

Chalk's Stories Buffalo of the Salish and Kootenai Part 5 A 1951

“Slides Are Shown At Club Meeting

Ronan, Feb. 10. – The Ronan Garden Club met at the home of Mrs. Al Mehus Friday last week end. Co-hostesses were Mesdames Clarence Hefty and L. H. Horner.

Mrs. Clell Trollope, president, introduced Dr. R. A. Norton, former superintendent of the bison range at Moiese. Dr. Norton showed slides of the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Cal., and others taken in California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Montana.

Mrs. Burt Davenport gave a review of the National Gardener.

Mrs. J. M. Brooke displayed Garden club books. She urged members to “make use of them since there are books pertaining to all phases of gardening and flower arrangements.” A valentine arrangement was displayed Mrs. Pat Monson.

Mrs. L. W. Finfrost, past president, was presented with a gift.” February 11, 1951 The Missoulian

“Elk Planted Near Thompson Falls

Helena, Feb. 28. – (AP) The Montanan fish-game department “Planted” 54 elk in the Deer Lodge district and 25 near Thompson Falls in the past month.

And 91 Montana antelope were trapped and sent to other states to strengthen park herds. Four went to Toledo, Ohio; 75 to Theodore Roosevelt park, North Dakota, and 12 to Wind cave, South Dakota.

Antelope transplanted in Montana included 23 to the national bison range in the Flathead valley; 36 to Polson; 30 to Hot Springs and 78 in Madison county.

The elk were trapped in Yellowstone park, where federal game officials are trying to cut the 12,000-head herd to about 5,000. They claim the park’s winter ranges will carry only about 5,000 elk.” March 1, 1951 The Missoulian

“Antelope Planted in Flathead Area

Kalispell. – More than eighty head of antelope have been placed on ranges in the Flathead valley, according to local game wardens. Twenty-three head went into the national bison range at Moiese; 36 into the Polson area of the Flathead and 30 head into the Hot Springs area.” March 5, 1951 The Missoulian

“Adding New Hobbies Collector’s Major Hobby

“Just call me ‘Rocks’ – that seems to be my most popular nickname at the present time,” says Kamille Otoupalik, Sr., of 640 River street. But during his nomadic life, the 59-year-old lumber man has answered to nicknames almost as many and varied as his hobbies from which the pseudonyms have sprung. Mr. Otoupalik’s main hobby seems to be having as many strange hobbies as possible.

As a collector, Mr. Otoupalik has gathered almost everything from pocket gophers to Japanese har-kiri knives. “You name it and I have it.” He remarks. But his strong suit is rocks and he estimates that he has 250,000 specimens representing 2,500 types of rocks ranging from rare stones to common minerals and ores.

His specimens have come from every state in the union, every country in the land masses and every island in the seas, he says. The rocks collected in the United States were picked up by him or members of his family while they were exercising another of his hobbies – traveling. Mr. and Mrs. Otoupalik estimate that since their marriage they have raveled close to 300,000 miles. They say they are now wearing out their thirty-third automobile. Of course this has taken years and the Otoupalik children, two boys and a girl, who have covered most of the miles with their parents, are now adults with families of their own.

When the Otoupaliks came here from Long Beach, Cal., five years ago, they sent 85 boxes of rocks, weighing from 75 to 100 pounds each, to Missoula by freight. The more valuable rocks in their collection, they brought by moving van – two tons of them, and the very valuable, which includes pure gold nuggets, and uncut diamonds, they carried in their own car.

Right now ‘Rocks’ is concentrating on uranium and radium ores because they seem to be the most important in the atomic age. He has gathered 32 different types of these ores and has one rock which is radioactive enough to take its own picture if left standing on an unexposed negative overnight, he says.

The knowledge of minerals gained by Mr. Otoupalik during the years is not being hoarded. Boy Scouts is another of his hobbies and he is teaching mineralogy to several Scouts who are attempting to earn mineralogy badges and furnishes the specimens for them to work with. Since his days as a youth, Mr. Otoupalik has been interested in boys organizations, he says, and before the Boy Scouts were ever thought of, he had a group of youngsters organized into a troop and took them on camping trips and taught them outdoor lore. When the Boy Scouts of America were first organized about 1910, the Otoupalik troop was quickly given a charter.

Buffalo Skulls

One of Mr. Otoupalik’s collections is growing fast in Missoula – that of buffalo skulls. He started this collection years ago when he found a weathered old bull skull along the Platt river in Nebraska, where the old Golden Rod trail crosses. At first his additions came slowly. He found another skull on an old Spanish trail in Texas and still later picked one up near Fort Morgan in Colorado. Here with the national bison range at Moiese to draw from, he has added enough skulls to almost decorate the full length of his back fence.

He likes items left by the pioneers and among his collections are an old yoke picked up along the old Mormon trail near Emigrant pass east of Utah, several oxen shoes and about twenty old gold pans picked up at various ghost towns throughout the west. A macabre part of his pioneer collection is the complete skeletons, including the skulls, of pioneer railroad men taken from Boothill cemetery at Winnemucca, Nev. He got them, he says, when he was watching a highway crew taking gravel from the hill for a new road. The bones came tumbling from the digger with the gravel and as no preparations were being made to collect them for burial elsewhere, he gathered them for his collection. Searching for the story behind the bones, Mr. Otoupalik learned that most of the bodies buried there had been those of section hands that were killed or died during the building of the Union Pacific railroad and that no one had been buried in the cemetery for about seventy years. Most of the graves were unmarked and forgotten, he said.

Some 'Live' Collections

Mr. Otoupalik's collection of live animals includes five gophers and seven Death Valley tortoises, which are now in hibernation. He says they will begin to show signs of life about the middle of May. His son, Hugo, has a pair of Toy Samoyands, South American dogs. Mr. Otoupalik knows of only one other pair in the United States, in Denver. He says they have never reproduced in this country. The Otoupaliks had been keeping several wild mallard ducks and a pair of Canadian geese until someone recently stole the gander and a pair of ducks.

Other things collected by Mr. Otoupalik include guns, of which he has a model 76 Winchester, the model given credit for "winning the west," a model 87 Winchester, an English flintlock pistol about 250 years old, and several Japanese and German World War II rifles and pistols. He has three Japanese hara-kiri knives.

His wife, Dr. Ruby Otoupalik, a chiropractor, is as enthusiastic about collecting items as her husband. She has in the neighborhood of five hundred rare vases, several of them dating from colonial times. She has old silverware and pewterware in knives and forks and cream and sugar bowls. She also polishes and cuts agates and other stones.

Someday the Otoupaliks hope to retire from their professions and make a living with their hobbies. This summer they have plans for setting up silversmithing equipment and lapidary set for cutting and polishing stones. Mr. Otoupalik recently sent a group of 20 old clocks to a collector in Illinois.

"I just received a letter from him and he was well pleased with it. He paid me a good sum of money for it, too," Missoula's collector of strange items said." April 1, 1951 The Missoulian

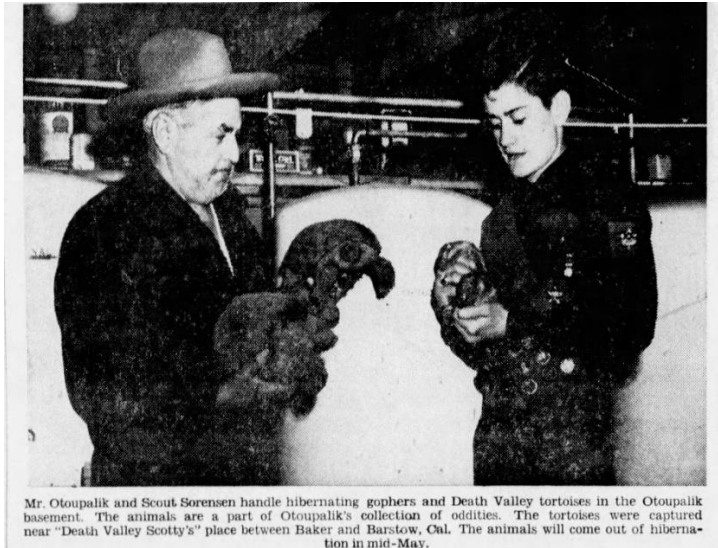


Missoulian-Sentinel Photos

Kamille Otoupalik, Sr., left, shows Gary Sorensen, star Scout of senior troop No. 7, some of the finer points of recognizing ores. The Scout recently earned his merit badge in minerology through studying Mr. Otoupalik's collection of rocks, part of which is shown. "Rocks" Otoupalik estimates he has 250,000 specimens of rocks.



A part of Mr. Otoupalik's collection of buffalo skulls lines the yard fence behind his house. This collection is growing fast since the Otoupaliks came to Missoula, due to the nearness of the national bison range.



Mr. Otoupalik and Scout Sorensen handle hibernating gophers and Death Valley tortoises in the Otoupalik basement. The animals are a part of Otoupalik's collection of oddities. The tortoises were captured near "Death Valley Scotty's" place between Baker and Barstow, Cal. The animals will come out of hibernation in mid-May.



What is left of Otoupalik's flock of wild ducks and geese show that they are not really wild at all as they approach Otoupalik for a sample of corn. The Canadian goose was raised by Mrs. Otoupalik after it was hatched from an egg found by one of the Otoupalik boys on Birds island near Provo, Utah.

April 1, 1951 The Missoulian

“First Successful Elk and Deer Experimental Roundup Completed at Moiese Bison Preserve

The first successful Elk and deer roundup for experimental purposes in connection with work of the federal-state wildlife research unit at Montana State University has been completed, officials of the University and the national bison range at Moiese announce.

The roundup, which utilized Indians, college students, jeeps, trucks and walkie-talkies, netted approximately 50 elk and 125 deer. The elk will be used as the basis for a study in herd management by the wildlife research unit in co-operation with the federal government. The deer have been transplanted to reservation areas.

The roundup was conducted on the Moiese bison range, a unit of the U. S. wildlife refuges, John E. Schwartz, superintendent, said all of the elk will be kept in an enclosure at the range pending removal of part of them to the Boyd experimental wildlife ranch north of Missoula. Mr. Schwartz, who aided in the roundup, was superintendent of a national antelope refuge in Nevada for five years before coming to Montana and has spent most of his life in study of wildlife management. Cy Young, foreman of the range, who has been at Moiese more than twenty years, also took part.

Dr. E. L. Cheatum, head of the wildlife research unit and associate professor of zoology at Montana State University; Dr. Phillip L. Wright, associate professor of zoology, and Melvin S. Morris, professor of forestry, will begin a complete study of forage and nutritional habits and reproduction cycles of the animals.

First Long-Range Experiment

Dr. Cheatum said this will be the first time long-range experiments of this nature will have been carried out and that up to five years may be required before comprehensive reports can be made.

The studies being conducted in Montana are of a basic character and should have value to elk management anywhere in the United States, he said.

The reproduction studies on elk will be carried on at the bison range, and the forage and nutritional studies at the Boyd ranch. Elk reproduction studies will be carried on with nucleus of one spike bull, one branch bull and 15 cows. Dr. Cheatum, said studies will be made to determine whether only one breeding cycle can occur in a year, or whether several cycles may occur before a cow becomes pregnant.

Outdoorsmen and wildlife technicians have been divided on the question, and the outcome of the study may be a big factor in determining hunting seasons for bulls.

Another study will be made of embryo elk. After definite breeding dates have been established for the experimental elk cows, some will be examined at spaced intervals for embryo measurements throughout the full period of gestation.

Results obtained from the study will enable game officials and wildlife management personnel to collect embryos from a specific range from cows killed during the hunting season and, by comparison of embryos, determine definite breeding dates for that particular range

It is suspected that elk ranges differ in size of calf crops and possibly in breeding time due in part to seasonal differences, nutrition and hunting pressure, Dr. Cheatum said.

Nutritional studies will be closely supervised and conducted in specially built pens. Problems of weight behavior, in relation to amount of food eaten, will be conducted initially, to be followed by studies of how much an elk will eat of different types of food in a given period of time. These experiments will be conducted by Roger Hungerford, graduate assistant in wildlife technology at the University.

Forestry and range management officials at the University have frequently pointed up the problems that are arising from over grazing, and these studies should enable game management officials to estimate more accurately the carrying capacity of specific ranges.

The elk nutritional studies are the beginning of an expanded nutritional study for all species of big game in the state, and conclusions reached at Montana State University are expected to have far-reaching value to big game management throughout the United States, officials of the research unit said. Excellent experimental work on nutritional requirements of mule deer are being conducted by the wildlife research unit located at Logan, Utah, they added.

Flathead tribal council members, Walter Morigeau, Walter McDonald, William Morigeau and Jesse Couture, aided in the big roundup, and members of the tribe who took part included Ed McDonald, Elmer Morigeau, Dick Morigeau, Frederick Decker, Archie McDonald, Francis Stinger, Baptiste Malature, Joe Vutler, Domonic Matt, Dan McDonald, Donald McDonald, Ben McDonald, Joe McDonald and Tom McDonald.” April 22, 1951 The Missoulian

First Successful Elk and Deer Experimental Roundup Completed at Moiese Bison Preserve

The first successful elk and deer roundup for experimental purposes in connection with work of the federal-state wildlife research unit at Montana State University has been completed, officials of the University and the national bison range at Moiese announce.

The roundup, which utilized Indians, college students, jeeps, trucks and walkie-talkies, netted approximately 50 elk and 125 deer. The elk will be used as the basis for a study in herd management by the wildlife research unit in co-operation with the federal government. The deer have been transplanted to reservation areas.

The roundup was conducted on the Moiese bison range, a unit of the U. S. wildlife refuges. John E. Schwartz, superintendent, said all of the elk will be kept in an enclosure at the range pending removal of part of them to the Boyd experimental wildlife ranch north of Missoula. Mr. Schwartz, who aided in the roundup, was superintendent of a national antelope refuge in Nevada for five years before coming to Montana and has spent most of his life in study of wildlife management. Cy Young, foreman of the range, who has been at Moiese more than twenty years, also took part.

Dr. E. L. Cheatum, head of the wildlife research unit and associate professor of zoology at Montana State University; Dr. Philip L. Wright, associate professor of zoology, and Melvin S. Morris, professor of forestry, will begin a complete study of forage and nutritional habits and reproduction cycles of the animals.

