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An Appreciation of Arizona and New Mexico

By ZANE GREY

Author of "Riders of the Purple Sage" "The Lone Star Ranger," etc.

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ARIZONA and New Mexico are to me magic words of enchantment. I have written half a dozen novels trying to tell of their beauty and romance, and health for body and soul. But I still have to write the most convincing one; and this is because ten years of travel over the deserts, plateaus, mountains and forests of this wonderland have only served to make me see more, and grow more, and love more.

The secret of the fascination of the Southwest is exceedingly hard to define in words. But the secret of the health and renewed life to be found there seems to be a matter of the senses. That is to say, you must see, smell, feel, hear, and taste this wonderful country, and once having done so, you will never be the same again. It must be done to be believed. Never a one of the many people whom I have bidden ride over this region has failed to bless me for the suggestion.

To see any part of Arizona or New Mexico, even from the train window, is to realize something of their immensity, their tremendous range from desert floor to mountain peak, their vivid color and beauty. To see two hundred miles of wild and rugged country as clear beneath your eyes as if you were seeing Central Park from the top of the Plaza, is an experience never to be forgotten. To see the Grand Canyon full of purple smoke at dawn or sublimely fired at sunset is to be elevated in soul. To see the red rocks; the alkali flats like snow; the sand dunes so graceful and curved; the long cedar slopes, speckled green and gray, leading up to the bold peaks; the vast black belts of timber; the Navajo facing the sunrise with his silent prayer, the Hopi in his alfalfa fields, or the Apache along the historical Apache trail; the coyote sneaking through the arroyos; the lonely cliff dwellings with their monuments of a vanished race; the endless slopes of sage, green and gray, and purple on the heights; the natural stone bridges and the petrified forests—and a thousand more beautiful sights—that is to see Arizona and New Mexico.

The smell of cedar smoke, like burning leaves in autumn; the smell of the desert, dry and clean and somehow new; the smell of the sand and dust, especially after a rain; the tangy odor of the great plateaus of cedar and juniper when your nostrils seem glued as with pitch; and the sweet fragrance of the pine forests, and the indescribable and exhilarating perfume of the purple sage; to know these is to learn the purity of atmosphere never breathed in populous places. To feel the wind in your face, to ride in the teeth of sand storm and flying dust and furious squall; to feel the cold of dawn nip your ears and the heat of noon burn your back, to hear the thunder of the Colorado and the roar of mountain streams, and the rustle of sand through the sage, and the moan of the night breeze in the spruce, the mourn of the wolf and the whistle of the stag, to feel the silence and loneliness of the desert,—all this is to grow young again. And to taste the air, water, and meat of the open is to go back hundreds of years when man was savage and free.

The saddle horse, the pack-train, and the wagon are the happiest and most profitable modes of travel; but alas! that I must write it—the automobile has at last claimed the Great Southwest, and good roads lead everywhere. I would preserve these wild lands for the horse and mule, but this is sentiment, and selfish perhaps. But after all it does not matter how one travels. Only go! There never should have been the thousands of tourists going to Europe before the war when they were ignorant of this land of enchantment. I have a feeling of pity for those with means and leisure who do not know our own, our native land!
ARIZONA and New Mexico, with their vistas of peaks and plains, painted buttes and flat-topped mesas, forested slopes and deep canyons—all beneath the bluest of blue skies—comprise a realm not only rich in natural wonders but unique in its intensely interesting revelations of a prehistoric age.

The geological formation and the topography of the two states are much alike. Fully two-thirds of the area consists of rugged and mountainous regions which in places reach over 14,000 feet above sea level, with stupendous gorges and canyons. There are great rivers; fertile irrigated valleys; level grassed plateaus from 5,000 to 8,000 feet in elevation; heights heavily timbered with stately pines and spruce; petrified forests of trees turned to stone; immense lava flows, like rivers of rock, with cinder cones black and red, the burned-out craters of ancient volcanoes; and to the south and southwest the weird and mystical desert—that colorful land of sharply etched objects, strange vegetation, and skylines of grotesque formations, with its delightfully mild winter climate.

Historically, Arizona and New Mexico are closely allied. Aptly may they be called “Oldest America,” for in far remote time they were occupied by peoples well advanced along the road to civilization—peoples who tilled the soil and laid well planned irrigation systems, and whose handicraft is exemplified by the great exhibits of their artistic pottery and wickerwork, as well as objects and implements of stone and wood, now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, and other museums. The earliest recorded history of their existence, based solely on the discovery of their ruined cities, dates from 1536, when Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish conquistador, wandered afoot through these valleys and mountain fastnesses, returning with the story of his travels to the City of Mexico. Fray Marcos de Niza visited the region in 1539, and his accounts of the wonderful Seven Cities of Cibola, with their treasure-houses of gold and turquoise, induced Vasquez de Coronado to set out in 1540 with an army of 300. This historic expedition explored a vast area in the Southwest.

The cliff dwellings generally occupy the southern faces of the mesas; occasionally they are found in cliffs with an eastern exposure, but rarely face either north or west. They are principally of the excavated type, some wholly so, in the perpendicular faces of the
Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier National Monument—New Mexico
Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico
cliffs. Others are built in natural open caves formed by weather erosion; many have fronts of masonry and doorways with timber casings.

The ruined pueblos are in the nature of community houses, with a great number of rooms, and many are graced with towers and turrets. The material used in their construction was adobe, or sun-baked mud, and also stones laid with mortar. On the mesa tops, as well as in the valleys, some of these pueblos were quite extensive, their height varying from one story to three, four, or more.

Alongside these ruined cities of the past are the adobe villages of the Pueblo Indians of to-day, strung, like jewels on a necklace, from Taos to Albuquerque and westward past Laguna and Acoma to where the seven
Hopi pueblos look out upon the desert plain from their mesa eyries. Here, too, are the hogans of the nomadic Navajos, the mud huts of the Havasupais, Wallapais, and Mojaves; also are seen the Apaches, Pimas, Maricopas, and Papagos along the Salt and Gila rivers, in their wickiups and teepees. All of these tribes are civilized, and earn their living from flocks and herds or by cultivating the soil. They retain many of their primitive customs and modes of dress. On festal days it is as though the onlooker were transported to the remote past, so strange are the fascinating ceremonies.

Frequently the traveler comes across a picturesque Mexican village in a fertile valley, reminiscent of the early Spanish days. These Mexican villages, with
their fine old mission churches, and their narrow streets, give a foreign aspect to the scene. It is, indeed, a bit of Old Spain—with dark-eyed señoritas and señoritas and swarthy caballeros, and ever the inevitable burro.

In addition to these undoubted attractions, Arizona and New Mexico have in store for the visitor all the pleasures of mountain outing regions, with fishing and hunting in season, and horseback trips far from the beaten path and through rugged timbered regions. Auto trips can be made through regions of mighty canyons and sheer cliffs, where the landscape has been most ruggedly molded and where every turn of the road reveals a new delight.

Nowhere can be found a dryer, clearer, or more invigorating air, nor a more perfect climate, summer and winter. The higher altitudes are the summer vacation lands, while the low altitudes make possible the many ideal winter resorts.

But to get at the real heart of the Southwest, you must leave the railway behind and take to the open country. If time is no object and you like to rough it, engage saddle and pack animals for a long camping trip. That's the leisurely way. Or, if time presses, hire a private motor car for your party and compress three days of journeying into one. Each method has its advantages. Often the two can be combined.

Santa Fé and Vicinity

In a setting that antedates Babylon, and under Moorish skies, La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (The City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis), located out in the New Mexico Rockies, invites the traveler searching for new scenes.

Santa Fé was founded in 1606 by one of the Spanish conquistadores on the ruins of two Indian pueblos, in a land where once flourished the prehistoric cliff dwellers.

The Santa Fé of to-day is part old, part new. It is a city of American and Mexican life with a few Indians from the neighboring pueblos. It lies nearly a mile and a half above the sea, on a plateau rimmed by peaks 13,000 feet high.

Here the visitor may see the venerable plaza, where Oñate first set up the banner of Spain, and where General Kearny planted the Stars and Stripes in 1846. The Old Palace is the most ancient governmental building in the United States. The Cathedral was begun in 1612. San Miguel Church dates back to 1607. A monument on the plaza commemorates the terminus of the old Santa Fé Trail.

The new Museum is pronounced a gem by artists and architects. Here the Taos and Santa Fé art colonies first exhibit their paintings. It is an art gallery, part of the Museum of New Mexico, whose priceless archaeological and historical collections are housed in the Palace of the Governors.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild climate.

In a day's journey you can reach Indian pueblos and Mexican villages, cross dwellings and prehistoric ruins, the haunts of the bear and mountain lion, snow-clad peaks and trout streams. You can motor over smooth highways, or follow the hounds after wild game, or take long camping trips on horseback with pack outfit.

The principal trips in this vicinity are:

To Frijoles Canyon. The Canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles (Little River of the Beans) thirty-four miles west, is one of the several short gorges that deeply cut the high Pajarito Plateau on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Noted for its remarkable ruins of prehistoric villages on the floor of the valley; of these the most important is Tyu-onyi, an old community house of several hundred rooms. The Ceremonial Cave, 150 feet above the stream, and reached by ladders, is one of the hundreds of side wall caves in volcanic tufa. Abbott's ranch resort provides home comforts. Because of the archaeological features of this plateau, the United States Government has set it aside as the Bandelier National Monument. A few miles from Frijoles Canyon are three large communal ruins, Tschirege, Tsankawi and Otowi. There are a thousand rooms in the Tschirege ruin.

Puye.—Forty-two miles north of the city, reached by good motor road from Santa Fé, (or by rail to Española, thence auto,) is one of the largest of the prehistoric communal
Indian Pueblos. Within a few hours ride are several Indian pueblos, dating back before the Spanish Conquest. San Ildefonso Pueblo lies at the foot of Battle Mountain, intersection of the Rio Grande and Pojoaque Rivers, twenty-seven miles by rail or auto northeast of the city. The inhabitants make pottery. There are two interesting ceremonial kivas. Important fiestas occur January 23 and September 6. The pueblo of Santa Clara, five miles north of San Ildefonso, but across the Rio Grande, is rich in traditions. The Tewa name means, “Where the wild rosebushes grow near the water.” Their dance is held on August 12. Santa Clara is also reached by rail to Española. Pojoaque Pueblo, eighteen miles north of Santa Fé, is now mainly occupied by Mexicans. Principal fiesta is held on December 12. Pueblo of San Juan is six miles north of the little city of Española. On June 24, St. John’s Day, occur ceremonial dances and games. The old Indian Pueblo of Tesuque is prehistoric. Here pottery idols are made; also drums, bows and arrows, etc. Their fiesta day is November 12. Nambé Pueblo, on the Nambé River, is famed for its ceremonial kiva. It was the seat of one of the earliest of Franciscan missions of New Mexico. Their annual fiesta comes on October 4. Santa Cruz is a quaint old Mexican village, two miles east of the railroad station of Española, with its old Spanish church built in 1796.

Taos is one of the loveliest of New Mexican valleys. At Ranchos de Taos is an old mission church, built in 1778. Fernando de Taos is noted as the former home of Kit Carson, the scout; at present it is celebrated as the summer home of prominent eastern artists, its artist colony being closely related to that of Santa Fé. The Indian pueblo of San Geronimo de Taos, a few miles away, is located on opposite sides of Pueblo Creek, near the Taos Mountains which tower above the pueblo to a height of 13,000 feet. One section of communal adobe houses rises to a height of seven stories, the other five. These great piles look like pyramids. There are seven ceremonial kivas.

The inhabitants retain their primitive ways. The festival of San Geronimo is annually held on September 30. This region was first visited by Coronado’s expedition in 1541. It is reached by rail to Taos Junction, thence by regular auto stage, or by interesting auto roads from Santa Fé. Ojo Caliente Hot Springs is reached from Taos Junction, a distance of twelve miles. Automobile will meet trains on advance notice.

Cochiti and Santo Domingo. Forty miles to the west of Santa Fé is the pueblo of Cochiti, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Its annual dance occurs July 14. Near at hand is the Painted Cave. The stone pumas of Potrero de Las Vacas likewise are famous. The pottery manufactured here simulates animal forms. The Cochitis point to the Rito de los Frijoles as their ancestral home. A few miles south of Cochiti is Santo Domingo, the largest of the Lower Rio Grande Pueblos. The ancient kivas are well worth visiting. Their annual festival is scheduled for August 4.

Chimayó, thirty-two miles north from Santa Fé on the Santa Cruz River, is a Mexican village, noted for its Chimayó blankets, woven on century-old foot looms by native Mexicans. Close by is Sanctuario, the Lourdes of New Mexico, with its quaint chapel, where many miraculous cures have been reported. Not far distant is the campanile of another church ascribed to the Penitentes. The Sanctuario is primitive in architecture, with massive walls. It is embellished by native wood carvings. Pilgrims come from Colorado, Arizona and Old Mexico to worship at this shrine.

Gran Quivira. In the Estancia Valley of Central New Mexico is the region of Salt Lakes, where also are the mission and pueblo ruins of Cuarai, Abó and La Gran Quivira. Of these, La Gran Quivira (or Tabira) is most widely known. Gran Quivira is now a national monument. The adjoining portion of the pueblo ruins is owned by the Museum of New Mexico, as also is the site of the pueblo and mission ruins of La Cuarai. Abó is the most beautiful of the mission church ruins of this whole section. The Manzano pueblos, not many miles away, are known as “The Cities that were Forgotten,” or “The Cities that Died of Fear,” having been abandoned just before the Pueblo Revolution of 1680 on account of Apache raids.
Valley Ranch, to the East of Santa Fé, is an all-the-year-round resort, located along the Pecos River, at the gateway of the road leading to the headwaters of that stream. It is a most delightful stopping place for tourists, attracted thither by the fine fishing and opportunities for horseback rides and mountain climbing. A side run of a few miles brings the sightseer to the restored ruins of the ancient Pecos church, built in 1617; also adjacent are the recently excavated ruins of the Indian pueblo of Cicuyé. When first visited by the Spaniards in 1540, Pecos was undoubtedly the largest town in what is now the United States.

A few miles farther up the Pecos are two other attractive ranch resorts—Irvin’s and Mountain View Ranches, open from May 1st to November 1st.

The road from Valley Ranch to the Upper Pecos is a notable scenic drive. It follows the Pecos Canyon and the Pecos River—a beautiful mountain stream—through forests of aspen and pine. In summer it is the home of hundreds of vacationers, who camp out in tents or live in cottages. The United States Forest Service is making this part of the Santa Fé National Forest into one of the nation’s playgrounds, by leasing cottage sites at nominal rentals. This whole region is an ideal one for pack and hunting trips.

Bishop’s Lodge, open all year, is another attractive place just to the north of the city of Santa Fé in a sheltered spot, with the private chapel of the late Archbishop Lamy, in romantic surroundings.

Las Vegas, a thriving city in Northern New Mexico, is 6,383 feet above sea level, and the starting point for several unusual trips. A new scenic highway leads across the mountains to El Porvenir, Harvey’s Ranch, and other summer resorts. Las Vegas Hot Springs is six miles from the city.

Albuquerque is exceedingly interesting from an historical standpoint, having been founded in 1701. It lies at an altitude of 4,935 feet, on a sunny slope of the Sandia Range, bordering the Rio Grande. The old Spanish plaza, one mile from the rail station, contains the ancient Spanish Mission of San Felipe de Neri, erected about 1735. The visitor will find first-class hotel accommodations.

The University of New Mexico is located here. The building is modeled after ancient pueblo style.
Account of the mild climate several sanitariums have been built near the city.

Northwest of Albuquerque are the ancient pueblos of Santa Ana, Sia and Jemez. Annual festival occurs at Santa Ana, July 26 and at Sia, August 15.

Isleta and Laguna.—A few miles to the west of Albuquerque are the ancient Indian pueblos of Isleta, Laguna, and Acoma. Isleta is located on the west bank of the Rio Grande River near the railroad station. The old pueblo was destroyed in 1680. Their annual festival occurs September 19. The pueblo of Laguna is three miles east of the rail station of same name, and was founded in 1699. The winter dances of Laguna are intensely interesting; also the fiesta, which is held on September 19.

Acoma.—The primitive sky city of Acoma (people of the white rock), on a mesa 400 feet high, was founded in prehistoric times and first heard of by Friar Marcos de Niza. This is the finest specimen of terraced Pueblo architecture in existence. On the Rock of Acoma stands the only Franciscan mission — established in 1629 — which entirely survived the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680. Materials for this church were brought from the plains below up steep trails on backs of Indians. Forty years were required to get earth enough for the graveyard, and the building of the church must have lasted for generations. The Mesa Encantada, reputed site of prehistoric village of Katzimo, lies between Laguna and Acoma.

Gallup, N. M., is the gateway to many sections of scenic interest, such as Zuni Indian village, Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument), the Navajo country, Hopi villages, also Canyons de Chelly and del Muerto, and the Rainbow Bridge.

Zuni is the largest of the Southwest Indian pueblos, situated on an open plain along the Zuni River near Thunder Mountain, forty miles south of Gallup. This pueblo was old when visited by the Spaniards in 1540. The Zunis are pottery makers and turquoise drillers. Their most famous dance is the Shalako, held in November.

Inscription Rock (El Morro National Monument) is thirty-five miles east of the pueblo of Zuni. It is also called the stone autograph album, and bears inscriptions made by Spanish explorers as far back as 1606.

The Navajo Indian Reservation comprises nearly 7,800 square miles in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah. The Navajos are pastoral, owning large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle and horses. They weave fine blankets and work in silver. The Navajo is tall, rather slender and extremely agile. He has been rightly called the Bedouin of the Desert. This whole region is extremely diversified in character — broad valleys, mesas, and buttes rising out of the desert, high tablelands, and deep canyons.

Although "civilized," the Navajo still clings to old customs and old religious forms. The medicine man or Shaman has a large following, if not a large per cent of cures. Their dance ceremonies are weird in the extreme, being characterized by high-pitched singing and vigorous action. The Fire Dance is a spectacular ten-day ceremony, seldom witnessed by white men, and occurring only once in seven years.

Canyon de Chelly (pronounced de shay) and Canyon del Muerto are about 100 miles northwest of Gallup. Canyon de Chelly, with its principal branches, del Muerto and Monument, is about forty miles long. The sandy bed of the little stream is hemmed in by sheer walls of red sandstone that tower skyward 800 to 1,500 feet. Canyon del Muerto gets its gruesome name from the massacre of Navajos by the Spaniards in 1804. Canyon de Chelly is absolutely unique in form and coloring — towering columns, pinnacles, and crags, a treasure-house of wonders. Everywhere there is a suggestion of Assyrian sculpture in its rocks. Some one hundred and sixty ruins have been located in this canyon. They vary in size from a single room to great community houses containing hundreds of rooms. The few ruins that have been excavated have yielded rare archaeological treasures and many mummies.

Some of the ruins, such as the White House, Mummy Cave, and Antelope, are large and impressive. The White House in de Chelly is perhaps the best known and without doubt the most picturesque. Mummy Cave, in del Muerto, was so named, because of the number of mummies found there several years ago. The Antelope ruin, in same canyon, contains part of a building three stories high, still standing, and from the debris surrounding must have contained at one time over a hundred rooms. Many interesting pictographs can be seen on the near-by cliffs.

There are Navajo Indians living in these canyons, in the same primitive fashion that they lived a century ago, when the Spaniards first came.
There are some well preserved prehistoric ruins one mile from the town of Aztec, in the northwestern part of New Mexico. One is said to have contained at least 500 rooms. Recent excavations have brought to light many valuable specimens of Cliff Dwellers' handiwork.

**Hopi Villages.** The Hopi Indian pueblos are seven in number: Oraibi, Shungopavi, Shipaulovi, Mishongnovi, Walpi, Sichomovi, and Tewa. They are embraced in a locality less than thirty miles across, and are the citadels of a region which the discovering Spaniards named the Province of Tusayan. They are reached by auto from Gallup, Adamana, Holbrook, or Winslow. They attract students of primitive community and pagan ceremonies, as well as the artist seeking strange subjects, or the casual traveler hoping to find a new sensation. The villages themselves and the Hopi ceremonies still remain quite primitive. The latter part of August is the time of the most spectacular fiestas.

There are no tourist's accommodations at the villages, except such few rooms or houses as can be rented from the Hopis. Provisions, and such comforts as the traveler considers indispensable, must be brought in. The roads and trails lie across the almost level Painted Desert. The altitude, averaging 6,000 feet, insures cool nights, and the absence of humidity forbids oppressive daytime heat. Even if the pueblos as an objective did not exist, a voyage into that country of extinct volcanoes and strangely sculptured and tinted rock-masses would be well worth while.

Like Acoma, the Hopi pueblos are perched on the crests of lofty mesas.

The conservative Hopis continue to live as lived their forbears and cling to their high dwelling place. Subsisting almost wholly by agriculture in an arid region of uncertain crops, they find abundant time between labors for light-hearted dance and song, and for elaborate ceremonials, which are grotesque in the Katchina, or masked dances, ideally poetic in the flute dance, and intensely dramatic in the snake dance. Of the last two, both of which are dramatized prayers for rain at an appointed season, the former is picturesque in costume and ritual, and impressive in solemn beauty; the latter is grim and startling, reptiles—including a liberal proportion of deadly rattlesnakes—being employed.
By some, these Indians are called Mokis. Moki is a nickname. Among themselves they always are known as Hopi-tuh, "good (or peaceful) people."

Chaco Canyon National Monument. Seventy-five miles northeast of Gallup, N. M., is located Chaco Canyon, set aside as a national monument, account the many prehistoric ruins scattered along its rim. The largest, Pueblo Bonito, contains some 1,200 rooms. Other ruins contain fifty to one hundred rooms. There are no accommodations for tourists. Visitors must provide camping outfit.

Rainbow Natural Bridge. On the northern slopes of Navajo Mountain, just beyond the Arizona-Utah line, and about 250 miles north of Gallup, N. M., is Bridge Canyon, a tributary of San Juan River. In this canyon is the Rainbow Natural Bridge, first seen by white men in 1909—a triumphal arch spanning a wide gorge. It is the largest natural bridge in the world—309 feet high and 279 feet span. It was made a National Monument in 1910.

It is so inaccessible that but few travelers have visited it—less than one hundred. Ex-President Roosevelt went there in the summer of 1913 and described the trip as one of many thrills. Zane Grey, the novelist, says: "This Rainbow Bridge was the one great natural phenomenon, the one grand spectacle, which I have ever seen that did not at first give vague disappointment."

It is reached from Gallup. You motor 175 miles through the Navajo Reservation to the trading post at Kayenta, Ariz. From Kayenta, John Wetherill will guide your caravan of saddle and pack animals. The trip into the Bridge is made by way of Marsh Pass, Laguna Canyon, and the Segi. The return can be made by the way of Monument Valley. It is a bit longer, but an easier trail, once you are out of the corrugated world that surrounds the Bridge, but water holes are few and far between.

Also, there is a trail from the Natural Bridges National Monument, the latter being reached from the railroad station of Thompson, Utah.

The Petrified Forest of Arizona.—A national monument of thousands of acres that transcends in beauty, in variety of coloring, and in extent other similar deposits in the world. It is a
prime mystery of geology. The trees are not upright. They are prone upon the ground, in a vast basin, once the bed of an ancient sea. On some of the slopes where they lie tumbled together, it is as if whole quarries of onyx had been dynamited. There are hundreds of agatized pine and spruce tree trunks, 200 feet long and more than a man's height thick at the base, whose cross-sections reveal every tint of the rainbow. It is one of the oldest and the oddest things in this strange land of antiquities. In the vicinity are aboriginal ruins and hieroglyphics. There are five distinct deposits, respectively named the First, Second, Third, Blue, and North Forests. They lie within a few miles of the railroad station of Adamana, and also are reached from Holbrook. The First Forest is noted for its natural log bridge; the Second for its beautiful coloring and large trees that look like fallen timber; the Third for its hundreds of whole tree trunks and striking colors; the Blue Forest for its odd "bad lands" and peculiar rock formations; and the North Forest for its many finely preserved specimens of the carboniferous period. Here is seen the Painted Desert, with canyons, buttes, sandy wastes, and bright coloring. Visitors will find good hotel accommodations at both Adamana and Holbrook.

Vicinity of Flagstaff. Flagstaff is itself pictorial in character and rich in interest. It is situated in the heart of the San Francisco uplift, 6,900 feet above sea level. An extensive pine forest covers this great plateau and clothes the mountains nearly to their peaks. It is a summer vacation region, and the site of the Lowell Observatory, renowned for investigations of the planet Mars. The San Francisco Peaks, altitude 12,750 feet, lie just north of Flagstaff. They are visible from points within a radius of 200 miles and are known to the Navajos as the Sacred Mountains of the West. There are three peaks, which form one mountain.

Eight miles southwest of Flagstaff is Walnut Canyon National Monument, a crack in the earth several hundred feet deep and three miles long, with steep terraced walls. Along its shelving terraces, under projections of the strata, are scores of cliff dwellings.

Sunset Mountain is sixteen miles northeast—an extinct volcanic cone, rising 1,000 feet and tipped with reddish cinders which radiate a sunset glow—hence the name. At the base are immense lava beds and ice caves.

There is excellent trout fishing in Oak Creek, fifteen miles south, reached over a well traveled road; good accommodations at Lolomai Lodge.

Lake Mary is a new summer resort, ten miles south, with good bass fishing and boating.

Flagstaff also is the point of departure for auto trips and camping trips to the Hopi and Navajo reservations; and to Grand Canyon by way of Grand View. Outfits for all these jaunts may be secured in Flagstaff during the summer season, at customary rates.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, in Northern Arizona, recently admitted into the family of national parks, is a titanic gorge, 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide in the section commonly visited, with a maximum depth of more than 6,000 feet, and painted in all the colors of the rainbow. It was discovered in 1540 by Spanish explorers, but Maj. J. W. Powell was the first white man to thoroughly explore it. He voyaged the Colorado River from source to mouth in 1869—an adventure of epic heroism, losing some members of his party in the seething rapids, and making valuable scientific discoveries.

Words fail to adequately describe this tremendous rent in the earth's rock crust. It is more than mere rock, more than a geological marvel. It transcends all ordinary scenes and appeals to the emotions in an unearthly manner.

In reality the Grand Canyon is a series of canyons, beginning in Utah below Green River, and ending above Needles, Cal. The so-called granite gorge section, east and west of the railway terminus, is about sixty-five miles long. This great cleft in the earth's crust in general is a wide trough, through the bottom of which is a narrow gorge carrying the muddy waters of the Colorado River. In the upper reaches the chasm narrows, and the effect is more that of a perpendicular rift, narrow and deep.

How the canyon was made, and how long it was in the making, is anybody's guess. Scientists allow eons of time and claim that the principal agent was erosion by water, winds, and frost, assisted by volcanic up-thrusts and depressions. This titan of chasms, one of the wonders of the world, is not only a sublime spectacle worth crossing a continent to see, but it also is a most delightful place of rest and recreation all the year. The accommodations for visitors, and facilities for getting around, are adequate in every respect.

El Tovar is a unique hotel at the railway terminus, not far from the head of Bright Angel Trail, at an elevation of 6,866 feet.
above sea level. It is a long, low, rambling structure, of native boulders and pine logs, accommodating 175 guests. Many fine views may be had within walking distance of El Tovar or Bright Angel Cottages and on the upper section of the trail. Bright Angel Creek, just across the river from the hotel district, leads up to the north rim by a seldom used trail. Cozy lodging are provided in cottages or tents at Bright Angel Cottages, adjacent to El Tovar. There are several cottages, open the year round, and large tents for summer only.

Hopi Indian House. Opposite El Tovar is a reproduction of the dwellings of the Hopi Indians and several Navajo hogan. In the Hopi House are installed collections of Indian handiwork. Here also live a small band of Hopis. The men weave blankets and the women make pottery and baskets. Among the Navajos are blanket-weavers and silversmiths. Havasupais from Catscract Canyon frequently visit El Tovar. Dances are given by the Indians for guests almost every evening.

The Lookout is an observatory and resthouse, built, like an eagle's eyrie, on the edge of the rim near head of Bright Angel Trail. A part of the structure extends down the steep canyon wall. It is equipped with a large binocular telescope.

Hermit Rim Road. This scenic roadway, like a boulevard in the wilderness, has been built from El Tovar westward to the head of Hermit Basin, a distance of about seven and a half miles. It is called Hermit Rim road. It closely follows the rim from Hopi Point to the top of Hermit Trail. In many places on this spectacular roadway there is a sheer drop of 2,000 feet within a rod of the rim. Along the entire route the gigantic panorama of the Grand Canyon unfolds itself for miles and miles. You pass the Powell Monument at Sentinel Point.

Hermit's Rest. Where Hermit Rim Road ends is a resthouse, a unique dwelling cut into solid rock, with a roofed-in porch and parapet wall. It provides rest, shelter, and light refreshments for parties who take the Rim Road drive, or the Hermit Trail trip.

Hermit Trail. An easy pathway down the south wall of the Grand Canyon, named Hermit Trail, has been built from end of Hermit Road to the Colorado River. On the plateau Hermit Camp has been built—a central dining hall and tents with accommodations for thirty persons. The upper part of Hermit Trail leads down into Hermit Basin on the western slope to where the red wall begins. Thence to the head of Cathedral Stairs the way leads along the steep west wall of Hermit Gorge, almost on a level, past Santa Maria Springs, where stop is made for water and lunch. At Cathedral Stairs there is an abrupt descent through the blue limestone by a succession of stair-like steps. From camp to Colorado River is an easy trail along Hermit Creek. Hermit Rapids are narrow, long, and very rough.

Tonto Trail. Hermit Trail Loop camping trip includes three trails: Hermit, Tonto, and Bright Angel. Tonto extends from Hermit to Bright Angel, along the inner gorge plateau, 1,000 to
1,500 feet above the river, curving in and out to cross the heads of intermediate creeks. Only by taking this trip can the inner canyon forms be adequately seen as skyline effects.

**Bright Angel Trail.** This well-known trail being nearest to El Tovar is used by tourists who are limited to one day for going to the river and back. It is built from a point near the hotel seven miles to the Colorado River, with a branch terminating on the plateau overlooking the river. The trip is made on muleback accompanied by a guide. Those wishing to reach the river leave the main trail at Indian Garden. A feature of this section is Devil’s Corkscrew, a spiral pathway down an almost perpendicular wall. Another noted section is Jacob’s Ladder.

**Grand View.** The auto ride to Grand View Point, thirteen miles east, is through the tallest pines of the Tusayan Forest, via Long Jim Canyon and Thor’s Hammer, and begins at El Tovar. From Grand View may be seen that section of the canyon from Bright Angel Creek to Marble Canyon, including the great bend of the Colorado. Grand View Trail, now seldom used, enters the canyon near Grand View Point.

**Desert View.** At this point there is a far outlook not only into the depths of the canyon, but also across the Painted Desert towards Hopiland, and along the Desert Palisades to the mouth of the Little Colorado. At sunset and sunrise it is a glorious sight. For that reason one should arrange to stay overnight. It is thirty-two miles from El Tovar, via Grand View. The road to Desert View is closed during the winter season.

**Cataract Canyon** is fifty miles west of El Tovar, the home of the Havasupai Indians. The situation is romantic and the surroundings beautified by falls of water over precipices several hundred feet high. The baskets made by the Havasupai women are of fine mesh, with attractive designs, and bring good prices.

**Camping Trips.** Camping trips with pack and saddle animals, or with wagon and saddle animals, are organized, completely equipped, and placed in charge of experienced guides. For climatic reasons it is well to arrange so that camping trips during the season from October to April are mainly confined to the inner canyon. For the remainder of the year, i.e., April to October, they may be planned to include both the canyon itself and the rim country.
VICINITY OF PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Prescott, Ariz., is a city up in the high hills, a mile above the sea, in the pine belt where it is cool all summer. The peak to the west, rising 9,000 feet skyward, is Granite Mountain. Point of Rocks—once an Apache stronghold—is a few miles north. Many interesting drives, over good roads, can be made from Prescott.

Montezuma Castle National Monument. In the Verde Valley of Arizona, twenty-six miles southeast of Clarkdale, is Montezuma Castle National Monument, containing an assemblage of cliff dwellings, from the principal of which, known as Montezuma's Castle, the monument is named. It is one of the best preserved monuments left to us by a people known as the ancient cliff dwellers. The castle is on the bank of Beaver Creek, three miles from the inland town of Camp Verde, and occupies a natural depression in the vertical limestone cliff, eighty feet above the stream. It is strictly a cliff dwelling, with the added importance that it is also a communal house. Although small as compared with the great ruins of Canyon de Chelly and Mesa Verde, it is unique in location and structural design and is perfectly preserved. Easily reached by automobile from Clarkdale, Ariz.

Castle Hot Springs. In the foothills of the Bradshaw Mountains, 1,971 feet above sea level, midway between Prescott and Phoenix, reached by automobile from Hot Springs Junction, is Castle Hot Springs, a high-class resort which offers the many joys of life in the open from fall until late spring. The hotel comprises three main buildings and a number of bungalows. The two bath houses, in connection with open-air pools, fed by hot springs bubbling out of rock walls, are equipped for administration of hot medicinal water by various methods. Castle Hot Springs is not a sanitarium, but a high-class resort, where one may ride horseback and play tennis or golf in quiet surroundings. There is a cozy inn at Hot Springs Junction, and the auto ride to the springs is across a hilly country, on a fine road, bordered by cacti all the way.

CLOUDCROFT, SILVER CITY, AND VICINITY

Cloudcroft. Situated in a forest of pine at the highest point of the Sacramento Mountains in New Mexico, 9,000 feet above the sea, is Cloudcroft, a noted summer resort, commanding ever changing views of mountains, valleys, and gleaming river courses. It is reached from Alamogordo, by a scenic rail line twenty-six miles to the summit.

The Lodge is an attractive and home-like hotel, where are provided comforts and conveniences that make a vacation here most restful. Outdoor recreations and sports include golf, tennis, horseback riding, hunting and mountain climbing; indoor entertainment is also a feature at Cloudcroft. Cottages are available for those who prefer them. Directly north of Cloudcroft is the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation.

Pecos Valley, N. M. This valley is delightful, both summer and winter. In the pine-clad mountains on the west there are many choice camping grounds. Regular auto service brings these outing places within easy reach of the visitor.

Roswell, N. M., in the Pecos Valley, is a modern little city with beautiful homes and thousands of shade trees, set in the vastness of the West. Climate and altitude are two of Roswell's big assets. With its warm summer days and pleasant nights, and its bright mild winter days, it is delightful throughout the year. The altitude is 3600 feet. Roswell has two first-class hotels and several good rooming houses.

Carlsbad, N. M., also in the lower Pecos Valley, is a prosperous town, with a population of about 2,000. It has comfortable hotel accommodations and because of its mild climate attracts many tourists.

Silver City, N. M., surrounded by the Mogollon and Black ranges, is the starting point for auto and horse-trail trips through an attractive mountain region, which embraces the Gila National Forest. In these ranges are peaks 10,000 feet in elevation, the slopes clothed with dense stands of spruce and fir. Auto roads are in good condition and lead to many places of interest. From Inspiration Point, on the Continental Divide, a commanding view is obtained of the surrounding country.

There are numerous prehistoric ruins and cliff dwellings in the canyons around Silver City, the most notable being the Gila Cliff Dwellings, which have been set aside by the Government as the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument. Along the Gila River are a number of hot springs. Camping in the Gila National Forest is unrestricted and fishing and hunting are allowed under the game laws. Trout are plentiful in the moun-
tain streams; the country is well stocked with game—deer, wild
turkey, quail, and mountain lion.

**El Paso, Texas,** the gateway to Old Mexico, is a modern city
with all tourist accommodations, situated on the eastern bank
of the Rio Grande River. Directly across the river to the south,
and reached by street car, is Ciudad Juarez, a typical Mexican
town with much of interest to the visitor.

From El Paso the traveler enters Southern New Mexico, noted
for its mild winter climate. Its principal towns are Lordsburg,
Silver City, and Deming, the latter the site of Camp Cody.
West of Cochise rise the rugged Dragoon Mountains, long the
lurking-place of Cochise, the Indian chieftain. High on the
flank of the range is Cochise Stronghold, narrow at its mouth with
huge crags of granite and quartzite almost meeting overhead.
The cave, where Cochise died in 1874, has been the gathering
place of the medicine men of the tribe, who here practiced their
incantations. The stronghold can be visited by automobile
from Cochise station. A few miles west, near San Simon, there
appears on the crest of the Chiricahua Mountains a remarkable
profile sharply outlined against the sky, which the Apaches
believe is the face of their war-chief.

Up the Rio Grande from El Paso is the city of Las Cruces.
Farther north, the Elephant Butte dam, reached from the rail
station of Engle.

**Douglas, Ariz.,** on the Mexican border, is a thriving city
with good hotels. It has many visitors during the winter season.

**Between Globe and Bowie.** Approaching Globe from
Bowie, the railroad runs through the San Carlos Indian Reser­
vation, which extends north to the Salt River. Here thousands
of Apaches are to-day living peacefully.

**THE APACHE TRAIL OF ARIZONA**
To those who would see the great Southwest in a novel phase,
the Apache Trail trip offers an unusual opportunity. This auto
drive of 120 miles—from Globe, a modern mining town, to
Phoenix, the capital of Arizona, through the heart of Apache­
land—was made possible by the United States Government in
the construction of its roads to the site of the Roosevelt Dam,
completed February, 1911.

Rich in legends and historic associations, the natural grandeur
of the region is no less remarkable. The way leads along an
ancient thoroughfare. Before the dawn of history came the cliff dwellers, unknown, save for those ruined fortress-homes that hang like swallows' nests in the niches of canyon walls. Swarming down this pass marched the Toltecs, and along the same trail rode in 1540 the bright-armored band of Coronado, seeking the lost cities of Cibola, with their untold wealth. Then came the humble friars who wandered here afoot, sombre-robed Jesuits and Franciscans, and they were followed by the hardy American pioneers—frontiersmen in buckskin; pathfinders and scouts; red-shirted miners and blue-clad cavalymen. And against all these were arrayed the fiercest of Indian tribesmen, the Tonto Apaches and their kindred; and to them for years this ancient way belonged by right of might. Here was the war-path of battles, and their head rode battle-chiefs whose very names inspired terror—Cochise, Mangus Colorado, and Geronimo.

The road winds through canyons tortuous and high-walled, crosses steep mountain ridges, and follows the verge of cliffs that sink hundreds of feet below. The scenery is wildly picturesque, and easily viewed in the clear atmosphere. The first views include the Palisades, the Apache Range, and the Sierra Ancha; and crossing the crest fifteen miles from Globe the first sight is had of Roosevelt Lake, flashing like a sapphire 2,000 feet below and miles away—suggesting an illusive mirage of the desert. The winding descent into the Salt River and Tonto basins is succeeded by a straightaway exhilarating run on the opposite level, with sweeping views on either hand. In spring, bright desert flowers and blossoming shrubs deck the wayside. Birds of brilliant plumage are often seen, a government bird reservation being located around the shores of the lake. Twenty-eight varieties of cacti grow along the trail, the giant saguaro standing in ranks upon the mountain sides. Three miles to the south looms Tonto Canyon, where the cliff dwellings in the Tonto National Monument stand out sharply in their overhanging caverns. For miles, high above its waters, the road closely follows the lake, steep slopes and surrounding peaks being mirrored in its glass-like surface. Geronimo Mountain rises high on the opposite shore, and Four Peaks in the Mazatzal Range tower to the westward.

Approaching Roosevelt Dam, the ruggedness becomes marked. The site of the dam is the gorge of Salt River, where the larger stream joins Tonto Creek, the impounded waters forming Roosevelt Lake—one of the largest artificial lakes in the world, its man-made aspect long since lost. The solid masonry between the rock-ribbed portals is modernity in the wildest primitiveness. With its sweeping drive, it might span a lagoon in Central Park. The dam is 1,125 feet across its crest; the auto drive over it is 16 feet wide; its curving wall is 50 feet thick at the base. The height from river-bed to top is 284 feet; its spillways on either side are foaming cataracts. A stop-over at Apache Lodge, on the promontory between the two arms of the lake, affords a unique outing. There is motor-boating and good black-bass and salmon fishing. From here the six-mile trip is made to the cliff dwellings.

Circling high above the dam, the road enters the Salt River Canyon, following for miles its winding course. From between narrow walls the auto passes into open spaces rimmed with all manner of grotesque rock formations, among them The Pyramids, Flat Iron Mountain, Old Woman's Shoe, the Painted Cliffs, and the amphitheatre where the glistening stretches of the Salt River zig-zag like a lightning fork into its lower canyon, Skull Cave in its recesses marking the last stand of the Apaches. Descending into Fish Creek Canyon (where lunch is served at its inn) the road turns sharply into a rugged gorge, the Walls of Bronze rising 2,000 feet above the stream. The ascent of Fish Creek Hill to Lookout Point is the climax of the trip—a high-road of wondrous thrills with a panorama that catches the breath.

Ever changing scenes mark the descent from the summit—Hell's Hip Pocket, Canyon Diablo, Tortilla Flat—an oasis in the desert—Whirlpool Rock, the Little Alps, and Mormon Flat where the Salt River reappears. Cliff-tops glow in brilliant tints and symmetrically chiselled buttes falling tier after tier into darkening depths are streaked with nature's paintbrush in varying colors. Apache Gap leads down to the foothills, with the massive battlements and turrets of the weird Superstition Mountains, awesome to the Indians, standing as the last outposts of the hill country; and beyond, across the irrigated plains of the Salt River Valley, is reached the city of Phoenix, the capital of Arizona.

The Apache Trail is reached by rail through Bowie to Globe, where connection is made with auto stages leaving daily for Phoenix; and through Maricopa to Phoenix, where similar auto stage connection is made for Globe. Through tourists may detour in either direction, resuming their rail journey from Phoenix or from Globe, at the end of the auto trip.
THE SIERRA ANCHA RANGE—WHERE TRAILS END

A most interesting saddle and pack animal trip can be made starting from Carr's Mountain View Ranch in the Sierra Ancha, sixteen miles north of Roosevelt Lake, and reached by auto from Globe, Roosevelt Dam, or Phoenix, over the Apache trail, and ferry across the lake. At Mountain View Ranch comfortable tent-houses and good meals are provided, and here saddle-horses, pack animals, and guides are procured. A trail leads through Workmann Canyon five miles to Workmann Falls, thence ten miles through a forest of pine interspersed with sycamore, elm, birch, aspen, and other trees, free from underbrush, reaching a few miles farther the summit of Aztec Peak or Lookout Mountain, 8,000 feet above sea level. The top is approached by an easy grade through open forest, animals walking abreast. It is a circular mesa about 400 feet in diameter, covered by scattered pine and immense flat out-croppings of granite. The edges break off sharply and for 100 feet are terraced around with rock-ledges, the rugged timbered sides sloping steeply to the base 4,000 feet below. The surrounding views are amazing; the panorama is unfolded covering parts of three states—Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. To the north and east the mountain is half encircled by a vast canyon-like basin, forty miles in width, the intervening vista far below presenting every imaginable formation—pinnacles, domes, precipices, immense cliff-walled mesas and sharply cut and serrated ridges, the view beyond extending 100 miles and showing range above range to the horizon's rim.

Four miles north of Lookout Mountain is Devil's Chasm, with trail to its rim. Five miles in length, less than 1,000 feet wide at top and with precipitous walls 3,000 feet to its floor, it is a gem in brilliant coloring. The bottom can be reached through a complete split in its west wall. This opening does not exceed four feet in width and the descent is made over debris that forms a crude stairway; but the view from the base is worth the climb.

Deer, bear, mountain lion, and wild cat are plentiful in this range. Wild turkeys are also found, and quail are abundant.

In Pueblo, Montezuma and Cherry Creek canyons to the east, are many cliff dwellings and prehistoric ruins that offer to the mountaineer a fascinating motive for an extended trip through this little-traveled region. It is a land for exploration. Arrangements for this and other trips, including advice as to outfitting, etc., can be made through the auto-stage line at Phoenix or Globe.

