

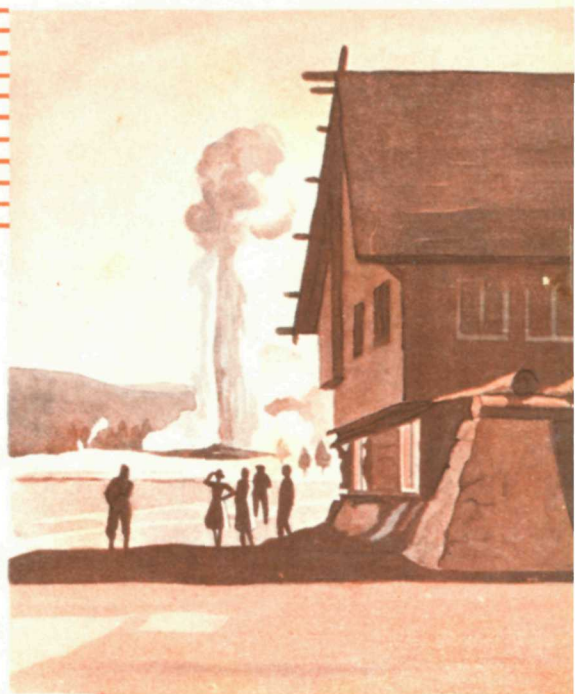
# YELLOWSTONE



# Magic YELLOWSTONE

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GUST. KROLLMANN

*Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, supreme  
spectacle of the Park*

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# Yellowstone

## NATIONAL PARK

### A TRIBUTE

By EMERSON HOUGH, *Author of "The Covered Wagon"*

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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.

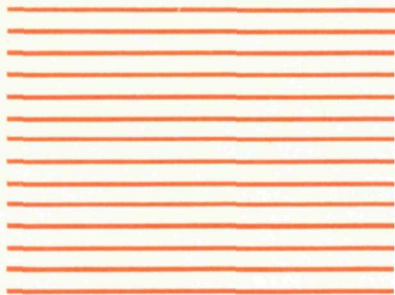
But Yellowstone is more, and very much more, than that, especially in its new and vastly enlarged form today. As it now is constituted, it is the noblest sweep of unspoiled and yet fully accessible mountain country to be found within or without our National Park limits. Here, indeed, you may see the 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!

*Great Fall of the Yellowstone River, plunging twice  
the depth of Niagara, shows its stature in comparison  
with the spectator in the foreground*



# YELLOWSTONE'S *Dramatic* TOUR

*The Pre-Eminent Sight-seeing Trip of the World*

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**W**EIRD and beautiful, Yellowstone is the great Wonderland of the world where the grand in Nature mingles with the miraculous.

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.

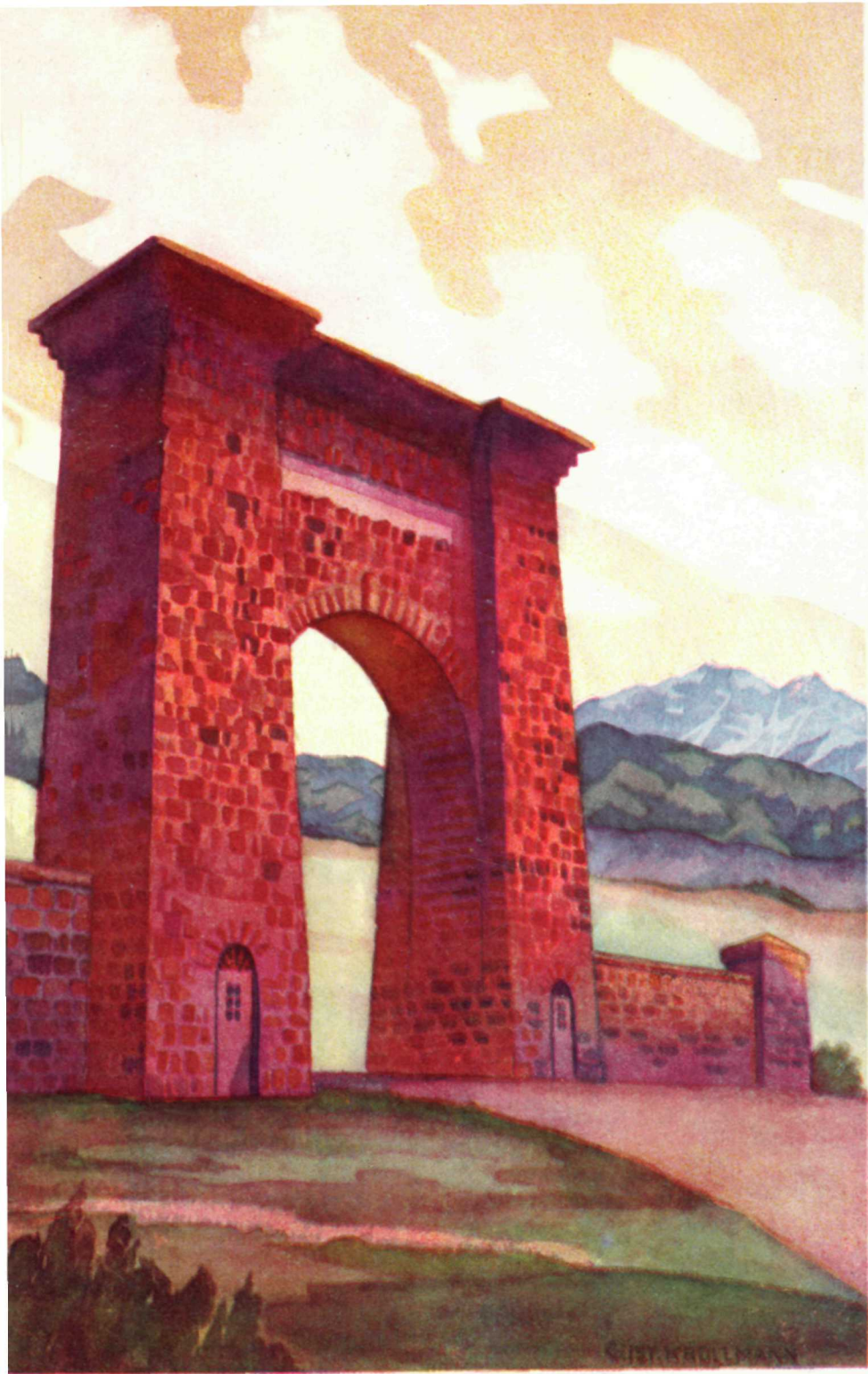
There you not only stand in rapt admiration of creation but you look in awe at its processes. Time seems turned back to the dim ages of origin and you are overwhelmed with an hypnotic feeling that you have penetrated the holy of holies and are separated but a hair's breadth from the secrets of the universe. Even long before white men discovered the Yellowstone region, the Indians called it the "Burning Mountains" and regarded it fearsomely as the home of mighty and vengeful spirits.

Prosaic facts present their own clear description of the Park. It is the largest and most famous as well as the first and oldest of our national parks. In Yellowstone, the National Park idea was born in 1870. It contains 3,000 geysers and hot springs, bogs of boiling mud, mountains, forests, glaciers, rivers, waterfalls, petrified trees, canyons, flashing streams and lakes. More wild animals and birds and a greater variety of both inhabit its confines than any other park in America. Its waters teem with trout, fair prey, within limit, to the visitor.

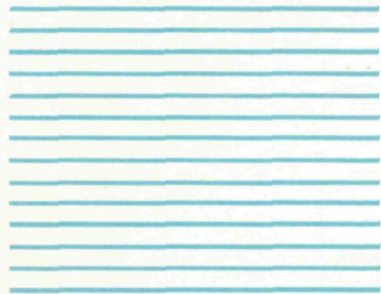
Approximately one and one-half times as large as the state of Delaware, it lies in the northwest corner of Wyoming

and borders into Idaho and Montana. With splendid railroad service from East and West, Yellowstone is easily and economically visited from every corner of the land. It is often and truly said that travelers come from greater distances and in greater numbers to Yellowstone Park than to any other single tourist objective in America. Summer weather is ideal, the mountain air invigorating, nights always cool and conducive to sound sleep, days always sunny.

Yellowstone is yours—its oddities, its splendor, its storehouse of knowledge, the warm hospitality of its hotels and lodges, its opportunities for refreshing rest and play. The Park season begins June 20 and closes September 15. A standard sight-seeing tour embracing the Park's principal wonders occupies only three and one-half days. But many stay longer or revisit the Park year after year, for sojourns of weeks and even months fail to exhaust its charm. You will want to remain as long as you can. The moderate charges of hotels and lodges allow visitors to live in Yellowstone during the summer for about what family costs are at home.



*Roosevelt Arch  
at Gardiner, Montana,  
threshold of Yellow-  
stone's dramatic tour*



Unlike a man-made theatrical viewed in one spot, Yellowstone's all-action, all-color performance extends over scores of miles in one of the most scenic areas of the Rockies. Consequently to enjoy Yellowstone most it is essential to see its wonders in the order which gives the most satisfying effect.

The tour which begins at the northern Park entrance at Gardiner, Montana, and closes at Cody, Wyoming, moves dramatically from start to finish. An intriguing introduction is presented by Mammoth Hot Springs. Mile by mile suspense increases, luring with ever-growing interest through the eerie geyser

basins and past Yellowstone Lake to a climax at the golden Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Then the scenic drama closes impressively with the stupendous Cody Road and the Buffalo Bill country.

Yellowstone's very setting and locale seem to mark it as a chosen and mysterious place, an excursion into which is like a venture into the supernatural. High mountains, in many places impenetrable, hem it about. Like a crafty sorceress, Nature has artfully arranged the entrance to her sanctuary. Curious, you pause at the threshold and then expectantly follow the passage to the inner chamber.

### *Gardiner—First of All the Yellowstone Gateways*

The train leaves Livingston, Montana, a picturesque mountain city on the main line of the Northern Pacific, and heads southward into the mountains—the Yellowstone Park tour has really begun! Thus it has begun for half a century for Yellowstone visitors from many states and nations, for princes, potentates and presidents. For this gateway opened Yellowstone to the world in 1883.

Railway sight-seeing coaches, added to your train at Livingston, permit an unobstructed view of the 54 miles of typical "old western" landscape which characterizes the Yellowstone country. Up to the east rise the white-tipped peaks of the Absaroka Range; to the west loom the majestic Gallatin mountains.

Traversing the aisle between these lofty sentinels, your train follows the dashing Yellowstone River sometimes so closely that you can see trout leap. Dark green pine forests where elk and deer roam clothe the mountain slopes. Snowy peaks rise far off on the horizon ahead. Rustic ranch buildings peer out from pine groves, headquarters for

eastern visitors during the summer and big game hunting seasons.

Paradise! That is the name of this valley. In this 54 miles of old frontier, Indian and White, bison and elk, deer and wild sheep, antelope and coyote have trailed and hunted, fought and killed, camped and explored, have been lost and starved.

Paradise Valley narrows sharply into Gardiner Canyon where the river carves a tortuous passage between two tremendous walls. At one moment the green torrent races alongside—the next it is hundreds of feet below in the dark, rugged canyon.

Look! What is that? The steep mountain side is marked with a blood-red streak of rock which starts at the summit and courses to the bottom. It is the Devil's Slide.

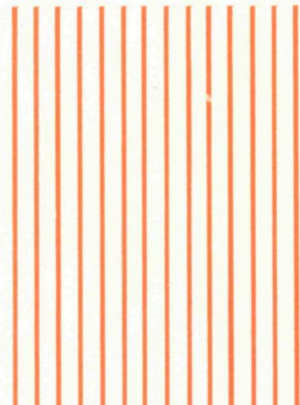
Your train emerges from the canyon. Emigrant Peak lifts broad white shoulders above the throne of green forests and reigns serenely over the beautiful panorama of meadow and river valley.

The mellow music of the whistle echoes back from the locomotive. Already your porter has gathered up your luggage. A





*Minerva Terrace, Mammoth Hot Springs, is a sublime  
example of Nature's artistry*



trainman is calling, "Gardiner, Montana! Yellowstone Park!" The big moment has arrived. You steam into the rustic Northern Pacific depot, built of native logs, and of the same hospitable architecture as Yellowstone's hotels and lodges.

Large yellow motor coaches are waiting and in a moment they roll into Wonderland through a massive lava-stone arch, named in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt who dedicated it in 1903. Inscribed across its top is this phrase from the Congressional Act which established the Park:

*"For the Benefit and Enjoyment  
of the People"*

Three other of the nation's executives have passed through this entrance—President Chester A. Arthur by pack train party in 1883; President and Mrs. Harding, accompanied by Cabinet officials, in 1923; and President and Mrs. Coolidge in 1927.

From now on, the Yellowstone drama



© HAYNES

unfolds much as does a great novel or a great play. The elements of surprise assert themselves to a degree not manifest in any other sight-seeing adventure. That is why a Yellowstone tour has been called an emotional experience. The very atmosphere seems charged with eager interest and expectancy. What lies ahead?