First Long-Range Experiment

Dr. Cheatum said this will be the first time long-range experiments of this nature will have been carried out and that up to five years may be required before comprehensive reports can be made. The studies being conducted in Montana are of a basic character and should have value to elk management anywhere in the United States, he said.

The reproduction studies on elk will be carried on at the bison range, and the forage and nutritional studies at the Boyd ranch. Elk reproduction studies will be carried on with a nucleus of one spike bull, one branch bull and 15 cows. Dr. Cheatum said studies will be made to determine whether only one breeding cycle can occur in a year or whether several cycles may occur before a cow becomes pregnant.

Outdoorsmen and wildlife technicians have been divided on the question, and the outcome of the study may be a big factor in determining hunting seasons for bulls.

Another study will be made of embryo elk. After definite breeding dates have been established for the experimental elk cows, some will be examined at spaced intervals for embryo measurements throughout the full period of gestation.

Results obtained from this study will enable game officials and wildlife management personnel to collect embryos from a specific range



Scenes from the elk roundup—Upper left, a bull elk and two cows in the bison range headquarters pasture after the drive. Upper right, part of the more than fifty University students, who served as beaters, starting up a trail in the Bison range hills preparatory to beginning the drive. The beaters started early in the day and continued to follow the elk herd through the balance of the day. They carried lunches and ate as they walked along behind the elk. Center left, a cow elk attempts to get away and two horsemen cut off her

escape. Center, horseman and beaters in line. The man in the foreground is carrying a "walkie-talkie" to communicate with the horsemen and other beaters who were operating out of sight and hearing distance. Center right, a bull elk trumpets his challenge to the beaters after he has finally been corraled. Bottom left, one bull did not want to go into the corral gates. A bison range horseman roped him with a lariat and with the assistance of another rider pulled and pushed him into the corral. Bottom right, part of the 125 deer taken in the drive milling in the main corral at the bison range.

from cows killed during the hunting season and, by comparison of embryos, determine definite breeding dates for that particular range. It is suspected that elk range differ in size of calf crops and possibly in breeding time due in part to seasonal differences, nutrition and hunting pressure, Dr. Cheatum said.

Nutritional studies will be closely supervised and conducted in specially built pens. Problems of weight behaviour, in relation to amount of food eaten, will be conducted in- conducted by Roger Hungerford.

April 22, 1951 The Missoulian

"Mrs. Stipe Honored

A birthday picnic dinner was given in honor of Mrs. Ralph Stipe of Moiese at the Bison range Sunday by her husband, children and their families. Present were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Meilke of Elsimore, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. George Meilke and family of Darby; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Meilke and family of Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mufish and family of Charlo; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stipe and

family, Mr. and Mrs. Wesly Coleman and family and Mr. Ralph Stipe, all of Moiese; Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery and family of Big Arm; Louis and Francis Kis and Virginia and Lee Krause, all of Polson, and the honored guest.” June 24, 1951 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Trespass Charged to Pair

Helena, Oct. 29 (AP) – Louis B. Charlo and Baptiste Pichette of the Missoula district were charged in federal court here today with trespassing on the national bison range in the Flathead valley.

The alleged offense occurred Jan. 19, 1951. Pichette is charged with carrying a gun on the range.”

October 30, 1951 The Great Falls Tribune

“Bison Meat Sale Is Decided

Superintendent J. E. Schwartz of the national bison reserve announces that because of unusually heavy demand for buffalo meat this fall, a

Public drawing was held for individual applicants October 19b and for meat markets and other commercial establishments October 24. Those eligible to buy buffalo meat as a result are being advised by mail, Mr. Schwartz says. Letters are being sent to unsuccessful applicants advising them why their orders cannot be filled. The need for a drawing, similar to that of the state game department for antelope and moose, became apparent earlier this year due to the great number of requests, and the fact that there were fewer buffalo for butchering this fall.

The drawing was made by Ed Goettsche, Moiese, rural mail carrier, in presence of the range personnel, Postmaster E. J. Wamsley of Moiese and Mr. and Mrs. George Halazon of Pomeroy, Wash. A total of 160 names were taken from 631 individual applications, this representing the total number of quarters to be allotted to individuals.

Mr. Schwartz said that because of unfavorable range conditions caused by invasion of undesirable plants it has been necessary to reduce the buffalo herd by 80 head. Current plans call for maintenance at the present level, after slaughtering until range conditions improve. This means fewer calves, less animals for surplus meat sales, drawing each year unless the demand declines.” October 31, 1951 The Missoulian

Court

Also before the court on criminal actions were Baptiste Pichette and Lewis B. Charlo, charged with violation of the federal migratory bird act. Prosecutor Brown told the court they had been found within the confines of the U. S. bison range. Charlo said he did not want the services of an attorney and entered a plea of guilty. The court appointed a lawyer to act in Pichette’s behalf. The attorney said that consideration of a U.S. treaty with the Indians entered into the case, and, as a result, the court withdrew Charlo’s plea of guilty, continued until future the hearing of both cases and released both defendants on their own recognizance.” November 6, 1951 The Missoulian

“Surplus Bison Shot at Range

Butchering of 80 selected buffalo on the national bison range at Moiese is being completed this week by Henry J. (Buffalo Bill) Helgeson. In Missoula before returning to the Moiese headquarters, Helgeson said that 51 of the buffalo had been shot and butchered.

The animals were selected as surplus by John Schwartz, superintendent of the bison range, the herd being reduced to range carry capacity.

Up to this week, Helgeson had butchered 2,804 buffalo since he started his work in 1926, first at Yellowstone park, and later the national bison range at Moiese. He has a contract this year to take 200 head of buffalo in Yellowstone park later in the year surplus from the herd there.”

December 4, 1951 The Missoulian

“John Schwartz, bison range superintendent, said that the killing of buffalo had been completed at the range, with quarters being shipped as far east as New York. He is planning to make recommendations to the state commission regarding fishing in the Nine Pipe which would be favorably received by anglers.” December 7, 1951 The Missoulian

“As usual every year, as the herd increases and the range does not, a number of animals have been slaughtered at the national bison establishment on the reservation. Those who like buffalo meat often think that, after all, the pioneers didn’t have such a hard time in a gastronomical way.”

December 8, 1951 The Missoulian

“Helgeson to Shoot Yellowstone Buffalo

Henry Helgeson shoots for the 3,000 mark in buffalo kill next week in Yellowstone park. Accompanied by John Stahl of Missoula, the veteran bison killer left this week for Mammoth to undertake his contract there.

Helgeson says that he will butcher at least 200 buffalo from the Yellowstone park herd, excess over the carrying capacity of the bison range there. He states that he may take up to 250.

He recently completed a contract for taking the excess animals at the national bison range at Moiese, which were quartered and sold, half to individuals and half to business establishments.”

January 12, 1952 The Missoulian

“Hundred Riders To Tour Bison Range

More than one hundred western Montana horsemen and women will see the national bison range in the lower Flathead valley during a guided tour Sunday.

Sponsor of the ride is the Mission Rangers Saddle club of St. Ignatius. This organization through its secretary, Mrs. Charles A. Brooks, has sent invitations to saddle clubs in Stevensville, Missoula, Polson, Kalispell, Columbia Falls and Whitefish. Missoula organizations have accepted and 61 members of the Missoula County Sheriff's Posse and Missoula Saddle club will join the Flathead riders, along with 25 from the St. Mary's club at Stevensville. Plans are for the horsemen to take their mounts in trailers to the range headquarters at Moiese, meeting there at 10 a. m. with riders from other sections and guides provided by the department of interior, which administers the bison range. The ride will take the visitors to the highest point in the preserve by lunch time and the riders will have their noon meal there. Missoula and Stevensville riders will leave their mounts there and go back by bus to the headquarters for their cars and trailers. They will pick up their horses on their return to Missoula.

The ride, believed by horsemen to be the first of its kind, will be the first major activity of the year for the local club.” May 13, 1952 The Missoulian

“Ride Registration Rises Past 300

Registration by western Montana horsemen and women for a ride Sunday through the national bison range in the lower Flathead valley has risen to more than three hundred, it was reported Thursday through Mrs. Charles A. Brooks, secretary of the sponsoring organization, the Mission Rangers Saddle club of St. Ignatius.

The riders will meet at the bison range headquarters at 10 a.m. and be conducted through the preserve by government guides. From Missoula there will be 61 members of the Missoula Saddle club and the Missoula County Sheriff's Posse taking part.

Other organizations from which riders have registered are the saddle clubs at Hamilton, Stevensville, Arlee, Hot Springs, Thompson Falls, Ronan, Polson, Kalispell, Columbia Falls, Whitefish and Ravalli.” May 16, 1952 The Missoulian

Kalispell School Is Dedicated For MSU's Dr. Morton J. Elrod

Kalispell. – Elrod school, built to replace a structure destroyed by fire and named after a Montana State University biologist, was dedicated here Friday night following an open house.

Mary Elrod Ferguson, assistant director of Montana State University's museum and Northwest Historical collection and a daughter of Dr. Morton J. Elrod, professor emeritus of biology at the University, attended for her father, who was too ill to come.

The dedication was made by Bert Johnson, vice chairman of the school of trustees. A large portrait of Elrod has been hung in the corridor of the building near the entrance.

Mrs. Ferguson reviewed her father's contributions to Montana education since 1897. She said he had spent many happy summers in the Flathead valley. He was naturalist at Glacier national park, north of Kalispell, for eight years.

Dr. Elrod organized the University's first biological station at Bigfork on the east shore of Flathead lake and later organized a station at Yellow Bay on the east shore. Mrs. Ferguson told of Dr. Elrod's work in getting a national bison range established at Moiese.

Dr. William Copeland, pastor of Polson's First Presbyterian church and former president of Rocky Mountain college at Billings, gave the main address saying that education is a wonderful foundation to build upon; that in America there are education advantages for all children, but that in the past little has been done for handicapped and unusual children. He told the audience children should be taught they must be ready to give all for the nation. Merritt N. Warden, member of the school board, declared the community was honored in naming the school for Dr. Elrod. Kalispell grade schools have in the past been named for Montana educators.

Mr. Warden stated the board had obtained the best building possible with the funds available. He paid tribute to school officials, the architect, the contractors and the public which made the building possible.

Pupils of the fifth and sixth grades were presented in a band under the direction of Maro Butchart. Girls from the two grades sang under the direction of Elaine Nieno.

D. P. Langbell, superintendent of schools, presided. Rev. George Van Leuven, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Kalispell, gave the invocation and benediction.

An open house program was conducted from 7 to 8 p.m. with several hundred persons touring the school's physical plant and later being served refreshments by the Elrod Parent-Teacher association." May 29, 1952 The Missoulian

"Ralph Stipe Family Has Reunion

Big Arm, July 19. – A Ralph Stipe family reunion picnic dinner was served at the bison range near Moiese Sunday.

Attending were Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery and children of Big Arm, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Coleman and children of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Coleman and children of Spokane, Mr. and Mrs. Orval Hendrickson and children of Kalispell, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Cornielson and children of St. Ignatius, Joe Mufich and children of Charlo, Mr. and Mrs. George Wielke and children of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kis and daughter of Polson and Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Coleman and children, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Stipe and children and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hendrickson, all of Moiese." July 20, 1952 The Missoulian

“William Mushbach

The body of William G. Mushbach, 116 N. 3rd St., who died at a local hospital Sunday evening at 69, will be sent from the Squire-Simmins-Carr Mortuary Tuesday to Red Lodge for funeral services and burial. Mushbach was the brother of George E. Mushbach, superintendent of the National Bison Range from 1939 to 1950, and a son of Joseph E. Mushbach, who came to Montana in 1878 as a member of the Hayden Geological Survey party. Which surveyed what is now Yellowstone National Park.” September 23

1952 The Missoulian

Bison Kill On Again; 26th for Helgeson

By JOHN A. FORSSSEN

Henry Helgeson is slaughtering buffalo at the bison range at Moiese again.

Helgeson, veteran Missoula butcher, is doing the chore for the twenty-sixth straight year, and the 57 bison being slaughtered this year will bring his total to past 3,100. He says he doesn't know the exact number.

His assistants are like supporting actors in a play as "Heinie" presides over the bloody arena in the slaughterhouse at the Federal Bison Preserve 45 miles north of Missoula.

Heinie plays to the audience, which is sometimes considerable. He'll whet his knife on the honing steel and then give a boy in the audience a poke in the tummy—with the honing steel.

Some remarks about the art of butchering are directed to the watchers on a small balcony overlooking the floor of the slaughterhouse.

The reason for the annual slaughter is to keep the herd down to the capacity of the 18,540-acre preserve. It will accommodate half a thousand buffalo, along with the elk, deer, mountain goats and other animals which find sanctuary there.

Each year as many excess buffalos as there is a market for are sold alive. They go mostly to individuals and companies maintaining private bison herds, although a few go to zoos.

If the excess animals cannot all be sold alive, they are slaughtered and the meat sold—and there is a big demand for the meat. This year there were about 800 orders for the 200-plus quarters of meat available. Names of applicants are drawn to determine who will be allowed to buy meat. The cost runs about 40 cents a pound, roughly the same as the bulk price for first quality beef. The meat is said to taste about the same as beef although some persons say it is richer.

The bison population of the preserve, which has accommodated as many as 700, is being cut this year to about 300 in order to better combat an infestation of goatweed on the range.

The question of whether to call a bison a buffalo seems to be pretty well settled by popular usage, per-

haps because of the buffalo nickel. Who ever heard of a bison nickel?

The American bison's scientific name is *Bison bison*, which indicates that its generic name is the same as its specific name.

But everybody calls 'em buffalo, a name which would be better applied to the common water buffalo, which is scientifically called *Bubalus bubalus*.

However, John Schwartz, superintendent of the bison preserve and a man who has a master of science degree in his profession,

calls his charges buffalos and that seems to be good enough for the rest of the staff of the preserve. And Webster's refers to the bison as the American buffalo.

The slaughtering operation also includes processing of the hides, which are in great demand, like the meat. The hides are first hung on poles and washed with water. Then the bits of fat and meat are cut off and the hides allowed to dry, usually overnight. The next step is laying them out flat and

(Continued on Page 7, Column 2)

Bison Slaughter

(Continued from Page One)

sheeling on a coarse grade of salt. The piles of salted hides are allowed to stand at least 24 hours before they are shipped.

