Yellowstone’s white deluge, the Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River, shows its 308-foot stature in comparison with the spectators away up on the rim.
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.

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 hundreds of the noblest of all our wild animals, the bison. 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 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 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. 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!
Top—Typical scene when a "park train" reaches Wonderland. Here is shown the Gardiner, Montana, station—the northern entrance.

Picture group below—Comforts of clean, cool, air-conditioned train travel range from standard sleeping cars to deluxe coaches, delicious dining car food and club lounge in the observation car.
FROM east or west, north or south, Burlington-Northern Pacific service takes you quickly and comfortably to Yellowstone. Whether your trip is to Yellowstone Park exclusively or economically embraces other outstanding scenic areas of the West, a selection of favorable routings is available.

The "North Coast Limited," premier Northern Pacific transcontinental train, serves all the principal gateways of the Park. Fully air-conditioned, it carries through Pullmans from Chicago by way of St. Paul and Minneapolis direct to Gardiner, Red Lodge, Cody and Bozeman, making direct connection at these gateways with the big yellow motors of the Yellowstone Park Company.

Enroute it traverses an interesting country — the Upper Mississippi Valley, Minnesota's wooded farmlands, the great plains and eroded Bad Lands of North Dakota and finally the frontier Yellowstone River Valley and the Rockies.

The air-conditioned "Adventureland" of the Burlington Route gives St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Lincoln and their connecting points a short diagonal route to the Park by way of Billings, Montana. Through Pullman service between Chicago, Omaha, Lincoln and Cody with convenient car to car transfer enroute from St. Louis and Kansas City.

The "Adventureland" spans a picturesque old Indian country, offers an easy sidetrip into romantic Black Hills of South Dakota and skirts the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming. Near Billings it traverses the historic site of "Custer's Last Stand."

The "Buffalo Bill" of the Burlington Route provides fast tri-weekly service between Denver and the Cody Gateway of the Park. At Denver it makes agreeable connections with Burlington trains from the East (including the celebrated Denver Zephyrs) and Colorado & Southern trains from Texas and intermediate points. Its route lies in the shadows of the peaks of the Colorado Rockies and through the Teapot Dome country of Wyoming, the Wind River Canyon of the same state and the great cattle ranch areas.

Starting anywhere from the east, south, southeast or central west you can travel via one of these crack flyers to the Park and leave on one of the others, making your trip a grand circle tour, often at no extra railroad fare.

From Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane and other Pacific Northwest points the eastbound "North Coast Limited" provides direct access and complete travel comfort to the Park. It leaves coast points in the evening and reaches the Park the second morning.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

The Burlington-Northern Pacific has developed and operates the most complete system of trains and Pullman routes to and from Yellowstone both Westbound and Eastbound following the below points:

TO GARDINER, RED LODGE, BOZEMAN GATEWAYS

From Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis
From Chicago via Omaha and Billings
From Chicago via Omaha, Denver and Billings
From St. Louis via St. Paul-Minneapolis
From St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph via Billings
From St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph via Denver and Billings

On board trains, passengers will enjoy the excellent meals of Northern Pacific and Burlington diners at very moderate prices.

From Denver via Billings
From Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane
(To Red Lodge via Billings)

TO CODY GATEWAY

From Chicago via St. Paul-Minneapolis
From Chicago via Omaha and Billings
From Chicago via Omaha and Denver
From St. Louis via St. Paul-Minneapolis
From St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph via Billings
From St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph via Denver
From Denver (direct)
From Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Spokane—via Billings

—This service is available in the opposite direction.—
Threshold of Yellowstone’s Dramatic Tour is Gardiner Gateway spanned by the big stone arch President Theodore Roosevelt dedicated in 1903.
GARDINER GATEWAY

Gardiner Gateway, Montana, is the beginning of the dramatic Yellowstone tour which moves progressively among fantastic sights of the park to the splendor and climax of the Golden Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River.

For more than half a century this gateway has been the entry point for visitors from many states and nations, for princes, potentates and presidents. It opened Yellowstone Wonderland to the world in 1883.

Direct service to Gardiner from principal points is maintained by the Northern Pacific Railway during the park season, June 20 to September 15. The route leads into the Rockies via Livingston, Montana, followed by a scenic 54-mile trip along the dancing Yellowstone river, the peaks of the Absaroka Range to the east, the majestic Gallatin Range to the west.

