in the other. If that is all the time you can devote to it, you will be amply repaid, for it is possible to see even in this short space, the principal wonders of the Park. It is far better to make this hurried tour than not to have seen it at all. But by all means, if you can spare the time, make your minimum twice five days, two weeks would be better, a month would be ideal.

Yellowstone Park is one of the grandest show places in the world. It is more than that! It is, emphatically, one of the finest rest places known to man. You can do something different, see something different, every day of the thirty. Or, if more to your liking, you can just rest and rest—amid surroundings and in a climate that cannot fail to do you good.

The complete tour of the Park requires five days, but one may stop over any additional number of days at either of the hotels or camps by merely paying for the accommodations during the extra time occupied.

Any Burlington Route agent (see list, page twenty-three) will be glad to make *all* arrangements for your complete tour of the Park.

To sum up briefly, the attractions of the Yellowstone are—

AN INCOMPARABLE CLIMATE, due to high altitude, abundant ozone in the atmosphere and lack of humidity. Summer days are warm, but not hot, with frost at night in the higher altitudes.

WONDERFUL HOTELS that rank with the best resort hotels in the world.

PERMANENT CAMPS—on a scale never before attempted, the novelty and pleasure of which have a strong appeal.

AUTOMOBILE RIDE—that has no counterpart in the world—in comfortable, easy-riding motors, over smooth and dustless roads.

WILD ANIMALS, of numerous species, among them deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, black, brown and grizzly bear, and buffalo, which may be observed safely and often photographed in their native haunts. Yellowstone Park is the largest wild-animal preserve in the world.

MAGNIFICENT FORESTS, mainly of spruce, fir and cedar.

WILD FLOWERS of brilliant hues in the greatest variety and profusion.

LAKES, RIVERS AND WATERFALLS, including fifty beautiful lakes, ranging from the large Yellowstone Lake to tiny lakelets; innumerable rivers and creeks, well filled with trout; nearly thirty waterfalls.

GEYSERS, MUD VOLCANOES, HOT SPRINGS, MINERAL SPRINGS, EXQUISITELY COLORED POOLS, and similar manifestations of Nature, the like of which may be seen nowhere else. There are found here something like four thousand hot springs, large and small; a hundred geysers, big and little.



In the Gigantic Canyon of the Shoshone River—Cody Road

MOUNTAINS AND CANYONS, with more than one hundred peaks and several glorious canyons; above all, the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—so absolutely different from all others as to occupy a position apart.

THE CODY ROAD—which the enthusiastic tourists who have traversed its picturesque course declare to be “the prettiest part of Yellowstone”—the most wonderful ninety-mile motor road in America.

Any one group of these attractions would constitute an excellent reason for a trip across the continent. Considering them as a whole, *how can you decide not to visit the Yellowstone?*

Historical

YELLOWSTONE, the name, is derived from the Indian Mi-tsi-a-da-zi, a word from the Minataree, one of the Sioux family of languages. Literally interpreted, it means “Rock Yellow River,” and the French equivalent, Roche Jaune, was in common use among the Indians as early as 1804, although when or by whom the name was given is unknown. The reason for the name is obvious once one has seen the yellow so conspicuous among the many tints in the marvelous coloring of the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, and which is particularly mentioned in all the accounts of the early explorers of the Park.

John Colter, who had been a member of the Lewis and Clarke

Expedition, was the first white man known to have visited the Park, which he did in 1804, and another visitor left his mark

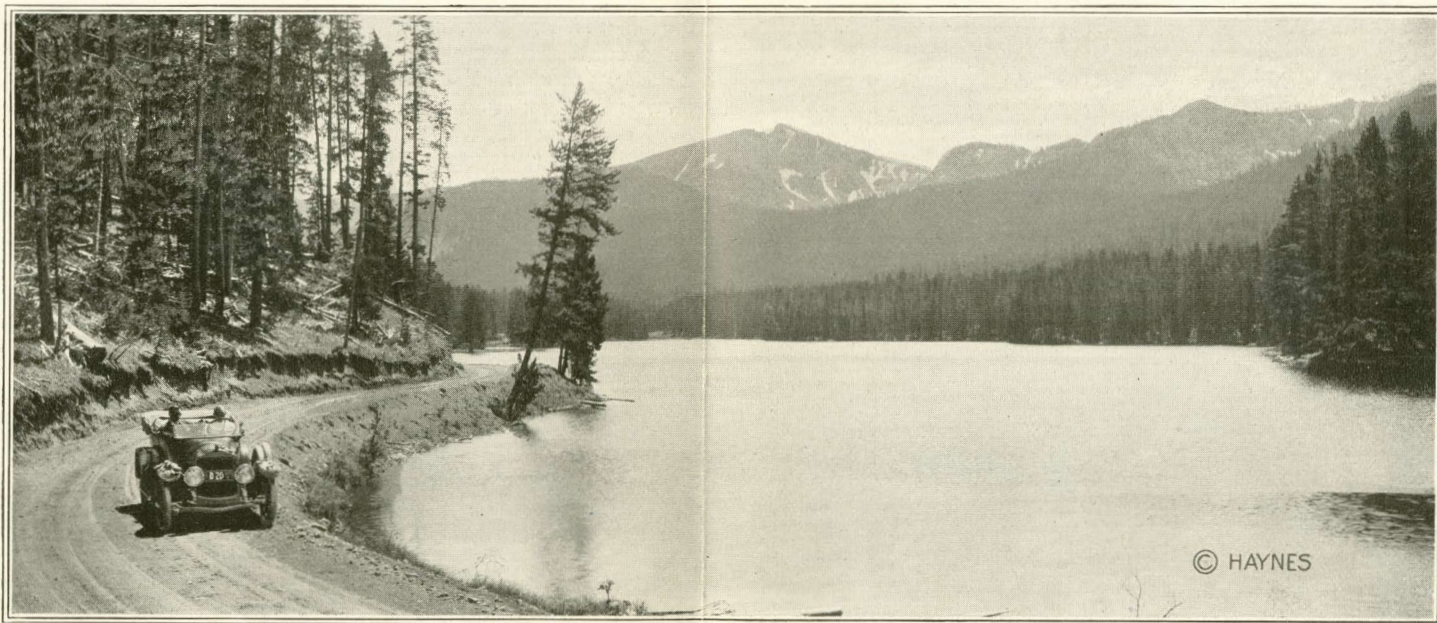
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Aug. 19, 1819

carved upon a tree near the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone. Thereafter for fifty years there are only a half dozen or so whites known to have seen any of the Yellowstone wonders, and their reports were considered as wild exaggerations. To verify or set at rest these reports and many rumors prevalent in the surrounding country, a private expedition in 1869, and Government expeditions in 1870 and 1871, thoroughly explored the region, with the result that the Yellowstone National Park was established by the Federal Government, March 1, 1872.

That the Park region should have been practically unknown to the Indians and later to the whites of the surrounding country, has always seemed strange. This is explained in Chittenden's *Yellowstone National Park*, which not only contains the most complete and authentic record of the early history of the Park, but is also an authority on the Park as it is to-day—its wonders, its topography, its geological history, its flora and fauna, etc. Every prospective Park visitor is urged to secure a copy of this book.

Gen. H. M. Chittenden was for many years United States Government Engineer in charge of construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges in Yellowstone Park, and, therefore, had unusual facilities for the gathering of accurate information, which he has set down in a most concise and interesting manner.



© HAYNES

Beautiful Sylvan Lake—on the Cody Road

Everyone who reads this work in advance will find his interest and enjoyment of the Park enhanced a hundred-fold. Other books, containing valuable and interesting data in regard to the early history and stories of the Park, as well as the Northwest in general, are Bradbury's *Travels in North America* and Washington Irving's *Astoria* and *Captain Bonneville*.

An Incomparable Climate

BY FAR the greater portion of Yellowstone Park lies east of the crest of the Continental Divide and at an average elevation of from 6,500 to 8,000 feet. This in itself is sufficient explanation of the incomparable climate that greets summer tourists, though the numerous hot springs and geysers exert a strong modifying influence. There is nothing anywhere that quite compares with it in purity of atmosphere, evenness of temperature and absence of disagreeable features.

With days that are warm and sunshiny, but never hot and oppressive, with nights that are always cool, bringing sleep sweet and refreshing, with hot mineral water baths that rejuvenate and revitalize, with inviting opportunity for every kind of healthful recreation—nothing is lacking to make a week, a month or a season spent here everything an outing should be.

There is really little choice as to the time to make a visit. During the early part of the summer there is more snow to be seen on the mountains and the streams carry more water, while August and September are delightful months in which to

motor through Wonderland. There is no time when there is the least danger of the streams running dry or of the waterfalls disappearing; the geysers play as well in September as in June, and the terraces at Mammoth Hot Springs are equally beautiful.

Splendid Hotels

NOTHING adds so much to the pleasure and value of a summer outing as to be thoroughly comfortable. There are those of us who can take real comfort sleeping under canvas and toasting before a camp fire; and again there are others of us who much prefer a soft mattress on a brass bed and steam heat when required. For the former, Yellowstone Park has a welcome like no other place; for the latter, a system of splendid hotels that rank with the best of their kind, and which are, in some respects, in a class by themselves. They deserve far more than the passing mention that can be given them here. All are advantageously located, electric-lighted and steam-heated. The meal service is exceptionally good, with fresh meats and fresh milk daily, and fruits, berries and vegetables from Washington, Oregon and Montana, as well as from the hotels' own gardens in the Yellowstone Valley, just outside the Park.

The hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs is near the beautiful, colored terraces and Liberty Cap, across the plaza from Fort Yellowstone. This hotel has been recently rebuilt and enlarged and has accommodations for about 600 guests. A good orchestra is located at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel during the season.

Old Faithful Inn, at Upper Geyser Basin, has become one of the most popular hotels in the country. There are accommodations for about 600 guests. It is a structure of boulders and logs, peaks, angles, dormers and French windows artistically combined. The idea of a finished elegant rusticity has been paramount, and while everything is of a rough, rustic order, in a sense, yet again there is nothing uncouth about it. It is an artistic creation from foundation to the peak of the roof. The log element has been handled in a remarkably effective manner. Natural logs and limb crooks have been utilized in stairways, balconies and wherever possible.

Old Faithful Geyser is near the hotel; opposite, and but a trifle farther away, are the Giantess, Lion, Bee Hive, Lioness and Cubs. Down the valley the Castle is in plain view, and the eruptions of the Grand and Economic, and, to some extent, those of the Giant and Riverside, can be seen from its corridors, rooms and verandas. A feature of this Inn is the large searchlight on the roof, which is operated every night, showing the geysers in play and the bears feeding at the edge of the woods.

At Yellowstone Lake the hotel has a stately colonial front, with large columned porches at either end and in the center—three in all. Of all the hotels and stopping places in the Park, this is the most restful. The outlook of twenty miles up the lake is one that stirs, yet rests, the emotions. The rippling, shimmering waters are framed on the east by the Absaroka Range, which extends the entire length of the lake, and at the south Mt. Sheridan rises, veiled in a purple haze. Here are the fishing grounds *par excellence*. One who has never fished before may here catch



Sentinel Rock—on the Cody Road

trout with ease, and the professional may cast his fly in the river or troll over the lake with keen enjoyment. For a month's rest this hotel is the best in the Park. It accommodates 450 guests.

The New Grand Canyon Hotel, a five-story-and-basement structure, containing 375 guest rooms, is, to put it mildly, decidedly distinctive and impressive, and in dignified keeping with the climax of everything in the Park—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, from which it takes its name. It is located on an elevation which gives a wide view, including Hayden Valley, Crater Hills or Sulphur Mountain, and a glimpse of the Upper Fall of the Yellowstone. An orchestra of talent is maintained here during the season.

The head of the Grand Canyon and the Great (Lower) Fall are within ten minutes' walk from the hotel by road and stairway.

The uniform rate at Park hotels is \$6.00 and upwards per day, American plan. This price does not include baths; rooms with bath, and certain especially-well-located rooms, being charged for at somewhat higher rates, as is customary at all hotels.

Telegraph and telephone messages can be sent to or from any of the Park hotels.

Permanent Camps

AS will be seen from the map on pages twelve and thirteen, the permanent camps of the Yellowstone Park Camping Company are located at points convenient to the chief attractions in the Park. These camps are in reality little villages of tent cottages, with private sleeping tent-bungalows, dining, administration and assembly halls and recreation pavilions. The central structures are commodious and inviting log buildings, constructed in rustic style. The sleeping tents are private, comfortable and sanitary, have wood floors, are boarded up to the windows, heated, and furnished with double bed, wash stand, chairs, mirror, etc. Evening camp fires, dancing and singing are much enjoyed features of the camping way.

Automobile Tours

THE popularity and attractiveness of Yellowstone Park travel will be very much enhanced this year through the substitution of a splendid automobile service for the stage coach service of former years, for the regular Park tours. This new plan will allow much greater time in a given period in the Park for rest, recreation and the enjoyment of the Park's wonderful phenomena. This arrangement is in addition to the wonderful mountain-hemmed Cody Road, which was motorized last year.

The regular tours of the Park begin at Cody, the Eastern Entrance, Gardiner, the Northern Entrance, or at Yellowstone, the Western Entrance, and end upon return to the same or either of the other gateways. This new feature is one of the most attractive of the newer arrangements which have been inaugurated for the comfort and convenience of the tourist.

Full particulars of the tours via all gateways are shown herein.

Before commencing the Park tour a brief mention of the characteristic features of the magnificent scenery along the new Cody Road in Yellowstone, from Cody, Wyoming (the Eastern Gateway and home town of the late Colonel Wm. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill), will be helpful.

