



YELLOWSTONE

N A T I O N A L P A R K

Wyoming

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

WYOMING SEASON—JUNE 20
TO SEPTEMBER 12

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Events OF HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

- 1807-8 John Colter, the first known white man to set foot in this region, entered the park, but did not see the geysers.
- 1827 Member of Rocky Mountain Fur Co., of which Jedediah Smith was senior partner, visited Yellowstone early in summer.
- 1830 James (Jim) Bridger, a trader and trapper, is generally believed to have visited the area now a part of the park.
- 1834 Warren Angus Ferris, fur trader, wrote the first known account of Yellowstone wonders.
- 1859 The Reynolds Expedition attempted to enter this region in the spring of 1860 but was blocked by snow.
- 1863 Capt. W. W. DeLacy discovered Lewis and Shoshone Lakes and Shoshone and Lower Geyser Basins.
- 1869 The Folsom-Cook-Peterson Expedition traversed the region.
- 1870 The Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition explored the Yellowstone country; through its efforts the area was later set aside as a park.
- 1871 The Hayden Survey party made official explorations and surveys.
- 1872 President Grant signed the Act of Dedication, March 1, establishing the first national park as such in the world.
- 1878 Superintendent Norris constructed the famous Norris Road, a wagon road from Mammoth to the Lower Basin.

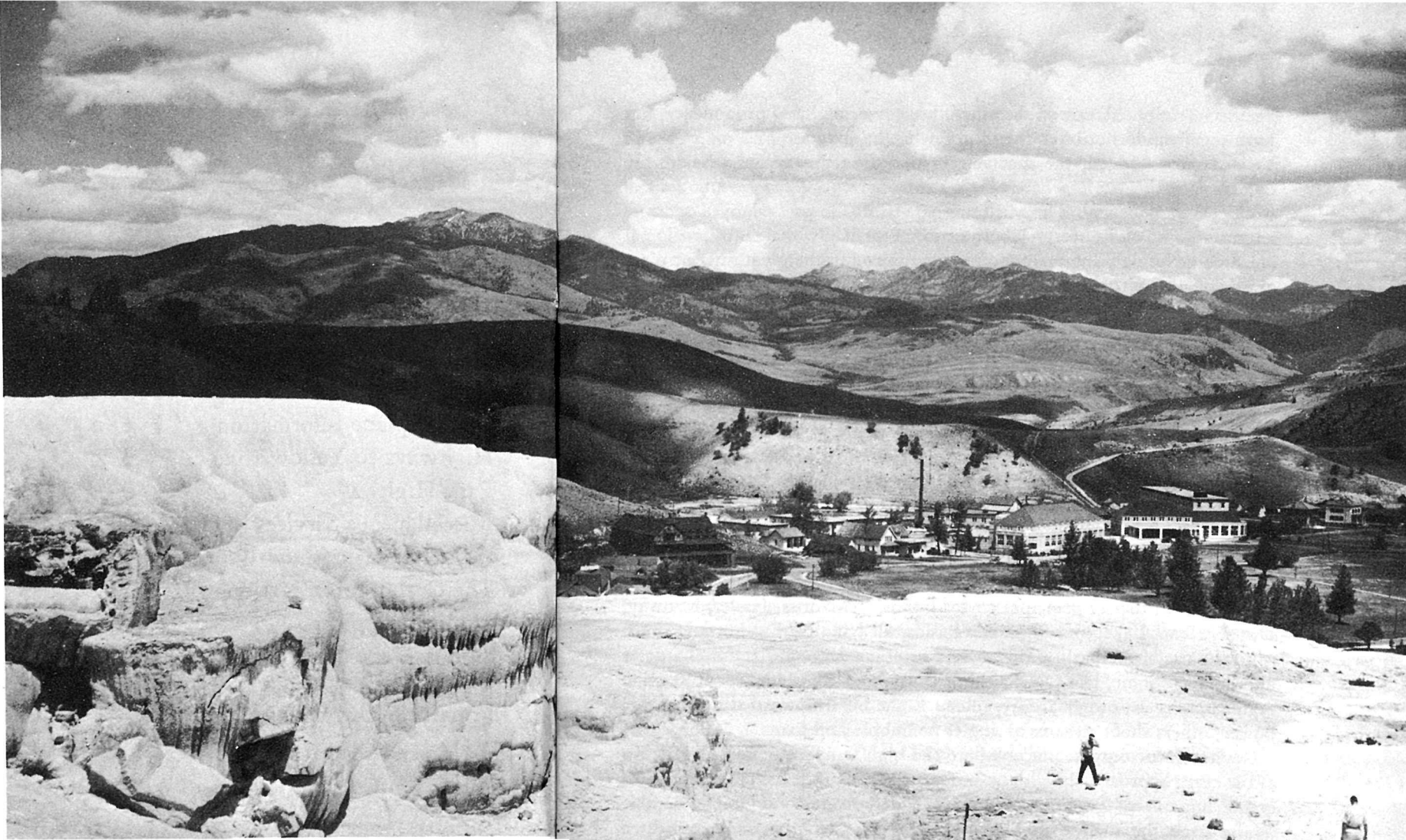
- 1881 Photographer F. Jay Haynes first visited the park.
- 1883 President Chester A. Arthur visited park.
- 1886 Camp Sheridan established. Park placed under military regime.
- 1894 Congress passed protective act; United States commissioner appointed.
- 1903 Dedication of North Entrance Arch by President Theodore Roosevelt.
- 1915 First private automobiles permitted in park.
- 1918 Complete civilian control of Yellowstone Park under National Park Service rangers.
- 1923 President and Mrs. Harding visited park.
- 1927 President and Mrs. Coolidge visited park.
- 1935 First regular air service at West Yellowstone established.
- 1937 President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited park.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR - - - Harold L. Ickes, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Arno B. Cammerer, *Director*

NEW MAMMOTH
SPRINGS HOTEL
AS SEEN FROM
HOT SPRINGS
TERRACES



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THE YELLOWSTONE National Park was created by an act of March 1, 1872. It was originally rectangular in shape, 62 miles long and 54 miles wide, but an act of March 1, 1929, revised its boundaries on the east and north sides, giving it an irregular shape and adding to its acreage. On October 20, 1932, President Hoover signed a proclamation adding approximately 6,124 acres along the north line, near Gardiner, Mont., which now gives the park an area of about 3,472 square miles, or approximately 2,222,000 acres. It is under the control and supervision of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

This park is located in northwestern Wyoming, encroaching slightly upon Montana and Idaho. It is our largest national park. The central portion is essentially a broad, elevated volcanic plateau, between 7,000 and 8,500 feet above sea level, and with an average elevation of about 8,000 feet. Surrounding it on the south, east, north, and northwest are mountain ranges with culminating peaks and ridges, rising from 2,000 to 4,000 feet above the general level of the enclosed tableland.

Yellowstone's geysers are celebrated the world over, because, for size, power, and variety of action, as well as number, the region has no competitor. New Zealand, which ranks second, and Iceland, where the word

“geyser” originated, possess the only other geyser basins of prominence, but both together do not offer the visitor what he may see in 2 or 3 days in Yellowstone. Indeed, the spectacle is an extraordinary one. There are few spots in the world where one is so strongly possessed by emotions of wonder and mystery. The visitor is powerfully impressed by a sense of nearness to nature’s secret laboratories. Practically the entire region is volcanic. Not only the surrounding mountains but the great interior plain are made of material once ejected, as ash and lava, from depths far below the surface. Positive evidence of Yellowstone’s volcanic origin is apparent to all in the black glass of Obsidian Cliff, the whorled and contorted breccias along the road near the top of Mount Washburn, and the brilliantly colored decomposed lava walls of the Grand Canyon. For a long time the chief public interest in Yellowstone centered around its spouting geysers and similar uncanny wonders of a dying volcanic region. Now that good roads and trails have made this great wilderness accessible, its beautiful forests, trout-filled lakes and streams, and its wild-animal population attract as many visitors as the volcanic wonders.