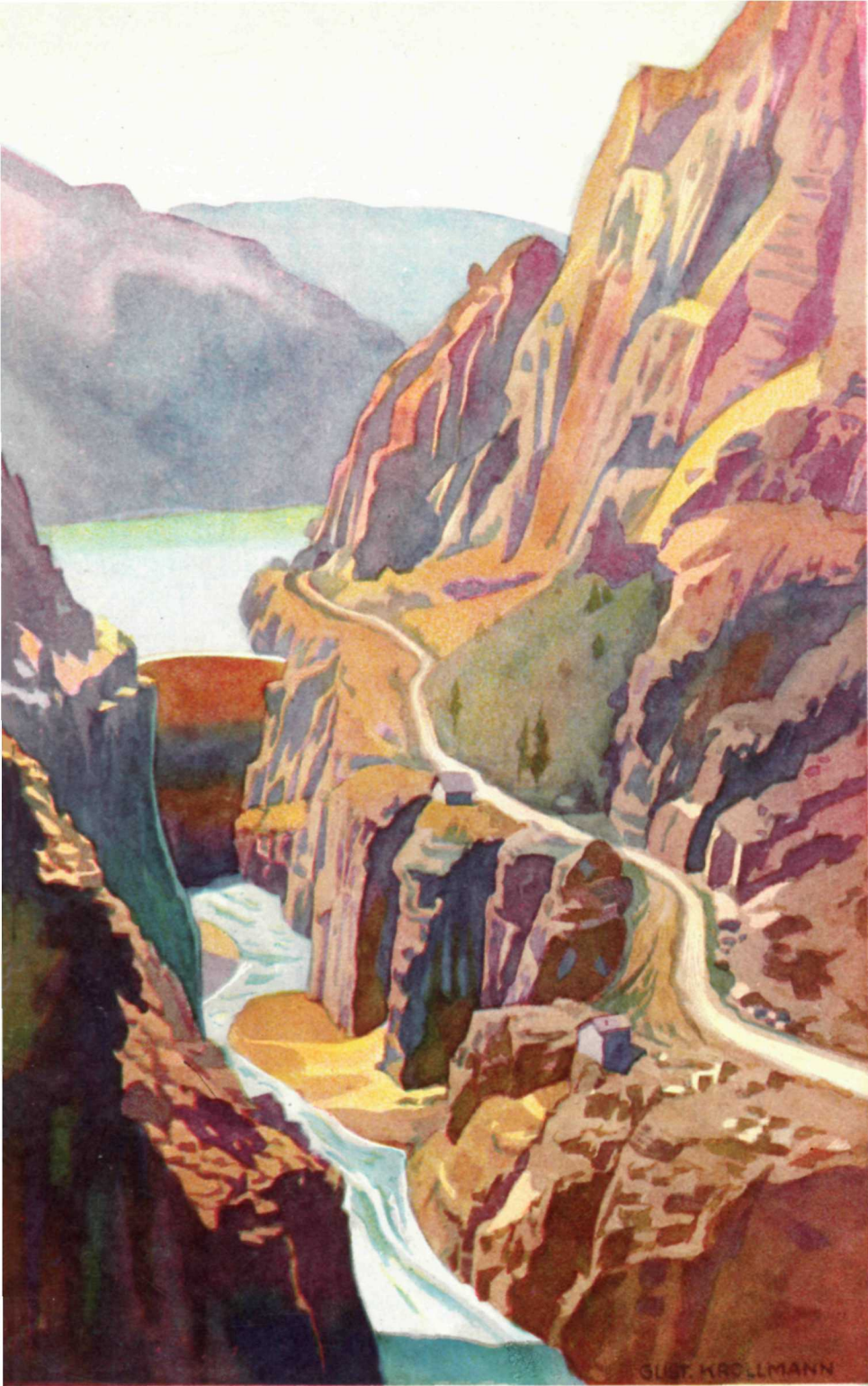
### *Mammoth Hot Springs—Travertine in the Making*

On to Mammoth! The big motor coaches swing across meadows, where antelope often graze, and proceed up Gardiner Canyon. Atop yonder crag an eagle's nest is perched. Boiling River, the offspring of many hot springs, foams by the road. This is Yellowstone Park!

In five miles the first major wonder of the Park appears—Mammoth Hot Springs. Here great hot springs flowing for ages have built up immense rainbow-lined terraces. Sculptured by the water, these formations have at the same time been tinted by minerals and algae in many colors, ivory, yellow, purple, pink and iron. Cupped in the towering succession of terraces are boiling pools of many colors which overflow their brims and descend in shimmering cascades, bathing the entire terraced mountain-

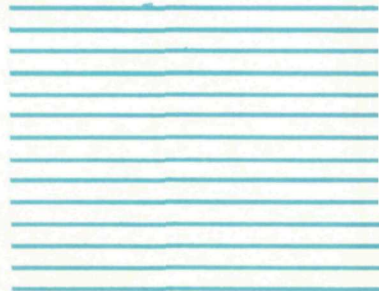
side with a silver sheet which glistens in the sun.

The lime deposits of these hot springs are actually travertine in the making and when consolidated through the ages become the exquisite building stone known by that name. A quarry of travertine was opened just outside the Park at Gardiner in 1932 and is being operated by the Northwestern Improvement Company. Not only is Yellowstone travertine among the most beautiful stone in the world but this new source of supply makes easily available in the United States this famed material which in the past has been imported principally from Italy. For more than two thousand years the history of many of the Italian emperors, conquerors and statesmen of Ancient Rome and Modern



*Cody Road pierces the  
armor of the Rockies  
through stupendous  
Shoshone Gorge*

■



Italy has been carved in travertine from world-famous quarries near Tivoli, Italy. Many visiting builders and architects who view the Gardiner travertine quarry declare its stone to be much finer and more colorful than the Italian product.

The principal terraces bear the names of Pulpit, Jupiter, Cleopatra, Hymen, Orange, the White Elephant, and Angel. An uncanny volcanic fissure is the forbidding Devil's Kitchen. Liberty Cap, a natural monument of travertine, is a striking feature of the landscape.

Almost under the shadow of Terrace Mountain are Mammoth Hotel and Mammoth Lodge, part of the group of hostelryes located at each of the four sight-seeing centers in the Park.

Not far from the steaming, tinted formation stand the buildings of Old Fort Yellowstone, recalling the days when this was a frontier army post and when the Park was under the supervision of the War Department. Now administered by the Interior Department, the Park's capitol is at Mammoth. Official buildings located here include the administration offices, the Park post office, the government information bureau and a museum. Offices of the Hotel, Lodge and Park Transportation Companies are also located here. Here, too, is the Yellowstone Park chapel erected by the government for the use of all denominations for religious worship. A swimming pool fed by the waters of the warm mineral springs is maintained near the Lodge.

Mammoth is just the place to obtain the great variety of information and arm yourself with any specific details needed to make the Park trip most interesting and enjoyable. If you are interested in botany, zoology, geology or general nature study to vary your rest and play, you are given a valuable "prospectus" here.

Here the government has preserved

the most alluring of the Park's flowers. You can learn also of the animals, the fish, the earth formations, the trees and plants soon to be seen.

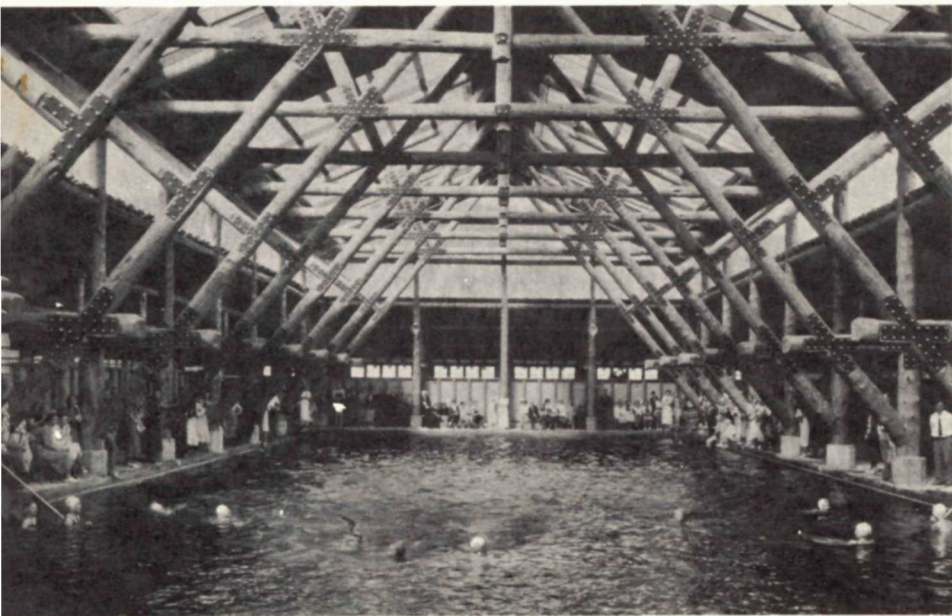
The general panorama at Mammoth is compelling. Side trips are made to the surrounding peaks, Sepulcher Mountain, Mount Everts, Terrace Mountain, Bunsen Peak and Electric Peak, so named because those who ascend it during a thunder storm find that their hair stands on end and sparks issue from their fingertips.

Proceeding from Mammoth Hot Springs, on you go into the mountains. The road passes through Silver Gate, zigzagging perplexedly among the giant Hoodoo Rocks, massive blocks of travertine which slid down from the mountain above. It finds its course presently and pierces the mountain wall at Golden Gate pass. Rustic Fall pours down at the head of the canyon. Unexpectedly a cheery valley called Swan Lake Flats displaces the mountain barrier and away off to the right seven peaks rise in line in the Gallatin Range, shyly permitting occasional glimpses of themselves when the nearby landscape does not intervene. The road crosses Gardiner River, one of the Park's many trout streams and into which empties Obsidian Creek, the haunt of beaver. Watch now for beaver lodges and signs of their tree-cutting activities! Beside the road, Apollinaris and Iron springs proffer the sparkling mineral beverage which the mountains distill.

Now above the road rises Obsidian Cliff, the glass mountain which Scout Jim Bridger discovered and told about in 1830 but nobody would believe him! If you need convincing, the government will show you specimens of the rock at Trailside Shrine. It is black volcanic glass and the Indians came from hundreds of miles around to procure it for arrowheads.

*Top—Swimming in the largest geyser water pool in the world is a novel sport at Old Faithful. More than 1,000 trees were used in this rustic, glass-roofed natatorium*

*Below—Sun bathers in the pool solarium command a view of the hourly performances of Old Faithful geyser*



Columns of steam suddenly appear, issuing from the side of a mountain, the first vivid demonstration of Yellowstone's volcanic nature. The phenomenon has been named *Roaring Mountain*. A little farther on a "romance" is in progress. *Twin Lakes*, joined by a creek, hold hands in the forest, yet one is blue, the other green. Near this point the plan of making Yellowstone a national park was conceived by the Langford-

Washburn exploring expedition of 1870.

Now the landscape changes. The grandeur of forest, mountain and cascading stream falls back. There is sinister foreboding in the parched, uneven ground and here and there are seared and withered shrubs. Wisps of steam force their way through crevices in the ground. Nature is setting the stage for a display of mighty and mysterious powers.

### *Geysers—A Page From Dante*

Of all the Park's countless beauties of mountain, stream and lake, forest land and gorge, none is so unusual, so startling, so weird as the geysers. "Thirty miles of geysers" is the claim of Yellowstone which no other area in the world can challenge. You see big geysers, spouting as high as tall buildings; little geysers imitating in miniature their big companions; dignified geysers, erupting periodically with magnificence and poise; fussy, irritable geysers, sputtering and hissing and making much ado without accomplishing a thing.

In eruption the geysers make strange sounds. Some puff like locomotives. Others mutter like distant thunder, or snore from their depths like sleeping giants. Day and night, summer and winter, their weird performances go on. In the sunlight they gleam resplendently. At night, in darkness or under the Rocky Mountain moon, they loom like tall white, hissing ghosts.

Six different geyser basins in the Park

steam and boil like infernos. Placid hot springs today, tumultuous geysers tomorrow—or vice versa—is so often true in Yellowstone that even the official geyser observers are never certain what form a spring or geyser may take next. The very earth seems bewitched and you catch yourself visioning the fiery origin of creation and vividly imagining that the ground quakes beneath your feet!

These places, the Indians believed, were the home of terrible spirits who reserved Yellowstone to themselves. Little Blaze, son of a Blackfoot Indian chief, visited the Park in 1931 to see what it was that scared away his father, Chief Painted Wing, in 1845. The chief and 275 warriors had penetrated the Park in pursuit of Shoshones who had stolen their horses.