Although neither pen nor picture can do justice to it, these words will help to prepare you for this scenic treat.

Picture, first, the region as a whole—a region of large distances, gigantic mountain peaks and ranges, green-sloped and snow-capped, heaped closely together apparently in inextricable confusion, and over all this wildness a soft and picturesque beauty which is one of its greatest charms.

It is a wonderful country and every mile of it interesting to any man, whether a native of the East or of the West. Scenery and timber on such a gigantic scale are thrilling to even a mountaineer. The air is clear and crisp.

There is always an exhilaration in mountaineering and the more natural and rugged the surroundings, the keener the effect. The Cody Road is a pioneer's trail blazed through a region primeval, and in all the distance from Cody to the Park there is no suggestion of anything else. No stores, no shops, no furnace smoke, no "social etiquette"—nothing but the great rugged West—crude, heroic and cordial. The visitor-tourist finds no sign-boards warning him off the grass or forbidding him to enter "private grounds."



Thousand-Foot Cliff—on the Cody Road

The semi-arid, treeless surroundings of Cody give one no conception of the sights and scenes, symbolic of the great and wonderful works of both God and man, he is soon to behold. Crossing to and following the north bank of the Shoshone River, a geyser basin, similar to those in Yellowstone and now extinct but for the famous De Maris medicinal hot springs, is passed and the giant canyon of the Shoshone River is entered. This canyon is about six miles long, formed by the almost perpendicular sides of Rattlesnake and Cedar mountains, rising above the river to a tremendous height—rocky, jagged and almost barren of vegetation. Through this canyon and along the face of Rattlesnake Mountain this Cody Road has been blasted and chiseled in and through the solid rock, passing through as many as five tunnels in less than a mile—as carefully constructed and smooth as a boulevard. Following the river for some distance, now level with it, now overlooking it from sheer, giddy heights, always gradually rising, the road finally reaches a point above the top of the great Government dam—thirty-seven feet higher than the famous Flatiron Building in New York. Here the view back and down into the precipitous gorge is thrilling, while to the westward a broad and magnificent vista greets the eye. Immediately below and extending some miles is Shoshone Lake (the Government reservoir, forty-two miles in circumference, which impounds water to irrigate the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming—over one hundred and thirty thousand acres of waste land have been reclaimed and the work of reclaiming is not half done). The mountains which form the canyon stand so high and the atmosphere is so clear that they remain in view long

after the road skirts the edge of the lake and begins its tortuous way across the valley to the Dude Ranch Country beyond.

The character of the country changes as the National Forest Reserve is approached. No longer are there any ranches. Vegetation is more luxuriant, the quaking aspen appears and ere long the evergreen becomes one of the principal features of the landscape. The river narrows and becomes increasingly boisterous as it is more and more hemmed in by the growing proximity of the mountains. From this point, for some miles, the mountains are very irregular and the red sandstone of the near-by ridges commences to assume fantastic shapes. Little imagination is required to note the many curious shapes in these peculiar formations, some of which have been appropriately named the Dead Indian, Hole in the Wall, Sleeping Giant, Clock Tower, Pinnacle Point, Statuary Hill, Chimney Rock and so on; these begin with Holy City and end at Wapiti. Looking westward from Wapiti, elevation 6,160 feet, the road seems completely barred by the Absaroka Range, which extends almost solid from north to south, with forty snow-capped peaks—from 10,000 to 12,000 feet high—and one well wonders how all these peaks are to be passed.

Pahaska Tepee, a lovely mountain resort, has what is perhaps the most charmingly exquisite situation and outlook between Cody and the Park. Here, a true lover of Nature would never weary or time hang heavily on his hands. Pahaska is Indian (Sioux) for "long hair," and it was so named as a tribute of affection to Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill).



The Stately Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone Lake

Shortly after leaving Pahaska, the Government Station at the edge of the Park is reached. From here the road climbs steadily and more and more steeply for ten miles, with Middle Creek for company, now alongside, now far below in the canyon, but always because of its rapid fall, a plunging, roaring, foaming torrent, the scenery becoming constantly wilder, but as softly picturesque as ever. Finally, the summit, a cleft in the top of the range, where the snow lies at the road side nearly all summer, is reached, where tourists usually get out and indulge in the luxury of a snow-balling. This is Sylvan Pass. On looking back, one cannot but marvel at the ingenuity which must have been required to construct the roadway over which he has come, as it corkscrews round and round, up and up, circling over itself time after time, as it rises through this wonderful canyon.

The Pass is but a few feet across and soon Sylvan Lake is reached, and although at an elevation almost as great as the Pass, this mountain gem seems to nestle at the very foot of the lofty mountains which cluster about it protectingly on all sides.

The descent of the western slope of the Pass is much more gradual than the ascent of the eastern slope, although equally picturesque. On both sides of the Pass the most beautiful waterfalls are frequently encountered. As the Park is neared, birds, fish, flowers, beaver dams, elk and deer are seen in larger numbers and with greater frequency.

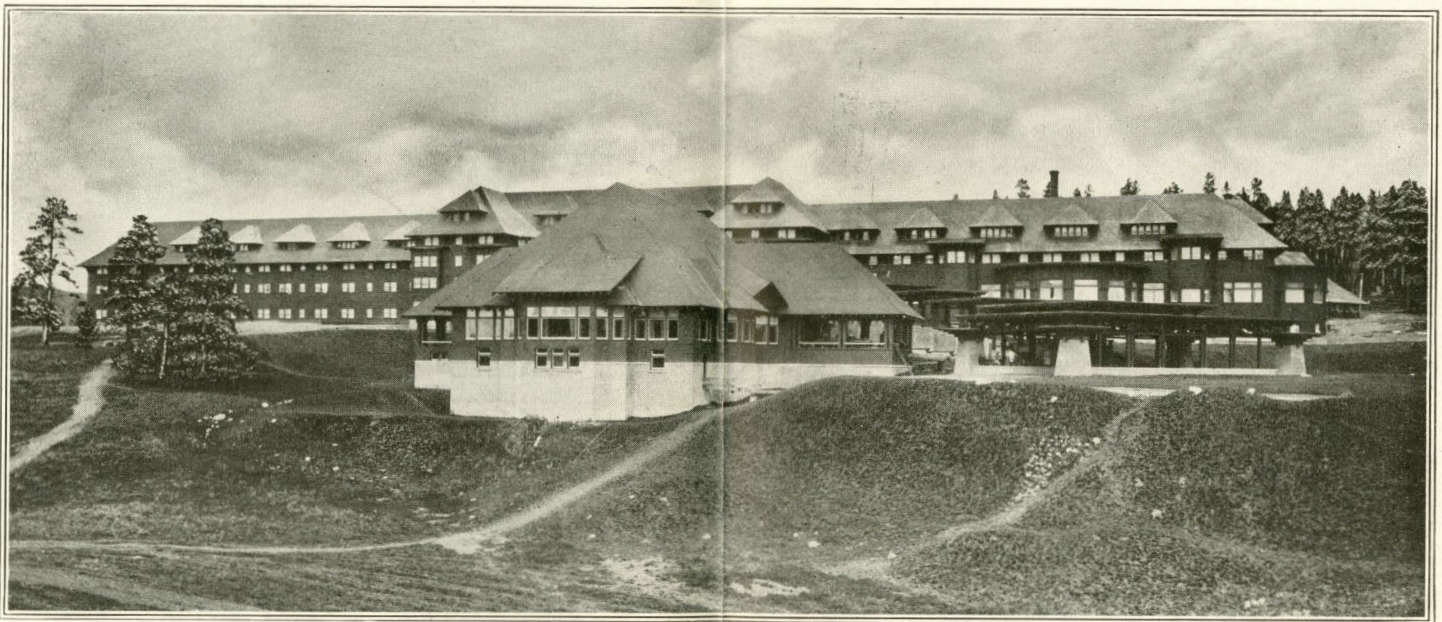
The downward road is almost tortuous in its windings, and an ever-changing aspect greets the eye; one moment a splendid panorama of Yellowstone Lake, then, as the road momentarily

turns back, there appears, perhaps, a towering, forest-clad mountain with its snowy peak and an intervening canyon of great depth, through the bottom of which rushes one of those numerous clear, cold streams of snow water—the natural home of the mountain trout; next perhaps is an open, level, grassy glade, a favorite feeding place for the elk and deer; and so it goes, each scene seeming more entrancing than the last, until finally the level is reached and the road, winding through forests of lodge-pole pine, past Turbid Lake, Indian Pond and across the Yellowstone River, soon reaches the palatial hotel at Yellowstone Lake.

The Lake Hotel is a marvel of comfort and convenience. It is the second-largest hotel in the Park, and one of the finest, and is a favorite lay-over point for those extending their stay beyond the regular schedule. Fronting the Lake, and only a few rods from the edge of the water, no place offers such delightful opportunity for rest, health and recreation. The fishing is of the best, and boats may be had for rowing.

Here the tourist receives his first introduction to the Park bears. While there are bears also at the Old Faithful and Canyon hotels, to delight the tourist, the bears at the Lake have a reputation all their own, and interest one with their many tricks.

The next point is the climax of the Park trip—the Grand Canyon. It is reached after an interesting ride from the Lake, for the most part along the banks of the Yellowstone River. En route are passed Hayden Valley, the rendezvous of wild game, Alum Creek, Trout Creek, the terrific Mud Volcano, and the Gothic Grotto near by.



The Luxurious Grand Canyon Hotel—a Masterpiece of Hotel Construction

But as to the Grand Canyon itself, nothing can convey an adequate idea of this most wonderful work of Nature. Astounded and amazed as the visitor has been at the wonders of the Park, nothing so fills him with awe and admiration as the Canyon. There is no limit to the time that may be spent here with profit and pleasure. Words and pictures alike fail to give the reader any conception of this magnificent, inspiring spectacle.

Probably no better description of the Canyon has ever been written than that contained in the diary of Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, U. S. A., in charge of the military escort of the Government Expedition of 1870. The following extracts from his account but serve to show the inadequacy of mere words to describe this—one of the greatest wonders of the world: "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." And again: "The combinations of metallic lustres in the coloring of the 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 1,700 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of that gulf were one wild welter of color—crimson, emerald, 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 its 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.

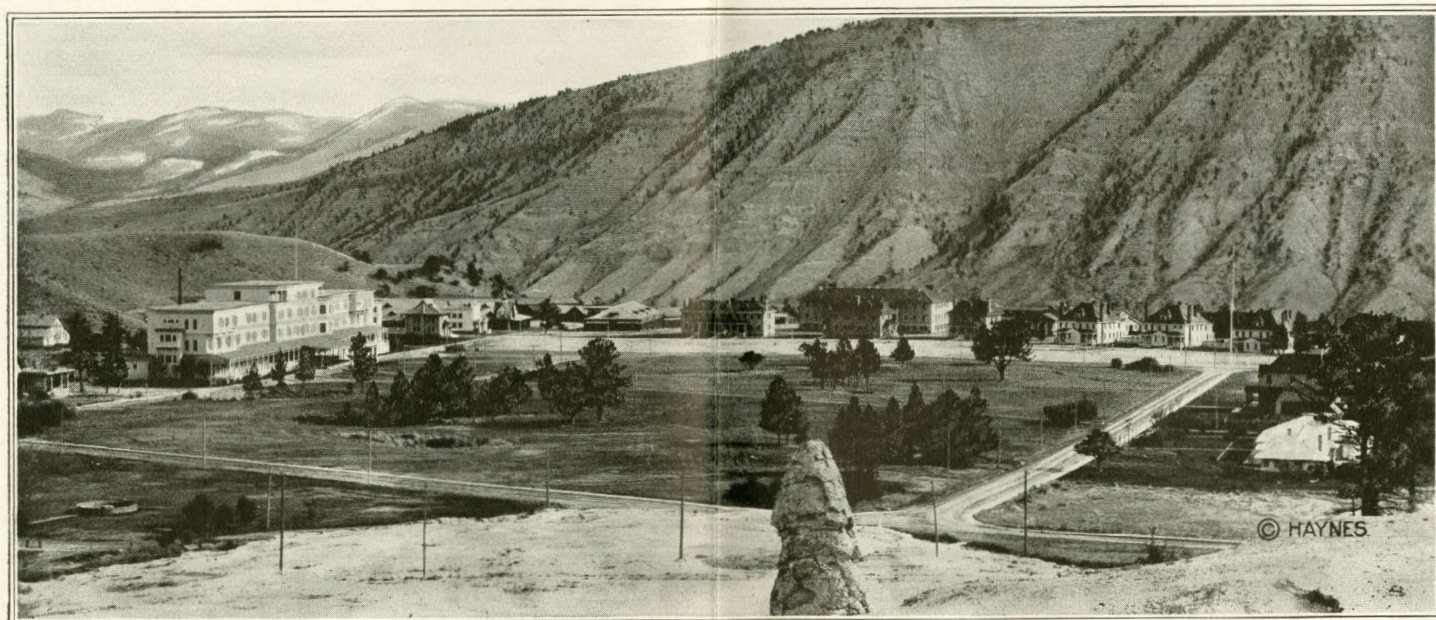
"Evening crept through the pines that shadowed us, but the full glory of the day flamed in that Canyon as we went out very cautiously to a jutting piece of rock—blood-red or pink it was—that overhung the deepest deeps of all."

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

Folsom, connected with the private expedition of '69, and who first wrote of the Canyon, said: "Language is entirely inadequate to convey a just conception of the awful grandeur and sublimity of this most beautiful of Nature's handiwork."

