regions on the surface of the earth. It lies on the great continental divide at a mean altitude of six thousand feet, and includes mountain summits rising to ten and twelve thousand feet—about twice the altitude of Mount Washington, and covered, of course, with perpetual snow. Within the tract is the Yellowstone Lake, which lies 7,427 feet above sea-level. Two or three miles west of this is Two Ocean Pond, lying on the water-shed. On the east, the drainage from this pond passes into the Yellowstone Lake and River, and thence into the Missouri and the Gulf of Mexico. On the west, the same pond drains into Shoshone Lake, the Snake and Columbia rivers and the Pacific Ocean. The Yellowstone and Madison are the chief rivers of the reservation, the first flowing west to form the Missouri, and the other north to a navigable tributary of the same. The upper Madison is also known as the Firehole river. Gardiner's river is an important tributary of the Yellowstone, flowing north, and making its junction on the northern boundary of the Park. Some of the loftiest mountains of the interior overlook the Park on all sides. On the east, are the two ranges of the Shoshone Sierra; on the west, the Gallatin Range; on the south, the Red Mountain Range and the Pitchstone Plateau; on the north, a belt of "peaks" rising ten and eleven thousand feet high. These mountains, like nearly the whole surface of the Park, are composed of volcanic rocks. The Yellowstone, after passing two falls, respectively 162 and 350 feet, flows through a cañon nine miles long, which has been thus described:

"For a mile away, the sides are formed of slopes from which rise vast battlements, turrets, pinnacles, alone or in clusters, of tall conical spires; some are of basalt, some of limestone [this is probably an error]; they rise through slopes part clay and part broken silicates and limestone. On this mass of material nature has lavished her wealth of colors with a spendthrift hand. The taller rocks of ruddy browns or Pompeian red melt away in the *débris* from which they spring, to rich yellows, fading below, to cool grays in exquisite gradation. Here and there are rocks of a red like claret lees;