THE GEYSERS

There are about 3,000 geysers and hot springs in the park. Most of them are located in the six principal geyser basins, the Norris, Lower, Midway, Upper, Heart Lake, and Shoshone Basins, all lying in the west and south central parts of the park. The geysers exhibit a large variety of character and action. Some, like Old Faithful, Daisy, and Riverside, spout at quite regular intervals; others are irregular. Some burst upward with immense power; others shoot streams at angles or bubble and foam in action.

Geysers occur only at places where the high temperatures of the depths of the earth approach close to the surface. Much of the heat and an appreciable amount of gas and steam are added from considerable depths. Water from the surface trickling through cracks in the rocks, or water from subterranean seeps collecting in the geysers’s plumbing down in the region of intense heat, becomes itself intensely heated and forms steam, which expands and forces upward the cooler water that lies above it.

It is then that the water at the surface of the geyser begins to bubble and gives off clouds of vapor, a sign that the geyser is about to play.

The tube or plumbing of the geyser must be crooked or constricted sufficiently to prevent easy circulation of the water. With continued heat being applied from below, the water in the bottom of the geyser’s tube expands so that the less-heated column above can no longer weigh it down; then water bubbles over and relieves the pressure of the superheated water below, which suddenly flashes into steam, pushing the entire mass upward

in an eruption. Then the water and the vapor rise many feet into the air and continue to play until practically all of the geyser is cleared. The water, cooled and falling back to the ground, runs off or, with other water, seeps into the ground to gather as before in the geyser’s depth, in a greater or less time becomes heated to the explosion point, and the geyser erupts again.

Naturally, each geyser has a different plumbing, and it follows that it has a different behavior. In the geyser basins the material making up the walls of the cracks and tubes of the geysers is of silica, and strong enough to withstand the explosive action of the steam. A less strong material, such as travertine, will not withstand this explosive action and hence will not produce geysers.

OTHER HOT-WATER PHENOMENA

Nearly the entire Yellowstone region is remarkable for its hot-water phenomena. The more prominent geysers are confined to three basins lying near each other in the west central part of the park, but other hot-water manifestations occur at more widely separated points. Marvelously colored hot springs, mud volcanoes, and other strange phenomena are frequent.

In certain areas hot water has brought to the surface quantities of white mineral deposits which build high terraces of beautifully incrustated basins, often engulfing trees of considerable size. The hot water flows over the edges of these fretted basins.

Microscopic plants called algae grow on the edges and sides of these basins, decorating them with hues of red, pink, tan, brown, and bluish gray, which glow brilliantly. Other plants, microscopic in size, known as “diatoms,” occur singly or in colonies clinging to the sides or to the algae themselves. At many other points lesser hot springs occur, introducing strange, almost uncanny elements into wooded and otherwise quite normal landscapes.

A tour of these hot-water formations and spouting geysers is an experience never to be forgotten. The hot-spring terraces are also an awe-inspiring spectacle. Well-marked trails wind their way everywhere among the steaming pools.

Visitors should keep on the solid trails, as in many places the crust is thin and walking on it is extremely dangerous. In certain lights the surface of these pools appears vividly colored. The deeper hot pools are often intensely blue. The incrustations are in many instances beautifully crystallized. Clumps of grass, and even flowers, which have been submerged in the charged waters, become exquisitely plated as if with frosted silver.



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NEW FISHING BRIDGE AT OUTLET OF YELLOWSTONE LAKE

YELLOWSTONE LAKE

Yellowstone Lake is itself a scenic attraction of the first order. It covers 138 square miles and is the largest lake in North America at so great an altitude (7,731 feet). Its greatest depth is over 300 feet, and it has a shore line of approximately 100 miles. The United States fish hatchery is located along the main road on the north side of the lake not far from Lake Ranger Station.

At the outlet of the lake is located the famous Fishing Bridge. Since the lake abounds in native or cutthroat trout, many fish are caught here and in the other waters of the park each season. East of the Fishing Bridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and on the lake shore, is a beautiful museum featuring the biology and geology of the lake region.

GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE

The geysers and hot-water formations are by no means the only wonders in the Yellowstone. The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone affords a spectacle worthy of a national park were there no geysers. But the grand canyons, of which there are several in our wonderful western country, are not to be confused. Of these, by far the largest and most impressive is the

Grand Canyon in Arizona. It is the one always meant when people speak of visiting "The Grand Canyon" without designating a location. It is the giant of canyons.

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is altogether different. Great though its size, it is the smaller of the two. What makes it a scenic feature of the first order is its marvelous coloring. It is the cameo of canyons.

The dominant color of the canyon, especially when viewed on a sunny day, is yellow or even glaringly white in places, although a great variety of colors can be seen on closer inspection. In the morning or evening or on a cloudy day the colors may be seen in more striking contrast, and the profusion of tints presents an incomparable picture framed in the green of the surrounding forest. It is a spectacle which one looks upon in silence.

DUNRAVEN PASS AND TOWER FALLS

From the canyon the visitor follows the road northward to Tower Falls on his way to Mammoth Hot Springs and views some of the most inspiring scenery in America. The crossing of Dunraven Pass or the ascent of Mount Washburn are events which will linger long in vivid memory.

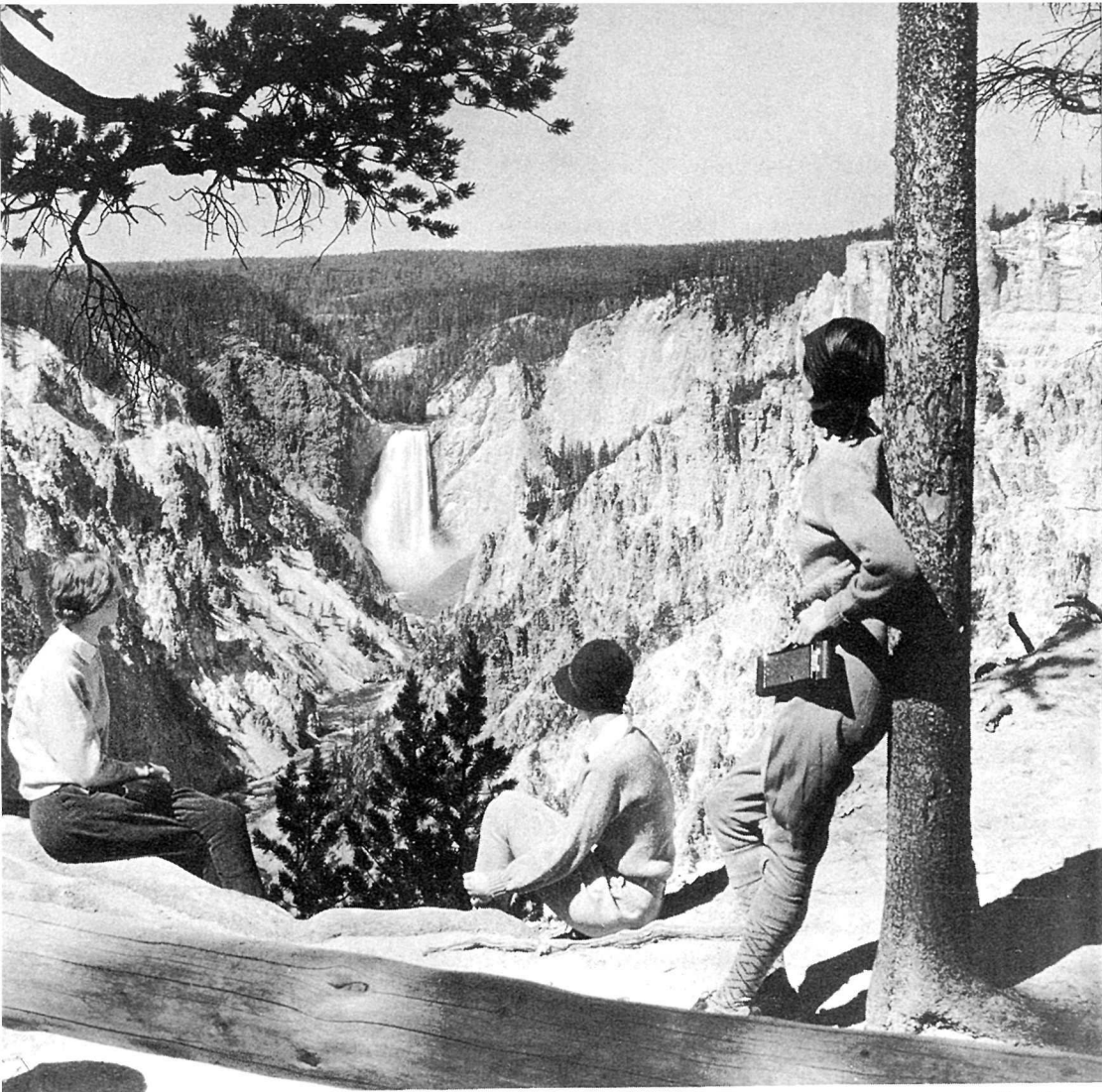
A few miles farther north, at Tower Falls, where the road again approaches the canyon of the Yellowstone River, scenery which has few equals is encountered. The river's gorge at this point, the falls of Tower Creek, and the palisades of basaltic rock far above the foaming Yellowstone are picturesque to a high degree.