The Lower Fall of the Yellowstone is almost twice as high as Niagara—308 feet—and while not nearly so much water flows over it, it is far more beautiful. The Upper Fall is still more beautiful, although not nearly so high—109 feet. Stairways have been built to points just above the Lower Fall and just below and to one side of the brink of the Upper Fall, and one will be well repaid for the climb down and back to both of these points.

The Canyon and Lower Fall are seen to the best advantage from Artist Point, on the east side of the river, and from Inspiration



Fort Yellowstone and the New Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel

Point, on the west side of the river, about a mile and a half below the Lower Fall. From both points the views are matchless.

Proceeding northward from the Canyon, the tourist sees some of the most inspiring scenery in America. After a few miles of steady climbing the faithful motor reaches Dunraven Pass. Here the road divides. The main road threads the valley between Hedges and Dunraven peaks, on the one hand, and Mount Washburn on the other. A side-trip detour, at a slight additional per capita expense, in small party groups—well worth the short time it takes, leads directly over the summit of Mount Washburn. The view from this wonderful lookout point gives one a most vivid and impressive panoramic conception of the entire Park region.

Continuing, the roadway follows a steep descent, joins the main road, and again finds companionship with its old friend, the Yellowstone River. But, a wonderful change has taken place. Instead of the unforgettable and vari-colored hues which characterize the Grand Canyon, the river's gorge is now edged by tall rock spires unlike any other lava formation in the Park.

Tower Falls, which tumbles over a precipice one hundred and ten feet high, is near at hand. Authorities are fully agreed that for romantic beauty it is unsurpassed by either of the other two principal water falls in the Park.

The fossil forest near Tower Falls, gives the visitor an interesting and tangible conception of life activities of ages long gone by.

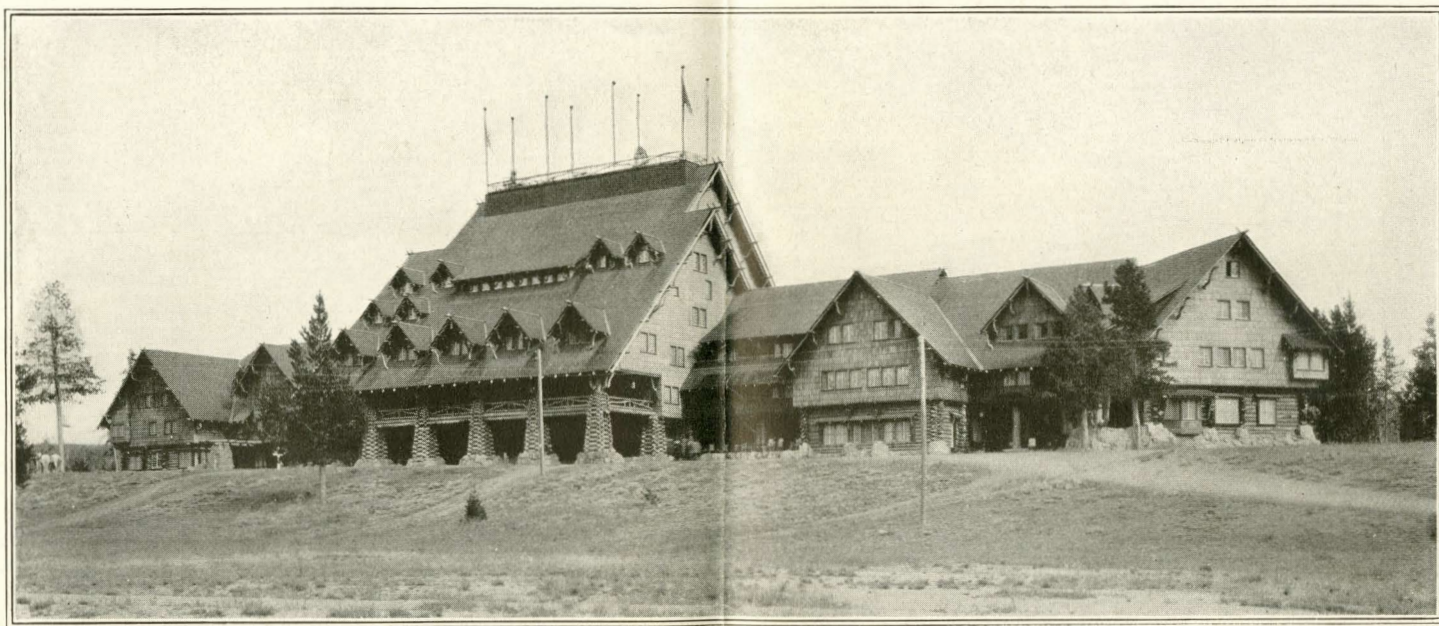
Going on from the Tower Falls Region the road leads to the westward, crossing several beautiful valleys and divides, en route to Mammoth Hot Springs, where the afternoon is spent in

viewing the beautiful springs and travertine terraces. These consist, principally, of Liberty Cap, Pulpit, Jupiter, Angel and Cleopatra terraces, with their accompanying springs, Cupid's Cave, the White Elephant, Bath Lake, Orange Geyser and many smaller vents and caves and steam fissures. These rise tier above tier, and form a wonderful array of springs on the side of Terrace Mountain. Deer are almost invariably seen, often sporting on the greensward in front of the hotel.

Fort Yellowstone, the Park's military post, is at Mammoth Hot Springs. Here, also, are the headquarters of the United States Engineer, in charge of Park improvements, and the United States Commissioner. Mammoth is thus the Capital of the Park.

In commencing the Park tour at Gardiner (the Northern Gateway—on the Northern Pacific Railway), immediately after leaving the unique railroad station built of massive logs, the automobile passes under the great entrance arch, dedicated April 24, 1903, by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of these United States—"FOR THE BENEFIT AND ENJOYMENT OF THE PEOPLE," and along the Gardiner River past Eagle Nest Crag to Mammoth Hot Springs, from which point the trip around the Park is made via Old Faithful, the Lake and the Canyon to Cody, or on via Mt. Washburn and Tower Falls to Mammoth and Gardiner.

From Mammoth the ride is delightfully interesting. Golden Gate is recognized as the precipitous gorge is entered. The heavy timber is encountered near Willow Creek, and a little farther on



Old Faithful Inn—One of the Largest Log Structures in the World



is the famous spring, which supplies many thousands of tourists annually with Nature's own apollinaris water. Obsidian Cliff (of volcanic glass), Beaver Lake (formed by dams built by these industrious little animals), Roaring Mountain (a hillside of a thousand steam vents), the Frying Pan and many other interesting features are passed before Norris Geyser Basin is reached.

A guide accompanies the tourist to all interesting points in Norris Geyser Basin, in which are Constant, Monarch, Pearl, New Crater, Vixen, Inkstand, Minuteman, Congress and other geysers and springs; the Boiler, the Black Growler and the Hurricane, the three last named being small apertures in the earth's crust through which steam rushes with tremendous force high into the air, with a roar that may be heard for miles around.

Passing on through Gibbon Canyon, the road follows the windings of beautiful Gibbon River, and then, crossing a slight divide, continues along the Firehole River, to the Lower Geyser Basin. On this ride Beryl Spring, the exquisite Falls of the Gibbon River, eighty feet high, and the Cascades of the Firehole, are seen. Gibbon Canyon itself is a fine one of timbered slopes and rocky palisades, and there is much variety. The Firehole River is a beautiful stream.

In commencing the Park tour at Yellowstone Station (the Western Gateway—on the Oregon Short Line), the road passes up the beautiful valley of the Madison River and through Madison Canyon, connecting with the main Park road, from which point the trip around the Park is made in the regular way to the same or either of the other gateways.

At Lower Geyser Basin are many wonders—Firehole Lake, Surprise Pool, the White Dome, the celebrated Mammoth Paint Pots (great circular pools of blubbling, boiling, tinted mud), the Great Fountain and Fountain geysers.

Passing on from the Lower Geyser Basin the interest never ceases. A convenient platform and stairway have been built at the side of the road, near Midway Geyser Basin, where passengers alight, cross the foot bridge over the Firehole River, and visit the crater of the largest of all geysers—Excelsior. This geyser is not now as active as in former years. It boils away as vigorously as a teakettle, but seldom erupts.

Upon arrival at Upper Geyser Basin, the visitor goes at once to the unique Old Faithful Inn. When this hotel was completed, a battleship searchlight was placed upon the roof, nearly one hundred feet above the ground. Every night during the season the visitor may witness the play of the geysers, weird and fantastic, in the varying colors of this powerful light.

As for natural wonders, it may be said that this basin holds more geysers, hot pools, hot lakes and like features than all the others combined. The whole region seems to bubble and hiss and steam. First, the traveler looks for "Old Faithful," which displays its charms regularly, every sixty to eighty-five minutes—never in haste and always with great dignity, and never has

disappointed a tourist. A clock on the veranda of the hotel tells when the next display may be expected. It is near at hand, the hotel being within a few hundred feet.

Leaving Old Faithful and its companions, among them the Giant and Giantess, Lion and Lioness, Grand, Bee Hive, Castle, Splendid and Riverside, the trip proceeds through the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Owing to the winding road, the Continental Divide is twice crossed at elevations of 8,240 and 8,345 feet. This irregular line of mountains divides the drainage of the region, and it is a curious fact that the waters flowing from one side of the divide find their way to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Snake and Columbia rivers, while those from the other reach the Atlantic, after a longer journey through the Yellowstone, Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

It is on this ride from the Upper Basin that some of the finest scenery in the Park is passed. At Shoshone Point one has a magnificent view of Shoshone Lake and the Three Tetons, fifty-five or more miles distant. This day's ride brings the tourist to the shores of beautiful Yellowstone Lake—the largest and finest navigable body of water at its height in the civilized world. There are many lakes, but Yellowstone is as distinctive among these as Yellowstone Park is distinctive among the parks of the country.

At the Thumb, on the shore of the west arm of the lake, is the much-talked-of Fish Cone, where a man standing on the edge of the lake may catch a trout and, by only turning around, boil it in the cone without removing it from his hook. Here, also, are some highly-colored pools and ever-bubbling paint pots, different in size and character from those in the lower Geyser Basin.

The ride on to the Lake Hotel is through a beautiful, wooded country overlooking the Lake. Among the most-noted points on this ride is the Natural Bridge, an arch of solid stone moulded by the hand of the Great Architect. On this ride may be seen the rugged outlines of the sleeping Giant, an almost perfect figure of a Colossus formed by the mountain range.

From the Lake Hotel the trip to Cody is made via the same route in the other direction and is equally as interesting as on the going trip.

Schedules showing in detail the time at each place, on all tours, are shown on pages nineteen and twenty.

Side Excursions

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

From the Colonial Hotel at Yellowstone Lake several pleasant excursions may be made by land to Sylvan Pass and other points, but the lake and boating excursions are the great attraction. There are a large number of rowboats to be had, with guides and rowers, and fishing tackle can be procured.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

The grandest side trip in the Park, all things considered, is made from the Grand Canyon. This trip may also be made as a part of the regular Park tour by use of the road that passes over the top of the mountain. This is the ascent of Mt. Washburn, and it can be done by automobile, horseback or afoot, many good pedestrians preferring the latter mode. The distance from hotel to summit is ten miles, and the round trip may be made in half a day. One can go by road and return by a wellworn and ancient trail through entirely different scenes.

The view from Mt. Washburn is marvelous, and one obtains, as in no other way, an accurate and connected idea of the Park as a whole. The Yellowstone Lake, the northeastern part of the Park, and the region about Mammoth Hot Springs, are like an open book. The road to the mountain is a new and very fine one, and the ever-changing panorama affords constant surprises and evokes unbounded admiration.

Many tourists remain over one or more days at the various hotels in order to have all the time desired in which to take some of these side trips.

From Mammoth Hot Springs numerous trips may be made. Among the popular ones are the ascents of Electric and Bunsen peaks and Mt. Everts, and around Bunsen Peak (which includes a view of Osprey Falls and Middle Gardiner River Canyon—the finest in the Park, outside of the Grand Canyon). Troutng excursions are many and easily made.

From Norris Geyser Basin an interesting trip may be made to Monument Geyser Basin, near the head of Gibbon Canyon and a thousand feet above the river, a spot rarely seen by Park tourists.

From the Fountain Hotel a pleasant drive is down to the junction of the Gibbon and Firehole rivers, there to fish for grayling. It was at this point, in 1870, that the idea was first broached among the members of the Washburn party, in a camp fire discussion, of including this region in a National Park.

From Old Faithful Inn a trip to Shoshone Geyser Basin and Lake, for one or more days, is a pleasant diversion. Shorter ones are to walk or ride to Lone Star Geyser or drive to Shoshone Point.

