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Alkaline springs present more of general interest than acid waters, as it is only in connection with the former that geysers occur. They are the principal waters of all the geyser basins and most hot spring areas. They deposit mainly an amorphous silicious sinter, but in an endless variety of forms, as is shown in the geyser cones and incrustations on the surface and edges of hot pools.

It is these unrivalled hydro-thermal manifestations and their varied phenomena that have made the Yellowstone Park famous throughout the world, and gained for it the distinction of America's Wonderland.

Approaches and Plans of Tour. The season for visiting the Yellowstone Park lasts from June 1st to Oct. 1st, and June and September are less crowded than July and August. The principal approach is via *Livingston* on the *Northern Pacific R. R.* (see p. 421 and E. 84). The charge for a circular excursion ticket from Livingston, including railway and stage fares between Livingston and Cinnabar (each way), stage fares for the regular tour in the Park, and board and lodging at the Park hotels, is \$49.50 (from Mammoth Hot Springs \$44.50). A return-ticket from St. Paul, Minneapolis, or Duluth to Mammoth Hot Springs costs \$47.50 (to Livingston the same). Locomotion within the Park is carried on by the stage-coaches of the *Yellowstone National Park Transportation Co.* The roads are by no means as good as they might be, and some of the drives between the chief points of interest are rather tedious. The lack of a proper hotel at the Upper Geyser Basin, the most interesting spot in the Park, is also a great drawback, as it reduces the stay there to a few hours and compels the 9 M. between the Basin and the Fountain Hotel to be traversed thrice (comp. p. 433). Tourists of simple tastes may avoid this mal-arrangement by putting themselves in the hands of *Mr. Wylie* (of Gardiner, Montana), who has erected comfortable permanent camps (tents) in different parts of the Park and charges \$35 for a week's transportation, lodging, and meals, spending two nights at the Upper Basin and two at the Grand Cañon. Cyclists or persons in their own conveyances may use these camps for \$2.50 a day, and the same charge is made for each day beyond seven. Carriages may be hired at \$10-21 per day (3-7 pers.); saddle-horses \$2½ per day. Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb (p. xxv) conduct parties from Boston to the Yellowstone at rates proportional to those above mentioned, while similar parties are brought by the Pennsylvania R. R. from New York and by the Burlington Route from Chicago. Camping parties may secure a complete outfit, guides, etc., at the Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel (p. 430). — The Yellowstone may also be approached from *Monida*, on the *Oregon Short Line R. R.*, whence the Park (85 M.) is reached by stage-coach in about 27 hrs. (comp. p. 444). The charge for a return-ticket from Omaha (p. 438) or Kansas City (p. 452), including the trip through the Park, is about \$120. — *Warm Wraps* are very necessary in the Yellowstone, as however strong the sun is by day, the nights are apt to be very chilly.

Hotels. The hotels of the *Yellowstone Park Association* (headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs) are comfortable and well managed. The uniform charge is \$4 a day for the first week, then \$3.

Guides. Men to point out the way to the various points of interest may be obtained at the hotels for a moderate fee; but really intelligent and efficient guides are still a desideratum. Mounted guide, for longer excursions, \$5 per day.

Bibliography. The most detailed account of the Yellowstone is that of Prof. F. V. Hayden and his colleagues in the *Twelfth Annual U. S. Geological Report* (1878). See also *Hiram M. Chittenden's* 'Yellowstone National Park' (1895) and *Arnold Hague's* 'Geological History of the Yellowstone Park' (1887). Small *Guides to the Yellowstone Park*, by A. B. Guphill (50 c.) and W. C. Riley (25 c.) may be bought at the hotels. Good *Photographs*, by F. Jay Haynes, are also on sale.

a. From Livingston to Mammoth Hot Springs.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD to (51 M.) Cinnabar in 2 hrs. STAGE thence to (8 M.) Mammoth Hot Springs in 1¾ hr.

Livingston, see p. 424. — The train ascends the valley of the Yellowstone and soon passes through (3 M.) the **First Cañon of the Yellowstone* or *Gate of the Mts.*, a gorge about 1 M. long, with rocky walls 2000 ft. high. The wider reach then entered is known as *Paradise Valley*. 31 M. *Dailey's* (4915 ft.). To the left is *Emigrant Peak* (10,960 ft.), at the head of *Paradise Valley*. Near (41 M.) *Sphinx* (5070 ft.) we thread the fine **Middle* or *Yankee Jim Cañon*, 'a gigantic and perfect piece of ice-work, with rocky sides smoothly polished and striated from the bottom to the top' (*Geikie*). As we approach the end of the railway, we see *Cinnabar Mt.* to the right, with the curious **Devil's Slide*, consisting of two dykes of hard sandstone, 30 ft. apart, ascending the mountain for about 2000 ft.

51 M. *Cinnabar* (5180 ft.) is the terminus of the railway and the beginning of the stage-line.

The coach passes (2 M.) *Gardiner* (dining-station for the Wylie parties, p. 429), at the confluence of the Yellowstone and the *Gardiner River*, where it enters the Yellowstone Park. It then ascends on the right bank of the *Gardiner* and in 1½ M. more passes from Montana to Wyoming ('Equality State'). Between *Cinnabar* and *Mammoth Hot Springs* the road ascends 1200 ft.; the last part is steep.