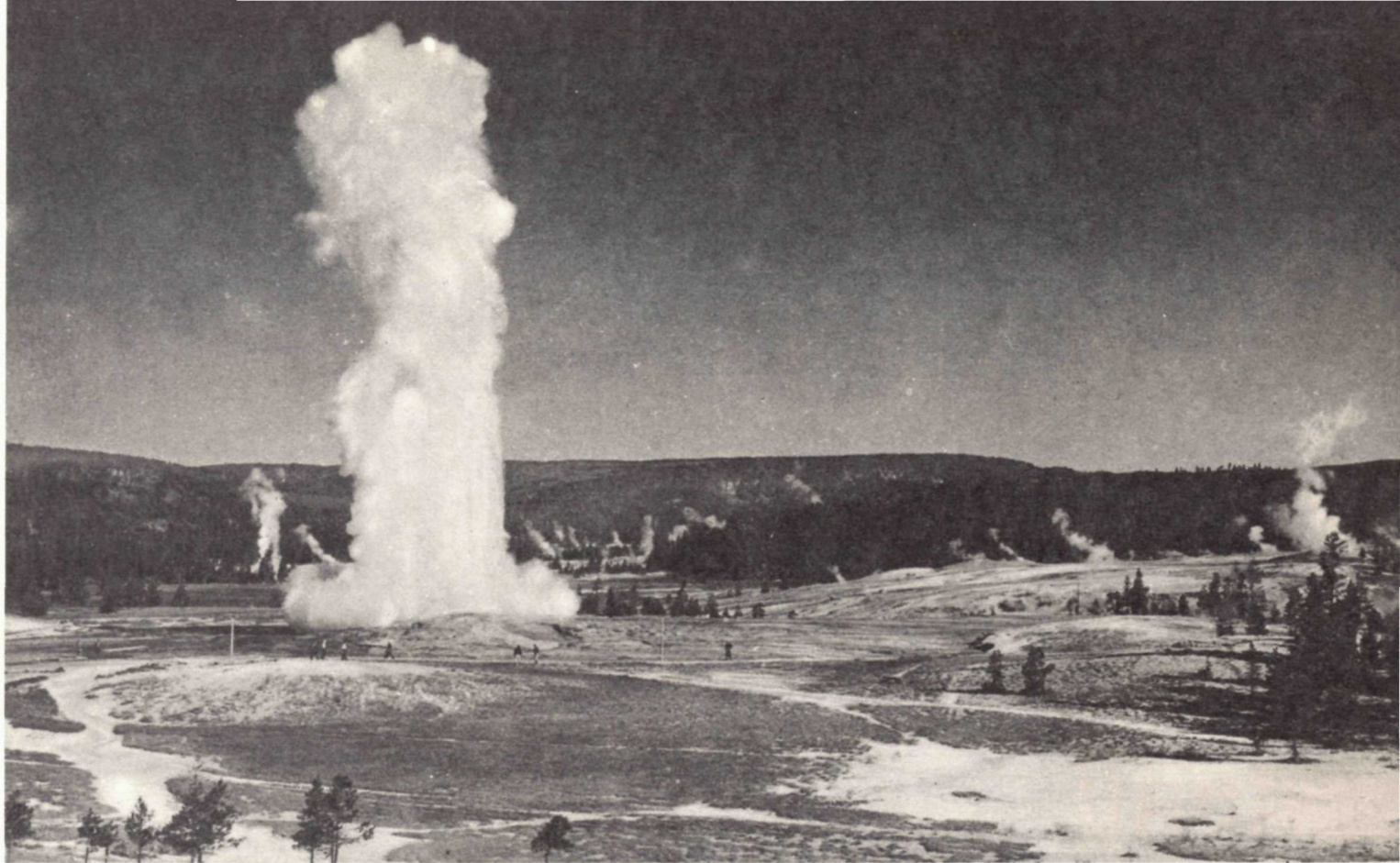
"Blackfeet Indians saw something go boom," said Little Blaze. "Blackfeet run away. Never come back. I come back now. Find long smoke everywhere but no fire."

### *Old Faithful*

Approached from Gardiner and Mammoth the "long smoke" areas make a memorable impression. Old Faithful Geyser, which rears its white plume of beauty once every hour, is the fitting center of the geyser performance and near it are visitors' headquar-

ters at Old Faithful Hotel and Lodge.

Other prominent geysers are Giant, the World's tallest geyser; its mate, the Giantess; Grand; Beehive; Monarch; Riverside; Great Fountain; Lion; Lioness; Daisy; Castle; Grotto and Lone Star. Tom Thumb, one of the smallest



*World-famous Old Faithful and a portion of the Upper Geyser Basin. Old Faithful erupts every hour, hurling a column of boiling water and steam 150 feet into the air*

■

geysers in the Park, is far removed from the others and is the sole performer in the Grand Canyon. A true cold geyser, caused not by underground heat but by the pressure of underground gases, appeared in 1932 near Yellowstone Lake.

Hot water manifestations are not confined to specific districts but may be seen throughout the Park.

Some capricious geysers and hot springs perform a popular handkerchief trick. Handkerchiefs dropped into them are drawn into their depths and later returned to the surface after an impromptu "laundrying". Jewel Geyser swallows handkerchiefs thrown to it and returns them at its next eruption.

The hot springs which bubble and boil convulsively over hidden fires number many hundreds. Some are the colors of rich jewels. Over some of them Dame Nature seems to hover like a sombre witch brewing some mystic potion. At others she is a gaily clad gazer into pools of crystal, turquoise and emerald. Now and then her role changes to that of an irritable old spit-fire who fumes and menaces as if to shoo away intruders. Some of the pools are aptly described by their names such as Morning Glory, Turquoise Pool, Sapphire Pool, Dragon's Mouth, Mud Volcano, Punch Bowl, Beryl Spring, Iron Spring, Biscuit Basin, Emerald Pool, Sunset Lake, Black Growler, Rainbow Pool, Indigo Pool and Mirror Pool. The fanciful "boiling lakes" of fairy tales and mythology come into actual existence when you look at Grand Prismatic Spring, 250 by 400 feet, bigger than a city block and steaming hot.

Water is not the only thing that boils. At several places even the mud churns and sputters to the accompaniment of all the gurgling, plopping sound which would be expected to emerge from a gigantic porridge kettle. The biggest mud cauldrons are called Paint Pots,



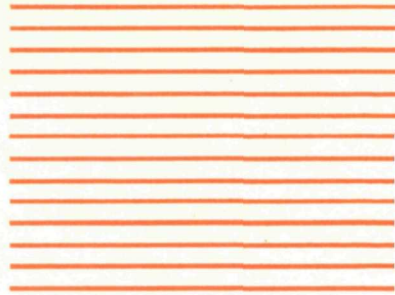
and several of the more prominent ones are seen on the regular Park tour. There are Chocolate Pots too, attractive enough to eat.

The Old Faithful community has a government museum and lecture service offering an opportunity to those who are studious-minded. Here are a swimming pool and bathhouse, postal, telephone and telegraph stations, dance, assembly and convention halls. Here, too, is an unusual establishment — a feeding ground for bears where under government protectorate all may make a safe and close acquaintance with Bruins black and brown and their big grizzly relatives, the Ephraims. While the bears feed, Ranger Naturalists relate a lot of interesting happenings in a bear's life and explain why it is highly desirable to obey the frequent signs "Don't feed the bears," but leave that function to Uncle Sam.

Every minute at Old Faithful locality holds sixty seconds of living, pulsating interest and then once more the dramatic story of Yellowstone begun at Gardiner shifts to new scenes and progresses through another chapter.



*Upper Fall of the Yellowstone River joins the nearby  
Great Fall in thunderous eloquence*



© ASAHEL CURTIS



## Lake Yellowstone—The Lofty

Up from the plateaus seething with the earth's unrest, the big motor coaches climb still higher, picking their scenic way along the Firehole River, from along whose banks, a number of geysers soar. Ghostlike "flames" spring from the bed of this turbulent stream and force their way upward through the water. At the surface they vanish mysteriously and may not be repeated again for a considerable interval. These "flames" are not of fire but are simply huge bubbles of escaping gas, producing the realistic illusion that has suggested the name of Firehole.

Swinging up Spring Creek canyon past the beautiful Kepler Cascades, the road surmounts the backbone of the continent, the Continental Divide. Seemingly not satisfied with having performed the feat once, it proceeds to repeat it a little farther on. Like a geographical jumping jack you are first on the Pacific side of the watershed and then again on the Atlantic.

Surmounting the Divide the first time, you come upon one of Nature's strangest freaks, fickle little Isa Lake, so normal and innocent looking that it easily escapes your attention. Yet this little lake, saddled on the summit, sometimes flows to the Pacific, sometimes to the Atlantic, and sometimes, just for variety, to both oceans.

As the second crossing of the Divide is approached, the sharp spires of the Teton Mountains can be seen in clear weather away off to the south, lifting their snow-tinted tips to the sky. Shoshone Lake lies in plain sight below the road. Up, up, the coaches move in third gear to gain for the second time the top of the continent. Then down they glide quickly through a dense forest which parts occasionally to reveal

vistas of Yellowstone Lake, a mighty body of mountain water and the nation's highest large lake, elevation 7,700 feet. So high is it that the really tall mountains which wall it in seem like low hills on the horizon.

In contrast to Nature's efforts to overawe and startle you at the geyser basins, she now puts forth every effort to reassure you and regain your confidence. The lake waves lap the shore in friendly fashion. Forests of lodgepole pine nod their tufted boughs and perfume the air. Bears amble about the glades and meadows and white gulls and awkward pelicans skim over the blue water.

But to still remind you that Yellowstone is an extraordinary place, the mud in Thumb Paint Pots is boiling and springs that issue near the lake are steaming hot. A few of the hot springs are so close to the lake shore that it is possible, though no longer permissible for humane reasons, to catch a fish in the lake and, still standing in the same spot, lower it into a hot spring and cook it without removing it from the hook. The boiling Fishing Cone, which is entirely surrounded by cold lake water, used to be dedicated to that practice.

At the lake has been erected the Colonial style Lake Hotel, commanding the broad expanse of water, nearby is the rustic Lake Lodge in a pine grove. Again the complete Park service is available, dance, recreation and convention halls, postal, telephone and telegraph stations, ranger guide and lecture service and horseback riding. An attractive store invites customers seeking souvenirs. Boating and motor launch trips are also added here to the many Park activities. People who swear they cannot catch fish will quickly hook a dozen trout in Yellowstone Lake.



*Mammoth Terraces, a major wonder creation  
of the Hot Springs*

■

Bear feeding grounds, the United States Fish Hatchery and Aquarium and Fishing Bridge Museum are among the interesting places of the locality. You can visit them all if your stay permits. And if you love the beauty of a mountain lakeland which European visitors appraise as typically Alpine, you will linger. The many moods of the expansive lake, 20 miles broad, will fascinate you, changing at dawn and sunset, in storm and calm.

When General H. M. Chittenden visited the lake about 1870 he found it not immune to Yellowstone's spell of mystery. He wrote: "There is some-

thing austere about it, something chill, remote, inhuman. You feel about it a thing unreal, a something sinister, menacing. Its watershed does not account for its volume or depth. It has changed its outlet twice, first flowing to the Atlantic, then to the Pacific and now again to the Atlantic. Lightning sometimes strikes its surface from a clear sky."

The lake's moods are so various that probably no two visitors receive exactly the same impression of it. You may find it more beguiling than severe, fishermen particularly. There is no better native trout fishing anywhere.

### *Climax—The Grand Canyon*

In matter of time it seems just a short interval since you passed through the big entrance arch at Gardiner—if you are making the sight-seeing tour, longer of course if you are spending a vacation—but measured in scenery there have been strange and beautiful sights so numberless as to constitute a journey many times as long.

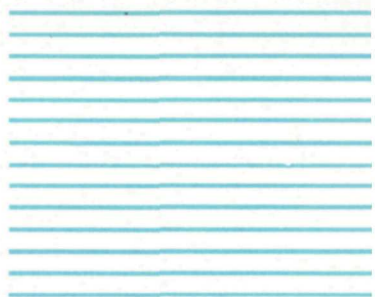
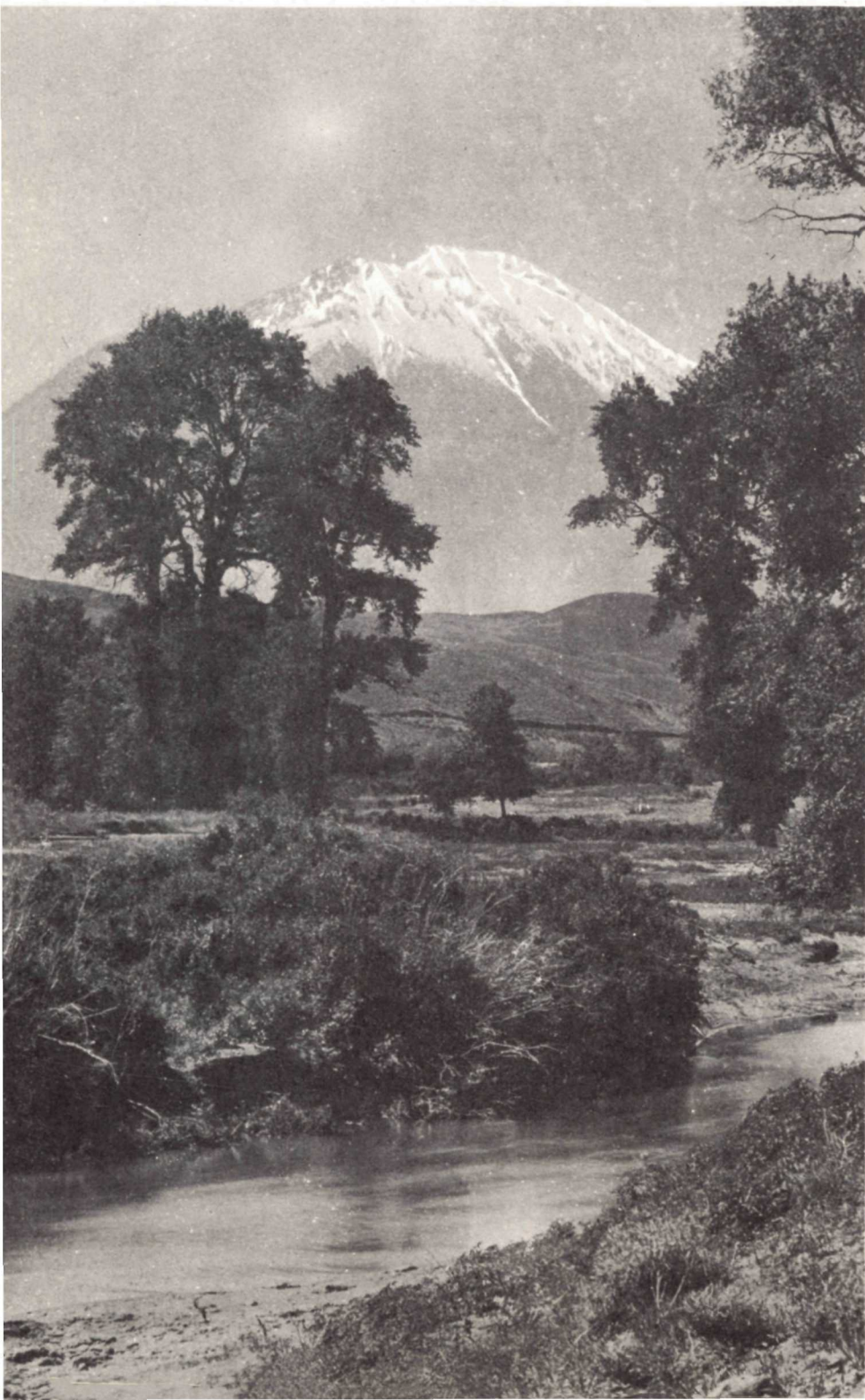
Just as you reluctantly linger over each absorbing chapter of a gripping story before you turn with eager interest to the next, so you proceed from one place to another in Yellowstone. Always you hesitate to leave the beauties and wonders that are at hand but are drawn by an irresistible desire to discover what lies ahead. This allure is greatest when you are following the Yellowstone masterpiece in dramatic progression, not "skipping chapters" or "peeking first in the back of the book."