The White Mountains, beautifully timbered and a scenic wilderness, lie to the east of the Sierra Ancha Range and can also be entered from Holbrook on the north. The region contains the White Mountain Indian Reservation, and Fort Apache. The streams in this region afford excellent trout fishing in season.

TUCSON AND VICINITY

Tucson. During the winter season, from November to April, Tucson, Ariz., approaches perfection in mildness of climate as nearly as our country affords. The sunny days and exhilarating air make outdoor life delightful. The thriving city is situated in the irrigated valley of the Santa Cruz. It lies in desert surroundings, but it is a picture desert—the desert tinted with the brilliant bloom of the little desert-flowers that flash like exotics over miles of undulating country clothed with sage, and musk and other shrubs, and constantly marked by tall, up-standing, and grotesque cacti, multiform in their strange shapes.

Tucson is also surrounded by picturesque mountain ridges, with peaks over 9,000 feet above sea level, and from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the city. Their striking formations and nearness invite exploration of their rugged slopes. Historically, it is one of the oldest of American settlements. In 1700 it was established as a Spanish presidio for the protection of the Mission San Xavier del Bac, ten miles to the south. There still remain relics of its ancient pueblo—adobe houses and quaint buildings—in strange contrast to the up-to-date and attractive city which to-day surrounds them. The picturesque Spanish life is ever evident. Tourists will find here modern hotels and good accommodations, as well as all comforts and facilities for the enjoyment of their sojourn. The golf course is one of the best in the Southwest. Tucson is the seat of the University of Arizona, and the Carnegie Desert Botanical Laboratory.

A sanitarium was built here on account of the mild winter climate.

Surrounding Tucson are many prehistoric ruins, and picture rocks bearing petroglyphs of Indians and animals.

The automobile from late autumn to early spring can here be enjoyed to the full. From the city diverge many hard and
smooth roads through a fascinating country and leading to places of surprising interest. The clearness and dryness of the atmosphere show far-off objects etched on the skyline; the rapid movement through the pungent air is delightful and exhilarating.

MISSION SAN XAVIER DEL BAC

Ten miles south from Tucson by auto road, stands the Mission San Xavier del Bac, one of the most remarkable examples of Saracenic architecture in our country and a splendid relic of a romantic past. Founded in 1692, it was consecrated by Father Eusebio Kino in 1699. It is the last of the chain of missions established by the Jesuits, a day's foot-journey apart, from Mexico City to Tucson, and is the only one not in ruins.

San Xavier was conducted until 1751 by the Jesuits, and following their expulsion by Mexico passed into the hands of the Franciscans. It subsequently fell into decay and was reconstructed between the years 1783–97. It is well preserved and services are held regularly. The graceful dome, arches, and towers are most impressive, and the ornate interior is practically as it was in the time of Father Kino. The fresco decorations, mural paintings, and statuary are worthy of careful study. The Papago Indian reservation surrounds the mission.

TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Continuing on the auto road thirty-eight miles south of Tucson the Mission San Xavier, the venerable Mission of San Jose de Tumacacori, is reached. It is three miles south of the ancient town of Tubac, the oldest settlement in Arizona, and later a Spanish garrison post. Standing on a slope beside the Santa Cruz River the Mission Tumacacori, with its shattered doors, its broken columns, and fallen archways, is to-day a beautiful ruin—a monument attesting the zeal and devotion of Father Kino who, in 1692, established this religious outpost—the next to the last of the chain from Mexico City. Time has crumbled its massive walls, yet in its solitude it bespeaks an ancient grandeur, and the weather-beaten ruin will now be preserved to posterity as the Tumacacori National Monument.

NOGALES

Twenty miles farther south by the auto highway is the city of Nogales, on either side of the Mexican border.
SANTA CATALINA MOUNTAINS

Fifteen miles northeast of Tucson the Catalina Mountains rise abruptly. The highest peak is Mount Lemon, 9,150 feet. Sabina Canyon and Bear Canyon on the southern side are each within sixteen miles by auto. Both are charming in their rugged, verdant beauty. Aqua Caliente, or Hot Springs, is within seventeen miles, and near-by in Soldier Gorge are giant specimens of Saguaro cacti, some fifty feet in height.

Oracle, Tucson's summer resort, is on the northern side of the Catalina Mountains, at an elevation of 4,500 feet. It is thirty-eight miles from Tucson on an excellent road. There is every facility for camping. The region is heavily forested and is wild and beautiful.

THE HUACHUCA MOUNTAINS

In Ramsey Canyon, eighty-five miles southeast of Tucson on the state highway to Bisbee, is a charming resort 6,000 feet above sea level. Oak, maple, walnut, sycamore, and pine grow by mountain streams in deep gorges and on the slopes of picturesque peaks. Berner's Camp has good accommodations and over forty cottages house the summer colony. Ramsey Canyon is seven miles by auto road from Fairbanks.

HUNTING IN THE RINCON, TORTILLITAS, AND BABOQUIVARI MOUNTAINS

The Rincon, Tortillitas, and Baboquivari mountains are equally well known for their beauty as well as their abundance of game. Deer, bears, mountain lions, and wild cats are plentiful, and in the Tortillitas and Rincons the wild hog is hunted. Quail is plentiful in the mesas. Within a day's drive of Tucson are also found mountain sheep and antelope.

CASAGRANDE RUIN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Among the most interesting prehistoric relics in the United States is the Casa Grande Ruin National Monument in Arizona, sixteen miles northeast by auto stage from Casa Grande, and twelve miles south of Florence. They lie in the broad mesquite plains near the banks of the Gila River.

The ruins were discovered in 1539 by the Spanish explorer, Fray Marcos de Niza, and are mentioned by Castañeda and others who were with the expedition of Coronado in 1540–42 as having been Aztec dwellings. In November, 1694, they were visited by Father Kino, on his tour of exploration from the Mission San Xavier del Bac near Tucson.

The Casa Grande, or Great House, was originally four or five stories in height, with many rooms, and was the largest of various groups of buildings. It covers a space 59 by 43 feet 3 inches, with walls from three to four feet thick, constructed of adobe and gravel concrete. The interior walls are plastered, still showing places smooth as Puebla pottery. The structure above the second story has been demolished, and over it for protection has been placed a metal roof. For the preservation of the ruins as a National Monument, an area of 480 acres has been set aside. A custodian in charge is quartered on the grounds, who acts as a guide.

Surrounding the Casa Grande proper, is a rectangular walled enclosure or compound, of about two acres. In this space, excavations have uncovered many additional buildings or clusters of rooms, and many others undoubtedly exist. There are three additional enclosures, and two buildings called Clan Houses, together with a well and numerous mounds. Recent excavations have disclosed an amphitheatre with cement floor. The ruined area covers ten acres, and ground plans thus far excavated include over 100 rooms with a number of plazas. A system of irrigation ditches is also shown.

Many perfect specimens of pottery, including large ollas (oi-yas) or water jars, holding twenty gallons and more, have been found. Over 1,500 relics taken from these ruins, are on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

The auto trip from Casa Grande Station to the Ruins includes a visit to the Sacaton Indian Reservation and Government Experimental Farm.

PHOENIX AND VICINITY

Phoenix, situated in the fertile Salt River Valley, rendered verdant and blooming by the impounded waters of the Roosevelt Dam, eighty miles to the east, is the capital of Arizona and a popular winter tourist city with excellent hotels and facilities for outdoor recreation. Not only is it the commercial center for this region—noted for cotton and alfalfa fields, fruit ranches
and livestock—but as the capital of the State, Phoenix also is a social center. A United States Indian School is located here. Account of the mild winter climate, several sanitariums have been built near the city.

It is surrounded by picturesque peaks and serrated ridges, the Phoenix Mountains rising to the north-west, the Salt River Mountains to the south, the Estrella Range to the southeast, and the White Tanks to the west. As the western gateway of the Apache Trail and the starting point for many attractive automobile drives, its liveliness is enhanced by the ever-present motorist and the out-going and in-coming auto stages. Horseback riding and golf can be enjoyed, and auto roads lead to many points of interest—among them Granite Reef Dam and Old Fort McDowell, the Camel Back and Echo Canyon; Ingliside and Scottsdale; also Papago Saguara National Park. Hieroglyphic Rocks, Camp Creek, and the Gila River and Salt River Indian reservations.

The Casa Grande Ruins are reached from Phoenix, by rail to Florence, thence fourteen miles by auto (or the entire distance, sixty-five miles, by auto road.) Castle Hot Springs is reached from Phoenix by rail to Hot Springs Junction, forty-four miles, thence by auto.

At Chandler, twenty-three miles east of Phoenix and reached by rail or auto through Tempe, is the Hotel San Marcos, one of the leading winter tourist hotels of Arizona. Bungalows are also provided for those who desire them, and as a restful resort, with facilities for outdoor enjoyments, it is most inviting. An 18-hole, grass fair-green golf course and tennis courts are on its grounds.

PAPAGO SAGUARA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Nine miles east of Phoenix, in a region of jagged rocks and desert, is the Papago Saguara National Monument, embracing 2,050 acres and containing a splendid exhibition of desert flora, including striking examples of the giant cactus (Saguara), Yucca, Glorioso, Chollo, Ocotillo, Prickly Pear, and many others of the characteristic cacti of the Southwest. In the center rises a ridge of rock 200 feet in height, containing numerous caves and formations curiously carved by erosion, one opening, named "The Hole in the Rock," forming a tunnel. Pictographs and other evidences of prehistoric occupation add to the interest.
Excursion Fares. During both the summer and winter seasons round-trip tickets at reduced fares are sold from nearly all stations in the Middle West, East and South to certain points in Arizona and New Mexico. These tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

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Q. Kansas City, Mo. . . . 1000 Wellington Ave.
R. Key, Ex. Bldg., 7th and Walnut Sts.
S. Lake Charles, La. . . . Majestic Hotel
T. Lincoln, Neb. . . . 104 N. 13th St.
U. Little Rock, Ark. . . . 202 W. 2d St.
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W. Los Angeles . . . 221 S. Broadway
X. Milwaukee, Wis. . . . 90 Wisconsin Ave.
Y. Minneapolis, Minn. . . 202 Sixth St. South
Z. Oakland, Cal. . . . 13th St. and Broadway
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D. Pueblo, Colo. . . . 401-3 N. Union Ave.
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H. San Diego, Cal. . . . 300 Broadway
I. San Francisco, Cal. . . . 50 Post St.
J. San Jose, Cal. . . . 117 S. Market St.
K. Seattle, Wash. . . . 714-16 2d Ave.
L. Shreveport, La. . . . Milam and Market Sts.
M. Sioux City, Iowa . . . 510 4th St.
N. Spokane, Wash. . . . 500 W. Main St.
O. Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
P. Tacoma, Wash. . . . 117-19 Pacific Ave.
Q. N. Texas . . . 6th and Franklin Sts.
R. Whittier, Cal. . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
S. Winnipeg, Man. . . . 226 Portage Ave.

**East**

A. Annapolis, Md. . . . 54 Maryland Ave.
B. Atlantic City, N. J. . . . 1301 Pacific Ave.
D. Boston, Mass. . . . 67 Franklin St.
E. Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . 336 Fulton St.
F. Buffalo, N. Y. . . . 104 N. 13th St.
G. Cincinnati Ohio . . . 6th and Main Sts.
H. Cleveland, Ohio. . . . 1004 Prospect Ave.
I. Columbus, Ohio. . . . 70 East Gay St.
J. Dayton, Ohio. . . . 19 S. Ludlow St.
M. Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . 125 Pearl St.
N. Hoboken, N. J. . . . 68 Hudson St.
O. Indianapolis, Ind. . . . 112-14 English Block
P. Montreal, Que. . . . 238 St. James St.
Q. Newark, N. J. . . . 64 Broadway
R. New York, N. Y. . . . 118 W. 42d St.
S. Old Point Comfort, Va.
T. Hotel Chamberlain
U. Philadelphia, Pa. . . . 1524 Chestnut St.
V. Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . 305 Lafayette St.
W. Reading, Pa. . . . 16 N. Fifth St.
X. Rochester, N. Y. . . . 20 State St.
Y. Syracuse, N. Y. . . . 355 S. Warren St.
Z. Cleveland, Ohio . . . 320 Madison Ave.
A. Washington, D. C. . . . 1229 F St. N. W.
B. Williamsport, Pa. . . . 4th and Pine Sts.
C. Wilmington, Del. . . . 905 Market St.

**South**

A. Asheville, N. C. . . . 14 S. Polk Square
B. Atlanta, Ga. . . . 74 Peachtree St.
C. Augusta, Ga. . . . 811 Broad St.
D. Birmingham, Ala. . . . 2010 1st Ave.
E. Charleston, S. C. . . . 227 Calhoun St.
F. Charlotte, N. C. . . . 22 S. Tryon St.
G. Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . 817 Market St.
H. Columbia, S. C. . . . 83 South Main St.
I. Jacksonville, Fla. . . . 38 W. Bay St.
J. Knoxville, Tenn. . . . 600 Gay St.
K. Lexington, Ky. . . . Union Station
L. Louisville, Ky. . . . 4th and Market Sts.
M. Lynchburg, Va. . . . 722 Main St.
N. Memphis, Tenn. . . . 60 N. Main St.
O. Mobile, Ala. . . . 51 S. Royal St.
P. Montgomery, Ala. . . . Exchange Hotel
Q. Nashville, Tenn. . . . Independent Life Bldg.
R. New Orleans, La. . . . St. Charles Hotel
S. Norfolk, Va. . . . Monticello Hotel
T. Paducah, Ky. . . . 430 Broadway
U. Pensacola, Fla. . . . San Carlos Hotel
V. Richmond, Va. . . . 830 E. Main St.
W. Savannah, Ga. . . . 37 Bull St.
X. Shefield, Ala. . . . 801 Railroad Hotel
Y. Tampa, Fla. . . . Hillsboro Hotel
Z. Vicksburg, Miss. . . . 1319 Washington St.
A. Winston-Salem, N. C. . . . 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.
California for the Tourist
Do you know your America, your homeland? If all the show places of the eastern hemisphere were lost to us; still, in California alone, would remain a noble recompense for every vanished glory. Along a thousand miles of Pacific shore line, with two great parallel mountain ranges protecting her wide domains and thousand sunny slopes and vales, there lies, awaiting your coming, this western empire of remarkable loveliness.

Do you long for a Tyrolese, or for an Alpine climb? Try the High Sierras with their dark mysterious forests, their upper crests of eternal snow. For lakes exquisite as Como or Geneva, see California's high-born crystal waters, brides of the skies, blue as the heavens. Or to behold a perfect masterpiece of wildest beauty—ranking in nature as the Parthenon ranks in architecture—look upon Yosemite's cataracts and chasms: titanic, majestic, yet human and intimate. The oldest trees in the world are there, the most ancient living things upon the planet. The Sequoia groves, the Big Trees of California, stand to-day, even as they stood when the Caesars rose and fell.

Valleys bounteous as the Nile—warm, fecund, flourishing. Vales prodigal of fruits and flowers as the Happy Valley of Rasselas, will greet your gaze; and in magic thermal belts grow date-palm and orange, olive, fig and lemon, lusty as though tropic-born.

Would you delve into the past, and feel its romance? Journey then along the old Camino Real, now a road durable as the Appian Way, and visit the venerable Missions in their varied degrees of ruin. Here is the most indigenous and harmonious architecture in America, built lovingly out of the earth, and carrying the very hues of mountain and mesa. Here are remains of beauty as authentic and individual as the Alhambra or the Taj Mahal.

Come and see!

Edwin Markham
CALIFORNIA offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker all the requirements and attractions of the ideal outing region. These may be summed up in a few words:

- Spectacular mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks;
- Forested heights;
- Oak-dotted foothills;
- Verdant valleys;
- Mountain lakes, rivers, and streams;
- Waterfalls of the highest;
- Big Trees, to be seen only in California;
- Mineral hot springs;
- Ocean beaches;
- Resort hotels and mountain inns;
- Innumerable camps;
- Many golf links and polo fields;
- Thousands of miles of paved auto roads;
- And, above all, an almost perfect climate.

Owing to its climate—which is genial, summer and winter alike, without extremes of heat or cold—California is available for out-of-door recreation the year 'round. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; engage in tennis contests; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips, or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gamiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of Nature.

Those who visit California can therefore look forward to a vacation in a region singularly attractive in scenery, unusual in vegetation, brilliant in floral bloom, abundant in fruits, and delightfully cool in the mountains and by the sea.

In addition to these attractions, California offers the historical and romantic associations of its old Franciscan Missions, and of its pioneer days made famous by the great overland rush following the discovery of gold in '49.

Facilities for engaging in many of the diversions mentioned are placed at the disposal of the visitor; most of the country clubs readily extend courtesies to the patrons of the leading hotels, and the latter quite generally maintain tennis courts, golf links, and other recreation fields. To these may be added the public parks and playgrounds, always available.

To California's native beauty of landscape the hand of man has added new charms, and these the out-of-door enthusiast may enjoy. In sheltered valleys, orange trees show forth their green and gold, and hillside vineyards are massed in purple. The olive and date, the pomegranate, fig, and pomelo—fruits of Mediterranean lands—all prosper in various localities. Orchards stretch far and wide, over foothill and plain, and when in March and early April they burst into blossom, the atmosphere is freshened with their fragrance. To the towering redwood and pine, to the gnarled live-oak and fantastic cypress, have been added the eucalyptus and the acacia from Australia, the pepper tree from South America and Spain. Palms from all the tropics have been planted, flourishing like the native trees of Palm Canyon, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Flowers, which here bloom as nowhere else, add color to this all-year life out-of-doors.

California, too, is well able to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, tent cities, and mountain camps assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.
Golf—On Links that Charm from Tee to Putting Green

The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California at any time, regardless of the month in the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast.

There are splendid golf courses scattered up and down the length of California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts, most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses. Notable among these are the municipal golf links at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

In a land with such wide diversity of topography it is to be expected that varied conditions of play will be met with, and certainly there is no sameness about golf in California. The links are remarkable for their picturesque surroundings, and the golfer, as he makes his way up and down the undulating courses, finds inspiration in scenery of striking beauty. Some of the fairways are guarded by high mountains, some are encircled by chaparral-clad foothills, and nearly all are studded with the native live-oaks, which give a park-like aspect to the whole countryside.

In the coast region many courses—notably at the Hotel St. Catherine, Catalina Island; at San Diego; at Coronado; at Santa Cruz, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco—present seaward views.

Resort hotels which maintain excellent golf courses, or which are adjacent to courses that are available, are the Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach; Stratford Inn, at Del Mar; Beverly Hills Hotel, at...
Los Angeles; the Raymond, Huntington, Green, and Maryland, at Pasadena; Glenwood Mission Inn, at Riverside; Hotel Virginia, at Long Beach; the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto, at Santa Barbara; Hotel Paso del Robles, at Paso Robles; Hotel Del Monte, at Del Monte; Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay; Casa del Rey, at Santa Cruz; Hotel Vendome, at San Jose, and Hotel Wawona, at Wawona (Mariposa Big Tree Grove).

Polo—On Fields That Have an International Reputation

The game of polo has traveled far—from the little frontier states of India all around the world. It began with one-half of a Himalayan village contesting against the other half.

In its new environment this most strenuous of sports has lost none of its intense spectacular interest. The trim polo ponies play at no mere fox trot, but at run-away speed; their riders are exponents of daredevil skill, known wherever the game is known; and to-day Coronado is as great a name in the world of polo as Hurlingham or Meadowbrook.

While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo’s winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado’s field, and some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played there.

In California the polo game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. Several turf fields have been constructed in the state. The Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles has an excellent field; Riverside has polo grounds at Chemawa Field; the Pasadena Polo Club holds its home contests on the Midwick Field. Santa Barbara has a field at Robinson...
California's motor roads are smooth and wide through scenery of unusual beauty. Hill. At Hillsborough, fifteen miles south of San Francisco, is the El Cerrito Field of the San Mateo Polo Club; at Burlingame, is the Crossway Field of the Burlingame Club, while Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte has a regulation polo field fully equipped.

**Tennis—On Courts Which Have Developed American Champions**

Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Lively exercise at the nets is a pleasure, summer or winter. Participation in this pastime is very general. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands who are accustomed to tennis of a more leisurely sort. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort hotels have their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

**Motoring in California Means the Best of Roads through Nature's Pictureland**

The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many easterners ship their automobiles to California every year to enjoy scenic trips along these perfect roads.

California's automobile association issues attractive booklets and maps, which, together with the system of sign-posting throughout the state, serve to guide the motorist in the right direction.

Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real, "The Highway of the King," that historic pathway of
the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence, across the Bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand to-day nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation. These missions were erected "a day's journey apart," and the friars made their tedious way along the foot-trail which to-day is supplanted by the paved highway followed by the autoist in his modern touring car.

For many miles from San Diego north, El Camino Real closely follows the ocean shore, passing the picturesque and partly restored ruins of San Juan Capistrano Mission. It also includes the stretch of coast highway between Ventura and Santa Barbara, site of the Mission Santa Barbara, with its Forbidden Garden and ancient graveyard—one of the best preserved of the old missions.

South of San Luis Obispo the motorist can leave the highway and drive at top speed for seventeen miles along El Pizmo Beach, a natural boulevard of sand, rolled and beaten hard by the surf.

Los Angeles is known everywhere for its well paved boulevards and highways. One of the finest is Wilshire Boulevard, lined with handsome residences. Others are the Hollywood, Sunset, Santa Monica, and Long Beach drives, the Huntington Drive into Pasadena, the Beach Drive which leads for miles along the foaming surf-line, the Topango Canyon road through the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Griffith Park Drive through one of the natural beauty spots of the southland. Victoria and Magnolia avenues are the principal boulevards of Riverside, and another winds to the summit of Mount Rubidoux, overlooking the Santa Ana Valley. Redlands, among the orange groves, has its drive through Smiley Heights; and around San Diego there is a fine system of roads, among them that to Point Loma and La Jolla, as well as the scenic road.
penetrating the Cuyamaca Mountains to the east. Around Santa Barbara are many mountain roads, through the Santa Ynez Range, affording attractive coast and ocean views.

In the Monterey Bay region the Seventeen-Mile Drive leads out from Del Monte, circling a peninsula along white sand beaches and rocky headlands, and passing contorted cypress trees, close relatives of the Cedars of Lebanon. Santa Cruz, on the northern shore of Monterey Bay, has its Cliff Drive, as well as the drive to the Santa Cruz Big Trees, six miles away. Twenty miles farther lies the California State Redwood Park, reached by a winding road overlooking miles of timbered canyons. It is also reached from Congress Springs. Both groves contain fine specimens of the Sequoia sempervirens, or everliving.

San Francisco has many paved auto boulevards—among them the Marina; the Great Highway, skirting the Ocean Beach; the Presidio Parkway; Twin Peaks Boulevard, with its sweeping vista of the entire city and surroundings; and the Panhandle, which leads to the tree-shaded drives through Golden Gate Park. Down the peninsula there are picturesque drives to Half Moon Bay, Crystal Springs Lakes, La Honda, and Pescadero, a circuit of nearly one hundred miles, while farther south are the broad, smooth roads of the Santa Clara Valley. Across the Bay, from Oakland and Berkeley, radiate highways such as the Skyline Boulevard; the Tunnel Road through Temescal Canyon into the San Ramon Valley; the Foothill Boulevard through San Leandro to Hayward, thence along the Dublin Canyon road to Livermore, returning through Sunol and the Niles Canyon. The Lake Shore Boulevard skirts Lake Merritt in Oakland, and passes through Indian Gulch and Piedmont to Redwood Canyon; the Highland Drive extends through Rockridge Park, Claremont, and Berkeley Heights.

The hills of Marin County and its shore line—across
the Golden Gate from San Francisco—offer an enjoyable tour from Sausalito over the State Highway, by way of Mill Valley and San Anselmo to San Rafael. Thence east of Mt. Tamalpais, which dominates this region, passing San Geronimo, Lagunitas, and Tocoma to Point Reyes at the southern end of Tomales Bay, and past Point Reyes lighthouse to picturesque and historical Drake's Bay. Return can be made over the Cliff Road by way of Willow Camp and Muir Woods National Monument.

Mountaineering by auto is a well established summer recreation. Good roads traverse the high places of the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada. Automobiles are permitted to enter Yosemite National Park, including the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, three highways leading in from the west—the Big Oak Flat Road, the Coulterville Road, and the Wawona Road—and one, the Tioga Pass Road, from the east. Much of Lake Tahoe is skirted by highway, and the motor trip can be made from Tahoe to Yosemite. The Sequoia and General Grant national parks also are reached by auto.

One of the grandest of mountain tours is that through the San Bernardino Mountains, designated the "101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World," from San Bernardino to Big Bear Lake, returning via Redlands. Many of California's peaks are scaled by winding auto roads, among them being Mount Wilson in the Sierra Madre, a few miles north of Los Angeles; Mount Hamilton, site of the Lick Observatory, and reached from San Jose; and Mount Diablo, the guardian peak twenty-five miles east of Oakland, overlooking the San Francisco Bay region.

**Yachting and Boating, where Ripping Breezes Blow and Sparkling Waters Beckon**

Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a varied beauty; there is a succession of lofty headlands, and
California's climate makes outdoor life an endless joy for the children

the coast ranges rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors, large and small, that break into the California coastline, from Humboldt Bay southward to San Diego, are moored fleets of pleasure craft—motor boats, yachts, rowboats, and canoes.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Several yacht and rowing clubs make their headquarters here. Only twenty miles southwestward across the main sea rise the rocky-peaked islands known as Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground.

At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island, where there is a prominent yacht club. Santa Catalina Island is visited from here by the larger craft. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque isles which bound the channel on the south—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapa, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north on Monterey Bay yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey. The large salmon fishing fleets which find their grounds and anchorage here add their picturesqueness to boating in these waters.

The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Yacht Harbor on the Marina. There is boating on Lake Merritt, the salt-water lagoon which lies in the center of Oakland, and also on the estuary between Oakland and Alameda, where are held the annual regattas between the college racing shells.
Every day of the year you can see merry crowds on California beaches.

On the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Russian, and other rivers, launches and smaller pleasure boats are often seen; and scores of inland lakes offer the joys of cruising high in the heart of the mountains. Among these are Big Bear Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains; Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, and Huntington Lake. Clear Lake, in the northern Coast Range, is another body of fresh water where boating is very popular.

**Bathing—Where the Pacific’s Surf Rolls in upon its Golden Strand**

On California’s coastline are numerous wide clean beaches where many attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside.

In their development as pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. They began as places for surf-bathing, and though they now present a host of other amusement features, their original character has been maintained. At the height of the season the surf and its bordering sands are crowded with bathers, and feminine beauty in bright-colored costumes has brought well-won fame to these golden strands.

The principal seaside resorts in this region are at Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Farther south is the crescent beach at Del Mar, and across the Bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year coast resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. Miramar and Ventura are in the same vicinity.

Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach are farther up the coast near San Luis Obispo.

On the Bay of Monterey, Santa Cruz annually
Summit of Rubidoux Mountain, Riverside
Orange groves and snowy mountains

attracts crowds of vacationists to its broad beach. Del Monte and Monterey share between them a semi-circular sweep of sand, and Pacific Grove has many sheltered coves and beaches. The strands at Asilomar, Pebble Beach, and Carmel-by-the-Sea are also favorite bathing places.

Six miles from San Francisco, across the Bay, are the beaches of Alameda, where bathing is enjoyed in tempered waters.

Camping in Virgin Forests and in the Silent Shadows of Vast Mountains

To know intimately the charm of the great outdoors one must become a tent-dweller in the mountains, or beside the sea. The simplicity and economy of this mode of living appeal to many, particularly in California where weather conditions in vacation season are almost ideal. Seldom is summer camp life disturbed by a shower of rain.

The Government Forest Service encourages the use of the national forests for recreation purposes, no permit being required for temporary camping. Summer camping sites can be rented from the Government at very low prices. Recreation maps of all the national forests in California are now published, showing camp sites, meadows, trails, and good hunting or fishing grounds; they may be obtained from the Forest Service.

Camping by the seashore is often a community outing, for here have been established "tent cities" to house summer colonies. These neat canvas municipalities will be found at Coronado Beach; at Avalon on Catalina Island; at Ventura, Venice, El Pizmo, Santa Cruz, and at several other points along the coast. Yosemite, Tahoe, the Giant Forest, and the Sierra Madre Range, also the Big Basin in the Santa Cruz Mountains, all have commodious camps in summer.
In the Saddle along Shaded Bridle-Paths

The equestrian can follow trails to forest and mountain wildernesses where the auto cannot go. Horseback riding is invariably popular about the summer resorts, and the large hotels all maintain stables of saddle horses for the use of their patrons.

Mountain Climbing, along Wilderness Trails, to the Top of the World

The lure of the high places is strong in the heart of mankind, and true mountaineering can be found in the lofty ranges of California. No other range surpasses the Sierra Nevada in majesty and variety of scenery, or in pleasant summer climate. For five hundred miles this rugged mountain chain stretches along the eastern border of California, attaining its greatest altitude at its southern extremity. Mount Whitney is 14,501 feet high and there are many near-by peaks almost as lofty.

The John Muir trail extends from Mt. Whitney to Yosemite.

The tremendous canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers lead into the very heart of the High Sierra, and well-marked trails ascend their walls to the steep elevated ridges above. Paradise Valley, Kearsarge Pass, Tehipite Valley, and the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks are all objective points for mountain travelers. There are notable peaks to be ascended, such as Mount Brewer, 13,577 feet, and Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet; there are mountain lakes like Lake Bryanthus, 10,634 feet, Rae Lake and Lake Charlotte to be reached, so that this great granite country is a realm of delight for the man with a mountaineer’s heart. Trails in the High Sierra are open from late in June until early in October. The mountain summer is invariably mild, with virtually no rain, and to camp beside the trail is a pleasure, not a hardship, to one possessed of the true outing spirit. Horses and pack animals, with guides, can be secured at several points.
North of the Kings River and just west of the Sierra ridge is the Huntington Lake region, popular with mountain lovers.

From the Yosemite Valley, trails radiate in every direction, and the construction of new roads in the region to the east has made accessible a part of the Yosemite National Park hitherto visited only by few. An accomplishment of mountaineering which ranks with the scaling of the Matterhorn is the ascent of the Half Dome, which lifts its precipitous face thousands of feet above Yosemite Valley.

The Tahoe country, with its mile-high Lake Tahoe and its scores of smaller lakes, charms the leisurely tramper, and there are here elevated summits such as Mount Tallac 10,700 feet, Job's Sister 11,120 feet, and Freel's Peak 11,125 feet, to be conquered by the more ambitious climber. In general, the northern Sierra Nevada presents no such difficult features as the range farther south, though the rough volcanic region about the base of Mount Lassen in the Lassen Volcanic National Park, and the only active volcano in the United States, calls upon the mountaineer for some feats of agility. At Drakesbad, directly to the east and reached from Red Bluff and Susanville, is a volcanic region of geysers, boiling mud pools and hot springs.

Mount Shasta, perhaps the best known of California's snow mountains, rising to an altitude of 14,380 feet, is climbed by hundreds of tourists every summer. The best trail to the summit is from Sisson. This trail also can be reached from Shasta Springs. The view from the top of Mount Shasta is alone a reward for the mountaineer, but the peak has other wonders, such as a system of glaciers, and immense caves in the old lava flow. North of Shasta, on the Oregon boundary, are the beautifully wooded Siskiyous.

The Coast Range is by no means so rugged as the Sierra, and its easy accessibility makes it a favorite resort of "hikers." Mount Tamalpais, 2,608 feet,
rises directly over the waters of San Francisco Bay; other mountains in the Bay region are Mount Diablo 3,896 feet, Mount St. Helena 4,343 feet, and Mount Hamilton, 4,209 feet. The Pinnacles National Monument, reached from Soledad or Hollister, is an interesting field of exploration. A series of caves, opening one into the other, lie under each of the groups of rocks, one known as the Banquet Hall is 100 feet square with ceiling 30 feet high. Farther south the ranges increase in altitude, the Santa Lucia Mountains attaining 6,967 feet. Throughout the Sierra Santa Ynez, above the city of Santa Barbara, there are scores of woodland trails.

The Sierra Madre, northeast of Los Angeles, culminates in Mount San Antonio, (Old Baldy) 10,080 feet. Mount Wilson and Mount Lowe, 6,000 feet, in this range, are tempting peaks. The other great peaks of the south are Mount San Bernardino 10,630 feet, Mount San Gorgonio 11,485 feet, and Mount San Jacinto 10,805 feet.

**Fishing in Waters Still New to the Drop of the Fly and Glint of the Spoon**

In diversity of location and in variety of fish life the waters of California offer the angler a wide choice. The Rainbow trout is the most widely distributed of the native varieties—a river fish that takes on a different appearance after it reaches the sea, where it is known as the steelhead. Other native varieties are the cut-throat, the Dolly Varden, and the Tahoe trout, while the Loch Leven, Eastern brook, and European brown trout have been introduced in large numbers.

The Coast Range has many trout streams. There are several north and south of San Francisco where good sport can be had, in the early spring especially, and Los Angeles fishermen have not far to go to reach
California's pine-clad mountains delight the sightseer

the streams of the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino Mountains. In this region, too, the fishing in Big and Little Bear Lakes is exceptionally good.

The fishing in the clear cold streams that are fed from the snowy peaks of the Sierra Nevada always can be relied on; among these are the Truckee, Feather, American, Yuba, and Bear rivers, while farther north are the Upper Sacramento, Pitt, McCloud, and Klamath rivers. On the Northern Coast Range are the Russian, Noyo, Eel, and Mad rivers. Lake Tahoe has its big trout, and the numerous smaller lakes in the Tahoe country have smaller fish, but all are sturdy fighters. The Merced River and other streams in Yosemite National Park are favorites, and at Wawona the catches are invariably good.

The headwaters of the Kings and Kern rivers in the High Sierra, in territory contiguous to the Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, are alive with trout. In Volcano Creek, a tributary of the Kern, are the famous golden trout. These rare fish have been placed successfully in adjacent waters by the fish hatcheries and in a few years will be in good fighting form. On the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada the Owens River and its several tributaries afford rare sport.

Among game fish introduced from the east are the black bass and striped bass. Black bass are numerous in Bass Lake on the north fork of the San Joaquin River, reached from Fresno, and also in the lagoons south of Los Angeles. Striped bass are plentiful in the mouth of the Sacramento River.

Fishing for the giant king salmon in the Bay of Monterey during June, July, and August is noted sport. Farther south down the coast, especially below Point Conception, the fish are almost all related to tropical species—the yellowtail, barracuda, black seabass, bonito, swordfish, sheepshead, albacore, and tuna. The best deep-sea fishing is around the Coronado Islands and in the Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente channels.
Avalon Bay on Santa Catalina Island, as well as the waters off Coronado Beach, are widely famed for their wonderful sport, the most prized capture being the leaping-tuna. This fish strikes with a rush, often unreeling the entire line; and men have played a single fish with rod and line for fourteen hours. The giant of these southern waters, however, is the black sea-bass. Some specimens have measured seven feet, tipping the beam at 600 pounds. The yellowtail is also as fine a fighter as there is in the sea; it weighs from 15 to 60 pounds. The white bass, weighing from 30 to 70 pounds, as well as the swordfish, likewise put up a strenuous struggle. All up and down the coast are facilities for the angler, with row boats and launches ready for hire, and experienced boatmen.

**Hunting for Big Game and Small, both Furred and Feathered**

Of the large game animals deer are the most common in California. They are constantly growing more numerous, and this despite the fact that thousands of bucks are killed in the state each season. The surprising increase is attributable to the limit prescribed for each hunter, and also the bounty paid on the scalps of cougars, those predatory mountain lions that in former years made away with more deer than the hunters. Three varieties of deer are found in California—the black-tail, white-tail, and mule-deer. The best hunting grounds in the Sierra region extend from Kings and Kern rivers northward, and in the Coast Range practically the entire length of the state, from the Trinity and California National forests to the south, including the San Bernardino Mountains. The open season varies in different districts. For the prevailing regulations the sportsman should write to the Board of Fish and Game Commission, San Francisco.

Bears are numerous in the Sierra Nevada, the San Bernardino mountains, and parts of the Coast Range, yet so shy and sly are they that only a skillful woodsman on the still hunt can get within sight of them. A
guide and trained dogs are needed on this hunt, and the sport may prove thrilling if the bear is not killed at the first fire. Black, cinnamon, and brown bears are the varieties still flourishing; the formidable grizzly is believed to have disappeared. The wild goats that are hunted among the crags of Santa Catalina Island are thought to be descendants of goats left there by Cabrillo's ships in 1542.

The cougar or mountain lion is an outlaw with a price set upon his head. He is frequently found in the timbered heights where deer roam and is best hunted with a pack of dogs. Foxes are common, especially in the Coast Range. The wild cat or red lynx frequently draws a shot from the marksman, and in the mountains the gray wolf is sometimes seen. Smaller fur animals are plentiful.

Most hunted of the feathered game are the wild ducks which frequent the lagoons, lakes, sloughs, and marshlands. The varieties include sprig, widgeon, mallard, spoonbill, ruddy, canvasback, teal, bluebill, and gadwall ducks. The Los Angeles region furnishes excellent sport for duck hunters, where gun clubs and preserves are maintained. The region about the Bay of San Francisco, in the Suisun marshes to the north, and the Alviso marshes to the south, is a great duck-hunting area. Here also are many gun clubs, with preserves, but they are generous to visiting sportsmen. Besides the bay-shore marshes, there are thousands of acres of “tule land” along the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and other inland rivers that are open to all. Wild geese and brant are also fair game during the duck season. Geese fly in vast flocks over the central valleys and are also abundant elsewhere.

Mountain and valley quail are plentiful. The mountain quail have their principal home in the High Sierra, though fairly plentiful in the northern coast counties. The valley quail range throughout the lowlands. Another fine bird is the blue grouse, and on the
eastern side of the Sierra many sage fowls are bagged. Both in mountain valleys and in lowland plains the singleshot hunter may test his aim on “the gamiest bird that flies”—the Wilson snipe. Beside these, California has in great numbers the upland plover, golden plover, avocat, ruffed grouse, band-tailed pigeon, and wild dove.

Hunting or carrying firearms in any of the national parks or government reservations is prohibited.

**Resort Regions**

**Los Angeles and Vicinity.** Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards in 1781. Built upon the plains sloping seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district of Los Angeles, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles also has its Chinatown, and other foreign sections, entertaining because of their novelty. Within the city limits there are twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return.

At any time of the year the Los Angeles region appeals alike to visitor and resident, but particularly so during the winter and spring months, when Nature is verdure-clad and orange trees are aglow with golden fruit. Paved highways afford delightful automobile tours through many miles of orange groves and through the numerous communities which cluster around Los Angeles. Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections. A few miles west is Beverly Hills, with its well equipped tourist hotel, surrounded by many fine suburban homes.

**Pasadena.** Among the famous resort cities nearest to Los Angeles is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Its principal resort hotels are the Huntington, Ray-
View from Twin Peaks Boulevard, San Francisco
Looking from top of Mount Tamalpais
Berkeley looks through the Golden Gate

In the Muir Woods National Monument
Lake Merritt, amid Oakland residences

San Francisco is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semitropical trees and its flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day, an annual attraction at Pasadena. Its Sunken Gardens are of unfailing interest to sightseers.

San Gabriel, with its old mission and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles.

Riverside has a very unique hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, well known to pleasure travelers. Above Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions. The annual Easter service which is held on the mount has become established as a pilgrimage joined in by both residents and visitors.

San Bernardino. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. At Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, near San Bernardino, modern baths and pools are provided for bathing in the hot waters of these medicinal springs.

Redlands. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino, and within sight of Mounts San Gorgonio and San Jacinto. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show place is Canyon Crest Park.

San Bernardino Mountains. Among the most popular summer vacation grounds of this southern territory are the San Bernardino Mountains. The thrilling "101-Mile Drive on the Rim of the World" leads through this region, including Big Bear Lake, with numerous inns and camps along its course. The drive is made by regular auto stage service from San Bernardino and Redlands.

Seaside resorts near Los Angeles. Within a short ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer opportunities for enjoyment in their various attractions. They are widely known as the Los Angeles Beaches. Santa Monica, Ocean Park, and Venice join boundaries in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city. Redondo Beach follows and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, with its noted Hotel Virginia. It is the largest of the seashore cities. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools.

Santa Barbara. On the coast north of Los Angeles is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation, and surround-
Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte
The Casa del Rey at Santa Cruz
Feather River Inn in Feather River Canyon
The Tahoe Tavern at Lake Tahoe

ings have placed it among California's best known winter and summer resorts. From the sloping foothills of the Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel toward the craggy islands that lie beyond. Many winter homes have been established in Santa Barbara, and its avenues of residences amid flower gardens and semi-tropical plants and trees charm the visitor. The old Santa Barbara Mission stands in one of the residence districts. Its resort hotels are the Belvedere, Arlington, El Mirasol, and El Encanto; and several other hotels afford good service. The Plaza Del Mar, a driveway lined with palms, faces the ocean. There is a bathing beach near-by. A mile or two along the shore are Montecito and Miramar, places of villa homes and vine-clad cottages. Miramar has a family hotel and bathing beach.

Santa Catalina Island. Avalon, on the island of Santa Catalina, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of this sparsely resort village with its mountain background is one of the most novel on the coast. The waters are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium—all viewed from comfortable glass-bottomed boats that make hourly trips along the shore. In addition to the new Hotel St. Catharine are several smaller hotels.

San Diego. San Diego, "where California began," is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, on July 16, 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcala, now in ruins. The healthful and moderate climate makes this region delightful at all seasons, and there is much interesting country roundabout. Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by a mountain range. Most striking are the bay and ocean views, with Point Loma to the north jutting far to sea, and the Coronado peninsula and North Island to the west. San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. Balboa Park is a beauty spot well worth a visit. There are several good hotels which provide first-class service.

A popular resort on the coast near-by is La Jolla, with comfortable accommodations and bathing beach. Its sea-caves—vast caverns worn in the sandstone cliffs by the ceaseless action of the waves—are a special attraction.

Coronado Beach. On the peninsula across the Bay from San Diego is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel Del Coronado stands upon Coronado's
"Silver Strand," and is surrounded by lawns and flowers and tropical verdure. It is one of the largest and best known of resort hotels. Near-by are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. Bathing, fishing, and yachting are some of the aquatic sports. On the beach is also Coronado Tent City, a well managed and fully equipped seaside family resort; open only during the summer season.

San Francisco and Vicinity. San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco on the east and north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, Nob Hill, Sutro Heights, and many other vantage points within city limits draw one again and again; while the outlook from Twin Peaks, the two cones to the southwest reached by auto boulevard, unfolds a bird's-eye view of city and surroundings.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea; in summer San Francisco is delightfully cool and in winter its climate is spring-like. It is one of the most interesting of seaports.

Its shops, its theatres, its many bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco—and there are many diverging business streets in the downtown section. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; Golden Gate Park, the Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks; the waterfront or Embarcadero, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor.

There are numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations to care for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda lie across the Bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the heights of the range of hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public buildings. It has good hotel accommodations, making it a favorite stopping place. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public structures, and the boulevards encircling it form part of a chain of auto roads which traverse the entire East Bay region and cross its hills to the valleys and wooded canyons beyond. Alameda lies to the south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has the added attraction of popular bathing beaches.

Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

Byron Hot Springs, on the eastern side of Mount Diablo, and within two hours of the Bay region, has a comfortable hotel; its medicinal mineral water baths and pool are well equipped.

The "Bret Harte" Country. In the vicinity of Angels, Jamestown, Tuolumne, and Sonora there is an interesting region known as the "Bret Harte Country," reached by rail via Oakland in the San Joaquin Valley. The trip can include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove.