8 M. ***Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel** (6385 ft.), the headquarters of the Park Association (300 beds, incl. annex; baths with water from Hot Springs), is finely situated on a plateau about 800 ft. above the *Gardiner*, with *Mt. Evarts* (7900 ft.) rising to the E. (beyond the river) and *Terrace Mt.* (8100 ft.) and *Bunsen Peak* (8775 ft.) to the S. Adjacent is *Fort Yellowstone*, the military headquarters of the park.

This is the starting-point and terminus of the circular tour round the Park, which may be made in either direction, though that followed below is preferable, as reserving the fine *Yellowstone Cañon* to the last. Trunks and other heavy luggage are left here. The drive through the Park is made in light vehicles holding 3-7 people, and the same carriage is retained throughout by those who perform the circuit within the usual time (5½ days; fee to driver usual).

The *Yellowstone Park Association's Guide* conducts hotel guests over the Terraces free of charge, starting about 2.30 p.m. It is, however, preferable to visit the Terraces, if possible, in the morning or late evening, as the heat reflected from the glaring white formations is very trying. A guide is not indispensable, as the hotel is scarcely lost sight of. Smoked glasses are a desirable protection to the eyes.

Opposite the hotel, on the slope of *Terrace Mt.*, are the wonderful ***Formations** or **Terraces** formed by the calcareous deposits of the *Mammoth Hot Springs*. These deposits cover an area of nearly 200 acres, comprising 10-12 distinct terraces and 70 active springs, with a temperature varying from 65° to 165° Fahr. The main springs now active lie just above the Terraces, the total height of which is about 200 ft. The exquisite colouring of the formations (white, cream, salmon, red, brown, yellow, green, etc.), the singularly blue transparency of the water, and the striking arrangement of the terraces combine to form a scene that has no rival since the destruction of the famous *Pink Terraces* of New Zealand.

The first objects to attract the visitor's attention on leaving the hotel are the cones of two extinct geysers, named *Liberty Cap* (45 ft high) and the *Giant's Thumb*. The path usually followed in visiting the Formations diverges from the main road about 200 yds. to the S. of the former; the path near the Giant's Thumb is generally taken in returning. Among the chief points of interest are the *Minerva Terrace*, the *Jupiter Terrace*, the *Pulpit Basins*, the *Pictured Terrace* (with the *Blue Pool*), the *Narrow Gauge Terrace*, the *Orange Geyser* (a hot spring, not a geyser proper), *Cupid's Cave*, and the *Devil's Kitchen* — The grounds of a photographer's studio near the hotel are fenced in with elk-horns, found in the Park.

Those who stay more than a day at the Mammoth Hot Springs may walk or ride to the *Middle Gardiner Falls*, 4 M. to the S.E. They are about 150 ft. high and are in a cañon 1200 ft. deep. This excursion may be combined with an ascent of *Bunsen's Peak* (half-a-day; 'View). — An ascent of *Mt. Everts* (p. 430), including a visit to the *East Falls*, takes about a day. — A road leads to the E. from the Mammoth Hot Springs to (2 M.) *Yancey's Hotel* (S 2) at *Junction Valley*, whence a trail ascends the Yellowstone to (4 M.) the *Tower Falls*, 110 ft. high. There is a small forest of *Petrified Trees* 1½ M. to the S. of Yancey's. Fishermen and sportsmen will find Yancey's a good centre. Route thence to *Yellowstone Cañon*, see p. 437.

b. From Mammoth Hot Springs to the Lower Geyser Basin.

42 M. STAGE in about 10 hrs.

The road ascends to the S. through the cañon of the Gardiner River to (4 M.) the **Golden Gate*, where the W. branch of the river passes between Bunsen's Peak and Terrace Mt. The name is said to be derived from the yellow moss which grows on the rocky walls of the pass. The *Rustic Falls* here are picturesque. Fine retrospect. On issuing from the cañon we pass *Swan Lake* and cross a somewhat bleak plateau. To the right rise the snow-peaks of the *Gallatin Range*, including (from right to left) *Quadrant Mt.* (10,125 ft.), *Bannock Peak* (10,330 ft.), and *Mt. Holmes* (10,528 ft.). Behind us, to the N.W., is *Electric Peak* (11,155 ft.), the highest mountain in the Park. About 2 M. beyond Swan Lake we cross *Indian Creek*, an affluent of the middle fork of the Gardiner. Farther on, 6 M. from the Golden Gate, are *Willow Park* and *Apollinaris Spring*, with the first Wylie Camp (p. 429). To the left, 1½ M. farther on, rise the **Obsidian Cliffs*, a ridge of volcanic glass, 300 yds. long and 150-250 ft. high, once a favourite resort of the Indians, who made arrow-heads of the obsidian. In the construction of the road the large blocks of obsidian were shattered by being first heated by fires and then doused with cold water. To the right lies *Beaver Lake* (7415 ft.), so called from its numerous beavers' dams. The road skirts the lake for about 1 M., crosses the *Green Creek*, and then surmounts the watershed (7550 ft.) between the Gardiner, flowing into the Yellowstone, and the *Gibbon*, flowing into the Madison. We pass *Roaring Mt.* (l.), the little *Twin Lakes* (r.), and the *Devil's Frying Pan* (l.).

18 M. (from Mammoth Hot Springs) **Norris Hotel** (7260 ft.), where a halt is made for luncheon, is merely an eating-station. It lies in the **Norris Geyser Basin**, which, though not to be compared with the larger basins described at pp. 432, 433, contains features