After Yellowstone Lake, the climax comes quickly, powerfully, without any preceding intimation. The motor coaches swing out from Lake Hotel or Lodge and cross the Fishing Bridge over the

Yellowstone River right near the spot where the river pours out of Yellowstone Lake and begins its long, round about journey to the Missouri. For a moment this bridge catches your interest as one of the few spots in the world where thousands of game lake trout may actually be seen in the clear, cool water just a few feet below. You pause a few miles farther on to view the churning black waters of Mud Volcano and to see vehement Dragon's Mouth hot spring evict steam and scalding water. Then the road crosses Hayden Valley, a favorite elk pasture, where a meandering stream forms the design of the Northern Pacific trademark, as if in tribute to the pioneer railroad which has advertised the Yellowstone so extensively for two generations that the world's appreciation has rapidly grown.

The motor coaches come to a halt. You alight and walk a few paces from the roadway. Suddenly you stand upon the brink of a mighty abyss and a dazzling sight meets your eyes—the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

*Emigrant Peak near Gardiner entrance of Yellowstone Park*



At your feet yawns a great gorge glowing with golden colors. Far below in the depths of the stupendous chalice of gold is set the green Yellowstone River, jeweled with two diamond falls, the Upper Fall and the Lower or Great Fall, twice higher than Niagara. Involuntary exclamations of "ohs" and "ahs" escape many of the spectators. Others stand silently in wide-eyed admiration. Upon the instant you realize that here is the fulfillment of all the anticipations and expectations of your Yellowstone trip. You find yourself with but one desire—to stand there always with that magnificent panoply of living color before your eyes, the music of falls and forest in your ears and the peace and majesty of the entire scene in your soul. This literally *is* the *yellow* stone, the sum total of a host of fancies, the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. It is a masterpiece of the Master Builder and is a vision not to be seen anywhere else in the world. Nearly all the instruments of Nature have shared in its making: Volcanoes, earthquakes, fires, subterranean gases, steam, water, lightning, frost and the storms of ages.

Of it, Rudyard Kipling wrote in 1889:

"All that I can say is that without warning or preparation I looked into a gulf 2,000 feet deep, with eagles and fish-hawks circling far below. And the sides of the 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 strife could reach us, the Yellowstone River ran, a finger-wide strip of jade green. The sunlight took those wondrous walls and gave fresh hues to those that Nature had already laid there. Evening

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

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

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

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

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

Back from the canyon on one side is the Canyon Hotel, a great rustic hostelry of metropolitan proportions equipped to accommodate 700 guests. On the other side of the gorge, hospitable Canyon Lodge stands in the pine forest near the brink, within sight and sound of the Upper Fall. The Lodge is famous for its Camp Fire programs.

For your interest and entertainment are recreation and dance halls, outdoor pageants, ranger guide and lecture service, horseback riding and nightly bear feeding activities at the bear feeding grounds which here are frequented by a



*Chimney Rock, one of  
many fanciful rock  
formations on the Cody  
Road*

■



large representation of grizzlies. Mail, telephone and telegraph service are right at hand.

One prediction that can be safely made about your stay at Grand Canyon—no matter how long it is, it will never seem long enough. Perhaps you will be

like the man who had taken his seat in a motor coach that was getting ready to leave. Just as the driver was about to start, the man suddenly sprang up, exclaiming: "No, I can't go on yet! Wait, driver, let me out! I've just got to stay a while longer!"

### *The Cody Road*

Whether it be but a brief sight-seeing tour or a whole summer's sojourn, you end the Yellowstone trip reluctantly. There is, however, a compensation for leaving the Grand Canyon and a fitting conclusion to the entire Park tour. It is the Cody Road.

Sensational mountain highway of the West, the Cody Road extends for 90 miles through the untamed Buffalo Bill country, a location which alone indicates the character of this drive.

Shortly after leaving the canyon and the lake, the highway enters a veritable wilderness of lodgepole pine which presents a remarkable example of the great American forest "as it was in the beginning." Nothing has been changed, even the fallen trees remain where the ruthless hand of the elements laid them low. For many, many miles the smooth ribbon of highway stretches out ahead through the otherwise trackless forest, skirting the shores of large and small lakes of surpassing beauty. In one area the trees do not grow in their normal way but stand in pairs or threes, their trunks merged together, seemingly another deliberate attempt on Nature's part to maintain the freakish character of the Yellowstone.

Coolness increases in the atmosphere. You are climbing up, up. The tall, lithe pines dwindle to dwarfs. Finally when all tree life is left behind entirely and when summer snowdrifts perhaps line the roadway, you finish the ascent. From the highest point in Sylvan Pass

on the crest of the Absaroka Range of the Rockies you look for miles upon the undulating forest, broken here and there by grim, bald mountains. Without a pause you skim gently downward toward the green mountain valley ahead. Soon the swirling green waters of the Shoshone River sing alongside just as they sang to Shoshone Indians, scouts and trappers of the olden days. Somehow those days do not seem far distant as you look from your sight-seeing coach into the Shoshone Forest which shelters bears, moose, bob-cats, beaver, mink, eagle, owl, trout and grayling, all living their lives in the same way they always did.

Red rock and cliff-faced mountains displace the forest and wall the river into a crooked canyon. For miles, Wind and Water—the industrious sculptors—display their choicest handiwork, making the canyon a fantastic gallery of statues. On every side you see beautiful, intricate formations in the shape of human beings, animals, churches and spires fashioned out of the red rock of the canyon sides.

Throughout the entire length of the Cody Road you encounter no other highway. There are no cross roads in this sparsely settled region and the few habitations are chiefly picturesque dude ranches hidden back off the beaten track where eastern visitors spend their vacations living the romantic western life.

The sculpture gallery ends and the



*Blasted from the steep granite face of Rattlesnake  
Mountain, the smooth Cody Road  
fringes Shoshone Lake*



roadway challenges towering mountains of solid rock, colossal molten masses that stand just as they cooled after some prehistoric volcanic upheaval. You roll along shelves and through tunnels representing engineering visions that ingenuity fulfilled. Winding this way and that, turning to describe circles around jutting spurs of mountains, you skirt the calm deep waters of Shoshone Reservoir. Here the Shoshone River that has danced beside you many miles is imprisoned by Shoshone Dam. You look out upon the reservoir's rugged beauty, shored by the sheer, solid masonry of mountains. Secrets of the joys and sorrows of frontier life lie beneath its depths. For down there in the canyon, when it was dry land before the dam was built, stood the little village of Marquette, Wyoming, immortalized in Owen Wister's "The Virginian."

At this point it seems futile to go forward. Rattlesnake and Cedar Mountains, one on either side of the reservoir, apparently block passage with their grim granite walls which rise to two huge peaks. But upon rounding a curve, a narrow gash cleaves the mountain mass ahead. Here is the dam, a wonderful man-made wall, closing the gash and holding back the enormous volume of water you have just seen.

The motor coach procession rests while you inspect this engineering wonder—of probably unequalled grandeur due to the nature of its surroundings. You walk across the top of the dam, looking spellbound down its appalling depth to the bed rock 23 stories below. The dam is 200 feet across and 10 feet thick at the top; 80 feet across and 108 feet thick at the bottom—a wedge of steel and concrete with its tapered end pointing up.

The final gasp at the immensity of

the Shoshone country is yet to come. Beyond the dam winds the rock-carved road, now in full sunshine on a high rock shelf far up on the canyon wall with the seething water sending up a faint murmur from far below; now in the bottom of the canyon beside the roaring stream. For five concluding miles you thrill at the colossal mightiness of the scene. Then as swiftly as the curtain falls upon a great drama or as spoken words end a vivid tale, the soul-stirring pageant of the Yellowstone tour comes to a close.

Circles of stones which once secured the edges of the tepees of warring Crows and Blackfeet dot the rolling, short-grass country. The peaks look down upon the scene. They stand like guardian sentinels around the frontier region which Buffalo Bill knew and loved, around the frontier settlement of Cody, Wyoming, that he knew as his "home town."

As you pass the memorial statue erected in his honor you rejoice in the reality that the West to which he belonged—the West of bison, of wild game, of stream and plain and mountain—is not a thing of the past but lives on perpetually amid the magical splendors of Yellowstone Park, preserved unspoiled always, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people.

Your Pullman cars are waiting at the Cody station and you can avail yourself of appetizing food at the Burlington Route Inn. If leisure permits you will want to explore the typical frontier town more closely and pay a visit to the Buffalo Bill Museum.

As your train pulls out—and forever after—you will cherish your Yellowstone experience and those last 90 thrilling miles through the stronghold of the Rockies—the Cody Road.



*Top—Where the fun of horseback riding takes on the charm of unusual scenery*

*Below—Hospitality of the western brand—Cowboys showing visitors the “ropes” at a Yellowstone lodge*



# HOTEL AND

# Lodge LIFE

*"And you may live in perfect comfort"*—EMERSON HOUGH

**W**HILE entertaining a multitude of guests from all over the world, Yellowstone Hotels and Lodges have yet captured the qualities which mark the true host. Theirs is a personal solicitude, the exact like of which you probably never encounter until you step from the motor coaches to their broad, welcoming verandas. They possess an atmosphere peculiarly fitting the vacation spirit of a great wonderland.

You will attribute this in part to the uncommon type of personnel which greets you, takes your luggage, performs all the necessary services. To its proper degree you will credit it to excellent food, well prepared and served. There will be discerned the influence of the pleasant accommodations, their unique architectural style and their extraordinary surroundings. Stout rafters and broad hearths will hold something definite of the hospitality of the oldtime ranch baron, the West's equivalent of the southern planter.

Visitors may select either Hotel or Lodge service for their tour. All service is under the supervision of the Government and is maintained at a high standard at moderate rates which the Government fixes. The Hotels are spacious, luxurious and modernly equipped in the best of taste. The Lodges consist of rustic main buildings about which are grouped colonies of guest cabins. Lounge, lobby, dining room and other appointments are centered in the main buildings with the cabins serving as homey lodging quarters.

Hotels and Lodges are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful

Geyser, Yellowstone Lake and Grand Canyon. They are named from their locations. In addition to these there are Sylvan Pass Lodge on the Cody Road and Roosevelt Lodge, wilderness headquarters for saddle, pack and fishing trips in the northeast corner of the Park.

Old Faithful Inn is notable as the original of all the rustic hotels in our National Parks. Colonial Style Lake Hotel, because of its location, has long been a rendezvous for anglers.

The ramifications of these big establishments and the completeness of their facilities hundreds of miles from any large center of population is surprising. In Hotels and Lodges alike you find everything from curio shops to quick laundry service. If you are keeping a pictorial account of your trip, Haynes picture and film finishing shops are nearby. Rustic stores, with amazingly large stocks of merchandise, supply essentials for the traveler.

A gay welcome awaits you as your motor coach procession rolls up to Hotel or Lodge. You meet the serenading "Savages"—college students from many states who comprise the singing-working staff at each Lodge.



*Rugged Sentinels of the Absarokas stand guard  
along the Cody Road*

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## *Spirit of Fun Rules Yellowstone*

With all its wonder and splendor, Yellowstone is one of the most human of vacation places.

For this reason as well as because of its other attractions, the Park has a "following" of visitors who spend several weeks or all summer there and who return regularly year after year. They have found that their first great impressions of the Park increase rather than decrease as they prolong their stay.

Everybody plays. They swim, they hike, watch the antics and feeding of the bears, feed the woodchucks, ground squirrels and chipmunks, go boat-riding, do tricks with still and movie cameras, form new acquaintances and friendships, fish for trout and enjoy a constant round of amusement. Horseback riding is one of the most popular of pastimes and the riders meet real western cowboys who guide them along scenic saddle trails.

Hobbyists who like nature subjects are in their seventh heaven. They are an army of no small number annually, ranging from naturalists who follow special lines to artists who specialize on scenery, forests, mountains, geysers and wild birds and animal life.

The spirit of fun and play which prevails in the Park is not new. It is almost as old as the Park itself. Back in the 90's it was recognized by the western author, Emerson Hough, and recorded by him when he wrote: "Yellow-

stone is at once the easiest, the most feasible, the most human of all the parks."

Ranger naturalists, stationed at various sight-seeing centers, conduct groups of visitors over trails which embrace features of richest interest. They lecture in the Hotels, Lodges, Museums, around campfires and at the bear feeding grounds. Unique game stalking caravans give visitors an opportunity to see big wild game in its native haunts.

Swimming pools, fed at Mammoth by the mineral water of hot springs and at Old Faithful by the water from a geyser, provide a new kind of swimming adventure. The new enclosed pool at Old Faithful is not only the largest of its kind in the world but is equipped with artificial beach for sun basking.

Evenings of amusement and entertainment follow the daytime activities. Nationally known orchestras play in the hotels at dinner hours, for Sunday evening concerts and for dancing on week nights. Recreation halls in the Lodges are given over to "getting acquainted" gatherings where visitors from all the states and from all over the world meet one another. Stunt nights, masquerades and campfire programs are frequently held. Week night dancing is also held at the Lodges. On special occasions western ranch folk from the surrounding country take part in the gayeties.