The hides, government property, must be sold by bid. Acceptable bids are from \$15 to \$30, depending on the size of the hide. The buyer then faces a cost of \$20 to \$25 for tanning. Hide, head and feet for mounting cost more than the hide alone, as do the head and cape—the hide around the neck and shoulders—for wall mounting.

W. E. Culvin, part-time employee who presides over the hide house at slaughtering time, says a buffalo robe on a bed is warmer than a down-filled comforter. This is the principal use for which the hides are sold, although at one time the maker of a national brand of billboards bought some of the hides.

It didn't work, Culvin says, because the buffalo has a pelt, not a hide, and it does not make durable leather. He added that the animal has wool, like a sheep, and not hair.

The blazier hides make robes about eight feet square, while an average size is six feet square.

Buffalo selected for slaughter are rounded up on the range with a four-wheel-drive truck. Corralled at the slaughterhouse, they are driven up a chute one at a time for their last mile and dispatched with a .38 caliber bullet.

C. Young, assistant refuge manager and a wild horse wrangler before he went to work at the preserve 26 years ago, said some attempts were made to round up buffalo by riders on horses.

"But we ruined some good saddle horses that way and gave it up," Young said. He recalled a time when a charging bull flipped him and his horse up in the air and down to the ground.

"Luckily, he went right on and didn't stop to work me over," Young said laconically.

Something new at the preserve this year is slaughtering deer. In past years, excess deer have been used by the State Fish and Game Department in restocking depleted ranges.

This year some were needed for this purpose so the excess animals are being slaughtered and the meat sold to schools for use in the hot lunch programs. Through the State Department of Public Instruction, all schools in the state were given a chance to buy deer meat at the cost of killing and slaughtering them. Meat has been sent to about half of the 181 schools which responded, and deer probably will be available to go through the rest of the list.

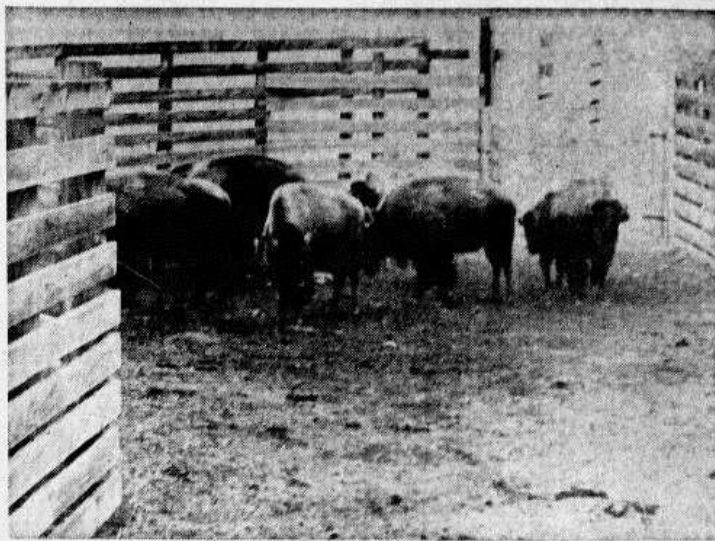
One buffalo that definitely will not be slaughtered is Big Medicine, the only albino on the range and the second ever born there. Big Medicine, who grazes contentedly on the display pasture along with several tremendous elk, is one of no more than 10 or 11 of the track-pigmentless animals ever heard of.



Halves of buffalo immediately after butchering are washed preparatory to being stored awaiting the buyers of the meat, whose names are drawn from a long list of applicants.



Henry Helgeson, Missoula butcher who has slaughtered excess buffalo at the National Bison Preserve for 26 years, displays a 1,200-pound bull. "Heinie" has cut up more than 3,100 buffalo.



Where once there was a battle to keep the bison from becoming extinct, these specimens now are in a corral at the slaughterhouse awaiting their doom in a program to keep the National Bison Preserve herd from exceeding the capacity of the range.



"I want that one there," says the little girl as she inspects the tons of buffalo meat hanging in the slaughterhouse at the National Bison Preserve.



Bloody and bowed are the heads of freshly slaughtered buffalo at the National Bison Preserve. These animals lost their heads in a campaign to reduce the herd at the Moiese range. In the background are whitened skulls from previous years' slaughtering.

December 7, 1952 The Missoulian

“For School Lunches

Helena (AP) – The State Department of Public Instruction, through its school lunch division, has just completed the distribution of over 18,000 pounds of fresh deer meat to Montana school lunch programs. The deer meat was obtained from the National Bison Range, Moiese, under the surplus deer removal program, L. L. Brown, school lunch supervisor, said.” December 25, 1952 The Missoulian

Dr. Elrod Dies In Sleep At Age of 89

Morton John Elrod, A.B., A.M., M.S., Ph.D., a member of the State University faculty since 1897, two years after it was founded, died in



Dr. M. J. Elrod

his sleep early Sunday at his home, 205 S. 5th St. E. He was 89.

He had been in ill health since 1934, when he suffered a stroke, and had been failing during the past few weeks.

Described as "one of the most respected and beloved" members of the faculty, he had attained wide note for his academic and scientific achievements in the fields of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Dr. Elrod Dies

(Continued from Page One)

biology and botany, and was active in community affairs from the time he came to Missoula. He joined the Chamber of Commerce soon after his arrival, and subsequently served on its Board of Directors.

In his younger days he was an accomplished tennis and baseball player and was the chairman of the first Montana Interscholastic Meet at the University in 1904.

"The University has suffered a great loss in the death of Dr. Elrod," Vice President R. H. Jesse said Sunday. "During his long life he was one of the most respected and beloved members of the faculty—by students, alumni and his colleagues on the faculty." President Carl McFarland was not available for comment.

Helped U Students Organize

Dr. Elrod helped with the organization of the student association on the campus shortly after he came here and he also assisted in founding the Kaimin, which began as a magazine and evolved into the present student newspaper.

When Dr. Elrod came to Missoula weather observations were being made at Fort Missoula. He took over the project and in addition kept records of stream flow in Western Montana which proved of value to the federal government in later years.

The small amount of money Dr. Elrod received for making the weather observations for the government he gave to needy students to help them through school. This was only one of the ways in which Dr. Elrod aided needy students, his colleagues on the faculty said.

Dr. Elrod, through his lectures and writings, is credited with bringing about the establishment of Glacier National Park. He was chief naturalist of the park for eight years during the 1920s and prepared its official guide book.

As a naturalist, he made several trips to Montana before coming here to live, climbing Lolo Peak during one of these visits. His first trips to what became Glacier Park were made by pack train in the early 1900s. Using a collapsible canvas boat, he paddled across many of the lakes high in the mountains, studying the plant and animal life.

In his address at the inauguration of President McFarland in 1951, Chester C. Davis, associate director of the Ford Foundation, referred to Dr. Elrod as "one of the West's greatest ecologists" and lauded his pioneer work at the University.

Dr. Elrod was born April 27, 1863, at Monongahela, Pa. When he was 6 the family moved to Monroe, Ia. They lived on a farm and he attended a country grade school, subsequently walking to town to high school.

Years later he said that as he worked at plowing the fields he thought as he rested at the end of each furrow of ways to get away from life as a farmer, finally deciding to become a teacher.

Teacher at 17

He first became a teacher at the age of 17, working under a special permit because he was too young to obtain a teaching certificate.

After he was graduated from college he taught in the Middle West, becoming interested in Montana on the trips he made here to study natural life.

He joined the University faculty in February, 1897, to organize the Department of Biology. Credited with being the first to conduct field trips, he and his students went into the Flathead Valley to gather and photograph specimens.

The specimens, together with hundreds he brought with him when he came, formed the beginning of the University Museum.

When Dr. Elrod came to Missoula the University campus consisted of a condemned grade school building, the old Willard Building. Citizens had donated \$3,000 to repair the structure. In the fall of 1897 construction was begun on University and Science Halls, first buildings on the present campus.

Two years after he came Dr. Elrod established the University Biological Station near Bigfork on Flathead Lake. The first establishment consisted of a small frame building and tents for faculty and students, but the field work done under Dr. Elrod's direction attracted nation-wide attention.

Secured Land for Station

A few years later he had a bill introduced in Congress donating 160 acres of land at the site of the present Biological Station at Yellow Bay. He supervised the building of the new establishment in 1912. He and his co-workers made collections and published studies on birds and butterflies of Montana, shells, limnobiology of Flathead Lake and measurements of stream flow in the state.

He was present in 1897 at the organization meeting of the Montana State Horticultural Society, the first public meeting he attended after coming to Missoula. He was president and secretary of the society for many years.

He first recognized the San Jose scale, a fruit infestation, when it began to injure orchards in this area.

Dr. Elrod was editor of the first volume of the Illinois Wesleyan Magazine; taught in the summer school of Drake University; was president of the Western Division of the Montana Education Association; president of the Inland Empire Education Association; fellow and honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the Ecology Society of America; member of the Board of Directors of the American Bison Society; director of the American Society of Mammalogists; member of the Montana Academy of Science; member of the Northwest Science Association; president and honorary member of the American Microscopical Society; member of the American Association of Univer-

sity Professors; member of Phi Kappa Psi; charter member, past president and honorary member of the Missoula Rotary Club, and a member and former director of the Chamber of Commerce. He helped organize and operate a Lyceum music lecture course in Missoula.

Laid Out Bison Preserve

As a director of the American Bison Society, he was appointed in 1907 to locate a suitable preserve for buffalo. After surveys on horseback he located and laid out the bison preserve which the government established near Moiese. Dr. Elrod's report was the basis of a bill introduced by Sen. Joseph M. Dixon under which Congress established the bison range.

Interested in the history of Montana, Dr. Elrod published Dean A. L. Stone's book, "Following Old Trails." Dr. Elrod founded and was for 13 years editor of the Intermountain Educator, now the official publication of the Montana Education Association.

He and Dean Stone established Memorial Way on the north side of the campus, where pine trees and metal markers memorialize State University students who lost their lives in World War I.

Dr. Elrod received his B.A. in 1887, his M.A. in 1890 and M.S. in 1898, all from Simpson College in Iowa, and his Ph.D. from Illinois Wesleyan College in 1905. In recognition of his service to the University and the state, he was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1938. He had been professor emeritus since 1934.

Ten of his books on scientific subjects have been published and he contributed to numerous magazines and scientific journals. He wrote a series of nature stories for the Youth's Companion, early youth magazine, in the 1890s.

He married Emma Hartshorn of Corydon, Iowa, in 1888. She died in 1938. Survivors are a daughter, Mary Elrod Ferguson, who is assistant professor and assistant director of the University Museum and Northwest Historical Collections, and nieces and nephews.

The body is at the Squire-Simmons-Carr Mortuary. Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

Elk

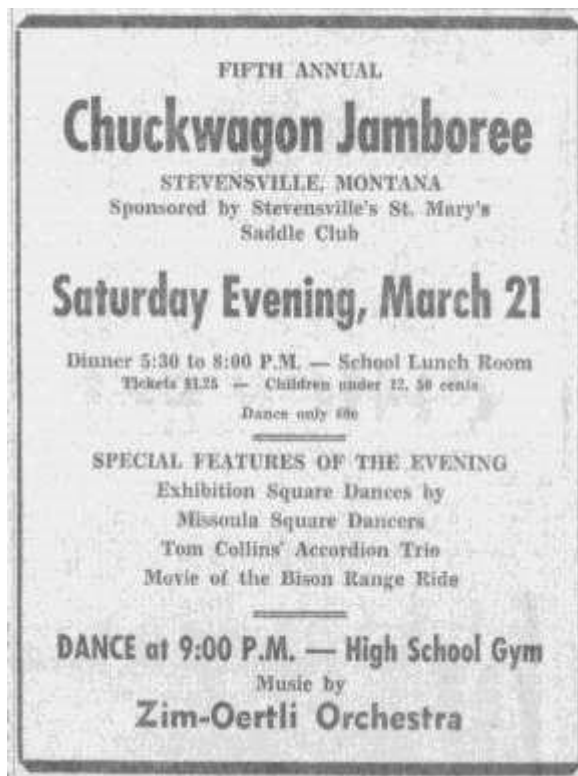
“The Montana game department says the mild weather has held up trapping of elk on the Moiese National Bison range, where it was proposed to live-trap 20 head in traps with hay, for distribution in the Libby country. The elk have found enough forage on their own range to spurn the hay.” February 4, 1953 The Missoulian

“Elk Transplanted From Bison Range

Twenty-five elk, live-trapped at the National Bison Range at Moiese, were released this week along the East Fisher River near Libby, State Game Warden R. H. Lambeth of the Montana Fish and Game Department said.

For the first time in Montana, a helicopter was employed to herd elk, Lambeth reported, although helicopters have been used in other game management practices. The ‘copter was used because original attempts to drive the elk into a corral with an airplane succeeded only in scattering them through the timber where they were found. However, the helicopter pilot, directing the ground crew of nine men, proved effective in “spooking” the animals from the protection of the woods.

Those who assisted in this elk-trapping and transplanting operation included representatives of the wildlife Co-operation Research Unit of Montana State University, federal employees of the Bison Range and Fish and Game Department fieldmen.” February 19, 1953 The Missoulian



March 19, 1953 The Missoulian



“A newcomer of the Montana game bird list, the chukar partridge – slightly larger than his cousin the Hungarian partridge and more flashy dresser – is being loosed on Montana ranges, and wildlife officials re extremely anxious to keep track of him through the cooperation of farmers, ranchers, and sportsmen. Test releases of the birds, which have been reared in captivity for several years by the Montana Fish and Game Department, were made on the U. S. Forest Service winter range near Perma in the fall of 1951 and fall of 1952, and several new releases are scheduled this spring.

The chukars released last fall were banded on the left leg, and plants this year will be banded on the right leg. Some of those planted last fall have moved about 20 miles to the Valley Creek area southwest of Ravalli and they may further dispense this spring. Since only about half of last fall’s plant can be accounted for, other birds may be still occurring on some area unknown to the wildlife biologists.

This year’s plants will be made in the northeast corner of the National Bison Range at Moiese this month and along Davis creek in the Bitter Root Valley.

The recently planted birds may disperse quite widely, and with the possibility of further spreading of birds of the fall plant, it is quite likely that they may be seen. Anyone spotting a chukar is asked to notify the Wildlife Research Unit at the University or the Montana Fish and Game Department in Missoula or in Helena.