Marin County and Lake County resorts. Across the Bay, directly north of San Francisco, lies Marin County, which forms the northern shore of the Golden Gate. Mount Tamalpais, with its well known tavern, rises above the waters of the Bay. Its summit is reached by the "crookedest railroad in the world," and commands a remarkable view of San Francisco Bay, which is almost 70 miles long, from 4 to 10 wide, and with an area of 450 square miles. Halfway to the summit a branch leads to the Muir Woods National Monument, a primeval forest of giant redwoods. To the north are the Russian River resorts of Monte Rio, Guerneville, Cazadero, and many others. Lake County, farther north and to the east, has a chain of picturesque lakes and resorts. Clear Lake is the largest and the center of this region.

Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara Valley every year becomes more popular with California's visitors. San Jose is the "garden city" of this region. A trip through the valley in March or early April gives the tourist an opportunity of viewing seventy-five miles of orchards in bloom. They cannot be matched even in Japan. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, is reached from San Jose. Other places which attract the visitor are Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University; Los Gatos, looking out over the valley from the western foothills; Santa Clara; Saratoga, with its annual "Blossom Festival"; and Congress Springs.

Santa Cruz Region. Santa Cruz, on the Bay of Monterey, is a popular resort for San Franciscans. The Casa del Rey is a well equipped seaside hotel. Surf bathing, golf, and deep-sea fishing are among the sports. The Santa Cruz Mountains are much sought by vacationists, and in their forests are many resort places. They are reached from Felton, along the San
Lorenzo River, to Ben Lomond, Boulder Creek, and Brookdale. Northwest, twelve miles from Boulder Creek, lies the California State Redwood Park, in an elevated valley known as the Big Basin. A good camp of tent-houses is open from May to October. At Big Trees, six miles from Santa Cruz, is another grove of redwoods.

**Monterey and Del Monte.** There is no more romantic spot in the west than Monterey. Cabrillo landed here in 1542, and sixty years later, in 1602, Vizcaino claimed the country for the king of Spain, giving to the region the name of his patron, the Count de Monterey. In 1770, Gaspar de Portola, first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. There are many buildings and relics to remind the visitor of these departed days. At Del Monte is the Hotel del Monte, among the foremost of California’s all-year resort hotels. It is surrounded by lawns, studded with stately oaks and flower beds, the result of thirty years’ landscape gardening. Adjacent are the Del Monte Forest of 3,000 acres, golf links, polo field, tennis courts, swimming pool, and bathing beach. The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts from the hotel. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a beach resort of much charm, and on the coast just beyond is Asilomar, a summer camping ground under the direction of the Young Women’s Christian Association. Pebble Beach Lodge, at Carmel Bay, is on the Seventeen-Mile Drive, and Carmel-by-the-Sea, with its well-preserved old mission, is but a few miles beyond.

**Paso Robles Hot Springs.** Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles is Paso Robles Hot Springs with its comfortable hotel, and well known medicinal mineral waters. It has modern baths, swimming pool, and every required facility. Golf links and pleasant drives make this retreat most attractive.

**Morro Bay and El Pizmo Beach.** Reached by auto from Paso Robles is Morro Bay with bathing beach, and further south a few miles from San Luis Obispo at the base of the Santa Lucia Mountains, is El Pizmo Beach with its seventeen miles of surf-rolled sands and its tent city.

**The Tahoe Country.** Lake Tahoe, in the High Sierra, is one of the largest and most beautiful of mountain lakes; the coloring of its clear waters—a brilliant emerald and indigo blue—is remarkable. Twenty-three miles long, 13 miles wide, and more than 1,800 feet deep, it is completely hemmed in by mountains with peaks varying in height from 8,250 to 11,120 feet above sea level. The elevation of the surface of the water is 6,280 feet. Its pine-fringed and indented shores have many charming stopping-places, with comfortable hotels and cottages. It is
Lake Tahoe in the High Sierra, encircled by lofty peaks, is one of the largest and loveliest of mountain lakes noted for its big trout. The Tahoe Tavern, of rustic construction, has excellent accommodations for summer tourists. There are twenty other established resorts upon the shores and in the vicinity. A steel steamer makes daily trips around the lake during the season, stopping at the numerous boat landings. Seventy-five smaller lakes and numerous trout streams are two to twenty-five miles distant from Tahoe, by auto roads or horse trails. Lake Tahoe is reached from Truckee, thence fifteen miles up the picturesque canyon of the Truckee River by narrow gauge railway.

**Feather River Canyon.** North of this region, in the upper Sierra, is the picturesque Canyon of the Feather River—100 miles of rock-walled foaming stream where trout fishing is excellent. The Feather River Inn provides the best of service for tourists and anglers. In the canyon there are also several other resorts.

**Shasta Resorts.** All along the course of the Upper Sacramento River rustic inns and cottages dot the verdant, pine-clad sides of its winding gorge. The points of interest include Castle Rock, the granite spires of Castle Crag, Dunsmuir, Upper Soda Springs, Shasta Retreat, Mossbrae Falls, and Shasta Springs. Here the traveler may drink of the sparkling mineral waters from the bubbling spring at the station. The Shasta Springs Hotel and cottages are on the timbered mesa above, reached by a cable-incline car. The snow-capped peak of Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet, looms to the north, and for miles around dominates this region.

**Klamath Hot Springs.** Twenty miles from Ager and reached by auto is Klamath Hot Springs on the Klamath River. Fishing for steelhead, salmon, and rainbow trout both in the Klamath and in Shovel Creek is of the best. A good hotel provides for sportmen and tourists.

**Huntington Lake.** In the Sierra north of the Kings River is Huntington Lake, with its mountain lodge for tourists and sportsmen, reached by rail via Fresno to Cascada, thence four miles by auto. Trout fishing is of the best. Huntington Lake Lodge provides every facility for enjoyment and recreation.

**Yosemite National Park.** Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls, and the earth’s oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Yosemite National Park covers an area 36 by 48 miles, yet many of its most spectacular sights generally viewed by visitors are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only 7 miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and
parklike forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet, displaying on its face 400 acres of granite; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Cloud's Rest, Liberty Cap, and Royal Arches are some of the additional rock features that make Yosemite vistas so strikingly picturesque. Of its waterfalls Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. The upper reach is 1,600 feet, then a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final drop of 400 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable. The completion of the road through Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, on the eastern boundary, and skirting Lake Tenaya, has opened a new scenic region seldom explored.

**Mariposa Big Tree Grove.** The Mariposa Big Trees, *sequoia gigantea*, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over 29 feet in diameter at base. The Wawona tree, 26 feet in diameter, is tunneled and the auto road passes through its trunk. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years.

Northwest of Yosemite Valley and within the Park are also the smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of sequoia, reached from El Portal.

There is daily auto service to the Mariposa Big Tree Grove from the Park hotels; these are the Sentinel Hotel on Merced River directly opposite Yosemite Falls, and Glacier Point Hotel with its sweeping views over valley and park. In addition there are Yosemite Falls Camp and Camp Curry with modern tent-houses and all conveniences. Near Mariposa Big Tree Grove is Hotel Wawona, with its adjacent golf links.

Yosemite is reached by rail via Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village, fifteen miles. There is also daily auto service during the summer season from Merced direct to Yosemite, via Wawona and the Mariposa Big Trees.

**The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.** South of the Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia
National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world. Just beyond the northwest boundary is the California Grove on Redwood Mountain, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove of trees, among them the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. This proposed park, embracing as it would a range of country varying in altitude from 1,000 to 14,000 feet, includes scenery that is unsurpassed in any mountain region. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the sequoia known as the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in the General Grant National Park, is 35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon toward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 above the valley floor; and views from summits of Mount Silliman and Vanderven Mountain, the latter 11,900 feet, the highest elevation in the Park. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave, discovered in 1918 and not yet fully developed, is one of its scenic features. The Park will particularly appeal to lovers of fishing and wild animal life.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest Hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses in a cathedral-like grove in the Grant National Park.

Sequoia National Park is reached by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest, forty miles.

General Grant National Park is reached by auto from Fresno, Sanger or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

Kings River Canyon. The south fork of the Kings River races between towering walls of granite, the Grand Sentinel—the greatest of its cliffs—rising 3,600 feet above the river. The headwaters are divided into two branches; one of these courses down Paradise Valley; the other branch, Bubbs Creek, is broken continually by cascades and rapids. Set in a wilderness of
"In the saddle along shaded bridle paths"
gleaming crags are lakes Rae, Charlotte, and Bryanthus, reached by the trail that parallels Bubbs Creek, as is also Kearsarge Pass, the highest of California's passes, 12,056 feet, where one stands astride the dividing ridge, the naked backbone of the Sierra. Deerhorn Mountain, 13,440 feet, is one of the many striking ice-clad pinnacles in this vicinity. University Peak is 13,588 feet, Mount Brewer 13,577 feet, Mount Rixford 12,856 feet, Mount Gould 13,001 feet. From the Kings to the Kaweah watershed, by trail leading from Horse Corral Meadows, an interesting region lies up Roaring River and its two branches, Copper Canyon and Deadman Canyon, both overlooked by alpine crags, with the pyramidal form of the Whaleback high in air. Few regions offer more attractions for this type of outing—spires of granite, groves of pine, flower-starred meadows, with winding streams, the delight and often the despair of the angler. The Kings River Canyon Camp, in the midst of these surroundings, provides good service and all facilities. It is reached from General Grant National Park, also from Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, by saddle and pack animals only. The trip can be made in a day, or by camping for a night.

The Canyon of the Kern. The Kern River Canyon, lying to the southeast, embraces a territory fully as interesting as the Kings. The trip can be made from the Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park, by way of Alta Meadows, through Mineral King Valley and Farewell Gap to Coyote Pass, where it enters the canyon at the lower end, opposite Volcano Creek, the home of the rare golden trout. From Miner's Peak striking views are had of the Chagoopa Forest, the immense cleft known as the Big Arroyo and the towering forms of Kaweah Peaks, among the highest in the Sierra, 14,140 feet above the sea. Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, is seen to the east. Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet, rises to the northwest. The canyon can also be entered from Mineral King over Lady Franklin Pass, 11,500 feet, and down Rattlesnake Canyon. The Kern River is one of the best trout streams in California. Another entrance, and a short route to Mount Whitney, is by rail to Springville, thence auto
Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park,—one of the most beautiful of America's Playgrounds

In the General Grant National Park

General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park
CALIFORNIA FOR THE TOURIST
WINTER EDITION

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
An Appreciation of California

By EDWIN MARKHAM

Author of
“The Man with the Hoe,” “California the Wonderful,” etc.

Written Especially for the United States Railroad Administration

Do you know your America, your homeland? If all the show places of the eastern hemisphere were lost to us; still, in California alone, would remain a noble recompense for every vanished glory. Along a thousand miles of Pacific shore line, with two great parallel mountain ranges protecting her wide domains and thousand sunny slopes and vales, there lies, awaiting your coming, this western empire of remarkable loveliness.

Do you long for a Tyrolese, or for an Alpine climb? Try the High Sierras with their dark mysterious forests, their upper crests of eternal snow. For lakes exquisite as Como or Geneva, see California’s high-born crystal waters, brides of the skies, blue as the heavens. Or to behold a perfect masterpiece of wildest beauty—ranking in nature as the Parthenon ranks in architecture—look upon Yosemite’s cataracts and chasms: titanic, majestic, yet human and intimate. The oldest trees in the world are there, the most ancient living things upon the planet. The Sequoia groves, the Big Trees of California, stand to-day, even as they stood when the Caesars rose and fell.

Valleys bounteous as the Nile—warm, fecund, flourishing. Vales prodigal of fruits and flowers as the Happy Valley of Rasselas, will greet your gaze; and in magic thermal belts grow date-palm and orange, olive, fig and lemon, lusty as though tropic-born.

Would you delve into the past, and feel its romance? Journey then along the old Camino Real, now a road durable as the Appian Way, and visit the venerable Missions in their varied degrees of ruin. Here is the most indigenous and harmonious architecture in America, built lovingly out of the earth, and carrying the very hues of mountain and mesa. Here are remains of beauty as authentic and individual as the Alhambra or the Taj Mahal.

Come and see!

Edwin Markham
California for the Winter Tourist

CALIFORNIA offers to the winter tourist and pleasure-seeker all the attractions of the ideal outing region. These may be summed up in a few words:

- Spectacular mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks;
- Oak-dotted foothills;
- Verdant valleys;
- Waterfalls of the highest;
- Big Trees, to be seen only in California;
- Mineral hot springs;
- Ocean beaches;
- Seaside and inland resort hotels;
- Golf links and polo fields;
- Thousands of miles of paved auto roads;
- And, above all, an almost perfect climate.

Owing to its climate—which is genial, winter and summer alike, without extremes of heat or cold—California is available for out-of-door recreation the year round. Almost any day one may play golf on the rolling oak-studded links; motor over roads smooth and wide; engage in tennis contests; speed through bright waters in motor boat or yacht; enjoy sea bathing in the sparkling surf of the Pacific; take horseback rides and hiking trips, or simply loll around and rest—and always in the open. And, in season, the angler will find the gameiest of fish in lake, stream, or ocean, while the huntsman may bag a wide variety of furred and feathered game in coverts and marshlands amid surroundings that will appeal to his love of Nature.

Those who visit California can therefore look forward to a sojourn in a region singularly attractive in scenery, unusual in vegetation, brilliant in floral bloom, abundant in fruits, and delightfully mild in temperature.

In addition to these attractions, California offers the historical and romantic associations of its old Franciscan Missions, and of its pioneer days made famous by the great overland rush following the discovery of gold in '49.

Facilities for engaging in many of the diversions mentioned are placed at the disposal of the visitor; most of the country clubs readily extend courtesies to the patrons of the leading hotels, and the latter quite generally maintain tennis courts, golf links, and other recreation fields. To these may be added the public parks and playgrounds, always available.

To California's native beauty of landscape the hand of man has added new charms, and these the out-of-door enthusiast may enjoy. In sheltered valleys, orange trees show forth their green and gold. The olive and date, the pomegranate, fig, and pomelo—fruits of Mediterranean lands—all prosper in various localities. Orchards stretch far and wide, over foothill and plain, and when in March and early April they burst into blossom, the atmosphere is freshened with their fragrance. To the towering redwood and pine, to the gnarled live-oak and fantastic cypress, have been added the eucalyptus and the acacia from Australia, the pepper tree from South America and Spain.
California's climate makes outdoor life an endless joy for the children

Palms from all the tropics have been planted, flourishing like the native trees of Palm Canyon, at the base of the San Jacinto Mountains. Flowers, which here bloom as nowhere else, add color to this all-year life out-of-doors.

California, too, is well able to take care of its visitors, and the wide range of accommodations at metropolitan and resort hotels, mineral springs and other outing places, assures to all an opportunity to select such as will best meet their requirements.

Golf—On Links that Charm from Tee to Putting Green

The popularity of golf in America entitles it to mention among the first of outdoor sports. The mild climate which enables golf to be played in California at any time, regardless of the month in the year, has drawn hundreds of eastern players to the Pacific Coast.

There are splendid golf courses scattered up and down the length of California, from San Francisco and Sacramento southward. Laid out by experts, most of the links are for the full eighteen holes and have grass putting greens. More than thirty country clubs have well-kept grounds, the principal tourist hotels usually maintain their own, and in addition there are several excellent public courses. Notable among these are the municipal golf links at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, and at Lincoln Park, San Francisco.

In a land with such wide diversity of topography it is to be expected that varied conditions of play will be met with, and certainly there is no sameness about golf in California. The links are remarkable for their picturesque surroundings, and the golfer, as he makes his way up and down the undulating courses, finds inspiration in scenery of striking beauty. Some of the fairways are guarded by high mountains, some are encircled by chaparral-clad foothills, and nearly all
are studded with the native live-oaks, which give a park-like aspect to the whole countryside.

To indicate the facilities for playing golf in California a list of the principal courses is given below:

- Avalon: Santa Catalina Island Golf Club.
- Belvedere: Belvedere Golf Club.
- Claremont: Indian Hill Golf Club.
- Coronado Beach: Coronado Country Club.
- Del Mar: Stratford Inn Golf Course.
- Del Monte: Del Monte Golf and Country Club.
- Diablo: Mount Diablo Park Club.
- Escondido: Escondido Country Club.
- Fresno: Sunnyside Country Club.
- La Jolla: La Jolla Country Club.
- Long Beach: Virginia Country Club.
- Griffith Park Golf Club (Municipal Links).
- Midwick Country Club (Ramona Acres).
- Brentwood Country Club (Santa Monica).
- Oakland: Claremont Country Club.
- Pasadena: Pasadena Country Club.
- Altadena Country Club (Altadena).
- Annandale Country Club.
- Huntington Country Club (Oak Knoll).
- Raymon Hotel Golf Course.
- Riverside: Victoria Club.
- Sacramento: Del Paso Country Club.
- Sacramento Golf Course (Municipal).
- San Diego: Point Loma Golf Club.
- San Francisco Golf and Country Club (Ingleside).
- Presidio Golf Club (Presidio Terrace).
- Lincoln Park Golf Club (Municipal Links).
- Lakeside Country Club.
- San Gabriel Valley Country Club.
- San Jose: San Jose Country Club.
- San Mateo: Beresford Country Club.
- San Rafael: Marin Golf and Country Club.
- Santa Ana: Orange County Country Club.
- Santa Barbara: La Cumbre Golf and Country Club.
- Montecito.
- Santa Cruz: Santa Cruz Golf and Country Club.
- Stockton Golf and Country Club.
- Polo—On Fields That Have an International Reputation

The game of polo has traveled far—from the little frontier states of India all around the world. It began with one-half of a Himalayan village contesting against the other half.
In its new environment this most strenuous of sports has lost none of its intense spectacular interest. The trim polo ponies play at no mere fox trot, but at runaway speed; their riders are exponents of daredevil skill, known wherever the game is known; and to-day Coronado is as great a name in the world of polo as Hurlingham or Meadowbrook.

While polo is played in California all the year, Coronado has well been called polo's winter capital. Dozens of eastern and foreign polo players have appeared on Coronado's field, where some of the most exciting of international tournaments have been played.

In California the polo game is fostered by six active clubs, all with teams and stabling facilities. Several turf fields have been constructed in the state. The Midwick Country Club of Los Angeles has an excellent field; Riverside has polo grounds at Chemawa Field; the Pasadena Polo Club holds its home contests on the Midwick Field. Santa Barbara has a field at Robinson Hill. At Hillsborough, fifteen miles south of San Francisco, is El Cerrito Field of the San Mateo Polo Club; at Burlingame, is the Crossway Field of the Burlingame Club, while Hotel Del Monte at Del Monte has a regulation polo field fully equipped.

Tennis—On Courts Which Have Developed American Champions

Many factors enter into the widespread popularity of tennis in California, of which the favorable climate is perhaps chief. Most of the courts are hard-rolled, so that a speediness of play has been developed which often proves dazzling to racquet wielders from other lands who are accustomed to tennis of a more leisurely sort. Almost all the country clubs maintain excellent courts and there are numerous organizations devoted exclusively to the game. All of the resort hotels have
their own courts. The various public parks also are well provided with facilities for this popular sport.

**Motoring in California Means the Best of Roads through Nature’s Pictureland**

The paved highways of California deserve the wide renown which they have attained. Their generally excellent condition throughout all seasons brings the touring car into constant service, and many easterners ship their automobiles to California every year to enjoy scenic trips along these perfect roads.

California’s automobile association issues attractive booklets and maps, which, together with the system of sign-posting throughout the state, serve to guide the motorist in the right direction.

Certain highways and boulevards demand special mention; most celebrated of all is El Camino Real, “The Highway of the King,” that historic pathway of the padres which leads northward up the coast from San Diego, through Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco, thence, across the Bay, continuing to Sonoma. Along this route there stand to-day nineteen venerable Franciscan Missions, reminiscent of the old romantic days of Spanish occupation. These missions were erected “a day’s journey apart,” and the friars made their tedious way along the foot-trail which to-day is supplanted by the paved highway followed by the autoist in his modern touring car.

For many miles from San Diego north, El Camino Real closely follows the ocean shore, passing the picturesque and partly restored ruins of San Juan Capistrano Mission. It also includes the stretch of coast highway between Ventura and Santa Barbara, site of the Mission Santa Barbara, with its Forbidden Garden and ancient burying ground—one of the best preserved of the old missions.
South of San Luis Obispo the motorist can leave the highway and drive at top speed for seventeen miles along El Pizmo Beach, a natural boulevard of sand rolled and beaten hard by the surf.

Los Angeles is known everywhere for its well paved boulevards and highways. One of the finest is Wilshire Boulevard, lined with handsome residences. Others are the Hollywood, Sunset, Santa Monica, and Long Beach drives, the Huntington Drive into Pasadena, the Beach Drive which leads for miles along the foaming surf-line, the Topango Canyon road through the Santa Monica Mountains, and the Griffith Park Drive through one of the natural beauty spots of the southland. Victoria and Magnolia avenues are the principal boulevards of Riverside, and another winds to the summit of Mount Rubidoux, overlooking the Santa Ana Valley. Redlands, among the orange groves, has its drive through Smiley Heights; and around San Diego there is a fine system of roads, among them that to Point Loma and La Jolla, as well as the scenic road penetrating the Cuyamaca Mountains to the east. Around Santa Barbara are many mountain roads, through the Santa Ynez Range, affording attractive coast and ocean views.

In the Monterey Bay region the Seventeen-Mile Drive leads out from Del Monte, circling a peninsula along white sand beaches and rocky headlands, and passing contorted cypress trees, close relatives of the Cedars of Lebanon. Santa Cruz, on the northern shore of Monterey Bay, has its Cliff Drive, as well as the drive to the Santa Cruz Big Trees, six miles away.

San Francisco has many paved auto boulevards—among them the Marina; the Great Highway, skirting the Ocean Beach; the Presidio Parkway; Twin Peaks Boulevard, with its sweeping vista of the entire city and surroundings; and the Panhandle, which leads to
the tree-shaded drives through Golden Gate Park. Down the peninsula there are delightful drives to Half Moon Bay, Crystal Springs Lakes, La Honda, and Pescadero, a circuit of nearly one hundred miles, while farther south are the broad, smooth roads of the Santa Clara Valley. Across the Bay, from Oakland and Berkeley, radiate highways such as the Skyline Boulevard; the Tunnel Road through Temescal Canyon into the San Ramon Valley; the Foothill Boulevard through San Leandro to Hayward, thence along the Dublin Canyon road to Livermore, returning through Sunol and the Niles Canyon. The Lake Shore Boulevard skirts Lake Merritt in Oakland, and passes through Indian Gulch and Piedmont to Redwood Canyon; the Highland Drive extends through Rockridge Park, Claremont, and Berkeley Heights.

The hills of Marin County and its shore line—across the Golden Gate from San Francisco—offer an enjoyable tour from Sausalito over the State Highway, by way of Mill Valley and San Anselmo to San Rafael. Thence east of Mt. Tamalpais, which dominates this region, to Point Reyes at the southern end of Tomales Bay, and past Point Reyes lighthouse to picturesque and historical Drake’s Bay. Return can be made over the Cliff Road by way of Muir Woods National Monument.

Interesting scenic drives are those to Mount Wilson in the Sierra Madre Mountains, a few miles north of Los Angeles; the foothill boulevard skirting the Sierra Madre Range, reached from Los Angeles through Pasadena; Mount Hamilton, site of the Lick Observatory, and reached from San Jose; and Mount Diablo, the guardian peak twenty-five miles east of Oakland, overlooking the San Francisco Bay region.
Bungalow life in California has a special charm

Yachting and Boating, where Ripping Breezes Blow

Viewed from the ocean, California discloses a varied beauty; there is a succession of lofty headlands, and the coast ranges rise 2,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea. Fair-weather cruises may be taken up and down this shore and around the near-by island groups. In the harbors, large and small, that break into the California coastline, are moored many fleets of pleasure craft.

In the sheltered waters of San Diego Bay, sailing conditions are well-nigh perfect. Several yacht and rowing clubs make their headquarters here. Only twenty miles southwestward, across the main sea, rise the rocky-peaked islands known as Los Coronados, circled about by calm pellucid waters and a great game-fishing ground.

At Los Angeles Harbor the boating activities are carried on chiefly from Terminal Island, where there is a prominent yacht club. Santa Catalina Island is reached from here by steamer. Yachtsmen and lovers of boating find Avalon Bay at Catalina, with its smooth calm waters, ideal for all aquatic sports. Long Beach is another favorite anchorage ground. Newport Bay, also, has many pleasure craft.

From Santa Barbara motor boats and yachts cruise to the picturesque isles which bound the channel on the south—San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, and Anacapita, with their caves, grottoes, and strange formations.

Farther north on Monterey Bay yachting centers about Santa Cruz and Monterey.

The Bay of San Francisco affords a yachting course almost 500 square miles in extent. On its shores at Sausalito, Tiburon, Alameda, and Alviso are attractive club houses, and in San Francisco the home ports of the yachtsmen are at Black Point Cove and the Yacht Harbor on the Marina.
Bathing—Where the Pacific’s Surf Rolls in upon its Golden Strand

On California’s coastline are numerous wide beaches where many attractive resorts are sought by throngs who combine refreshing dips in the ocean with the pleasant diversions of the seaside.

In their development as pleasure resorts the Los Angeles beaches stand among the foremost. They began as places for surf-bathing, and though they now present a host of other amusement features, their original character has been maintained.

The principal seaside resorts in this region are at Santa Monica, Ocean Park, Venice, Redondo Beach, Long Beach, Hermosa Beach, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach, Balboa, and Seal Beach. All of them are quickly reached from Los Angeles by electric cars, railway or automobile. Surf bathing is one of the attractions of Catalina Island, across the Channel from Los Angeles Harbor. Farther south is the crescent beach at Del Mar, and across the Bay from San Diego is the celebrated all-year resort—Coronado Beach.

On the coast line north of Los Angeles the bathing beach at Santa Barbara is particularly favored in climate and gentle surf. The attractive Miramar bathing beach at Montecito is in the same vicinity, while the Atascadero Beach on Morro Bay is farther up the coast near San Luis Obispo.

In the Saddle along Sunlit Bridle-Paths

The equestrian may take many enjoyable rides through picturesque valleys and the foothills of snow-capped mountains. Horseback riding is invariably popular, and the large hotels all maintain stables of saddle horses for the use of their patrons.
The Old Franciscan Missions Add Romance and Charm to Your California Visit

For convenient reference a list is here given of their locations and dates of founding:

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Resort Regions

Los Angeles and Vicinity. Los Angeles is renowned as the tourist center of Southern California, and, as its metropolis, is the heart of its activities. The first settlement was made by Spaniards in 1781. Built upon the plains sloping seaward from the foothills of the Sierra Madre, its northern and western suburbs reach altitudes affording inspiring views of surrounding valleys with the ocean in the distance. The business district of Los Angeles, with its many handsome shops and modern buildings, is striking, and the throngs who all the year visit for a season or pass through this gateway find ample hotel accommodations. There are a number of very good hotels that are popular with travelers. The expense of living may be whatever the tourist can afford. For those who prefer them, furnished apartments and bungalows are available at reasonable prices. Los Angeles also has its Chinatown, and other foreign sections, entertaining because of their novelty. Within the city limits there are
twenty-one parks, and these, together with the many tree-shaded boulevards and avenues lined with villa homes set amidst greenery and bright blossoms, go far to charm eastern visitors and induce their frequent return.

At any time of the year the Los Angeles region appeals alike to visitor and resident, but particularly so during the winter and spring months, when Nature is verdure-clad and orange trees are aglow with golden fruit.

Los Angeles is especially favored in its location—between the mountains and the sea—a region of pleasantly diversified landscape, with broad valleys, snow-capped peaks and magnificent stretches of smooth beach. There are picturesque old Franciscan missions, orange groves, vineyards and orchards, cozy bungalow homes and the villas of the affluent, all in a setting of palms and vines and flowers.

About Los Angeles are no fewer than fifty cities and towns, with attractions that hold the visitor, and all are reached by a network of trolley and rail lines, and splendid auto boulevards.

Hollywood is one of the attractive residence sections of the city. A few miles west, in the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, on the main boulevard leading to the sea, is Beverly Hills Hotel and Bungalows, set in a semi-tropic park of sixteen acres. All the outdoor sports may be enjoyed there the year round. Horseback riding is very popular and the hotel maintains a stable of fine horses, as well as ponies for children. Winding bridle paths lead from the hotel grounds into charming canyons, but a few minutes' ride.

Within a short distance of Los Angeles and quickly reached by automobile or trolley cars, are many motion picture studios where the stars of the "movie" world may frequently be seen at work. They offer an unusual attraction to tourists, some of the studios being open to the public.

Seaside resorts near Los Angeles. Within a short ride of from fifteen to twenty miles west from Los Angeles are numerous resorts by the sea which offer opportunities for enjoyment in their various attractions. They are widely known as the Los Angeles Beaches. Santa Monica, Ocean Park, and Venice join boundaries in a continuous stretch of several miles of bathing grounds.
beaches. Santa Monica is an attractive home city, backed by the Santa Monica Mountains. Redondo Beach follows, and directly south of Los Angeles is Long Beach, with its noted Hotel Virginia. It is the largest of the seashore cities. Hermosa, Huntington, Newport, Balboa, and Seal beaches join to the south. At all of these resorts are many amusement features, and in addition to the surf bathing there are bathing pavilions and swimming pools. To the south also lie San Pedro and Los Angeles Harbor, the latter the port of departure of the steamer for the Magic Isle of Santa Catalina.

Pasadena. Among the famous inland resort cities nearest to Los Angeles is Pasadena, charmingly situated in the San Gabriel Valley. It has many palm-bordered avenues and sumptuous homes. Pasadena entertains a large crowd of eastern visitors within her gates during the winter season and is well prepared to receive them. Its principal resort hotels are the Huntington, Raymond, and Green, open during the winter season only, and the Maryland, which is open all the year.

Orange groves skirt the foothills of the Sierra Madre Range to the north. Above its skyline rise Mount Lowe and Mount Wilson, the former reached from Los Angeles and Pasadena by a scenic trolley trip through a highland region of rare beauty. The way leads past Altadena to Rubio Canyon, whence the passenger is carried up the famous incline to Echo Mountain and from there another trolley line runs to Alpine Tavern, nestled in a mountain-side ravine. A trail leads to the summit of Mount Lowe, 1,000 feet higher. On the summit of Mount Wilson is a great astronomical observatory, which contains the largest telescope in the world. It is reached by motor road or trail from the town of Sierra Madre.

Pasadena is particularly attractive to the eastern visitor because of the wealth of semi-tropic trees and its flowers. This luxuriant growth has made famous its Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day—an annual attraction at Pasadena. Its Sunken Gardens are of unfailing interest to sightseers.

San Gabriel, with its old Mission San Gabriel and Spanish relics, is an interesting little town ten miles east of Los Angeles. The Mission, which was founded in 1771, and the fifth one
established in California, is well preserved, services being held regularly. It is of unending interest to the visitor.

In the San Gabriel Valley, near Pomona and midway between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, surrounded by its own orange and lemon groves, is Silver Peak Ranch, commanding an excellent view of the Sierra Madre Mountains. The bungalows are new and offer the luxury of the large resort hotels. It is open only in the winter and spring, and is reached by both steam and electric railways—also by good motor road.

Riverside has a very unique hotel in the Glenwood Mission Inn, well known to pleasure travelers. The romantic history of early days is well preserved in its construction and furnishings. It is a modern hotel, combining the picturesqueness of the eighteenth century with the luxury of the twentieth. It is a cloistered building with tiled roof, arched porches, many a gable and built around a spacious court. The tower is a campanile, with twelve ancient bells, where vesper hymns and old Spanish tunes are played. The Inn is open all the year.

Surrounding Riverside are miles of auto drives lined with tall eucalyptus, drooping pepper and magnolia trees. Mansion homes are seen through palm, orange, and cypress.

Above Riverside rises Mount Rubidoux, surmounted by a cross dedicated to Padre Junipero Serra, founder of the missions. The annual Easter service which is held on the Mount has become well established as a pilgrimage joined in by both residents and visitors.

San Bernardino. San Bernardino is in the eastern section of the orange belt and may be included with the others mentioned in daily excursions by rail or auto from Los Angeles. To the north are the San Bernardino Mountains, from which the city gets its name, rising to a height of 5,000 to 11,000 feet, where lie Big and Little Bear Lakes surrounded by beautifully timbered shores.

Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, near San Bernardino, has modern baths and plunges for bathing in the hot waters of these famous medicinal springs.
Redlands. Redlands is a beautiful city at the foot of Mount San Bernardino, and within sight of Mounts San Gorgonio and San Jacinto. It is surrounded by orange groves and has many charming residences in park-like settings. Its chief show place is Canyon Crest Park, or Smiley Heights, noted for its floral display and wide outlook on mountains and valleys.

Santa Barbara. On the coast north of Los Angeles and with its shoreline facing directly to the south, is Santa Barbara. Its mild climate, attractive situation and surroundings have placed it among California's best known winter resorts. From the sloping foothills of the towering Santa Ynez Range the city looks seaward over the blue waters of the channel. Many fine winter homes have been established in Santa Barbara, and its avenues of residences, its flower gardens, and semi-tropical plants and trees charm the visitor. There is a pier, a bathing beach, and a large indoor salt water swimming tank. Horseback riding is a popular pastime, the numerous trails through the foothills and into the mountains offering inviting trips.

A Spanish settlement and presidio were established here in 1782 by Ortega, the present city dating from 1851. About it all there is an atmosphere of centuries gone by, and many relics of the early days still remain, chief among them the old Mission Santa Barbara, founded in 1786.

Seen upon the horizon across the channel are a group of islands, the largest being Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and San Miguel, the latter the burial place of the Spanish explorer Rodriguez Cabrillo, who there died on January 3, 1543. The islands, with their mystery and romance, are reached by launch and have many points of interest.

Santa Barbara has several luxurious hotels, and others which give good service—all open the year 'round.

The Belvedere, handsomely equipped, faces the ocean, its grounds extending to the Plaza del Mar, a broad driveway lined with palms and built upon the beach. Golf, tennis, and other outdoor sports, as well as indoor entertainment, are a special feature. Within the grounds completely furnished bunga-
California’s motor roads are smooth and wide through scenery of unusual beauty

Montecito. Four miles south of Santa Barbara is Montecito, bordering on the sea. It contains many mansions and bungalows amid foliage and landscape gardens. Here also is Miramar, a bungalow-hotel with cozy cottages surrounded by lawns, flowers, and trees. Its bathing beach is most attractive.

Santa Catalina Island. Avalon, on the island of Santa Catalina, twenty-six miles from the mainland, is reached from San Pedro (Los Angeles harbor) by a steamer trip of two hours across the channel. Avalon Bay sweeps in a graceful curve and, in approaching it, the view of the sprightly resort village with its mountain background is one of the most novel on the coast. The waters of the bay are calm as a fishpond, with their strange and brilliant fish life lazily swimming or flashing by in a natural aquarium.

This fascinating island is twenty-two miles long and varies from a quarter of a mile to seven and one-half miles in width, a region of mountains, circling bays, lofty cliffs, canyons and smooth beaches. Protected from the strong ocean winds by the Island Mountains, Avalon, which is situated on the land-
ward side, is quite free from fog, resulting in a very mild winter climate. For the lover of hiking, mountain climbing or horseback riding there are many enjoyable trips into the heart of the island, where are old Indian village sites, mountain peaks (Mount Orizaba rising to an elevation of 2,109 feet), coves; little valleys, and trails. Both the golf links and the tennis courts are only a short distance from the center of Avalon Catalina is a fisherman’s paradise at all seasons. Nowhere else can be found so many varieties of giant game fish.

One of the chief attractions of the island is the Marine Gardens. The gorgeous coloring; the green, gold, blue, and purple fish floating and darting over shell-encrusted rocks or lurking in the waving fronds of giant seaplants, are plainly visible through the glass-bottomed boats.

The new St. Catherine Hotel stands upon the shores of a little bay directly west of Avalon. Here visitors are provided with excellent service. In the village are other hotels and cottages.

San Juan Capistrano. In a quaint village, on the main highway leading south from Los Angeles, where a fertile valley slopes from a mountain wall to the sea, is located the Mission of San Juan Capistrano, founded November 1, 1776. The Mission dominates the valley. Go where you will, the eye turns to this colossal fragment, a forlorn but vital thing; broken, crushed, yet undying. Visitors will find it of unusual interest.

Oceanside. Between Los Angeles and San Diego, overlooking the Pacific, is Oceanside. One of the chief attractions of this locality is San Luis Rey Mission, founded in 1798. This ancient monument has been restored to its original lines, and with one exception, is the largest of the old missions. Another near-by point of interest is Guajome Ranch, the scene of the events depicted in Helen Hunt Jackson’s novel, “Ramona.”

Del Mar. A few miles north of San Diego, facing the ocean, with a background of hills and valleys, is Del Mar with its delightful Stratford Inn. The Inn is situated on a hillside sloping toward the sea and broken by deep erosions which run down to the face of a steep cliff, at the base of which is a bathing
beach—wide, and hard enough to drive upon. There are groves of indigenous pine trees of rare variety, and thousands of large eucalyptus and acacias. For those who care for out-of-door sports, there are bathing (either in the surf or in hot or cold plunges), golf, tennis, boating, and fishing. One may ride horseback or motor through diversified scenery. To the eastward, and on the north side of the San Dieguito Valley, lies San Pasqual, where was fought the last battle of the Mexican War, the result of which gave California to the United States. Stratford Inn and cottages are open all the year.

San Diego. San Diego, "where California began," is the southernmost city on the Pacific Coast. It was here that Padre Junipero Serra, on July 16, 1769, founded the first of the California missions—the Mission San Diego de Alcala.

Here, too, the Stars and Stripes were first raised in California, and here now are found land, water, and air activities of almost every branch of the national military service.

As the birthplace of California, San Diego is particularly rich in historic associations. The old mission; the hundred-year-old palms; the padres irrigation dam; Presidio Hill; and such romantic reminders as Ramona's Marriage Place—are but examples of what it has to offer.

Situated on the Bay of San Diego, the city is backed on the east by mountain ranges and valleys. On the west, the promontory of Point Loma juts into the sea, overlapping the low, slender peninsula of Coronado, and between the two lies the entrance to the "Harbor of the Sun."

The view from Point Loma embraces ocean, bay, city, and mountains. On the crest of Point Loma is a notable group of buildings—the home of the Universal Brotherhood.

Balboa Park, comprising 1,400 acres, is in the center of the city. It was here that the Panama-California Exposition was held. More than fourteen permanent buildings remain on this beautiful spot. The shrubs, palms, tropical and semi-tropical plants, started prior to the Exposition, now constitute one of the most
extensive horticultural displays to be found in the world. The main buildings of the western portion are now occupied by the San Diego Museum. The eastern portion has been given to the United States Government and is used by it as a Naval Training School. The southern portion is occupied by the model Marine Corps Barracks.

A marvelous bit of coast, sixteen miles north and reached by automobile, is La Jolla. Its sea-caves—vast caverns worn in the sandstone cliffs by the action of the waves—are a special attraction. Here are many cottages and modern apartments.

On the south rim of El Cajon Valley (fifteen miles northeast of the city and reached by a motor highway) is Grossmont, a new country residence section, where are located the winter homes of many men and women of note.

San Diego has attractive business streets, shops, and residences. There are several first-class hotels and many apartment houses.

The equable climate makes this region delightful at all seasons.

Coronado Beach. On the peninsula across the Bay, and connected by ferry with San Diego, is one of California's most favored all-year pleasure places. The Hotel del Coronado, one of the largest and best known of resort hotels, stands upon Coronado's "Silver Strand," and is surrounded by lawns and flowers and tropical verdure. It is built around a patio—a dense garden of rare shrubs and flowering plants—more than an acre in extent.

From the hotel may be seen, upon the one hand, a wide-sweeping mountainous arc, dipping to the pretty city that borders the bay. Upon the other, an outlook over the sea toward the peaks of the distant Coronado Islands.

Near-by are polo fields, golf links, and tennis courts. There is deep-sea and pier fishing, yachting, and motor-boating. The bather may choose between surf or warm salt water plunge. Horseback riding is another outdoor amusement. Motoring to neighboring resorts and beaches is a favorite pastime.

On North Island—really a part of Coronado peninsula and comprising 1,200 acres in San Diego Bay—is located the United States Army and Navy Schools of Aviation.
El Centro, in the Imperial Valley—likened to the Valley of the Nile—provides in its Barbara Worth Hotel, a well appointed stopping place for those desiring a temperate winter climate. It is ten miles from Calexico, on the Mexican border. Being fifty feet below sea level, the mildness of its winters is unmatched.

Auto roads lead through fertile fields and over desert stretches to mountain surroundings. Here may be found a unique winter resort.

San Francisco and Vicinity. San Francisco delights the traveler with many distinctive charms. It is a cosmopolitan city, picturesquely set upon many hills on the northern end of a peninsula overlooking the mountain-rimmed Bay of San Francisco on the east and north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west—the famed Golden Gate joining them by its mile-wide passage. San Francisco's beauty of situation marks it as one of the favored cities of the world. The views from Telegraph Hill, Russian Hill, Nob Hill, Sutro Heights, and many other vantage points within city limits draw one again and again; while the outlook from Twin Peaks, the two cones to the southwest reached by auto boulevard, unfolds a bird's-eye view of city and surroundings. A trip to the top of even one of its many hills will convince the traveler that it is indeed a peerless scenic city.

There is a snappy breeze from the sea. In its climate San Francisco reverses the ordinarily accepted seasonal conditions; in winter it is spring-like, and in summer it is delightfully cool. It is one of the most interesting of seaports. Its shops, its theatres, its many bohemian restaurants and cafes; Chinatown with its quaint oriental community and gorgeous bazaars, and the Latin quarter—all have their particular interest. Market Street, leading from the Ferry Building, is the main artery of the city—the Broadway of San Francisco—and there are many diverging business streets in the downtown section. The several inviting residence districts, the notable mansions, the Civic Center, museums, art galleries and monuments; the Presidio, Mission Dolores, Portsmouth Square, and other historic landmarks; the waterfront or Embarcadero, picturesque Fisherman's Wharf, Ocean Beach, Seal Rocks, and the Cliff House—all these attract the visitor. The Palace of Fine Arts contains many art treasures, and remains to-day a
noteworthy example of the superb structures of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915.

Golden Gate Park is one of the famous parks of the world. It is four miles long and a half mile to a mile wide, with its western edge touching the ocean. It is an achievement in landscape gardening. Hundreds of varieties of plant life, from every foreign land, flourish, while beds of richly colored flowers bloom throughout the year. Miles of driveways and bridle-paths lead in every direction. It is the center of the city's outdoor life and there is scarcely a sport that is not provided for by ample grounds and facilities.

San Francisco has numerous first-class hotels besides many comfortable apartment houses, with ample accommodations to care for all visitors at prices to suit every purse.

The islands in San Francisco Bay include Mare Island, where is located the United States Navy Yard, and Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, site of the Government Naval Training Station.

Oakland, Berkeley, and Alameda lie across the Bay, on its eastern shore. They are situated on a gently sloping plain, their streets and boulevards of homes, with blooming gardens, reaching far up the heights of the range of hills which form the background. Oakland is an attractive city with fine public buildings. It has good hotel accommodations, making it a favorite stopping place. Lake Merritt, in the center of the city, is surrounded by parks, homes, and various public structures, and the boulevards encircling it form part of a chain of auto roads which traverse the entire East Bay region and cross its hills to the valleys and wooded canyons beyond. Alameda lies to the south of Oakland. It is essentially a home city and has the added attraction of popular bathing beaches.

Berkeley, directly north of Oakland, is the seat of the University of California. It is situated opposite the Golden Gate and is a pleasant and most desirable place of residence.

Mount Tamalpais and Muir Woods. The trip to Mount Tamalpais, the "Guardian of the Golden Gate" and the dominant peak of the Bay region, is one which no visitor to San Francisco should miss. The crossing of the bay, six miles by ferry steamer, to Sausalito—with cozy bungalows peeping from its steep and tree-clad slopes—gives one a splendid view of the great land-locked harbor with its mile-wide passage leading to the blue Pacific. From Sausalito electric trains run five miles to Mill Valley on the southern base of the mountain, whence the ascent is made in the open cars of the Mount Tamalpais & Muir Woods Railway, known as "the crookedest railroad in
In Muir Woods National Monument
Oakland residences surround Lake Merritt

Twin Peaks Boulevard, San Francisco

Looking down from Mt. Tamalpais
Berkeley looks out through Golden Gate

the world.” The distance is eight miles and on the climb of 2,500 feet there are 281 curves. As the train winds upward the panoramas unfolded are ever-changing, embracing the bay and its islands, and a hundred miles of hills. Here and there are crossed shady canyons in the mountainside, deep ravines filled with dense growth of redwoods, madronas, oaks, and laurels. About half way up the mountain is the Double Bow-Knot, where the track parallels itself five times within a distance of one hundred yards.