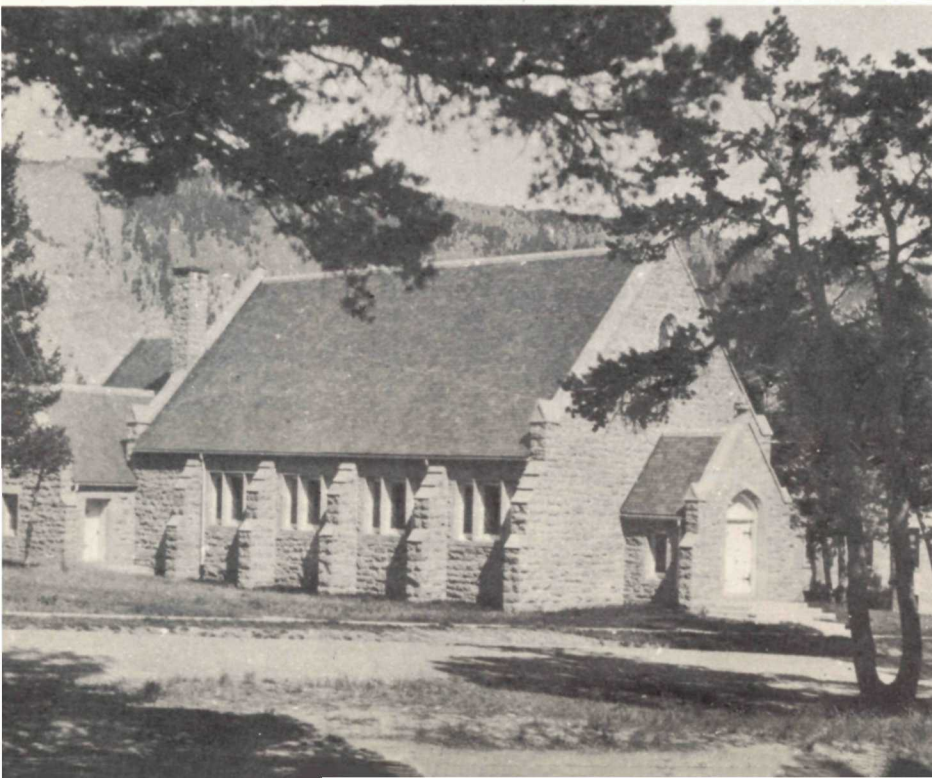
### *Trout Fishing*

Of all the outdoor activities of Park life, trout fishing in mountain waters is one of the most alluring. No license is required. Large trout inhabit Yellowstone Lake and may be caught from boats or from shore. Small dime-size

spinners are recommended for lures. The fish hatchery at the Lake has a capacity of 30,000,000 eggs and keeps the streams, rivers and lakes well stocked. You can fish for trout almost anywhere in Yellowstone but if you

*Top—Religious observances are held in the pine-scented open air at this rustic outdoor altar at Old Faithful*

*Below—Yellowstone Park Chapel, Mammoth Hot Springs, scene of religious worship open to all denominations*



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. Late

August and early September is the best time. Tackle is obtainable at stores in the Park or may be rented at the Hotels and Lodges.

### *Opportunities For Study*

Besides sight-seeing and recreation, the opportunities for study and information-gathering are so many that they can only be touched during a sight-seeing tour. A longer sojourn is necessary to take full advantage of them. Museums are maintained at Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge and Madison Junction. Each deals principally with the phenomena or data of its locality. Mammoth Museum covers the natural

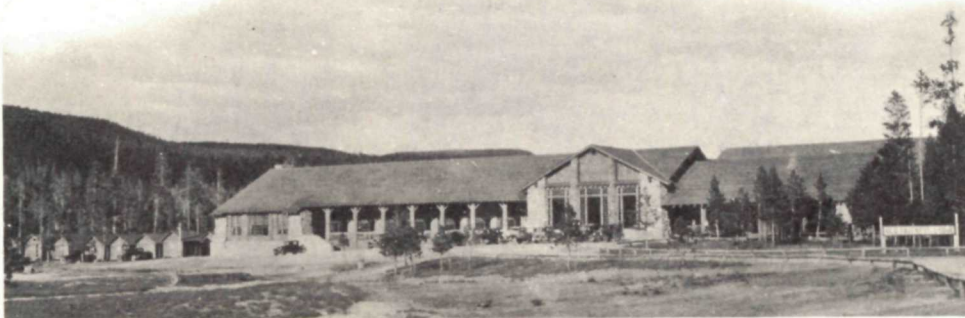
and human history of the Park. Old Faithful Museum is devoted largely to geyser activities. The story of the Park's estimated thirteen volcanic cycles is told at Norris Museum. Historical events are on record and depicted at Madison Junction Museum. The biologic life of the Park and the history and geology of Yellowstone Lake center at Fishing Bridge Museum. Near the lake, too, is the Government Trout Hatchery and Aquarium, open to visitors.

### *Church Services*

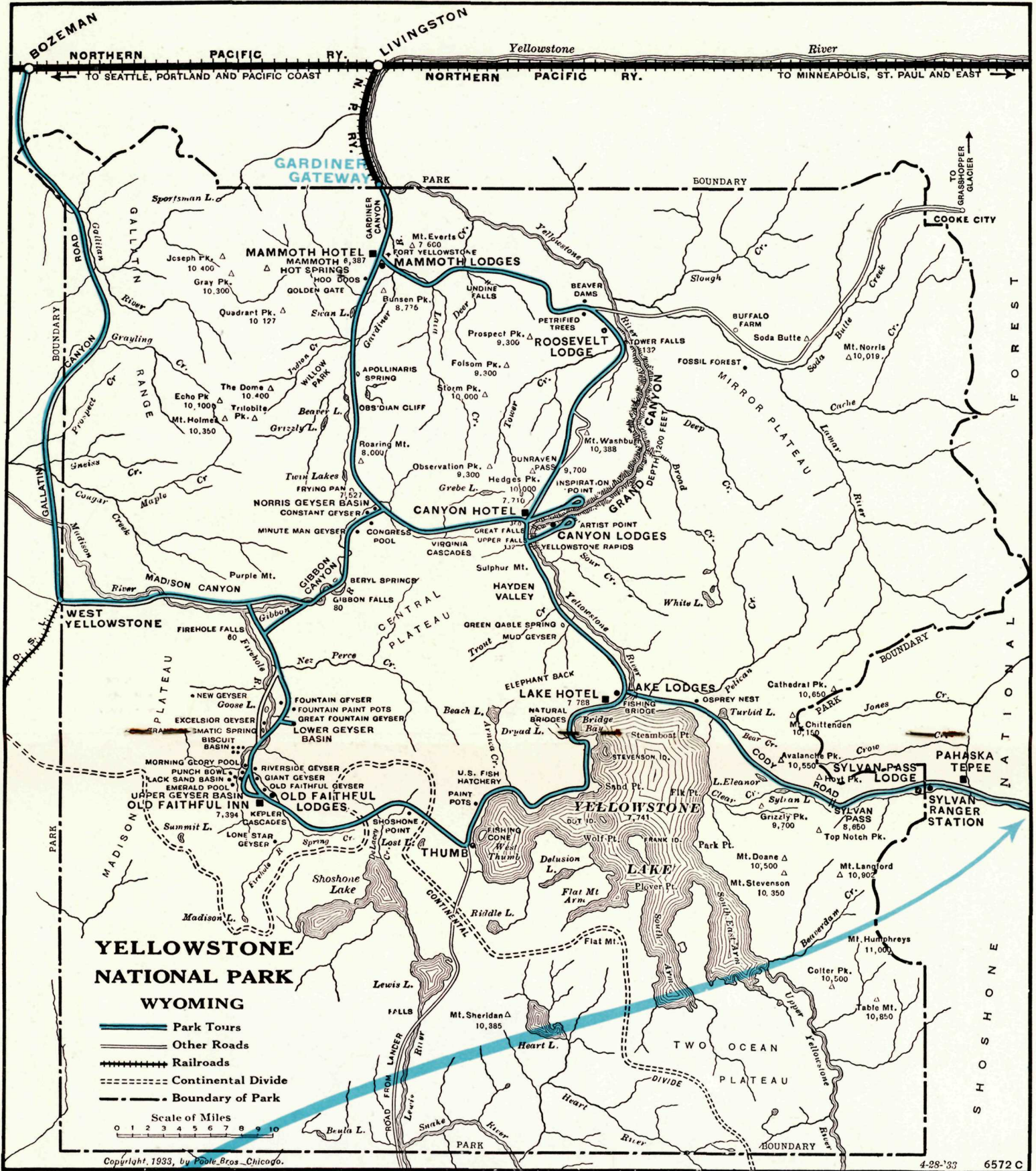
On Sundays the peal of the church bell rings out through the mountains around Mammoth Hot Springs from the Yellowstone Park Chapel, which is open to the use of all denominations. Services are regularly scheduled in the chapel by English Lutherans, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Congregationalists,

Methodists, Episcopalians and Mormons. Protestant services are held at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. each Sunday from June 19 to September 20. Catholic masses are said at 6 and 8 a. m., usually on Sundays of July and August. Services are sometimes conducted also in the Hotels and Lodges, according to notices posted on lobby bulletins.

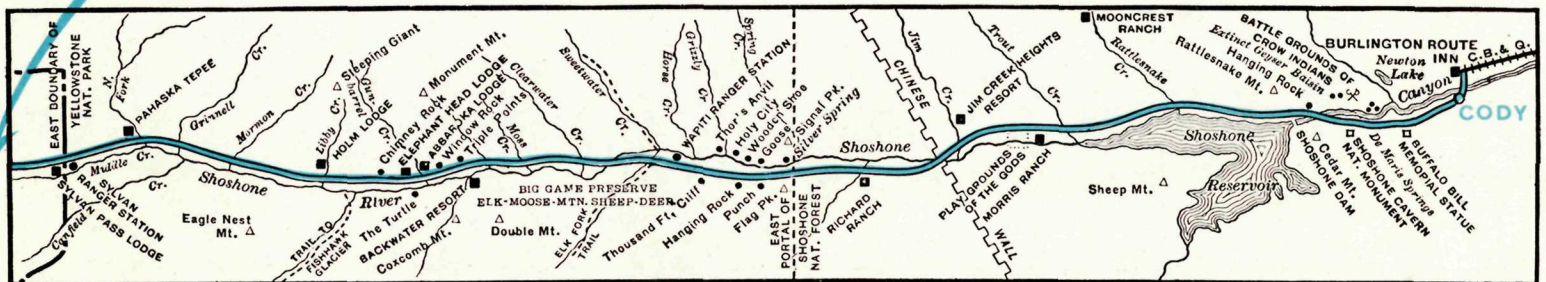
*Old Faithful Lodge*







Let Us Show You How the Cody Road Can be Included in Any Yellowstone Tour Without Extra Cost



*Top—Evenings at Old Faithful Inn—there's the glowing fireside or the smooth dance floor to tempt you*

*Below—Gaiety prevails in Canyon Hotel lounge while outside the pines whisper to the night wind and the falls roar on*



## Communication

Although far removed from the routine and humdrum of everyday life when among the splendors of the Park, you are as close to your home and business as the telephone and telegraph. Telephone facilities are maintained at all Park points by the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, while at every Hotel and Lodge the Western Union Company has an operator on duty all the time. Received

telegrams are delivered promptly and efficiently by listing them on the bulletin boards at all sight-seeing centers, ranger stations and information bureaus.

Your address in Yellowstone Park is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. Mail and telegrams should be addressed either in care of the Yellowstone Park Hotel Company or the Yellowstone Park Lodge and Camps Company, according to whichever service you are using.

## Hotel and Lodge Rates

The cost of the standard 3½ day Park tour at Hotels is \$45.00 from Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman or West Yellowstone, covering motor transportation, meals and lodging. The lodgings for this tour are those provided for in the minimum American plan hotel rate of \$6.50 per day and do not include bath. Rooms with bath involve an additional daily charge of \$1.50 to \$3.50, depending on location and number of persons using bath.

The cost of the 3½ day Park tour with accommodations at the Lodges is \$38.00 from Gardiner, Cody, Bozeman or West Yellowstone, covering motor

transportation, meals and lodging.

Rates, both in Hotels and Lodges, are reduced for children, half rate applying to those under 8; all children's tickets are sold in the Park.

Shorter trips may be made, if desired. Transcontinental travelers, or others whose time for a Yellowstone stopover is limited, may obtain information on this matter from any railroad agent.

We recommend longer, rather than shorter, stays in Yellowstone. The Park is worth traveling around the world to see—it deserves weeks, instead of mere days of your time. Do not hurry through Yellowstone. Stay to enjoy it!

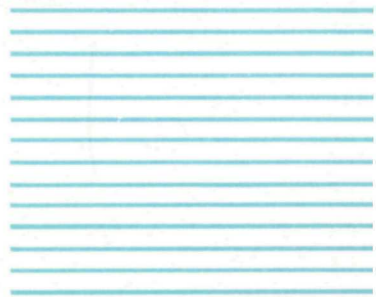
*Old Faithful Inn*





*Golden Gate Canyon,  
nine miles from Gar-  
diner—each mountain  
pass lures to new splen-  
dors*

■



# S I D E T R I P S

## *and* S I D E L I G H T S

*Part of Yellowstone's Charm Is Its Amazing Variety*

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**S**O MUCH is to be seen in Yellowstone that an entire season can be spent exploring the scenic nooks and recesses of its mountain strongholds. Many things of rare interest lie off the beaten track and its alpine beauties are so compelling that a casual acquaintance is not sufficiently satisfying. Some nature lovers spend summer after summer living the fascinating and invigorating life of the Yellowstone.