The chukar, is a native of India where he is known as the “red-legged partridge,” has a red bill and red legs. It has a light tan throat patch, bordered by a black band that extends across the eyes and crosses the front of the head just above the bill. Body feathers are gray to tan, and in flight the tail has the familiar rusty color associated with the Hungarian partridge. The flaks are light tan and are crossed with vertical chestnut bars which are quite noticeable. The chukar also is frequently recognized by its loud, turkey-like call.” March 19, 1953 The Missoulain

“Mission Saddle Club Meets

St. Ignatius – Mr. and Mrs. Jack Currie and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Cherry were hosts to the Mission Rangers Saddle Club at the clubrooms with 31 members present.

Max Harris, Mrs. C. A. Brooks, Mrs. Ray Wagner and Mrs. A. C. Brooks were named to meet with Superintendent J. Schwartz of the Bison Range with headquarters at Moiese, in regard to drawing up rules and regulations for the club Bison Range ride on May 17.” March 22, 1953 The Missoulian

“At a meeting with Salish Tribal Council, John Schwartz of the national Bison Range, H. W. Black of the state fish and game commission, and n representatives of the Western Montana Fish and Game Association, Polson Outdoors and the Ronan sportsmen’s organization the Kicking Horse difficulties were quickly dissipated with everyone showing co-operative spirit. The three sportsmen’s clubs will have constructed two cattle guards, one at the east end of Kicking Horse, the other at the west end, will provide garbage disposal pits, and a common parking place, and thus eliminate the difficulties that aroused danger of possible closing of a year around fishing spot.” April 25, 1953 The Missoulian

“Breakfast Slated By Riding Club

Columbia Falls – A public breakfast will be served at the Rock Mountain Riders clubhouse on State Highway 40 Sunday from 9a.m. to 2 p.m.

Jasper Johnston and C.P. Watts are head chefs.

Other saddle club activity includes 25 local riders who plan to participate in a bison range ride at Moiese May 17. A number of local riders plan to stay overnight at the Raymond Wagner ranch two miles north of the Flathead Indian Agency office and a mile south of Moiese.

Mrs. Al Greene, Ray Ellman and Mrs. Ed Lewis were appointed to the Sick Committee by E. J. Lundstrom, president.

Practice nights for an o-mok-see will be Tuesday evenings, Mr. and Mrs. Herp Strauss and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Watts are new Lunch Committee members.” May 3, 1953 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Ride Sunday

St. Ignatius – Mission Rangers Saddle Club of St. Ignatius is to be host for the second annual Bison Range Ride at Moiese Sunday. Riders will assemble at the Moiese gate entrance at 10 a.m.

Lunch hour will be at High Point in the buffalo park and riders expect to arrive at the gate on Ravalli Hill at 4 p.m. There are 18 clubs in the Western Montana Division of Saddle Clubs. The Missoula Saddle Club and Sheriff's Posse of Missoula have been invited to take part.

It was stated that all saddle club members must have membership cards with them to present at the gate.

An overnight camp is being set up at the Ray Wagner Ranch Saturday night 2 miles north of the Dixon Indian Agency or 1 mile south of the Moiese gate entrance.

Hay and grain will be furnished by the host club and entertainment of western songs and music is planned.

Mrs. Charles A. Brooks, local saddle club secretary, mentioned that each saddle club will designate a leader for their group to be responsible for his group throughout the ride. This year a loud speaker system will be used to inform riders what guides are explaining.

Some late reservations are expected this week because invitations delayed in reaching clubs.

Saddle clubs who comprise the Western Division and have sent in some reservations to date are, besides the local club, Mountain Trail Saddle Club, Whitefish; Meadow Peak Ranch Riders, Marion; Kalispell Saddle Club; Ronan Range Riders; Polson Saddle Club; St. Mary's Saddle Club, Stevensville; Rocky Mountain Riders, Columbia Falls; Jocko Valley Saddle Club, Arlee; Hot Springs Saddle Club; Hamilton Saddle Club; Libby Racing Club; Libby Saddle Club; Troy Trail Riders; Swan Valley Saddle Club, Seeley Lake; Smith Valley Saddle Club, Kalispell, and the Thompson Falls Saddle Club.” May 12, 1953 The Missoulian

Bison Calf Crop

“John Schwartz, National Bison Range superintendent, expects as good a bison calf crop as last year, when the herd on the Moiese range, with 104 cows, produced 96 calves. A couple of calves have been found dead. Calves will keep coming through July and into August. The range at present has 75 elk, which is more than the superintendent wants to carry, in addition to the bison herd.” July 3, 1953 The Missoulian

Buffalo Meat Requests Due

Closing date for applications for buffalo meat at the National Bison Range, Moiese, is next Monday, John E. Schwartz, superintendent of the range, announces. Applications received after that date will not be accepted, he says.

It is expected that 50 bison will be slaughtered this fall, approximately the same number were killed for commercial disposal last fall. This reduction in herd number is made annually in order to keep the productive herd within the limits of its food supply on the bison range northwest of here.

Superintendent Schwartz says:

“Due to the fact that the demand continues to exceed the supply of meat which will be available, a drawing will be held again this year to determine which applicants will be eligible to purchase meat. The date of the drawing has not been set as yet, but will probably be about the middle of October. An announcement on this will be made at a later date.” August 30, 1953 The Missoulian

“Mission Saddle Club Observes Thanksgiving

St. Ignatius – Mission Rangers Saddle Club had its annual Thanksgiving dinner for members and their families last Saturday night with about 90 persons attending.

Max Harris was master of ceremonies and those taking part in vocal duets, solos, readings, poems and talks were: Mrs. Archie Anderson, Mrs. Max Harris and two daughters; Mrs. Bob Blush, Archie Anderson, Mrs. A. C. Brooks, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Knopp, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Allard and daughter; Mrs. William Thompson, Jack Currie, A. C. Brooks, Sterling Ball, Merle Miller and Mrs. Charles A. Brooks.

During the evening gifts were presented to those who had assisted in various ways during the last Bison Range Ride. Those receiving gifts were: supt. And Mrs. Schwarz and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Young of Moiese; Charles Sanders, Nate Pierce, Bob Cook, Irving Ball, Mrs. Archie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Winz Caple, E. L. Billington, and Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wagner. Following the dinner 21 of the group drove to Moiese where they attended the Moiese Saddle Club dance.”

November 2, 1953 The Missoulian

“Helgeson to Kill About 50 Buffaloes

Henry J. Helgeson, locally known as “Buffalo Hank,” will begin 28th year as a buffalo butcher when he leaves Monday Moiese. He will kill about surplus buffaloes at the Moiese Buffalo Range. He said the work will probably take him until Friday.” November 29, 1953 The Missoulian

“Helicopter in Use For Elk Trapping

Using a helicopter to trap elk on the Bison Range at Moiese is a new plan of the Montana Game department, attempting to get 12 animals allocated by the federal government for a winter feeding experiment, Game Warden A. A. O’Claire announces.

The helicopter method of herding elks is being carefully studied for the possible application to animal herding purposes in other areas. Studies so far have determined that calm, windless days are best for maneuvering, especially over rough, mountainous terrain.

In years past, horses were employed to drive the elk into traps, but the herding wasn’t very successful. The helicopter was first used in 1952, moving the animals where they were wanted.

Elwood Nelson, of the Johnson Flying Service, is the helicopter pilot.” December 6, 1953 The Missoulian

“Bird Locations Being Sought

The State Fish and Game Commission and the Wildlife Research Unit at Montana State University is asking the help of Montana residents in getting information on the location of Chukar partridges released in the vicinity of Lolo, Perma and the Bison Range. Many of the Chukars now have moved from release sites, according to men working with the project.

Information on the location of any of these birds will aid the Wildlife Research Unit to determine the success of these plants and will help the Fish and Game Department to select future release sites, according to Dr. John J. Craighead, leader of the Research Unit, and George Jonkel, graduate student in wildlife technology who is working with the Chukar project for his master’s thesis.

Anyone knowing the location of any Chukars is requested to notify the Wildlife Research Unit at the University or the Fish and Game Department in Missoula or Helena.

The Chukar, a native of India, has a red bill and red legs. It has a light tan throat patch, bordered by a black band that extends across the eyes and crosses the front of the head just above the bill. Body feathers are gray to tan, and in flight the tail has a familiar rusty color of the Hungarian partridge. The flanks are light tan and are crossed with vertical black bars which are quite noticeable. The Chukar also frequently recognized by its loud turkey-like call.

“Prospects for permanently establishing this fine game bird in the Perma area of the Flathead valley and in the Bitter Root valley appear excellent,” Jonkel said. “Sportsmen and landowners interested in our wildlife are particularly interested to keep on the lookout for these birds.”

Plants of about 200 birds in each release were made near Lolo and the Bison Range last spring, and at Perma and near Lolo the past fall. All are banded.” January 10, 1954 The Missoulian

“Add Unusual Occupations: Collecting, Selling Wildflower Seeds; Missoula Man Doing It by

John A. Forssen February 14, 1954 The Missoulian Ever

hear of *Phlox missouliensis*?

The Missoula man who discovered it knows all about it, and about several thousand other varieties of wildflowers, shrubs and plants of the northern Rocky Mountain area.



Here it is – probably the only plant named after Missoula. It's *Phlox missouliensis*, found only on Waterworks Hill and one of a score or more of *Phlox* species.

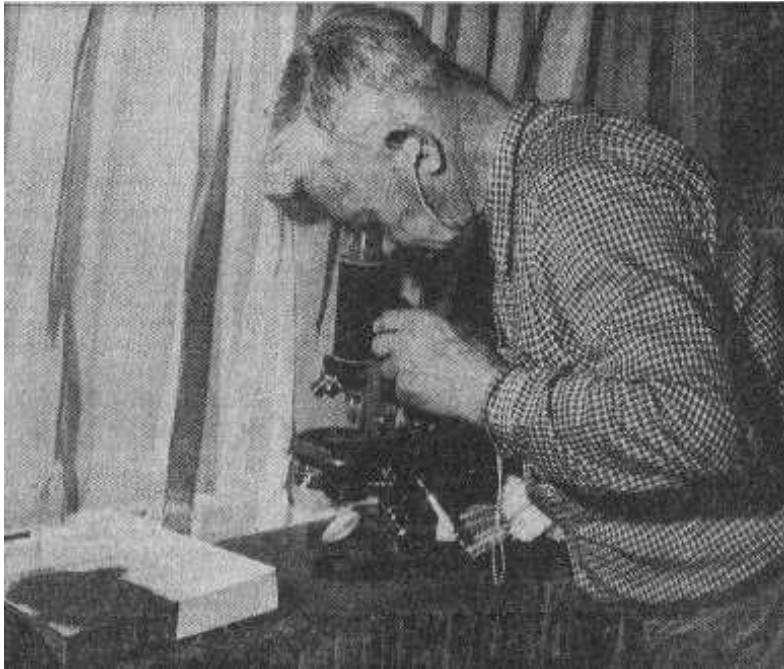
He's Frank H. Rose, 1020 Poplar St., a gentleman who claims to be lazy but who makes his living by scampering over high mountains in a jeep, collecting wild flora and then selling the seeds and plants to make a living.



Rose extracting seeds from *Lewisia rediviva* – bitterroot to you. He annually ships thousand of plants and seeds of the state flower all over the country. A nurseryman in damp England wrote that he was able to grow the dryland plant in moist shade.

His occupation is believed to be unique in the nation if not the world. And speaking of the world, he has customers all over it; last week, for example, he got off an order of a variety of

seeds to a dealer in Switzerland, and sent another order of bitter root seeds to New Jersey. He annually sends 4,000 bitter root plants to a firm in Morristown, N.J.



Rose uses a microscope for close examination – up to a magnification of 1,200 diameters – of seeds where there is doubt of the species. But most of them he just has to take one look.

He is assisted in these activities by his wife, a holder of a master's of arts degree in plant physiology and equally able in scouting the mountains for rare species of flora.

They also share a love for flowers which makes their vacation almost an avocation, although they admit such things as hordes of mosquitoes in mountain meadows during the spring make their work a little tough at times.



Mrs. [Louise] Rose, lacking some of her husband's experience with plants, has plenty of know-how, being possessor of a master of arts degree in plant physiology. Here she holds a shipment of seeds being prepared for Jardin Florcalpe, 26 Avenue William Favre, Geneva, Switzerland.

Getting back to *Phlox missouliensis*, it's one of a score of species of *Phlox* in this area, and has been found only in the Missoula area. *Phlox* are generally low bushy plants which have small flowers, usually white. And they look alike, particularly *Phlox missouliensis* and *Phlox rigida*,

which may be found in abundance on what is known as Brickyard Hill, near the county airport west of the city.

Quick Recognition

But Rose knows them apart at a glance, even without seeing the blossoms. In fact, he can identify hundreds of species of flowers, shrubs and trees with little more than a glance. On a few thousand others, he has to consult some of the numerous botanies in his extensive library or use his microscope.

Although he attended the University of Oklahoma and Colorado and a Forest Service examination, he acquired most of his vast lore in an outdoor life of more than 30 years. Over a period of several years, he collected thousands of specimens, only to lose them in a fire which in 1922 destroyed the office building at the National Bison Range, where he was superintendent at the time.

Then and at later times he just about decided to give up collecting, but he couldn't keep away from it.

Right now, his collection of dried and pressed plants in the Rose home at 1020 Poplar St. is back up in the thousands again. They're catalogued and indexed, but he hasn't counted them lately and doesn't know just how many species the collection includes.

Rose has collected plants all up and down the Rockies. He worked for several years as a forest service ranger in Colorado and also in eastern Montana and at the Bison Range near Moiese.

The Roses came to Missoula in 1930. Their seed business dates back 20 years, during which he has shipped millions of seeds to dealers and individuals all over the nation and to many other parts of the world. They have been honored by a request from the National Herbarium for 80 species of wild flowers.

Well-known seed companies in this country buy his seeds in bulk and then package them under their own trade names.

Hundreds of Species

Rose publishes three plant and seed lists, each naming hundreds of species, more than the number listed by any other dealer. One is a general list of Western American alpine (mountain) and native plants of the Northern Rock Mountain region, another is a wholesale list sent to dealers and the third contains only drug plants. The last formed the bulk of his business during the past year. He sent many drug plants to England.