FOSSIL FORESTS

The fossil forests are located over extensive areas in the northern part of the park. The two most prominent areas are in the northwest and northeast, known as the "Gallatin Petrified Forests" and the "Yellowstone-Lamar River Petrified Forests," respectively.

These areas are not as impressive as the term "forests" might imply. They are not readily accessible to the visitor, with the exception of one small area in the vicinity of the petrified tree, on a branch road, six-tenths of a mile from the main road between Tower Junction and Mammoth Hot Springs. The petrified trees prove to be different species from those growing in the park today. They include broad-leaved species, such as laurel, sycamore, and oak, as well as pines and sequoias, showing that a much warmer climate existed at the time of their growth.

There is evidence that volcanoes came into existence, hurling out masses of eruptive fragments accompanied by great clouds of volcanic dust. This dust settled down upon the standing trees until they were buried. Water seeped through this dust and into the buried trees, carrying with it silica from the volcanic ash. The woody structure of the trees was dissolved and



Grant photo

LOWER FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE FROM ARTIST POINT

the silica was deposited in its place. The petrified tree which we now see contains none of the original wood of the tree, but is merely a reproduction in rock of the original form of the tree, even to the smallest cell.

In some places trained observers can distinguish a succession of forests, 12 in number, one above the other, representing the repetition of this process 12 times—with the intervening periods of volcanic quiescence during which forests grew up, only to be covered and in time petrified. This process must have taken thousands upon thousands of years.

Yellowstone National Park . Wyoming

SYLVAN PASS

The road over Sylvan Pass is one of the scenic features of Yellowstone Park. East of the park boundary the road passes through a red-walled canyon so vividly colored and so remarkably carved by the frosts and the erosion of ages that its passage imprints itself indelibly upon memory. It is no wonder that a hundred curious names have been fastened upon these fantastic rock shapes silhouetted against the sky.

RED LODGE-COOKE ROAD

This Federal approach highway to Yellowstone, leading from Red Lodge, Montana, to the northeast entrance, traverses some 60 miles of rugged area previously accessible only by horseback. The road leads southward from Red Lodge and permits the motorist to climb up the twisting mountain highway to an altitude of 10,940 feet. Many glacial lakes dot the high areas, the visitor being able to glimpse 32 of these from a single point along the route. Fish abound in the cold mountain lakes and streams. The road leads from the summit through a section of Wyoming and back into Montana to the picturesque little mining town of Cooke, 4 miles from the northeast entrance of Yellowstone, to the community of Silver Gate, 1 mile from the park entrance, and continues into the park and through the Soda Butte and Lamar Valleys, joining the Grand Loop Highway at Tower Junction. This entrance is served by the Northern Pacific Railway from Red Lodge, where park busses meet and deliver rail visitors.

YELLOWSTONE TRAILS

An extensive system of trails is available for the saddle-horse lover desiring to visit the more remote and wilder sections of the park. Away from the beaten paths the watcher on the trail is amply rewarded in the study of wild animals in their native retreats during summer months. Here nature remains almost wholly undisturbed, with only trails leading to the scenic beauty spots.

HOWARD EATON TRAIL

The Howard Eaton Trail is a linking-up of a former series of short trails. It follows closely the "loop" road, touching those points of interest visited by vehicle travel, yet the trail is sufficiently distant from the road at most points to avoid contact, except at key points of interest, with travelers on the "loop" highway. Complete information regarding branch trails may be secured at the various ranger stations throughout the park.



Grant photo

HORSEBACK PARTY AT THE GIANT GEYSER CONE

GREAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Yellowstone National Park is one of the largest and most successful wild, life sanctuaries in the world. For this reason it is also an excellent and accessible field for nature study.

Its 3,472 square miles of mountains and valleys remain nearly as nature made them. The more than 300 miles of roads and the hotels, lodges, and auto camps are as nothing in this immense wilderness. No tree has been cut except when absolutely necessary for road, trail, or camp. No herds of domestic animals invade its valleys. Visitors for the most part keep to the beaten road, and the wild animals have learned in the years that they mean them no harm. To be sure, they are not always seen by the people in automobiles which move from point to point daily during the season; but the quiet watcher on the trails may see deer, bear, elk, and antelope and he may even see mountain sheep, moose, and bison by journeying on foot or by horseback into their distant retreats.

Thus one of the most interesting lessons from the Yellowstone is that wild animals are fearful and dangerous only when treated as game or as enemies. Even the big grizzlies, which are generally believed to be ferocious, are proved by experience in national parks to be inoffensive if not molested. When attacked, however, they become fierce antagonists.

While apparently friendly, it should be remembered that bears are wild animals and should be treated as such. It is not only extremely dangerous but contrary to the park regulations to feed, molest, touch, or tease the bears.

The brown, cinnamon, and black bears, which are color phases of the one species—the blondes and brunettes of the same family, so to speak—are numerous in the park.

This wild-animal paradise contains several thousand elk, a few hundred moose, many deer and antelope, numerous bands of mountain sheep, and a herd of approximately a thousand buffalo.

The buffalo range in the extreme eastern section of the park away from the main traveled highways and are not accessible to summer visitors, except those using the trails for horseback trips. In order that visitors may see some of these animals a herd is provided on Antelope Creek near Tower Falls.

It is an excellent bird sanctuary also, where more than 200 species live natural, undisturbed lives. Eagles may be seen among the crags; wild geese and ducks are found in profusion; and many large, white swans and pelicans add to the picturesqueness of Yellowstone Lake.

TREES

In Yellowstone Park, as everywhere in the West, the trees are nearly all evergreens, or members of the pine family. Its forests include lodgepole



Evans photo

FISHING IN YELLOWSTONE RAPIDS

pine, sometimes known as jack pine; limber pine, in the West often known as white pine; whitebark pine, found only above timber line; alpine fir, common about timber line and also at middle altitudes; Douglas fir, sometimes known as red fir; Engelmann spruce, the most common spruce; Rocky Mountain juniper or cedar, common at low and middle elevations, on rocky slopes; aspen, sometimes known as quaking aspen or quaking asp; narrowleaf cottonwood, occasionally along streams at low altitudes; red birch, usually a shrub but sometimes a small tree, growing along streams; alder, similar to birch, also found along streams.

FISHING

No license is required to fish in the park.