You'll find Gardiner a natural portal to Yellowstone's mountain walled beauties and mysteries.
Cody Road plunges through Shoshone Canyon of the Wyoming Rockies, the Buffalo Bill country and onward to the East gateway.
Strange rock formations — men, animals and walled cities—tower in red volcanic stone above the Shoshone.

The winding ribbon of road, hewn and tunneled in granite, beckons around Shoshone Reservoir to Yellowstone beyond.

**CODY GATEWAY**

The Cody Road, sensational mountain highway of the West, extends 80 miles between the frontier town of Cody, Wyoming, through the heart of the untamed Buffalo Bill country to supply a magnificent gateway on the east to Yellowstone National Park.

Ascending gradually from Cody, the road plunges through sheer-walled Shoshone Canyon, skirts the shores of mountain-fringed Shoshone Reservoir, and runs for miles beside the laughing waters of Shoshone River with fantastic rock shapes towering overhead. The highway crosses the park boundary seven miles east of Sylvan Pass, crest of the Absaroka Range, and connects with the Grand Loop Highway near Lake Hotel. Ever since its opening in 1916, the Cody Road has been ranked among the most thrilling experiences of a Yellowstone tour.

Cody is situated on the Burlington Route, and has through sleeping car service over that railroad to and from Chicago, Missouri River points and Denver, as well as through sleeping car service to and from Chicago via Billings and the Northern Pacific transcontinental line.
Amazing switchbacks of the Red Lodge Highway traverse fifteen miles to gain a mile in altitude above Rock Creek Canyon.
Red Lodge HIGHroad, loftiest of all Yellowstone Park approaches, is the newest attraction of the Yellowstone tour. Opening to railroad travelers with the 1937 season, it has added to Yellowstone wonders the grandeur of “sky-line” alpine panoramas.

Altimeter readings show this road to be one of the highest in all the West. For approximately 21 miles it skims the top of the Beartooth Rockies at an altitude of more than 9,000 feet. The pinnacle of 11,000 feet is reached at one point and mile after mile its altitude hovers around the 10,000-foot mark. Two hundred fifty miles of mountain peaks can be seen with half a turn of the head.

Red Lodge, Montana, on the Northern Pacific, is the starting point of this pre-eminent highway. Yellowstone sightseeing cars connect there with through Northern Pacific sleeping cars from Chicago. For a thrill drive be sure to go either in or out Red Lodge on your Yellowstone tour!

Pilot and Index Peaks, landmarks of the Red Lodge country since Jim Bridger’s time a century ago, rise nobly in the highway panorama.
Bozeman Gateway—
Gallatin Canyon Route

Bozeman Gateway to or from Yellowstone is one of Montana’s most scenic drives. Yellowstone Park sightseeing cars carry passengers right from the Northern Pacific depot in Bozeman, through the business and residential districts, past the Montana State College and Experimental Farms and through the magnificent Gallatin Valley.

On the way are the Spanish and Gallatin Range, the lofty Taylor Peaks, Castle Rock, Sheep Rock, Seven Falls—the beautiful Madison Forest, fishing camps and old mountain lodges, blue lakes, crystal white cascades and many chattering mountain streams.

Ninety-three miles from Bozeman the highway enters the park through West Yellowstone and 29 miles farther on reaches Old Faithful Inn for the encircling drive among Yellowstone’s astonishing sights. In or out Bozeman, Northern Pacific transcontinental service is available.

Spanish Peaks region has been designated "Primitive Area" by the Federal Government; its scenery and wild game declared inviolable.

Gallatin Canyon and highway present a scene of rugged, untamable wilderness mile after mile.
New 3-plan hotel buildings at Mammoth Hot Springs which provide regular hotel service, standard cabins and first-class cottages.

Nature has devoted endless centuries to the preparation of this sight—Hymen Terrace and its imprisoned pools at Mammoth Hot Springs.
"Nature's big frosted cake" as it looks at Minerva Terrace of the colored Mammoth Hot Springs. Whose birthday is it?
Mammoth Hot Springs on the slope of Terrace Mountain as seen from the veranda of Mammoth Lodge.