Generally speaking, he receives orders during the winter and spends most of the summer and fall – until mid-November last year – out in the field. He does most of his collecting in Montana, Northern Idaho and Wyoming. Most of the shipping has been done in the summer, although some plants and seeds which remain dormant without drying are shipped during the winter. How does he know where to find rare plants? "He just knows where they are and gets them, is the simple-sounding explanation offered by Mrs. Rose. It is certainly true beyond a doubt that he knows more about wild plants than any other man in this part of the world.

Rose says there are probably four to five thousand species of wildflowers in the Missoula valley and on the surrounding mountains. Asked to recommend a good spot to view the flowers in the spring, he suggested the Blackfoot Valley, adding it is usually better to get away from main roads.

Identifying the hundreds of species is complicated by the fact that botanists are constantly revising the names as continuing studies reveal that two or three plants previously identified as individual species are actually one, and also by the discovery of new species.

Every species is identified by its genus, such as *Phlox*, and its species name or names, such as *missouliensis*. These are always in Latin, a common language for botanists of every nation.

These Latin names roll off the tongues of the Roses as easily as cuss words from a mule skinner. And there are some beauties – *Erythronium grandiflorum* (Glacier lily), *Fritillaria pudica* (yellow bell), *Dodecatheon cusickii* (shooting star) and *Lewisia redivia* (bitter root).

Asked what he thought of domestic flowers, Rose said, “I don’t have time to think about them.” His wife added “We’re out all summer and never have a chance to do much with flowers in our yard.”

Rose recommended the Blackfoot Valley for viewing wildflowers. But perhaps the best, and at least most convenient, is the yard of their home, 1020 Poplar St., on the East Side.

The house is on a bank above the street, and Rose built stone walls to cover the dirt banks. He has planted wild flowers among the stones, as well as elsewhere in the yard. In a few weeks the walls will be ablaze with the pink of the bitter roots.



Frank H. Rose, probably the greatest authority on wild flowers of the Rocky Mountain area, stands before his home, 1020 Poplar St., headquarters of a unique business - shipping wild flower plants and seeds to all parts of the nation and to foreign lands.

Settlers Intrude

Commenting on frequently heard reports that advancing civilization may make the state flower extinct, Rose admitted that the Missoula Valley, a noted source of bitter roots for the Indians, is getting a little too thickly settled for bitter roots to grow.

“They won’t grow where you build a house, of course, but they’ll always grow someplace else,” he said. He noted that he gets his bitter root plants from east of the Continental Divide.

Extracting seed from wild flowers is a rather difficult and tiresome job involving crushing the dead blossoms by hand at just the right stage of the plant’s life, and then shaking the seeds in a series of screens, with smaller holes each time until clean seed results.

Since some seeds are almost as fine as dust, Rose is the possessor of a great number of screens, with holes ranging in size from about half an inch down to wire mesh with 60 wires to the inch.

Rose takes pride in possessing seed and plants of two rare species. One is *Aquilegia jonesii*, a dwarf alpine columbine, and the other is *Primula parryii*, a primrose about six inches high which has bright red blossoms. Both grow in the high mountains. We got them out of a snowbank, and while we were digging them, a mountain goat stood on a ledge above watching,” Rose recalled.

February 14, 1954 The Missoulian



Here’s the world the Roses love – high atop a mountain on one of their expeditions to gather seeds and plants. They use the Jeep for the many roadless miles they must travel. February 14, 1954 The Missoulian



[“After the spectacular display of *Douglasia Montana* gracing the crest of Waterworks Hill in early spring, Missoula phlox creates a carpet of white blossoms along the same line, turning to blue as they age. This year, because of cool weather, the flowers may not appear until later in May.

I first encountered this plant in the large rock garden maintained by Frank and Louise Rose in the lower Rattlesnake Valley. That was shortly after I arrived here in 1949; Frank had just left the directorship of the National Bison Range to become a collector of native plants for medicinals and seed sources for native plant fanciers.

At the time, Frank and others called the plant phlox *Missouliensis*, since they assumed it to be restricted to the Missoula area. Since then, the scientific name has been changed to phlox *Kelseyi* var. *Missouliensis*, indicating that it is a special variety of a species which has a more widespread distribution. In recent years, *Missouliensis* has also been found as an outlying population in the Rock Creek area.

In the spring of 1950, my colleague, professor Joseph (Smoky Joe) Kramer led his plant ecology class to the top of Waterworks Hill and I came along as a junior partner. Again, I was struck by that unique assemblage of low-growing cushion plants resembling those that might be found miles away only on fellfields above timberline.” Native plants: Finding Missoula phlox in the wild a real treat, Meyer Chessin for the Missoulian May 3, 2001. Meyer “Mike” Chessin, a member of the Montana Native Plant Society, taught botany at the University of Montana from 1994 to 1990. During the growing season, the group’s members write a weekly column for the Missoulian Outdoors section.

https://missoulian.com/uncategorized/native-plants-finding-missoula-phlox-in-the-wild-a-real/article_eedece32-c93d-5cc89832f7b0723faed8.html”]

“Prayer is Topic of Circle Meeting The topic “Prayer” was used by Mrs. H. E. High for devotions at the meeting of the Margaret E. Cuddleback Circle of the First Baptist Church, Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Lewis Van Hee, 1015 Poplar St.

After a short business meeting, Mrs. Frank H. Rose spoke on collecting wild flowers and seeds for sale. She illustrated her talk with colored slides taken during field trips.

Refreshments were served by the hostess.” March 7, 1954 The Missoulian

“Release Chukars

Helena (AP) – The State Fish and Game Department Thursday released 134 Chukar partridge near Helena. The adult birds came from the department’s experimental hatchery at Moiese.

About 2,000 Chukars have been released in the state in the past three years.

Previous releases were at Perma, McDonald Basin, Bison Range and David Creek in the Flathead region, Limestone Hills near Townsend, Craig, Square Butte, Fromberg, Rapelje, Fly Inn near Hardin, Columbus and the Big Hole River area.

The department is trying to determine if the Chukar, a native of India, will adapt to Montana conditions.” March 19, 1954 The Montana Standard and March 20, 1954 The Missoulian



March 28, 1954 The Missoulian

“Equipment Arrives For Polson Unit

Polson – The 409th Engineers Float Bridge Company, a new unit in the Army reserve in Polson, has received complete engineering equipment for their Army reserve training.

Equipment consists of inboard powered and outboard boats; 25 hp outboard motors; a large floating bridge section; trailers and accessory equipment. The equipment arrived by rail from Memphis, Tenn. and is being used by the bridge company for training on Flathead Lake. The company numbers about 25 enlisted men and officers.

Lt Schwartz, superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese and commanding officer of the company, reports that the unit is an unusual army type and is the only unit of this kind in the 6th Army Area.” May 9, 1954 The Missoulian

“4-H Members Plan To Sell Souvenirs

Moiese – The Moiese Aggies 4-H Club will sell souvenirs to the visiting saddle club members at the National Bison Range Sunday. The plaques are made of wood with a buffalo imprinted on them by the Ronan Pioneer. Club members will varnish them and the plans are to sell them to tourists later this summer as part of the club’s fund raising for other projects.

The club will have a weiner roast later this month. Bill Howell, Carl Jorand and Loren Barnier were named to a committee to plan the event. Bill Howell gave a demonstration on rope twirling at a club meeting at the Howell home.” May 20, 1954 The Missoulian



May 20, 1954 The Missoulian

“St. Mary’s Club to Enter Ride

Stevensville – Plans were discussed for approximately 60 St. Mary’s Saddle Club members to join the 4th annual National Bison Range ride at Moiese Sunday at the club’s May meeting here. Marion Perry presided at the business session.

The club went on record as receiving a five-year lease from the city of Stevensville on club grounds and arena at Community Park. Stipulations included restrictions on the use of grounds in rear of grandstand while ball games are in session and the granting of permission to use the parking space in outfield when available.

Pete Sacks, chairman of the roping committee, reported that calf roping events would be each Sunday afternoon alternating between Hamilton, Darby and Stevensville clubs with a jack pot roping event scheduled for every fourth Sunday.

First of the practice events was at Darby May 16th with the second at Hamilton Sunday and the third Stevensville May 31. The jack pot event will be at Darby on June 6. Plans or a roping tournament in the fall with members of the three clubs participating are under way.

Harold Whitesitt, chairman of St. Mary’s horse show committee, reported on the progress of plans for the annual show here July 11.

Arrangements were made for the club's arena to be rented to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints for youth recreational purposes through the summer months.

Recent activities of the club include a Sunday morning breakfast attended by approximately 30 riders and others at the Stevensville golf course. Committee in charge was Harold Whitesitt, Ralph Raymond, John Keith and Hazen Ranier." May 21, 1954 The Missoulian

"Saddle Club Adopts Rule

Whitefish – At a meeting of the Mountain Trails Saddle Club, an amendment was approved requiring o-mok-see contestants to maintain membership in the club at least 30 days prior to the games.

The ruling is in keeping with a provision of the state organization which maintains that saddle clubs must maintain membership in the state organization 30 days or more before the state omok-see so that a club is eligible to compete.

A ride has been planned for the next meeting of the club Friday. Following the ride there will be a weiner roast at the Dave Morris ranch. On Sunday a number of local riders participated in the bison range ride near St. Ignatius. The ride was sponsored by the St. Ignatius Saddle Club.'

The Whitefish o-mok-see has been scheduled for August 1." May 25, 1954 The Missoulian

"459 on Annual Range Ride

Polson – About 25 members of the Polson Saddle Club attended the ride on the Bison Range, Moiese, which is sponsored annually by the Mission Range Riders, St. Ignatius.

A total of 459 persons were registered for the event with 439 of them mounted. The group gathered at the north gate of the range at 10 a.m. and were admitted in groups of about fifty. The groups toured the slaughter house and then set out on the eight-mile ride.

Dinner was served to the riders at the Lookout. Saddle clubs from Milers City, Kalispell, Stevensville and the Flathead Valley were represented." May 26, 1954 The Missoulian

"Couple May Keep Rescued Deer

Helena (AP) – The case of the domesticated deer named Baby was settled Wednesday by Montana's game warden.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Jones, Butte, may keep the long yearling whitetail deer. They saved its life.

The Joneses first rescued the animal a little more than one year ago. They found it almost dead and hiding from nipping dogs on a bridge one night while returning from Spokane. Not wanting to leave it at the mercy of the dogs, they gave it refuge in their home.

Later, the childless Butte couple turned the deer free on the Bison Range at Moiese.

They returned in a few days to visit Baby, for which they had developed a strong affection. They found it with two legs broken, broken ribs and a broken tail. It had been hiding on an island in a river flowing through the game reserve.

Mule deer had trampled it.

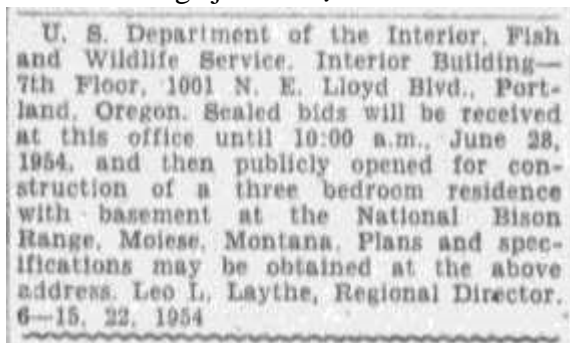
The Joneses got permission to remove their Baby and have its broken legs set at their expense. Otherwise, the game range officials planned to shoot the deer.

Jones told Montana Game Warden A. A. O’Claire Wednesday the casts were removed recently and the legs seemed to have healed properly. Jones said Baby would not leave their property – A Butte city lot – and he asked for state permission to keep it.

O’Claire explained that Montana law says game animals may be kept only on licensed game farms. But, since the Joneses had made an effort to put their deer on a game farm, O’Claire said, “From a humanitarian standpoint I told them to go ahead and keep it.”

Now, the Joneses are worried whether the City of Butte will let them keep Baby.

Baby, by the way, has house privileges, Jones says Baby is permitted to sleep on the couch – and it drinks orange juice.” May 27, 1954 The Missoulian



June 15, 1954 The Missoulian

“Stipes At Charlo

Charlo – Mr. and Mrs. Dean Stipes and son, Earl, who formerly resided at Anaconda, are making their home on the former Drake farm. Stipe is employed at the National Bison Range.” June 26, 1954 The Missoulian

“Return Home

Mr. and Mrs. August Bellon of Michigan left Tuesday after a visit at the Emmanuel Bellon and Wade Vincent homes. While here they visited the National Bison Range at Moiese and Seely Lake and Yellowstone National Park. The Messrs. Bellon are brothers.” June 27, 1954 The Missoulian

“Control Established Against Goatweed

Ronan – Practical control is being seen in goatweed this year where the goatweed beetles have become established, according to County Agent Marion T. Hedegaard. The beetles on Ravalli Hill, which were planted in 1949, are this year getting complete control in that area, he stated. This has been verified by a number of people, with no young goatweed shoots appearing above the ground. There are young goatweed shoots starting from the roots of the old plants but they are being eaten below the surface by a high population of adult beetles. It is hoped this year that biological control will be fairly complete in the Ravalli Hill area, he said.

John Schwartz, superintendent of the Bison Range states that in a number of places on the range, control will be fairly complete by the goatweed beetle.

On the planting on the Post Creek Stock Assn. pasture in the northern end of the Moiese Valley, good control is being observed this year with the goatweed beetle, it was reported. This is the first year that any appreciable control has been observed in that area. Apparently the beetles are becoming acclimated to Montana conditions and are now controlling goatweed in areas where they re planted early. It is a real hope for range men who have goatweed infested areas as no other method has proven practical on large infested areas.