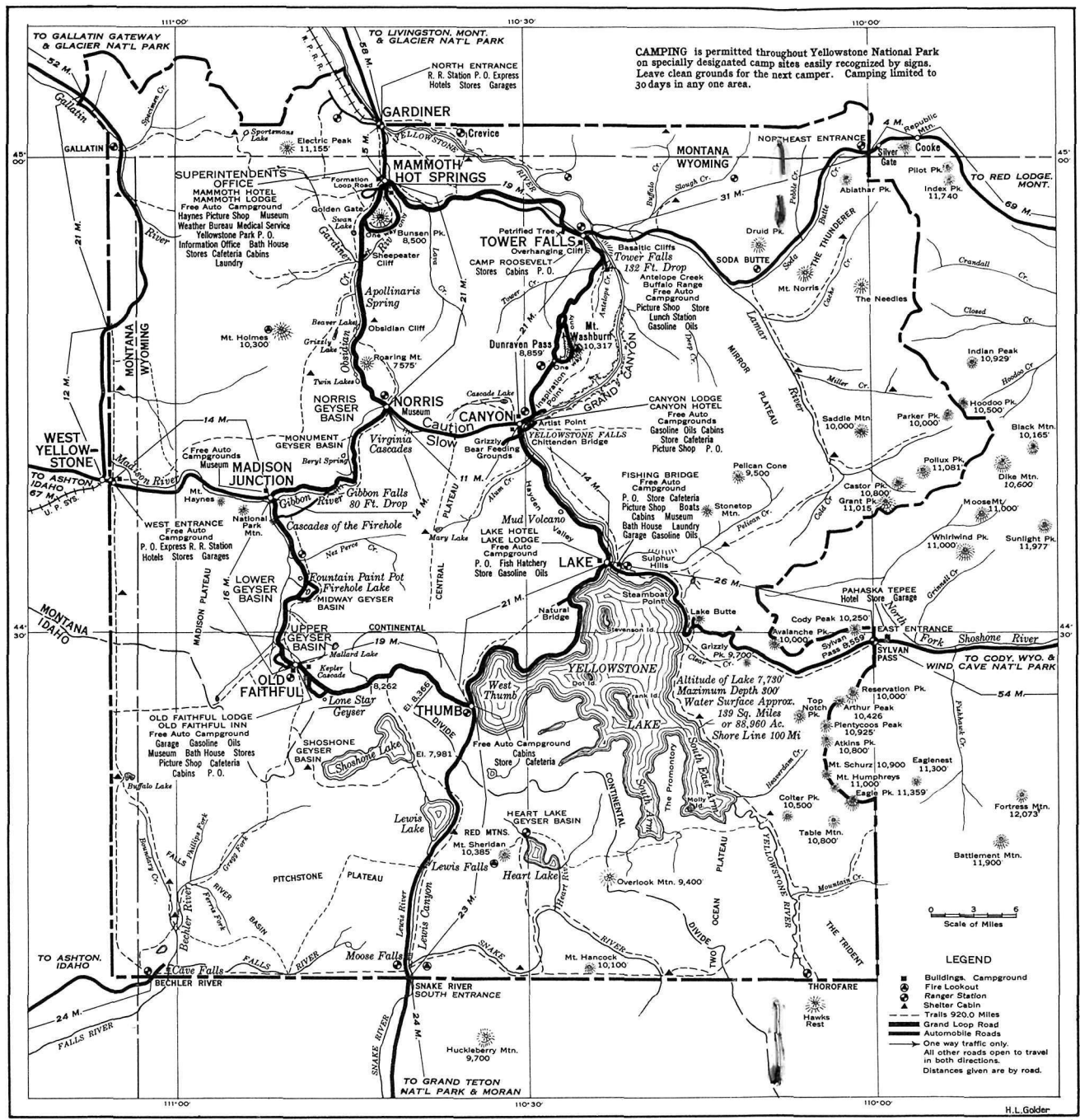
To enjoy thoroughly the fishing of the Yellowstone National Park, waters as remote as possible should always be sought. Most of the streams and lakes in the park from timber line down to the lowest altitudes contain trout of one or more species and a few contain whitefish and grayling. But the more accessible waters are fished so steadily by visitors that the trout become educated and wary. Back in the depths of the mountain fastnesses are fish that are much less disturbed and that can be caught more readily.

The native fish of the park represent only a few species which have been supplemented by others planted by the Government in barren waters. The species that now abound in the park comprise some of the best game fish.

Fishing tackle may be purchased at the general store, near the hotel at Mammoth, and at the general stores at Old Faithful, Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon Junction, and Tower Falls. It may be rented from the porters at the Old Faithful Inn and Grand Canyon Hotel, and from the Yellowstone Park Co. at the Lake, Bridge Bay, and Fishing Bridge. At the various lodges of the Yellowstone Park Co. fishing tackle may be rented or purchased as desired.

THE PARK SEASON

The main season extends from June 20 to September 12, during which time the park utilities are operated. Between the time the roads are cleared of snow (which is usually between May 15 and June 1) and June 20, and between September 13 and October 15, limited accommodations of an informal character are available at certain places in the park for motorists. Campgrounds may be used, and the general stores, gasoline filling stations, and picture shops are open at several points. Sep-



GUIDE MAP OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

tember 9 is the last day on which the 3½-day motorbus tour may be started from any of the rail termini.

ADMINISTRATION

Headquarters of Yellowstone National Park are at Mammoth Hot Springs, 5 miles from the north gateway. Here are the executive offices of the park administration and of the public utilities that operate in the park under Government regulation and supervision.

The officer of the National Park Service in immediate charge of the park is the Superintendent. His office is in the general headquarters building and his address is Yellowstone Park, Wyo. All comments regarding service in the park should be addressed to the Superintendent. Offenders charged with violation of the rules and regulations are tried at headquarters by the United States commissioner.

NATURALIST SERVICE

Ranger naturalists conduct parties at Mammoth, Norris Geyser Basin, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Yellowstone Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Tower Falls. Nature walks are conducted each day and campfire talks are given each evening at these points. This service is rendered by the National Park Service naturalist department without charge or obligation of any kind.

The National Park Service has established official information bureaus in museums at Mammoth, Norris, Madison Junction, Old Faithful, and Fishing Bridge. Circulars of general information regarding Yellowstone and automobile maps of the park are on hand for free distribution. Pamphlets on geysers, geological history, fossil forests, and fish of the Yellowstone, topographic maps, and other publications pertaining to the park are on sale at nominal prices at all museums except Norris and Madison Junction.

Yellowstone National Park . Wyoming

The Mammoth Museum is devoted to a general survey of the natural and human history of the park. Old Faithful Museum, between the inn and the auto camp, is devoted largely to geyser activity and its products. The Norris Geyser Basin Museum is remarkable for its simple and easy manner of telling the story of volcanism in the park, as well as of the thermal features of that area. Madison Junction Museum is devoted to historical events of the park, while Fishing Bridge Museum deals primarily with the biologic life in the park and the history and geology of Yellowstone Lake. A field exhibit near Obsidian Cliff explains that great mountain of volcanic glass, and other roadside exhibits, interpreting local features of interest for the visitor, are also located near Willow Park, Nymph Lake, Tuff Cliff, and Firehole Canyon.



Oberhansley photo

BUFFALO AND ELK ON THE WINTER RANGE



Grant photo

CHECKING STATION AT THE NORTHEAST ENTRANCE

FREE PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS

There are about 15 improved campgrounds supplied with water, sanitary facilities, and cooking grates. There are also between 25 and 30 smaller sites, scattered throughout the park, which are especially attractive to persons wishing to get away from the main points of concentration. Wood gathered for fuel should be taken from dead or fallen trees. Visitors are requested to keep the campgrounds clean, to burn combustible rubbish, and to place all other garbage and refuse in available garbage cans. Campers need not hesitate to use the water in designated campgrounds, as all of the water is pure.

RAILROAD INFORMATION

The Northern Pacific Railway Co. serves the park on the north, at Gardiner, Mont.; from Red Lodge, Mont., reaching the park via the new Red Lodge-Cooke Highway to the northeast entrance; and also from Bozeman, reaching the park via the Gallatin Gateway. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad serves the Gallatin Gateway entrance; the Union Pacific Railroad reaches it on the west, at West Yellowstone, Mont., and on the south from Victor, Idaho; and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Cody, Wyo., serves the eastern entrance to the park.

During the park season round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all railroad stations and ticket offices in the United States and Canada to Gardiner, Bozeman, West Yellowstone, Victor, Gallatin Gateway, Cody, and Red Lodge as destinations. From the Middle West, East, and South, such round-trip excursion tickets may be routed so that one may enter the park through any of these seven gateways, and leave from the same gateway or any one of the other six.

Passengers wishing to visit Yellowstone National Park as a side trip in connection with journeys to other destinations will find stop-over privileges available and may make side trips to the park from Livingston, Billings, Bozeman, Three Forks, and Butte, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho; Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah; or Frannie, Wyo.; all of which are stop-over points on both one-way and round-trip tickets.