Some of the first class hotel cottages, attractively grouped near the main hotel building at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Yellowstone Park Chapel at Mammoth. Open to the use of all denominations for religious services.
Nine miles beyond Gardiner, the park highway beckons into the Rockies through Golden Gate.
A corner of hospitable Old Faithful Inn, sometimes spoken of as "America's glorified log cabin."

Below:
The Inn as approached by Yellowstone sightseeing autos during the park tour.
Old Faithful Geyser, most famous in the world, hurls aloft tons of boiling water often reaching a height of fourteen stories.
Grotto Geyser formation, above, looks from this angle like some strange monster peering above ground.

Punch Bowl Spring contributes its own particular kind of “kick” to Yellowstone sight-seeing. There are some 3,000 other hot springs and geysers.
World novelty among natatoriums is the Geyser water swimming pool near Old Faithful Inn.
Geyser sightseeing is a varied adventure. No two geysers are exactly alike in size, type, interval or duration of eruption.

© HAYNES
You can stand right in your sightseeing coach and look down the foaming gorge of the Firehole River, only one of many mountain streams seen.
“In the chimney corner” in the great rustic lobby of Old Faithful Inn. A favorite gathering place after the activities of the day.

Horses and guides provide opportunity for scenic trail and geyser basin exploration at Old Faithful.

Recreation hall at Old Faithful Lodge showing party in progress. One of the Park’s most popular evening recreation spots.
Fishing Bridge Museum looks out over the mountain-rimmed expanse of Yellowstone Lake. Other museums throughout the park afford visitors opportunity for study of this magic region.
Lofty Lake Yellowstone, 7,731 feet above sea level, which once flowed to the Pacific ocean, is now flowing for the second time to the Atlantic.

Lakes like Shoshone in the deep pine forests of the park are the trout fisher's idea of heaven. The Teton Mountains are visible in the distance.
Above—Sightseeing headquarters in Yellowstone Lake locality is big, colonial-style Lake Hotel.
Below—Dining beside the broad observation windows of Lake Hotel satisfies the eye as well as the palate.
Isa Lake, fickle bit of water seen at the summit of the Continental Divide, flows sometimes to the Atlantic, sometimes to the Pacific.

Party getting ready to leave Lake Hotel dock for a fishing trip and fish fry at Stevenson Island in Yellowstone Lake.

Fishing Cone, a hot spring in Yellowstone Lake, where it is possible but not permissible to cook a trout right on the line.
Nature's masterpiece—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, "pot of gold" at the end of the rainbow and a highspot in the park tour.
Upper Gorge of the Yellowstone River, looking toward Chittenden Bridge, near Canyon Hotel and Lodge.

Northern Pacific trademark as carved by a meandering mountain stream near the park highway between Yellowstone Lake and Grand Canyon.
Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River, although not as famous as the Lower Falls, makes its own scenic bid for fame as this view shows.
Canyon Hotel, on the plateau above the west rim of Grand Canyon, commands the entire region and measures almost one mile around.

Visitors to Canyon Hotel are impressed with its beauty. This is a view of the spacious lounge.

The imposing entrance to Canyon Hotel. One of the busses leaving with a load of sightseers.
A mile and a quarter above sea level, near Camp Roosevelt, is feudal Tower Fall, 132 feet high.

Inset—Petrified Tree near Tower Fall, one of many examples of petrifaction found in the park area.
One of the world's most scenic saddle trails leads along Canyon Rim. Park Rangers point out the sights.

Hikers follow Uncle Tom's trail down into the depths of the Grand Canyon to the foot of the Lower Falls.

Nature's "fortifications," the stockades of the Grand Canyon, present this formidable aspect near Tower Fall.
Cunning cub bear teetering comically in the pine tops perform continuously throughout the park. It's against the law to feed them.
A glimpse of a noble moose rewards cautious game stalkers on wilderness trails.

An interesting gathering of a grizzly family intent on the evening meal. These bears are wild and belligerent and spectators are advised to keep at a safe distance.
A newcomer in a world of wonder who is all ears to hear you are going to spend your next vacation in Yellowstone. Park deer number more than 800.
Just a "reception committee" representing the herd of more than 800 deer which roam the mountain meadows.