It is hoped that plantings that were made last year from the Ravalli Hill colony will survive and multiply to the point where they will be able to effect good control.” July 3, 1954 The Missoulian

[“A chrysomelid beetle, *Chrysolina quadrigemina*, and a pyralid moth, *Cactobastis cactorum*, are probably the two most dramatic examples of beneficial insects that have been successfully introduced for the control of weeds. Klamath weed, also known as St. John's wort or goatweed, is a native of Europe and Asia that was accidentally brought into northern California around 1900. The plant, which is poisonous to livestock, spread rapidly throughout the pasturelands of California and adjacent states. By 1945, it had rendered over 4 million acres of rangeland unfit for grazing livestock. In the late 1940's, several leaf beetles collected in the weed's native Europe were imported to California and released on infested rangelands. The most successful of these species, *Chrysolina quadrigemina*, soon became established and by 1956, it had largely eliminated klamath weed as a threat to livestock in the western United States. Today, small pockets of the weed still exist in shady sites where the beetles do not survive well. These isolated weed populations are sufficient to maintain the beetle population at a level that effectively suppresses further outbreaks of the weed.” <https://projects.ncsu.edu/cals/course/ent425/text19/weedeaters.html>]



Chrysolina quadrigemina



Klamath Weed (Goatweed)

“Rotary Club Hears Speakers at Meet

Polson – The program of the Polson Rotary Club Wednesday noon featured two speakers, and the club was presented with a Troop Charter by Troop 47 Boy Scouts in appreciation for the sponsorship by the Rotary for the past 15 years. [We only include one of the speakers here.]

Gene Maillet spoke to the club on the buffalo roundup which took place in the Flathead valley in 1906, when 200 head of buffalo were rounded up for shipment to the Canadian government. The herd, numbering about 800 head, including some cattle buffalo crossbreds, Cattelo, as the property of Michel Pablo and Charles Allard. They had purchased the herd from Walking Coyote who had developed it from some buffalo calves when he brought from the Milk river Country in the early 70's, and later added purebred stock from the herd of Buffalo Jones at Omaha, Neb.

The roundup took two years work and was a terrific strain on both men and beast, Maillet stated. The buffalo could outrun any horse so saddle horses were placed in relays. Seven miles of drift fence was built, a log boom was placed in the river and the buffalo were herded into a corral at the big bend of the river. From there they were loaded into crates on wagons for transportation to the railway at Ravalli, each wagon using from four to eight horses.

The Canadian government paid \$200,000.00 for the 200 head delivered at Ravalli.

Charles Russell, well-known Montana painter, spent much time at the roundup, making sketches of the buffalo.

The present herd at the Bison Range at Moiese came from the remnant of this same herd.” July 15, 1954 The Missoulian



July 19, 1954 The Missoulian

“Stipe Family Has Reunion At Bison Range

Charlo – The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stipe of Moiese attended a family reunion picnic at the National Bison Range picnic grounds Sunday afternoon of last weekend.

Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stipe, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Montgomery, Willie and Julia of Big Arm; Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Stipe and Mary, Chuck, Laura and Barbara of Moiese; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Coleman, and Shirley and Arnold of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Coleman, Dona and Deana of Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mufich and Alva, Dorene and JoAnn of Charlo; Mr. and Mrs. Orval Hendrickson and Judy, Wilma and Corinne of Kalispell; Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Coleman and George, Blanche, Larry, Ruth and Harley of Moiese.

Grandchildren and great-grandchildren attending were:

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kis and Gennie and Kathie of Polson and their guests, Mrs. Bessie Bailey, Miss Jeanne Goulden and Miss Margaret Anicker, all of Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Louis Kis and Sharon of Polson; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Timlick and Linda of Kalispell; Mr. and Mr. Fred Kamps and Bonnie, Evelyn and Chuck of Three Forks, Mr. and Mrs. Gene Touchette and Douglas and Denise of Missoula; Mr. and Mrs. Mielke and Virginia, Karen and Danny of Darby; Mr. and Mrs.

George Mielke, Linda and Georgia of Darby; Mr. and Mrs. Don Bennett of Spokane; Mr. and Mrs. James Trevitic of Geraldine; Mr. and Mrs. Dillon Cornelison and Larry of St. Ignatius and Mr. and Mrs. Dick Stipe and Debra of Charlo.

Seven of the 10 children attended the reunion. Not able to attend were Gertrude Mielke of Elsinore, Calif., and Mrs. R. J. Dykstra of Winslow, Ariz.” August 8, 1954 The Missoulian

“Republic Pictures At Polson Sunday

Polson – The Republic Pictures Corp., Hollywood, will have a company of some 80 to 90 people in Polson Sunday to film scenes for their picture “Timberjack.”

The company will finish shooting scenes at Bonner Saturday and will move their headquarters to Polson from Missoula.

The motion picture company contacted the Polson Chamber of Commerce in August on the possibility of obtaining usable backgrounds for shooting scenes in this area. Sam Smith, president, and other Chamber of Commerce members, have spent considerable time helping locate proper sites, old time buggies hacks, buildings, horses and scenic backgrounds for the production.

Herbert J. Yates, president of the film company; Joe Kane, associate director-producer; Ken Holms, unit manager; Frank Marta, chief cameraman, and Frank Arrigo, art director, were met in Kalispell and shown the sites and equipment several weeks ago. Locations were lined up between Bonner and Clearwater, a section of the Mission Range near St. Ignatius, in Polson, Glacier National Park and at an old logging camp near the Clary Lumber Mill in the Hog Heaven area.

Arrigo and a crew of local carpenters have been busy the past week at the logging camp, arranging the buildings and making suitable changes. A crew will work Sunday improving the access road into the area.

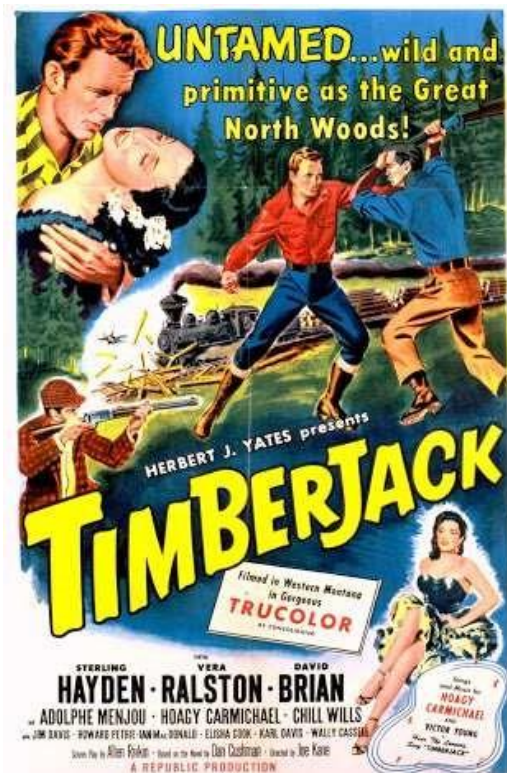
Bill Jones, stock man for Republic, is in Polson this week, looking over the team which Bill Gould is furnishing for the film. Harold Faunce, Polson, is lining up extra horses and other oldtime buggies.

A large truck load of equipment arrived from California for use in the filming. Local scenes and Glacier National Park scenes will be filmed the first of the week and the logging camp the latter part of the week. Several of the Republic officials, accompanied by Chamber of Commerce

members are looking over other areas and equipment which might be of use in future productions. One of the cameramen secured pictures of a fight between two bull buffalo as he was passing the Bison range.

Other staff members who will be here are Hebert Mendelson, assistant director; William Sheehan, assistant unit manager; Dean Henning, chief accountant, and Otto Kup, transportation.

Starring in the film are Vera Ralston, Sterling Hayden, David Brian, Adolph Menjou, Hoagy Carmichael and Chill Wills.” September 11, 1954 The Missoulian



<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0048726/mediaviewer/rm3158452480>

[“Timberjack is a 1955 American Trucolor Western film directed by Joseph Kane and starring Sterling Hayden, Vera Ralston, David Brian, Adolphe Menjou, Hoagy Carmichael and Chill Wills.” “Tim Chipman is an honest lumberman who returns home to find his father murdered. Chipman gets his own back by setting the family timber company against ruthless competitor Croft Brunner. It seems that Brunner is also a rival for the heart of saloon keeper Lynne Tilton, but she is won over to Chipman's side when she discovers that Brunner was also responsible for the death of her father.” <http://www.tcm.com/tcmdb/title/93349/Timberjack/>]



Sterling Hayden



John Wayne and Vera Ralston



David Brian



Joseph Kane



Ian McDonald



Adolpe Menjou



Hoagy Carmichael



Chill Wills



Elisha Cook, Jr.



Jim Davis



September 19, 1954 The Missoulian

“Stuffed Buffalo From Moiese

Helena (AP) – Three stuffed buffalo, a bull, cow and calf, will arrive in Helena Sunday morning from the Moiese Bison Range near Polson via Great Falls and Denver. The trio will be taken to the Veterans and Pioneers Memorial Building, where they will be immortalized in the front room of the museum.

Director K. Ross Toole said the animals were slaughtered for this purpose a year ago.

Les Peters, Great Falls artist, who painted the background, will arrive Sunday with a taxidermist from Great Falls to work on the exhibit.

“Old George”, the buffalo which has occupied the exhibit space, will be used as the body of the bull in the new exhibit, but his head and shoulders will be replaced by the Moiese bull. “George has been standing around the capitol for about half a century,” Toole said, “and we presume he has faded during that time. The new animals are matched.”

Toole said he is not certain that the calf will be used in the group.

According to Toole, there will be only two displays in the wildlife habitat group, the buffalo and the beaver, both of which had a tremendous influence on Montana history. The beaver brought the first white trappers to Montana and they continued to arrive as long as beaver hats were in vogue in the east and in Europe.

“Nature Sets the Theme” is the name of the wildlife room.” November 21, 1954 The Missoulian

“Visit Bison Range

Charlo – Members of two Charlo High School biology classes visited the National Bison Preserve during the annual slaughter of excess bison.” December 9, 1954 The Missoulian

“Half Hundred Bison Killed

H. J. (Heinie) Helgeson has completed the slaughter of 50 excess buffalo at the National Bison Range at Moiese, meat sold commercially, 47 head by quarters, the others to markets, he said.

Helgeson has butchered 3,224 buffalo in the last 29 years, starting in 1926, at the Moiese range, Yellowstone buffalo park, Rising Sun Ranch in Madison Valley, Bill Gould Ranch at Round Butte, and another taken for mounting near Eaton’s ranch at Big Timber. The highest kill in one year as 323.

Six of the Helgeson kills have been mounted in the American Museum of Natural History at New York City, two at the Grand Rapids, Mich., museum, and three are being installed in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. A big bull for the Smithsonian herd weighed 1,100 pounds dressed and stood 5 feet 8 ½ inches tall, the hide weighed 270 pounds. The bull for the New York museum stood 6 feet 6 inches, the hide weighed 186 pounds. Some of the heads of bulls mounted at various museums had a spread of 34 inches.” December 12, 1954 The Missoulian

“Weed Problem On Bison Range

Polson – The control of goat weed is a main problem on the National bison Range at Moiese, according to Supt. John Schwartz, who spoke to the Polson Rotary on activities of the range at their Wednesday meeting.

Schwartz told the history, problems and plans for the future of the range. He said this was a pioneer project on conservation in this area and referred to the fact that Prof. Morton J. Elrod of Montana State University, Missoula, was a prime mover in getting the range established in 1908.

The original purpose was to establish and protect a herd of bison for future generations. At that time there were approximately 2,000 bison in the United States, remnants of the vast herds which had roamed the western plains. The original herd for the range was purchased by the American Bison Society from the Conrad estate at Kalispell, which had conserved a remnant of the Pablo Allard herd of the Flathead Valley.

The range was fenced in 1909 and since that time the herd has increased so that the sale stock for breeding purposes and butchering or sale are necessary to control the size of the herd. The range carries 300 buffalo, 75 elk, 150 white tail deer, 350 mule deer, 30 to 40 mountain sheep and a few antelope.

During the drouth years in the 1930s, Schwartz said, the range was overgrazed and plans are to restore the grass cover to its original state. There has been some inroad of cheat grass, which follows overgrazing, but the principal problem is the control of goat weed, a native plant of Australia.

Three methods of control used are poison spray, sterilization of the soil and the importation of a beetle which feeds on the plant. The latter method gives the greatest promise of control, he said.

Schwartz used color slides of animals and scenes on the range as illustration of his talk....." January 13, 1955 The Missoulian



February 4, 1955 The Missoulian

“Thompson Falls Plans Egg Hunt

Thompson Falls – The Thompson Falls Lions Club will stage its annual Easter egg hunt Easter Sunday afternoon, Nels Berge announced. The event will be for all boys and girls through the fifth grade in age.

Berge appointed the club's boys and girls committee to handle all arrangements for the egg hunt. The committee is composed of Calvin Wilson, chairman, Arden Davis, C. A. Baxter, Ray Cole, Jack Bentley and Hervey Coulson.

In other business before the club, Irwin Puphal announced that the new date for the appearance of the Mendelsshon Club of Missoula in concert at the high school gymnasium is April 24.

M. C. Sutherland gave a report of the swimming pool project meeting and Wes Davis reported on the Plains Lions Club charter night program which he attended with Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Wally Klockler.

John Schwartz, superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese, presented the program, telling the story of the America bison and displaying colored slides of the work being carried on at Moiese.

Schwartz traced the rise and all of the buffalo from the colonial days when the animal ranged from the east coast to the Continental divide until 1889, when it was estimated less than 1,000 bison survived. He said at one time the buffalo numbered 180 million.

“Spanning the continent, the Union Pacific Railroad split the buffalo into two herds – a south herd and a north herd,” Schwartz said. “During the building of the railroad, bison were slaughtered by the thousands for meat, bones and hides. The south herd disappeared in the early 1880s and late in the same decade the north herd was decreased until less than 1,000 remained.

He said a Flathead Valley Indian, Walking Coyote, was responsible for the present buffalo in the nation and Alaska. He brought four young calves to the Flathead Valley after finding them east of the mountains. From these four calves the famed Pablo-Allard herd started.

“By 1900, the Pablo-Allard herd had multiplied until it numbered between 500 and 600 animals. The first herd in Yellowstone National Park was established from these animals in 1903. The second herd to be established was in the Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma in 1905. Three years later the National Bison Range at Moiese was established. It represents the first conservation efforts in this country,” Schwartz declared.

He said the range at Moiese was provided by Congress appropriating funds for the purchase of land and the American Bison Society’s purchase of a starting herd of 37 animals.

The present annual reduction program was started in 1928 and today around 300 head are maintained.

Schwartz said that 25 per cent of the receipts from sale of buffalo meat, hides and skulls reverts to Lake and Sanders counties. Each year Sanders receives between \$2,000 and \$4,000 as its portion.