The view from the summit of Tamalpais has been characterized as one of the grandest in the world. Far below lies the entire region with its cities and towns, while the westward view extends far out over the ocean. Ships approaching the Golden Gate are first sighted from the Marine Observatory on the highest part of the mountain. The Tavern of Tamalpais, at the terminus of the railway, is near the summit and from its broad veranda the views are almost infinite in variety.

The Muir Woods are reached by branch line from the station of Mesa on the Double Bow-Knot. This sylvan wilderness was named in honor of John Muir, the celebrated naturalist, and was set aside as a national monument in 1908. There are 295 acres in the park, and more than three-fourths of the trees are towering redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens), many of them 200 feet in height. Delightful rambles may be taken up and down Redwood Creek, which flows through the canyon over paths softly carpeted with redwood bark and pine needles. On a knoll overlooking the canyon stands rustic Muir Inn.

Byron Hot Springs, on the eastern side of Mount Diablo, and within two hours of the Bay region, has a comfortable hotel with well equipped medicinal mineral baths and swimming pool.

The “Bret Harte” Country. In the vicinity of Angels, Jamestown, Tuolumne, and Sonora there is an interesting region known as the “Bret Harte Country,” reached by rail via Oakdale in the San Joaquin Valley. The trip can include the Calaveras Big Tree Grove.

Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara Valley every year becomes more popular with California’s visitors. San Jose is the “garden city” of this region. Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, is reached from San Jose. Other places which attract the visitor are Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University; Los Gatos, looking out over the valley from the western foothills; Santa Clara; Saratoga, and Congress Springs.
Monterey and Del Monte. There are no more romantic and beautiful spots in the West than Monterey and Del Monte. Much historical interest centers in Monterey and the romance of the old Spanish regime here still lingers. In 1542 Rodriguez Cabrillo landed in the Bay of Monterey, and in 1602 Sebastian Vizcaino claimed the country for the King of Spain, giving to the region the name of his patron, the Count de Monterey. In 1770 Jasper de Portola, the first governor of Alta California, established a presidio and garrison at Monterey and it remained the capital of California until 1849. Many buildings and relics of these early days are in evidence, notably the old Custom House, Colton Hall, and the Mission church of San Carlos de Borromeo, founded in 1771.

The Bay of Monterey sweeps in a half circle with miles of surf-rimmed beach and rock-bound bluffs. Its waters abound in fish life; steel-head trout, salmon, sea bass, yellow tail, barracuda, and tuna are caught in season. From the timbered slopes that rise landward a magnificent view is had of bay and ocean.

Hotel Del Monte is among the foremost of California's all-year resort hotels. It stands in a park of 125 acres, comprising lawns and flower beds interspersed with ancient oaks and stately pines, the result of thirty years' landscape gardening. Its grounds contain 1,365 varieties of plant life, and beyond the grounds there extends the Del Monte Forest of 10,000 acres with miles of horseback paths. Here one inhales an exhilarating tonic—the balsam of the pines and the salt tang of the sea.

Every facility for outdoor sports is provided, including golf links, polo fields, tennis courts, and trap-shooting grounds. Adjacent to the hotel is an open-air Roman plunge, and on the bathing beach an indoor swimming pool.

The scenic Seventeen-Mile Drive starts and ends at the hotel, winding through park and forest and along the rugged sea coast, passing among the Monterey cypress trees, found nowhere else in the world. Many of these trees are some thousand years old, in form resembling the cedars of Lebanon.

Del Monte Lodge. On Pebble Beach, Carmel Bay, is one of the most complete hotel club houses on the coast. It is six miles from Del Monte by automobile. Its sporty golf course ensures an interesting game. There is good fishing on the bay, and the wonderful marine life may be viewed through glass-bottomed boats.

Pacific Grove and Asilomar. On the outer edge of the Monterey Peninsula is Pacific Grove, a popular resort with an even and mild climate. There is a full program of winter
Mount Shasta—the great snow mountain of the North

pastimes and amusements. On the coast just beyond is Asilomar, with lodge and camping ground under the direction of the Y. W. C. A.

Carmel-by-the-Sea is three miles from Monterey by auto stage. It lies among the pines and faces Carmel Bay with its white sand beach. It comprises a colony of artists and literary men and women. Golf links and tennis courts are available to visitors. The Pine Inn and La Playa provide comfortable quarters and good service. Near the village is the old mission San Carlos Borromeo, established in 1771 by Padre Junipero Serra, whose remains lie buried beneath the altar.

Highlands Inn is four miles south of Carmel and is reached by auto stage from Monterey. It is a most attractive bungalow hotel, built high upon the steep timbered bluffs that here slope to the rock-bound shores. It faces the open ocean and the view from its lobby windows is superb. Its comfortably furnished cottages half circle the main buildings and stand beneath the pines.

Santa Cruz, on the upper end of Monterey Bay, is the principal city of this region. It has several comfortable hotels. Fishing for the king salmon is one of its sports. The Santa Cruz golf links, available to winter visitors, are among the best on the coast. The Cliff Drive and other attractive auto trips can be made through the surrounding country. The Old Santa Cruz Mission, established here in 1771 by the Franciscans, has entirely disappeared. The old burial ground of the mission remains as a relic. Within six miles are the Santa Cruz Big Trees, in a park of twenty acres. In the hollow trunk of one of these Sequoias, named the Fremont tree, General Fremont and a number of his troops found shelter while camping here for several months in 1848. The largest tree in the grove is the Giant, 306 feet high and 64 feet in circumference.

Paso Robles Hot Springs. Midway between San Francisco and Los Angeles is Paso Robles Hot Springs with its comfortable hotel, and well known medicinal mineral waters. It has modern baths, swimming pool, and every required facility. Golf links and pleasant drives make this retreat most attractive.

Atascadero Beach, Morro Bay. The Cloisters is a well equipped seaside hotel in mission style, and is reached by auto from Paso Robles Hot Springs or Atascadero. It stands close to the shore and commands a view of mountains and ocean. Morro Rock, larger than the Rock of Gibraltar, rises nearby from the sea. The crescent beach is three miles long and sheltered by headlands, affording fine bathing and surf fishing. There is a golf course in the foothills.
Yosemite Valley in Yosemite National Park, one of the most beautiful of America’s playgrounds

In the General Grant National Park

General Sherman Tree, Sequoia National Park
A sleigh ride in Yosemite. A few hours' journey will bring the California visitor from verdant valleys to the snows of the High Sierra.

American River Canyon. Crossing the Sierra Nevadas the American River Canyon, with its rugged gorges, marks the course of the early '49ers, who followed the Truckee River, passing Donner Lake and bordering the Lake Tahoe Country.

Feather River Canyon. Farther north, in the upper Sierra is the picturesque Canyon of the Feather River —100 miles of rock-walled foaming stream.

Mount Shasta. In Northern California, near the head of the Sacramento River Canyon, is snow-crowned Mount Shasta—altitude 14,380 feet—an interesting incident to a trip through that section.

The High Sierra—Kings and Kern Rivers Canyons. South of Yosemite and to the north and east of the Sequoia and Grant National Parks, lie the Kings River Canyon and the Canyon of the Kern. On the western heights of the Sierra, in this region, is Huntington Lake.

Yosemite National Park. Yosemite, with its mighty peaks and waterfalls, and the earth’s oldest and tallest trees, ranks high among world wonders. The Yosemite National Park covers an area 36 by 48 miles, yet many of its most spectacular sights generally viewed by visitors are grouped together in a remarkably small area—the Yosemite Valley—a gorge only seven miles long and from one-half mile to one mile wide. The floor of this valley is verdure-clad, and in spring and summer is dotted with bright blooms, the Merced River flowing through its meadowlands and parklike forests. This deep-cleft mountain gorge, 4,000 feet above the sea, is walled in by towering granite cliffs. It is a realm of precipices, stately spires and domes, and magnificent waterfalls. El Capitan, which stands guard at the entrance to Yosemite, rises 3,300 feet, displaying on its face 400 acres of granite; Sentinel Rock is 3,100 feet high; Glacier Point, 3,250 feet; and the Half Dome, 4,892 feet. Cathedral Spires, Three Brothers, Cloud’s Rest, Liberty Cap, and Royal Arches are some of the additional rock features that make Yosemite vistas so strikingly picturesque. Of its waterfalls Yosemite Falls plunge 2,600 feet. The upper reach is 1,600 feet, then a series of cascades 600 feet, and a final drop of 400 feet. Vernal, Nevada, and Illilouette Falls are each different from the other. Ribbon Falls is a glistening thread of 1,612 feet, while Bridal Veil, most graceful of all, drops 940 feet. Mirror Lake with its many reflections, including that of the rising sun, is remarkable. The completion of the road through Tioga Pass, 9,941 feet, on the eastern boundary, and skirting
Lake Tenaya, has opened a new scenic region seldom explored, including the Grand Canyon of the Tuolumne and Waterwheel Falls.

Yosemite in the winter season is reached only by rail, via Merced, in the San Joaquin Valley, to El Portal, where all trains are met by auto stages which run to Yosemite Village, 15 miles

While during the winter season the trails and roads to upper sections of the Park are closed on account of snow, the floor of the valley is easily accessible and Sentinel Hotel is open.

Mariposa Big Tree Grove. The Mariposa Big Trees, sequoia gigantea, lie within the southern boundary of the Park. This portion of the Park is open only in the summer season. The Mark Twain, the tallest tree, is 331 feet high, and the biggest (such as the Grizzly Giant and the Washington) are over 29 feet in diameter at base. The Wawona tree, 26 feet in diameter, is tunneled and the auto road passes through its trunk. The age of these trees is estimated at over 3,000 years.

Northwest of Yosemite Valley and within the Park are also the smaller Tuolumne and Merced groves of Sequoia, reached from El Portal.

The Sequoia and General Grant National Parks. (Open only in South of the summer season) Kings River Canyon and west of the Canyon of the Kern, in the High Sierra, is a great timbered region embraced in the Sequoia National Park, containing the most extensive big-tree groves in the world. Just beyond the northwest boundary is the California Grove on Redwood Mountain, and directly north is the General Grant National Park, containing a smaller grove of trees, among them the General Grant, the second largest known tree.

The proposed Roosevelt National Park would include not only the Sequoia National Park, but also the Kings River Canyon, the Canyon of the Kern, and the High Sierra which lie to the eastward, culminating in Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest mountain in the United States. This proposed park, embracing as it would a range of country varying in altitude from 1,000 to 14,000 feet, includes scenery that is unsurpassed in any mountain region. In the Sequoia Park and surrounding forests there have been recorded over a million of California's big trees, some of them the largest in the world, notably the sequoia known as the General Sherman, 36.5 feet in diameter at its base and 279.9 feet high. The General Grant Tree, in the General Grant National Park, is 35 feet in diameter and 264 feet high.

Sequoia National Park, in addition to its big-tree groves, is notable for its great wooded canyons, some of them 4,000 feet deep; for the views from Moro Rock across Kaweah Canyon toward Castle Rocks, which rise more than 5,000 feet above the valley floor; and views from summits of Alta Peak, Mount Silliman, and Vanderver Mountain, the latter 11,900 feet, the highest elevation in the Park. Twin Lakes present one of the most beautiful sights in the Park, while Crystal Cave, discovered in 1918 and not yet fully developed, is one of its scenic features. The Park will appeal to lovers of fishing and wild animal life.

There are comfortable accommodations in the two parks; the Giant Forest camp-hotel in the Sequoia National Park, and a camp of modern tent-houses with hotel service in the Grant National Park.

Sequoia National Park is reached during the summer by rail via Visalia or Exeter, thence by electric railway to Lemon Cove, where auto stages run to Giant Forest, forty miles.

General Grant National Park is reached during the summer by auto from Fresno, Sanger, or Reedley, and also from Giant Forest by trail.

The National Forests. The National Forests of California, in summer, are available for the recreation-seeker. Here amidst the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Ranges, is a playground of 18,000,000 acres, in which are scenic attractions, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with game, trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the state game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. For maps and information address U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.
Yosemite National Park open all year

Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, open May 24 to October 10

Sunshine and brightly costumed bathers have won for California’s Surf Beaches a well-earned fame
Railroad Tickets and Stop-over Privileges

Throughout the year round-trip tickets at reduced fares are sold at practically all stations in the Middle West, East, and South to California. The round-trip tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

On one-way tickets to or through California stop-overs, in California, are permitted only for the purpose of making side trips, in season, as follows (upon deposit of ticket with agent and purchase of side trip ticket): such stop-overs being permitted only when ticket reads through stop-over point:

- Exeter, Cal., for Sequoia National Park.
- Visalia, Cal., for General Grant National Park.
- Fresno, Cal., for General Grant National Park.
- Sanger, Cal., for Yosemite National Park.
- Merced, Cal., for Yosemite National Park.
- Truckee, Cal., for Lake Tahoe.

Sequoia National Park and General Grant National Park are open to visitors only during the period May 24th to October 10th. Yosemite National Park is open to visitors the entire year. The Lake Tahoe season is from May 15th to October 15th.

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be by money order or in cash.

Sketch of Yosemite National Park and an account of the origin of Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy Valleys, by F. E. Matthes. 48 pages, 24 illustrations. 10 cents.

The Secret of the Big Trees, by Ellsworth Huntington. 40 pages, 23 illustrations. 20 cents.

Forests of Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant National Parks, by C. L. Hill. 40 pages, 23 illustrations. 20 cents.

Panoramic View of Yosemite National Park, 18x18 inches. 25 cents.


The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Map of Yosemite National Park, 29x31 inches, scale 2 miles to the inch. Price, 25 cents a copy flat; 40 cents a copy folded and bound between covers.

Map of Yosemite Valley, 35x15½ inches, scale 2,000 feet to the inch. Price 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park.

Circular of General Information Regarding Yosemite National Park.
Circular of General Information Regarding Sequoia and General Grant National Parks.


U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any consolidated ticket office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Glacier National Park, Montana
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
Northwest Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
Pacific Northwest and Alaska
Petriifed Forest National Monument, Arizona
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
Texas Winter Resorts
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
Yosemite National Park, California
Zion National Monument, Utah

Consolidated Ticket Offices

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

**West**

- Austin, Tex.: 521 Congress Ave.
- Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts.
- Bremerton, Wash.: 224 Front St.
- Butte, Mont.: 2 N. Main St.
- Chicago, Ill.: 179 W. Jackson St.
- Colorado Springs, Colo.: 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
- Dallas, Tex.: 111-114 Field St.
- Denver, Colo.: 601 17th St.
- Des Moines, Iowa: 403 Walnut St.
- Ft. Worth, Tex.: 702 Houston St.
- Fresno, Cal.: 802 Main St.
- Galveston, Tex.: 217 Market St.
- Helena, Mont.: 58 S. Main St.
- Houston, Tex.: 904 Texas Ave.
- Kansas City, Mo.: 7th and Walnut Sts.
- Lake Charles, La.: Majestic Hotel
- Lincoln, Neb.: 104 N. 13th St.
- Little Rock, Ark.: 202 W. 2d St.
- Long Beach, Cal.: L.A. & L. Station
- Los Angeles, Cal.: 221 S. Broadway
- Milwaukee, Wis.: 99 Wisconsin St.
- Minneapolis, Minn.: 202 Sixth St. South
- Oakland, Cal.: 13th St. and Broadway
- Ocean Park, Calif.: Pacific Elec. Depot

**East**

- Annapolis, Md.: 54 Maryland Ave.
- Atlantic City, N. J.: 1301 Pacific Ave.
- Boston, Mass.: 67 Franklin St.
- Brooklyn, N. Y.: 336 Fulton St.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Main and Division Sts.
- Cincinnati, Ohio: 6th and Main Sts.
- Cleveland, Ohio: 1004 Prospect Ave.
- Columbus, Ohio: 107 East Gay St.
- Dayton, Ohio: 159 S. Ludlow St.
- Detroit, Mich.: 13 W. Lafayette Ave.
- Evansville, Ind., L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.: 125 Pearl St.
- Indianapolis, Ind.: 112-14 English Block
- Montreal, Que.: 238 St. James St.
- Newark, N. J.: Clinton and Beaver Sts.
- New York, N. Y.: 64 Broadway
- New York, N. Y.: 57 Chambers St.
- New York, N. Y.: 31 W. 32d St.
- New York, N. Y.: 114 W. 42d St.
- Old Point Comfort, Va.
- Charleston Hotel
- Philadelphia, Pa.: 1539 Chestnut St.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.: Arcade Building
- Reading, Pa.: 1 N. Fifth St.
- Rochester, N. Y.: 20 State St.
- Syracuse, N. Y.: 355 S. Warren St.
- Toledo, Ohio: 320 Madison Ave.
- Washington, D. C.: 1229 F St. N. W.
- Williamsport, Pa.: 4th and Pine Sts.
- Wilmington, Del.: 905 Market St.

**South**

- Asheville, N. C.: 14 S. Polk Square
- Atlanta, Ga.: 74 Peachtree St.
- Augusta, Ga.: 811 Broad St.
- Birmingham, Ala.: 2010 1st Ave.
- Charleston, S. C.: Charleston Hotel
- Charlotte, N. C.: 22 S. Tryon St.
- Chattanooga, Tenn.: 817 Market St.
- Columbia, S. C.: Arcade Building
- Jacksonville, Fla.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Knoxville, Tenn.: 600 Gay St.
- Lincoln, Ill.: Union Station
- Louisville, Ky.: 4th and Market Sts.
- Lynchburg, Va.: 722 Main St.
- Memphis, Tenn.: 60 N. Main St.
- Mobile, Ala.: 51 S. Royal St.
- Montgomery, Ala.: Exchange Hotel
- Nashville, Tenn.: Independent Life Bldg.
- New Orleans, La.: St. Charles Hotel
- Norfolk, Va.: Monticello Hotel
- Paducah, Ky.: 430 Broadway
- Pensacola, Fla.: San Fos' Hotel
- Raleigh, N. C.: 305 Lafayette St.
- Richmond, Va.: 830 E. Main St.
- Savannah, Ga.: 57 Bulfinch
- Shreveport, La.: 7th Ave.
- Tampa, Fla.: Hillsboro Hotel
- Vicksburg, Miss.: 1319 Washington St.
- Winston-Salem, N. C.: 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.
California in Winter is the Summerland of Outdoor Sports
Centrally located in the United States, between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast, there lies the greatest playground in the world. Here, occupying the western half of Colorado and two-thirds of Utah adjoining, the Rocky Mountains, enthroned above piny valley, high desert, mesa and plateau, extend over a space approximately 300 miles wide by 400 miles long.

It is an outdoor region such as no other nation possesses: the deepest canyons in the world traversed by railroads; the highest passes in the world crossed by standard tracks; the highest summits in the world reached by rails; the highest points in the world attained by automobiles; the world’s largest Dead Sea, as old as the wonder in Palestine; a railroad line across the sea itself, and another resting for thirty miles upon a bed of dazzling salt; the shores of the world’s vastest dry basin, once lapped by a Dead Sea still larger; a colorful, enchanted desert broken by the pinnacles and canyons of the Green and the Colorado; lakes innumerable, out-rivaling with their charms a Lucerne and a Constance; watering-places uncounted, including the most potent radium springs in the world and luxurious pools of warm sulphur water with the feel of velvet; ruins that puzzle history, the relics of a forgotten people; two National Parks, six National Monuments, and phenomena of lava, ashes, glaciers, boiling mud and sculptured cliffs; hundreds of miles of granite-surfaced highways, comfortable, safe and spectacular; a thousand summer hotels, lodges, cottage resorts, ranch resorts and camp sites, catering solely to pleasure; millions of trout in the streams and lakes, wild game, large and small, in their coverts, and bright flowers from meadow up to snow line; 13,000,000 acres of National Forest in Colorado, 7,500,000 acres in Utah, policed, trail-marked, their wood, water and camp privileges free to the American people.

Its portals are only thirty hours from Chicago. Some seven lines of railroad lead to it from East and South; half a dozen penetrate it—Pullmans and observation cars cross it at elevations of 10,000, 11,000 feet. To its guests awheel, ahorse or afoot it is kindly. The air is thin, dry, crystalline, invigorating body and mind. The sky throughout summer and fall is blue and cloudless, except for brief thunder storms of rare grandeur. Firewood and pure cold water are abundant. Staple supplies are directly obtainable. There is no dank underbrush upon the hills; there are no poisonous reptiles to be feared, no stinging plants in guise of oak and ivy, no mosquitoes by night. The mountain climbing is satiating to the expert, yet adapted to the amateur. The variety in scene, pastime and research never palls. It is unique, intrinsic, of itself—regal Nature in her most hospitable mood, her arms and heart open to the million.
WHAT a world of romance is awakened when we speak of the Rocky Mountains!

In days no further back than the forties, "Beyond the Rockies" meant a wonderful region of expectations and hopes, for the Rockies marked the eastern border of a vast and almost unknown land of promise. Within their confines rested the end of every man's rainbow, and when that magic spot should be reached there would be the coveted pot of gold. So today it is toward this borderland of romance and dreams that the thoughts of the average American will turn when the Rockies are mentioned. There is not one whit less of picturesque charm to the Rockies of the present than there was in the seventeenth century, when the Franciscan friars first explored them, or in the days of '49. Then they were remote from the centers of civilization. Now, through the indomitable spirit of American enterprise, this land of turquoise skies has been made accessible by modern transportation.

The vast chain of mountains known as the Rockies occupies nearly a million square miles in the United States alone. About one-eighth of this great uplift is in Colorado and Utah. Of the former State two-thirds is mountainous, but to the traveler from the East the great barrier, a sheer wall of blues and purples, does
not appear until he is well within the State, for the eastern third consists entirely of plains, being a continuation of those in Kansas and Nebraska.

Within the boundaries of Colorado alone are forty peaks whose heights average more than 14,000 feet. Among these giants of the upper air, three peaks—Long’s, Gray’s and Pike’s—enjoy the widest fame, but they have many close rivals. Stand upon the topmost pinnacle of one of these gigantic crests—14,000 feet above sea-level—and into your heart must steal a reverence such as only the infinite can inspire, for you are in the presence of Nature in her most exalted mood.

But the sublimity of the picturesque is not the sole privilege of these lonesome places. It backgrounds the cities and towns. Denver, a mile high, is flanked by snow-capped peaks, thousands of feet higher. So is Colorado Springs. So is Pueblo or Glenwood Springs. Each city and town centers in a wide variety of attractions. In the north are the many resorts reached from Denver, including Rocky Mountain National Park. With Colorado Springs as a center, there are the numerous scenic features in the Pike’s Peak region. Westward are many other centers from which one can visit the surrounding attractions, among which may be mentioned Glenwood Springs. At the extreme western end of the State is the Colorado National Monument; in the southwest is Mesa Verde National Park, with its prehistoric villages and relics, telling the story of an ancient tribal life; in the south is Wheeler National Monument, with its strange rock formations. These are merely examples; the Colorado Rockies are one vast recreation region.

While more limited as to the number of lofty peaks, Utah possesses mountains of picturesque interest in the Wasatch and Oquirrh Ranges, including the peaks of Zion National Monument, Mount Timpanogos and many others of lesser altitudes. These mountains have an individuality all their own. From the southern boundary of the State, bordering on Grand Canyon National Park, to the farthest north feature, where Bear River Canyon and Logan Canyon lead to that blue gem of the hills, Bear Lake, there is a succession of natural wonders and ideal outing spots. Interspersed between these boundary limits are the remarkable Natural Bridges of the south, the semi-tropical “Utah Dixieland,” Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons, Bingham Canyon and Camp, Great Salt Lake, with its bird-inhabited islands, and last, but no doubt most generally known, Saltair Beach bathing resort. And the gateway to all this great domain is Salt Lake City.

From the heart of the everlasting Colorado and Utah hills, innumerable streams of crystal-clear waters, teeming with trout, dash down through cliff-locked declivities to the lower lands, providing water supply of that unsurpassed purity and coolness which has made Denver, Salt Lake City and other intermountain places famed throughout the world.

The people of Colorado and Utah have made companions of their mountains. They have built railroad lines and highways to them and through them and over them; they have encircled them and humanized them by creating sheltered cities, towns, villages and camps within their lake-gemmed fastnesses; and they have made them the mecca of many thousands of strangers who each year realize in them their vacation hopes and dreams.

Red-blooded Americans, lovers of motoring, camping, fishing or hunting, turn to this vast mountainous region as the steel turns to the magnet. Here, in the heart of the Rockies, they find a region of wonderful scenic beauty, well constructed auto roads winding through pleasant valleys and along pine-clad slopes, streams and lakes inviting the angler, primitive camp sites, big game, and all the joys of the great outdoors. And when they return to the more civilized comfort of the big Colorado hotels on their way home, they still gaze upon the snow-capped peaks and breathe the air of the Rockies.

The altitudes of resorts in this region are at least one mile above sea-level. This insures a dry and crisp atmosphere that makes exercise a delight. Plan to take a vacation here this summer, climbing the picturesque trails, motoring, fishing or camping in the mountain fastnesses.
The Mountains from Inspiration Point, Denver

The Auto Road through Denver's Mountain Parks

Colorado—The Centennial State

DENVER—Denver, the City of Mountain Parks, one mile above sea level, is recognized as an important gateway to the Colorado Rockies. The city has developed along lines of civic beauty, so that now, with a population of about 270,000, it is known nation-wide as the last word in municipal modernity. Among the public buildings which should be visited are the State Capitol, overlooking the new Civic Center; the Public Library, of classic Greek design; the State Museum, containing what has been pronounced by a noted archaeologist the finest collection of cliff-dwelling relics in the world, being chiefly from Mesa Verde National Park; the United States Mint; the new Post-Office, built of Colorado marble; and the Colorado Museum of Natural History, in the City Park. In the Municipal Auditorium, having a seating capacity of 12,000, an immense organ recently has been installed, and here free recitals entertain thousands every noon during the summer season. Denver's Civic Center covers nine acres close to the business district. Its principal feature is a Greek open-air theatre with a stage adequate for every sort of free municipal entertainment, from concerts to pageants. There are 252 hotels in the downtown district, with a capacity of 50,000 guests.

Denver has thirty-five city parks within her borders, and to these have been added eighteen supervised and equipped playgrounds. There are thirty-two municipal tennis courts, two eighteen-hole golf courses and two baseball diamonds. A municipal band plays in the principal park every afternoon and evening during the summer. One entire park is devoted to an automobile camp, and during 1918 more than 13,000 “Gypsy motorists” enjoyed the delights of camping out; light, fuel, running water, mail delivery and other accommodations are free. Two of the city parks have bathing beaches with bathhouses. There are also outdoor swimming pools.

The city is twelve miles from the mountains, and an extensive view is afforded of 200 miles of the Snowy Range, from Long's Peak, on the north, to Pike's Peak, on the south.

Denver's unique mountain parks comprise about five square miles at an altitude of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet. From the foothills to the summit the “Lariat Trail” winds in sinuous loops up precipitous cliffs. It is protected by parapet walls. The visitor may circle the parks by automobile in a few hours, but it
would require weeks to know all their beauties. The additional area proposed for Rocky Mountain National Park is just beyond Denver’s mountain parks and linked to them by a broad highway. This scenic territory covers 152 square miles, including Mount Evans, one of Colorado’s highest peaks. It contains also seventeen other named peaks over two miles high. The center of the park is about thirty miles from the western city limits.

Northern Colorado Outings

ELDORADO SPRINGS—Scenic Eldorado Springs is twenty-seven miles northwest from Denver, near the entrance to South Boulder Canyon. It possesses hot and cold springs, a hotel, cottages, dancing pavilions, an outdoor warm-water swimming pool and other attractions.

BOULDER—Boulder, the seat of the State University, is twenty-nine miles northwest from Denver, and is reached by steam and electric lines. The Colorado Chautauqua is held here annually in July. Westward from Boulder the railroad known as “The Switzerland Trail” ascends a picturesque canyon to the gold and tungsten mines of Boulder County. Daily excursions are conducted over this route during the summer; the round trip to Eldora and Ward, western termini, is a day’s jaunt. Boulder and the mountain resorts near by are well supplied with hotels and boarding houses. Trout abound in the lakes and streams. Boulder is one of the automobile gateways to Rocky Mountain National Park.

GREELEY—Greeley is about 100 miles from Denver. It is in a great garden valley. The original colony was organized by Horace Greeley, from whom it took its name. Here is the State Teachers’ College. There are adequate accommodations for travelers. Greeley has automobile service to Rocky Mountain National Park.

FORT COLLINS—Fort Collins, seventy-four miles from Denver, on the Cache la Poudre River, is the seat of the Colorado Agricultural College. From here, by stage, are reached Keystone, Livermore, St. Cloud, Zimmerman’s and Campton’s Cherokee Park resorts, from twenty-one to fifty-five miles up the river, and each having good hotels. Cherokee Park also is connected by an auto route with Hermosa, Wyoming. Rocky Mountain National Park is forty miles distant from Fort Collins and is reached by auto coaches through Big Thompson Canyon.
Notch Top Mountain, Rocky Mountain National Park

Mountain Parks Transportation Company. The trip is through the Big Thompson and St. Vrain canyons. The village of Estes Park, on the eastern edge of the park boundary, is the center of activities, with stores, schools, churches, garages, liveries, etc. In Estes Park village and throughout Rocky Mountain National Park are large resort hotels, ranch inns, boarding houses, and cottages. Camping grounds also are available.

What to do here may be briefly summed up: motoring, horseback riding, hiking, mountain climbing, fishing, snapshotting, and the enjoyment of the health-giving mountain air. Tennis, golf, croquet, etc., also may be indulged in. Horseback riding, hiking and mountain climbing, however, are the favorite pastimes because of roads and trails that lead to the apparently inaccessible heights. Automobile roads practically gridiron the lower levels.

There are about 200 ice-cold lakes in Rocky Mountain National Park. There are fifty-one snow-capped peaks nearly two miles high. Some of them rival Long's Peak (altitude 14,255 feet.)

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Rocky Mountain National Park represents the typical scenery of the higher Rockies and includes about thirty miles of the Continental Divide, which parts the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. While this is one of the newest of our national parks, its visitors for a single season have exceeded 100,000. It is readily accessible from Denver and main lines of transcontinental travel. Located near the geographical center of the country, it can be reached in a day and a half from Chicago or St. Louis and the Mississippi Valley, and it is equally easy of access from other sections.

From the railroad terminal the traveler enjoys a restful ride, amidst inspiring mountain scenery, in comfortable auto coaches, built especially for this service and operated by the Rocky

Among the glaciers are Hallett's and Tyndall, visited by hundreds every season. The Park is literally dotted with flowers of a thousand varieties. They even grow in profusion far up towards the summits of the peaks and beyond timber line. The Park is rich in wild animal and bird life, as well as in the immensity of its forest areas. Mountain sheep, elk, deer, beaver and other animals may be observed by the patient watcher. Some of the best trout streams in Colorado are found here, stocked annually from the fish hatchery.

The Park is reached from Denver by auto all the way or by rail to Loveland, Longmont, Ft. Collins, Ward or Lyons, thence by auto coach. Diverse routes are permitted. The Park is accessible at nearly all times, but the season is from May 1st to November 1st.
Over the Georgetown Loop

One of the most inviting one-day railroad trips from Denver is up Clear Creek Canyon and around the Georgetown Loop to Silver Plume, fifty-four miles—leaving Denver in the morning and returning in the evening.

GOLDEN—Golden is just within the mountains, twelve miles west of Denver. It is the seat of the Colorado State School of Mines. In the early days it was the territorial capital. The northern entrance to Denver's mountain parks is at Golden, the southern being at Morrison, and each of these points is connected with Denver by auto road. Golden, with its adjacent Lookout and Genesee mountains, is a favorite locality for short excursions, and it is here that the railroad enters Clear Creek Canyon for the trip to the Loop.

CLEAR CREEK CANYON—Leaving Golden the train enters the gorge and follows the course of the rushing river. Turn after turn is made, and still new and fantastic rocky walls come into view. At one curve a ledge, named "Hanging Rock," extends over the track; at another point is "Mother Grundy," and many other unique formations may be described.

IDAHO SPRINGS—Idaho Springs, well known for its radioactive mineral hot springs, is located in Clear Creek Canyon, thirty-seven miles from Denver. Three miles from the town is Russell Gulch, where still may be seen the log cabin built by George M. Pullman in 1860, during the ups and downs of his mining days. Excellent hotel and bath house facilities will be found at Idaho Springs.

GEORGETOWN and THE LOOP—Georgetown is an attractive little city in the midst of the Clear Creek mining district. It is fifty miles from Denver, at an altitude of 8,476 feet. It has a number of good hotels. Just above Georgetown is the famous Loop, of which one writer gives the following description: "Passing above West Clear Creek, with just a glimpse of the picturesque bridge that spans Devil's Gate, the road runs under the great viaduct and rises and rises until you have left the city hundreds of feet below; and to the north, but with a sudden turn, it is again seen, with the train this time rushing toward the city and still climbing; again a turn to the east; now, ninety feet below is the track just passed. Away again on the farther side of the mountain; again crossing to the west side, suddenly turning to the east until the "Big Fill," seventy-six feet high—too sharp a curve for a bridge—has given another circle to the track; then, with a turn to the west, around the slope of Mount McClellan; still another view of Georgetown with all the tracks in view, each seeming to have no relation to its neighbor, until another valley in the mountains discloses the pretty village of Silver Plume, the close ally and best friend of Georgetown."
SILVER PLUME—Silver Plume is the upper terminus of the Loop trip, being four miles above Georgetown by railroad—this because of the intervening Loop; by the wagon road it is but one mile. The Mendota Mine is located at Silver Plume and is visited by large numbers of tourists.

Up the Platte Canyon

PLATTE CANYON—This popular outing section, like other Colorado gorges, presents a great variety of scenery. Between Denver and Grant, a distance of 66 miles, there are more than twenty mountain resorts, including Strontia Springs, South Platte, Foxton, Buffalo Park, Pine Grove, Insmont, Bailey's, Glenisle, Shawnee and Cassell’s. Platte Canyon contains many attractive hotels and numerous furnished cottages and bungalows, which may be rented by the week or month. Because of the excellent trout fishing, that form of sport is the one most indulged in; but horseback riding and mountain climbing come in for their share of attention.

BRECKENRIDGE—After passing through the resorts of Platte Canyon, westward, a climb is made over Kenosha Hill into South Park, and from the station of Como the ascent of Boreas Pass (elevation 11,485 feet) is made to the Continental Divide.

From this point the descent is gradual to Breckenridge, where extensive placer-mining operations are being conducted. From Breckenridge on to Leadville one sees a panorama of peaks, passes and canyons.

MORRISON—Fourteen miles southwest from Denver is Morrison, with its enormous red rocks in the "Garden of the Angels," rivaling the similar formations near Manitou. Morrison has good hotel accommodations and is the southern gateway to Denver’s mountain parks, having auto-road as well as railroad connection with that city.

To Grand Lake and Steamboat Springs

CORONA—On the way from Denver to Corona there is a varying array of Rocky Mountain scenery—the wonders of canyons, valleys and mesas may be beheld within a day’s journey. At a distance of only 65 miles is Corona (altitude 11,660 feet), upon the crest of the main range, the highest point reached by a standard-gauge railroad in the United States. Up there, on the top of the world, are lovely stretches of verdure, bespangled with myriads of flowers, alternating with snow drifts. Near the top of the Divide are Dixie and Yankee Doodle Lakes.
HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS—This resort is located on the upper Grand River, 109 miles from Denver. Here are many springs with a temperature of 110 to 117 degrees. The town is surrounded by rugged precipices and forest-clad hills. The altitude is 7,665 feet.

GRAND LAKE—Grand Lake (elevation 8,400 feet) is about two miles in length by one mile in width. The distance from Denver is ninety-nine miles by rail to Granby and thence seventeen by auto-stage. For years past this most attractive resort has been the outing place of many prominent people whose summer homes are here. There are numerous cottages that may be rented. Boating and swimming are favorite pastimes, and an annual event is a regatta of private yachts. There are ideal camping grounds in the vicinity of Grand Lake, and the surroundings generally are most delightful. This is the western gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park.

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS—The important town of Steamboat Springs, 214 miles from Denver, is in the heart of the Rockies. It is located on the banks of the Yampa River. The principal hunting and fishing resorts of northwestern Colorado are reached from this central point. Automobile highways lead in all directions. Guides and pack outfits may be secured for excursions into the mountains. There are here, in a small area, more than 150 distinct mineral springs noted for their curative properties, including one of the richest lithia springs in the world.

Within two miles of Steamboat Springs is a young ladies’ summer dancing camp—a unique departure in outing life, where outdoor dancing, lyric and interpretative, dramatic work and pantomime are combined with rest and recreation. Other activities are horseback riding, swimming, amateur theatricals and mountain climbing.

Here is one of the fastest ski courses in the world; the ski carnival, held each winter, attracts nation-wide interest among devotees of the sport. The world’s record for ski-jumping (203 feet) was made on this course by Henry Hall on March 2, 1917.

In the Pike’s Peak Region

COLORADO SPRINGS—Colorado Springs is the gateway to the Pike’s Peak region, with numerous roads—auto, steam and electric—leading into the mountain country. Here one may obtain all the conveniences of city life in combination with the restfulness of the mountains. The population of Colorado Springs is officially given as 38,965, and the altitude is 5,992 feet. In summer especially tourists come here from all parts of the country, for a long or short sojourn, being attracted by the typical cool but sunny Colorado climate and the picturesque surroundings.
The Narrows, Platte Canyon

Institution for Deaf and Blind. Included in the municipality of Colorado Springs is Colorado City, the first territorial capital, easily reached by electric cars. Manitou and its iron and soda springs are a few miles beyond, at the foot of Pike's Peak, being the western terminus of the electric line. Both towns are also reached by railroad. From Colorado Springs may be visited the gold-mining camp of Cripple Creek, distant fifty-eight miles, affording a pleasing diversion for the tourist. This includes the attractive trip up Ute Pass and through the picturesque summer resorts of Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Woodland Park, and the wonderful windings of the track down the mountains on the Cripple Creekside. There are ample hotel accommodations at Colorado Springs, and of all grades, to fit any pocket book.

MANITOU—Five miles west from Colorado Springs lies Manitou, just inside the Rampart Range of the Rockies, reached by both steam and electric lines.

Westward, lofty Pike's Peak dominates the city, while Cheyenne Mountain is a close neighbor. The latter possesses two noted canyons, in which are the Seven Falls and other features of interest. At the entrance to South Cheyenne Canyon is Stratton Park recreation ground. In this vicinity also are the Broadmoor golf links and lake, with Cheyenne Mountain for a background. Also available for golfers are the turf links of the Colorado Springs Golf Club and the Cheyenne Mountain Country Club; in addition, the latter has a polo field.

In another direction is Monument Valley Park, including an outdoor swimming pool, while northwest of the city are the Garden of the Gods and Glen Eyrie. In the city or close at hand are located Colorado College, the Modern Woodmen’s Sanatorium, the International Union Printers’ Home, and the State Institution for Deaf and Blind.

In the Ute language “Manitou” is the name for the Deity, and here in the early days the Indians brought their sick to partake of the healing waters. Much of the fame of this popular resort is due to these springs, soda and iron, but its location, at the very base of Pike’s Peak, and the many adjacent natural attractions, have helped earn for Manitou its enviable reputation among American summer resorts. There are ample hotel facilities; one of the largest hotels here remains open throughout the winter.

The numerous near-by attractions are easily reached. A little journey through Mushroom Canyon brings the visitor to Balanced Rock, at the western entrance to the Garden of the Gods; several miles more complete the trip through the Garden, among the curious formations, to its eastern entrance, the Gateway, formed by two great monoliths of red sandstone.
Again, proceeding from Manitou up the narrow defiles of William's Canyon, the Cave of the Winds, with its stalactites and stalagmites, rivaling those of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, may be visited. In still another direction are Ute Pass and Rainbow Falls, marking the route taken to Leadville by the old-time miners of the seventies. An incline railway reaches to the top of Mount Manitou, whence a comprehensive view may be obtained. The Cog Road up Pike's Peak and the Pike's Peak Auto Highway attain the summit of the big mountain over entirely different scenic routes.

PIKE'S PEAK—Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, of the United States Army, discovered this mountain in 1806, but it was not until many years later that the hardy American pioneers made permanent settlement in that locality—1859, to be exact, when the Pike's Peak gold excitement brought the first band of eager searchers from the East. Lieutenant Pike did not climb the peak; he made an attempt, but failed, and stated in his diary that "no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."

A number of years ago some energetic railroad men conceived the idea of a railroad to the summit of Pike's Peak (altitude, 14,109 feet) to supersede the horse and the burro. And the spectacular Cog Road, following the old-time trail, was the result. Since then a multitude of visitors to Colorado, who would not have attempted the old methods of locomotion, have secured comfortable rides to the top and have thoroughly enjoyed the mountain scenery along the way—an all too brief half-day trip. There is a small observatory on the summit, also a lunchroom. Not many years ago still other daring projectors became convinced that automobile transportation up the Peak also would be appreciated by the public, and an excellent auto road eventually was constructed. Now one can avail himself of the Auto Highway Company's conveyances, or he can use his own auto upon payment of toll. This road is eighteen miles long and twenty to fifty feet wide; the grade averages only 7 per cent. It follows a romantic route through the Pike National Forest.

The visitor who desires a new thrill should not miss getting to the top of Pike's Peak by some one of the means available. In addition to the scenery along the way, the great granite blocks on the summit, the accumulations of everlasting snow, the view out over Manitou, Colorado Springs and the plains beyond, also backward over the neighboring ranges, together with the floating clouds close at hand and far below, produce an impression that years cannot dissipate.

PALMER LAKE—Northward from Colorado Springs twenty-three miles is Palmer Lake, on the summit of the divide between the Platte and Arkansas rivers. It is a popular summer resort, with lake, hotel and cottages. Adjoining it are Glen Park and Pine Crest, with numerous Swiss chalets nestling among the pines.
Pueblo, Trinidad and Westward

PUEBLO—Pueblo is the second city in size in the State, having a population of 65,000. It has been called “The Pittsburgh of the West,” and a visit to its smelting and steel works is of great interest to the tourist. Pueblo possesses well-paved and well-lighted streets, good hotels and a union station of ample size. In the heart of the city is located a mineral spring hotel and sanatorium, noted for its radio-active waters. In the San Isabel National Forest, near Beulah and Rye, resorts southwest of Pueblo, the Forest Service has set aside a hundred-acre camping ground for the city of Pueblo, which is available for visitors. The Arkansas River flows through the city; this stream has its rise near Leadville and emerges from the mountain wall above Cañon City.

TRINIDAD—Trinidad is at the foot of Raton Pass, in the southern part of Colorado, bordering on New Mexico. It is an important commercial city. Its interests are largely in the production of coal from the adjacent mines and the manufacture of coke; but it possesses a number of attractions for the tourist, among which are Stonewall Valley, much frequented by excursionists, and the scenic highway over Raton Pass, following the old Santa Fe Trail.

CAÑON CITY—Cañon City is located at the entrance to the Royal Gorge, to the top of which a splendid auto drive has been constructed, whence one may look straight down into this mighty chasm, half a mile below. The return trip is made over the Skyline Drive, a unique, well-constructed road following the top of a long, narrow mountain adjacent to the town. The River Drive and the Tunnel Drive also are very interesting, and recently there has been added the Phantom Canyon Highway, en route to Cripple Creek. In this canyon wild mountain sheep sometimes are seen. The iron and soda springs of Cañon City, its clean and well-shaded streets, its attractive residences, together with its proximity to beautiful mountain scenery, combine to make this a most delightful summer resting place.