King (or kings) of the crags—bighorn mountain sheep—are readily sighted from Mount Washburn, above Grand Canyon.
Above—"This is a stick-up!" But feeding bears is forbidden.
Below—The bear feeding grounds near Grand Canyon attract hundreds of Park visitors nightly.
Monarchs of the Plains hold sway at the Antelope Creek Pasture near Tower Fall.

A pelican huddle at Yellowstone Lake doesn’t necessarily indicate the football season.

Antelope make the meadows near Gardiner Gateway their favorite feeding grounds.
Above—All Yellowstone Park can be seen from Mount Washburn, 10,317 feet, highest mountain in the park which can be ascended by motor. Sidetrip fare to the summit with Park tour, $2; separate, $4.

Below—Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, with its Grand Teton Mountains is a popular sidetrip from Old Faithful. One-day sidetrip including transportation, meals and lodging, $17.00 to $19.50.
Typical Yellowstone Park Rangers, Uncle Sam's hosts to thousands of visitors from all over the world.

Grasshopper Glacier, curiosity of the Beartooth Rockies, contains millions of ice-entombed grasshoppers carried to the summit by strong winds.
Thirteen major waterfalls and cascades are seen from the route of the regular park tour. On every road throughout the Park Loop the traveler is rewarded by vistas of unspoiled wilderness in which foaming mountain streams play no small part.
HOTEL AND LODGE RATES

For the 1939 Season.

<table>
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<th>Hotel Accommodations</th>
<th>For standard 3½-day tour</th>
<th>Lodge Accommodations</th>
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<tr>
<td>One or both ways via</td>
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<td>$42.50 - - - Gardiner or Cody Gateways - - - $40.50</td>
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<td>49.00 - - - Red Lodge Gateway - - - 47.00</td>
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<td>47.50 - - - Bozeman Gateway - - - 45.50</td>
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<td>6.50 - - - each additional day - - - 4.50</td>
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These rates include auto transportation, meals and lodging; in hotels, two persons to a room without bath. Hotel rooms with bath cost $1.00 to $3.00 more depending on location and class of room selected. For single occupancy of a room, $7.00 per day without bath; $8.00 to $9.00 per day with bath.

Lodge accommodations provide meals in the main lodge buildings and sleeping quarters in nearby cabins, for one, two or more guests.

YELLOWSTONE—COLORADO

FOR THE SAME RAIL FARE passengers holding tickets reading via Burlington from or through Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City or Omaha to the Yellowstone Gateways (Gardiner, Red Lodge, Cody or Bozeman), may if they wish, include Denver and the colorful Colorado Rockies.

For example: ticket may read Chicago to St. Paul via C.B.&Q.; St. Paul to Gardiner via Northern Pacific; Cody to Denver via C.B.&Q.-C.&S.; returning Denver to Chicago via C.B.&Q. The route from Cody to Denver is through the scenic Wind River Canyon, Thermopolis, Casper and Cheyenne and offers opportunity to easily and economically tour Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park by entering through any of its main gateways, Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont or Boulder and returning to any of the other gateways or to Denver. The cost of this motor side trip through Rocky Mountain Park is $8.00. Meals and lodgings at any of the hotels, inns or lodges in the park are extra.

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

YELLOWSTONE AND OTHER PARKS

Yellowstone Park is so situated and service to and from the park is so varied that it may conveniently and at low cost be included in tours to other national parks or on transcontinental trips. Ask your ticket agent or any of the Burlington-Northern Pacific travel representatives listed on inside back cover of this book.

TROUT FISHING

Of all the outdoor activities of park life, trout fishing in mountain waters is one of the most alluring. No license is required within the park limits. The following varieties are found in most of the park waters: Cutthroat

Please consult the supplement that accompanies this booklet, for complete train schedules and other valuable details which will assist you in planning your Yellowstone vacation.
Seven hundred fifty varieties of wild flowers have been observed and classified by Park Naturalists. Most of them are in bloom during July when the Park is a veritable flower garden, gay colors adorning every road and trail. Some of the more common varieties are shown here.
(native), Loch Leven, Eastern Brook, Rainbow, Mackinaw, Rocky Mountain Whitefish and Grayling. You can fish for trout in most any of the park rivers or lakes, Lake Yellowstone being particularly good, but if you wish to know really royal sport allow extra time in addition to that required for the park tour and seek remote waters in the mountain fastnesses. Tackle is obtainable at stores in the park or may be rented at Hotels and Lodges.