Coupons covering auto-stage transportation and accommodations at the park hotels or lodges for a "sight-seeing" tour of the park of about 3½ days' duration may be included in railroad tickets at proper additional charges.

The National Park Service, however, recommends to the traveling public that stop-overs of as long duration as practicable be planned at points within the park; that Yellowstone National Park be regarded not alone as a region which may be glimpsed on a hurried trip of a few days but also as a vacation playground of boundless opportunities for rest and recreation.

Storage charges for baggage will be waived by the railroads at Livingston, Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Cody, Frannie, Bozeman, Victor, Red Lodge, Billings, or at Three Forks, Gallatin Gateway, or Butte (by C., M., St. P. & P. R. R.), for actual length of time consumed by passengers in making the park trip. Baggage may be checked to stations via which passengers enter the park, i. e., Gardiner, Bozeman, Red Lodge, West Yellowstone, Victor, Gallatin Gateway, or Cody.

For further information regarding railroad fares, services, etc., apply to local ticket agents of any railroad, general passenger agents of western lines, and tourist agencies.

ALL-EXPENSE TOURS

In connection with railway tickets to Gardiner, Bozeman, Red Lodge, Gallatin Gateway, and West Yellowstone, Mont., and Cody, Wyo., standard 3½-day tours of Yellowstone Park are sold at all railroad ticket offices, where full information may be obtained. The basic rate for these tours, including hotel accommodations and bus transportation in the park, is \$42.50. The rate for lodge accommodations and bus transportation is \$40.50. These rates do not provide for single rooms or room with bath.

BUS INFORMATION

The Burlington Transportation Co., a subsidiary of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, serves Cody, Wyo.; the Union Pacific Stages, Inc., a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad, operates to West Yellowstone, Mont.; and the Northland Greyhound Lines serves Livingston and Bozeman, Mont. From Cody, West Yellowstone, and Bozeman bus passengers use the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co. for their park trip, while from Livingston the trip can be made by train or bus to Gardiner, Mont., the north entrance, at which point the busses of the Yellowstone Park Co. are available.

For further information regarding bus transportation from Cody, West Yellowstone, Bozeman, and Livingston to and through the park, including rates, communicate with the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

AIRPLANE INFORMATION

Yellowstone National Park is accessible by airplane from all parts of the United States, with service provided direct to the West Yellowstone Airport, 30 miles from Old Faithful Inn. This service is a joint one of the United Air Lines, from the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and the Western Air Express which connects with the former at Salt Lake and flies to the park entrance.

The air traveler may leave points as far away as New England, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, and Chicago at the close of the business day, or later, and reach Old Faithful Inn at the lunch hour the following day. There is similar overnight service from all major Pacific coast points.

The Northwest Air Lines in its Seattle to Chicago service has stops at Butte, where it connects with Western Air Express for West Yellowstone, and at Billings. Wyoming Air Service connects Cheyenne and Billings via Casper and Sheridan.

The Western Air Express conducts regularly scheduled flights over the park from West Yellowstone.

Information on airplane service may be obtained at any air-line office, travel bureau, or telegraph office.

HIGHWAYS TO YELLOWSTONE

Yellowstone National Park may be reached from all major points via improved United States highways. Automobile association offices, tourist bureaus, chambers of commerce, and leading gasoline filling stations throughout the country are prepared to furnish reliable information as well as maps showing routes to and from the park. Inquiry should be made at various cities concerning road conditions.

Yellowstone National Park may be reached from the following highways:

North entrance.—United States Highways Nos. 10 and 89.

East entrance.—United States Highways Nos. 14 and 20; United States Highway No. 10 to Laurel; and United States Highways Nos. 310 and 14 south to Cody.

South entrance.—United States Highway No. 287 (over Togwotee Pass); United States Highways Nos. 89 and 187 (via Hoback Canyon); United States Highway No. 191 and State Highways Nos. 33 and 22 (via Teton Pass).

West entrance.—United States Highway No. 10 to Bozeman and south on United States Highway No. 191 through Gallatin Gateway; United States Highway No. 10 to Butte, thence southeast via State Highway No. 1 through Harrison and Ennis; United States Highway No. 191 from Pocatello.

Northeast entrance.—United States Highway No. 10 to Laurel and southwest via State Highway No. 32 through Red Lodge; United States Highways Nos. 14 and 310 and State Highway No. 32 from Cody.

There is a ranger station at each of the above entrances and near the junction points.

PARK HIGHWAYS

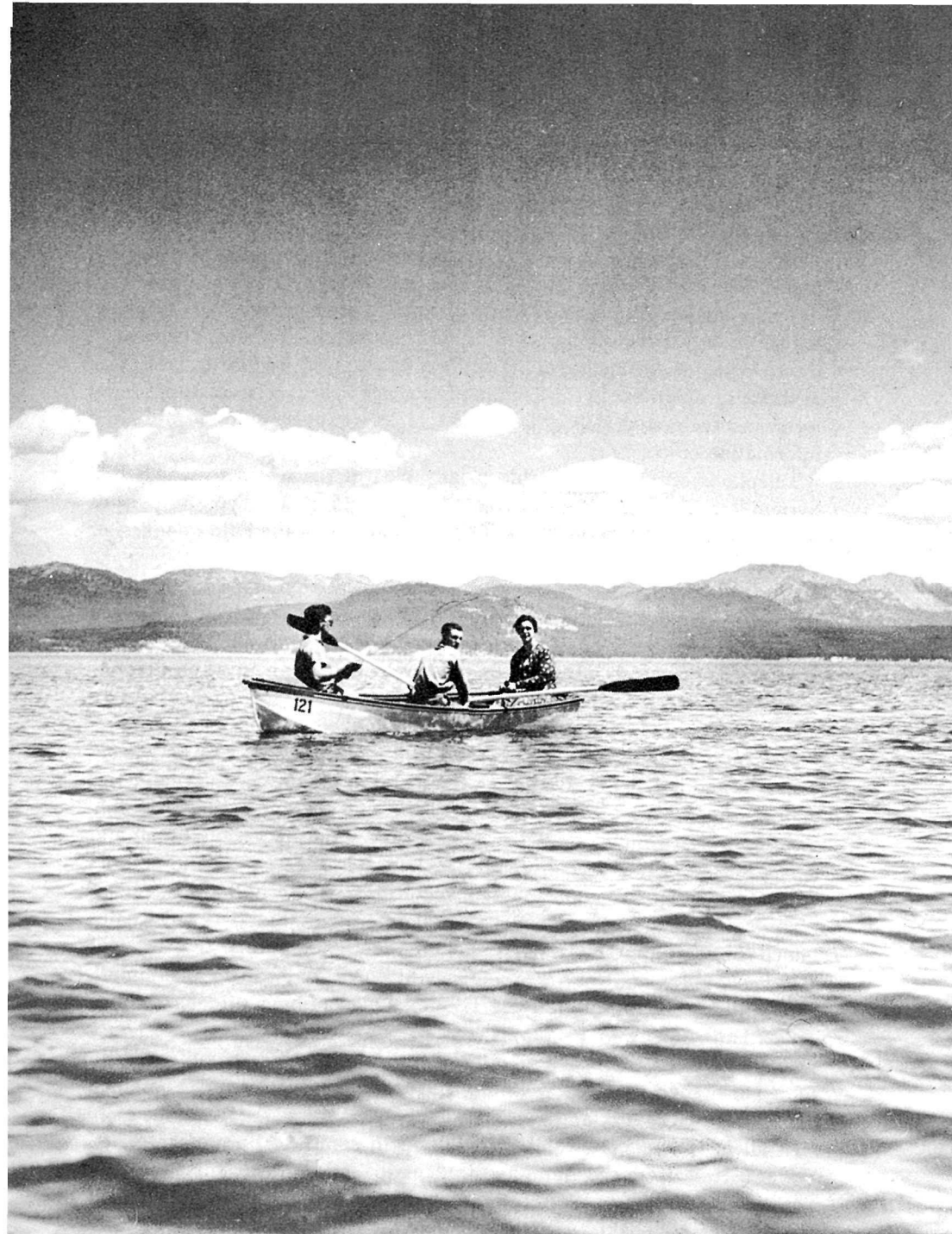
The main road system of Yellowstone Park is roughly in the form of a figure 8. This system is called the "Grand Loop" Highway. There are approximately 145 miles of improved highways in the main system.