Joe Wamsley accompanied Schwartz and assisted in the program of color slides.” April 1, 1955 The Missoulian

“400 Horsemen Seen for Ride

Whitefish – About 400 members of western Montana saddle clubs are expected to take part in the fifth annual Buffalo Range Ride Sunday, sponsored by the Mission Range Riders of St. Ignatius.

The riders will assemble at the Paulin gate, one-half mile south of Moiese, at 10 a. m., where they will start at 10:30 to ride in the game preserve. This range area is one of the few areas left where public herds of buffalo are maintained.

At 1 p.m. riders will be served a plate of luncheon at the high point. Riders are expected to arrive on the other side of the National Bison Range about 4 P.M. To be eligible to participate in the range ride, riders must present a paid-up membership card in an organized saddle club.

Last year about a dozen members of the Mountain Trails Saddle Club rode the range and several plan to do so again this year.

According to arrangements, a campsite will be set up at the Raymond Wagner ranch about two miles north of the Flathead Indian agency. Entertainment and chuck wagon lunches will be provided. Last year about 200 of the group camped out, with others joining the group the next morning.

The St. Ignatius Club will furnish hay and grain.” May 21, 1955 The Missoulian

“302 on Bison Preserve Ride

St. Ignatius – Mission Rangers Saddle Club was host to another successful ride through the National Bison Preserve at Moiese, with 302 registered for the ride which started at the Moiese entrance of the bison range at 10:30 a.m. Lunch was served at 1 p. m. at High Point in the park and then the riders proceeded down the south side and came out at the Ravalli hill gate in the afternoon.

The farthest club registered was Helena and among its members was Chief Justice Hugh Adair.

An overnight camp was set up at the Ray Wagner ranch near the Moiese entrance and about 50 persons spent the night there. Mr. Wagner and Mrs. Clyde Stevens were in charge of registration.

Guides were furnished by the Bison Preserve headquarters and a loudspeaker system for the guides to inform the riders about the buffalo park and range was placed atop Irving Ball’s station wagon. Mrs. Charles Sanders was chairman for the noon lunch at High Point.

Merle Miller and Dick Lambert had charge of the chuckwagon at the camp grounds.” May 26, 1955 The Missoulian

[Raymond Franklin Wagner was born on August 28, 1921 in Forsyth, Montana and died January 12, 2004 in Dixon, Sanders County, Montana. He was the son of Harley and Monta Rhodes Wagner, he married in 1947 Juanita Rose Palin (August 11, 1924-July 3, 2017), the daughter of Hilaire "Eli" (Alexander) Palin and Annie Revais. They had two sons: Shannon Roy Wagner and Kenneth Raymond Wagner. Ray and his little beagle were killed in an automobile accident near Dixon. "He came to the Dixon area as a young man and worked at the Green Mountain Mine on Ravais Creek. Ray served in the Navy from 1942 to 1946." He had a ranch near Moiese and "in the early '50s they purchased the Four Star Bar in Ravalli and operated it for about 30 years." His ranch was often the camping spot for the various saddle clubs on the annual Bison Range rides. "He loved to play the board game "Gimme Five" with anyone who would play. You could say he was a serious player - he would play for hours and did not like to lose. He also loved auctions. It was fun to watch him look through the boxes of goodies he'd bought for treasures. He enjoyed having yard sales, knowing he had to make room for the stuff from the next auction. Always anxious to learn new things, he was a budding astronomer and member of the Mission Valley Astronomy Club. Ray enjoyed cookouts and sitting around a campfire telling stories of the old days and reciting old-time Western poetry. His favorite was "The Cremation of Sam McGee." He enjoyed taking people gold-panning and watching them find gold nuggets in their pan (which they didn't know he had put there). He always wanted to make sure they found something. He also loved to dance and attend accordion jamborees. The Char-Koosta News, January 22, 2004, page 9."]



o—O—o
John Schwartz, bison range chief, said that calving is nearing completion with a crop of 80 to 90 calves expected from a herd of a hundred expectant cows. Last year there was a 93 per cent bison calf crop. "Plenty of feed, lush green grass on the range," he said.
o—O—o

June 3, 1955 The Missoulian

"Hollands Visit Here

Mr. and Mrs. Emery B. Holland of Racine, Wis., stopped off in Missoula Thursday for a visit with a cousin, Henry Helgeson, 1961 S. 9th St., and other relatives. They visited the National Bison Range at Moiese before continuing to Glacier Park." July 1, 1955 The Missoulian

"Federal Employes Hear Pay Boost Discussion

Hot Springs – About 20 members and visitors were present at the meeting of the National Federation of Federal Employes at the grange hall.

The meeting was opened by President John Schwartz, superintendent of the Bison Range at Moiese. Lee Palmer reported on the convention in Missoula in May.

Ted Mefford talked on legislation and resolutions approved by congress and the senate. He talked about 7 ½ percent pay raise for federal employes and said that the raise was retroactive to March 1. Mefford is a member of the wage board for this area.

A general round table discussion followed. Refreshments were served after the meeting." July 3, 1955 The Missoulian

"Public Is Urged to Go on Tour

Participation of townspeople in a Montana State University summer session historical tour Saturday which will take part in the erection marker at Council Groves, the site of the Stevens treaty, was urged Tuesday by Cyrile Van Duser, summer recreational director.

The treaty was signed July 16, 1855, exactly 100 years prior to the date of this tour, which will be led by Albert J. Partoll, Northwest historian.

Persons going on the tour must sign at the main desk in the Lodge by 5 p. m. Thursday for the camp fire steak dinner, Miss Van Duser said, but added that those who wish may bring their own picnic suppers.

The tour will leave from the Lodge, on University Avenue, at 1 p.m. Saturday for Council Groves; then to Arlee for a visit of the Indian encampment and Powwow' to St. Ignatius and the St. Ignatius Mission church which houses paintings by an early priest, and to the National Bison range at Moiese, where the steak dinner is scheduled for 5:30 p. m.

There will be stories by Partoll and group singing around the camp fire following the dinner.

Transportation will be on a share-the-gas basis." July 13, 1955 The Missoulian

[Albert John Partoll was born on September 3, 1904 in Missoula, Montana, the son of Henry and Elizabeth Partoll, and died April 16, 1985 in Missoula. He was a historian and writer and was the Missoula County public administrator for nearly 30 years. He attended school in Missoula and graduated from Loyola High School in 1926. He had a B.A. degree in journalism from the University of Montana (1929) and a M.A. degree in history (1930). "He did advanced study and research on Missoula and Northwest history throughout his life. He was the first editor of Montana, the Magazine of Western History, and his was an authority on the Salish Indian tribe. He was a former correspondent and history writer for the Great Falls Tribune." A U.S. Army veteran of World War Two. He is listed in "Who's Who in the West." A charter member of the Hudson's Bay Record Society of London. And a member of the Montana Historical Society.]



"Tours to Start At Bison Range

Public automobile tours of the National Bison Range at Moiese are scheduled to begin Saturday, John E. Schwartz, superintendent, said Wednesday.

Two trips a day on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday are being offered free to those who wish to drive their cars in convoy over a designated route under the direction of a guide. Saturday marks the first time in several years that this service has been provided.

The trips will begin at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. each day for the rest of the summer season. The number of cars will be limited to approximately 15, Schwartz said. Persons who want to make the tour

will be accepted in the order of their appearance at the assembly point located at the west end of the refuge picnic grounds.

No, advance reservations will be accepted, said Schwartz.

Schwartz warned that inasmuch as the route of travel over the range is a dirt road with steep grades and switchback turns, people are advised not to attempt the trip if their cars are in poor mechanical condition. Cars that fall in the course of the trip will have to be left by the convoy until after the tour is completed, he said.

Average time for the tour is from two to three hours.

Until now, a shortage of personnel has made it impractical to furnish guide service for such trips, Schwartz said. This year, however, special funds have been provided for this program.

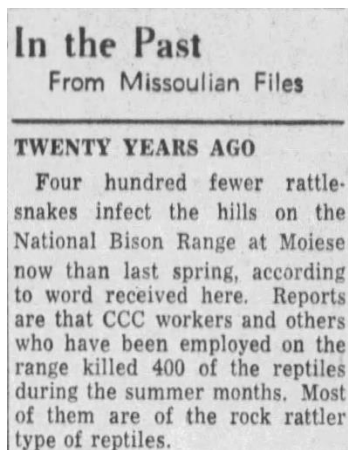
Further information is available at the Bison Range headquarters, he said.” July 14, 1955 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Meat Bids Are Due

The closing date for applications for this year’s buffalo meat at the National Bison Range is Aug. 31, according to J. E. Schwartz, superintendent of the reserve. Applications received after this date will not be accepted, he said.

Because demand continues to exceed the supply of meat which will be available, a drawing is slated again this year to determine which applicants will be eligible to purchase meat. The date of the drawing has not been set as yet, but will probably be about the middle of October, Schwartz said.

It is expected about 50 bison will be slaughtered this fall, about the same number killed last year. This reduction in buffalo numbers is accomplished annually in order to keep the herd within the limits of its food supply.” August 23, 1955 The Missoulian



October 11, 1955 The Missoulian

“Drawing Is Monday For Buffalo Meat

Moiese - The fifth annual drawing for buffalo meat will be conducted at 10 a.m. Monday at the National Bison Range headquarters, according to John E. Schwartz, superintendent of the refuge.

As in previous years, this public drawing is conducted to determine which applicants will be eligible to purchase buffalo meat, the supply of which does not equal the demand.

Persons whose names are drawn will be notified by mail. Letters will also be sent to applicants whose names are not drawn so that they may be informed that their orders will not be filled. Sales will be on the same basis as last year, in that one-fourth of an animal will be the minimum amount sold to any purchaser.

It is expected that approximately 50 bison will be slaughtered this fall, which will be about the same number killed last year. Reductions in Buffalo numbers are accomplished each year at the Bison Range in order to keep the herd within the limits of its food supply.

According to Schwartz, the closing date for receipt of applications for buffalo meat is Aug. 31 each year. Therefore, no further requests for meat from the 1955 disposal program can be accepted. Those desiring to file applications for buffalo meat for next year should submit them after Jan. 1, 1956.” October 16, 1955 The Missoulian

“Lake, Sanders Get \$2,853 Bison Fund

Moiese – According to information received by John E. Schwartz, superintendent of the National Bison Range, Lake county will receive \$1,338.36 from the federal government for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1955. This money, credited to road and school funds, represents the county’s share of the gross receipts received at the National Bison Range from the sale of surplus refuge products.

Total refuge receipts for fiscal 1955 amounted to \$11, 414.60. Of this, 2 per cent is returned to Lake and Sanders counties in lieu of taxes and is apportioned on the basis of the acreage of each county within the refuge. The total return for the two counties was \$2,853.65. Sanders county, having a somewhat larger acreage within the refuge, will receive \$1,515.29.

“The income the National Bison Range is derived almost entirely from the sale of buffalo and other animals which are disposed of annually. During the past few years this revenue has declined somewhat due to lower prices and fewer animals being slaughtered,” Schwartz reported.” November 26, 1955 The Missoulian

“Helgeson to Kill Surplus Buffalo

H. J. (Heinie) Helgeson, known as “Buffalo Bill” in western Montana, left Sunday for Moiese Bison range. There he will slaughter 50 head of bison, the reduction in the herd desired to keep

it within carrying capacity of the range. This is the 30th year that Helgeson has butchered buffalo at the bison range northwest of Missoula.” November 28, 1955 The Missoulian

“Helgeson Finishes Kill of Bison

H. J. Helgeson, Missoula butcher has completed the annual bison reduction on the National Bison Range northwest of here. He killed and butchered 57 animals, excess above carrying capacity of the range. One huge bull was taken at a 5,000foot altitude in the mountains of the range, the bison too vicious to roam with the rest of the herd, he said. Helgeson has slaughtered a total of 3,381 bison during the past three decades.” December 8, 1955 The Missoulian



Ducks wintering in the Flathead are weak and pheasants are having a rough time in the severe winter, says the bison range superintendent, and there may be losses. The big game will soon start to feel the stress of the season.

“Ducks wintering in the Flathead are weak and pheasants are having a rough time in the severe winter, says the bison range superintendent, and there may be losses. The big game will soon start to feel the stress of the season.”

February 3, 1956 The Missoulian

“Dr. M. J. Elrod to Be Honored at MSU Charter Day Friday

On Feb. 17, 1893, Gov. John Rickards signed the charter for a state university to be located in Missoula. On Nov. 7, 1905, Dr. Morton J. Elrod proposed that the 17th day of February “be celebrated with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.” The faculty adopted Dr. Elrod’s resolution – and Charter Day was first formally observed by Montana State University on Feb. 17, 1906.

In ceremonies marking the 63rd anniversary of its founding next Friday, the University will honor the initiator of Charter Day by renaming South Hall, men’s dormitory, for Dr. Elrod.

Dr. Elrod came to the University in February, 1897, to organize a department of biology. During his long association with the University, he was responsible for many “firsts.” He was the first to conduct field trips, and his students collected and photographed specimens in the Flathead

Valley. These specimens, together with hundreds that he had brought to the University with him, formed the nucleus of the University Museum.

In 1899, Dr. Elrod established the Biological Station on Flathead Lake's East Shore. Field work done there under his direction attracted worldwide attention. A few years later he had introduced in Congress a bill donating 160 acres at the site of the present Biological Station at Yellow Bay, and he supervised the building of the new station in 1912.

As a director of the American Bison Society, he was appointed in 1907 to locate a suitable preserve for buffalo, and he laid out the bison preserve which the government established near Moiese. His report was on the basis of a bill introduced by Sen. Joseph M. Dixon under which Congress authorized the bison range.

He was one of the first advocates of the establishment of Glacier National Park and was chief naturalist of the park for eight years during the 1920s.

Dr. Elrod's work in his field won national recognition. He was the author of ten books on scientific subjects and of numerous articles in magazines and professional journals. He was a member of more than a dozen honorary and professional scientific societies and served many of them as an officer. Chester C. Davis, associate director of the Ford Foundation, called Dr. Elrod "One of the West's great ecologists."

Despite heavy professional demands on his time, Dr. Elrod took an active part in community affairs. He was a charter member and past president of the Missoula Rotary Club and a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce. Many years ago he helped organize and operate a Lyceum lecture course in Missoula.