THE ROYAL GORGE, GRAND CANYON OF THE ARKANSAS—A few miles west of Cañon City the railroad enters the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas, the narrowest, deepest portion of which is the Royal Gorge. The following description is by a well-known writer: “The train rounds a long curve and rushes into the celebrated Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. The steep, sary hills, between which hurries the dashing green water, give place to rock, and following the immense breach in the granite the train seems to be penetrating the very bowels of the earth. This, the Grand Canyon, through which the Arkansas pours from the high country to the lower, is ten miles long, and the railroad, by a marvel of engineering enterprise and dint of
much blasting and ballasting, has made of it a thoroughfare renowned the world over. Clinging close to every twist and turn the train proceeds. There is scarce space betwixt wall and river for the single track. The narrowest portion of the passage, the wondrous Royal Gorge, has been reached. The red granite and gneiss walls, sparkling with mica, tower aloft on either hand 2,627 feet; the sky is a thread, almost obliterated by the jagged ramparts, and the stars may be seen at midday. At one point, the Hanging Bridge, the width is but ten yards, and the roadbed has been built out over the water. The river boils madly through; the engine sways now to the right, now to the left, dragging the train; the vista ahead, momentarily blocked, opens again; a way is always found."

BUENA VISTA and the COLLEGIATE RANGE—After passing through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas and turning northward from Salida, the train enters Brown’s Canyon. Next west of Leadville, being the highest modern city of Twin Lakes, at the foot of Mount Hayden.

LEADVILLE and MOUNT MASSIVE—Leadville, although a mining city, always is of interest to the tourist, being the highest modern city in the world, and possessing rich gold and silver mines from which half a billion dollars have been taken. Mount Massive and its sister peak, Mount Elbert, stand out among the surrounding mountains.

LEADVILLE and MOUNT MASSIVE—Leadville, although a mining city, always is of interest to the tourist, being the highest modern city in the world, and possessing rich gold and silver mines from which half a billion dollars have been taken. Mount Massive and its sister peak, Mount Elbert, stand out among the surrounding mountains. These are two of the most impressive peaks in the Rockies. North from Leadville is Fremont Pass, altitude 11,330 feet. Turquoise and Evergreen lakes, abounding in trout, are popular fishing places.

TENNESSEE PASS—This pass (altitude 10,240 feet) is west of Leadville, being the Continental Divide, separating the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies. At the summit the train enters a tunnel, at the eastern entrance of which a little stream may be noticed starting on its course to the Atlantic Ocean, while at the western entrance another brook is commencing its long journey to the Pacific.

RED CLIFF and EAGLE RIVER CANYON—From Red Cliff, on the Eagle River, a journey on horseback may be made to the Mount of the Holy Cross, twelve miles southward. The enormous cross is formed by the snow in two transverse canyons. Just west of Red Cliff the train enters Eagle River Canyon, where some of Colorado’s richest mines may be seen on the sides of the cliffs. The Eagle is a fine stream for trout fishing. Near Gypsum is a wide expanse of bristling black lava, deposited by an extinct volcano.

CANYON OF THE GRAND RIVER—The Eagle joins the Grand River near Dotsero, and shortly thereafter the train enters the Canyon of the Grand. In places the opposite walls approach each other very closely, but the general feeling in this canyon is one of breadth. The red walls present an excellent simulation of masonry, as if the strata were laid by human hands. For fifteen miles the canyon opens, closes, opens again; and the immense walls, half a mile in height, are cut in fantastic figurations. From Shoshone a small side gulch leads up to the Hanging Lake and the fairyland of its moss-grown falls.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS—At Glenwood Springs the Canyon of the Grand River has widened into a small valley, with towering mountains of red and green on all sides. Glenwood is one of the best known pleasure resorts in the West. Here the Roaring Fork, a good fishing stream, enters the Grand River. The remarkable hot sulphur springs have been modernized with extensive bathing pavilions and an immense outdoor swimming pool, as well as a resort hotel of the highest class. Bathing, fishing, big-game hunting, tennis, polo, and excursions into the adjacent country combine to make Glenwood, during the season, a tourist rendezvous. From here both railroad and auto trips may be made through the Grand River Canyon, up the Roaring Fork to Aspen, and up the Crystal River to Redstone.

MEEKER is reached by stage, forty miles, from the railroad station of Rifle. It is on the White River, in the midst of some of the finest fishing and hunting country in the State. A few miles east is the White River National forest, noted for its big game, trout streams and good camping sites. Those who prefer hotel accommodations can be provided for at Meeker, or at the game and fish resorts known as Idlewild, Marvine Lodge, Elk Lodge and Patterson’s Home, from twenty-seven to thirty-five miles distant. Trapper’s Lake, Marvine Lake and Big Fish Lake are reached from Meeker.

GRAND JUNCTION and the COLORADONATIONAL MONUMENT—Grand Junction is the city adjacent to the Colorado National Monument, which is situated twelve miles to the west, near Fruita. This Government reservation has a great extent of enormous monoliths and perpendicular rock walls—a profusion of wonderful formations. One of the most prominent is Independence rock, a gigantic ledge placed edgewise, which rears its head 800 feet above the bottom of the canyon. This locality is easily reached by team or automobile.

The Around-the-Circle Trip

The railroad journey Around the Circle, comprising a thousand miles of travel, was instituted many years ago in order to provide a systematic method for the tourist to view the scenery and visit the towns in the western, southwestern and southern portions of the Colorado Rockies. This scenic trip starts at Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo and returns to the same points. Practically all of the important places in those sections of the State are thus reached, and therefore a brief description will be given of the resorts and scenic attractions en route, excepting those already described.
Ute Pass, near Manitou

COLORADO SPRINGS TO CRIPPLE CREEK—Marshall Pass—Leaving Salida, 215 miles from Denver, southward lies the Sangre de Cristo ("Blood of Christ") Range; northwest, the Collegiate Range; southwest, Mounts Ouray and Shavano, between which is Marshall Pass, altitude 10,856 feet. As described by one author: "Two engines take the train in tow. In a serpentine trail the track goes wriggling on, seizing every advantage, weaving in and out and doubling on itself. Each turn occupies higher ground than the preceding, and thus by a series of loops the great divide is scaled. It is up, up, up, with the air growing rarer and the view over the tops of the timber steadily expanding, until, having climbed 211 feet per mile for many miles of the advance, upon the summit the train pauses, more than two miles in the air, and almost at timber line. The Atlantic slope is behind, the Pacific is before. This is the water-shed of the continent. At such a height vegetation is stunted; below are the tracks, successive steps like terraces; from the summit all the mountains of the Rockies seem visible—range after range, dark green, gray or snowy white. The grand old crater crest of Mount Ouray looms magnificent. After the halt, the train rolls down the farther slope by gravitation, and with brakes set." The track now follows Tomichi Creek through a fishing and hunting country. From the station of Doyle the radio-active Waunita Hot Springs may be reached by stage, eight miles.

GUNNISON—This locality is a rendezvous for sportsmen, especially those devoted to the rod and line. It is at the junction of the Gunnison River and Tomichi Creek, two well-stocked trout-fishing streams. There are many smaller creeks in the vicinity and northward toward Almont and Crested Butte. Small fishing resorts are plentiful and well conducted. In the town are located the headquarters of the Gunnison National Forest, where information on roads, trails, camping and fishing grounds may be obtained. Westward, along the railroad, are the fishing resorts of Iola, Trout Haven, Cebolla and Sapinero.

LAKE CITY and LAKE SAN CRISTOVAL—At Sapinero, near the entrance to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, a side trip may be made southward to Lake City, just beyond which lies Lake San Cristoval, one of the largest bodies of water in the State. Mountain climbers may try their skill on the precipitous Uncompahgre Peak, a few miles to the west.

BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON—Going westward, immediately after leaving Sapinero, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison is traversed for sixteen miles. The canyon walls reach a height of 2,000 feet above the stream, in which industrious fishermen may be seen at intervals. Chipeta Falls burst out
high upon the wall to the right, and Curecanti Needle is an isolated spire on the left. After emerging from the Black Canyon, northward may be seen the great tableland where the Grand Mesa Lakes (reached from the town of Delta) offer a constant lure to the sportsman and the camper.

MONTROSE to RIDGWAY—At Montrose the Around-the-Circle tour turns southward. The stately Sneffels Range is in the distance directly ahead, while the jagged Sawtooth Mountains lie to the left. Ridgway is the dividing point on the Circle tour, from which one may continue southward on the all-rail journey up to Telluride and on to Durango, or southeastward to Ouray, thence via stage to Silverton, where the railroad is resumed for Durango. The all-rail trip will be described first.

RIDGWAY to TELLURIDE—Passing up Pleasant Valley, presently, by a sinuous trail, the train is climbing the Dallas Divide of the Horsetly Mountains. On this portion of the trip a superb view is afforded of snowy Mount Sneffels and its neighbors, comprising probably the longest rocky range, devoid of intervening green, in Colorado. Far to the east may be seen the serrated tops of the Uncompahgre Mountains.

TELLURIDE—All trains, in both directions, stop over night at Telluride, so that tourists are afforded the opportunity of viewing all of the scenery in the daytime. Telluride is an important gold-mining town, located in a basin encompassed by rugged peaks. Ore is transported from the mines down to the town by pack mules, which present a most interesting sight winding around the mountain sides. Among the scenic features are the Bridal Veil Falls at Pandora and the road leading far above the town to the "Tom Boy" and "Smuggler" mines.

TELLURIDE to MANCOS—On the way from Telluride to Mancos, one of the striking features is Cathedral Spires, rising on the left near the mining town of Ophir. Here the circuit of the Ophir Loop is commenced, being finished far above, where the upper track parallels the lower. Swinging southward again, placid Trout Lake is partially encircled. Next comes Lizard Head Pass, and then Lizard Head Peak (altitude 13,156 feet), with nose pointed defiantly upward. Not far from Dolores are the prehistoric castles and towers of Hovenweep, which may be visited by automobile. After passing through Lost Canyon, the train arrives at Mancos.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK—Mancos is the railroad gateway to Mesa Verde National Park, the Land of the Cliff Dwellers. The Park is easily reached in three hours by auto service over a new government road thirty-two miles long, of
great scenic beauty. The terminus is at Spruce Tree Camp, where meals and lodging are provided, under Government supervision, at reasonable prices. Spruce Tree House, one of the most interesting ruins, is situated close to the camp. Cliff Palace, the largest, is two miles distant, as is also Sun Temple, in another direction. Balcony House is two and one-half miles, and Far View House four and one-half. Good roads lead to all the ruins named. There are very many other interesting prehistoric dwellings in the Park, but the above have been cleared of debris and may be seen in one day, although a longer stay is desirable. The Park is open from May 1 to October 31. Tickets may be purchased to Mancos, Colorado, or through to Mesa Verde National Park.

DURANGO—Returning by auto from Mesa Verde to Mancos, the railroad is resumed to Durango, the metropolis of southwestern Colorado. Here a stop over night is made, leaving for the East in the morning. There are good hotel accommodations. From Durango a trip may be made up the Animas Canyon to Silverton or southward to the prehistoric ruins at Aztec, N. M.

OURAY—At Ridgway (mentioned above), if desired, instead of the all-rail trip described, the rail-and-stage journey may be chosen to cover that portion between Ridgway and Durango, being by rail to Ouray, auto stage to Silverton, and rail to Durango. Ouray is set like a gem in an amphitheatre of the mountains.

Upon one side the cliff is banded with various shades of red from pink to maroon and topped with orange; upon another, a limestone white predominates; and upon still another the white and the more vivid hues are overcast by the darker pines and cedars. From high up on one striated cliff gushes a waterfall. At the opposite limits of the town is an area underlaid by hot springs. Beyond is Box Canyon.

CIRCLE ROUTE STAGE LINE—At Ouray a transfer is made to auto-stage for the trip southward. The road is constantly changing; here it is buttressed with fragments, and here it is hewn out of the solid rock. Where Bear Creek is crossed, directly beneath, the water falls a straight, uninterrupted 286 feet. Sometimes a pack train of burros, coming down from the mines, will be met upon the way. Bold Mount Abram is close beside the stage road. Red Mountain, one of the old-time mining camps, near the peak of that name, is passed, and after a most delightful ride through a more open country Silverton is reached, where a stop is made over night.

ANIMAS CANYON—Each of Colorado's more important canyons has its own characteristics, and the Animas is no exception to this rule. The complete Spanish name of its stream is Río de las Animas Perdidas (River of Lost Souls). The upper portions, dominated by the Needle Mountains, are rather open and
beautifully wooded. Farther down, the walls close in and in places extend perpendicularly down to the water, the train hugging the side of the cliff far above the stream. After thirty-four miles of this descent, the road enters the placid agricultural valley of the Animas, extending practically to Durango. En route is Trimble Hot Springs, an attractive resort.

PAGOSA SPRINGS—From Durango the Around-the-Circle route turns eastward. After passing the Southern Ute Indian Agency at Ignacio, Pagosa Junction is reached, whence a branch line extends northward thirty-one miles to Pagosa Springs. These springs were the "pagosa" or "healing waters" of the Utes. Besides the waters, the locality offers hunting and fishing and fine scenery.

CUMBRES DIVIDE—After a journey across the boundary line into New Mexico, passing en route the Jicarilla Apache Indian Agency at Dulce, the train returns to Colorado and begins the ascent of Cumbres Divide (altitude 10,015 feet), another pass which separates the waters flowing to the Atlantic and the Pacific. For fourteen miles the rise is an average of 225 feet per mile.

TOLTEC GORGE—Gradually descending and dropping across the border into New Mexico again, another gigantic chasm is reached. This is Toltec Gorge. Here may be seen the granite memorial marking the spot where services were held at the time President Garfield was buried at Cleveland in 1881. The gorge is as clean cut, as narrow and as deep as though an earthquake had split the resisting rock. Just a few scattered pines cling to precarious footholds; 1,500 feet down is a stream, imprisoned among huge, icy boulders.

PHANTOM CURVE, LOS PINOS CANYON—After leaving Toltec Gorge the railroad describes an immense curve, miles in length, beside a portion of which stand weird monoliths, singly and in groups. Far below stretches the broad Canyon of Los Pinos River.

ALAMOSA, WAGON WHEEL GAP and CREEDE—From Alamosa a branch of the railroad leads northwestward through the resort of Wagon Wheel Gap, on the upper Rio Grande del Norte. Its springs are said to have been the "little medicine" of the Utes, as the Pagosa springs were the "big medicine." They are hot and cold. The Rio Grande is a fine trout stream, while game is found in the surrounding hills. Wagon Wheel Gap has a large hotel and cottages, as well as a modern bath house with swimming pool. Creede, farther up the line, is the old-time mining camp where Cy Warman wrote the lines:

"It's day all day in the daytime,  
And there is no night in Creede."
WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT—From Creede and Wagon Wheel Gap is reached the Wheeler National Monument, comprising an extensive group of strange rock formations. These are undoubtedly the result of outpourings of lava and showers of volcanic ash, after the hardening of which erosion has worked the deposit into most fantastic shapes. The numerous canyons, broken ridges, pinnacles and buttes make this spot one of exceptional beauty, and, in addition, it is of great interest from a purely geological point of view. Saddle horses are used from either Creede or Wagon Wheel Gap, the distance being about thirteen miles from the former point and seventeen from the latter.

SIERRA BLANCA, LA VETA PASS—As the distant mountains bordering the San Luis Valley are viewed from Alamosa, the most prominent is Sierra Blanca, altitude 14,390 feet. Of this mountain a poetic western writer has said: “With his pose of isolation, his bared head rising to above timber, and his triple peak, he is indeed a king.” From Alamosa the way is over La Veta Pass (altitude 9,242 feet), with the Spanish Peaks, the “Wahatoya” ("twin breasts") of the Indians, on the right, and northward to Pueblo, which completes the Around-the-Circle trip up to the Pike’s Peak Region already described.

Utah—The Bee Hive State

Utah is reached from the east by two routes, through either Colorado or Wyoming.

RUBY CANYON—Entering Utah from Grand Junction, on the Colorado side, the first scenic attraction of note is the Ruby Canyon of the Grand River, a continuation of the stream traversed in Colorado. The rocks here are much more brilliant, and very curious formations appear along the way.

NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT—This monument, located in southeastern Utah, contains three great arches—the Sipapu, also known as the Augusta Bridge, the Kachina, or Caroline, and the Owachomo, or Edwin. The bridges connect the high walls of White Canyon and are the result of remarkable and eccentric stream erosion. They are among the largest of their kind, the Sipapu having a height of 222 feet and a span 261 feet long, while the top of the arch is 65 feet thick and 28 feet wide. The two other bridges are nearly as large, and all three are within a distance of five miles. The monument also includes many prehistoric ruins, a dwelling having been found under the abutment of one of the bridges. There are two routes by which the Natural Bridges may be reached. In Utah the gateway is Thompson, where daily auto-stage is taken to Moab, 38 miles, and from there to Monticello, 59 miles. From the latter point the journey is on
horseback, the distance being 75 miles, and requiring a camping outfit and guide. The other route is by auto from Dolores or Mancos, Colo., to Monticello, the distance being 69 miles from Dolores and 89 miles from Mancos, to which should be added the 75 miles horseback from Monticello to the Bridges, as given above.

RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Rainbow Bridge National Monument is located within the Navajo Indian Reservation, near the southeastern corner of San Juan County, Utah. It is 160 miles southwest from the Natural Bridges National Monument and may be reached by team and pack outfit. The bridge is 309 feet above the water, and its span is 279 feet. Among the known natural bridges of the world, this one is unique, in that it is not only a symmetrical arch below, but presents also a curved surface above, thus having the appearance of a rainbow. The trail from the Natural Bridges to the Rainbow Bridge affords opportunity for getting off the beaten path and enjoying an unusual outing. The Rainbow Bridge also is reached from Gallup, N. M., by auto to Chinle and Kayenta, Ariz., thence with saddle and pack animals and guide, the total distance being about 250 miles. Ex-President Roosevelt made the trip several years ago.

DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT—The Dinosaur National Monument is in Uintah County, northeastern Utah. It is eighteen miles from Vernal, which is reached by auto-stage from Watson, distance 54 miles, or from Helper, distance 115 miles. Here is located an extraordinary deposit of dinosaurian and other gigantic reptilian fossil remains, which are of great scientific interest and value, the monument having been created in 1915 to prevent their unauthorized excavation and removal. In August, 1909, Prof. Earl B. Douglass, in charge of an expedition sent out by the Carnegie Museum, of Pittsburgh, found here a skeleton of a dinosaur in excellent preservation, which was the first complete one ever discovered. It is 100 feet long and 20 feet high, as it now stands in the museum. Excavation incident to the removal of the skeleton resulted in the location of the most extensive deposit of such fossils known to science. The work under the direction of the museum has reached large proportions, and a great quarry has been gradually developed.

CASTLE GATE and SOLDIER SUMMIT—At Castle Gate, a remarkable formation of red sandstone rising 500 feet on each side of the track, the railroad enters Price Canyon. There are nine miles of this, the sandstone changing shade and shape with every rod. It was called by the pioneers, "Entrance to the Promised Land." The ascent of the Wasatch Range has now commenced and is completed at Soldier Summit, whence there is a gradual descent to the fertile Utah Valley. Here, parallel with the track, may be seen the works of the Strawberry Valley Project of the United States Reclamation Service.
UTAH LAKE, PROVO CANYON and the HOT POTS—

After emerging from Spanish Fork Canyon near Springville, the railroad for about twenty miles skirts the shore of Utah Lake, a large body of fresh water, thirty miles long by eight miles wide. From Provo, third in size of Utah's cities, there is a branch leading northward through Provo Canyon, and from the terminus, Heber City, a three-mile drive enables one to visit the strange country of the Hot Pots. These are extinct geyser formations, but still containing medicinal springs of hot water; there are two bathing resorts in the vicinity.

MOUNT TIMPANOGOS—Mount Timpanogos, pride of the Wasatch Range, a glacier-crowned peak 11,957 feet in altitude, is reached from Provo. The trip to the top requires two days, being by automobile to Wildwood, the furthermost camp, from which point the climb begins, through Aspen Grove past Emerald Lake to the top. The climbing of the glacier is an annual event of the Mount Timpanogos Club of Provo, and may be indulged in any day during the season. Guides for this trip may be arranged for in Provo.

SALT LAKE CITY—Salt Lake City and Ogden are the gateways to points of scenic and historic interest in Utah.

Arriving in Salt Lake City, the visitor will find a metropolis built on broad lines, with up-to-date depot facilities, wide paved streets and hotel accommodations of the best. At the Information Bureau in Temple Square, where stands the Mormon Temple, the traveler may join a party and be taken through the grounds and buildings by a guide. The tour includes a view of the interior of the Tabernacle, with its organ, one of the largest and most beautiful-toned in the world: a brief descriptive lecture concerning the Mormons and their beliefs; a tour of the Temple grounds and an explanation of the Sea Gull Monument; concluding with a visit to the Deseret Museum, with its interesting relics of the pioneers and prehistoric races. The Tabernacle has remarkable acoustic properties. A whisper or the dropping of a pin at the speaker's rostrum can be distinctly heard in any part of the spacious amphitheatre, which has a seating capacity of 8,000. Free recitals on the great organ are given during the tourist season.

A sight-seeing company conducts automobile tours to all points of interest in and about the city, among which is the Wasatch Drive trip. The cars leave Temple Square, proceed up Main Street to the Capitol grounds, thence over a boulevard which leads up City Creek Canyon. Four miles up the canyon the Natural Bridge of Pleasant Valley is passed. Returning down the canyon, the cars emerge at Point Lookout. Here one may take a panoramic view of the Great
and American Fork canyons. Leaving Point Lookout, the tour continues along the high line drive to Fort Douglas, returning past the University, to Liberty Park, and on to the business district.

A portion of Salt Lake City’s recent $2,000,000 bond issue for public improvements will be utilized to reconstruct Warm Spring Baths as a municipal institution for health and sport. The water is also piped to the Sanitarium Baths, in the heart of the city.

Three miles north is Beck’s Hot Springs, with similar accommodations. Eleven miles still further north is Lagoon, a cold-water bathing resort. All of these resorts, reached by trolley, added to the beaches of Great Salt Lake, make this region pre-eminent as a center of recreational bathing.

**EMIGRATION CANYON**

During the summer season, daily automobile trips are available up Emigration Canyon and to the hotel at its head. It was down this canyon that the Mormon pioneers came when they first glimpsed the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Salt Lake Valley and surrounding points of interest, and to fix these in the mind of the visitor, they will be pointed out in order.

Across the canyon the Capitol stands in an imposing setting at the crest of one of the foothills at the northern limits of the city. Beyond it, to the west, may be glimpsed the shimmering waters of Great Salt Lake. Southward from the lake is the Oquirrh Range, at whose northern base are the Utah Copper mills and smelter, while within its confines are the mining camp of Bingham and the big steam-shovel mine. Several miles eastward from Point Lookout, at the foot of the sentinel Wasatch Range, on a high plateau overlooking the city, is Fort Douglas, one of the most important of western Army posts. A short distance southward from Fort Douglas, cleaving the range, is Emigration Canyon, and beyond this, following the contour of the hills, are Parley’s, Big Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, Provo

**PARLEY’S CANYON**—Just south from Emigration breaks Parley’s Canyon, another scenic retreat that leads to Park City, Utah’s great old silver-mining camp. A railroad operates through this canyon to Park City, which may also be reached from Echo, Utah, just east of Ogden.

**BIG COTTONWOOD CANYON, BRIGHTON RESORT**—South from Parley’s Canyon is Big Cottonwood Canyon, notable among the many beautiful canyons tributary to Salt Lake City. It is reached by an auto ride of fifteen interesting miles through Salt Lake City and its suburbs. Here we enter between towering granite cliffs, and begin the upward climb through the pines, quaking asps and other mountain growth, until at last, thirteen miles from the mouth, we reach the Alps-like resort of Brighton, where the wayfarer may find excellent accommodations at the
two rustic hotels, located 9,000 feet above sea level in a lake-
gemmed, cliff-locked basin.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD CANYON—Twenty miles southeast of Salt Lake City is Little Cottonwood Canyon. A day’s trip is available by auto-stages from principal hotels. The ride takes the tourist through Salt Lake Valley. Reaching the mouth of the canyon, the scenery becomes rugged. At intervals along the road rich mines are passed, which may be visited. After an inspiring ride of about eighteen miles, the automobile reaches the mining camp of Alta. This is one of the rapidly passing frontier towns, a collection of scattered cabins, occupied by booted flannel-shirted miners of picturesque types. Among the best known mines of this camp is the Old Emma, which was prominent in the annals of the seventies, producing millions of dollars in wealth.

BINGHAM CANYON and MINES—The mine of the Utah Copper Company at Bingham is said to be the largest in the world. The engineering feats accomplished here are only comparable with those of the Panama Canal. Sight-seeing cars take the traveler from his hotel door to the mine, or it can be reached by rail. After a ride of twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City, the tourist is greeted by a spectacular sight—an immense mountain terraced by lines of railroad tracks, with trains of cars, laden and empty, speeding from and to the mine workings.

Fully as interesting as the wonderful Utah Copper Mine operations is the camp of Bingham—approximately one hundred feet wide and five miles long. It is a one-street town, and in places the street is so narrow that there is room for a sidewalk on one side only.

Another marvelous engineering accomplishment in the Bingham district is the railroad which carries the ore to the smelters at Garfield. The track leads over trestles and bridges hundreds of feet high, through long tunnels and along sheer cliffs. The expense of building this line was enormous, one mile having cost nearly $600,000.

SALTAIR BEACH and BIRD ISLAND—Saltair Beach, with its great Moorish pavilion and fine dancing floor, on the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake, is one of the most novel of Utah’s many attractions. A railroad ride of thirty minutes from Salt Lake City brings one to the resort. The water of this inland sea contains 22 per cent salt, being a brine so dense that no animal life can exist in it, with the single exception of a minute shrimp. A swim in the lake is full of surprises. It is possible to float on the water without the slightest exertion. It is not necessary to be a swimmer. The buoyant waters hold one afloat indefinitely.

Motor boats make trips from Saltair to Bird Island, in the center of the lake, where ocean bird life abounds. Seagulls, pelicans
and cranes have established a rookery on this island, and the sight of the thousands of birds which inhabit it is a remarkable one. In feeding their young, the parent birds must transport food forty miles from the mainland river mouths, as none is available on the islands or in the waters of the lake.

OGDEN and OGDEN CANYON—Utah is entered from Wyoming through Echo Canyon, which leads into Weber Canyon. The erosion of ages—the action of glacial ice and the washing of torrents—has left a mark in the fantastic rock formations of the mountain range. Towering turrets and spires and deep embrasures are visible on every hand.

Ogden is situated thirty-seven miles north from Salt Lake City. Scenically it is famed for its beautiful setting at the base of grand mountain cliffs. From the station may be seen the pink crags of Observation Peak, six miles east, elevation 10,000 feet.

Electric cars operate from the depot and from leading hotels to and through Ogden Canyon, in the Wasatch Range, just to the east of the city. This is the scenic feature which above all else makes Ogden attractive. For a city to have at its dooryard its own deep-cut gorge, and that one of the most beautiful of all Utah’s remarkable canyons, with a broad boulevard and trolley line skirting the noisy river for seven miles, lends it a very unusual distinction. In the canyon are several first-class resort hotels.

GREAT SALT LAKE CUT-OFF—Just west of Ogden is the famous Great Salt Lake Cut-Off, where trains run across the northern arms of the inland sea on thirty miles of trestle, saving forty-three miles of distance over the old line north of the lake, and a 1,500-foot climb over Promontory Hill.

BEAR LAKE—Bear Lake is a three hours’ auto ride from Logan, through a big canyon, alongside a mountain stream. Here again cliffs tower thousands of feet above on either side—great walls carved into innumerable shapes by the eroding hand of time. Leaving the canyon, the road winds up among the mountains until we cross the divide, where we get a superb view of the lake lying like a blue gem in the distance, hundreds of feet below.

Among the resorts of Bear Lake are Ideal Beach, Rich Hot Springs, Lakota and Fish Haven. Of these, Ideal Beach is most aptly named, for here we have a sandy beach sloping gradually from the highlands to the bottom of the crystal-clear waters.

Tent cottages and hotels provide the comforts that one associates with outdoor summer life. The high altitude of Bear Lake—5,924 feet—assures weather that is pleasant all summer, and, with camping, fishing, hunting and swimming, it offers diversified amusement.

ZION NATIONAL MONUMENT—Zion National Monument comprises 15,520 acres in Washington County, Utah. It may be reached from the railroad station of Lund, a good automobile road leading to the portals of the canyon; and beyond the Government has added a road passing into the very heart of this wonderland, thus placing a scenic paradise within easy reach.

The canyon walls are smooth, vertical sandstone escarpments, from 800 to 2,000 feet high, between which flows the north fork of the Virgin River. Upon the faces of many of these gigantic cliffs Nature has established an art gallery of stupendous proportions, for here are carved figures and forms of varied character and remarkable color contrast.
Break in the Western Wall, Zion National Monument

Castle Gate, Price Canyon

Temple Square, Salt Lake City
AMPLE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

Years of experience on the part of Colorado and Utah in catering to tourists have resulted in the best of hotels in cities, towns and resorts, and visitors may rest assured that their desires in this direction will be fully realized.

A VACATION IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forests of Colorado and Utah offer exceptional inducements for the recreation-seeker. Here, amidst the Rockies, is a playground of twenty million acres, in which are scenic attractions unsurpassed, excellent auto roads leading to Nature's beauty spots, streams and lakes well stocked with gamey trout, attractive camp sites and big game. In the National Forests you are free to come and go at will, to camp where fancy strikes you, and to fish and hunt without restrictions, except those imposed by the State game laws. Roads and trails have been built throughout the mountains by the Forest Service and posted with signs for the guidance of visitors. Camp sites have been set apart, and shelter cabins and comfort stations have been built. If you wish a summer home in the mountains, the Government will lease you an attractive site on which you may build your cabin. If you do not care to rough it, there are numerous hotels and resorts within and adjacent to the National Forests of the Rockies.

Those desiring to visit Zion National Monument can secure tickets to Lund, Utah. From Lund ten-passenger automobiles operate over a hundred miles of road to the Wylie Camp in Zion Valley. This consists of cottage tents similar to those in Yellowstone National Park, equipped with every convenience for the comfort of guests. Season, May 15 to November 1.

THE NATURAL SALT BEDS—At the extreme western edge of Utah, very near to the Nevada line, are the Natural Salt Beds, sixty miles long, eight miles wide, one to fifteen feet thick, and 98 per cent pure. The railroad crosses near the center, and, the salt being perfectly white, hard and level, the appearance is that of a great Polar ice-field, while mirage-like images of lakes and land merge into the very real distant mountains.

The following publications may be obtained free upon application to the District Forester, New Federal Building, Denver, Colo.:
Vacation Days in Colorado's National Forests.
Mountain Playgrounds of the Pike National Forest.
Outdoor Life in the Colorado National Forests.
The Ouray Mountains of the Uncompahgre National Forest.
Out-of-door Playground of the San Isabel National Forest.
Vacation Trips in the Cochetopa National Forest.
Vacation Days in Routt National Forest.
A Summer Vacation in the Sopris National Forest.
Vacation Days in the Battlement National Forest.

SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

During the season, round-trip summer excursion tickets are sold at the principal stations in the United States and Canada to Colorado and Utah. These tickets are good for stop-over at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.
### Principal Peaks and Ranges of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado

(Note: None of the many peaks below 13,500 feet are shown in this list.)

#### Front Range

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<td>Granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,375</td>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>Buena Vista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,332</td>
<td>LaPlata Peak</td>
<td>Granite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,245</td>
<td>Antero</td>
<td>Salida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,239</td>
<td>Shavano</td>
<td>Salida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Elk Mountains or Aspen Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,259</td>
<td>Castle Peak</td>
<td>Aspen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,126</td>
<td>Maroon Peak</td>
<td>Aspen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,997</td>
<td>Capitol Peak</td>
<td>Aspen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,069</td>
<td>Culebra Peak</td>
<td>San Acacio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,546</td>
<td>Trinchera</td>
<td>La Veta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Sangre de Cristo Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,390</td>
<td>Sierra Blanca</td>
<td>Garland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,233</td>
<td>Crestone</td>
<td>Crestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,176</td>
<td>Old Baldy</td>
<td>Garland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,100</td>
<td>Kit Carson</td>
<td>Crestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,041</td>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>Crestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,729</td>
<td>Gibson Peak</td>
<td>Hot Springs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,623</td>
<td>Spanish Peaks (two)</td>
<td>La Veta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Culebra Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,708</td>
<td>Spanish Peaks</td>
<td>La Veta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### UNCOMPAGRE MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,306</td>
<td>Uncompahgre</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,020</td>
<td>The Wetterhorn</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,589</td>
<td>The Matterhorn</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRINCIPAL PEAKS AND RANGES OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN UTAH

#### WASATCH RANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11,957</td>
<td>Mt. Timpanogos</td>
<td>Provo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,887</td>
<td>Mt. Nebo</td>
<td>Goshen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,563</td>
<td>Twin Peak</td>
<td>Salt Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>Provo Peak</td>
<td>Provo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UINTAH MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,428</td>
<td>Emmons Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,422</td>
<td>Gilbert Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,250</td>
<td>Mt. Lovenia</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>Tokewanna Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,095</td>
<td>Wilson Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,834</td>
<td>Burro Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,750</td>
<td>La Motte Pk</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,460</td>
<td>Mt. Agassiz</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,219</td>
<td>Marsh Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,013</td>
<td>Leidy Peak</td>
<td>Heber</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WASATCH RANGE

In Weber Canyon

### UNCOMPAHGRE MOUNTAINS

In Weber Canyon

### SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,149</td>
<td>San Luis Peak</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,030</td>
<td>Red Cloud</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,032</td>
<td>Stewart Peak</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,018</td>
<td>Sunshine Peak</td>
<td>Lake City</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NEEDLE MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,084</td>
<td>Sunlight Peak</td>
<td>Needleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,830</td>
<td>Rio Grande Pyramid</td>
<td>Needleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,706</td>
<td>Mt. Oso</td>
<td>Durango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,695</td>
<td>Eolus</td>
<td>Durango</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,961</td>
<td>Pigeon Peak</td>
<td>Durango</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,250</td>
<td>Mt. Wilson</td>
<td>Ophir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,158</td>
<td>Mt. Sneffels</td>
<td>Ridgway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,026</td>
<td>Wilson Peak</td>
<td>Ophir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OQUIRRH MOUNTAINS

This is the beautiful range of mountains that skirts the western shores of Great Salt Lake and extends north and south parallel with the Wasatch Mountains. It has no prominent peaks, the entire range averaging 9,000 to 10,000 feet in elevation.

### HENRY MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11,485</td>
<td>Mt. Ellen</td>
<td>Green River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,320</td>
<td>Mt. Pennell</td>
<td>Green River</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LA SAL and ABAJO MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13,089</td>
<td>Mt. Peale</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,271</td>
<td>Mt. Tomaski</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,319</td>
<td>Mt. Waas</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,445</td>
<td>Abajo Peak</td>
<td>Thompson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TUSHAR MOUNTAINS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nearest Railroad</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,240</td>
<td>Delano</td>
<td>Marysvale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>Belknap</td>
<td>Marysvale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,146</td>
<td>Tushar Mtn</td>
<td>Marysvale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>Baldy Peak</td>
<td>Marysvale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Salt Beds at Salduro—60 miles long, 8 miles wide

In Weber Canyon

The Great Salt Lake Cut-Off
UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILROADS

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications

The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:

- Arizona and New Mexico Rockies
- California for the Tourist
- Colorado and Utah Rockies
- Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
- Glacier National Park, Montana
- Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona
- Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
- Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado
- Mount Rainier National Park, Washington
- Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois
- Pacific Northwest and Alaska
- Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona
- Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
- Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California
- Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho
- Yosemite National Park, California
- Zion National Monument, Utah

U. S. Government Publications

The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:

- Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, Mesa Verde National Park, by J. W. Fewkes. 32 pages, illustrated. 15 cents.
- Panoramic View of Mesa Verde National Park; 22½ by 19 inches. 25 cents.
- Panoramic View of Rocky Mountain National Park; 14 x 17 inches. 25 cents.
- Mountainairing in the Rocky Mountain Park, by Roger W. Toll. 48 illustrations, 2 maps. (In preparation.)

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C., at prices given:

- Map of Mesa Verde National Park; 31 by 46 inches; scale, one-half mile to the inch. 20 cents.
- Map of Long's Peak Quadrangle, which includes the greater portions of Rocky Mountain National Park; 13½ by 17½ inches; scale, 2 miles to the inch. 10 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D.C., or by personal application to the superintendents of the parks.

Circular of general information regarding Mesa Verde National Park.
Circular of general information regarding Rocky Mountain National Park.
Glimpses of our National Parks. 48 pages, illustrated.
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments, and railroad routes thereto.

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- Bremerton, Wash. 224 Front St.
- Butte, Mont. 2 N. Main St.
- Chicago, Ill. 179 W. Jackson St.
- Colorado Springs, Colo. 119 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
- Dallas, Tex. 112-114 Field St.
- Denver, Colo. 601 17th St.
- Des Moines, Iowa. 403 Walnut St.
- Duluth, Minn. 334 W. Superior St.
- Ft. Worth, Tex. 702 Houston St.
- Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts.
- Helena, Mont. 58 S. Main St.
- Houston, Tex. 904 Texas Ave.
- Lincoln, Neb. 104 N. 13th St.
- Little Rock, Ark. 202 W. 2d St.
- Long Beach, Cal. L.A.&S.L. Station
- Los Angeles, Cal. 221 S. Broadway
- Milwaukee, Wis. 99 Wisconsin St.
- Minneapolis, Minn. 202 Sixth St. South
- Oak Creek, Cal. 13th St. and Broadway
- Ocean Park, Cal. Pacific Electric Depot
- Oklahoma City, Okla. 131 W. Grand Ave.
- Omaha, Neb. 1416 Dodge St.
- Pocatello, Idaho. 311 W. Main St.
- Portland, Ore. 3d and Madison Sts.
- Sacramento, Cal. 801 K St.
- Salt Lake City, Utah
- San Antonio, Texas 315-17 N. St. Mary's St.
- San Diego, Cal. 300 Broadway
- San Francisco, Cal. 50 Post St.
- Seattle, Wash. 714-16 2d Ave.
- Shreveport, La. 320 Madison Ave.
- Spokane, Wash.
- Davenport Hotel, 815 Sprague Ave.
- Tacoma, Wash. 1117-19 Pacific Ave.
- Waco, Texas 6th and Franklin Sts.
- Whittier, Calif. L. A. & S. L. Station
- Winnipeg, Man. 226 Portage Ave.

**East**

- Annapolis, Md. 54 Maryland Ave.
- Atlantic City, N. J. 1301 Pacific Ave.
- Baltimore, Md. 8 & O. R. R. Bldg.
- Boston, Mass. 60 Franklin St.
- Brooklyn, N. Y. 336 Fulton St.
- Buffalo, N. Y. Main and Division Sts.
- Cincinnati, Ohio 6th and Main Sts.
- Cleveland, Ohio. 1004 Prospect Ave.
- Columbus, Ohio. 70 East Gay St.
- Dayton, Ohio 19 S. Ludlow St.
- Detroit, Mich. 13 W. Lafayette Ave.
- Evansville, Ind. L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
- Grand Rapids, Mich. 125 Pearl St.
- Indianapolis, Ind. 112-14 English Block
- Montreal, Que. 238 St. James St.
- Newark, N. J. Clinton and Beavers Sts.
- New York, N. Y. 64 Broadway
- New York, N. Y. 57 Chambers St.
- New York, N. Y. 31 W. 32d St.
- New York, N. Y. 114 W. 42d St.
- Philadelphia, Pa. 1539 Chestnut St.
- Pittsburgh, Pa. Arcade Building
- Reading, Pa. 16 N. Fifth St.
- Rochester, N. Y. 20 State St.
- Savannah, Ga. 25 E. Main St.
- Shreveport, La. 320 Madison Ave.
- Washington, D. C. 1229 F St. N. W.
- Williamsport, Pa. 4th and Pine Sts.
- Wilmington, Del. 905 Market St.

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- Atlanta, Ga. 74 Peachtree St.
- Augusta, Ga. 811 Broad St.
- Birmingham, Ala. 2010 1st Ave.
- Charleston, S. C. 110 Meeting St.
- Charlotte, N. C. 22 S. Tryon St.
- Chattanooga, Tenn. 817 Market St.
- Columbia, S. C. 506 Spring Street
- Jackson, Miss. 231 Main St.
- Lebanon, Va. 661 Main St.
- Louisville, Ky. 4th and Market Sts.
- Lynchburg, Va. 722 Main St.
- Memphis, Tenn. 60 N. Main St.
- Mobile, Ala. 51 S. Royal St.
- Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel
- Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
- New Orleans, La. St. Charles Hotel
- Norfolk, Va. Monticello Hotel
- Paducah, Ky. 430 Broadway
- Pensacola, Fla. San Carlos Hotel
- Raleigh, N. C. 305 Lafayette St.
- Richmond, Va. 830 E. Main St.
- Savannah, Ga. 37 Bull St
- Sheffield, Ala. Sheffield Hotel
- Tampa, Fla. Hillisboro Hotel
- Vicksburg, Miss. 1319 Washington St.
- Winston-Salem, N. C. 236 N. Main St.

For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago.
ATTRACTIVE PHASES OF OUTDOOR LIFE IN THE ROCKIES

The Streams are Well Stocked with Fish

Hitting the Trail

Fine Auto Roads Everywhere

Camping Out

A Log Cabin Home

Among the Glaciers
THE BIG WOODS! Wilderness Lakes! These are magic words. To most of us they represent the distant, the unattainable, the inaccessible. But they needn’t. In reality, forest lakes, ringed round with virgin forest, lie next door to the metropolis of the Middle West. A few hours by train from Chicago and you are among the lakes of Wisconsin, where bass and trout and muskies thrive and where deer still tread the forest paths.

A few hours more and you are among the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota, where you can have more fish, more deer—and moose and bear to boot. The Lord planned wisely when He designed this lake country of the Middle West. It is mostly a land of high ridges and rolling plateaus, with lakes and streams sparkling in all the basins and valleys. It is the land of the Ojibways and many of the tribe still linger. If you can have an Ojibway paddler in the stern of your canoe, you will be a fortunate man.

This near Northwest has another charm for the city-dweller—a variety of living conditions. It is wilderness to be sure, but if you want the taste of woods and waters without the labor, it is yours. There are cottages with rocking chairs on the piazzas and a telephone inside just as there are lonesome trails and hidden lakes. You can eat your civilized breakfast at a real table and step thence into a cushioned boat to be rowed by a well paid guide to the carefully selected fishing ground.

Or you can bend your back to the burden over long portages and beach your canoe on lonely, rocky shores that hardly know the pressure of human feet. And it is only a step from one condition to the other. The same county may offer the summer cottage and the genuine wilderness.

Every man to his taste. But in my memory lingers the picture of a chain of lakes along the boundary between Minnesota and Canada. It had been a long day and a hard one, with a five mile portage to be doubled over. Darkness fell as we paddled through Little Gunflint and Little North and as the light faded, the wooded shores crowded close upon us until we seemed floating in the forest itself. We were tired but we sang unmelodiously but with spirit.

And then we came to the cabin that the rangers had built just below the Canadian line. I thought I liked it then, but the next day when I stood in the door and saw the waters of North Lake shining in the sun, I was fascinated. As my thought turns back to it from an untidy desk in a steam-heated office, I am fairly homesick. Some day soon I’m going back, if not to that lake and that cabin and those trails, then to others like them. And I shall fish and paddle a canoe and carry a pack and perhaps shoot a little. But most of all I shall watch for the new beauty that lies around the next turn of the trail or over the next portage and be glad that I’m alive.
The Land o’ Lakes and Wooded Trails

In the center of North America, half-way between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is situated the Lake Resort Region of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois. This summer vacation region has, perhaps, become better known in recent years than any district of like character in the United States.