Short, inexpensive sidetrips lead from the principal stopover places to spots of special interest in their respective localities. Longer sidetrips penetrate to more remote districts such as the wild buffalo pasture, the petrified or fossil forests, to lofty haunts of mountain sheep or Forest Ranger lookouts, Grasshopper Glacier,

the Jackson Hole country and Grand Teton National Park.

More than 900 miles of saddle trails, many of them distant from any highway, lead visitors to unfrequented spots which autos cannot penetrate. The Howard Eaton trail, 153 miles in length, embraces the four principal sight-seeing areas in a route all its own.

### *Grasshopper Glacier*

Some of the most imposing mountains in America loom in the locality lying at the northeast corner of Yellowstone and tucked away among them is Grasshopper Glacier, one of the travel oddities of the world.

Grasshopper Glacier is readily reached from Cooke City, Montana, quaint little mining camp inhabited by picturesque oldtime prospectors among whom the belief prevails that a new gold "strike" will sometime restore boom days. The new Red Lodge Highway taps this region.

By saddle trail you may go up into Granite Range twelve miles to Goose Lake, which lies at an altitude of 10,000 feet. A gradual climb of a mile and a half

from the head of the lake takes you to Grasshopper Glacier. There millions of grasshoppers lie in a state of cold storage preservation, imprisoned in the ice. It is believed that while flying over the Pass at some remote time they were caught in a snowstorm and the falling snow became their sepulcher. You are not "seeing red" when you see pink snow in a locality not far from the glacier. A minute algae causes this phenomenon.

Comfortable camps for visitors are maintained by the Shaw Camps Company at Cooke City and Goose Lake. The rate for the two-day trip to Grasshopper Glacier and return, meals, lodging and saddle horse, is \$25.

*Top—Meditation. Just by accident the cameraman happened to catch this Yellowstone bruin in a moment of solemnity*

*Below—Visitors and spouting geysers hold no terror even for the wild deer which browse nearby meadows*



## Wild Game Haunts

Yellowstone is the largest wild animal and bird refuge in America. It is said to contain more wild animals than all the other national parks. While some of its wild creatures may be seen from the motor coaches, sights of deer, elk, antelope, mountain sheep, moose and buffalo are reserved to quiet watchers who follow the nearby trails or penetrate more distant retreats on foot or on horseback. Bears are an exception—they are inevitable around Hotels and Lodges—apparently just as eager to see you as you are to see them.

A census of the larger wild animals of the Park places their numbers as follows: Elk, 10,600; moose, 700; antelope, 640; grizzly bear, 180; black bear, 450; mountain sheep, 150; mule deer, 800; and buffalo, 1,400. Many varieties of smaller animals, such as beaver, porcupine, lynx, coyote, marmot and fox are so numerous and elusive that a census of them is not obtainable.

Careful protection has fostered a rapid increase of the wild denizens. Hunting and trapping are prohibited, except with a camera, which is encouraged.

## Great Bison Herd

One of the remarkable animal haunts which may be visited by sidetrip is the Buffalo Ranch in the Lamar Valley, 30 miles east of Mammoth Hot Springs and 18 miles from Roosevelt Lodge. More than 1,000 of the monarchs of the plains roam this ranch, a splendid increase from the mere remnant of 25 animals that had been left by hunters when protection laws were effected in 1894. A few bison from the Buffalo Ranch are exhibited in a corral at Mammoth Hot Springs for close observation by visitors.

Moose may be seen around the southeast arm of Yellowstone Lake, along Hell-Roaring Creek, on Bechler River and along the Cody Road.

Beaver, the rich furs of which were used for money in the West long before the gold standard, have been increasing and their activities are being extended gradually to numerous streams. You see several colonies in plain view near Mammoth, Obsidian Cliff and near Tower Fall.

Of birds there are more than 200 species—geese, ducks, swans, pelicans, pheasants, eagles, ospreys, gulls, hawks,

owls, ravens, Rocky Mountain jays, tanagers, magpies, bluebirds, water ouzels, blackbirds, meadow larks, robins and others. A colony of pelicans, one of the largest in the United States, inhabits Molly Islands in Yellowstone Lake. To see some of these peculiar feathered fishermen at work, watch for them at Fishing Bridge near the Junction of Park Loop Highway and the Cody Road. A rare trumpeter swan honored the Park by selecting it as a nesting place and thrilled prominent naturalists curious to learn about this almost extinct species.





*Frontier adventure  
haunts the red canyon  
of the Shoshone along  
the Cody Road*

T. KROLLMANN 1932





## *Fossil Forests*

In the same locality as the Buffalo Ranch are some of the fossil or petrified forests of the Yellowstone. Specimen Ridge, along the Lamar River, is reached by trail from Roosevelt Lodge, 7 miles. The Gallatin Petrified Forest lies some distance to the Northwest. Twelve tiers of petrification, that is twelve petrified forests, one above the other, lie embedded in these districts, the victims of successive volcanic cycles which buried them in volcanic ashes. Mineral water later turned them to stone.

General H. M. Chittenden, one of the earliest authorities on Yellowstone, thus

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

## *Wild Flower Garden*

Practically every roadway and every trail in the Park is adorned in season by the myriad flowers of the forest and meadow. Seven hundred and fifty varieties have been observed and catalogued by the Park Naturalist. Most of these 750 varieties are in bloom in July and the Park is a veritable flower garden, gay with color. Varieties include:

Violets of various colors and types, orchids, true forget-me-nots, laurel, mountain phlox, wild roses, golden asters, monkey flowers, gentians, beard tongue, lupine, paintbrush, shooting stars, true blue-bells, chiming bells, columbine, little elephant and mountain hollyhock.

## *Grand Teton Park*

New among the National Parks is the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming. There the sharp jagged Tetons pierce the sky, looking, as Struthers Burt has said, as mountains ought to look. Close by is the wild Wyoming country known as Jackson Hole.

The Grand Teton Park may be easily and quickly reached by a motor coach sidetrip from Old Faithful Inn or Lodge. One day and night may be devoted to the trip, starting at Old Faithful and reaching Canyon the next forenoon. Or a stopover can be made at Lake Moran

in the Tetons, with headquarters at Jackson Lake Lodge or Teton Lodge. Arrangements for this sidetrip may be made with the transportation agent at Old Faithful Inn or Lodge. To holders of regular Park tickets the round trip rate is \$12.50 each; lodging and meals not included. Latter, \$4.25 to \$6.50 one person.

Camping and saddle trips in Grand Teton Park can be arranged through the Superintendent, at Moose, Wyoming.



*Jagged Teton Mountains and Jackson Lake account  
for the popularity of the Grand  
Teton Park sidetrip*

■



GUST. KROLLMANN

### *Mt. Washburn*

You can scan all Yellowstone Park from a high mountain! One of the comparatively short sidetrips and one of the most remarkable is the trip to the summit of Mt. Washburn, 10,346 feet, the highest mountain peak in the Park which can be ascended by motor. Only 22 miles from Grand Canyon Hotel or Lodge, it may be easily reached by motor coach, for a sidetrip fare of only \$4, or as part of the regular Park tour

for only \$2 additional. Visitors prolonging their stay can make the climb by horseback or on foot.

Five ranges of the Rockies—the Absarokas, Gallatins, Beartooths, Tetons and Gros Ventre mountains, the latter more than 100 miles away—tower within view into the realm of eternal snow. Splendid nearby views of mountain sheep and antelope often reward you.

### *Short Excursions*

Popular among the brief hikes, horseback rides and trips which can be made from the Hotels and Lodges are those listed following. Several short auto trips are available.

#### *From Mammoth*

Mountaineer trips to Bunsen Peak, Terrace Mountain, Mount Everts, Sepulcher Mountain, and Electric Peak. Snowball parties on summit of latter, altitude 11,155 feet. Ten-mile auto or horseback trip around Bunsen Peak with view of Osprey Falls, 150 feet,

buffalo corral and rugged mountain scenery. Two-mile hot springs and nature study hike on marked Clematis Gulch Trail. Five-mile saddle trip on Rangers' Nature Trail.

#### *From Old Faithful*

Geyser Hill Trail hike across geyser formation, three-quarters of a mile. Black Sand Basin Trail hike, four miles. Periodic moonlight hikes over geyser formation to the top of Observation Point. Shoshone Lake fishing trip. Scenic horseback trips.

*Top—Pronghorn antelope, rarest of western big game, often graze the meadows near Gardiner Gateway*

*Left, Center—Bighorn mountain sheep rule the craggy uplands*

*Right, Center—No license is required to fish in Yellowstone's streams and lakes*

*Below—Yellowstone's thundering bison herd, one of the largest in existence, roams the valley of the Lamar River* © HAYNES



### *From Yellowstone Lake*

Boat trips to Pelican nesting grounds on Molly Islands; South Arm; Flat Mountain Arm; and Steamboat Point. Motor and rowboats available. Hikes to Fishing Bridge Museum and U. S. Trout Hatchery. A speedboat operating between the Thumb and Lake Hotel meets the regular Park motor coaches, offering visitors this diverting water trip during the journey around the Park.

Fare \$2.50, tickets obtainable at Old Faithful Inn or Lodge.

### *From Grand Canyon*

Hike on Uncle Tom's Trail to bottom of canyon, one-half mile. To Artist Point from the Canyon Lodge, one mile. To Inspiration Point from Canyon Hotel, two miles. Also Canyon Rim trips by saddle horse. Yellowstone Lake fishing trip, \$4 extra on tour.

### *Buffalo Bill Museum—Cody, Wyoming*

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

Cody occupies a historic site. Beside

it runs the famous Shoshone River; to the north is Hart mountain—a famous landmark on the old Bozeman Trail; westward are the twin peaks of Cedar mountain and Rattlesnake mountain; eastward lies the great reservation which is the home of the Crow Indian nation.

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

### *Forests and the Park*

Fourteen million acres of National Forests, of which Yellowstone Park is the center, make this entire region a vast, beautiful mountain paradise where guests are made hospitably welcome at rustic mountain lodges, dude ranches and excellent hotels. Scattered throughout the area, cattle and sheep ranches carry on the West's most picturesque occupation and offer guests the opportunity to participate in vigorous ranch life.

Here is wilderness to explore—trout fishing—horseback riding—hunting—hiking—boating—the healing peace of the solitude—a life undreamed of in the hustle of modern civilization. Big game, including elk, deer, bear, mountain sheep and antelope hide in the silent forests and surrounding plains and mountains.

Wolf, mountain lion and coyote mingle with them. Spirited trout flash through the cold mountain waters.

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

Along with plans for your trip to Yellowstone, why not include a week or so more of vacation time at a ranch or lodge in the National Forests near the Park? It is possible, too, to make your headquarters at a Dude Ranch which conducts horseback trips through the Park and thus combine ranching experiences with your Yellowstone sight-seeing. The Burlington-Northern Pacific can tell you the best ranch resorts and give you full particulars. Please consult your nearest representative listed on page 64.



*The Bozeman Way to Yellowstone borders the foam  
flecked Gallatin River among the  
Spanish and Gallatin Peaks*

■

# WAYS TO *Tour* PARK

*If you can visit only one National Park, let that one be Yellowstone*

---

**T**HE dramatic Yellowstone tour, entering the Park at Gardiner, Montana, and leaving through Cody, Wyoming, which has been described in foregoing pages, has elicited the enthusiasm and approval of Yellowstone visitors year after year.

Bozeman-Gallatin entrance, via the lovely mountain city of Bozeman, and Red Lodge highway over the Bear-tooth Mountains offer spectacular scenic trips. You are invited to confer with Northern Pacific and Burlington agents regarding routings by way of these new gateways. For extra-mileage sight-seeing in the Rocky Mountains, the itineraries via Bozeman and Red Lodge provide attractive additions to the regular Yellowstone program.

Yellowstone's various gateways make it one of the easiest of national parks to visit. As a vacation destination for the traveler from any corner of the land, it entails interesting travel and selection of routes; and if you are a summer traveler crossing the continent or traversing the western states your rail ticket can readily include Wonderland.

Yellowstone is a prime attraction on tours which include the mountain parks of the West, the Black Hills of South Dakota, the Dude Ranch country, and the Pacific Northwest.

You may enter the Park at any gateway and leave it by the same or any other gateway. By all means, when visiting Yellowstone, enter and leave by different gateways—you get more sight-seeing and the Park tour costs no more.

The Northern Pacific and Burlington serve all principal gateways.

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

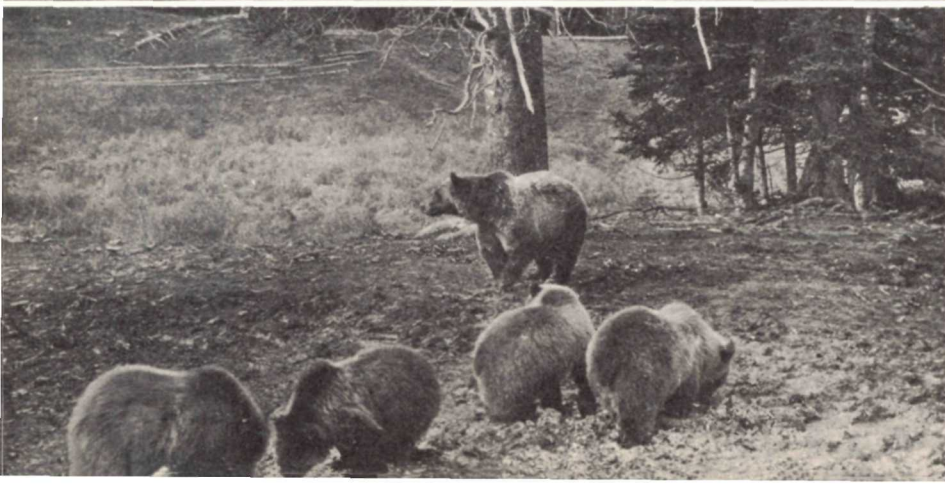
Visitors traveling in small parties and desiring the exclusive use of an automobile for the Park tour may so arrange. Minimum charge, five full fares plus \$25.00 per day, from time car is taken until released.