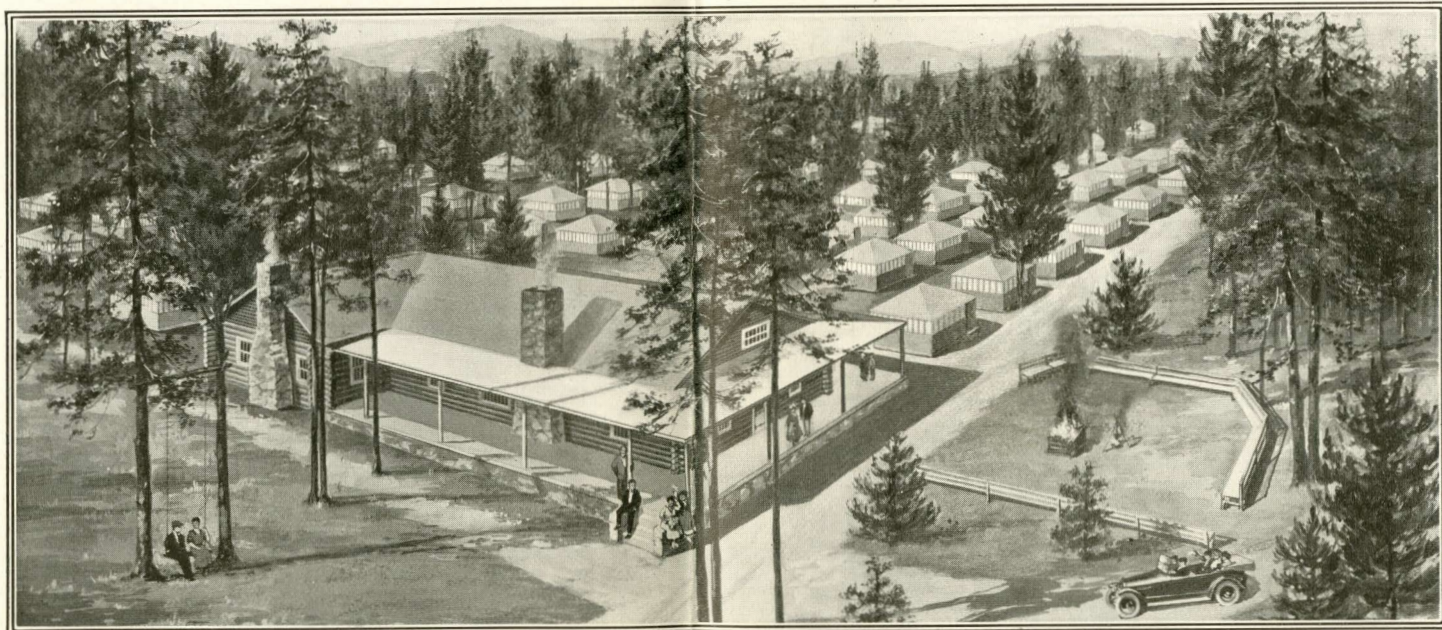
Mountains and Canyons

THE Continental Divide zigzags across the southwestern portion of the Park, and to the north and east of it are numerous mountain ranges, diversified by plateaus, canyons and valleys, with numerous peaks ranging from 9,000 to more than 11,000 feet high.

Above them all is Electric Peak, eight miles northwest of Mammoth Hot Springs, piercing blue sky to a height of 11,155 feet. It takes its name from the peculiar electric phenomena once observed there. The northern boundary line of the Park cuts through the mountain.

Among other notable peaks are: Bunsen Peak, four miles south of Mammoth Hot Springs, 9,100 feet high. Named for R. M. Bunsen, a celebrated chemist.

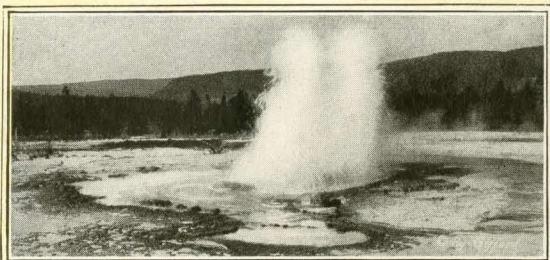
Mt. Everts, two miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs, 7,900 feet high. Named for T. C. Everts, a member of the Washburn-



One of the Attractive Permanent Camps



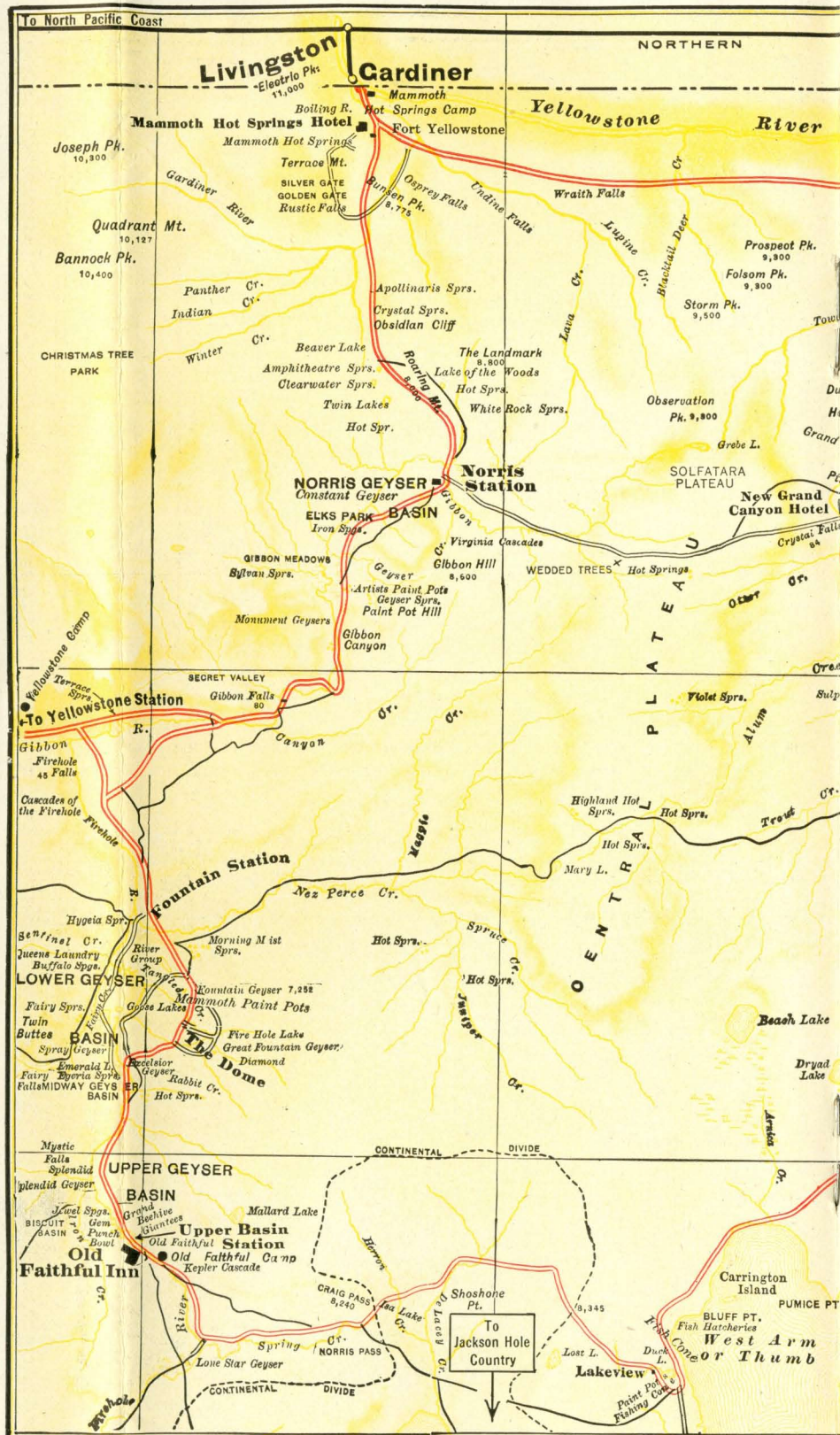
Kepler Cascade

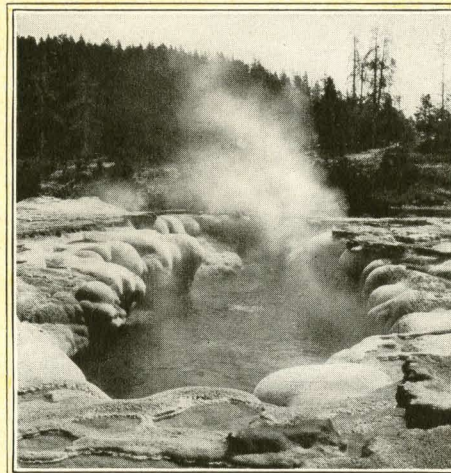
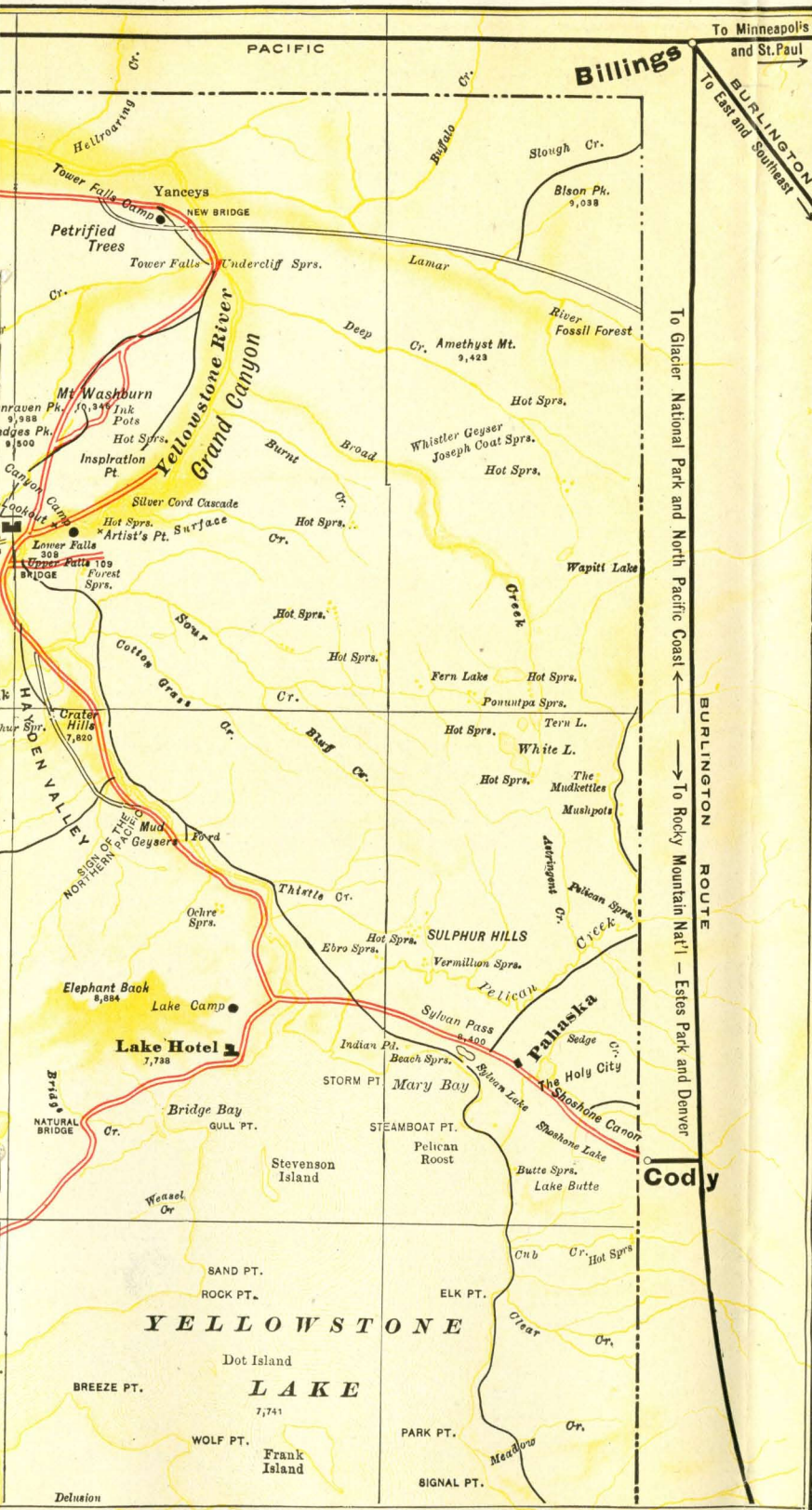


Jewel Geyser

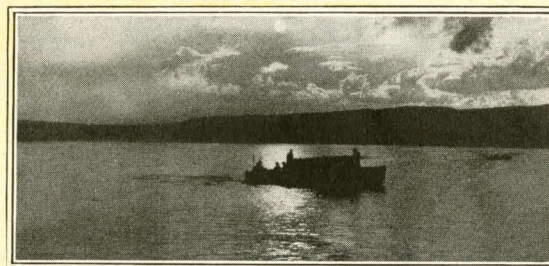


Bee Hive Geyser

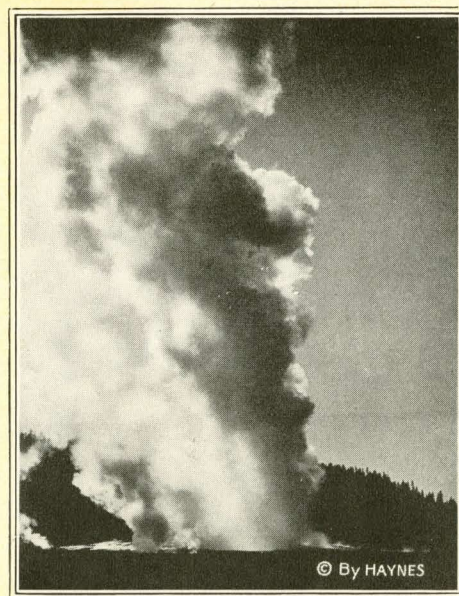




Crater of Oblong Geyser



Moonlight on Yellowstone Lake



Giant Geyser in the Moonlight

Doane Expedition in 1870, when he became lost and was finally found near the peaks, after thirty-seven days, nearly dead.

Mt. Sheridan, twelve miles south of the Thumb, on Yellowstone Lake, 10,200 feet high. Named for Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan.

Mt. Langford, eighteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel, on southeast shore, 10,600 feet high. Named for N. P. Langford, an old explorer and first superintendent of the Park.

Mt. Doane, sixteen miles southeast of Lake Hotel, on southeast shore, 10,500 feet high. Named for Lieut. G. C. Doane.