The accessibility and the climatic, scenic and recreational advantages of this outing region have annually attracted summer visitors from near and far to enjoy its health-giving pleasures, its solitude and relaxation. It offers to the business man an outing full of healthy recreation. To the little folks, too, summer time in this region is a continual joy, bringing the glow of health to their cheeks and building sturdy bodies. Both big and little folks will return from a summer outing here, with health to withstand the rigors of the winter season. Family parties, taking advantage of the special rates for extended vacations, spend whole summers here comfortably housed in cottages, a large number of which are available at most of the lakes.

Immense tracts of virgin pine, hemlock and second-growth timber provide an appropriate setting for the thousands of lakes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. This vast area of timber, known as the Big Woods district, is the natural home of big game and gamy fish. A sojourn in this forested belt offers every opportunity for the vacationist, hunter or angler to pursue his favorite form of sport. Approximately twenty thousand lakes, large and small, are to be found in the heavily forested parts of these states.

This land of enchantment, through a part of which Hiawatha once roamed, has been wonderfully endowed by Nature, and the increasing number who annually make their pilgrimage to this region for rest and rejuvenation, coming from every state in the Union, speaks eloquently of its indefinable charm and recreational resources.

The clear, cool waters of the myriads of lakes abound with “muskies,” bass, pike and every game fish common to this region; the numerous streams, well stocked with trout, offer in return for reasonable effort, a full creel. In the forested districts a variety of wild game is found in great abundance and the hunter in season will experience little difficulty in bagging the legal limit.

To the lover of the great out-of-doors, the primeval beauty of these lakes, streams and virgin forests has an irresistible appeal. Here are scenic delights in great variety. The “outer” may take his favorite form of recreation in the improved sections, with their park-like stretches, or he may choose the wilderness districts of the towering pine and hemlock, where he may tramp for days without seeing a human habitation.

The rivers which penetrate the timbered belt, connect large numbers of lakes, and provide a variety of attractive canoe trips, a most fascinating form of recreation. The angler wielding a paddle in these streams, enjoys exciting sport en route, while exploring new regions. Paddling through leafy thoroughfares by day, the constant change of scene, the preparation and eating of meals in the open, the making of camp and the social camp fire, the sleep and rest beneath the arches of the forest—make canoe trips a joyful outing never to be forgotten. Competent guides, who possess intimate knowledge of the territory and who may be relied upon to care for the essential needs of the canoeist, can be procured.

Because of the elevation of this region of lakes and forests there prevails a dryness of atmosphere which tempers the heat; the air is pure and bracing, the days are bright and the nights cool and refreshing. Fogs and sultry weather are almost unknown.

Sojourners who take in the area stretching back from Lake Superior and embracing the timbered district, find relief from hay fever, asthma and bronchial troubles.

Resort centers are of easy access by rail, and individual resorts and summer hotels are conveniently reached by autos. Accommodations are available at all...
Bringing Home the Evidence

of the resorts and camps, and the services of guides are easily procurable.

Summer hotels, where comfortable quarters may be obtained, are numerous, and if a long stay is contemplated, cottages are available at a great many of the lakes. Modern resorts, where every accommodation is provided the sportsman and vacationist, are many and conveniently reached. There are numberless wilderness camps, ideally situated in the heart of the forest district, where finned, furred, feathered and antlered game abound in great variety. For those who wish to wield a paddle, fish or hunt, where these things are not commonly done, an outing “back-a-ways” in the big timber district can be conveniently accomplished by a brief journey from any of the large cities of the West Central States.

Here and there, on the shores of many of the most attractive lakes, one will find cottage colonies. At present these lake homes generally represent but a small investment and a great deal of summer comfort; but with the rapid strides being made each year in developing this region, the investment will prove desirable. It is suggested that the matter of summer homes be looked into during the summer trip this year.

In northern Illinois and Iowa, also, may be found lake resorts with hostelries of the most modern construction and luxurious appointments, where every convenience and innovation are provided for the individual or for family parties.

Resorts in this Illinois and Iowa district are of easy access by rail or auto. Splendid roads stretch through a rolling country, traversing small but frequent areas of timber, winding around the shores of lakes, over hills and through valleys, connecting the centers of population with the summer resorts and offering many delightful drives.

The lakes here are kept well stocked with fish. Lovers of aquatic sports will find recreation to their liking on the sandy beaches, diving ladders, roller coasters, slides and water baseball diamonds. Canoeing, boating and excursions on the steamers and power boats provide enjoyment for young and old. The golf greens, tennis courts, short jaunts on horseback, and other out-of-door sports, provide a wide choice of diversion.

Rates in this resort region vary according to the character of the resort chosen and the accommodations provided. (See pages 63 to 78 for hotel and boarding-house list.)

A great number of the resorts make reduced rates for children, and a substantial reduction can usually be arranged where a long stay is contemplated.

The rental charge for boats ranges from 30 cents to $1.00 a day. Power attachments for rowboats are obtainable at most of the larger resorts at a reasonable charge. The rental charge for motor boats and launches for excursions and fishing parties varies with the size of the boat. The services of competent guides, who possess dependable knowledge of the lakes and streams, are procurable at from $3.00 to $4.00 a day.

For lack of space the following descriptions of individual resort centers have been limited to the barest facts. The northern lake country is generally so beautifully picturesque, and the lakes all crystal clear, with sand and gravel beaches, that one description fits all. Adjectives have therefore been eliminated.
AKELEY, MINN. (D-5)—Located in pine woods country—is the going-in point for numerous fishing lakes, some being linked by rowboat and canoe channels. Here are found bass, pike, pickerel, crappies and muskellunge. Numerous shore camps provide opportunity for camping and other out-of-door pleasures. Resort hotels are of easy access, many of them new and modern.

The following lakes are reached from Akeley: Ten-Mile, Shinglebee, Lake Howard, Bass and the string of Crow Wing Lakes, eleven in number, all connected by channels.

ALEXANDRIA, MINN. (C-7)—Is 1,400 feet above the sea level, topping the divide between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North, assuring a dryness of atmosphere which prevents the summer heat from becoming oppressive.

The excellent resort accommodations, the variety of scenic delights and the splendid fishing have earned for this city its reputation as an ideal recreational center.

Many of the lakes are connected by channels and this chain is navigated by numerous launches, sailing craft and rowboats.


AMBERG, WIS. (O-9)—Amberg, Athelstane, Pembine and Wausaukee, all in the midst of the hemlock, pine, balsam, cedar and fir country, are convenient to numerous lakes and streams.

All varieties of northern game fish, including muskellunge, are plentiful and the woods afford good deer and partridge hunting in season. Excellent camping spots.

AMERY, WIS. (I-9)—Sixty miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis, in a wooded country. Beautiful lakes and splendid trout streams. There are resorts to suit every purse and all offer comfort and good fishing. Five lakes and four trout streams.

AMHERST, WIS. (M-11)—Several good bass fishing lakes are easily reached. The trout fisherman will find numerous streams plentifully stocked with speckled, rainbow and brown trout. Good hotel accommodations.

ANNANDALE AND CLEARWATER, MINN. (D-8)—There are seventeen lakes in the vicinity, the largest being Clearwater. Its shores are a succession of bays, with high, wooded banks, sloping to the water's edge. All of the lakes are spring fed, with sandy beaches. Finely kept roads lead to all the resorts and the country round about is a paradise for the motorist. Summer hotels are above the average. Lakes: Pleasant, Clearwater, Cedar, Sugar, Pass, John, Agusta, French, Granite and Sylvia.

ANTIGO, WIS. (M-9)—Excellent early season bass and muskellunge fishing. Numerous streams well stocked with trout. Partridge are plentiful and deer are to be found. Hotel accommodations are good.

ANTIOCH, ILL. (O-14)—A popular summer resort, beautifully situated, healthful and irresistibly attractive to visitors. Well-kept roads lead
BEMIDJI, MINN. (C-4)—Bemidji is located in the pine woods directly on the shores of Lake Bemidji. Surrounded by dozens of other lakes, Bemidji is the gateway to a particularly fine vacation country. Here is where the Mississippi has its beginning. Soon after the river starts on its long journey from Lake Itasca to the Gulf, it flows into and through Lake Bemidji.

Bemidji has excellent in-the-city hotels, and it is but a step to the south beach or to the pier, where there are launches, motor boats, sail boats, rowboats and canoes.

Pike, pickerel, bass and trout abound in the smaller lakes, while large whitefish and muskellunge are caught in the larger lakes, particularly in the Red Lakes north of Bemidji.

Lakes reached from Bemidji: Lake Plantagenet, Long, Big Bass, Little Bass, Turtle River, Moville, Fox, Net, Big Turtle and Julia lakes. The famous State Park is at the headwaters of the Mississippi, on Lake Itasca, thirty-three miles southwest.

The Birchmont Beach Springs Summer hotel, at the head of Lake Bemidji, with its tennis courts, golf links and saddle route, offers the vacationist an abundance and variety of recreation.

The above lakes, and several rivers, may be reached also from Turtle River, Northome and Big Falls.

BIG BAY, MICH. (L-3)—In the forested belt of balsam, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, maple and birch, and within sight of the Huron Mountains. Near Big Bay, on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Yellow Dog River, is Camp Sosawagaming, a high-school boys’ recreation camp, which provides healthy outdoor training and diversion during the summer vacation. Two miles inland is Lake Independence, to and from which the boys make canoe trips on the Yellow Dog River.

BIG STONE LAKE, S. D. (A-8)—(See Ortonville, Minn.)

BIRCHWOOD, WIS. (J-8)—Located in the center of a sportsman’s paradise. The heavily wooded shore lines of the lakes in this vicinity provide an ideal setting for the cottage colonies and hotels.

The wealth of large and small game and game fish has annually attracted the vacationist in increasing numbers. Resort accommodations are excellent.

A number of the lakes are connected. Big and Little Sissabagamo Lakes provide the angler with good “muskie” fishing. Rainbow and speckled trout are to be found in the streams.

Lakes reached from Birchwood: Chetac, Summit, Birch, Balsam, Red Cedar and Hemlock lakes, all near by.
BOULDER JUNCTION, WIS. (M-8)—In the midst of the northern Wisconsin Lake Region, near Boulder Lake, a fine resort, reached by stage from Boulder Junction. High Lake is six miles northwest. Both lakes afford good game fishing, boating and resort accommodations.

BRAINERD, MINN. (D-6)—Located on the Mississippi River, where that stream flows out of the "Pine Woods" country. In the neighborhood are a score of lakes that have made Crow Wing County noted. High-class resorts afford fine fishing for pickerel, crappies and perch.

The Gull Lake chain comprises fifteen lakes, from one-quarter mile to twelve miles in length. Gull Lake lies centrally in the chain and with its series of small bays and fine beaches, makes a fine inland water course. Pike fishing is particularly good in Gull Lake.

Other lakes quickly reached from Brainerd are Long, Rice and Gilbert. On most of these timbered lakes there are recreation hotels or lodges, some of them of exceptional excellence. Gull Lake is particularly well off in this respect.

At Parkerville there are numerous furnished cottages. Hubert is on Hubert and Clark lakes, a little further north. There are a large number of lakes in the vicinity, and Ninnewawa and Puk-wana lodges are roomy and good in every way.

BRIGGSVILLE, WIS. (M-12)—Reached from Portage (ten miles distant). Briggsville, on Lake Mason, is considered an excellent fishing spot. Jordon Lake is also accessible and the "Dells" at Kilbourn are but twelve miles away.

BROWN'S VALLEY, MINN. (A-8)—Brown's Valley district embraces Big Stone Lake, on the south, and Traverse Lake, on the north. Distance from station, two miles to either lake. Good catches of black bass, pike and crappies have been made in these lakes. Jacksnipe shooting is good in the spring. Geese and ducks are plentiful during September, October and November. Hotel accommodations good.

BRUCE, WIS. (K-9)—In the Chippewa Valley. A number of lakes, stocked with game fish, and many trout streams assure plenty of sport.
BUFFALO, MINN. (E-9)—This district is dotted with lakes. Timber, good roads, adequate hotel and resort accommodations. Lake Pulaski is one mile distant, and Lakes Constance, Pelican and Charlotte, all of easy access.

BUTTE DES MORTS, WIS. (N-11)—(See Winneconne, Wis.)

BUTTERNUT, WIS. (L-8)—In the heart of the north Wisconsin woods.
The lakes are: Butternut, Bear, Turtle, Rivers, Flambeau and Chippewa. There are numerous trout streams.

CABLE, WIS. (K-7)—In the “Big Timber” belt of upper Wisconsin; numerous lakes and streams.

Bass, pike, pickerel, and “muskies” in the lakes, and deer, bear and a variety of small game in the forest. Numerous trout streams, from one to four mile from Cable.

Lake Owen Platform, at Lake Owen, four miles from Cable, is a train stop, and launches from the resort meet guests at the platform.

Resort accommodations good. Cottages available and camping outfits can be had.

Lakes reached from Cable: Cable Lake, Twin Lakes, Big Bass Lake, Wiley Lake, Lost Lake, Lake Owen, Hamil’s, Namakagon, Price and Perry lakes.

CAMBRIDGE, WIS. (N-13)—Lake Ripley lies about three miles southeast of London station, and contains black bass, pike, pickerel and silver bass. This is an ideal, quiet, summer home for families.

CASS LAKE, MINN. (D-4)—Near the headwaters of the Mississippi and deep in the northern pine country. Linked to Cass Lake by the Mississippi are Andrusia and Wolf lakes and Little Wolf Lake, and to the northward, linked to Cass, is the Turtle River chain of lakes.

Muskeg throughout Cass Lake and its tributary-linked waters that scale forty pounds, are occasionally hooked. Pike, bass, pickerel, whitefish and crappies are also found.

By canoe from Cass Lake town you can voyage up the Mississippi to Bemidji Lake and city. Down the Mississippi you can go to Lake Winnibigoshish, and up the Turtle River you can canoe to and through the Turtle Lake chain.


CECIL, WIS. (N-10)—At the east end of Shawano Lake. Boats, guides and teams readily obtained. This lake, Berry Lake, six miles from Cecil, about one and one-half miles long by one mile wide, and Whiteclay Lake, Pausaukee lakes. Chain lakes, three miles from Cecil, contain black bass, wall-eyed pike and pickerel. Loon Lake is about four miles from the station. Good duck hunting in season. Launches ply between Shawano and North Beach.

CEDAR LAKE, WIS. (O-13)—(See Schlesingerville, Wis.)

CHANNING, MICH. (K-4)—A country of woods, rivers and lakes. Good fishing for bass, pike, pickerel and trout, and in the woods are deer, bear and smaller game.

Sawyer Lake, four miles distant, provides summer resort accommodations.

CHETEK, WIS. (J-9)—Lake Chatek is right at the station, and lakes Pokegama and Prairie are connected, and excursions from one lake to another can be conveniently made. Lake Chatek has a number of cottages and some very desirable summer resort hotels.

Bass, wall-eyed pike, crappies and pickerel are plentiful, and trout are found in near-by streams.

CHICAGO, ILL. (P-15) Chicago owes its popularity as a summer resort to the same influence that has made it great commercially. Some three hundred miles long and more than sixty wide, Lake Michigan extends north, south and east of the city, an immense reservoir of cooling and invigorating air, Nature’s pulmotor to revive those exhausted by the heat and enervating influences of long summer weeks in inland cities.

The lake breeze is no myth, although at times it seems a miracle. It comes sometimes at dawn, sometimes in mid-afternoon, sometimes in the evening; it blows steadily, often for days, and it makes mere living a joy.

But Chicago can offer the summer visitor much more than an ideal climate. For the women there are, first and foremost, the shops, the finest shops, Chicago believes, in the country. Great stores, and little ones; immense establishments supplying every feminine want, and little places, specialists in some particular of the sex’s raiment. Visitors to Chicago in summer can secure the correct autumn and winter styles in everything that has a style and alternate their shopping with trips to the country, with bathing or visits to great art institutes and museums.

Chicago has hotels innumerable: some in the loop, lofty structures where visitors may sleep far above the dust and din of the city, and yet within a few minutes’ walk of stores, restaurants and railways; others stand beside the lake with the waves lapping the sands, a stone’s throw from their verandas; others again look out across the green acres of the parks or watch the ceaseless traffic of the boulevards sweep past their doors. There are hotels for everyone, no matter what the limitations of his purse.

The lake affords wonderful bathing and delightful trips in sailing boats or magnificent steamers. The city’s whole lake front is dotted with bathing places, and there on pleasant afternoons crowds gather that rival the throngs that made famous the French and Belgian resorts before the blight of war devastated them. The trips on the lake are innumerable. Steamers leave the city every morning for points farther north or along the Michigan shore.
returning in the late summer dusk. Or longer trips may be taken to Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, and many other pleasant places.

In the city itself the visitor is offered entertainment both varied and endless. First there are the city parks with admirable golf courses free to all. Lincoln Park boasts a wonderful zoo, the delight of children—children both big and little. In the parks, too, are lakes, affording the safest of boating, and restaurants where one may dine with green trees all around and blue sky overhead. The boulevards that link the parks are great broad highways of delight where the visitor who brings his car, and the visitor who rents one of the countless cheap and comfortable taxis may ride for hours. The Field museum and the Municipal pier are other points which will entertain, in widely different ways, the guest in the city.

The suburbs of Chicago are one of its greatest charms for the summer visitor. North along the lake shore is a succession of alluring towns where one may spend a day. Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training station are places everyone should visit; and the same is true of Camp Grant at Rockford. All these places may be reached in an hour or a few hours by train, trolley or motor.

Farther afield are still more places that lure the Chicago visitor. To the south are the wonderful dunes of Indiana, ever shifting, changing, mountains of sand, with deep, dark ravines where grows a wonderful variety of plants, shrubs, and grasses. No one should fail to take this trip; and a stop can be made at Gary, a wonder of the industrial world. Southwest is the valley of the Illinois, the pathway to the Mississippi of the earliest French explorers. Below Ottawa are Starved Rock and the canyons, well worth a day's trip. West and northwest stretches a region of beautiful country, dotted with lakes and ribboned with rivers. Fishing is excellent, hotels are comfortable, roads are shady and smooth, the whole region is a delight of the tourist.

More urban amusements, such as the theaters and the amusement parks, are open all summer. There are the two great ball clubs, White Sox and Cubs, and each summer sees national tournaments for golf, tennis and many other sports.

Such, briefly, are some of the advantages Chicago possesses as a summer resort. If by chance what appeals most to you is not set forth here, you can find it, nevertheless, in Chicago—the city you cannot see too often.

CHISAGO CITY, LINDSTROM, CENTER CITY, MINN. (F-8)—The Chisago Lakes, five of them, are known individually as Green, Big, Lindstrom, Chisago and Sunrise lakes.

The lakes contain bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. The water-fowl, geese, mallard, teal, etc., hatch their young here, and the shotgun, in season, as well as the rod, is a part of one's outfit.

Chisago City. Russel Beach, Lindstrom and Center City, on these lakes, are near together and connected by both water and rail.

CISCO LAKE, MICH. (J-3)—There are numerous lakes here and camps are reached by steam launch, which meets trains at Cisco Lake station, or by automobile at State Line station, when advance notice is given. Guides, boats, etc., easily obtainable. The streams have been made navigable for canoes.

The waters are tributary to Lake Superior, and are noted for their smallmouthed bass and lake trout. High Lake, Fish-Trap and Wild Cat lakes are excellent muskellunge waters.

Excellent accommodations are available at the resorts on the shores of the lakes.

CLEAR LAKE, IOWA (E-13)—This sheet of water, seven miles in length, and from two to three miles in width, is clear, with timber-lined shores. Parks and camps provide for summer visitors. Game fishing is good. Town has abundance of hotel and cottage accommodations.

CLEARWATER, MINN. (D-8)—(See Anndale and Clearwater, Minn.)

CLITHERAL, MINN. (C-7)—On Lake Clitheral, four miles long by one mile wide, where there is good pickerel, pike and bass fishing. Its
shores are of white sand, well-shaded, gently sloping. Four smaller lakes near by. The hotels are conveniently situated. There are old Indian battlefields in the vicinity. There are many grassy lakes in the vicinity that are much frequented by water fowl in the fall, and afford good shooting.

COLD SPINGS, MINN. (D-8)—Pike, black bass, pickerel and crappies, in the Sauk River, game brook trout in the smaller streams, and large fish of every indigenous variety in Big Fish Lake, three miles from town. Also excellent hunting at Big Fish Lake. Launches and rowboats on Sauk River. Good accommodations at the hotels, and cottages available along the Sauk River for longer vacations.

COLERAINE, MINN. (F-5)—Coleraine is on Trout Lake, in the Mesaba Iron Range. A "going in" point for those who visit other range points and the iron mining region. A well-appointed hotel, convenient to the lake, serves everybody. Excellent bass, muskellunge and trout fishing in the many lakes and streams, which are easily accessible.

In the fall there is big game for the hunter.

CONOVER, WIS. (M-8)—Ten fishing lakes near by, using Lakota as a base. The drive from Conover is through a forest of pines and maples. Brook trout, muskellunge, black and Oswego bass, pike and pickerel are abundant, with duck and deer shooting in season. Easy portages for boats; a good supply of canoes, sailboats, a steam yacht and guides are available.

CRANDON, WIS. (N-9)—Sand Lake, Stone Lake and Lake Metonga are all located at Crandon, at the head waters of the Wolf River. Good fishing and numerous hotels. Deer shooting throughout this region, and, owing to the large number of wild rice beds close at hand, it affords good duck hunting.

CROSBY, MINN. (E-6)—Seven lakes within four miles of Crosby and good fishing in all of them. Hotel accommodations first class.

CRYSTAL LAKE, ILL. (O-15)—About forty-three miles from Chicago. Splendid bathing beaches, and lake is celebrated for the quality of its bass and pickerel.

CUMBERLAND, WIS. (J-9)—On the shores of Beaver Dam Lake, a short distance from the Twin Cities. Beaver Dam and near-by lakes abound with bass, pickerel and crappies; and excursions from one lake to another can be made. The in-town hotels and resorts offer good accommodations. Beaver Dam and a number of near-by lakes are connected by channel and the numerous streams in the immediate vicinity offer exceptional fishing for trout.

Besides desirable hotel accommodations, comfortable cottages are available on Beaver Dam Lake.

Lakes: Beaver Dam, Sand, Vermillion, Dummy, Granite.

DALTON, MINN. (B-7)—Country dotted with lakes, and timber enough to make it pleasant. Four miles from Dalton are the Ten-Mile Lakes, noted for pike and small-mouth bass, and a fine duck pass. Guides not necessary. During the season, September to November, ducks of nearly every American species are found at these lakes. Camp Prohosky, including hotel and cottages, new pavilion and bath-house, provides excellent accommodations.

DANBURY, WIS. (I-8)—Wooded country, surrounded by lakes and streams. Several lakes near the village and a number of summer hotels. Pike, bass and muskellunge fishing.

DEER RIVER AND MARCELL, MINN. (E-5)—A prime place for fishing and hunting. Partridges plentiful, and ducks by the thousands. The lakes in this vicinity are Bowstring, Big Jesse, Turtle Moose, Island, Deer, Ball Club, Chase and White Oak. Camping on these lakes is excellent. White Oak Lake and Bowstring Lake are extensive rice-feeding grounds for ducks and other game, large and small. This is a comparatively new region and is easily accessible. The hotels at Deer River have been enlarged and new ones have been added.

Camp Idlewild, at Marcell, Minn., is located in the heart of the Lake Park Region, and will appeal to those who want to go where it is wild and where fishing and hunting is of the best, or where families want to spend the summer in the cool north woods. The accommodations are good.

DEERWOOD, MINN. (E-6)—About three hours' ride from Duluth, and there are thirty tributary lakes which can be conveniently reached, which contain black bass, pike, pickerel, whitefish, muskellunge and crappies.

Many summer homes in the vicinity, and sites for camps are numerous. Directly south from Deerwood lies Mille Lacs, one of the three large lakes in the State.

Fair deer and bear hunting to be had, and grouse, ducks, partridges and rabbits are plentiful in season. The hotel accommodations are quite satisfactory.

DELAVAN, WIS. (N-14)—Two miles from the town of Delavan and five and one-half miles from Williams Bay, is Delavan Lake, five and one-half miles wide, with wooded shores sloping to a clean gravel beach. Good fishing to be had; also a desirable course for the golfer. Excursion steamers make trips around the wooded shores. Comfortable hotels and cottages.

Weekly yacht races, and the Northwestern Regatta, held early in August by the Delavan Yacht Club.

DELTON, WIS. (M-12)—Three and a half miles from Kilbourn, Wis., on Dell River. The upper dam forms what is known as "Mirror Lake." The banks are high, bold, rocky, covered with evergreens and interspersed with dells and canyons. A quiet and healthful place for summer recreation. Mineral springs, with tonic properties; bass and pickerel fishing.

Where the Rainbows Leap

"Barefoot Boys with Cheeks of Tan" Goin' a-Fishin'
DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS. (M-13)—For years this district has been a popular one, the summer outers visiting it in ever-increasing numbers, to enjoy the many attractions it offers. The State of Wisconsin, realizing what this region meant to its citizens, has made the entire district a State Park.

The lake is surrounded by great crags and bluffs. On the summits of the bluffs the cactus grows, while at the bottom of the northern slopes the pink orchid is found. Fur-bearing animals and deer still inhabit the hills and wooded slopes.

This region is ideal for the tourist who loves to make excursions to unusual points of interest that are picturesque and enchanting; where one may enjoy delightful camps or the comfort of hotel accommodations. Many cottages and summer homes are scattered around the shores of Devil's Lake. Facilities are provided to angle for bass in these waters, and for excursions by launch, row boat and canoe to explore the weird rock formations. There is motoring, driving and horseback riding—in a word, every means of relaxation to which country, open air and summer time invite one.

On the upper end of the lake Chautauqua meetings are held annually.

DETROIT, MINN. (B-6)—The Detroit Lakes Country offers the tourist fine fishing, hunting and a favorable region for outdoor enjoyment.

Detroit has excellent hotels, and resorts of modern character are found on the shores of the lakes.

Tennis, canoeing, swimming, trap shooting, horseback riding, golfing, motoring and motor-boating all are at hand. A steamer makes regular trips through the chain of lakes with the aid of canals and locks.

The waters of the Detroit lakes provide the fishermen with a beautiful setting to enjoy “exciting moments.” Pike, pickerel, crappies and black bass are found in abundance.

Lakes reached from Detroit are: Detroit, Monson, Floyd, Sally, Melissa, Eunice, Pelican, Cormorant, Lizzie, Lida, and others.

DETOUR HARBOR, WIS. (P-10)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County, Wis.)

DORSET, MINN. (C-5)—Located in the heart of the fishing region of northern Minnesota. Big and Little Sand Lakes, Mantrap, Eagle, Potato, Elbow, and Bottle are within a short distance of the town of Dorset and easily reached by automobile.

Mantrap and Big Sand Lakes have long been noted for their “muskie” fishing, and fishermen often land twenty- and thirty-pound “muskies.” The lakes afford the angler a variety of sport—bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. Boats, tackle and guides can be had.

At the larger lakes comfortable accommodations may be had on the main hotel-dining-room-and-cottage-plan. Among the tall pines and on the sandy beaches there is ample opportunity for the family to enjoy themselves and the “kiddies” to play. The food is wholesome, well served, and the cottages are neat and clean.

During the hunting season there are deer, geese, ducks, snipe and prairie chickens in the vicinity of these lakes.

DRUMMOND, WIS. (K-7)—Excellent resort accommodations are available. The wooded districts and surrounding lakes and streams offer excellent fishing and hunting. Brook trout, bass, pike, crappies and pickerel are plentiful. Deer and other large game.

DULUTH, MINN.—SUPERIOR, WIS. (G-6)—Duluth stands at the head of the biggest of all of Minnesota’s ten thousand lakes—the mighty fresh-water sea of Lake Superior. Located on a high elevation overlooking one of the world’s greatest inland ports, it is situated to provide the tourist and vacationist with views, jaunts, and excursions in a territory unusually gifted for sight-seeing.

Duluth is Minnesota’s third largest city. At the busy harbor scores on scores of ships that hail from all the ports of the Great Lakes steam in heavy laden with merchandise and coal for the Great Northwest and load up with grain and flour and iron ore for the downward trip.

Superior, just across the Bay from Duluth, is a well laid-out city, with a superb water front, which during the tourist season presents a scene of activity with its boat and rail warehouses, ore and coal docks and gigantic elevators.

But few cities in the country possess within their immediate vicinity so many out-of-door things to see and do as do these Twin Ports. Interesting and educational sights and diversions in great variety will entertain the “outer,” and if the “lure of the wild” proves strong, splendid fishing, hunting and canoeing is available at the inland lakes conveniently reached but a short distance away.

There’s the Boulevard Drive—a dozen winding miles atop the high headlands, overlooking the waters of Superior all of the way to the far horizon line; the Aerial Bridge spanning the harbor entrance; Minnesota Point, a seven mile strip of land forming the harbor; parks of which there are many of wild and rugged beauty; the most modern steel making institution in the world; grain elevators, coal and ore docks of immense size and capacity.

Duluth and Superior offer the tourist much to see and do that only a brief mention of the more important can be touched upon.

The leading hotels in Duluth and Superior offer splendid accommodations and are located near the railway stations, docks and business districts.

Northward along the north shore of Lake Superior the out-of-door enthusiast will find ample opportunity to explore new trails and tread upon soil as yet new to any of his kind. There’s the enchanting short jaunt by boat up the St. Louis River to Fond du Lac, once a station of the Hudson’s Bay Co., and back. And there’s the pilgrimage—by steamer to Isle Royale and back—an island that’s a hundred miles out in Lake Superior and a summer land of rockbound harbors, big trees and tiny lakes-in-the-woods and clear-water trout streams.

EAGLE RIVER, WIS. (M-8)—From Eagle River the chain of lakes and streams known as the “Eagle Waters” is reached. These afford excellent muskellunge, bass and pike fishing. On various lakes gasoline launches and other boat liveries are maintained. There are good hotels and fishing resorts about four miles from the station, on the Eagle chain of lakes. These, with their connecting thoroughfours, offer attractive canoe or launch trips.

ELBOW LAKE, MINN. (B-7)—Elbow Lake is within a short distance of Pomme de Terre, Barrett, and Ten Mile Lakes. All are within a radius of ten miles of the village. Pike, pickerel, black, Oswego and rock bass, and crappies are abundant. Ducks and grouse plentiful in the fall.
ELKHART LAKE, WIS. (O-12)—Elkhart Lake is two miles long and about one mile wide; about one and a half miles from Elkhart Lake Station is Crystal Lake. Excellent places for camping. Two islands are located in Crystal Lake. On one of these is the Crystal Lake Resort. Fishing in this vicinity—black bass and pickerel.

ELKHORN, WIS. (N-14)—(See Lauderdale Lakes.)

ELLIS JUNCTION, WIS. (O-9)—A fishing center within easy reach of Thunder River, Peshtigo River, Medicine Brook and their tributaries, all noted trout streams. Lake Noquebay, a beautiful body of water, is about three miles distant. Both sail and rowboats can be hired, and good accommodations will be found at the lake. Black bass, pike and pickerel are found in abundance.

ELLISON BAY, WIS. (P-9)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County.)

ELY AND WINTON, MINN. (G-3)—In the real “north country” of Minnesota, where those who enjoy hunting will find moose, elk and caribou. Numberless still lakes that the bass and the pike inhabit.

Burntside Lake lies to the westward of Ely and Winton and White Iron Lake to the eastward. Lake trout and brook trout, wall-eyed pike, black bass, whitefish, muskellunge and pickerel are abundant.

On White Iron Lake there are many cottages and tent houses for rent. Motor boats, rowboats and canoes can be obtained.

To visit all of the lakes that outspread beyond Burntside and White Iron, and which may be reached, would mean an all-summer vacation. Ely and Winton are starting places for many fascinating canoeing and camping trips.

The climate of this region is especially invigorating and refreshing for those whose occupations keep them indoors, and is also beneficial to those suffering from hay fever.

ELYSIAN, MINN. (E-10)—On the shores of Lakes Francis and Elysian, with several other nice lakes near by. All have heavily wooded shore lines, providing excellent camping sites. Good fishing for bass, pike, pickerel and crappies.

Lake Francis, the gem of these lakes, with its high promontories of red granite at one end and gently sloping beaches at the other, is very deep, clear and free from green scum at all seasons.

Good hotel and cottage accommodations.

EPHRAIM, WIS. (P-9)—(See Sturgeon Bay and Door County.)

ESCANABA, MICH. (P-8)—The city is located on Little Bay de Noquette, below the mouth of the Escanaba River. On the shores of the bay are numerous resorts reached by steamer or stage, and the city maintains a free bathing beach for the use of residents and guests.

There is trout and deep water fishing. Black bass, pickerel and other fish are found in the near-by lakes.

FAIRMONT, MINN. (D-11)—Interlaken Park is three miles from Fairmont. Located on a wooded eminence, overlooking Hall and Amber lakes, it offers an ideal recreational spot where vacationists can enjoy every outdoor diversion.
These lakes are reached from Fox Lake and McHenry, Ill. Long Lake, Three yacht clubs, a motor boat club and an automobile club are located country that goes to make up a paradise for the summer visitor who wishes short distance. The country is an attractive one, with good roads from Trout streams are plentiful and good catches are common. Price, Pickerel. Lakes tributary: Pike, Round, Springstead, Cochrane, Long, Round, Mason, Price, Pickerel.

FOREST LAKE, MINN. (F-8)—Twenty-five miles from St. Paul is a very attractive lake. Good hotels, plenty of fishing, quite uniformly good. Bass, pickerel and pike are plentiful. Near by, in the streams tributary to the St. Croix River, there are trout. Lakes close by: Forest, Clear, Big and Doctor's.

FOX LAKE, ILL. (O-15)—Fox Lake, about six miles long and two miles wide, connects with ten large lakes and a number of smaller ones. Three yacht clubs, a motor boat club and an automobile club are located there. Grass Lake is noted for its extensive beds of lotus flowers. Petite Lake is connected by a channel with Fox Lake. On these many of the hotels, large and capable of accommodating a great number of guests, are located. These lakes are reached from Fox Lake and McHenry, Ill. Long Lake, reached from Long Lake Station, less than two miles southeast, offers good fishing.

FOX LAKE, MINN. (D-11)—In southern Minnesota, on the shores of a beautiful body of water of the same name. Containing bass, pike and crappies. Good recreational spot, hotel accommodations and camping grounds.

FOX LAKE, WIS. (N-12)—Situated near two large lakes (one, Fox Lake, is five miles long by two and a half miles wide) which are favorite resorts for wild ducks and geese; rabbit and partridge shooting in season. Steamboats connect with all trains. Splendid fishing for pickerel, pike, black bass, rock bass and crappies. Furnished summer cottages to rent; first-class boating and bathing facilities.

FRAZEE, MINN. (B-6)—Many of the lakes tributary to Perham and Detroit may be reached from Frazee. It is a fine section of the Lake Park Region, and hotel accommodations are good. There are good camp grounds, and excellent black and rock bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge fishing. Lakes close by: Graham, Murphy, Weymer, Long, Cotton and Rose.

FREDERIC, WIS. (I-8)—Between the Twin Cities and Duluth, in the lake and forest country.

GRANDVIEW, WIS. (K-7)—In the heart of the great “North Woods” Grandview is a desirable “going in” point for vacationists, anglers and hunters who wish to pursue their sport in a timbered wilderness.

The numerous streams which penetrate this heavily timbered section are plentifully stocked with trout of several varieties, while muskellunge, bass and pike are found in abundance in the lakes.
Wilderness camps and resorts are found on Clam Lake, Diamond Lakes and the Chippewa River.

GREEN BAY REGION. (O-10)—There are many who prefer summer recreation in a region rugged and picturesque, where they may enjoy the cool breezes from the water and breath deeply of the fragrant pine, and yet enjoy it all without hardship and with homelike accommodations. Such an environment may be found in the Green Bay Region. One may enjoy excellent fishing, bathing, boating, and pleasurable excursions to quaint villages and delightful camping spots. The climate is invigorating and the sufferer from hay fever and bronchial maladies finds immediate relief.

From Green Bay, Marinette and Menominee transportation companies maintain good steamer service to the Door County Peninsula, across the harbor. The peninsula is of limestone formation, and with its irregular shore lines, wooded bluffs and craggy headlands, the scenery is most enchanting. The quaint villages on the peninsula are all reached by boat from the above named points.

GREEN LAKE, WIS. (N-12)—One of the most charming and popular summering places in Wisconsin.

Splendid hotels stand half hidden in the oak forests that skirt the cool, clear waters: there are sloping sandy beaches, and some of the finest black bass and pickerel in the State are caught here. The nine-hole golf course of the Tuscombia Club is fine, and the hotel guests enjoy its advantages.

GREY EAGLE, MINN. (D-7)—Grey Eagle is twenty-four miles west from Little Falls, on Birch Lake. Other fine fishing lakes near by—bass, pike and crappies. Cottages are available, also motor and rowboats. There are satisfactory accommodations at the hotels and cottages.

HACKENSACK, MINN. (D-5)—Located on the shores of Birch Lake, the region about Hackensack offers most attractive recreational features. Fine resorts are located on the shores of many adjacent lakes. Normal, Whitefish, Stony, Portage, and Woman are other lakes whose waters abound with muskellunge, bass, pike and pickerel, and are conveniently reached from Hackensack.

Ten Mile Lake, between Hackensack and Walker, is a most attractive lake. From Ten Mile station Ya-man-na Island is reached by launch. It is a spot of beauty and restfulness. Good fishing is found there.

HARTLAND, WIS. (O-13)—Within two miles from Hartland are five inland lakes—Pine, Beaver, North, Pewaukee and Nagawicka. Still farther a chain of ten more bodies of water is found. The shores are lined with summer resorts and cottages with good accommodations.

Charming landscapes, good fishing, good roads, boating, bathing, golf and tennis are enjoyed.

HAUGEN, WIS. (J-8)—Haugen is one-half mile from Bear Lake, offering good fishing and good resort accommodations. A delightful point for sportsmen who delight in nature's primitive state. Bass, pike and pickerel are plentiful.

HAYWARD, WIS. (J-8)—Ideally located in the timber belt, Hayward is the gateway to a delightful outing region. To the lover of the out-of-doors the environment of forest, lake and stream will strongly appeal.

The great number of lakes, together with the natural advantages of the region, offer exceptional outing possibilities. Here the seeker for healthy recreation can breathe the pine-scented air and enjoy every outdoor diversion.

Here are resorts on a great number of fine fishing lakes to suit the taste and purse of the individual outer. One may enjoy the privacy of delightful cabin cottages and dine in rustic dining halls, where well-ordered service is the rule. There is the type of resort that will give you every modern convenience with a fine lake but a few feet distant, and there are wilderness resorts and camps 'back-a-ways' in the timber, where a fly may be cast or a paddle wielded where these things are not done by the multitude.

An abundance of muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel and every game fish common to this region are to be found in the water stretch of this vicinity.

Lakes: Round, Spider, Teal, Grindstone, Bass, Spring, Twin, Sand, Court O'Reilles, Whitefish, Chief, Lost Land, Crane, Moose and Ghost.

HAZELHURST, WIS. (M-8)—Within five miles of Lake Katherine of the Big Tomahawk chain in a beautiful and attractive Lake Region are five trout streams and twenty-two fine lakes, in whose waters are found muskellunge, bass and pike.

At an elevation of 1,500 feet, the water-tempered air and fragrance of pine makes the summer climate very enjoyable.

Excellent resorts and cottages are available.

INGLESIDE, ILL. (O-15)—See Fox Lake, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN. (E-2)—(See Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods.)

ISLE ROYALE, MICH. (J-1)—Isle Royale, nearly fifty miles long, is located in Lake Superior near the Canadian border. Averaging from ten to twelve miles in width, an island where lakes, rivers and even mountainous elevations are found, it is to all an earthly paradise.

The rare charm which Nature has bestowed upon it makes it a region of unsurpassed beauty. It is here that the famous "Greenstones" and "Thompsonites" of Lake Superior are found.

Isle Royale is fringed with hundreds of scenic islands, each a natural gem in the silvered sea, rock-anchored and foliage-wreathed, many of a size and character that invite cottagers or campers as annual inhabitants.

Ample accommodations for guests can be found at Washington Harbor, Tobin's Harbor, Belle Isle, Rock Harbor and other landings at reasonable prices.

Fishing is good at Isle Royale; trout streams abound, and the lake white-fishing cannot be excelled. Pike, pickerel and other game fish are found in these island waters. For rest and health, Isle Royale is ideal. The air is pure and the temperature of the summer months delightful. There are wonderful places to explore, heights to climb and rivers to trace to their sources.

The locality appears to be absolutely free from hay fever. This seems to be an established fact, whether owing to the character of the island vegetation, the lake breezes, the fact that the land is in mid-lake, or a combination of these.

ITASCA STATE PARK, MINN. (C-5)—A vast area of virgin forest, peopled by preserve-protected game—deer, elk, beaver—and penetrated by fascinating bough-roofed thoroughfares and trails, with Lake Itasca, the source of the 'Father of Waters,' within its confines—such is Minnesota's State park.
The Big Wood* District—a Hunters’ Paradise

It contains about one hundred million feet of standing timber, the finest in the State. Within the park are scores of beautiful lakes unmarrred by logging roads or human habitation.

The waters of the lakes are fished for bass, trout, muskellunge, pike and crappies. They are well stocked and the fisherman is generously rewarded.

On Lake Itasca is Douglas Lodge, an attractive log hotel, and cottages owned by the State and leased to private management for accommodation of the park visitors. Many wish to spend their outing in the park in camp, and can do so by securing a permit from the Superintendent at a cost of fifty cents. Bemidji, thirty-six miles, and Park Rapids, thirty-two miles distant, are gateways to Itasca State Park.

JENKINS, MINN. (D-6)—Piney Ridge is a large and attractive outing spot that caters to a good class of tourists and travelers. There is a large number of nice log cottages, also wall tents, on the shores of Whitefish and adjoining lakes. Fishing opportunities are good.

KANSASVILLE, WIS. (O-14)—Eagle Lake is one mile north of Kansasville. Reached by buses. There are good camping grounds and sandy beaches for bathing. The lake abounds with bass, perch, pickerel and crappies. Hunting is good during the fall for duck, snipe, plover and rabbits.

Hotel accommodations are good.

KASOTA, MINN. (E-10)—(See St. Peter, Minn.)

KELLY LAKE, WIS. (O-10)—(See Suring, Wis.)

KOSHKONONG, WIS. (N-14)—The natural beauty of Lake Koshkonong has suffered no loss of its primeval grandeur, for the hotel and cottages, half hidden on the timbered slopes, only serve to emphasize the native beauty of the surroundings. Pike, bass, pickerel and smaller fish abound. It is famous also for its duck shooting.

KILBOURN, WIS. (M-12)—"The Dells." The famous Dells of the Wisconsin River stand out conspicuously as a unique feature of the landscape. Its towering carved rocks and crags, its weird canyons and gulches, through which the turbulent waters find their devious ways, are invested with a wildness and grandeur commonly associated only with savage mountain retreats.

The Navy Yard, Chimney Rock, Romance Cliff, Coldwater Canyon, Witch's Gulch, Stand Rock, Hornet's Nest, Inkstand Rock, and the Sugar Bowl are names highly suggestive of the whimsical and fantastic mood of Dame Nature, when in days primeval she wrought out titanic sculpture and architecture. In a softer mood, however, she hung those stern outlines with delicate draperies of ferns and vines, cushioned those witch haunted caves and grottoes with delicate mosses and flowers, and made the air musical with the splashing of waterfalls and the tinkling of half-hidden cascades.

From the moment the visitor leaves the station at Kilbourn, it is in a state of exaltation that he boards the launch or steamer and explores the winding narrows and grim corridors of the Dells.

A comfortable steamer with a capacity for five hundred passengers makes the trip. Two excursions are run daily. A number of launches also ply between the different landings.