The number of cars available for this "private" service is limited and advance notice of date of arrival, gateway at which the Park will be entered, and the number in the party, should be given to the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

*Top—Nothing to do but relax and miss none of the scenery as you skim along in big Park coaches*

*Center—Holdup bears emerge from the forest to exact tribute. There are 100 of them!*

*Below—Bears of Yellowstone are really wild animals but they're friendly and eat civilized food  
This is a family of grizzlies © HAYNES*





# T H E *Cody* R O A D

*"If You Don't See the Cody Road—You Don't See Yellowstone Park"*

**W**HICHEVER way you select to make the circle tour of Yellowstone, be sure to include the Cody Road, a complete description of which has been given on pages 23-25. The order of the description, you will note, is that of leaving the Park over this famous highway. When entering the Park by the Cody Road approach, the scenic procession naturally appears in opposite sequence.

Passengers from eastern or southern points who are visiting Yellowstone enroute to the Pacific Northwest will often find it most practical to enter the Park through the Cody Gateway. On the other hand if they are visiting the Park while on an eastbound journey, they can readily arrange to leave through this gateway. Similar arrangements eastbound and westbound are also desirable for those who stop at Yellowstone while traveling to or from California over the cooler, scenic northern route during the summer season.

On Yellowstone tours which include the mountain parks in Colorado and Montana, the Black Hills or Dude Ranch areas, the Cody Road is a regular and spectacular part of the trip. To visit Yellowstone without seeing the

Cody Road is comparable to going all the way to New York and then coming away without seeing Broadway or Fifth Avenue. It is the "show road" to or from the Park.

Ever since it was opened in 1916 this gateway has been ranked among the most thrilling features of the Yellowstone tour. More and more individual travelers, convention parties and special groups are expressly specifying, "The Cody Road" when making their Park routings. Remember, it may be included in any Yellowstone tour and completes the possibilities of the world's preeminent sight-seeing trip 100 per cent. The Cody Road presents a wholly plus value—90 miles of scenic charm unsurpassed in all America and costs not a cent extra.



*Burlington Inn  
Cody, Wyoming*



*Sphinx-like Mountains bear broad Lake Yellowstone  
upon their shoulders*

■

# THE BOZEMAN *Gallatin* WAY

*Through the Lovely Gallatin Valley*

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

Beginning June 19, 1927, the Northern Pacific and Burlington Railways inaugurated Yellowstone Park tours both in and out over this highway.

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

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

The highway then enters the great canyon carved by the Gallatin River. Here the Spanish and Gallatin Ranges tower to tremendous heights—some peaks to over ten thousand feet. Along the way are the Taylor Peaks, Castle

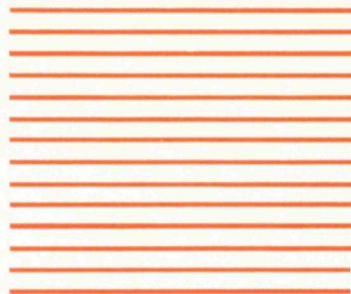
Rock, Sheep Rock, Seven Falls—the beautiful Madison Forest—fishing camps and old mountain lodges—blue lakes—ravines—crystal white Ouzel Falls, and many cheerful mountain streams.

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

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

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

*Rising from Rock Creek Canyon, the new Red Lodge  
highway winds its alpine coils over the lofty  
Beartooth Range*



# THE NEW *Red Lodge* GATEWAY

*Through the spectacular Beartooth Range of the Rockies*

---

---

FOR years wilderness lovers of Montana have dreamed of a scenic road over the Beartooth Mountains to Yellowstone Park. This road has finally been built, from Red Lodge, through the Cooke City country to Silver Gate and Mammoth Hot Springs.

Open for travel the latter part of the 1935 season, this new road through the Beartooth Forest has revealed new wonders of the American Rockies. Here the Montana mountains reach their highest altitudes. From the attractive, mountain-surrounded city of Red Lodge, the road scales the 4,000-foot canyon wall of Rock Creek, by tortuous switchbacks, traverses the uplands within sight of snow-capped mountains and scores of snow-fed lakes, passes colorful Beartooth Butte and Beartooth Lake, where

the hospitable Beartooth Camp is located. From the Butte, the road follows the Clark Fork Valley and the Valley of Soda Butte, through the Cooke City mining district—where many a prospector washes a liberal daily wage from the gravel in the Montana creeks—to Yellowstone Park loop road near Tower Falls, from where the tour around the Park is made. This spectacular trip is 68.3 miles from Red Lodge to the Park boundary.

■ ■ ■

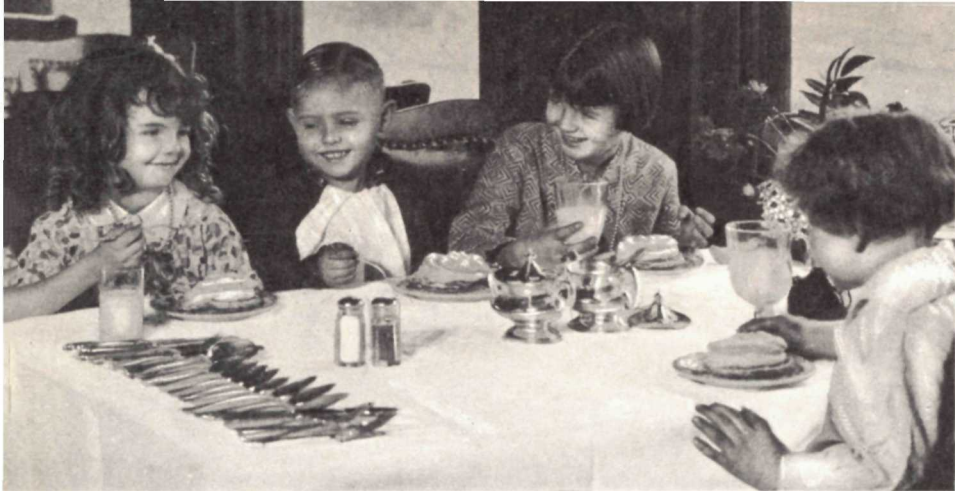
## All-Gateway Service

*Travelers to Yellowstone:*

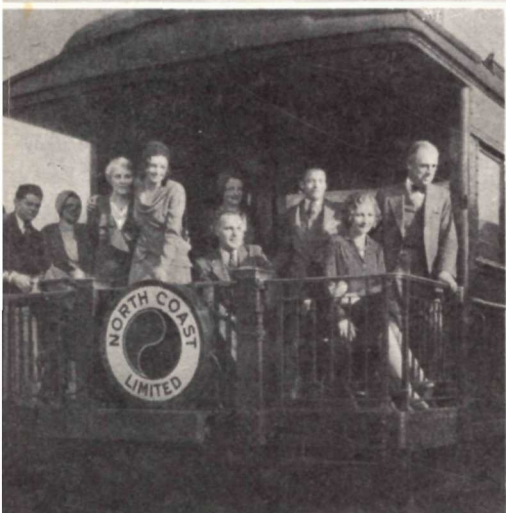
Be sure to plan your Yellowstone trip so that you go in one Park gateway and out by another. This costs no more, duplication of scenery is avoided and you might just as well receive everything possible from your vacation investment.

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

Burlington Route—Northern Pacific



*A famously good meal puts the younger generation (and older ones, too) in a happy mood*



*Left—On the observation platform ready for a grandstand view of the West's great panorama*

*Right—It's soothing and luxurious in the new, roomy Pullmans*



*Miles and moments  
Glide past pleasantly in  
the club room*



# THE MOST DIRECT AND FASTEST SERVICE TO YELLOWSTONE PARK

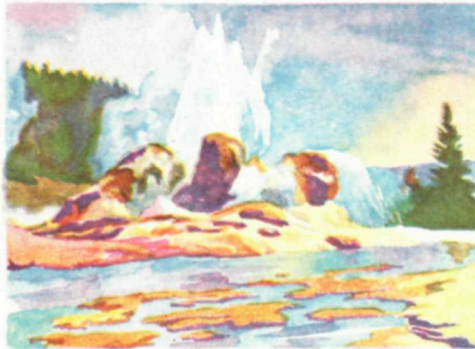
*The Air-Conditioned North Coast Limited and  
Yellowstone Comet*

Yellowstone travelers ride these famous Burlington-Northern Pacific flyers to and from Yellowstone. Both trains are completely air-conditioned for Summer.

Operating over the most direct route, they afford the fastest service. You leave Chicago in the evening today and are sight-seeing in Magic Yellowstone day after tomorrow. Less time on the way—more time for sight-seeing in the Park.

The North Coast Limited and The Comet serve the principal gateways to Yellowstone. They carry through Pullmans from Chicago direct to Gardiner and other through Pullmans direct to Cody and Bozeman—making direct connection at these gateways with the big yellow motors of the Yellowstone Park Transportation Company.

You have the same expeditious service when leaving the Park. The sight-seeing motor cars wheel out of Yellowstone to Cody, Gardiner and Bozeman, right up



to train-side and you proceed to Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago without any change of cars en route.

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

Special summer rates on the Burlington-Northern Pacific, much lower than regular fares, are available to Yellowstone from all parts of the continent.

## *Sleeping Car Service*

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

Chicago and Gardiner, via St. Paul-Minneapolis

Chicago and Cody, via St. Paul-Minneapolis

Chicago and Bozeman (Gallatin Canyon), via St. Paul-Minneapolis

Chicago and Cody, via Omaha and Sheridan

Chicago and Denver—Denver and Cody  
Chicago and Denver—Denver and Bil-

lings—Billings and Gardiner  
St. Louis and Billings—Billings and Cody

St. Louis and Kansas City—Kansas City and Gardiner

St. Louis and St. Paul—St. Paul and Gardiner, Bozeman and Cody

St. Louis and Denver—Denver and Cody

St. Louis and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner

Kansas City and Gardiner

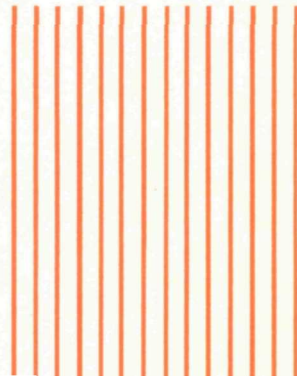
Kansas City and Billings—Billings and Cody

Kansas City and Denver—Denver and Cody



© HAYNES

*The motor drive from Gardiner to Mammoth  
traverses a canyon labyrinth*





Kansas City and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner  
 Omaha and Cody  
 Omaha and Billings—Billings and Gardiner  
 Omaha and Denver—Denver and Cody  
 Omaha and Denver—Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner

Denver and Cody  
 Denver and Billings—Billings and Gardiner  
 Spokane and Gardiner  
 Seattle and Gardiner  
 Tacoma and Gardiner  
 Portland and Gardiner

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

## ROUTES TO THE PARK FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS

### *Burlington Route—Northern Pacific Is Best and Fastest*

The Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroads operate the finest and fastest trains to and from Yellowstone Park. To see Yellowstone in the most advantageous manner, take a hospitable Burlington-Northern Pacific limited—enter or leave by way of Gardiner, Cody or Bozeman.

#### *From and via Chicago*

the natural route is by way of the Burlington's Mississippi River Scenic Line to St. Paul-Minneapolis; thence, Northern Pacific across the lake-park region of Minnesota, the weirdly eroded "Bad Lands" of North Dakota, and the Yellowstone River valley through Montana to Cody, Gardiner, or Bozeman. Leaving Chicago this evening, for example, you arrive in Yellowstone Park the second morning.

#### *From Kansas City and Omaha*

the route lies across Nebraska and through a corner of South Dakota at the southern end of the Black Hills; then on northwestward through Sheridan, Wyoming—portal to the famous dude ranches of the Big Horn Mountains; alongside the Little Big Horn River and through the Crow Indian reservation. At Crow Agency the trains stop ten minutes at a point which affords a fine closeup view of the Custer Battlefield. From thence the route leads to Billings where it turns southward to

Cody or west to Gardiner and Bozeman.