Mt. Washburn, seven miles northeast of New Grand Canyon Hotel, 10,345 feet high. Named for Gen. H. D. Washburn, former surveyor-general of Montana and head of Washburn party, which explored the Park in 1870.

There are several glorious canyons in the Yellowstone, but one—the Grand Canyon—overshadows them all. Indeed, it is unsurpassed in all the world.

Lakes, Rivers and Fishing

NEARLY all the lakes and streams of the Park have trout in them, and fishing is accomplished sometimes under circumstances so peculiar as to seem really impossible.

"The cool streams flow along so near the boiling floods from the geysers that a fish can be landed and cooked without your moving a step or unhooking him from the line," avers Mr. Frederick Moore, in a report on "The Denizens of Yellowstone Park." Some years since, the United States Fish Commission planted different varieties of fish in various waters of the Park. The results have been such that, coupled with the fine fishing

found before that time in Yellowstone Lake and River, the streams in nearly all portions of the reserve now teem with trout of numerous species. In the region of Hot Springs the ordinary Rocky Mountain trout are found in the Yellowstone River, through Yankee Jim Canyon, and rainbow trout and eastern brook trout in the Gardiner River. Rainbow trout are in the Gibbon River, above the Cascade. Gamy Von Baer trout are in the Nez Perce Creek, near Lower Geyser Basin. Loch Leven trout are in the Firehole River at the Upper Basin. At Yellowstone Lake Hotel, in the river below the outlet, there have been some famous catches of salmon trout with a fly, and trolling on the lake itself has been attended by success. In Grand Canyon, between the Upper and Lower Falls, both the Rocky Mountain and eastern brook trout may be caught. Grayling are found in the Madison and Gallatin rivers, and whitefish in Twin Lakes and the Madison and Gardiner rivers. The lower Yellowstone River, below Tower Falls, twenty miles from Mammoth Hot Springs, and reached also from the Grand Canyon, is famous for its trout catches, but is reached only by special excursion, being off the line of the regular tours.

In the Upper Geyser Basin the trout have a curious way of biting only at night or when clouds are overhead and ruffling breezes blow.

The Park visitor may or may not take with him his own special fishing tackle. Veterans often prefer to do so, but those who dislike to carry such additional bundles can supply themselves at any of the hotels upon payment of a small rental for such time as they use the equipment.



© HAYNES

Jupiter Terrace—the Largest of the Beautifully-Colored Terrace Formations

Wild Animals

WILD animals rejoice in security in the Yellowstone. It is their largest refuge. When hunters come they must leave their guns at the entrance, or, if they intend leaving by another way, they are sealed, only to be opened by the soldier who examines them at the exit. The only shots that can be taken at animals are with the camera.

The schemes tried by camera enthusiasts are numerous and often ludicrous. A recent writer states that "the women devise most wonderful plans. Some set traps in the woods in which the bait sets off flashlights, arranged just behind the instruments, and opens the shutter simultaneously, the hope being to get pictures of the wilder animals that prowl only during the night."

There is no other place in the world where the wild species of beaver can be seen as in Yellowstone. The Park is the only place where the bison still roam at large. There are several herds, some confined in large areas for the purpose of infusing new blood into them and some of the young secluded for protection from the wild carnivorous animals of the Park, the hope being that the bison species may be perpetuated. Bears are as plentiful in the Park as monkeys in the tropics, and almost as amusing. They are the scavengers about the hotels. The refuse from the hostleries of the Park is deposited a couple of hundred yards from the houses, where the bears watch for their meals. This is the time the camera enthusiasts get their best shots, for the bears refuse to be driven away until they have eaten to satiety. There are sometimes grizzlies among them, but the silver-tip, black and cinnamon varieties are in the majority. The blacks are tame, but the cinnamon bears show fight if any attempt is made to drive them away. When one of them becomes vicious, however, he is condemned and killed by the park rangers. Other animals that prove dangerous, such as grey wolves, wild cats and mountain lions, are destroyed by the guards. Some of the hotels have built wire fences part way around their rubbish piles, but these are more for the protection of the bears than of the guests, the latter being too often tempted to mar the pleasure of bruin's meal by standing too near his food and passing uncomplimentary remarks about his table manners, which are, undeniably, very bad.

There are many large and interesting herds of elk, deer, antelope and mountain sheep in the Park. The sheep and antelope are not usually seen in summer, as they retire to the remoter hills and valleys. Elk are seen here and there along the road, and the deer also; the latter, some years, frequenting the vicinity of some of the hotels.

The Park, with its protection of the wild game within its borders, serves well the purpose of a vast game preserve, and almost completely surrounding it are extensive Government forest reserves, within the magnificent timber stretches of which the game finds further covert and splendid feeding ground during the greater part of the year. Under such conditions it is not strange that wild game abounds, and in this natural state is almost entirely unafraid of man, to whose presence it has become quite accustomed. The opportunity of viewing wild game in its natural habitat under these conditions is most unusual, and

exists, probably, nowhere else on the globe to the same extent. This feature is a most interesting addition to the Park tour, and, aside from the natural wonders, would in itself make the trip well worth while.

Natural Phenomena

NOTHING that might be written could possibly describe Nature's weird and mysterious phenomena in Yellowstone—the geysers, mud volcanoes, hot springs and tinted pools. They must be seen and studied, for one person sees in a certain object a charm that is not apparent to another.

Following is a table of prominent geysers and springs, based upon careful observations:

| Norris Basin | | | |
|--|------------------------|--|--|
| NAME | ERUPTION IN FEET | DURATION OF | INTERVALS OF |
| | | | ERUPTION |
| Black Growler..... | ..... | ..... | Great steam vent |
| Emerald Pool..... | ..... | ..... | Beautiful hot spring |
| Hurricane..... | 6-8 | ..... | More or less continuous |
| New Crater..... | 6-25 | 1 to 4 min. | 2 to 5 minutes |
| Monarch..... | 100-125 | 6 min. | Irregular |
| Constant..... | 15-35 | Few seconds | 1 minute |
| Midway Basin | | | |
| Excelsior..... | 200-300 | 30 minutes | Long intervals—years |
| Turquoise Spring..... | ..... | Turquoise Blue; 100 feet diameter | ..... |
| Prismatic Lake..... | ..... | Wonderfully colored water; 250 x 350 feet diameter | ..... |
| Lower Basin | | | |
| Fountain..... | Seldom in eruption | ..... | ..... |
| Clepsydra..... | 10-40 | Few seconds | Plays from 4 openings |
| Mammoth Paint Pots..... | ..... | Basin of boiling clay, strangely colored; 40-60 ft. wide | ..... |
| Great Fountain..... | 75-150 | 45 to 60 min. | 8 to 13 hours |
| Firehole Lake..... | ..... | Peculiar phenomena | ..... |
| Black Warrior..... | Continuous | ..... | ..... |
| White Dome..... | 10 | 1 min. | 40 to 60 min. |
| Upper Basin | | | |
| Old Faithful..... | 120-170 | 4 min. | 60 to 95 min. Usual interval, 75 min. |
| Bee Hive..... | 200 | 6 to 8 min. | 12 hrs. |
| Giant..... | 200-250 | 1 hour | 6 to 14 days |
| Giantess..... | 150-200 | 12 to 36 hrs. | 5 to 40 days |
| Lion..... | 50-60 | 2 to 4 min. | 2 to 17 times daily |
| Lioness..... | 80-100 | 10 min. | About once a year |
| Cub, Large..... | 60 | 8 min. | With Lioness |
| Cub, Small..... | 10-30 | 15 to 20 min. | 2 1/2 hours |
| Spasmodic..... | 4 | 20 to 60 min. | 2 to 3 hours |
| Sawmill..... | 20-35 | 1 to 3 hrs. | Once or twice a day |
| Grand..... | 200 | 15 to 30 min. | Irregular, 1 to 2 days |
| Turban..... | 20-40 | 10 min. to 3 hrs. | Irregular* |
| Riverside..... | 80-100 | 15 min. | About 6 hours |
| Fan..... | 15-25 | 10 min. | Irregular |
| Artemisia..... | 50 | 10 to 15 min. | 1 to 2 days |
| Jewel..... | 5-20 | 1 to 2 min. | 5 minutes |
| Grotto..... | 20-30 | Varies | 2 to 5 hours |
| Oblong..... | 20-40 | 7 min. | 8 to 15 hours |
| Splendid..... | 200 | 10 min. | Inactive since 1892 |
| Castle..... | 50-75 | 30 min. | Irregular |
| Economic..... | 20 | Few seconds | Seldom in eruption |
| Daisy..... | 70 | 3 min. | About 85 to 90 minutes |
| Mortar..... | 30 | 4 to 6 min. | Irregular |
| *Intermittently for 24 hours following the Grand | | | |
| Sponge..... | ..... | ..... | Sponge-like walls about spring |
| Punch Bowl..... | ..... | ..... | Beautiful spring, sometimes an active geyser |
| Black Sand Spring..... | ..... | ..... | Two very interesting spots. Some very fine coloring here |
| Sunset Lake..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Emerald Pool..... | ..... | ..... | Beautiful spring, 45 to 50 feet wide |
| Morning Glory Spring..... | ..... | ..... | Lovely spring, with delicately colored rim |
| Biscuit Basin..... | ..... | ..... | Peculiar spot, with geyserite biscuit and many beautiful pools |

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

It must be understood that the geysers are more or less capricious, and that, with the exception of some of them, like Old Faithful, Constant, Economic, and a few others, they vary in periodicity and duration somewhat from year to year. If two or three diminish, as many more will increase in activity and intensity. The figures given represent a fairly reliable average of the performances of these weird creations of Nature, taking one year with another.

Mail in the Park

MAIL and telegrams had best be addressed to the gateway at which the party for whom intended will leave the Park; at Cody, Wyo., in care of the Burlington Cafe; at Gardiner, Mont., in care of the Yellowstone Hotel Company or Yellowstone Camping Company (whichever patronized), and the same at Yellowstone Station, Mont.

What to Wear

WEAR and take along the things that are durable and comfortable. Near the beginning or near the close of the season the climate is considerably cooler than in July or August. The evenings are cool, and even when the sun shines brightly, its warmth is moderated by breezes from the snow-covered mountains.

Warm clothing is not to be forgotten. It will be needed mornings and evenings. Woolen underwear is a convenient form of apparel, and, when worn with ordinary summer clothing, will be found to be sufficiently warm. Men should have medium-weight overcoats or sweaters, and women, coats, jackets or sweaters. Linen dusters will at times prove convenient and should be taken along or purchased in the Park. During the most of each day no outer wrap is necessary. Heavy, thick-soled shoes should be worn, as they are best suited for climbing in the canyons and for walking about the geysers and terraces. A pair of stout gloves should be taken along. Any soft hat, with a broad brim that can be pulled down to shade the eyes, will do. A stiff hat or straw hat will not be very serviceable. A pair of good field glasses will come in handy many times. At some of

the springs and geyser basins, tinted glasses are desirable to soften the dazzling lights for the eyes. If you like, although unnecessary, take along a dressy suit of some sort for evening wear at the hotels.

A medium-size suit case or valise and shawl strap will hold all that is necessary for the Park tour proper. Twenty-five pounds of hand baggage are carried free on the automobiles. See paragraph under "Baggage," page twenty-two, for further particulars.

Cost of Tours to and through the Park

The "Five-Day" Tour of the Park includes all principal points of interest. There are six (three Hotel Way and three Camping Way) different "Five-Day" Tours from each gateway (Cody, Wyoming, Gardiner, Montana, and Yellowstone Station, Montana). The COST and TIME of these Tours is the same from any gateway, returning to the same or any other gateway.

For DETAIL SCHEDULES of these Tours see pages eighteen, nineteen and twenty.

For cost of DETOURS through the Park in connection with through tickets to destinations other than Yellowstone Park, see page seventeen.

SPECIAL NOTE—Fares for these complete "Five-Day" Tours include all necessary hotel or camp accommodations beyond the Park gateways, i. e., breakfast on entering and dinner on leaving the Park at Cody; lunch on entering and dinner on leaving Gardiner (at Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel) and breakfast on entering and dinner on leaving at Yellowstone Station.

| | Chicago | St. Louis | Kansas City St. Joseph Omaha Lincoln | Denver |
|---|---------|-----------|---|------------------|
| RAIL TRANSPORTATION TO THE PARK | | | | |
| RAIL transportation to either gateway (Cody, Gardiner or Yellowstone Station), and return to starting point, from the same or any other gateway | \$47.50 | \$44.50 | (Note 2) \$37.00 | (Note 1) \$32.00 |
| AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORTATION IN THE PARK | | | | |
| Automobile transportation for COMPLETE "FIVE-DAY" Tour from either gateway (Cody, Gardiner or Yellowstone Station), returning to the same or any other gateway | \$25.00 | | | |
| ACCOMMODATIONS IN PARK | | | | |
| HOTEL WAY: MEALS and LODGING at the hotels for complete "Five-Day" Tour | \$27.00 | | | |
| CAMPING WAY: MEALS and LODGING at the Permanent Camps for complete "Five-Day" Tour | \$18.00 | | | |
| COMPLETE PARK TOURS | | | | |
| To arrive at the cost of a complete "Five-Day" Tour, including AUTOMOBILE transportation through the Park and MEALS and LODGING in the Park, add the cost of automobile transportation (\$25.00) to the cost of meals and lodging in the Park; (\$27.00 Hotel Way; \$18.00, Camping Way—whichever used); for example: | | | | |
| Automobile and Hotel Way Tours | | | | |
| Including AUTOMOBILE transportation from either gateway, returning to the same or any other gateway, and meals and lodging at the HOTELS for "Five-Day" Tour | \$52.00 | | | |
| Automobile and Camping Way Tours | | | | |
| Including Automobile transportation from either gateway, returning to the same or any other gateway, and meals and lodging at the PERMANENT CAMPS for "Five-Day" Tour | \$43.00 | | | |
| COMPLETE RAIL AND PARK TOURS | | | | |
| To arrive at cost of complete RAIL and PARK TOUR tickets, add the cost of rail and automobile transportation to the cost of meals and lodging the Hotel Way or Camping Way (whichever used); for example: | | | | |
| Rail, Automobile and HOTEL Tours | | | | |
| Including RAIL transportation from starting point to either gateway, and return from the same or any other gateway—AUTOMOBILE transportation and HOTEL accommodations for complete "Five-Day" Tour | \$99.50 | \$96.50 | (Note 2) \$89.00 | (Note 1) \$84.00 |
| Rail, Automobile and CAMPING Tours | | | | |
| Including RAIL transportation from starting point to either gateway, and return from the same or any other gateway—AUTOMOBILE transportation and CAMPING accommodations for complete "Five-Day" Tour | \$90.50 | \$87.50 | (Note 2) \$80.00 | (Note 1) \$75.00 |

NOTE 1—From Denver, Colo., to or via Cody, Wyo., and return, in both directions via Thermopolls Hot Springs, Wyo., \$1.20 less.