Frequent excursions are made from Canyon to Lake Yellowstone and from Old Faithful to Shoshone Lake for big trout. These excursions are bulletinied in the various Hotels and Lodges and the cost is very nominal, varying with length of stay and number of persons in the party.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDY

The National Park Service has established museums at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and Madison Junction. Each deals principally with the phenomena and data of its locality and offers unlimited opportunity for study and information gathering. The Ranger Naturalists also conduct free lectures at various points in the park.

LARGEST OF NATIONAL PARKS

Yellowstone is the largest and most famous as well as the first of our National Parks. Approximately one and one-half times as large as the state of Delaware, enclosing 3,471 square miles of scenic natural wonders, it lies in the northwest corner of Wyoming and borders into Idaho and Montana.

In Yellowstone the National Park idea was born in 1870 and the area was set aside as public domain by act of congress in 1872. It contains probably not less than 10,000 thermal features of all kinds, mountains, forests, glaciers, rivers, waterfalls, petrified trees, canyons and gem-like lakes. More wild animals and birds and a greater variety of both inhabit its confines than any other park in America.

Yellowstone Park lies in the center of a great area of National forests containing some three million acres and extending far into Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. It is almost completely surrounded by towering mountain ranges, inaccessible in most places except for the spectacular approaches which scale these mountain barriers to provide entrance to wonderland. Its system of roads is adequate and good, yet it has been said that 100 feet from the road one encounters virgin wilderness, unspoiled and unmarked by man, except for a neat sign here and there or a well-marked forest trail.

Other areas of the earth may be crowned with the magnificence of mountains, valleys, shimmering waters and green forests. But in Yellowstone these splendors are haunted by ghostly geysers, steaming landscapes, water boiling in the earth and similar mystical manifestations. There you not only stand in rapt admiration of creation but you look in awe at its processes.

While the standard park tour embraces the points of principal interest, we recommend longer stays. A week, a month or a whole season cannot exhaust the wonders of Yellowstone. Come and stay as long as you can.
Top—Burlington Inn and Station, Cody, Wyoming, serves as both Yellowstone Gateway and hostelry.
Center—Buffalo Bill Statue, Cody, Wyoming, which perpetuates the memory of the town's distinguished frontiersman, Col. William F. Cody, is seen from park buses.
Bottom—Buffalo Bill Museum at Cody contains many relics of the Old West.
Yellowstone’s Grand Loop road extends for approximately 145 miles within the park boundaries, mostly oiled and hard surfaced. Distances between some of the principal points are:

- Gardiner Gateway to Mammoth Hot Springs: 5 miles
- Mammoth Hot Springs to Old Faithful: 51 miles
- Old Faithful to West Thumb (Yellowstone Lake): 17 miles
- West Thumb to Lake Hotel: 19 miles
- Lake Hotel to Canyon Hotel: 16 miles
- Canyon Hotel to Mammoth Hotel: 40 miles
- Canyon Hotel to Old Faithful: 41 miles
- Red Lodge to Grand Canyon: 121 miles
- Cody to Lake Hotel: 80 miles
- Bozeman to Old Faithful: 129 miles

**WILD ANIMAL CENSUS**

Recent official estimates of the largest species of wild animals within the confines of the park place their numbers as follows:

- Elk (Wapiti): 12,800
- Grizzly bear: 290
- Buffalo: 800
- Mule deer: 900
- Pronghorn: 630
- Moose: 700
- Big horn sheep: 200
- Black bear: 520

Many varieties of smaller animals such as beaver, porcupine, lynx, coyote, marmot and fox are so numerous no accurate count has been made.

More than 200 species of birds make their homes in the park—geese, ducks, pelicans, pheasants, eagles, ospreys, gulls, hawks, owls, ravens, jays, blackbirds, magpies, meadow larks, robins and many others. Even some of the rare trumpeter swans, almost extinct, have made their home in Yellowstone.

**YELLOWSTONE’S VERNACULAR**

Yellowstone has a vocabulary all its own. Probably inspired by the vacation spirit of light-hearted fun, its usage has become a part of park life and visitors always enjoy their stay in Yellowstone even more when they learn the local “language”:

- Emigrant Peak, landmark since frontier days, guards the northern entrance, Gardiner Gateway. It is one of the most prominent peaks in the Absaroka Range of the Rockies.