Kilbourn is the doorway to the Dells.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS. (M-8)—Lac du Flambeau takes its name from an Indian reservation on which it is located, and is a radiating point from which scores of lakes, large and small, offering good accommodations, are reached from the station by good auto roads. Muskeg, black bass and pike fishing is good. The Indian village and mode of living as seen on the reservation is well worth the trip itself. The route to Pike Lake leads through this village to the old Indian landing on Rice Lake; thence by launch.

LAKE GENEVA, WIS. (O-14)—In Walworth County, is a beautiful sheet of water, twenty-four miles in circumference, its shores forming charming scenery. Delightful auto roads have been built around the lake, and trails wind along the shore. Steamboats make regular trips. Few outing places equal Lake Geneva for natural beauty, surrounded as it is by sloping, wooded hills, which form a beautiful setting for the blue water dotted with the white sails of hundreds of pleasure craft. At Williams Bay, situated at the western end, are summer schools, Y. M. C. A. Camp, and other kindred associations which gain in favor each year and attract hundreds of summer tourists. The fishing is good, the famous cisco being among the species caught. Situated directly north of Lake Geneva is Lake Como, in which good bass and other fishing can be had.

LAKE MINNETONKA, MINN. (E-9)—Beautiful Lake Minnetonka, one of the most renowned resort lakes in all America, is fourteen miles from Minneapolis and twenty-four miles from St. Paul.

Minnetonka was named by the Sioux—"Big Water." It is fifteen miles long by two and a half miles wide, with an irregular coast line of one hundred miles. Here was the scene of Hiawatha's wooing, and out of the lake flows the stream on which is located the Falls of Minnehaha—"Laughing Water"—made famous by Longfellow.

There is no finer spot within a day's run of the two cities than this lovely sheet of water with its numberless bays and islands and densely wooded...
shores. St. Paul and Minneapolis people have built splendid summer cottages all along the shores of the lake. At Minnetonka Beach is the handsome Club House of the LaFayette Club. Sailing, motor boating, tennis, golf and the like are nowhere to be better enjoyed. Excellent hotels.

LAKE NEBAGAMON, WIS. (J-7)—Lake Nebagamon is in the timbered belt of Northern Wisconsin. Much of the virgin timber in the immediate vicinity has been preserved in its original state, and a portion of this section has been parked. Summer cottages are available and the lake offers good fishing. Trout fishing is excellent in the Brule River, the outlet of the lake.

LAKE NOQUEBAY, WIS. (K-7)—In the vicinity of Lake Owen are a large number of small lakes, in nearly all of which are found bass, pike, pickerel, and muskellunge. Lake Owen is supplied with these game fish. A large number of splendid trout streams are of easy access from all resorts on Lake Owen. Cable, Wis., is nearest Postoffice.

LAKE PARK, MINN. (B-5)—Lake Park, west of Detroit, is another beauty spot of the Lake Park region. Near at hand are one or two small lakes, and six miles south is Cormorant, a large lake, where bass, pike, pickerel, etc., are caught in quantity. Good hotel accommodations are obtainable here and at Cormorant Lake.

LAKE VILLA, ILL. (O-14)—A popular resort near Chicago, at which to spend a week or two, a season, or simply the week-end. Beautiful lakes and good hotels. Near-by lakes are Cedar, Deep, Grau, Crooked, and Fox.

LAKE WINNEBAGO, WIS. (N-12)—Lake Winnebago, one of the largest inland lakes, is a remarkably clear body of water thirty-five miles long and ten miles wide. The shores are almost entirely occupied by summer resorts, homes, and hotels.

The waters of the lake abound with bass, pike and pickerel, with every facility for boating, bathing and other aquatic sports.

OSHKOSH, on the western shore of the lake, is the headquarters of the Inland Lakes Yachting Association, whose annual regattas are one of the notable events of the yachting season.

The Association meeting is a championship affair, held during August and participated in by yacht clubs located in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. From Oshkosh a steamer service is maintained by which Lake Butte des Mortes, Lake Poygan and the Wolf River are reached.

FOND DU LAC:—Charmingly located at the head of the lake. With the excellent roads radiating from Fond du Lac and fine fishing lakes near by, the city may well be used as a base for a summer’s outing.

NEENAH and MENASHA are located at the northern end of Lake Winnebago, where the lake flows into Fox River. Here is one of the oldest fishing and summer resorts in Wisconsin. An electric line connects Neenah, Menasha and Appleton.

APPLETON is an attractive resort city situated on the Fox River. The principal recreational resources are to be found at Lake Winnebago, three miles distant, which is reached by electric railway.

LAKE ZURICH, ILL. (O-15)—Lake Zurich, one of Chicago’s near-by resorts, is located about eight miles from Palatine (twenty-six miles northwest of Chicago). The fishing, boating and bathing are unexcelled.

LAUNDERDALE LAKES, WIS. (N-14)—Reached from Elkhorn, Wis., by a drive of seven miles through wooded territory.

Mill Lake, Green Lake and Middle Lake are the trinity that form the Lauderdale waters. Bass, pike and pickerel are abundant, and the facilities for boating and bathing are excellent. Motor boat and sail boat races are popular. Resort accommodations are excellent and sufficiently varied to suit the vacationist.
Getting Ready for the "Big Ones"

LINSTROM, MINN. (F-8)—(See Chisago City, Minn.)

LITTLE FALLS, MINN. (D-7)—Located on the Mississippi River and the Jefferson Highway about one hundred miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis.

A score of lakes are accessible within a radius of as many miles. Good bass, pike, muskellunge and crappie fishing.

LUCK, WIS. (I-9)—Located about half way between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Duluth. Comfortable resorts and cottages, beautiful lakes, good fishing. Lakes, all within nine miles: Big Butternut, Little Butternut, Bone, Balsam, Pine and Straight.

McNAUGHTON, WIS. (M-8)—Is completely surrounded by pine hemlock and hardwood forests. Lakes are numerous and well stocked with muskellunge, bass, pike and pickerel. Good hotel accommodations.

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH. (O-4)—Mackinac Island is a well-known and most delightful summer resort on the Great Lakes. Situated in the Straits of Mackinac, it is the common meeting place for three of the Great Lakes—Huron, Michigan, and Superior. In circumference the island measures eight miles. Its main plateau is 150 feet above the water, and some of its highest points are more than three hundred feet above this level.

A wealth of natural scenery, an ideal climate, and a romantic atmosphere, growing out of an ancient association with Indian tradition, are attractions. Old Fort Mackinac still frowns upon the peaceful harbor.

The Island has been beautified by miles of fine roads, which wind their way through groves of maples and rugged oaks, where glimpses of the blue water is had, and past numerous interesting natural formations of the Island.

There are many excellent hotels and boarding houses. The fine roads and paths and the rocky heights give the pedestrian excellent opportunity to follow his bent, and boating, golf, tennis and all the usual summer sports are well provided for.

MADISON LAKE, MINN. (E-10)—Located on Lake Madison, with well wooded shore line of thirty-three miles, and modern hotels and cottages. Here the vacationer may enjoy every form of outdoor recreation amid ideal surroundings of forest, lake and stream.

Other lakes in the vicinity are Duck, Ballantyne, Washington and Jefferson. Bass, crappies and pickerel are plentiful.

MANITOWISH WATERS, WIS. (M-8)—The region of the Manitowish waters comprises Rest, Stone, Manitowish, Clear, Island, Rice, Mud, Big, Round, Papoose, Boulder, Trout and innumerable lakes of lesser note. In their setting of virgin pine, this district attracts visitors in ever-increasing numbers to enjoy out-of-door diversions.

On the irregular shoreline of these lakes resorts are established where every comfort and facility for the fisherman, hunter and vacationist has been provided. Wilderness camps are many and ideally located.

Here are some of the finest bass and muskellunge waters in the country, while deer and an abundance of smaller game find a natural home in the timber.

The angler can make excursions from one lake to another in this region, as more than one hundred lakes are accessible by canoe and portage, using as a base the line of camps maintained along the Manitowish waters. Fish and game are very abundant; the camps are comfortable and well-equipped. Manitowish is a "putting in" point for a canoe trip of forty miles through a chain of lakes and streams surrounded by a virgin forest.

The Manitowish Waters can be reached from Manitowish, Rice Creek, Oxley and Papoose, Wis.

MARCELL, MINN. (E-4)—(See Deer River.)

From the Island many one-day boat trips can be made—St. Ignace, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Sheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Les Cheneaux Islands—and there are many other short and delightful steamer rides.

MADALEINE ISLAND (L-6)—(See Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield.)

MADISON, WIS. (M-13)—Madison, the State capital, is a charming city surrounded by a chain of lovely lakes, and is thoroughly equipped with good hotels and boarding houses.

The natural beauties of Madison are enhanced by beautiful parks and driveways constructed by private subscriptions donated annually by the citizens. Four lakes—Monona, Mendota, Kegonsa and Waubesa—surround the city. The University of Wisconsin, with its magnificent buildings and grounds—including also the fine Wisconsin Historical Society building—is located here; also the State fish hatchery.

These lakes abound in pickerel, pike, and black, yellow, silver, white and rock bass and whitefish. They are navigated by sailing and steam boats, and the opportunities for fishing, bathing, yachting and other aquatic sports are excellent. Lake Wingra is reached by street car.

MADISON LAKE, MINN. (E-10)—Located on Lake Madison, with well wooded shore line of thirty-three miles, and modern hotels and cottages. Here the vacationer may enjoy every form of outdoor recreation amid ideal surroundings of forest, lake and stream.

Other lakes in the vicinity are Duck, Ballantyne, Washington and Jefferson. Bass, crappies and pickerel are plentiful.

MANITOWISH WATERS, WIS. (M-8)—The region of the Manitowish waters comprises Rest, Stone, Manitowish, Clear, Island, Rice, Mud, Big, Round, Papoose, Boulder, Trout and innumerable lakes of lesser note. In their setting of virgin pine, this district attracts visitors in ever-increasing numbers to enjoy out-of-door diversions.

On the irregular shoreline of these lakes resorts are established where every comfort and facility for the fisherman, hunter and vacationist has been provided. Wilderness camps are many and ideally located.

Here are some of the finest bass and muskellunge waters in the country, while deer and an abundance of smaller game find a natural home in the timber.

The angler can make excursions from one lake to another in this region, as more than one hundred lakes are accessible by canoe and portage, using as a base the line of camps maintained along the Manitowish waters. Fish and game are very abundant; the camps are comfortable and well-equipped. Manitowish is a "putting in" point for a canoe trip of forty miles through a chain of lakes and streams surrounded by a virgin forest.

The Manitowish Waters can be reached from Manitowish, Rice Creek, Oxley and Papoose, Wis.
MERCER, WIS. (L-7)—Pleasantly situated in a heavily wooded country where forests of pine, hemlock, cedar and maple stretch away on every side. Within reach are a hundred beautiful lakes and streams, comprising the famous Turtle Waters: all well stocked with bass, pike, muskellunge, and other fish. Deer and other large game are plentiful, while the smaller animals abound. A wild and beautiful region offering every opportunity to the outer to pursue his favorite sport.

First-class resorts are conveniently reached over good roads by auto stage.

MICHIGAMME, MICH. (K-3)—Lake Michigamme is a most attractive camping spot. The shores are thickly wooded with pine, oak, ash, spruce, balsam, fir, and cedar. The Peshekee and Spurr rivers flowing into the lake afford opportunities for delightful canoe trips. Several excellent girls' camps are located here.

MILLE LACS DISTRICT, MINN. (E-7)—Of all the lakes in Minnesota, one of the largest bodies of water is Mille Lacs.

Much historic and legendary interest attaches to Mille Lacs. Here were fought many of the battles between the Sioux and Ojibway Indians, and there are still many Indian villages where the old tribal customs are carried on.

Mille Lacs is twenty miles long and fifteen miles wide, with three hundred miles of unbroken water surface and one hundred miles of shore.

A fine road encircles the lake. Cottages can be rented for the summer season. Motorboat and sailing enthusiasts will find recreation.

Aitkin and Deer Wood are the northern gateways to the Mille Lacs District, and Wahkon and Onamia the southern gateways. In addition there are a number of small lakes where large and small-mouthed bass, pike, pickerel and crappies abound. Boats and guides are available.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. (O-13)—Situated on high ground, overlooking Lake Michigan and one of the Great Lakes finest harbors, Milwaukee possesses all of the advantages of a delightful summer resort with its cool lake breezes, excellent fishing and boating facilities, numerous near-by pleasure resorts and excellent hotel accommodations to suit the taste and purse of everyone.

A great number of pleasure boats make excursions from Milwaukee to other lake ports and short trips on Lake Michigan provide the tourist with a pleasant form of out-of-door diversion.

To the north of Milwaukee lies the great lake and resort region of Wisconsin and tourists journeying northward for their summer vacations can profitably spend a portion of their time in enjoying the recreational diversions this beautiful city has to offer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (F-9)—(See Twin Cities).

MINOCQUA, WIS. (M-8)—Minocqua is the center of a chain of upwards of fifty lakes, altogether charming and well stocked with bass, pike, salmon and muskellunge. Easily followed trails wind through the forest, whereby all these lakes may be reached on foot. Some of the southern fishing grounds are best reached by way of Hazelhurst and Hixon, and those to the north from Velasco and Arbor Vitae. Minocqua lies at the center of Lake Kawakesaga, a roughly U-shaped body of water eight miles long by five wide, its many coves affording sites for a great number of cottages and hotels.

Clear Lake to the east is popular with campers. Big Tomahawk Lake, to the south, is accessible from Kawakesaga by means of a natural channel and is also connected with Lake Catherine by canal. The district is well supplied with good roads, one leading to the Wisconsin River, and to Lac du Flambeau in the reservation. A splendid golf course has been laid out on the south shore of Lake Kawakesaga.

On Lake Tomahawk is located Camp Minocqua for boys, with accommodations for fifty. (See also Woodruff, Wis.).

MINONG, WIS. (J-8)—Much of the pine in this neighborhood is still uncut, and the country drives are very attractive. Shell Creek, Gilmore, Big Island, Pokegama, Rice, Red, Nancy, Bass and Horse Shoe lakes are all within easy distance, and contain an abundance of bass, pike and pickerel. Chicaug Lake is noted for its muskellunge. Deer are quite plentiful in season; many excellent resorts provide desirable accommodations.

MIRROR LAKE, WIS. (M-12)—(See Delton, Wis.).

MUNISING, MICH. (M-3)—Pictured Rocks and Grand Island. Munising, on Munising Bay, is one of the most beautiful bays on the Great Lakes. The Pictured Rocks are within an hour's launch ride from Munising. It is a modern city with excellent hotel accommodations. Good fishing.

NARROWS, WIS. (J-8)—Red Cedar and Hemlock lakes, with their heavily wooded shorelines, are most inviting, and provide good fishing for
bass and pike. A number of fine resorts providing excellent accommodations are located on the shores of these lakes.

Launches from all resorts meet trains at Narrows Platform, a stopping point for trains, or resorts can be reached by auto from Rice Lake or Angus.

**NASHOTAH, WIS.** (N-13)—Nagawicka, Nemahbin, Pine and Okauchee Lakes have good fishing for pickerel, bass and perch. An island in the center of Nagawicka Lake is used as camping ground. See also Hartland, Wis.

**NEVISH, MINN.** (D-5)—Elbow, Shallow and Deer Lakes, one-quarter mile from Nevis station, furnish excellent muskellunge and black bass fishing. From one to six miles farther from the station there are numerous lakes in which pike, crappies, pickerel and black bass abide. Good partridge, chicken, duck and geese shooting in season. Excellent resort accommodations. Guides and boats available.

**NEW AUBURN, WIS.** (J-9)—Located in a well-timbered country with numerous fine fishing lakes in the immediate vicinity, in whose waters there is an abundance of black bass, pike, muskellunge and crappies. The resorts on the shores of the lakes are well kept up and provide excellent accommodations. The resorts are all operated on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan. Cottages and campers' outfits can be arranged for. Boats and guides are available.

Lakes reached from New Auburn: Long, Pine, Axhandle, Chain, Clear, McCann and Island.

**NEW LONDON, MINN.** (C-8)—On the Crow River in a very attractive outing section, a few miles distant from Green, Nest, Norway and Long Lakes. Nest Lake has good bass fishing; Norway Lake is favored for big game. Good hotels at New London and on Green Lake.

**NISSWA AND PEQUOT, MINN.** (D-6)—A wilderness of lakes and forests provide an opportunity to fish and hunt in this wild district. Game fish, wild fowl and big game exist in abundance. The dry atmosphere with the tonic of the pines offers relief to hay fever sufferers.

Pelican, Gull, Fishtrap and many other lakes are within easy distance. Marquis, Ozonite Camp, Inwood, Grand View Lodge and Rocky Point resorts are noted for their good accommodations.

**OCONOMOWOC LAKE REGION** (N-13)—This region comprises a large number of fine lakes, among which the following take foremost rank—Oconomowoc, Okauchee, Pewaukee, Keesus, LaBelle, Fowler, North, Mouse, Alderly, Fries, Lowe, Plat, Huburtus, Pine, Nashotah, Nemahbin, Nagawicka and Silver.

Oconomowoc is a city of many exclusive residences owned by prominent society people, and is unusually well situated on the banks of La Belle and Fowler lakes.

Yachting is popular, particularly on Oconomowoc and Pewaukee. Steam boats and launches navigate most of the lakes and the river connecting Lac LaBelle, Fowler and Oconomowoc lakes. Bass and pickerel abound.

The hotels afford every accommodation and pleasure.

There are golf links and tennis courts. The roads are perfect for motoring. The beaches afford excellent bathing facilities.

The lakes are reached from several railroad stations—Oconomowoc, North Lake, Pewaukee, Giffords, Okauchee, Merton, Nashotah and Nagawicka.

**OKOBOJI, IOWA** (C-12)—See Lakes Okoboji.

**ONTONAGON, MICH.** (J-2)—Located on Lake Superior. The near-by streams and the lake offer fine fishing and game in abundance in season.

A desirable location for a summer residence. Immediate relief from hay fever.

**ORTONVILLE, MINN.** (A-8)—At the foot of Big Stone Lake. The lake is thirty-five miles long, two miles wide and contains several wooded islands. The shores are dotted with resorts where good accommodations can be secured. Boating, fishing and hunting are the chief attractions. Passenger boats ply between the various resorts.

This resort region is also reached via Big Stone City, S. D.

**OSAKIS, MINN.** (C-7)—Osakis is one of Minnesota's best known summer resorts, in the Lake Park Region. It is a camping and fishing ground for business men and their families. Lake Osakis, a short distance from town, is twelve miles long by three miles wide, among the wooded hills.

Summer hotels, operated on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan, and summer homes are numerous. The hotels are equipped for the entertainment of both big and little folks. The resort proprietors have their own vegetable gardens and also operate their private dairies, assuring fresh cream, milk, butter and eggs for the table. Launches, rowboats, yachts and guides are available.

Bass and wall-eyed pike are found in great numbers in Lake Osakis.

In the late fall ducks in thousands are to be found at Lake Osakis and vicinity. Chickens, jacksmipe and quail are plentiful.

**OSCEOLA, WIS.** (1-9)—On the shore of the St. Croix River, this locality is rich in scenery. Dells and waterfalls, bluffs and valleys offer charming little side trips from the village. The Dalles of the St. Croix and the Interstate Park are reached from Osceola by steamer. One of the show spots of Wisconsin. Fine hotel accommodations. There are several near-by lakes where there is good fishing.

**PALMYRA, WIS.** (N-14)—At the foot of Spring Lake, in Jefferson County. The lake is formed by mineral springs. At one place within a radius of twenty-five feet, are six springs, each one possessing entirely different mineral properties. Fishing is good and sail and rowboats can be obtained.
PARK RAPIDS, MINN. (C-5)—The region round about Park Rapids is dotted with lakes and rivers, and is one of the most popular fishing regions in Minnesota. Almost every variety of Minnesota fish common to the waters of this region—muskellunge, bass, pike, pickerel and crappies—is found. It is visited annually by sportsmen from everywhere.

Resorts-among-the-pines almost encircle Park Rapids within a radius of from three to fifteen miles. They are all conducted on the main-hotel-dining-room-and-cottage plan and social formalities are forgotten. The family can be comfortably housed while you partake of the sport to be found, and unlimited opportunities exist for the camper.

The lakes tributary to Park Rapids are the Mantrap Chain, fifteen lakes; Crow Wing Chain, twelve lakes, and Fish Hook Chain, ten lakes.

Itasca State Park is also reached from Park Rapids over the Jefferson Highway, a distance of 32 miles.

PARRISH, WIS. (M-9)—In the region that includes Parrish, Pelican Lake, Monico and Rhinelander are many fine fishing streams and lakes tributary to the Wisconsin River. The brook trout fishing in the Prairie River near Parrish is good. There is muskellunge fishing in several near-by lakes and duck, partridge and deer shooting in season. There are farmhouses where guides and good accommodations may be had.

PAYNESVILLE, MINN. (D-8)—Lake Koronis, an exceptional body of water, about one and one-half miles from town, has thirty-seven miles of shore line, with three large islands in it. These islands are covered with large shade trees, water is clear and deep, with fine bathing, making an ideal summer vacation ground, with black bass, pike, pickerel and other fish.

Other lakes in the vicinity are Rice, Piertz, Long, and Holifer.

Hotel and cottage accommodations are comfortable.

PELICAN, WIS. (M-9)—Pelican Lake is one of the largest, heavily timbered bodies of water in northern Wisconsin, and the resorts are not social centers. Bathing is ideal for children. Fishing for game fish, including the "muskie," is excellent.

PELICAN RAPIDS, MINN. (B-6)—The region about Pelican Rapids is a delightful summer-outing country. Many hotels and cottages are situated at practically all of the lakes. There are exclusive summer hotels, main-hotel-dining-room-cottage resorts—cottages that can be rented for housekeeping and numerous camping sites.

This region has long been known as one of Minnesota’s best black bass, rock bass, wall-eyed pike, Great Northern pike, pickerel and perch fishing grounds. Lakes tributary to Pelican Rapids are Lida, Lizzie, Crystal and Franklin.


PENGILLY, MINN. (F-5)—A quarter of a mile from Swan Lake, which has a shore line of about sixty-five miles. There are many summer homes at the lake and also cottages for rent.

Ideal for bathing, boating and fishing. The lake abounds with pickerel, pike and white fish and has been stocked with steel-head trout.

Connected with Swan Lake is Hart Lake, in an unspoiled wilderness where black-bass are to be found in great numbers. At Oxide and Little Oxide lakes, good bass, pike, pickerel and crappie fishing is to be had.

The climate at Pengilly is good for sufferers from hay fever. Accommodations, boats and guides can be had.
THE LAKE REGION OF NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN

Lakes and resorts may be readily located by consulting key numbers following name of place in descriptive text
THE LAKE REGION OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN AND UPPER MICHIGAN

Lakes and resorts may be readily located by consulting key numbers following name of place in descriptive text.
PERHAM, MINN. (C-6)—At Perham are many lakes which afford fine sport to the angler. Hotel accommodations are ample and good. Near Perham are Pine and Little Pine lakes, with modern lodges and cottages, while a few miles out is Lake Sybil, and the large Otter Tail Lake is within easy driving distance.

PHELPS, WIS. (N-8)—Heavily timbered district. An ideal resort center close to a number of beautiful lakes on whose shores are comfortable resorts with good accommodations.

In Long Lake, Sand Lake, Lac Vieux Desert, Big and Little Twin and other near-by lakes muskellunge, black bass, pickerel and pike are plentiful. There is also good trout fishing and deer and partridge hunting.

PINE CITY, MINN. (F-7)—Located on Cross Lake. The pine trees and the lake have made this vicinity an ideal place for those suffering from pulmonary trouble. An hotel and numerous cottages are available on the lake shores.

Pokegama, Devil and Cross lakes have bass, pike, pickerel and crappies.

PLUM LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—(See Sayner, Wis.)

POWELL WIS. (L-8)—From Powell a number of good lake resorts, in the midst of heavy timber, camps and lodges are reached. Good auto roads radiate from Powell, some of them penetrating the Manitowish and Lac du Flambeau regions.

POWERS LAKE, WIS. (O-14)—Four miles from Richmond and Genoa Junction and Twin Lakes stations; stages meet all trains. Good boat­ing. Bass, pike, pickerel and perch in abundance. First-class accommoda­tions. The Twin Lakes are within a short drive. Mineral springs add to the attractions.

RADISSON, WIS. (K-8)—To those who enjoy life in the woods, this district will appeal strongly, as the existing conditions are practically those of the primitive days of the trappers. The Court O'Reilles Indian Reservation, on the shores of Court O'Reilles Lake, lends additional interest.

Muskellunge, bass and pike fishing may be had at the rapids in the Chippewa River. About six miles from Radisson is Muskellunge Pool. Deer and an occasional bear, as well as partridge, pheasants, etc., during the open season, to tempt the hunter.

RAINY LAKE AND LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICTS, MINNESOTA (E-1)—The Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts, in the extreme northern part of Minnesota, along the Canadian boundary, are still regions where the primeval forest guards its mysteries.

The Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods districts are the last great forests of the Middle West. There are moose, deer, bear, caribou, and all of the fur-bearing animals of the forest.

The canoeist who wants to get away from the cities into the true wilderness will find no better place than in this region. It is not a district of isolated lakes, but a connected lake-land where there are abundant camping sites.

International Falls is one of the towns of Minnesota farthest north, and is situated on the shore of the Rainy River at the Canadian boundary. It is the threshold to the country of primeval woods and waters.

The lake is a remnant of former Lake Agassiz. It is very irregular in contour, and has literally thousands of islands. At International Falls and Fort Frances steamers connect with trains and make trips down the Rainy River to Lake of the Woods. The lower lake is shallow and very little broken by islands, but the central and northern parts are thickly studded with them. The trip appeals especially to those who seek new fields for sight-seeing and exploration. Pike, pickerel, whitefish, lake trout, sturgeon, black bass and muskellunge are plentiful. The Rainy Lake district, which has within its boundaries several thousand smaller lakes, is still practically unfished.

In the Rainy Lake district is also situated the Quetico Forest Reserve, where are to be found some very fine camping sites.

RED CEDAR LAKE, WIS. (J-8)—(See Narrows, Wis.)

RHINELANDER, WIS. (M-8)—On the Wisconsin River, near Pelican Rapids. Bass, pike and muskellunge abound in the river and several lakes close by, including Lakes George, Julia, Thompson and Moon's Lake. One may enjoy a canoe trip in an attractive journey down the Wisconsin River. Cottages may be rented by the month or season at Lakes George, Moon and Sugar Camp.

RICHVILLE, MINN. (B-6)—In the heart of the timbered lake district and in a territory that has not been fished to any extent, there are six spring-fed lakes within a radius of three miles, stocked with bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. The hunting in season is particularly good.

Comfortable resort accommodations.

ST. CROIX FALLS, WIS. (I-9)—(Dalles of the St. Croix)—One of the “Geological Gardens of America.” Twenty-five lakes within a radius of twelve miles and speckled trout streams come dashing into the St. Croix River. Good bass, pike, crappie and muskellunge fishing. A large concrete dam creates an eleven-mile flowage fifty feet deep above the park. The waters in this section are so cool that mid-summer angling is excellent.

ST. PAUL, MINN. (F-9)—(See Twin Cities.)

ST. PETER, MINN. (E-10)—Located in the Minnesota Valley a short distance from St. Peter, Mankato, Cleveland and Kasota, there is a charming group of lakes that offer a free and unconventional summer outing. Lakes Emily, Washington and Jefferson, with their irregular and wooded shore lines, are attractions for anglers, and large catches of bass and pike are made each season.
The country is rolling, and much timber still remains. Around the lakes are numerous summer homes and cottages, some of which have been built by Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota people.

Numerous resort hotels are on the shores of these lakes, where comfortable accommodations are provided and a vacation may be enjoyed for a modest outlay.

SALEM, WIS. (0-14)—Salem, on Hooker Lake, has excellent hotels, and on Paddock Lake are camping grounds and summer cottages for rent. Plenty of rowboats and ample fishing.

Silver Lake (Carter’s platform) is west of Salem. There are good camping places and summer cottages on the east shore of the lake. Cross Rock and Camp lakes are easily reached from Salem.

SARONA, WIS. (J-8)—Long Lake, seven miles distant, is correctly named. Situated “back-a-way” just enough to give a real touch of the wilderness, it provides ideal conditions for bass, pike, pickerel and muskellunge fishing.

Resorts on the shores of the lake provide excellent accommodations.

SAUK CENTER, MINN. (C-8)—At south end of Sauk Lake, which is well stocked with fish. Also near Fairy Lake and Long Lake, and nine miles from Birch Lake and Ward Springs. Bass, pike and crappie fishing. Many cottages and several good hotels at Sauk Center.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH. (O-3)—Sault Ste. Marie is of interest to summer travelers as the gateway to the beautiful Georgian Bay country. The “Locks” are the largest in the world—marvels of engineering skill. The sight of immense freighters and passenger ships “locking through” is of never failing interest. Steamboat service is maintained regularly between Sault Ste. Marie and Michipicoten Island, and a circuit tour of Georgian Bay is one of the most interesting journeys imaginable.

SAYNER, WIS. (M-8)—On Plum Lake, five miles long and one mile wide. The banks are high and covered with heavy timber. The fishing in this lake and neighboring waters is excellent. Big St. Germain, Little St. Germain, and Lost lakes are easily reached. These lakes are noted for large muskellunge.

Deer, duck and partridge hunting is good during season. Hotel accommodations are good. A fine golf course is also here. An excellent private camp for boys known as the Wisconsin Highlands Camp is located on Plum Lake.

Railroad stations at Plum Lake and Sayner are both on the lake.

SCHLEISINGERVILLE, WIS. (O-13)—Cedar Lake, two miles from Schleisingerville, also reached from Cedar Lake Station, is five miles long and one mile wide. Numerous cottages on the lake shore are reached by omnibuses which connect with trains. Steamboat service around the lake. Private cottages can be rented.

SHELL LAKE, WIS. (J-8)—Shell Lake town is on the lake of the same name, with clean, sandy beaches, and is one of the largest in Upper Wisconsin. It is well supplied with large and small-mouth bass and pike. There are good trout streams near by. “In the City” hotels provide good accommodations.

Chain lakes and Ripley lakes reached by short portage.

SILVER LAKE, WIS. (0-14)—(See Salem, Wis.)

SOLON SPRINGS, WIS. (J-7)—Solon Springs, on the shores of Lake St. Croix, is one of the favored outing points in Upper Wisconsin. A large and increasing cottage colony is evidence of its attractiveness, and the number and varying types of cottages for rent at moderate charges is one of the attractive features of this resort center. Black bass, rock bass, pike and pickerel are plentiful. Good trout fishing in the Brule River and smaller streams near by. Excellent hotel and cottage accommodations.

Near-by lakes are: St. Croix, at station; Twin Lakes, Bass, Muskrat, Loon, Sand and Lake Murray.

SOUTH BEAVER DAM, WIS. (N-13)—(See Beaver Dam.)

SOUTH HAVEN, MINN. (D-8)—South Haven is one of the best known places in the State for large and small-mouth black bass. Thirteen lakes four miles from town. The country is rolling and wooded, and the resorts are beautifully located on high shaded banks with sandy beaches.

Lakes surrounding South Haven are Sylvia, Pickerel, Big, Otter, Mary, Caroline, Francis, Union, John, Johnson’s, Scott, Betsey, Farwell.

SPICER, MINN. (C-9)—Spicer is on Green Lake, four miles wide and six miles long, well wooded, a clean sandy beach, and connected with several smaller lakes. Green and adjoining lakes abound in bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. There are well built and well managed summer hotels. Log cottages have large screened-in porches. Green Lake beach rises several feet above the water, and young people and children can bathe in perfect safety. There are also tennis courts and other facilities for entertainment.

SPIRIT LAKE, IOWA (C-12)—(See Lakes Okoboji, Iowa.)

SPOONER, WIS. (J-8)—In the timbered region of Northern Wisconsin, Spooner is a “Gateway” to an ideal lake and resort district.

A number of creeks and streams penetrate this territory in the immediate vicinity, and good catches of trout are the rule. The near-by lakes offer bass, pike and pickerel, and resorts on Lipsey and Big McKenzie lakes offer comfortable accommodations.

Lakes near by: Spooner, Cyclone, Big McKenzie, Lipsey, Casey, Lincoln.
SPREAD EAGLE, WIS. (O-8)—(P. O. Iron Mountain Mich.)—On a chain of thirteen lakes. An abundance of deer and partridge and excellent fishing. Good hotel accommodations.

SPRING BROOK, WIS. (J-8)—Located in a wooded district penetrated by many streams, and in easy reach of a number of fine fishing lakes whose resorts provide comfortable accommodations. Good fishing for bass, pike and pickerel in all of the lakes, and for trout in the streams.


SPRING GROVE, ILL. (O-14)—(See Fox Lake, Ill.)

STAR LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—The country is rolling, covered with heavy timber and dotted with lakes of surpassing beauty. A hotel of rustic architecture has been erected on Star Lake. There are muskellunge, black and green bass, pike, pickerel, and deer, bear, partridge, duck and numerous other fish and game. Ballard Lake and Lake Buckatoban are not far from Star Lake. There are forests and lakes to the north of Star Lake, reaching most desirable fishing and hunting grounds, all easy of access from Star Lake, either by trail or portage.

STATE LINE, MICH. (N-7)—(P. O. Donaldson, Wis.)—On the boundary line between Wisconsin and the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, in a territory ideal in its environment, is a group of forest lakes and water courses. From State Line the famous fishing grounds at Lac Vieux Desert, Little Portage, Big Portage, Black Oak, Pine and the Cisco group of lakes are reached over good roads.

Resorts provide excellent accommodations, and in the waters of these lakes are found muskellunge, wall-eyed pike, trout, bass and ciscoes. The region is one of the best for deer hunting.

STONE LAKE—RESERVE, WIS. (J-8)—Both points are gateways to the wonderful lakes in and bordering on the Lac Court O'Reilles Indian Reservation, and they are outfitting headquarters for a wide region. All of the lakes are known for their muskellunge. They also contain bass, pike, pickerel and crappies. There are several trout streams in the vicinity. The resort accommodations are excellent.

STORM LAKE, IOWA (C-13)—The lake is large and beautiful. Boats ply between the resort and the city of Storm Lake. Excellent facilities for camping may be secured at “The Casino,” where tents may be pitched without rent of ground and where cottages are also obtainable.

STURGEON BAY AND DOOR COUNTY, WIS. (P-10)—On the eastern side of Green Bay, almost across from Menominee, lie several quaint villages which for rural beauty cannot be surpassed. Sturgeon Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim and Sister Bay form an ideal country in which to relax and recuperate.

The natural location of this State park insures a healthful climate and invigorating breezes from Lake Michigan add to it. The irregular, weather-beaten bluffs and craggy headlands, alternating with sheltered coves and white
sandy beaches, form a continuous panorama of striking beauty. Bass and other species of game fish are plentiful. Boating and bathing, together with long walks through the primitive woods, form an unending attraction. Hotel accommodations are ample and strictly first-class.

From Green Bay rail transportation is maintained to Sturgeon Bay, from which point twelve passenger automobiles operate to and from Egg Harbor, Fish Creek, Ephraim and Sister Bay, making direct connections with trains. From Menominee good boat service is maintained across Green Bay to the various resorts in Door County. There is also daily stage and steamer service to Egg Harbor, Ellison Bay, Washington Island, Jacksonport, Bailey's Harbor and Rowley's Bay, affording a wide choice of ideal short trips.

**TAYLOR'S FALLS, MINN. (G-8)—(Dalles of St. Croix)—Taylor's Falls, Minn., is located on the bank of the St. Croix River and is the entrance to the Inter-State Park and the Dalles of the St. Croix, which are noted for their geological interest and beautiful scenery. The hillsides are full of cool, bubbling springs. The surrounding country is dotted with beautiful lakes which afford excellent fishing, boating and bathing. There are good trout streams within a short distance. The resort accommodations are good.**

**THREE LAKES, WIS. (M-8)—Located on the Lower Eagle Chain of Waters composed of twenty-seven lakes that may be reached without portage. There are a great many more inland lakes within a short distance. Bass, pike, muskellunge and pickerel provide the fishing, also many near-by trout streams.**

Deer, partridge, duck and snipe shooting good in season. Rowboats, launches, bait, guides, camping and complete tenting outfits may be readily obtained. First-class hotels and resorts provide good accommodations.

**TOMAHAWK LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—Tomahawk Lake has over forty miles of shore line. The Wisconsin River and many smaller lakes are easily reached. Boats, guides and camping outfits can be procured. Several fishing clubs have permanent quarters on its banks. Muskellunge, bass, Mackinaw trout and lake trout are abundant.**

**TOWER, MINN. (G-4)—A town on the threshold of a primeval land of virgin tamarack, spruce, birch and pine, where the moose, the caribou and the birchbark canoe flourish—that is the Minnesota 'north country,' and—that is Tower.**

So many are the bays and inlets and islands, that the shore line of Vermillion Lake equals nearly seven hundred miles. The islands number three hundred and fifty-five, and here and there among them scenic cruises are waiting. In Vermillion's clear waters wall-eyed pike and muskellunge and land-locked salmon are also waiting. Numerous summer hotels offer comfortable accommodations, and there are camping places on a hundred islands.

Tower is the starting place for canoeing and camping trips that lead to the lakes and rivers that lie along the northeastern Minnesota and Ontario boundary.

**TRACY, MINN. (B-10)—Hunting and fishing good at Lake Shetek, ten miles from Tracy. There are other lakes near by. Hotels at Lake Shetek and Tracy furnish good accommodations.**

**TROUT LAKE, WIS. (M-8)—Trout Lake, the headwaters of the south fork of the Manitowish River, abounds in muskellunge, bass and other game fish. Many beautiful groves of the virgin forest are standing, some of them preserved by the State. There are streams with brook trout and fine catches are taken. Lakes easily reached for a day's fishing from Trout Lake are: Muskellunge, Allequash, Spider, Silver, The Three Greshams, Bass and White Sand lakes. Canoe trips may be taken down the Manitowish River. There are summer hotels on Trout Lake and camps on many lakes.**

**TURTLE LAKE, WIS. (J-9)—Turtle Lake is a going-in point for a number of fine lakes and streams. Many resorts on the shores of the near-by lakes provide good accommodations. Good trout, bass, pickerel and pike fishing. Hunting in season for pheasants, partridge, prairie chickens and grouse is good. Guides, boats and fishing tackle are at hand.**

Lakes easily reached from Turtle Lake are Horseshoe, Bear, Upper and Lower Turtle, Big Round, Little Round, Pipe, Blakes, White Ash, Staples.

**TWIN CITIES, MINN. (F-9)—The Twin Cities, the portals to the great lake and resort region of Minnesota and Upper Wisconsin, are ideally situated on the Mississippi River and afford the visitor some scenic treats. Tourists and travelers should spend a few days in these interesting cities.**

With their fine hotels and apartments; their beautiful parks and city lakes, splendid drives and many points of interest, historic and otherwise, it is decidedly worth while to the tourist to spend a day or two, and longer, if possible, in enjoying these beautiful cities. The trolley lines between the two cities and Lakes White Bear and Minnetonka constitute a single system. These lines reach all interesting points, and a sight-seeing trip may suit one's own time and convenience.

**ST. PAUL—White Bear Lake, the center of a suburban residence district extending completely around the lake. On the shores of the lake are located Wildwood Park and picturesque White Bear Village. Stillwater, reached from Wildwood Park or St. Paul by steam road or trolley, is located on the St. Croix River. The river extends thirty miles north to Taylor's Falls and beyond.**

**Como Park—A wooded section surrounding Lake Como represents a fine example of formal gardening. Beautiful lagoons, lily ponds, gardens and pergolas.**

**Ft. Snelling—A military post conveniently reached from St. Paul or Minneapolis.**

**Phalen Park—The Phalen group of five lakes are connected by waterways for the canoe enthusiast, and are devoted to bathing and recreational purposes.**

**Indian Mounds Park, embracing seventy acres, is the location of Indian earthworks on a high bluff bordering and overlooking the Mississippi. The view from this park presents a wonderful panorama of the valley of the Mississippi River.**

**State Capitol—No visitor should leave St. Paul without visiting Minnesota's Capitol, a noted architectural gem of white marble, whose artistic beauty is surpassed only by the Congressional Library.**

**MINNEAPOLIS—Lake Minnetonka, the queen of the northern lakes, on whose shores are located fine homes and mansions, is but a short distance**
from Minneapolis. Numerous hotels and boarding houses are found around the lake.

In the city are Lakes Calhoun, Harriet, Cedar, Nokomis and Lake of the Isles. They form the basis of a park system of surpassing beauty and utility.

Minnehaha Falls—A beautiful cataract, immortalized in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," has a beautiful park with a creek valley, attractive walks, a zoo, gardens and pavilions. Fort Snelling adjoins Minnehaha Park.

Glenwood Park—A tract of five hundred and eighty-five acres maintained in its natural condition. Groves, gardens of wild flowers, an attractive lake, also a public golf course, are attractions.

St. Anthony Falls—The "cradle" of Minneapolis. Here are clustered the world's greatest flour mills.

University of Minnesota—One of the largest educational institutions in the country. Campus area, one hundred and eight acres; thirty large buildings, on the banks of the Mississippi River.

TWIN LAKES, MICH. (J-2)—Two beautiful lakes in Upper Michigan, offering excellent fishing, boating, bathing and camping. The fishing is exceptionally good—black bass and small-mouthed bass predominate. Brook trout streams also in this vicinity. Furnished cottages may be rented.

TWIN LAKES, WIS. (O-14)—(See Powers Lake.)

WACONIA, MINN. (E-9)—(Coney Island)—But a short run from Minneapolis, and a splendid vacation spot. Good fishing, a beautiful lake, and exceptional resort accommodations.

WALKER, MINN. (D-5)—Walker is on the south arm of Leech Lake, and on the north shore of Lake May. A chain of lakes extends nine miles south. The chief attraction is the fishing in Leech Lake and its tributaries for muskellunge, bass and pike. The golden pike found in the depths of these waters rivals bass in its fighting spirit. It is not uncommon for an experienced fisherman to land his limit of wall-eyed pike or Oswego bass in one day.

The pine woods that are about Walker are a notable attraction. From May until cold weather an abundance of strawberries, raspberries and blueberries may be gathered in these woods.

There are steamers, gasoline launches and sailboats on Leech Lake, which make daily trips for the convenience of those wishing to tour the lake or seek a day's fishing.

The Indians of this locality have largely assumed the habits and manner of life of the white race.

From Benedict and La Porte, a short distance north from Walker, there are lakes that afford good camping and fine fishing.

From La Porte autos run to and from Lake Itasca. The roads are modern in character and the fares reasonable.

WARD SPRINGS, MINN. (D-7)—Ward Springs, east of Sauk Center, is on Birch Lake, one mile from Ward Springs Station. There are furnished cottages and springs of drinking water of exceptional medicinal value. Birch Lake is of good size and is well stocked with standard varieties of Minnesota game fish.

WASECA, MINN. (E-11)—Just northeast of the city is Clear Lake, one of the beauty spots of Minnesota. The lake is one mile wide and one and one-half miles long, with a drive around it. At Starr Park many people go every summer to camp and rest.

Other near-by lakes are Loon, Rice and Watkins. The lakes are well supplied with pickerel, black and silver bass, and other varieties of fish.

WATERSMEET, MICH. (J-3)—Watersmeet is a headquarters for trout fishermen. Several small streams close to the station form Great Trout Brook. There is a beautiful waterfall near by, below which there is especially fine trout fishing. Black bass are plentiful in the lakes, all of which are of easy access. Deer, bear, partridge and duck hunting. A new county road to Thousand Island Lake.

WATerville, MINN. (E-10)—Lake Sakatah is in and Lake Tenisona near the town. Pike, bass, crappies, pickerel are found, also good accommodations for the tourist.

Madison Lake and Lake Jefferson, about ten miles from Waterville, are strong fishing and summer resorts, with excellent accommodations and easily reached over good roads.