NOTE 2—From Kansas City and St. Joseph, via St. Paul, fares somewhat higher.

All fares, schedules and regulations shown in this folder are subject to change without notice



Tourists Leaving Cody for the Park

YELLOWSTONE PARK

The following **DETOURS** are available for passengers en route between the **EAST** and the **WEST**, who desire to take in **Yellowstone Park**

Tours marked thus ***** are particularly designed to enable passengers to include the three great National Parks (Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain-Estes and Glacier) in one tour on one ticket

| FROM | TO | RETURN TO | INCLUDING | HOW OBTAINABLE | FARE | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|---|---------|--|
| * Billings, Mont. or Frannie, Wyo. (For detail schedule see Tour 1, page eighteen) | Yellowstone National Park | Billings, Mont. or Frannie, Wyo. | Rail transportation from Billings or Frannie to Cody, Wyo., and return, to Billings or Frannie, via C. B. & Q. Automobile transportation through the Park, and Meals and Lodging at HOTELS in the Park for a complete FIVE-DAY TOUR. | On application to Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. at Billings, Mont., Frannie, Casper, or Sheridan, Wyo., or Denver, Colo., or may be included in through tickets. (1)..... | \$54.50 | These detours are especially recommended because they offer the passenger the biggest value—enabling him to include Yellowstone, Rocky Mountain-Estes and Glacier—the three great National Parks, in one grand circle tour. |
| The same Tour, except Meals and Lodging in the Park at the PERMANENT CAMPS of the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., instead of at hotels | | | | | \$45.50 | |
| * Cody, Wyo. (For detail schedule see Tour 2, page eighteen) | Yellowstone National Park | Gardiner, Mont. | Including automobile transportation from Cody to Gardiner and Meals and Lodging at HOTELS in the Park for a complete FIVE-DAY TOUR. | On application to Ticket Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. at Billings, Mont., Frannie, Casper, or Sheridan, Wyo., or Denver, Colo., or may be included in through tickets. (2)..... | \$52.00 | Your attention is directed to Optional Route and Exchange Arrangements on pages 21 and 22. Note that passengers holding tickets via Billings, to destinations on or via the Northern Pacific Railway, will be carried into Cody and from Gardiner to Livingston without additional charge. Passengers holding such tickets to points on or via the Great Northern Railway will be carried into Cody free, but are required to pay fare from Gardiner to Billings, \$5.10. |
| The same Tour, except Meals and Lodging in the Park at the PERMANENT CAMPS of the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., instead of at hotels | | | | | \$43.00 | |
| * Gardiner, Mont. (For detail schedule see Tour 2, page eighteen) | Yellowstone National Park | Cody, Wyo. | Automobile transportation from Gardiner to Cody and Meals and Lodging at HOTELS in the Park for a complete FIVE-DAY TOUR. | On application to Ticket Agent Northern Pacific Railway at Gardiner, or may be included in through tickets. (2)..... | \$52.00 | YOUR ATTENTION is directed to Optional Route and Exchange Arrangements on pages 21 and 22. Note that passengers holding tickets reading via the Northern Pacific Railway to Billings, thence C. B. & Q. R. R., will be carried into Gardiner and from Cody to Frannie or Billings without extra charge. Passengers holding tickets reading via Great Northern Railway to Billings will be required to pay fare, \$5.10, from Billings to Gardiner, but are carried free from Cody to Frannie or Billings. |
| The same Tour, except Meals and Lodging in the Park at the PERMANENT CAMPS of the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., instead of at hotels | | | | | \$43.00 | |
| FROM | TO | RETURN TO | INCLUDING | HOW OBTAINABLE | FARE | |
| Livingston, Mont. (For detail schedule see Tour 4, page nineteen) | Yellowstone National Park | Livingston, Mont. | Rail transportation from Livingston to Gardiner and return. Automobile transportation through the Park and Meals and Lodging at the HOTELS in the Park for a complete FIVE-DAY TOUR. | On application to Ticket Agent Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, or may be included in any ticket reading through that point..... | \$55.00 | |
| The same Tour, except Meals and Lodging in the Park at the PERMANENT CAMPS of the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., instead of at hotels | | | | | \$46.00 | |
| Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City (For detail schedule see Tour 7, page twenty) | Yellowstone Station, Mont. | Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City (Starting Point) | Rail transportation from Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City to Yellowstone Station and return. Automobile transportation through the Park, and Meals and Lodging at HOTELS in the Park for a complete FIVE-DAY TOUR. | On application to Ticket Agent, Union Pacific System at any of these points, or may be included in through ticket reading as above. (3)..... | \$61.25 | |
| The same Tour, except Meals and Lodging in the Park at the PERMANENT CAMPS of the Yellowstone Park Camping Co., instead of at hotels | | | | | \$52.25 | |

The following **SIDE TRIPS** will be available during the **Yellowstone Park** season

| FROM | TO | RETURN TO | INCLUDING | CONDITIONS AND HOW OBTAINABLE | FARE |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|--|----------|
| * Billings, Mont. | Gardiner, Mont. | Billings, Mont. | Rail transportation from Billings to Gardiner and return, via Northern Pacific Railway. | On application to Ticket Agent, Northern Pacific Railway at Billings, Mont. (4).... | ▲ \$6.80 |
| Livingston, Mont. | Gardiner, Mont. | Livingston, Mont. | Rail transportation from Livingston to Gardiner and return, via the Northern Pacific Ry... | On application to Ticket Agent, Northern Pacific Railway at Livingston, or may be included in any ticket reading through that point..... | ▲ \$3.20 |
| Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City | Yellowstone Station, Mont. | Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City (Starting Point) | Rail transportation from Ogden, Pocatello or Salt Lake City to Yellowstone Station, Mont., and return | On application to Ticket Agent, Union Pacific System at any of these points, or may be included in through ticket reading as above. (3)..... | ▲ \$9.25 |

▲ Half of this fare for children over five and under twelve years of age.

(1) Tickets covering this detour are available to holders of all one-way or round-trip tickets reading through Billings, Mont., between Casper, Wyo., Sheridan, Wyo., Beach, N. D., or stations east or south thereof, on the one hand, and Great Falls, Butte, Helena, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand, also to holders of Summer Tourist tickets to Thermopolis, Wyo., in both directions via Billings.

(2) Tickets covering this detour are available to holders of first-class, one-way or round-trip tickets reading via C. B. & Q. R. R., Billings, and Great Northern Railway between Casper, Wyo., Sheridan, Wyo., or stations south or east thereof, on the one hand, and Great Falls, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand.

Also on Glacier Park circuit tickets reading via Cody, Wyo., Gardiner and Helena, Mont. Also on first-class, one-way or round-trip tickets reading through Billings and Livingston, Mont., between Casper, Wyo., Sheridan, Wyo., Beach, N. D., or stations east or south thereof, on one hand, and Butte, Helena, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand.

(3) Tickets covering this detour are available only to the holders of all classes of Transcontinental tickets reading between Cheyenne, Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo, or points beyond, on the one hand, and points beyond Pocatello, Salt Lake City or Ogden, on the other hand.

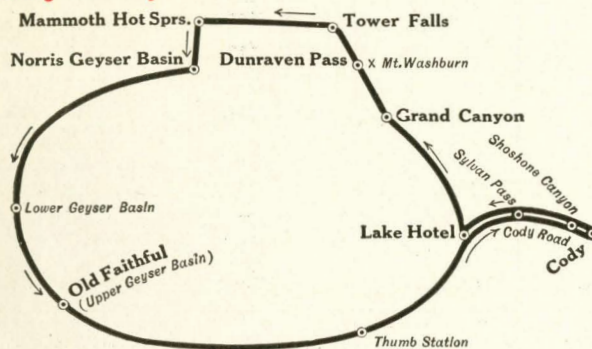
(4) Tickets covering this side-trip are available only to holders of all classes of tickets reading via C. B. & Q. R. R., Billings, and the Great Northern Railway between Sheridan, Wyo., Casper, Wyo., or stations east or south thereof, on the one hand, and Great Falls, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand.



Schedule of Daily Park Tours Via Cody

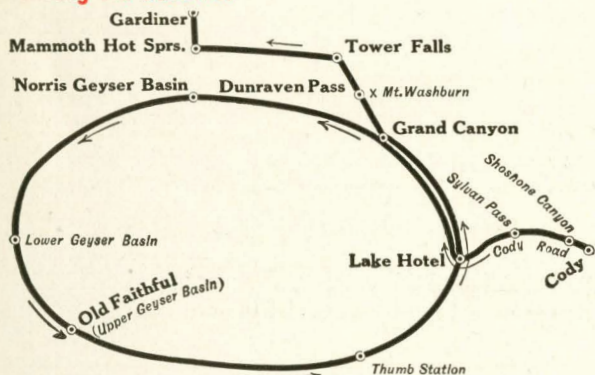
TOUR No. 1. Entering and Leaving via Cody

| Day | | Short Stop-Over en Route at |
|-----|--|---|
| 1st | Lv Cody..... 8.00 am Ar Lake Hotel..... 1.30 pm Lv Lake Hotel..... 3.00 pm Ar Grand Canyon..... 4.30 pm | Shoshone Canyon See Note 1 |
| 2d | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |
| 3d | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 4th | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 5th | Lv Lake Hotel..... 12.30 pm Ar Cody..... 6.00 pm | Shoshone Canyon |



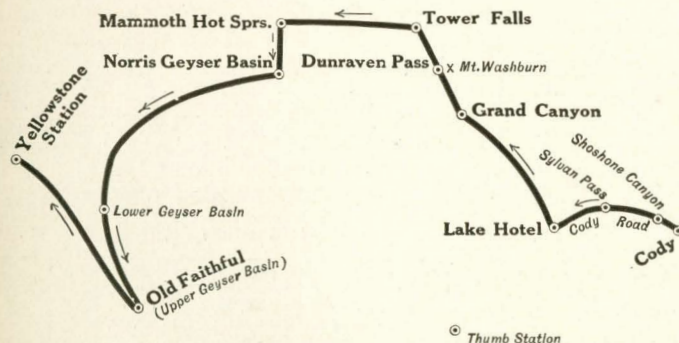
TOUR No. 2. Entering via Cody and Leaving via Gardiner

| Day | | Short Stop-Over en Route at |
|-----|--|---|
| 1st | Lv Cody..... 8.00 am Ar Lake Hotel..... 1.30 pm Lv Lake Hotel..... 3.00 pm Ar Grand Canyon..... 4.30 pm | Shoshone Canyon |
| 2d | Lv Grand Canyon..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin), via Norris..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 3d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 4th | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm Ar Gardiner..... 7.15 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |



TOUR No. 3. Entering via Cody and Leaving via Yellowstone Station

| Day | | Short Stop-Over en Route at |
|-----|--|---|
| 1st | Lv Cody..... 8.00 am Ar Lake Hotel..... 1.30 pm | Shoshone Canyon |
| 2d | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 |
| 3d | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |
| 4th | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin), via Norris..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 5th | Lv Old Faithful..... 3.30 pm Ar Yellowstone Station..... 5.30 pm | |



Note 1—At the Grand Canyon the hotel is located on the Inspiration Point side of the Canyon and the Camp on the Artist Point side. En route to Grand Canyon, passengers using HOTELS are carried via Artist Point, and passengers using CAMPS via Inspiration Point.

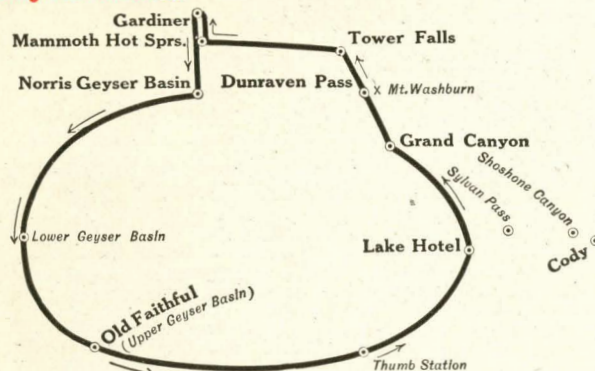
Note 2—Automobiles will be routed over the top of Mt. Washburn, for parties of five or more, upon payment (in the Park) of \$2.00 per passenger.