#### *From St. Louis*

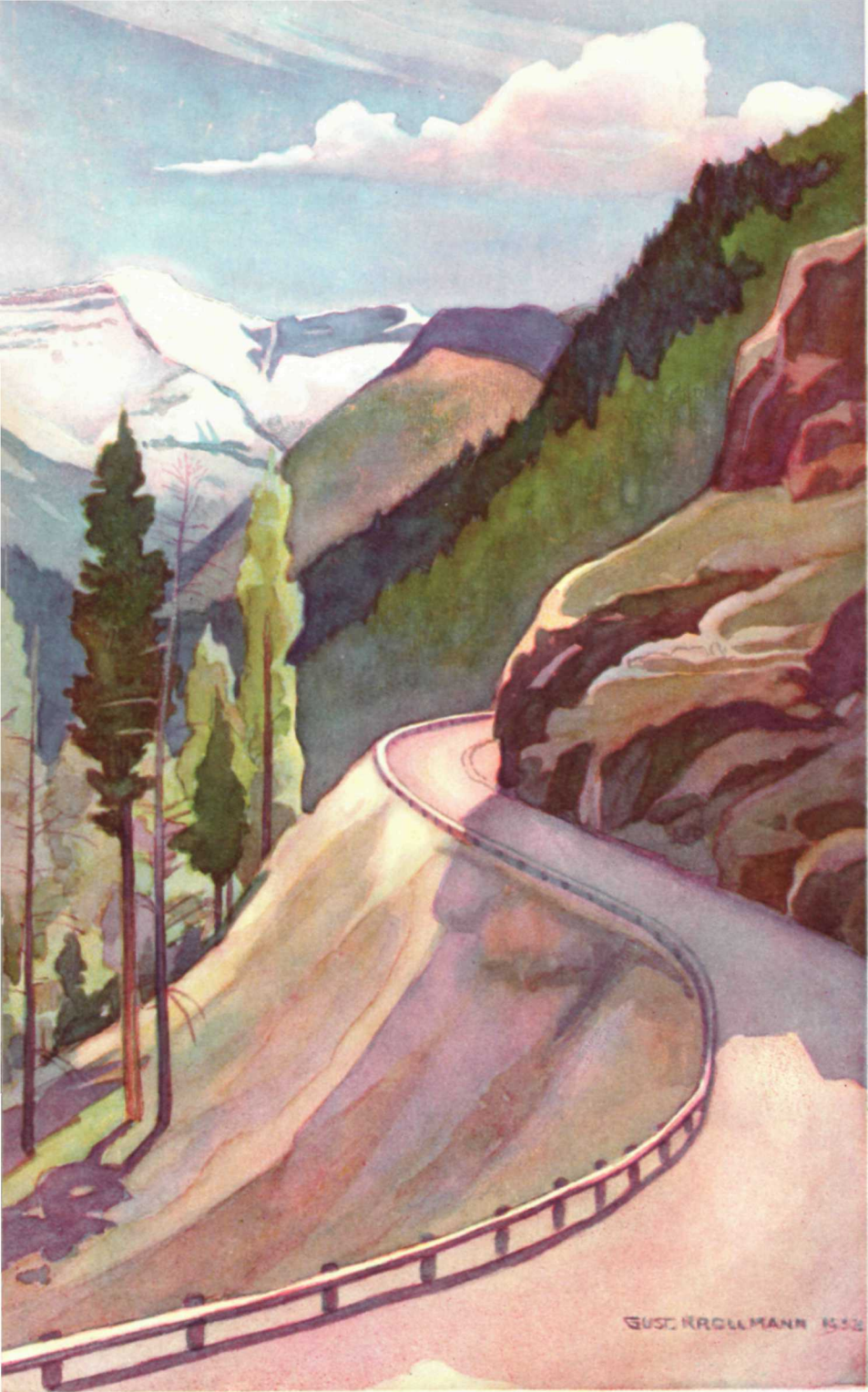
you leave Monday afternoon, for example, and making direct connections at St. Paul-Minneapolis you arrive in Yellowstone Park Wednesday morning. Or you may be routed via Chicago or via Kansas City and Lincoln.

#### *From and via Denver*

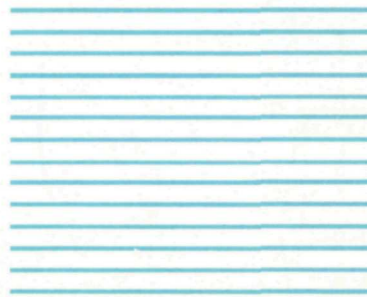
the route leads north in plain view of the peaks in Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park, through Cheyenne, Wyoming's historic capital, Casper and the great oil fields, Thermopolis Hot Springs and the Wind River Canyon to Cody—a panoramic ride of varied beauty and interest, 641 miles along the eastern slope of the Rockies. You can, if desired, proceed via Billings, Montana, to the Gardiner or Bozeman entrances. Leaving Denver in the early evening you are in Cody the next evening for dinner, and in Yellowstone Park the following noon for luncheon.

#### *From Portland, Tacoma and Seattle*

Beginning your journey on the North Coast Limited Saturday evening, for example, you arrive in Yellowstone via the Gardiner entrance Monday noon or via the Bozeman entrance Monday afternoon.



*Where the 90-mile Cody  
Road, a lone highway  
in the wilderness, mag-  
nificently conquers the  
high Absarokas*



# YELLOWSTONE AND OTHER PARKS

## *Yellowstone—Glacier*

A new arrangement of great advantage to passengers permits the sale of summer excursion tickets to Yellowstone Park, entering via Gardiner or Cody gateways, and leaving the Park via Gardiner or Bozeman, thence Northern Pacific Ry. to Helena or Butte and the Great Northern Ry. via Glacier National Park; or leaving Yellowstone at Cody, thence via the Burlington Route to Billings, Mont.,

and the Great Northern Ry. via Great Falls to Glacier Park—and home via direct routes.

The cost of such summer excursion tickets embracing rail transportation to and from the Gateways of these two National Parks is but \$2.15 to \$2.70 higher than the cost of a summer excursion ticket to Glacier Park alone. Ask your ticket agent about it.

## *Yellowstone—Rocky Mountain*

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

Park. The cost of the motor trip is \$8.00 which pays for transportation from any of the four gateways to Estes Park Village and back to the same or either of the other gateways or to Denver. Likewise \$8.00 pays for motor transportation from Denver to Estes Park Village and back to Denver or back to Ft. Collins, Loveland, Longmont or Boulder.

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

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

## *Diverse and Optional Routes*

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

Tickets reading via Burlington between Missouri River points or East thereof and Denver and by way of the Burlington between Denver and Cody or Billings will be honored via Colorado & Southern-Burlington—through Cas-

per or via the Burlington through Sheridan, at option of holder without additional charge.

A free side-trip from Denver to Colorado Springs and return will be granted holders of ROUND TRIP SUMMER TOURIST TICKETS reading to or from Cody, Wyo., Gardiner, Mont.,

Bozeman, Mont., Yellowstone Park, or points west of Billings, Mont., and good via the Burlington between the Missouri River or east thereof and Denver. Side-trip coupons may be included in original ticket or secured at Burlington Route office (901 17th street or Union Station), Denver.

### *Pacific Northwest—Rainier*

Passengers desiring to include the great Pacific Northwest and Rainier National Park in their tour have the option of using the Burlington-Northern Pacific on the going trip (including side-trip to Yellowstone), and the Great Northern-Burlington (stopping off at Glacier) on the return trip; or vice versa. Tickets carrying such routing sold at Missouri River points or East thereof, will be honored via Denver, if desired, thus permitting an inexpensive

sidetrip to Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park and a free sidetrip to Colorado Springs and return. Passengers also have the option of returning from the Pacific Northwest via the Canadian Rockies, or via California, Salt Lake City, Scenic Colorado, the Royal Gorge, the Colorado Springs-Pike's Peak-Manitou region and Denver; or, via Southern California and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona.

### *Hotels at Cody and Bozeman*

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

Park-bound passengers reaching Cody on the evening train take dinner, remain overnight, and breakfast at the Burlington Route Inn (these accommoda-

tions are NOT included in the regular Park ticket) and start for the Park after breakfast.

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

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

Park-bound passengers reaching Bozeman in the morning will take breakfast at Baxter Hotel (this meal is NOT included in regular Park Tour ticket).

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



# BURLINGTON ESCORTED TOURS

*Vacations Without a Care—Nothing To Do  
But Have a Good Time*

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

Tours every week to *California*—westward via the famous daylight scenic route through Denver, the Moffat Tunnel, Colorado Rockies, Salt Lake City, Feather River Canyon, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, and across the Mexican border to Tia Juana, with sight-seeing at most interesting places en route; returning via the *Grand Canyon* and the famous *Indian Detour*.

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

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

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

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



J. G. DELAPLAINE, *Manager Burlington Escorted Tours*  
547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

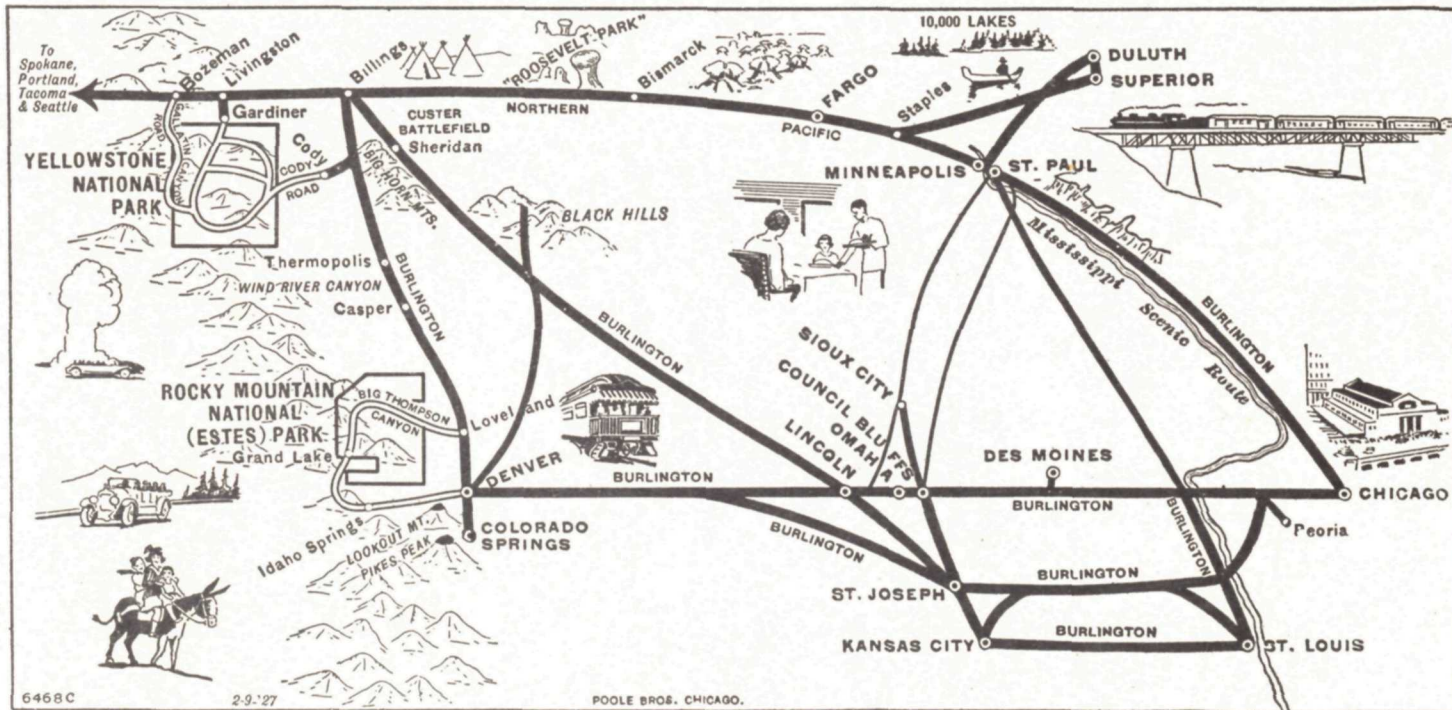
Burlington  
Route



### Map of Burlington-Northern Pacific Planned Vacation

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

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



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## Burlington-Northern Pacific Travel Bureaus and Ticket Offices

ATCHISON, KANSAS, Burlington Route Second and Main Sts., B. G. McCarty..... Commercial Agent	MILWAUKEE, WIS., Burlington Route 221 Wisconsin Ave., C. J. Leydon..... General Agent
ATLANTA, GA., Burlington Route, 516 Healey Bldg. W. T. Vardaman..... General Agent	Northern Pacific Ry., 1418-19 Majestic Bldg. R. L. Kelly..... General Agent
BEATRICE, NEB., B. Harpster..... Commercial Agent	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Burlington Route, 90 So. 7th St. J. E. Lynn..... General Agent
BILLINGS, MONT., Burlington Route, 15 No. Broadway L. W. Johnston..... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	Northern Pacific Ry., 701 Marquette (Roanoke Bldg.) C. S. Kirkland..... General Agent
BOSTON, MASS., Burlington Route, 80 Boylston St. F. F. Johnson..... General Agent	MOBILE, ALA., Burlington Route, 71 Conti St. W. B. Ross..... Trav. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
BUFFALO, N. Y., Northern Pacific Ry. 716 Elliott Square, C. W. Beardsell..... Dist. Pass. Agt.	NEW ORLEANS, LA., Burlington Route, 708 Common St. R. Wright Armstrong..... General Agent
BURLINGTON, IOWA, J. J. Teeter..... Div. Pass. Agt.	NEW YORK, N. Y., Burlington Route, 500 Fifth Ave. M. J. Fox..... District Passenger Agent
CASPER, WYO., Burlington Route, Burlington Depot Geo. F. Jones..... Div. Frt. and Pass. Agt.	OAKLAND, CAL., Burlington Route 512 Central Bank Bldg., V. A. Kudberg..... Commercial Agent
CHEYENNE, WYO., W. T. Walsh..... General Agent	OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Burlington Route 856 First National Bldg., A. R. Brown..... Commercial Agent
CHICAGO, ILL., Burlington Route, 179 W. Jackson Blvd. S. J. Owens..... General Agent	OMAHA, NEB., Burlington Route, 301 So. Sixteenth St. J. W. Sharpe..... General Agent
547 W. Jackson Blvd. P. N. Butzen..... Traveling Passenger Agent	1004 Farnam St., C. C. Bradley..... Division Passenger Agent
Northern Pacific Ry., 73 East Jackson Blvd. G. W. Rodine..... Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept.	PADUCAH KY., Burlington Route, 706-707 City National Bank Bldg. V. B. Budde..... Commercial Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Burlington Route 505 Dixie Terminal Bldg. J. C. Boyer..... General Agent	PEORIA, ILL., Burlington Route, 301 So. Jefferson Ave. W. A. Stingley..... General Agent
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CODY, WYO., T. F. Kling..... Agent	PORTLAND, ORE., Burlington Route, 707 American Bank Bldg. F. J. Berry..... Asst. Gen. Frt. and Passenger Agent
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