- **Dudes**—All tourists of both sexes in the park
- **Savages**—All lodge, hotel and transportation employees
- **Heavers**—The girls who wait on tables
- **Pearl Divers**—The dish washers
- **Pillow Punchers**—Girls who make up the beds
- **Pack Rats**—Porters at hotels and lodges
- **Gear Jammers**—Drivers of the Yellowstone buses
- **Wranglers**—Men who look after the horses
- **Song Wranglers**—Recreation leaders for community singing
- **Ninety-day Wonders**—Rangers who police the park and act as guides
- **Sagebrushers**—Tourists using their own outfits and camping in the sagebrush
- **Rotten-logging**—Two alone, moonlight and a log to sit on. Effected by rangers and heavers. Dudes are not barred

**HAYNES PICTURE SHOPS**, conveniently located in hotels and lodges and at other vantage points in the park, sell pictures, albums, guide books, post cards, and camera supplies. Also photo printing and developing service.
SEVERAL times each week during the Park season, escorted all-expense tours leave Chicago and St. Louis for congenial, care-free trips to and through Yellowstone.

Every detail of each tour is carefully planned in advance. Train riding is in special, air-conditioned Pullmans; motor cars await at hotel doors and station platforms; luggage disappears when requiring carrying and magically reappears when needed; all bills are paid by the capable escort who serves as business manager, guide and host.

A lump sum paid in advance covers all necessary expenses from start to finish. You see the most, in the best way, in the least time. The cost is no more than if you made the same trip independently.

This sound, sensible travel plan, founded in 1924 and based upon the experience of entertaining thousands of vacationists, offers tours of various lengths to Yellowstone, and tours combining Yellowstone with the Colorado Rockies, the Black Hills, Glacier National Park, the Canadian Rockies, the Pacific Northwest, and other famous vacation regions.

Illustrated booklets containing full details of this summer’s plans for these fascinating traveling house parties will be sent upon request.

Address R. S. CAIRD, Manager
Burlington Escorted Tours, 547 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

With their own rails all the way from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City to Gardiner, Red Lodge, Cody, Bozeman and Denver, the Burlington-Northern Pacific offer the maximum diversity of scenic routes to and from Yellowstone.
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<td>F. J. Berry</td>
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<td>QUINCY, ILL.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 400 Maine St.</td>
<td>Div. Pass. Agent</td>
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<td>ROCK ISLAND, ILL.</td>
<td>B. &amp; B. O. Station, Division Freight Agent</td>
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<td>SAN DIEGO CITY, UT</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 218 Kearns Bldg., J. H. Gregory</td>
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<td>ROCKY MOUNTAIN, CO</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 200 Smith Tower</td>
<td>General Agent</td>
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<td>SIOUX CITY, IA</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 403 Commerce Bldg.</td>
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<td>SPokane, WASH.</td>
<td>Northern Pacific Ry., 701 Sprague Ave., T. A. Murphy</td>
<td>General Agent</td>
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<td>ST. LOUIS, MO.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 322 No. Broadway</td>
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<td>ST. PAUL, MINN.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 440 Boatsmen's Bank Bldg.</td>
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<td>ST. PAUL, MINN.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 189 Missouri St., Robert Street</td>
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<td>ST. PETERSBURG, FL</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 122 Railroad Bldg.</td>
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<td>TACOMA, WASH.</td>
<td>Northern Pacific Ry., 118 S. Ninth St.</td>
<td>Assistant General Agent</td>
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<td>J. L. Norton</td>
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<td>TACOMA, WASH.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 216 Tacoma Bldg.</td>
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<td>TULSA, OKLA.</td>
<td>Burlington on Route, 203 Mid-Continent Pk. Corp. Bldg.</td>
<td>Commercial Agent</td>
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<td>A. L. Moore</td>
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<td>WASHINGTON, D. C.</td>
<td>Burlington Route, 309 Woodward Bldg.</td>
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<td>WINNIPEG, MAN.</td>
<td>Northern Pacific Ry., 204 Paris Bldg.</td>
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<td>WINNIPEG, MAN.</td>
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<td>H. A. McMahone</td>
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