YELLOWSTONE PARK

Schedule of Daily Park Tours Via Gardiner

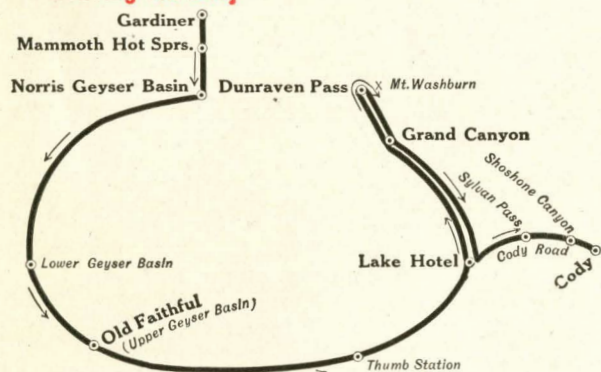
TOUR No. 4. Entering and Leaving via Gardiner

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|---|---|
| 1st | Lv Gardiner..... 11.30 am Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 12.00 n'n | |
| 2d | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 3d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 4th | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm Ar Gardiner..... 7.15 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |



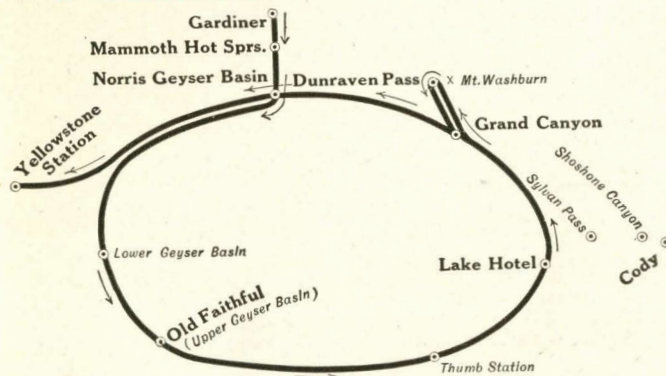
TOUR No. 5. Entering via Gardiner and Leaving via Cody

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|---|---|
| 1st | Lv Gardiner..... 11.30 am Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 12.00 n'n | |
| 2d | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 3d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 4th | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 Side trip to Dunraven Pass |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 10.00 am Ar Lake Hotel..... 11.00 am Lv Lake Hotel..... 12.30 pm Ar Cody..... 6.00 pm | Shoshone Canyon |



TOUR No. 6. Entering via Gardiner and Leaving via Yellowstone Station

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|---|---|
| 1st | Lv Gardiner..... 11.30 am Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 12.00 n'n | |
| 2d | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin), via Norris..... 12.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin Lower Geyser Basin |
| 3d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 4th | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 Side trip to Dunraven Pass |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 2.30 pm Ar Yellowstone Station (via Norris)..... 5.30 pm | |



Note 1—At the Grand Canyon the hotel is located on the Inspiration Point side of the Canyon and the Camp on the Artist Point side. En route to Grand Canyon, passengers using HOTELS are carried via Artist Point, and passengers using CAMPS via Inspiration Point.

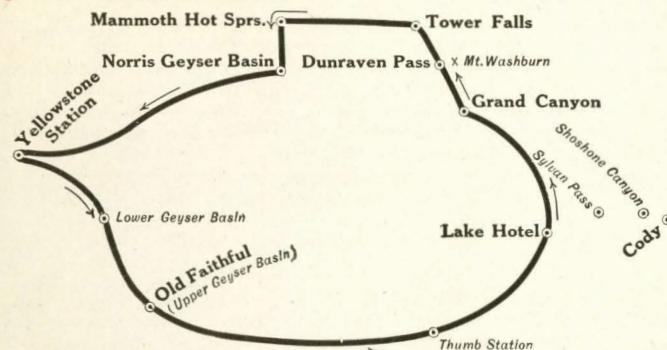
Note 2—Automobiles will be routed over the top of Mt. Washburn, for parties of five or more, upon payment (in the Park) of \$2.00 per passenger.

THE GODY ROAD IN

Schedule of Daily Park Tours Via Yellowstone Station

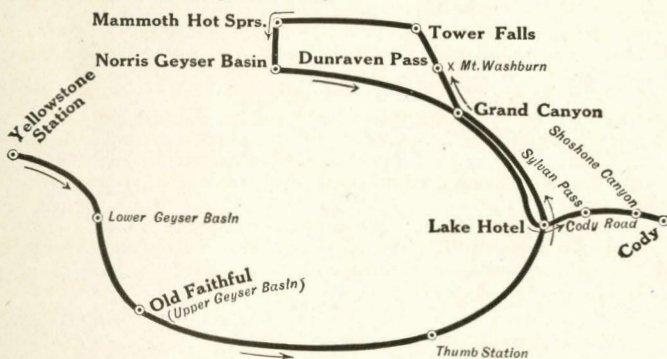
TOUR No. 7. Entering and Leaving via Yellowstone Station

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1st | Lv Yellowstone Station..... 9.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.00 n'n | Lower Geyser Basin |
| 2d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 3d | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 |
| 4th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |
| 5th | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 2.30 pm Ar Yellowstone Station..... 5.30 pm | Norris Geyser Basin |



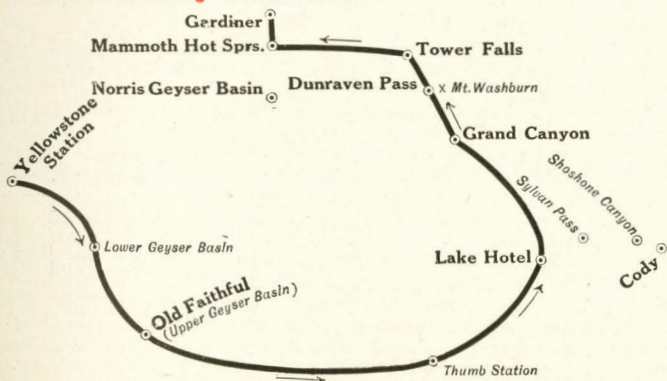
TOUR No. 8. Entering via Yellowstone Station and Leaving via Cody

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|--|---|
| 1st | Lv Yellowstone Station..... 9.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.00 n'n | Lower Geyser Basin |
| 2d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 3d | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm | See Note 1 Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |
| 4th | Lv Mammoth Hot Springs..... 8.30 am Ar Grand Canyon (via Norris)..... 12.00 n'n | |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 10.00 am Ar Lake Hotel..... 11.00 am Lv Lake Hotel..... 12.30 pm Ar Cody..... 6.00 pm | Shoshone Canyon |



TOUR No. 9. Entering via Yellowstone Station and Leaving via Gardiner

| Day | | Short Stop-Overs en Route at |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1st | Lv Yellowstone Station..... 9.30 am Ar Old Faithful (Upper Geyser Basin)..... 12.00 n'n | Lower Geyser Basin |
| 2d | Lv Old Faithful..... 2.00 pm Ar Lake Hotel..... 5.15 pm | Thumb Station |
| 3d | Lv Lake Hotel..... 10.00 am Ar Grand Canyon..... 12.00 n'n | See Note 1 |
| 4th | At Grand Canyon | |
| 5th | Lv Grand Canyon..... 1.30 pm Ar Mammoth Hot Springs..... 4.30 pm Ar Gardiner..... 7.15 pm | Dunraven Pass (Note 2) Tower Falls |



Note 1—At the Grand Canyon the hotel is located on the Inspiration Point side of the Canyon and the Camp on the Artist Point side. En route to Grand Canyon, passengers using HOTELS are carried via Artist Point, and passengers using CAMPS via Inspiration Point.

Note 2—Automobiles will be routed over the top of Mt. Washburn, for parties of five or more, upon payment (in the Park) of \$2.00 per passenger.

General Information

Through tickets, including rail transportation only, or rail and automobile transportation only, will be sold for children five and under twelve years of age at half rates. Through tickets, including hotel accommodations, will not be sold for children under twelve years of age. The automobile company will make half rates for children five and under twelve years of age. Hotels will make, locally in the Park, half rates for children under eight years of age.

Tickets, including meals and lodging in the Park, sold at fares shown, entitle passenger to accommodations to the value of \$6.00 per day at the hotels, and \$4.00 per day at the camps (American plan). Rates for especially-well-located rooms (including rooms with bath), \$7.00 to \$8.00 per day (American plan). Parties desiring such accommodations pay the difference at each hotel.

A resident physician is stationed at Mammoth Hot Springs and each hotel has a trained nurse and dispensary.

Redemption of Unused or Partly Used Park Tour Coupons

Where passengers touring the Park elect to change from Camp Tour to Hotel Tour, or vice versa, the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company or the Yellowstone Park Camping Company, as the case may be, will redeem unused portion of tickets on basis of service performed. Application for such refund should be made at their offices on leaving the Park. Such passengers will pay locally for desired class of accommodations at rates shown herein for tour through the Park.

The charge (\$25.00) for automobile transportation for the complete tour of the Park will remain the same, whether passenger makes the tour in more or in less time than the schedule of the "Five-Day Tour" shown herein. The tours through the Park from all of the gateways are made entirely in spacious touring automobiles.

Parties desiring the exclusive use of or to retain the same automobile for the entire trip, can arrange therefor with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, at the Park gateway, upon payment of the proper charge.

Parties desiring a special schedule, not wishing to be governed by the regular rules and running time, must make special arrangements with the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

The charges for all service in the Park are fixed by the Federal Government.

Dates of Sale—Stop-Overs—Routes

Dates of Sale. Daily June 15th to September 10th, inclusive, from points east of Missouri River (Kansas City, Omaha, etc.) and St. Paul. Daily June 16th to September 11th, inclusive, from points on and west of Missouri River and St. Paul.

The Park Season. The first date on which passengers can leave any of the Park gateways and make a tour of the Park is June 20, 1917, and the last automobiles for a complete tour of the Park will leave these gateways on September 15, 1917, returning to the Park Gateways after the last tour of the Park of September 19, 1917.

Limits and Stop-Overs. Final limit for reaching original starting point, October 31, 1917. Passengers returning via Cody must leave Lake Hotel not later than September 19th; those returning via Gardiner must leave Gardiner not later than September 19th, and those returning via Yellowstone Station must leave Yellowstone not later than September 19th. The rail transportation permits stop-overs at any point in either direction within final limit of October 31st. Tourists may stop over anywhere in the Park as long as desired during the Park season by paying the regular price of \$6.00 (and upward) per day at the hotels and \$4.00 per day at the Permanent Camps, for the extra time not covered by their tickets.

Choice of Routes. One glance at any good railroad map of the West, or the map on last page hereof, will show you that the Burlington Route, because of its fortunate geographical position, with its own rails from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City, all the way

to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Billings and Cody, offers the greatest diversity of routes to and from Yellowstone Park.

Routes to or from Cody. Via Kansas City or Omaha, across Nebraska, skirting the edge of the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota (into which an interesting side trip may be easily made), past the famous Wyoming ranch-resort country around Sheridan, the historic Custer Battlefield and Billings.

Via Kansas City or Omaha to Denver, with side trip to Colorado Springs (the Pike's Peak Region), without extra expense; thence via Sheridan and the Big Horn Mountains, or via Cheyenne, Casper, Thermopolis Hot Spring and the fertile Big Horn Basin.

Via the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line—"Where Nature smiles three hundred miles"—to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Northern Pacific Railway to Billings, thence Burlington Route through the Big Horn Basin to Cody.

Routes to or from Gardiner. Via the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line—"Where Nature smiles three hundred miles"—to St. Paul-Minneapolis, thence Northern Pacific Railway.

Via Kansas City or Omaha, across Nebraska, skirting the edge of the picturesque Black Hills of South Dakota (into which an interesting side trip may be easily made), past the famous Wyoming ranch-resort country around Sheridan, historic Custer Battlefield and Billings, thence Northern Pacific Railway.

Via the same as the preceding route, but including the detour via Denver and Colorado Springs (the Pike's Peak Region), without extra expense. Between Denver and Billings the tourist has the option of traveling via Sheridan and the Big Horn Mountains, or via Cheyenne, Casper, Thermopolis Hot Spring and the Big Horn Basin.

The Northern Pacific Railway will operate open-side observation cars between Livingston and Gardiner during the Park season, thus giving passengers an unobstructed view of the superb scenery between these points. The "Gate of the Mountains," "Yankee Jim's Canyon," "Emigrant" and "Electric" peaks, and the Yellowstone River, all form a panorama of rare beauty.

Routes to or from Yellowstone. Here the wise traveler chooses the great scenic route through Denver and Colorado Springs (the Pike's Peak Region) and Pueblo, through the world-renowned Royal Gorge, and across scenic Colorado, through the scenic Rockies to Glenwood Springs, Great Salt Lake and Salt Lake City, thence straight north to Yellowstone.

OPTIONAL ROUTES. For the benefit of through passengers who desire to make a detour through Yellowstone Park, via Cody, in one or both directions, the following optional routes and exchange arrangements will be available.

All first-class, one-way or round-trip tickets, reading via Billings and the Northern Pacific Railway, between Sheridan or Casper, Wyo., or stations east or south thereof, on the one hand, and Butte, Helena, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand, will, at option of passenger, be honored by the Burlington Route between Billings, Mont., or Frannie, Wyo., and Cody, Wyo., and by the Northern Pacific Railway between Gardiner and Livingston, Mont., in the direction in which they read.

On all first-class, one-way or round-trip tickets reading via Billings, Mont., and the Great Northern Railway, between Sheridan, Casper, Wyo., or stations south or east thereof, on the one hand, and Great Falls or Glacier Park, Mont., or stations west thereof, on the other hand, the Burlington Route coupon reading to or from Billings will, at option of passenger, be honored one way into or out of Cody in the direction in which it reads.