The approach roads are the feeders to the loop system and they lead from all park entrances to junction points. The aggregate length of approach roads in the park is approximately 123 miles. Other subsidiary roads in the park leading to points of interest have a combined length of 47 miles.

Outside of the park boundaries, by special authority of Congress, the National Park Service maintains approximately 30 miles of the south-approach road in the Teton National Forest.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Post office.—Visitors contemplating trips to the park should have their mail addressed care of General Delivery, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., the main post office, located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Those arriving by train and stopping at the hotels or lodges should have their mail sent care of the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo., with the name of the hotel or lodge at which they expect to call for it.



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There are also 6 substations, located at Old Faithful, Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Tower Falls to which daily service is operated from the main post office between June 12 and October 1.

Mail should not be addressed to park entrances, as they are not in the park, but should be sent to the nearest park office at point of entrance. For instance, visitors coming by the west entrance should have their mail addressed care of General Delivery, Old Faithful Postal Station, Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Telegraph and telephone service.—Telegrams may be sent from hotels or lodges to any part of the world. Park visitors should use Yellowstone Park, Wyo., as their telegraphic address and should inquire for messages at the telegraph office in the Mammoth Springs Hotel. Lists of undelivered telegrams are posted daily at hotels, lodges, loop ranger stations, stores, and information offices.

Telephone service is available to any part of the world to which Bell System lines connect. Calls placed to Yellowstone Park, Wyo., for persons within the park will reach them if they are at any of the hotels, lodges, or principal auto camps.

Medical service.—A well-equipped hospital, with physicians, surgeon, and trained nurses, is located at Mammoth Hot Springs. Trained nurses are also stationed in each hotel and lodge, and physicians on the hospital staff attend patients at any place in the park upon call. In case of accident or illness requiring the attention of a physician or nurse, this medical service may be summoned by telephone from hotels, lodges, or ranger stations.

Photographic service.—Haynes (Inc.), address, Yellowstone Park, Wyo., in summer, and 341 Selby Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., at any season, maintains picture shops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, and Tower Falls, and stands in various hotels and lodges for sale of photographs in all sizes and styles, as well as hand-painted enlargements, lantern slides, motion pictures, souvenir post cards, photographic supplies, and guidebooks. Laboratories in the park are maintained for developing, printing, and enlarging photographs.

General stores and newsstands.—General stores are located at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, West Thumb, Lake, Fishing Bridge, Canyon, Tower Falls, and Camp Roosevelt.

The Park Curio Shop, Mammoth Hot Springs, operates a combined curio shop, coffee shop, and soda fountain, and at the free auto camp a combined lunchroom and cafeteria.

In all of the general stores, in addition to complete lines of groceries, clothing, and campers' supplies, are carried curios, souvenirs, tobacco, smokers' supplies, etc. Stores are open before and after the park season to serve motorists, weather permitting.

In all the hotels and lodges there are newsstands at which curios, souvenirs, newspapers, magazines, tobacco, smokers' supplies, etc., are also available.

Automobile supplies.—The Yellowstone Park Co. and the general stores throughout the park are authorized to sell gasoline and oil, and the company and filling stations carry a stock of automobile accessories, tires, etc. The company also maintains garages and repair shops at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge Auto Camp, Canyon, and Tower Falls.

Fuel.—Woodyards are operated on the cash-and-carry basis by the Yellowstone Park Co. in all large automobile campgrounds, at which bundles of sawed and split wood of convenient size are obtainable at prices approved by the Department of the Interior.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND EXPENSES

Hotels.—The Mammoth Springs Hotel, Old Faithful Inn, and Canyon Hotel, operated by the Yellowstone Park Co., will be open during the 1939 season from June 20 to September 12. Lake Hotel will be open during the months of July and August. These are first-class hotels with the charm of a wilderness setting, and the rates are comparable with those that prevail in metropolitan hotels of the same type, though all supplies have to be hauled great distances. The rates range from \$2.75 per day, without meals, for one person in a room without bath to \$9 per day for a room with bath for one person, meals included. Meals only: Breakfast, \$1.25; lunch and dinner, \$1.50 each.

In connection with the Mammoth Springs Hotel, there are comfortable cottages, some with hot and cold running water and others in addition have shower and toilet. The rates for these cottages range from \$2.50, single, for cottage with running hot and cold water, to \$3.50, single, for cottage with shower and toilet.

It is advisable to request reservations in advance.—Hotel, lodge, and cabin accommodations should be requested of the Yellowstone Park Co., Yellowstone Park, Wyo.

Lodges.—Lodges are maintained at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Yellowstone Lake, Canyon, and Camp Roosevelt by the Yellowstone Park Co.; including meals (American plan), \$4.50 a day each for two or more in a cabin, with children up to 8 years old, half rates. Also operated on European plan.

Cabins and cafeterias.—Cabins are available at rates ranging from \$1 a night for one person to \$2.25 for four persons. They are equipped with the necessary furniture but do not include bedding, linens, or cooking utensils.

These items may be rented at reasonable prices if one does not have all his camping equipment. The rate for a fully equipped cabin is \$1.75 a night for one person; two or more in a cabin, \$1.50 each. There are cafeterias at Mammoth Hot Springs, Old Faithful, Fishing Bridge, West Thumb, and Canyon automobile camps; cabin accommodations and meals at Camp Roosevelt.

Boats.—Speedboats, launches, rowboats, and fishing tackle may be rented from the Yellowstone Park Co. Launches, including the use of fishing tackle, cost \$3.50 an hour. Half-hour speedboat trips on Yellowstone Lake will be made for \$1 a person. A rod, reel, and landing net may be rented for 50 cents a day. A boat trip, including fishing and fish fry at Stevenson Island, is a popular feature.

Saddle horses and guides.—There is no better way to see the park than on horseback over some of the 900 miles of trails. An unlimited number of specially scheduled trips are available. Among them are excursions from Canyon Hotel to Cascade Lake and to the famous Seven-Mile Fishing Hole, down in the canyon of the Yellowstone River, and from Old Faithful Inn to Lone Star Geyser. Trips may be made for as low as \$2. Horses may be rented at 75 cents an hour; \$2.50 for a half day; and \$3.50 for a full day of 8 hours. Guide service is available for \$1 an hour; \$3 a half day; and \$5 for a full day.

Transportation.—The Yellowstone Park Co. maintains bus and special car service for transportation to and from all park entrances, park tours, side trips, and Grand Teton National Park, south of Yellowstone. Inquire at any concentration point in the park for rates and schedules.

Swimming pools.—Swimming pools, using natural hot water from the hot springs and geysers, are located at Mammoth Hot Springs and Old Faithful.

This booklet is issued once a year *and rates mentioned herein may have changed slightly since issuance*, but the latest rates approved by the Secretary of the Interior are on file with the superintendent and park operator.

THE GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK

A few miles south of Yellowstone lies the Grand Teton National Park embracing the most scenic portion of the Teton Range of Wyoming. The superlative mountain scenery of the Grand Teton region is entirely different from the unusual features of Yellowstone National Park, and visitors should include that area in their trip to Yellowstone.