WAUPACA, WIS. (N-11)—Here is a chain-o'-lakes, sixteen in all, connected by winding waterways. The banks of the lakes are high and wooded, the beaches of clean white sand. The resort accommodations are good. Bass, perch and pickerel fishing. There are several trout streams near by.

WENDELL, MINN. (B-7)—Situated on the edge of the "Lake Park Region," and accessible to several fine lakes. At Ten Mile Lake, which, strangely, is only nine miles from town, there is an excellent hotel. Exceptional fishing in the near-by lakes.

WEST BEND, WIS. (O-13)—Little Cedar Lake, very attractive, is four miles from West Bend. There is good fishing and fine facilities for boating and bathing. Big Cedar and Silver lakes and the Milwaukee River furnish excellent fishing.

Weyerhaeuser, WIS. (J-9)—Located in the timber country and surrounded by spring-fed lakes and trout streams.

There are eight lakes within twelve miles and no better fishing is to be found anywhere. Good accommodations.

WHEATON, MINN. (A-7)—Lake Traverse, just west of Wheaton, is 14 miles long, two and a half miles wide, with a depth of from two to six feet of water. It is the feeding ground for countless numbers of ducks and geese, wild rice and celery affording an abundance of feed. There are numer-
ous small islands covered with grass and cane, growing from two to six feet above the water, affording splendid cover for the hunter. Millions of ducks and geese are hatched here annually. The shooting is best early in the season. This duck marsh is absolutely safe on account of its shallow water.

**WHITE BEAR, MINN. (F-9)**—The White Bear Lake shore line is irregular, beautifully wooded and turfed, and with cottages and club houses dotting it. Hundreds own summer homes at the lake and spend the season until in October enjoying the pleasures of lake life. Bass, pike and pickerel are found in the lake, but yachting and boating is, perhaps, the chief attraction. A summer traveler who spends several days in the Twin Cities should arrange to spend a part of a day at least at this delightful resort.

**WILD ROSE, WIS. (M-11)**—Wild Rose is noted for its beautiful trout streams and near-by lakes. The pulse of the hunter will be quickened by the abundance of ducks, partridges, rabbits and squirrels, and fine wild geese which stop at the lakes in the fall.

**WILLMAR, MINN. (C-9)**—Fish found in the vicinity are black bass, pickerel, pike, muskellunge and crappies. The best resorts are on Green Lake, Eagle Lake, Florida Lake, Lake Wacanga, and Big Kandiyohi, from five to fourteen miles distant. At Lake Wacanga muskellunge are plentiful, and frequently run from ten to fifteen pounds. Other lakes in the neighborhood are Lakes Elizabeth and Lillian.

**WINNECONNE, WIS. (N-11)**—On Wolf River and Lake Winneconne, with its chain of lakes—Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Winneconne, Poygan, Partridge and Partridge Crop—connected by Wolf and Fox rivers. The white bass season is during May and June, and at most any time pike, pickerel, bass, sturgeon, catfish and other fresh water fish may be caught. In the hunting season ducks, geese, rice-chicken and coot are plentiful. Lakes Poygan and Butte des Morts, with their tributaries, are the feeding grounds of canvas-back ducks. Teal and mallards are plentiful. Geese are seen in large numbers. Excellent camping grounds.

**WINTER, WIS. (K-8)**—Located in a heavily-timbered district, penetrated by the Chippewa River, within convenient reach of several fine fishing lakes. Muskellunge fishing is particularly good in the Chippewa River, and a variety of game fish abounds in the lakes.

Resorts on the river and at the lakes are easily reached and provide good accommodations. Camping outfits can be arranged for a trip down the Chippewa.

Lakes reached from Winter: Island, Barber, Allen, Hunter, Barker; all seven miles from Winter.

**WINTON, MINN. (G-3)**—(See Ely, Minn.)

**WITCH LAKE—WITBECK, MICH. (K-3)**—Witch Lake is within easy reach of a busy world yet absolutely secluded. The waters of Witch Lake abound with trout, land-locked salmon, bass and pickerel.

There are log cabins, equipped with every convenience for family and party use, and the district provides fair means for procuring dairy products and vegetables.

"Log Gables," a resort in the wilds on Chief Lake, and "Hunters Rest," on Fence Lake, provide excellent cabin and dining hall accommodations. These are also conveniently reached from Witbeck, Mich.

West of Witbeck are the Fence and Michigamme rivers, also Trout Lake. To the east are the Flat Rock and Escanaba rivers and other good trout streams. Hotel and cabin accommodations at Trout Lake.

**WOODRUFF, WIS. (M-8)**—In the heart of one of Wisconsin's most favored lake districts, Woodruff has attracted tourists, sportsmen and vacationists from near and far.

Roads have been cut through the timber, which radiate in every direction, and the innumerable lakes in this district are now of easy access.

There are resorts to suit the taste and purse of every individual. Black bass and muskellunge are caught during the summer months in waters as deep as one hundred feet. In the spring, when in more shallow water, bass rise readily to the artificial fly.

Deer hunting is good in season, and small game is abundant in the timber. An ideal region for the angler, sportsman and vacationist, with a great variety of out-of-door diversion relaxation and rest, and a splendid country for the canoe enthusiast. (See also Minocqua, Wis.)
**LIST OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House</th>
<th>Dist. to City</th>
<th>Rate per Day</th>
<th>Rate per Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antioch, Ill.</td>
<td>3 1/2 miles</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
</tr>
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<th>Rate per Week</th>
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**MINNESOTA**

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<th>Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House</th>
<th>Dist. from</th>
<th>No. of Guests</th>
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<th>Rate per Week</th>
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### MINNESOTA

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---

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### List of Hotels and Boarding Houses

#### Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House

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NOTE: The rates given are published for the information of the public, but the United States Railroad Administration assumes no responsibility for their correctness. The rates shown are the latest obtainable, but those set in Italic type are from information one to two years old.
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**NOTE**—The rates given are published for the information of the public, but the United States Railroad Administration assumes no responsibility for their correctness. The rates shown are the latest obtainable, but those set in *Italic* type are from information one to two years old.
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## Wisconsin

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<th>Rate per Day</th>
<th>Rate per Week</th>
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# List of Hotels and Boarding Houses

## Wisconsin

<table>
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<th>Location and Name of Hotel or Boarding House</th>
<th>Dist. from St. and Location</th>
<th>Rate per Day</th>
<th>Rate per Week</th>
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## United States Railroad Administration

### Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to excursion fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

#### West

- Austin, Texas: 521 Congress Ave.
- Baltimore, Md.: 730 Pennsylvania Ave.
- Boston, Mass.: 111-114 Federal St.
- Brooklyn, N.Y.: 336 Fulton St.
- Des Moines, Iowa: 403 Walnut St.
- Duluth, Minn.: 334 Superior St.
- El Paso, Tex.: Mills and Oregon Sts.
- Ft. Worth, Tex.: 702 Houston St.
- Fresno, Calif.: J and Fresno Sts.
- Galveston, Tex.: 21st and Market Sts.
- Helena, Mont.: 58 S. Main St.
- Kansas City, Mo.: 904 Texas Ave.
- Lincoln, Neb.: 104 N. 13th St.
- Little Rock, Ark.: 107 N. Main St.
- Los Angeles, Calif.: 110 E. Broadway
- Milwaukee, Wis.: 4th and Broad St.
- Minneapolis, Minn.: 202 Sixth St.
- Oakland, Calif.: 13th and Broadway
- Oklahoma City, Okla.: 131 W. Grand Ave.
- Philadelphia, Pa.: 1539 Chestnut St.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.: 35 N. Main St.
- Reading, Pa.: 16 N. Fifth St.
- Rochester, N. Y.: 20 State St.
- Syracuse, N. Y.: 355 S. Warren St.
- Toledo, Ohio: 320 Madison Ave.
- Washington, D.C.: 1229 F. St. N.
- Wilmington, Del.: 508 Market St.
- Winchester, Va.: 109 Main St.
- Woodstock, Va.: 118 Main St.
- York, Pa.: 105 S. Fourth St.

#### East

- Annapolis, Md.: 54 Maryland Ave.
- Atlantic City, N. J.: 1301 Atlantic Ave.
- Baltimore, Md.: 330 E. Saratoga St.
- Boston, Mass.: 6 Franklin St.
- Brooklyn, N.Y.: 336 Fulton St.
- Buffalo, N.Y.: 200 Main St.
- Cincinnati, Ohio: 604 Main St.
- Cleveland, Ohio: 1004 Prospect Ave.
- Columbus, Ohio: 118 E. Broad St.
- Dayton, Ohio: 500 W. Main St.
- Detroit, Mich.: 13 W. Lafayette Ave.
- Evansville, Ind.: 10 N. Main St.
- Grand Rapids, Mich.: 125 Pearl St.
- Indianapolis, Ind.: 114-116 E. Market St.
- Montreal, Que.: 238 St. James St.

#### South

- Asheville, N. C.: 14 S. Polk Square
- Atlanta, Ga.: 72 Peachtree St.
- Augusta, Ga.: 811 Broad St.
- Birmingham, Ala.: 2010 1st Ave.
- Charleston, S. C.: 418 Meeting St.
- Charlotte, N. C.: 22 S. Tryon St.
- Chattanooga, Tenn.: 817 Market St.
- Jacksonville, Fla.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Knoxville, Tenn.: 600 Gay St.
- Lexington, Ky.: 38 W. Main St.
- Louisville, Ky.: 272 Main St.
- Memphis, Tenn.: 60 N. Main St.
- Mobile, Ala.: 51 S. Royal St.
- Montgomery, Ala.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Nashville, Tenn.: 600 Gay St.
- New Orleans, La.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Norfolk, Va.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Paducah, Ky.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Pensacola, Fla.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Raleigh, N. C.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Richmond, Va.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Savannah, Ga.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Sheffiled, Ala.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Tampa, Fla.: 38 W. Bay St.
- Vicksburg, Miss.: 1319 Washington St.
- Winston-Salem, N.C.: 236 N. Main St.

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### Summer Season, 1919

77
Texas—The Summerland of Wintertime

THIRTY or forty years ago, Texas was the dream-objective of every American boy. For him a seemingly endless plain stretched away from the wooded river bottoms of the East to the mountains of the western border. It was bathed in sunshine and swept by glorious breezes from the Gulf. And its four-hundred-mile fringe of bay-indented coast was full of shallow inlets and countless swimmin' holes.

It was the old cow country—land of lariats and spurs, of sombreros and chaps, of spirited horses and cattle herds innumerable.

In its history, the keen bowie knife and forbidding six-shooter had figured prominently. It had owed its allegiance to four flags before it had come finally to the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. The early Spaniards had planted their missions; the French had followed, lending their quaint customs to the romance of the land; later the Mexicans; then Davy Crockett at the Alamo, the fore-runner of the Lone Star Republic. All these had left their stamp upon the country.

But it was the bigness of Texas, more than anything else, that appealed to the young imagination of the late 70's—the wide out-of-doors ending in the limitless horizon, that gave real freedom beneath an open southern sky.

And it is the same bigness, with its consequent freedom, that appeals to the grown-ups of today. For Texas, although the days of romance and the open range have been left behind, is none the less a land of magnificent distances. Elbow-room is the birthright of the Texan. The expression "as far as the East is from the West," may be applied wholly to Texas and still retain its full force. It is as far from Texarkana on the East to El Paso on the West, as it is from Texarkana to Milwaukee, Wis., to Columbus, Ohio, or to Savannah, Ga. In area the state is equal to four New Englands, to six New Yorks, and it is larger than France. If the entire population of the United States were to settle within its boundaries, there would be no more congestion than there is at present in Massachusetts.

The heritage of elbow-room like this is a year 'round asset, but it is to be appreciated particularly in the winter time. While people of the North, hemmed in by four walls, are hovering over steam-coils and fireplaces, Texas and her visitors are out in the open picking oranges, oleanders and roses, or bathing in the surf of the Gulf; for the region which includes Texas, New Mexico and Arizona enjoys a higher percentage of days of sunshine than any other part of the United States.
The surf along the Gulf Coast of Texas is never too cold for a dip.

It is a wonderful privilege to be able thus to live all winter not only in the out-of-doors, but in the most expansive out-of-doors there is. Physical bigness begets mental bigness. The vastness of a boundless plain or a huge body of water enlarges the viewpoint and contents the soul. Whether fishing for silver tarpon or gamy mackerel, or riding the range which has been for years the delight of the hardy cow-man, the spell of Texas is upon the visitor.

And it may now be enjoyed in tenderfoot comfort. Railroads leading from every point of the compass and operating through Pullman service from many of the principal commercial centers of the country, criss-cross the state. Throughout the winter resort regions and in other sections of Texas, there are magnificent hostelries which offer not only the comforts, but all the luxuries obtainable at the best metropolitan and resort hotels of the country. The cities of Texas are of special interest to tourists, typifying as they do the hustle and enterprise of the Southwest.
Most of the resort hotels are adjacent to playgrounds devoted to various winter sports. Some of the golf links are equal to the best in the country. They are kept in condition for use and are used every day in the year.

For those who enjoy yachting, the land-locked bays of the coast offer ideal courses. Surf bathing and fishing—the most exciting to be found anywhere—are to be enjoyed all winter. Millions of game birds—wild geese and ducks, quail and snipe—make their winter homes here.

The country is gridironed by a system of well built public roads, which together with the firm, sandy beaches, are unusually attractive for the automobilist.

And for those who prefer that greatest of all health-giving exercises—horseback riding—Texas, the original cow country of the West and the home of the horse, holds an irresistible lure.

The agricultural and industrial interests of the state contribute not a little to the enjoyment of the visitor. Roadways which are flanked by grape-fruit, orange groves, peach orchards and broad wheat ranches or cotton plantations, add much to the pleasure of a motor or horse-back jaunt, and a view of the oil fields is one of the most entertaining features of an expedition to the Texas winter resort region.

The story of oil in Texas is like a page from the Arabian Nights, in which the wildest dreams of wealth come true. For little more than a year, it has been in the writing, and it is still far from complete, but in number of people involved, and in the amount of wealth realized, it has been many times greater and more spectacular than was the romantic gold rush of '49. From Burkburnett, near the extreme northern boundary, straight down through the center of the state, and on to the great Tampico oil fields in Mexico, extends a geological formation known as the Pennsylvania stratum. Here thousands of men and women have grown rich over night—many among their number having visited Texas for the first time a year ago for the sole purpose of enjoying the mild climate and the winter sports.

Many and varied as are the pleasures of the day, the climax is reached when the evening shadows have gathered. Then there are the social gayeties of the ball-room or Casino, accompanied by the music of the hotel orchestras; out on the beaches, groups of care-free night-bathers view the myriads of stars reflected back by the restless waves; or, in contrast to their merry voices, is the silence of the range camp, where a silvery southern moon looks down upon and illumines the white tent of a hunter or a roving auto-wanderer.

Texas nights are wonderful.
"To know San Antonio is to know perpetual Springtime," is an expression once used by a well-known writer in his description of this city of sunshine and flowers, where roses bloom in winter months and semi-tropic palms lift up their heads to a sky of deepest blue.

The history of San Antonio, the Mecca of tourists from all parts of the country, is full of interest and inspiration.

Here it was that two centuries ago a band of Franciscan monks, following in the trail of La Salle and his soldiers of fortune, came upon a little pueblo of Indians in a valley of golden sunlight, where the shade of wide-spreading oaks and stately palms made a picture of contentment. Here, at last, was the land of beauty and richness they had dreamed of. They built their mission, were followed by a Spanish presidio, and upon this site grew San Antonio.

Such was the birth of this romantic American city, which has never lost its unique charm, nor its typical Spanish color.

There have been pilgrimages to this city through all of its two hundred years — pilgrimages of conquest and adventure; pilgrimages for wealth and for health; and now, each year, when the North is wrapped in the
snowy garments of winter, come pilgrims seeking San Antonio's warm, kindly sunlight, the hospitality of her gay social life, and the many outdoor pleasures which her genial climate make possible.

Here, in the heart of the city, stands the famous Alamo— that shrine at which every patriotic American seeks some time in life to worship, in honor and memory of the little band of less than two hundred heroes led by Bowie, Crockett and Travis, who, against 4,000 Mexicans, paid with their lives the price of Texas liberty. The quaint old chapel, erected in 1744, with its simple façade, has been carefully restored and is now maintained by the Daughters of the Republic.

Then there is the San Fernando Cathedral, dating back to 1734, and, in distances varying from two to eight miles, a series of missions built in the eighteenth century, many of which are still in a remarkable state of preservation. Most wonderful of these is Mission San Jose, built in 1720. Its ruined walls, cloisters and towers; its statuary and carving—are among the finest examples of Spanish architecture and art.

Fort Sam Houston, one of the largest army posts in the United States, lends unusual brilliance to the social atmosphere of San Antonio, the military affairs being among the gayest of the season. Reviews of troops, guard mount, band concerts, and daring polo matches, furnish entertainment for the visitor.

Camp Travis, a city in itself, which housed divisions of the National Army during the World War, is still a military camp of importance, a division of regulars of the United States Army being stationed there.

Kelly Fields, (One and Two,) and Brooks Field, which are three great national aviation schools, are
located at San Antonio. Visitors have the opportunity of observing the daring feats of expert aviators and students in training.

At Leon Springs, but a short ride from San Antonio, is the gigantic military reservation of 36,000 acres where Camp Bullis, the huge artillery, machine gun and rifle range, is located; also Camp Stanley, the infantry training grounds.

Every day is golfers' day in San Antonio, and two eighteen-hole courses are available to tourists. The Municipal Course, one of the sportiest to be found in the entire South, is laid out in the open space of a great woodland, covering two hundred acres, crossing and recrossing the San Antonio River. A canal and brook, tributary to the river, provide water hazards so admirably placed as to add unusual zest to the game; the fairways and greens are solid mats of bermuda, the native grass of this section.

The San Antonio Country Club is located to the north of the city, about one-half lying within the city limits. Its golf course, planned by experts and strategically bunker, makes an ideal place for the sport. The Country Club is a private institution, but its policy is very liberal toward visitors.

Also there is a fine nine-hole course, which beginners enjoy playing over.

In San Antonio the automobile is a real pleasure. Bexar County has six hundred miles of excellent roads, which are almost as hard and smooth as the city pavements.

En route to the missions and other points of interest, one passes through a country of pastoral charm, with rugged, verdant valleys and peaceful streams.

Horseback riding is another favorite pastime, on account of the many picturesque bridle paths through
Texas cities are justly proud of their many attractive homes.

the parks and winding trails over the hills. Tennis, polo, aviation, rowing, motor boating and sailing are among the other sports which have their adherents and for which there are ample facilities.

San Antonio, too, is a sportsman's paradise. Deer, quail, duck, wild turkey, doves, and partridge are found in abundance in the adjacent country.

Medina Lake, a body of water equal in size to Lake George, in New York State, and placed between towering cliffs, will appeal to those who fish for that gamest of all fresh water game fishes—the bass, here attaining to a weight of from six to eight pounds.

One comes upon parks and plazas at every turn in the business district, modifying the more prosaic outlines of a city of concrete and steel business structures. There are thirty-one parks and plazas, covering 415 acres.

San Antonio has a remarkable winter climate. The atmosphere is clear and dry and the humidity low. The nights always are cool. The mild winter temperature makes it possible to live out of doors practically all of the time.

Flowers bloom here in the months of December and January, and arrivals from the North are greeted by the fragrant odor of roses as they step from the train.

The water supply of San Antonio is nationally known as one of the finest in the country. This water is drawn from artesian wells, seventeen of which flow about fifty million gallons a day; the water is cool and clear.

Indoor amusements include fine theatres, showing only the best productions; a winter season of symphony concerts, and entertainments by prominent operatic artists.
San Antonio is liberally provided with first-class hotels, such as the St. Anthony, the Gunter, the Menger, the Bexar, the Crockett, the Travelers, the Maverick, the Lanier, and others. At the tourist hotels the social calendar includes, throughout the season, teas, card parties, musicales, dances, riding parties, golf tournaments, and many other diversions. It is the constant aim of the management of each hotel to make its guests feel the warmth of true southern hospitality.

In addition to the above, there are many high-class family hotels; or quiet, unpretentious and economical accommodations may be secured with private families. Furnished apartments and bungalows also are obtainable.

**Galveston — The Oleander City**

Long before the spirit of adventure and desire for gold had beckoned to foreign shores sailors of the Spanish main, Galveston Island was both a winter and summer resort for the Caronkaway Indians, who waged many a bloody battle for its possession.

As if by magic, these early inhabitants passed into oblivion, leaving behind them a few sticks of paint, a water jug, and other trinkets as the only tokens of their existence.

If Galveston had been a paradise to the Caronkaways, it was all of this, and more, to those white men who established themselves on its shores before the coming of organized Anglo-American society. Early in the nineteenth century these adventurous souls found Galveston Island not only pleasant as to climate and general surroundings, but what was more important, a safe and sure retreat for their enterprise of smuggling.

Among those who found a shelter on the island from the prying eyes of the organized agents of justice,
the figure of Jean Lafitte stands out uppermost. The exploits of "Lafitte, pirate of the Gulf," colored by the speculations of a marveling world, take on the glamor of romance. His deeds, oft repeated to wondering ears, make of him a nineteenth century Robin Hood.

Lafitte held sway four years. At length the United States Government took a hand in his destinies and requested his immediate departure. Upon leaving in March, 1821, Lafitte carried out his promise to the Government, and destroyed everything that had been acquired by his colony. When shorn of the colorings with which tradition had endowed him, Lafitte is revealed as a most human type of man. His name, nevertheless, terrorized the Gulf of Mexico, even when he had for several years been in his grave on the lonely coast of Yucatan.

The name Galveston was given the island by Lafitte in honor of Count Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Louisiana. As a city, it really had its beginning with the landing of Commodore Luis Aury, a Frenchman, a year or more before the coming of Lafitte, and, although razed by the latter, the community never actually passed out of existence. Gradually there were added to those who remained, sailors, soldiers of fortune and others from the four corners of the earth. Thus the settlement grew and at length became one of the most important in the vast territory known as Texas.

At the present time, Galveston, the island that in former years served as a hiding place for man, has become the rock-girt stronghold of a city of people and the retreat for thousands from all over the country as a playground and resort.

Galveston's fame as a city reclaimed and by almost super-human effort placed beyond the ravages of the
sea, is world-wide. Mention of Galveston anywhere throughout the land brings to mind visions of a great seawall, a mammoth causeway, great examples of building achievement and of the courageous will of a community.

It brings all this and more. To those who have visited Galveston winter or summer, it brings back mental pictures of sunny skies, beautiful streets and boulevards lined with over-hanging tropical foliage; of tranquil, moonlit evenings; of the low roar of the surf that is never too cold for a plunge; of superb roadways leading into the country both on the island and mainland; of fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, and in short all the wholesome pleasures which anyone could desire. It is these things that have made Galveston one of the most talked-of Southland cities. For many years, Galveston has been the objective of those seeking rest and recreation, and it has steadily increased in popularity. Indeed, for those driven by the cold and drizzle of northern climes to more temperate latitudes, Galveston assumes all of the aspect of a Treasure Island.

The island is lapped by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and hence through all seasons temperature extremes seldom occur. Climatic conditions are such that the pleasure seeker may spend the entire time in the out-of-doors.

Fishing! Here the heart of the sportsman yearns to the call of the rod and reel, for Galveston has as good salt-water fishing as there is on any American coast. Tarpon, Spanish mackerel, speckled trout, redfish, pompano—all are here. A short auto trip to the mainland will put the hunter in the heart of the quail and jacksnipe country, while deer and bear hunting may be had at no great distance.
The day’s hunting or fishing over, the tourist and fun-lover has before him all the mystic spell of the enchanted Treasure Island. Galveston County, with its two hundred miles of shell surfaced highways, offers an avenue of bliss to the motorist; or along a stretch of thirty miles of hard-packed beach, he may speed as fast as he likes, the tumbling surf booming an acclaim to the roar of the open motor.

Hotel life at Galveston offers a wide range of accommodations suitable to all desires and purses. Principal among the hotels is the Galvez, a thoroughly modern resort hostelry built at a cost of over a million dollars. The Galvez fronts directly on the sea-wall, with the beach below. Guests may put on their bathing suits at the hotel and go to the beach. Other hotels are the Tremont, the Panama, the Oriental, the Beach, the Plaza, the Seaside and the Crockett. Accommodations also may be secured at smaller hotels, and boarding houses.

Fish and oyster houses, some of which have attained national reputation, afford another distinctive feature of a trip to Galveston. These places are much in the nature of a camp, particularly those located down the island, and the menus include all kinds of sea food appetizingly prepared. The service is of the best.

These are some of the attractions which have lured to Galveston year after year pleasure and health seekers from the North—an ever-increasing and always returning host.

**Corpus Christi—The Naples of the Gulf**

Situated on, and overlooking the broad expanse of Corpus Christi Bay, is the city of Corpus Christi, a spot endowed by Nature as a health, pleasure and recreation resort.

The land-locked bay, several miles wide and more than twenty-five miles in length, is one of the most
beautiful in the South, with its picturesque sweep of shore line.

Fanned by temperate salt-tinged Gulf breezes, Corpus Christi knows none of the rigors of the northern climes, for here the winters are mild and open.

The city is well supplied with good hotels and rooming houses. In addition to these there are hundreds of cozily furnished cottages to be had at a moderate rental by the week, month or season.

Golfing, motoring, boating, sailing, and bathing are among the daily recreations.

The bays and inlets adjacent to the city are the greatest havens in the world for wild fowl, such as red-heads, Canada and Hutchins geese, brant, crane, mallard, pintail, widgeon, canvasback, teal and blue-bills.

For the visitor who prefers the challenging whir of the reel to the crack of the gun, the bay and Gulf hold many attractions. Spanish mackerel is the favorite prize here,—barring, possibly, the tarpon; few, if any, fishermen leave this section fully satisfied with themselves unless they have landed, or at least had a set-to with one of the silver monarchs.

A stroll to the wharf, where the fishing boats dock to unload their cargoes, will prove interesting even to those who do not care for fishing.

Motoring in the inland country is a delightful pastime. The new two-mile causeway, spanning Nueces Bay, provides a splendid auto road to Rockport, Aransas Pass and other nearby points.

Rockport and Aransas Pass

Lying along the bay shores a few miles north of Corpus Christi, both Rockport and Aransas Pass offer many attractions to the winter vacationist.

Duck and wild geese are plentiful in this section, while the fisherman has ample opportunity to pit his
The country clubs of Texas are centers of social activity all the year.

skill against the wily mackerel or silver tarpon. The redfish, pompano, red snapper, and flounder are other members of the finny tribe that frequent these waters.

Comfortable accommodations are available at both points.

Dallas—City of Skyscrapers

Foremost among the great cities of Texas is Dallas, in the northeastern section of the state on the Trinity River—a place where the tourist will find not only the environment, entertainments and attractions of a sky-scraping metropolis, but a spirit of cordial welcome. The visitor also will find much of interest in the commercial life. Dallas is a large inland cotton market and conducts a heavy wholesale trade. Its manufactures reach a wide territory in the Southwest.

Dallas has numerous first-class theatres which contribute to the amusement life, and throughout the entire winter season there are dances, dinners, theatre parties, motor trips, and fraternal gatherings to while away the hours; dinner dances are held nightly at many of the leading hotels.

The City Club, Columbian Club, and University Club are representative institutions centrally located, while the Dallas Golf and Country Club, Lakewood Country Club, and Cedar Crest Golf Club provide recreational facilities as well as social features; every courtesy is shown members of visiting clubs. Also there are twenty-two parks, comprising 3,500 acres, with numerous tennis courts and golf links.

Good hunting and fishing are to be had in the territory adjacent to Dallas.

Newly constructed highways afford miles of enjoyable automobiling through a country which unfolds to the visitor an almost endless panorama of shadowy vistas of sylvan beauty.

During the winter months the temperature ranges from 50° to 70°, and with an altitude of from 500 to
600 feet above sea level the air is keen and bracing.

The principal hotels are the Adolphus, sixteen stories high, and Annex; the Campbell, Galloupe, Jefferson, Oriental, Park, St. George, Southland, and Waldorf. There are other hotels, and also many first-class restaurants.

Fort Worth — In the Cattle and Oil Country

Fort Worth, in northern Texas, and on the eastern edge of the great plains, while primarily a business center, commends itself to the tourist by reason of its genial climate and many points of interest. In the early days it was a "cow town," and the thriving city of today owes much of its wealth to the Texas live stock industry. While shorthorns have replaced longhorns and cowboys no longer shoot up the citizens, Fort Worth still retains much of the unique interest of the olden time.

Motoring, of course, is one of the principal pastimes. In addition to a road which skirts Lake Worth for nearly fifty miles, Tarrant County (of which Fort Worth is the county seat), has 650 miles of permanent highways; the city itself has more than 200 miles of paved streets, reaching 31 parks and play-grounds.

The city has two large country clubs with ideal golf courses and tennis courts.

Lake Worth, whose shores are dotted with scores of recreation camps and tents, is one of the largest artificial lakes in the country; it affords good boating and fishing the year 'round, as does also the Trinity River.

Oil fields are adjacent to the city. The tall derricks, standing like busy fingers plucking richness from unseen depths, while noisy engines puff their white vapor in busy effort, cannot fail to impress those who have never seen an oil well in operation.

Early in March of each year, the city entertains thousands of horse lovers and cattle fanciers. Then
are exhibited some of the best blooded horses, cattle and other stock for which Texas is world famous. The entertainment features generally include a rodeo, or round-up, and contests in which the masterful horsemanship of the Texan is seen in all its skill and daring.

Fort Worth enjoys an annual mean temperature of 65°; the freezing point is seldom reached here and snow rarely falls.

The city has a number of modern hotels, such as the Westbrook, the Metropolitan, the Terminal and others.

**Houston — Where Many Railroads Meet the Sea**

Houston, "The City of Flowers," is modern and metropolitan, with its many sky-scrapers, fine hotels, shops and theatres. It is well worth seeing as a representative city of the Lone Star State.

While primarily a commercial and railroad center, Houston offers to the golfer an eighteen-hole course at one of the most attractive country clubs in the South; to the fisherman, many fresh water lakes and streams; to the hunter, duck, turkey, and other game; to the yachtsman, the placid Ship Channel, whose surface is dotted by yachts and other water craft of every description; to the automobilist, many miles of shell and paved roads winding through parks and woods.

Ellington Aviation Field, one of the largest in the South, is but fifteen miles from the city, and may be reached by train, trolley or auto. Expert flying goes on here almost daily. Weather conditions permitting, pleasure flights are made, giving the more venturesome tourist a chance to take a joyride in the clouds.

Of Houston's many parks, probably the most interesting is the San Jacinto battlefield. It was on this spot that General Sam Houston defeated Santa Ana, dispelled all dreams of future Mexican domination over
Texas soil, and laid the foundation for one of the greatest states in the Union.

Houston's prosperity is based on the lumber, oil, rice and cotton industries of Texas, and ample transportation facilities; manufacturing is its greatest asset. Its wholesale trade extends over a wide area.

Houston is but fifty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected by a deep sea channel capable of accommodating all sea-going vessels.

Excellent hotel accommodations for the winter visitor are provided at the Rice, an eighteen-story building; the Bender, the Cotton, the Brazos, the Bristol, the De George, the Stratford, and many other hotels.

Beaumont — In the Oil District

Beaumont became nationally famous in 1900, when oil gushers ranging from 500 to 20,000 barrels daily were discovered at Spindle Top. Thousands of speculators rushed in to make their fortunes. Hundreds of these remained, and have since contributed toward the development of this thriving city.

Four oil refineries are located here, one of them ranking among the top-notchers in the vicinity. Beaumont is also located in the lumber and rice district of southern Texas. Ships from many ports unload at Port Beaumont.

The climate of Beaumont is similar to that of the Gulf Coast resorts. Fishing, boating, hunting, motorizing, golf, and surf bathing are available to the pleasure-seeker. Duck, geese, quail, and other game abound, and the hunter will have no difficulty in bagging the legal limit.

In the Big Thicket, within twenty miles of Beaumont, famous for bear, turkeys, and other large game, the hunter may find plenty of excitement.

The Neches River is noted for its fresh water fish. A fifty minute trolley ride takes one to the open sea,
where tarpon and other big fish may be angled for.

There are more than one hundred miles of hard-surfaced roads near the city, and there is a modern country club, with first-class golf course.

The Crosby, and other hotels, in addition to many boarding houses, provide ample accommodations.

**Port Arthur — A Southern Seaport**

Port Arthur is in the extreme southeastern part of Texas on Lake Sabine, and is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a deep waterway.

Although one of the newest of southern seaports, its dock and shipping facilities rank among the largest and most complete along the Gulf Coast.

Being connected with the adjacent oil fields by pipe lines, Port Arthur ships vast quantities of oil to all parts of the world. The rice and lumber industries also have contributed much toward the city's advancement.

To the winter visitor, Port Arthur is unusually attractive. The climatic conditions are ideal for all outdoor sports, such as boating, bathing, golfing, motoring and tennis. Fishing in Sabine Lake, or the Pass, is unexcelled, while feathered game of all kinds may be found in the lowlands along the lakes, bayous or rivers.

The principal hotels are the Plaza and Thornton; there are others, however, and many private homes where visitors may be accommodated.

**Waco — Built in a Park**

Waco, in central Texas, derives its name from a roving tribe of Indians who, so the legend runs, years ago established a village and council house, and made the place their home. They called it "Huaco," signifying "a bowl," and in turn the tribe itself became known as the Huaco Indians. On the site of this old Indian village there has arisen the busy city of Waco.
Where once only the bark canoes of the Indians broke the waters of the Brazos River, on which the city is situated, it is now spanned by five great bridges, and in place of brightly colored tents and sombre log huts, there have sprung up beautiful residences, pleasant parks and shady drives.

Waco is considered one of the prettiest places in Texas. There are about twenty parks—most of them equipped with playgrounds for children.

The Bosque River, which flows into the Brazos just outside the city, provides bathing and fishing, and the hundreds of miles of McLennan County's paved highways make the scenery of the surrounding country easily accessible to the tourist.

Country clubs, with golf courses, boating, bathing, fishing and kindred amusements, are ideally located within a few miles of Waco.

Hotel facilities are of the best. The Raleigh, a ten-story building; the New State; the Savoy; the Waco; the Metropole, and the Natatorium all are modern throughout. There are also a number of family hotels.

The city has a plentiful supply of artesian well water. The climate is dry and healthful, and mild in winter.

In November of each year a unique festival, the Texas Cotton Palace Exposition, is opened in Waco and continues for two weeks.

**Austin—Capital of the Lone Star State**

Austin, the capital of the Lone Star State, appropriately houses the offices, records and archives of Texas in the largest of all capitol buildings—an imposing structure of granite sheltering the State Library and Museum, which contain relics, mementos and histories of the early days of Texas.
The walls are adorned by the flags that have protected her people through the thrilling stages of a tragic career. There are weapons, ancient as well as modern, that are reminders of the courage of those who wielded them in carving out the destiny of the Texas of today.

Here, too, are trophies and manuscripts of Bowie, Crockett, Travis and other heroes of the border. Austin points with pride to the homes of many officials prominent in the councils of the nation.

More active recreation than mere sight-seeing may be found at Lake Austin, where motor boating, fishing, bathing, and all other forms of diversion are to be enjoyed. The Colorado River runs through the city. The motor drives and scenic loops through the hill country west and northwest of Austin are unsurpassed in beauty; while those who walk will find in the numerous city parks inviting places to rest.

The county of Travis, of which Austin is the county seat, has more than one thousand miles of excellent automobile roads.

The hotel accommodations are of the best. Austin enjoys a delightful winter climate.

**El Paso — The Gateway City**

About midway between New Orleans and Los Angeles, on the western edge of Texas, and facing the Mexican border, is the gateway city of El Paso. The Rio Grande is bridged here—one of the four international crossings of that famous stream.

El Paso is an important railroad terminal, the chief city of the Rio Grande Valley, a center for the mining interests of that section, and a military headquarters.

Likewise, it peculiarly appeals to tourists, who may wish to stop off here on their trans-continental journey
Mineral Wells from East Mountain

and get a glimpse of the Mexican life just across the river, as well as enjoy the varied winter attractions of the city itself.

El Paso was named in 1598, when Juan de Oñate crossed the Rio Grande at Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juárez). The first white settlement in that part of Texas was made in 1632.

From the summit of Mount Franklin, 7,152 feet above sea level, and more than three thousand feet above the city, one may see from one to two hundred miles in every direction.

Other points of interest are accessible over well-kept automobile highways which lead to and through nearby villages, each with its own mission two or three centuries old.

A few miles distant is Ft. Bliss, a permanent army camp, at which all branches of the service are represented. The active military element in El Paso life adds much to the picturesqueness of the place.

Across the Rio Grande, within five minutes ride of El Paso, is Juárez, that quaint city of Old Mexico where time-worn adobe buildings still stand and strange customs prevail. Here, among other curiosities, are cave dwellings whose former inhabitants antedate the Toltecs and the Aztecs.

Above El Paso, on the Rio Grande in New Mexico, is Elephant Butte dam, whose retaining wall makes possible one of the biggest irrigation projects in the world, impounding a lake 45 miles long.

El Paso has short, dry, mild and sunny winters, and the many parks and plazas of the city consequently offer open air advantages the year ‘round. There are many excellent hotels—notably the Paso del Norte, the Savoy, the Sheldon, the McCoy, and the Fisher—and one of the best eighteen-hole golf courses in the Southwest.

Marlin—Where Health Giving Waters Flow
Marlin, thirty miles south of Waco, possesses hot
mineral wells, whose waters are of exceptional medicinal value.

These wells, ranging in depth from 2,400 to 3,378 feet, pour forth daily 380,000 gallons of water, which at the surface registers a temperature of 147° Fahrenheit.

Modern sanitariums and bath houses have been constructed and are so arranged with respect to the hotels that guests may conveniently pass between their rooms and the baths.

The baths are taken under the direction of a medical supervisor.

Hotel accommodations are ample, including the Arlington, the Majestic, the Imperial and others. Room with board also may be had in private families.

The Brazos River, near the city, boasts many good fishing holes; while along the grassy, shaded banks are innumerable pleasant spots, delightful to the eye and ideal for picnic grounds.

The city is on the route of various state and national highways, which insures good roads for the automobile.

Marlin is the permanent Spring training quarters of the New York “Giants.”

Mineral Wells — A Noted Health Resort

Mineral Wells is situated fifty-three miles west of Fort Worth, in Palo Pinto County. In addition to its railroad facilities, the town is also on the route of the Fort Worth-El Paso Highway.

While essentially a health resort, and catering principally to those who seek the beneficial effects of its medicinal waters, Mineral Wells should not on this account be lost sight of by the tourist.
Nestling between two mountains and spreading out leisurely into the adjacent valleys about one thousand feet above sea level, it extends to the tourist not only a hospitable welcome, but a delightful climate for rest and recreation.

Mineral Wells enjoys a mild winter temperature and a clear, dry atmosphere. While snow is not entirely unknown here, when it does fall its stay is of short duration.

Tennis, horseback riding, and hunting are among the many outdoor sports. “Hiking” over hills and mountains and through charming valleys, canyons and gorges, is indulged in by many people. Boating and fishing are to be had at Lake Pinto.

A Golf and Country Club is near the city, and offers a nine-hole course laid out over one of the most attractive natural locations in the Southwest.

Hotels and boarding houses provide adequate accommodations; furnished apartments also are available.

San Angelo—In the Concho Country

Attractively placed at the confluence of the three Concho Rivers, two thousand feet above sea level, in central western Texas, San Angelo possesses many charms that are not generally known.

An invigorating climate coupled with an almost unbroken succession of bright, sunshiny days, appeals particularly to those who would escape the inclemencies of the North and its cheerless winter skies.

The banks of the North Concho are lanterned by the fires of many campers, and the halloos of fishermen resound along its course for many miles. The cool spring-fed waters are the home of the yellow and blue channel cat-fish, the white bass, croppie and perch.

In the public park, which comprises fifty-two acres, are well-laid-out golf links and excellent tennis courts, which are at all times accessible to the visitor. Boating is also one of the pastimes.
The St. Angelus, a modern eight-story building, is the leading hotel, which, in addition to other hotels and boarding houses, insures comfortable accommodations for the visitor.

Brownsville—Farthest South in Texas
This historic city enjoys the distinction of being the southernmost point in the Western United States. It has a mild tropical climate, which for pleasure and health is unsurpassed anywhere.

Brownsville is an interesting combination of the Land of Mañana and the city of today. Aged señoritas may be seen selling their drawwork and Spanish laces on the street corners, while busy Americans are jostling the placid caballeros—modern conditions and metropolitan methods now prevail.

The vacationist may motor through irrigated valleys—with gardens, palm groves or orange orchards on either hand—or he may shoot big game and birds, and barely twenty miles away, at Point Isabel, reached by an "old timey" narrow gauge railroad, he may find what is said to be the best fishing resort on the Gulf of Mexico.

Point Isabel provides every facility for the visitor—hotel accommodations, boats, tackle, and a boatman guide who will assert in Spanish that he can lead one to where a crowd of tarpon is holding a peace-league conference—or where a lady-like school of beautiful mackerel is in session. Though one may not understand him when he is relating these things, he will "make good."

The traveler may cross the Rio Grande to Matamoros, that one-time famous Mexican city, which still holds to the atmosphere and customs of the past, and where many interesting features still are found.

Fort Brown, one of the oldest army posts in the South, is located near Brownsville.

Hotel accommodations, or rooms with private families, may be had at Brownsville.

McAllen, Mission and Mercedes—In the Rio Grande Valley
There are many places along the Rio Grande Valley, in the vicinity of the Gulf Coast of Texas, which are delightfully verdant inland country-sides, and where the tourist may find rare opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor life in winter.

Three of such places are mentioned herein.

McAllen and Mission are only five miles apart, lying in the Rio Grande Valley—where flowers, fruits and vegetables of tropical and semi-tropical varieties flourish in profusion. These towns share in all the natural beauties and glories of this Winterless Eden.

McAllen has just opened to the public its new hotel, the Casa del Palmas, a modern building both in construction and appointments. A new hotel is now in the course of completion at Mission, and is expected to be ready for the reception of winter visitors. Both points, however, are amply provided with smaller hotels and first-class rooming houses.

The country contiguous to McAllen and Mission is traversed by many miles of excellent automobile roads, including the historical military road built by General Taylor during the Mexican War.

Thus motoring will prove an unusually attractive diversion to the visitor from the North, who cannot but enjoy a mid-winter drive through orchards of oranges and grape-fruit.

Shary Lake and Country Club, about four miles from either McAllen or Mission, is reached by auto.

Mercedes is a progressive town, built along big city lines. Its wide streets, shaded by great palms, tropical shrubbery and flowers, have earned for it the name of "Mercedes the Beautiful."

A pleasant and inviting hotel is picturesquely placed at one end of the park. The unusual architectural beauty of the homes cannot fail to appeal to visitors.

Laredo—On the Rio Grande
Laredo was founded in 1750 by an officer of the Royal Army of Spain who, with a small party, was exploring the Nueces River.

In those early days, lurking bands of savages and brigands infested that region, and the explorers, unable to cope with them, were obliged to halt and build fortifications at a point which is now marked by the San Agustin Plaza in Laredo. The settlement thus established remained a small trading post for more than a century.

In 1881, the American population of the town approximated fifty people; soon after this time, however, the railroads came, the town began to grow, trading with Mexico developed, and the old one-story, flat top buildings gave way to modern structures.

The Laredo of today is a municipality of up-to-date buildings, paved streets, pretty plazas and beautiful homes.

Fort McIntosh, at which troops are always stationed, and an aviation school, are contiguous to the city.

Connecting Laredo with the city of Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican side, is an international bridge—one of four spanning the Rio Grande.

Thousands of acres of the famous Bermuda onion are under cultivation here, in addition to numerous varieties of other garden truck.

The climate is warm and dry. Several good hotels offer comfortable accommodations to the visitor.
Excursion Fares. During the winter season round-trip tickets at reduced fares are sold from nearly all stations in the Middle West and East to certain points in southern Texas. These tickets are good for stop-overs at intermediate stations in both directions, within liberal limits.

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