All one-way first-class or round-trip tickets reading via Northern Pacific Railway from Beach, N. D., and points east thereof to Helena, Butte, or points west thereof, will, upon application to Northern Pacific Railway ticket agents at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior or Billings, be exchanged for ticket reading via Northern Pacific Railway to Billings, Burlington Route to Cody, and via Northern Pacific Railway from Gardiner to destination (or to junction point in case of ticket reading beyond Northern Pacific Railway).



Norris Geyser Basin—near Which His Satanic Majesty is Supposed to Reside

All one-way first-class or round-trip tickets reading via Northern Pacific Railway from Helena, Butte, or points west to Beach, N. D., or points beyond will, upon application to Northern Pacific Railway ticket agents at Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Helena, Butte, or Livingston, be exchanged for ticket reading via Northern Pacific Railway to Gardiner, Burlington Route Cody to Billings, and from Billings to destination via Northern Pacific Railway (or to junction point in case ticket reads beyond Northern Pacific Railway).

Baggage will not be checked beyond Cody, Gardiner or Yellowstone Station, but may be stored without charge at these points, or, if at Gardiner, may be taken at a slight extra charge to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel. Baggage may be checked to either the entering or departing gateway (Cody, Gardiner or Yellowstone), or may be checked to the entering gateway and on arrival there re-checked to the departing gateway. The automobiles will carry not to exceed twenty-five pounds of hand baggage free. Special arrangements must be made for the transportation of trunks through the Park.

TRAIN SERVICE. Luxurious Burlington limiteds run direct to the Park. The Burlington can take you to either gateway and do it right. The Burlington is the All-Gateway Route, and the most convenient route to the Yellowstone.

Details of summer schedules and equipment of trains will be found in regular time-table folders.

Yellowstone-Glacier Circuit Tours

For those desiring to tour both Parks in one season, tickets (rail fares only—leaving the tourist free to come and go in either Park, as fancy dictates, paying for transportation and accommodation within

the parks as used) are available at fares which will be quoted by any representative or agent upon request. Our Glacier National Park folder, describing the various tours and side trips available in this great mountain kingdom, will be sent upon request.

Three National Parks and Colorado

Yellowstone, Glacier and Rocky Mountain-Estes National Parks, Denver, Colorado Springs and the Pike's Peak region—Grand Circle Tour, one ticket, one trip, one railroad—Burlington (of course)—biggest vacation bargain on the map. By all means get the facts about this wonderful trip before completing your plans.

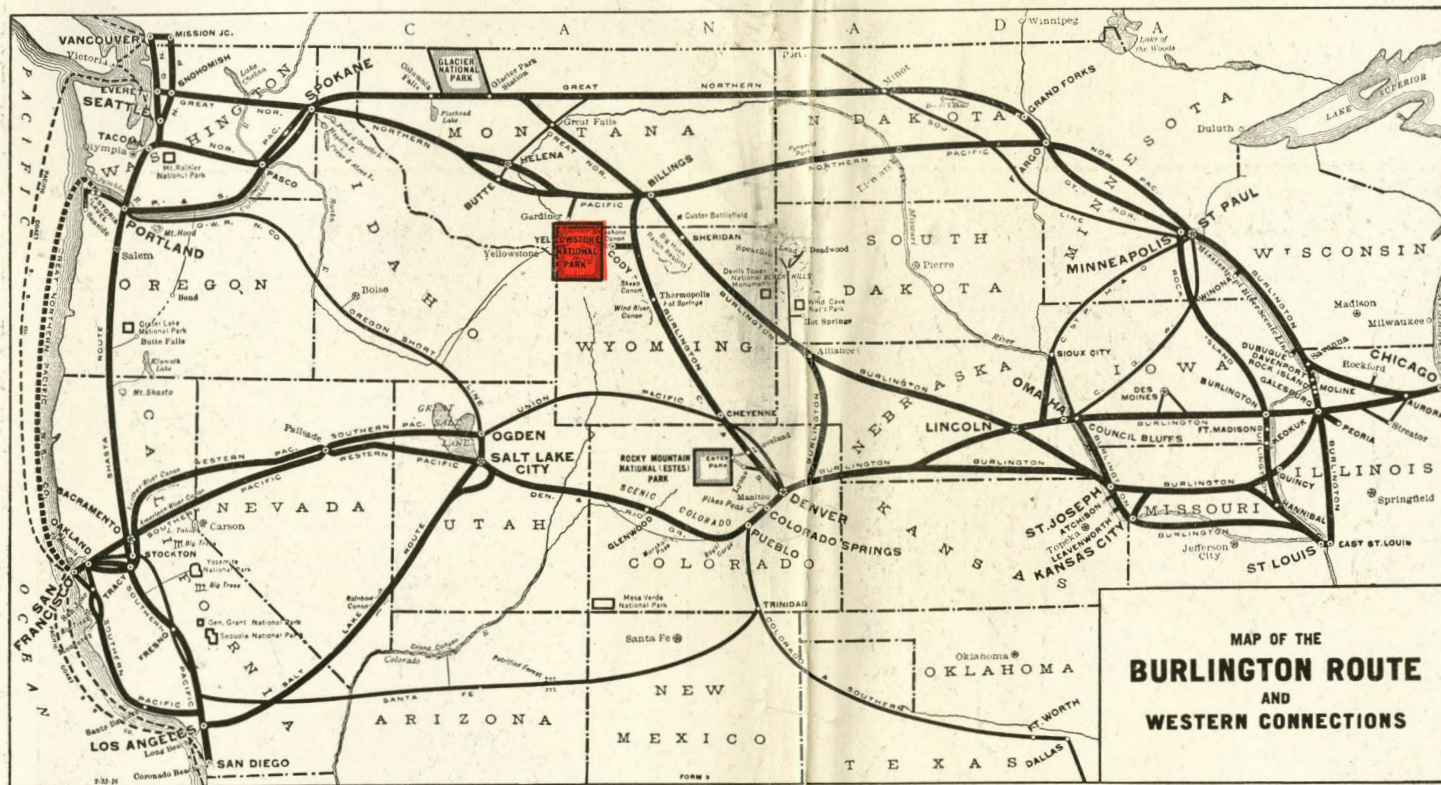
The National Park Tour

The Burlington is THE National Park Line, and, for the accommodation and convenience of its patrons, has planned a National Park Vacation Tour that has no parallel—including, as it does, Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park and Colorado (Denver, with a free side trip to Colorado Springs and the Pike's Peak region)—*all on one ticket*—over one system—the big, prosperous, well-managed and dependable railroad of the West—Burlington (of course). By extending your tour to include the North Pacific Coast, Rainier National Park can be included, also a side trip to Crater Lake National Park; and, if you go to the North Pacific Coast one way via California, Yosemite National Park, General Grant National Park and Sequoia National Park can be included, in addition to Salt Lake City and scenic Colorado, Mesa Verde National Park being reached by a side trip.

If you want to see the *best* of the National Park wonders in America, save time, trouble and money by taking advantage of Burlington service.

Make this year's vacation memorable by taking a Yellowstone tour. See Nature in all its sublimity! Explore and enjoy America's oldest and greatest National Park—The Land of Wonders! Any representative named on the opposite page will gladly help you plan and outline its possibilities and make all arrangements for the complete tour. You should go via the Burlington, because it's the all-gateway route as well as the way of greatest comfort and safety—the most convenient way—smooth running trains, courteous and obliging attendants, splendid meals—everything to make the trip all that it should be and more than you expect.

YELLOWSTONE PARK



MAP OF THE
BURLINGTON ROUTE
AND
WESTERN CONNECTIONS

These travel experts of the **Burlington Route** are at your service. The nearest one will gladly make *all* arrangements for your complete tour

Atchison, Kan. T. L. LAWRENCE, General Agent
Atlanta, Ga., 8 Wall Street W. T. VARDAMAN, Trav. Pass'r and Freight Agent
Beatrice, Neb. H. L. LEWIS, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Billings, Mont., 2812 Montana Avenue F. D. HUNTER, General Agent
Birmingham, Ala., 1122-3 Brown-Marx Bldg., H. R. TODD, Gen'l Southern Agent
Boston, Mass., 264 Washington Street. ALEX SROCKS, New England Pass'r Agent
Buffalo, N.Y., 200 Ellicott Square Building, M. K. MIX, Traveling Passenger Agent
Burlington, Iowa, C. B. & Q. Depot M. M. RENO, Division Passenger Agent
Cheyenne, Wyo., Burlington Building A. L. MOORE, Commercial Agent
Chicago, Ill., 141 South Clark Street. . . . A. J. PUHL, General Agent Passenger Dept.
Chicago, Ill., Cor. Adams and Canal Streets. C. C. BRADLEY, Depot Pass'r Agent
Chicago, Ill., Burlington Bldg., J. R. VANDYKE, Traveling Passenger Agent
547 West Jackson Boulevard J. J. TEETER, Traveling Passenger Agent
Cincinnati, Ohio, F. L. GANNAWAY, Traveling Passenger Agent
307 Union Trust Building L. L. TURNER, Traveling Passenger Agent
E. L. LANGSTADT, City Passenger Agent
Cleveland, Ohio, 814 Hippodrome Building, A. BURNS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Clinton, Iowa, 404 Wilson Building H. R. FREED, General Agent
Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 East Pike's Peak Ave., G. H. LOGAN, Commercial Agent
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Grand Hotel J. E. SWAN, City Passenger Agent
Dallas, Texas, 711 Sumpter Building MARK FORD, General Agent
Davenport, Iowa, Perry Street Station M. J. YOUNG, Commercial Agent
Deadwood, S. D. J. L. BENTLEY, Commercial Agent
Denver, Colo., 701 Seventeenth Street. . . . S. R. DRURY, General Agent Pass'r Dept.
Des Moines, Iowa, Union Station. . . . A. M. HIXSON, Commercial Agent
Sixth and Market Streets A. T. HAMMER, Ticket Agent, Union Depot
Dubuque, Iowa H. W. UTTLEY, General Agent
Fort Worth, Texas, 613 Main Street. BEN SCOTT, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Hannibal, Mo. F. E. HOLLINGSHEAD, General Agent
Houston, Texas, 507 First National Bank Bldg. . . V. E. JACKSON, Commercial Agent
Jacksonville, Fla., 509 Atlantic Nat'l Bank Bldg. . J. N. MERRILL, Florida Agent
Keokuk, Iowa, Johnson and Fifth Streets A. C. MAXWELL, General Agent
Kansas City, Mo., Union Depot J. C. WRIGHT, Depot Passenger Agent

Kansas City, Mo., 701 Walnut Street H. E. HELLER, General Agent
H. S. JONES, Southwestern Passenger Agent
G. E. TUNSTALL, Trav. Frt. and Pass'r Agent
J. H. GREGORY, Trav. Frt. and Pass'r Agent
Leavenworth, Kan. S. E. NIRDLINGER, General Agent
Lincoln, Neb., 104 North Thirteenth Street, G. W. BONNELL, City Passenger Agent
Minneapolis, Minn., 313 Nicollet Avenue OTTO THORSON, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
J. F. McELROY, City Passenger Agent
New Orleans, La., St. Charles Hotel, G. B. MAGRUDER, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
New York City, 1184 Broadway. . . . W. J. BERGER, General Agent Pass'r Dept.
Centurian Building R. V. BOWEN, City Passenger Agent
M. J. FOX, Traveling Passenger Agent
Omaha, Neb., Farnam and 16th Streets. . . . J. B. REYNOLDS, City Passenger Agent
Omaha, Neb., 1004 Farnam Street. . . . H. P. WILLIAMS, Traveling Passenger Agent
Paducah, Ky., 430 Broadway H. K. MACK, Commercial Agent
Peoria, Ill., 205 South Jefferson Ave. . . . T. L. BIRKETT, Traveling Passenger Agent
W. E. JOHNSON, City Passenger Agent
Philadelphia, Pa., 836 Chestnut St. . . . WM. AUSTIN, Gen'l Agt. Pass'r and Frt. Dept.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 506 Smithfield Street . . . W. B. BYRNE, Traveling Passenger Agent
Pueblo, Colo., Third and Main Streets . . . F. J. DUPPES, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
Quincy, Ill., 400 Main Street . . . F. A. HART, Division Freight and Passenger Agent
Rockford, Ill. R. J. DARNLEY, General Agent
Rock Island, Ill., C. B. & Q. Depot D. ODEN, Passenger Agent
St. Joseph, Mo., 110 South Fifth Street . . . J. D. BAKER, Division Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., 305 Corby-Forsee Building . . . A. E. MARTIN, City Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., Union Station J. G. DELAPLAINE, City Passenger Agent
St. Louis, Mo., Fed'l Reserve Bank Bldg. . . C. E. BROWN, Depot Passenger Agent
Nat'l Bank of Commerce Building . . . C. B. OGLE, Traveling Passenger Agent
J. T. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Pass'r Agent
St. Paul, Minn., 363 Robert Street. . . . J. D. ZOOK, City Passenger and Ticket Agent
Wm. H. SNYDER, City Passenger Agent
St. Paul, Minn., 228 Railroad Building . . . F. M. RUOG, Northwestern Pass'r Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah, 307 Main Street. . . . R. F. NESLEN, General Agent
Sioux City, Iowa, 510 Fourth Street. . . F. W. SEIBERT, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
Toronto, Ont., 56 King St. East. . . J. A. YORICK, Canadian Freight and Pass'r Agent

J. FRANCIS, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill. L. W. WAKELEY, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb. W. A. LALOR, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago.

The Adams Express Company Operates over the Entire Burlington System and is its Traffic Representative in Europe.

Yellowstone National Park

"The Cody Road"



Burlington
Route

**Direct to
the Park**

Yellowstone National Park

"The Cody Road"



Burlington
Route

**Direct to
the Park**