Yellowstone National Park . Wyoming

PUBLICATIONS

FOR SALE IN THE PARK

- ANIMAL LIFE OF YELLOWSTONE PARK. By Vernon Bailey. 241 pages.
THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. By H. M. Chittenden. 286 pages. Historical and descriptive.
BOB FLAME, RANGER. By Dorr G. Yeager. 295 pages.
CUBBY IN WONDERLAND. By Frances Joyce Farnsworth. 140 pages. A book primarily for children.
CUBBY RETURNS. By Frances Joyce Farnsworth. 170 pages.
TRAPPER JIM'S FABLES OF SHEEPEATER INDIANS IN YELLOWSTONE. By La Verne H. Fitzgerald.
THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. By P. H. Hawkins. 125 pages.
HAYNES GUIDE TO YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. By J. E. Haynes. 190 pages.
MAW'S VACATION IN THE YELLOWSTONE. By Emerson Hough. 70 pages.
DISCOVERY OF THE YELLOWSTONE, 1870. By N. P. Langford. 188 pages.
POEMS OF NATURE AND WILDLIFE. By E. J. Sawyer. 74 pages.
BIRDS OF THE YELLOWSTONE. By M. P. Skinner.
THE YELLOWSTONE NATURE BOOK. By M. P. Skinner. 299 pages.
BEARS OF THE YELLOWSTONE. By M. P. Skinner. 151 pages.
THE AMERICAN ANTELOPE. By M. P. Skinner. 27 pages.
ADVENTURES IN GEYSERLAND. By H. D. Guie and L. V. McWhorter. 318 pages.
TRAILSIDE NOTES, No. 1. A guide to the road between Mammoth Springs and Old Faithful. 35 pages.
TRAILSIDE NOTES, No. 2. A guide to the road from Fishing Bridge to Mammoth by way of Dunraven Pass. 25 pages.
TREES AND FLOWERS OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. By Frank E. A. Thone. 92 pages.
OUR WILDERNESS NEIGHBORS. By Dorr G. Yeager. 160 pages.
OH, RANGER! By H. M. Albright and F. J. Taylor. 272 pages.
MAP OF THE YELLOWSTONE. By Jo Moro. (The fun map of the park.)
THE STORY OF YELLOWSTONE GEYSERS. By C. Max Bauer. 125 pages and map.
BUGS, BIRDS, AND BLIZZARDS. By H. B. Mills. 47 pages.

*The Haynes Guide Book of the Yellowstone
supplements this circular. It is edited and
approved by the National Park Service,
and is on sale at all points in the park*

**SURFACE TEMPERATURES OF HOT SPRINGS, GEYSERS,
AND FUMAROLES**

Based upon observations made by the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

All given temperatures are at best only approximate, as they vary considerably from time to time. At 6,000 feet pure water boils at 200.3° F. or 93.5° C.; at 6,800 feet at 198.4° F., 92.5° C.; and at 8,000 feet at 195.8° F., 91.0° C.

Name	Temperatures		Remarks
	Centi- grade	Fahren- heit	
Boiling River	48.5	119.3	North of Mammoth on river bank.
Mammoth Hot Springs:			
Angel Terrace	74.0	165.5	Most delicate formation.
Cleopatra Terrace	68.0	154.4	Coloring due to algae.
Hymen Terrace	73.0	163.6	Irregular in activity.
Jupiter Terrace	73.0	163.6	Largest hot spring terrace in world.
Mound Terrace	71.0	159.8	High, prominent formation.
Norris Geyser Basin:			
Black Growler Steam Vent	140.0	284.0	Hottest vent in the park.
Cinder Pool	92.0	197.6	Peculiar "cinders" float on surface.
Echinus Geyser	91.0	195.8	Beautiful spiny sinter.
New Crater Geyser	93.0	199.4	Ruddy, mineral-colored formation.
Beryl Spring (Gibbon Canyon)	92.0	197.6	Violently agitated spring.
Lower Geyser Basin:			
Clepsydra Geyser	92.0	197.6	Name means a water clock.
Fountain Paint Pot	93.5	200.3	Bubbling, colored clay.
Great Fountain Geyser	96.0	204.8	Beautiful and quite regular.
Biscuit Basin:			
Jewel Geyser	95.0	203.0	Just before an eruption.
Do	92.0	197.6	Just after an eruption.
Sapphire Pool	93.0	199.4	Intermittently erupting pool.
Upper Geyser Basin:			
Beach Spring	89.3	192.7	Notable geyserite formations.
Beehive Geyser	95.0	203.0	Beautifully slender geyser.
Chinaman Spring	93.5	200.3	A small spring near Old Faithful.
Giantess Geyser	94.2	201.6	Dangerous area.
Lion Geyser	93.8	200.6	Active once or more each day.
Lioness Geyser	94.8	202.64	Very seldom in eruption.
Morning Glory Pool	77.0	170.6	One of the most famous pools.
Sponge Geyser	95.0	203.0	Coloring due to iron.
Teakettle Spring	94.0	201.2	Violently bubbling.
Tortoise Shell Spring	95.0	203.0	Bubbler beside Castle Geyser.
Black Sand Basin:			
Black Sand Pool	93.0	199.4	Deep blue color.
Cliff Geyser	91.1	195.98	Infrequently erupts.
Comet Geyser	94.8	202.64	Connection with Daisy Geyser.
Daisy Geyser	94.0	200.1	Just before eruption.
Do	91.0	195.8	Just after eruption.
Emerald Pool	69.3	156.74	Most beautiful green pool.
Punch Bowl Spring	94.5	202.1	A crested, bubbling spring.
Yellowstone River Road:			
Dragons Mouth	75.0	167.0	Gushing, muddy water.
Mud Volcano	84.0	183.2	Violently boiling mud.

PROMINENT GEYSERS AND SPRINGS

LOWER GEYSER BASIN (INCLUDING MIDWAY GEYSER BASIN)

Name	Average height of eruption	Average duration of eruption	Average interval between eruptions	Remarks	Heat of water
	<i>Feet</i>				<i>° F.</i>
Black Warrior Springs.				Near Steady Geyser.	
Clepsydra Geyser.	10-40	Few seconds.	3 min.	Named for water clock.	197.6
Excelsior Geyser Crater.	200-300	About ½ hr	Irregular	Ceased playing in 1890.	193.3
Fountain Geyser.	75	10 min.	do.	Seldom in eruption.	
Fountain Paint Pot.				Basin of boiling clay.	200.3
Firehole Lake				Underwater "flames."	
Grand Prismatic Spring.				Size about 200 by 400 feet; remarkable coloring.	149.8
Great Fountain Geyser.	75-150	45 to 60 min.	8 to 12 hrs.	Spouts 4 to 5 times during 1 eruption.	204.8
Imperial Geyser.	100-125	4 to 5 hrs.	12 to 15 hrs.	Now inactive.	
Steady Geyser	20-40	Steady	None	Plays continuously.	
Turquoise Pool				About 100 feet in diameter.	
White Dome	30	3 to 8 min.	30 to 60 min.	Unique cone.	

NORRIS GEYSER BASIN

Constant Geyser.	15-35	5 to 15 sec.	5 min.	Irregular	188.1
Coral Geyser				Irregular	
Ebony Geyser	50	3½ min.	do.	Vigorous and unique.	
Echinus Geyser	30	3 min.	do.	Spiny sinter	195.8
Fan Geyser	25	5 min.	do.	Follows ledge	
Hurricane Vent				Whirling steam vent.	
Ledge Geyser	75	Irregular	Irregular	Plays from 3 vents.	
Minute Man Geyser.	8-30	1 to 4 min.	do.	Quiet for long periods.	
Steamboat Geyser.	6-25	do.	2 to 5 min.	Beautiful ruddy sinter.	199.4
Pearl Geyser				Irregular	
Valentine Geyser.	60-75	½ to 1 hr.	18 to 20 hrs.	Glistening sinter.	171.5
Vixen Geyser				Irregular	
Whirligig Geyser.	10-15	Irregular	do.	Vigorous.	195.8
				Near Constant Geyser.	189.9

UPPER GEYSER BASIN (OLD FAITHFUL)

Name	Average height of eruption	Average duration of eruptions	Average interval between eruptions	Remarks	Heat of water
	<i>Feet</i>				<i>°F.</i>
Artemisia Geyser.	50	10 to 15 min.	24 to 30 hrs.	Irregular . . . . .	.....
Beehive Geyser.	200	6 to 8 min. . .	Irregular	Interestingly shaped cone.	203.0
Black Sand Pool.	.....	.....	.....	Deep-blue pool	199.4
Castle Geyser . .	50-75	30 min.	Irregular	Daily . . . . .	.....
Chinaman Spring.	.....	.....	.....	Active bubbler	200.3
Cliff Geyser . . .	40-50	Irregular	Irregular	Seldom in eruption.	196.0
Crested Pool . . .	.....	.....	.....	Deep beautifully colored pool.	191.0
Cub, Big	60	8 min.	Irregular . . . .	.....	201.0
Cub, Little	3-10	17 min.	1 to 2 hrs . . . .	.....	201.0
Daisy Geyser . . .	70	3 min.	80 to 105 min.	Overflows indicate time of eruption.	200.1
Emerald Pool . . .	.....	.....	.....	Beautiful green pool .	156.7
Giant Geyser . . .	200-250	60 min.	7 to 15 days . . .	Irregular	202.7
Giantess Geyser .	150-200	12 to 36 hrs. . .	Irregular	Once or twice a year	201.6
Grand Geyser . . .	200	30 to 45 min. . .	16 to 20 hrs. . .	Spectacular eruption .	.....
Grotto Geyser . .	20-30	Varies	2 to 5 hrs	Distinctive cone	201.0
Jewel Geyser . . .	5-20	1 min.	5 min.	Beaded formation . . .	203.0
Lion Geyser	50-60	2 to 4 min. . . .	Irregular	2 to 17 times a day . .	200.6
Lioness Geyser . .	80-100	10 min. . . . .	.....do	Played once in 1910, once in 1912, once early in 1914, and once in 1920.	202.6
Morning Glory Pool.	.....	.....	.....	Beautiful blue pool . .	170.6
Oblong Geyser . . .	20-40	7 min.	7 irregular	About once a day	201.8
Old Faithful	120-170	4 min.	35 to 80 min.	Usual interval 65 minutes.	200.1
Punch Bowl Spring.	.....	.....	.....	Crested spring near road.	202.1
Riverside Geyser.	80-100	15 min.	7 to 8 hrs	Very regular; plays over the river.	201.2
Sapphire Pool . . .	6-15	3 min.	13 min.	Beautiful deep-blue pool.	199.4
Sawmill Geyser . .	20-35	1 to 3 hrs. . . .	Irregular	Usually 5 to 8 times a day.	192.1
Splendid Geyser . .	200	10 min. . . . .	.....do	Played 1931; last previous eruption 1892.	200.48
Sponge Geyser . . .	.....	1 min.	2 to 3 min. . . .	A small but perfect geyser.	203.0
Sunset Lake . . . .	.....	.....	.....	A beautiful hot lake . .	.....
Teakettle Spring .	.....	.....	.....	A vigorously boiling pool.	201.2
Turban Geyser . . .	20-40	10 min. to 3 hrs.	Irregular	Turbanlike pieces of sinter in the crater.	.....

NATIONAL PARKS IN BRIEF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, KY.—Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Established 1916; 0.17 square mile.

ACADIA, MAINE.—Combination of mountain and seacoast scenery. Established 1919; 26.01 square miles.

BRYCE CANYON, UTAH.—Canyons filled with exquisitely colored pinnacles. Established 1928; 56.23 square miles.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS, N. MEX.—Beautifully decorated limestone caverns. Established 1930; 15.75 square miles.

CRATER LAKE, OREG.—Beautiful lake in crater of extinct volcano. Established 1902; 250.52 square miles.

FORT McHENRY, MD.—Its defense in 1814 inspired writing of Star Spangled Banner. Established 1925; 0.07 square mile.

GENERAL GRANT, CALIF.—General Grant Tree and grove of Big Trees. Established 1890; 3.98 square miles.

GLACIER, MONT.—Unsurpassed alpine scenery; 200 lakes; 60 glaciers. Established 1910; 1,537.98 square miles.

GRAND CANYON, ARIZ.—World's greatest example of erosion. Established 1919; 1,008 square miles.

GRAND TETON, WYO.—Most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains. Established 1929; 150 square miles.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.-TENN.—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests. Established for protection 1930; 683.75 square miles.

HAWAII: ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI.—Interesting volcanic areas. Established 1916; 248.54 square miles.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Forty-seven hot springs reserved by the Federal Government in 1832 to prevent exploitation of waters. Made national park in 1921; 1.54 square miles.

LASSEN VOLCANIC, CALIF.—Only recently active volcano in United States

proper. Established 1916; 163.48 square miles.

MAMMOTH CAVE, KY.—Interesting caverns, including spectacular onyx cave formation. Established for protection 1936; 60.2 square miles.

MESA VERDE, COLO.—Most notable cliff dwellings in United States. Established 1906; 80.21 square miles.

MOUNT McKinley, ALASKA.—Highest mountain in North America. Established 1917; 3,030.46 square miles.

MOUNT RAINIER, WASH.—Largest accessible single-peak glacier system. Established 1899; 377.78 square miles.

OLYMPIC, WASH.—Forests of unusual density; rare Roosevelt elk. Established 1938; 1,012.5 square miles.

PLATT, OKLA.—Mineral springs. Established 1906; 1.32 square miles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, COLO.—Peaks from 11,000 to 14,255 feet in heart of Rockies. Established 1915; 405.33 square miles.

SEQUOIA, CALIF.—Outstanding groves of Sequoia gigantea. Established 1930; 604 square miles.

SHENANDOAH, VA.—Outstanding scenic area in Blue Ridge. Established 1935; 282.14 square miles.

WIND CAVE, S. DAK.—Beautiful cavern of peculiar formations. Established 1903; 19.75 square miles.

YELLOWSTONE, WYO.-MONT.-IDAHO.—World's greatest geyser area; an outstanding game preserve. Established 1872; 3,471.51 square miles.

YOSEMITE, CALIF.—Valley of world-famous beauty; spectacular waterfalls; magnificent High Sierra country. Established 1890; 1,176.41 square miles.

ZION, UTAH.—Zion Canyon 1,500 to 2,500 feet deep. Spectacular coloring. Established 1919; 138.04 square miles.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

[Briefed]

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY of rules and regulations is intended as a guide for all park visitors. Complete regulations may be seen at the superintendent's office and ranger stations.

Preservation of natural features and curiosities.—It is forbidden to injure or write upon the formations, throw objects into the springs or steam vents, or to disturb or carry off any of the mineral deposits, specimens, natural curiosities, etc., within the park. Destruction, injury, or disturbance of the trees, flowers, birds, or animals is prohibited.

Camps.—Developed camping sites are available in all sections. Wood for fuel should be taken from dead or fallen trees. *Camping limited to 30 days in any one area.*

Fires.—The park's greatest peril. Do not kindle them near trees, dead wood, moss, dry leaves, etc., but in some open space on rocks or earth. They should be extinguished and all embers and bed smothered with earth or water. Don't take chances—make sure your fire is out. All fires away from main designated camps are prohibited except upon written permission issued from the nearest ranger station.

Bears.—It is unlawful and extremely dangerous to molest, tease, or touch bears. *Feeding bears is prohibited.* If you feed or photograph them, you do so at your own risk and peril. It is best to suspend food supplies in a box between two trees so as to keep them out of reach of bears.

Dogs and cats.—Dogs and cats are permitted to be taken through the park but they must be kept crated or on leash at all times within the park boundaries.

Hunting.—Hunting within the park boundaries is prohibited. All firearms must be declared and sealed at the park entrance.

Fishing.—No license is required. Fifteen pounds (dressed weight with heads and tails intact), plus one fish, not to exceed a total of 10 fish per person fishing constitute the limit for a day's catch, unless otherwise determined and posted. Fishing with salmon eggs or other fish eggs or live minnows, chubs, or other bait fish is prohibited. Possession of two days' catch only is permitted. The canning or curing of fish is prohibited.

Saddle horse, pack trains, etc.—Saddle horse, pack trains, and horse-drawn vehicles have right-of-way over motor-propelled vehicles at all times. All vehicles must be equipped for night travel.

Lost and found articles.—Lost and found articles should be reported to the nearest ranger station.

Park rangers.—Ranger stations are located at all main points of interest, and rangers are stationed throughout the entire park to serve you.

Automobiles.—Cars must be equipped with good brakes, horns, and lights. Careful driving is required at all times. Obey traffic rules and regulations. Speed limit signs are posted. Secure automobile permit; fee \$3.

Accidents.—All accidents should be reported as soon as possible to the nearest ranger station.

The Government assumes no responsibility for accidents occurring in the park.

DON'T HURRY THROUGH THE PARK—ENJOY IT LEISURELY