His contributions in campus life and tradition were many and lasting. He started the "Sentinel," the University's yearbook, and was its advisor for 20 years. He also helped found the "Kaimin," which began as a magazine and evolved into the present student newspaper. With Journalism Dean A.L. Stone he established the Memorial Way on the north side of the campus, where pine trees and markers memorialize MSU students who lost their lives in World War I. He was chairman of the first Montana Interscholar track and field meet at the University in 1904.

Dr. Elrod's daughter, Mrs. Mary Elrod Ferguson, is assistant director of the museum and Northwest Historical Collection at MSU.

Dr. Elrod died in 1953 at the age of 89." February 16, 1956 The Missoulian

"Scout Program Is Announced

Six "star attractions" are on the summer program for the 1,100 Boy Scouts of the Western Montana Council, Executive Raleigh Smedley said Tuesday.

Biggest event will be the Council Conservation Camporee, expected to attract about 300 Boy Scouts and Explorer Scouts to the National Bison Preserve at Moiese June 8-10.

About 250 are expected for the four week-long periods at the summer camp at Melita Island, Flathead Lake, between July 6 and Aug. 4.

Two new events this year are a camp cruise on Flathead Lake July 15-20 and a trip on rubber rafts down to the Flathead River July 29 to Aug. 4.

A six-day trek for about 30 Explorer Scouts in the high country of the Mission Mountains will be in the Lucifer lake Basin Aug. 5-11. The same event last year was in the Gray Wolf Peak area of the Mission Range.

Another event will be a two-week session at the Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico, which will cost scouts \$42 plus transportation.

The Conservation Camporee this summer will emphasize wildlife conservation. The 1955 camporee was at Bend Ranger Station near Thompson Falls and the 1954 session at Lake McDonald in the Mission Mountains. Both emphasized soil and forest conservation.

Smedley said the conservation emphasis in all the summer camps is in line with a request by President Eisenhower that Boy Scout activities be aimed in that direction.

The camp cruise on Flathead Lake will be for 12 Explorer Scouts on a 32-foot ex-Navy motor boat belonging to the council. The boys will cruise each day and camp each night, exploring unoccupied portions of the shoreline. Instruction in water safety, boat handling and swimming will be combined.

Thirty one-man rubber rafts will be used in the trip down the Flathead River from Kerr Dam to Paradise. Boys will use 25 and the other five will be a "pack string" for supplies.

Smedley said a minimum of a week participation in an organized camping program will be required of all Scouts attending the National Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., in June of 1957." April 4, 1956 The Missoulian

"Wildlife Students To Visit Moiese

A group of Utah State College wildlife management students will visit the Bison Range at Moiese Wednesday with W. Leslie Pangelly, head of conservation education extension at Montana State University.

The students are on a fieldtrip of western states with Dr. George Kelker, professor of wildlife managements at Utah State. Other areas in Montana visited by the group were North Yellowstone Elk Range at Gardiner, the Sun River Elk Range and the Blackfoot-Clearwater game ranges.

En route home to Logan the group will visit the big game ranges in the Bitter Root Valley." May 9, 1956 The Missoulian

“Farewell Picnic Sunday

Dixon – For its final social affair of the spring, the Dixon Woman’s Club will have a farewell picnic at the National Range Sunday for the teachers of Dixon School. Woman’s Club members were teachers this year were Mrs. Fern Cary, Mrs. Lydia Chester, Mrs. Jesse Allen, Mrs. Ray

Block and Mrs. William Kann.” May 30, 1956 The Missoulian

“Scout Camporee Next Weekend

More than 200 Boy Scouts and Explorers are expected to participate in the annual councilwide camporee of the Western Montana Council at the National Bison Range southeast of Moiese Friday-Sunday, announced Raleigh W. Smedley, council executive. Its theme will be wildlife conservation.

The schedule calls for Scouts and Explorers to arrive and set up camp either Friday evening or Saturday morning.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to conservation demonstrations and activities. Each unit is to present a scouting skit or stunt Saturday evening at a camp fire. Sunday morning at the camp a Mass will be conducted for the Catholics and also a service for the Protestants. Scouts and Explorers will break camp, clean campsite and check out after lunch.

W. C. Hodge is program chairman.” June 3, 1956 The Missoulian

“Expect 250 Scouts At Weekend Camp

Thirty-five scouts from the Western Montana Council arrived at Moiese Friday or the 1956 councilwide camporee at the National Bison Range, W.E. Hodge, program chairman, said Friday night. Total attendance is expected to reach from 250 to 300 after the rest of the Scouts arrive Saturday morning.

The theme of this year’s camporee will be big game management, Hodge said. Hugh Bahar will present souvenir trees to the scouts at the end of a day of programs and discussions. The trees were presented by Tree Farmers Inc. and, are small potted spruce trees that each scout can plant when he returns home, Hodge said. Two films will be shown to the scouts Saturday evening.

After Protestant and Catholic church services Sunday morning, the scouts will have a free period before they break camp and return home.” June 9, 1956 The Missoulian

26 Troops Take Part in Weekend Scout Camporee at Bison Range

Scouts from 26 troops of the Western Montana Council of the Boy Scouts of America converged on the National Bison Range at Moiese Saturday and Sunday for the organization's councilwide camporee.

A total of 265 to 270 scouts were present for the outing, Scout Executive Raleigh W. Smedley reported. Some 35 to 40 arrived at the campsite Friday afternoon and evening, and the remainder arrived the following morning. After setting camp, the scouts stood inspections Saturday until noon.

Jack Schwartz gave the camp welcome at noon, followed by the introduction and kick-off by G. M. De Jarnett. Ernie Hansen delivered a message from Gov. J. Hugo Aronson, and Highway Patrolman E. D. (Pokey) Allen spoke on 'Litterbugging on the Highways,' The main program began at 12:40 Saturday.

Films on "Shooting Safety and "Lost Hunter" were shown Saturday evening at 7 to the campers.

A program on "Big Game Management" occupied Saturday afternoon. Directed by W. C. Hodge, the program operated in six "stations." The scouts were divided into six groups and visited the stations in rotation.

Station directors and topics were: "Public Relations," Howard Welton; "Populations and Hunting," Douglas Gilbert; "Watershed Aspects," Jerry Stern; "Herbs and Foods," Dick Carter; "Harvesting the Game Crop," Victor May; "Browse Plants," Merle Rognrud.

Bad weather threatened the camp several times, but heavy rain only delayed until Sunday after most of the campers were on their way home. Black clouds, winds and a light sprinkle threatened to dampen the campers' spirits and equipment Saturday, but the storm passed.

Each camper returned with potted six-inch blue spruce to plant at his home. The western Montana forest seedlings were presented by Hushang Bahar at 5 p.m. Saturday following the main program.

Campers attended church services of their choice Sunday at 11, followed by an awards program. The camp broke up after lunch." June 11, 1956 The Missoulian

"Tours Are Offered at Bison Range

Free conducted tours of the Moiese National Bison Range will be available to visitors beginning Sunday and continuing as weather permits until early September, according to John Schwartz, range manager.

Assignments to convoyed caravans of 15 automobiles each will be made daily before 3 p.m., with tourists furnishing their own cars.

The 20-mile trip at elevations up to 5,000 feet is over narrow unsurfaced roads, calling for automobiles in sound mechanical condition and drivers willing to negotiate such roads.

Not only bison but elk, antelope and mountain sheep may be seen on the tour.

Further information is available from the office of the National Bison, Moiese, Mont.” June 29, 1956
The Montana Standard

“Lawrence Fugua, Moiese, 50, Dies

Ronan – Lawrence E (Barney) Fugua, 50, a Moiese resident, died Saturday while at work at the National Bison Range at Moiese. He was born April 11, 1906, at Hardman, Ore. He moved to Moiese in 1948 from Jefferson, Ore.

He was a farmer, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, DOKK, and a member of the Moiese Grange. He was married to Mollie Burbank Nov. 18, 1937, at Vancouver, Wash.

He is survived by his widow Mollie, at the family home; one son, Jack Fugua of Missoula; one daughter, Miss Laurene Fugua of Portland; a brother, Harold Fugua of Pasco, Wash.; two sisters, Mrs. Edna Browning of Portland and Mrs. Edith Taylor of Costa Nesa, Calif., one granddaughter and one grandson.

Funeral services will be conducted Thursday at 2 p.m. at the Ronan Methodist Church. The Rev. Theodore Cox will officiate, and burial will be in Mountainview Cemetery under the direction of Shrider Mortuary.” July 2, 1956 The Missoulian



September 1, 1956 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Tours To End Sunday

Moiese – The guided tours on the National Bison Range, which have been conducted during the summer months, will be discontinued for the season effective Sunday, according to John E. Schwartz, refuge manager.

He urged that persons who wish to take the tour yet this season make a special effort to do so before the closing date. The tour is free and will be conducted from the refuge picnic grounds daily at 3 p.m.

Persons participating drive their own cars in convoy and the trip, which is about 20 miles in length, requires about two hours. No advance arrangements or reservations are necessary.”

September 12, 1956 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Meat Drawing Today

Moiese – The annual drawing for buffalo meat will be conducted at the Moiese National Bison Range headquarters at 10 a.m. Monday, according to John E. Schwartz, manager of the refuge.

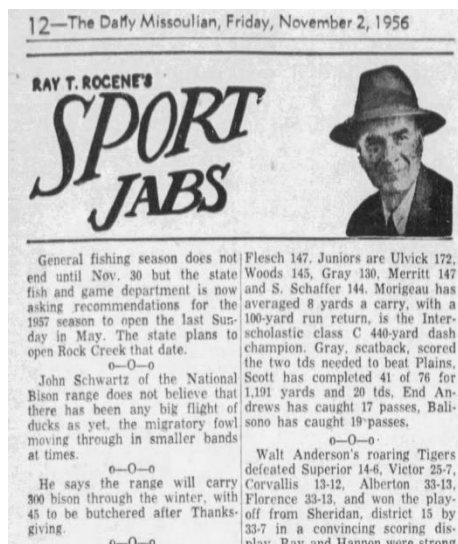
As in previous years, the public drawing will be staged to determine which applicants will be eligible to purchase buffalo meat, the supply does not equal the demand. Persons whose names are drawn will be notified by mail, he said. Letters will also be sent out to applicants whose names were not drawn so they will be informed that their orders will not be filled. Sales will be on the same basis as last year, in that one-fourth of an animal will be the minimum amount sold to any purchaser, Schwartz announced.

It is expected that about 45 bison will be slaughtered this fall, which will be somewhat fewer than last year. All buffalo are in excellent condition this fall, so the meat should be good quality, Schwartz added.

Reductions in buffalo numbers are accomplished each year at the Bison Range in order to keep the herd within the limits of its food supply.

According to Schwartz, the closing date for receipt of applications for buffalo meat is Aug. 31 of each year. Therefore, no further requests for meat from the 1956 disposal program can be accepted.

Those desiring to file applications for buffalo meat for next year should submit them after next Jan. 1, Schwartz said.” October 15, 1956 The Missoulian



November 2, 1956 The Missoulian

“26 Counties Brucellosis Free

Helena – (AP) A federal veterinarian Saturday said Montana now has 26 counties certified as modified brucellosis-free areas. Latest to be certified was Golden Valley county.

John L. Wilbur Jr. said the state’s program “made good progress” in October when 37,050 cattle were blood-tested in 1,420 herds and 6,503 heifer calves were vaccinated.

Also vaccinated were 81 bison calves at the National Bison Range, Moiese.” November 4, 1956 The Missoulian

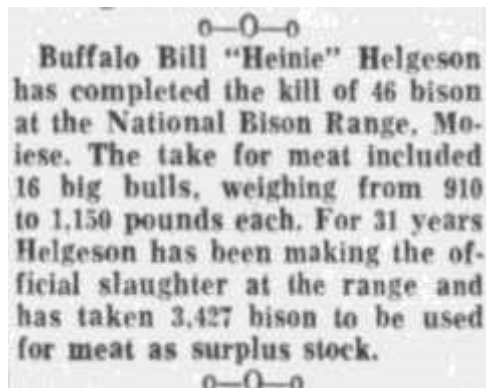
Lake, Sanders Share Receipts

Moiese - According to information received by John E. Schwartz, superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese. Lake county will receive \$1,455 from the federal government for the fiscal year ended last June 30, to be credited to the county’s school and road funds. Sanders county will get \$1,647, he added.

The money represents the counties share of the gross receipts received at the National bison Range from the sale of surplus refuge products, Schwartz said.

Total receipts for fiscal year 1956 were \$12,409,43, Schwartz said. Of this, 25 per cent is returned to Lake and Sanders counties in lieu of taxes and is apportioned on the basis of acreage of each county within the refuge. Sanders county’s share is somewhat larger because more of the range lies within that county, Schwartz continued.

The income at the National Bison Range is derived almost entirely from the sale of buffalo and other animals disposed of annually. The income during the past few years had declined due to lower prices and fewer animals being slaughtered, Schwartz concluded.” December 2, 1956 The Missoulian



December 4, 1956 The Missoulian

“Schwartz Talks About Bison

How the number of bison in the United States diminished from an estimated 180 million at one time to less than a thousand at the turn of the century due to slaughter was told before the Missoula Rotary Club Wednesday at Hotel Florence. The speaker was John Schwartz of Moiese, manager of the National Bison Range and the Nine Pipes and Pablo Water Fowl Refuges in the Flathead Valley.

When word got around that only a thousand or so wild bison remained some people became alarmed and undertook a campaign to prevent extinction of the species, according to the speaker. He said the American Bison Society was formed, Congress was persuaded to appropriate money for the purchase of land and the society raised money to establish a herd, which numbered 37 head at the outset.

Going back further, Schwartz said, that along about 1873 a Flathead Indian named Walking Coyote brought four or five bison calves back across the Rockies. He said it is surmised that he was a member of a hunting partying and that the calves – after the older members of the herd were killed or fled – took up with the horses as commonly happened and followed them.

These few head, he said, became the nucleus of the Pablo-Allard herd which grew to from 500 to 700 or 800 head at the time the range was established. He said that the 37 animals with which the bison range herd was started came from the Pablo-Allard herd.

The Flathead, he said, was not a natural habitat for the bison. At their peak, he said, they ranged all the way from the Atlantic almost to the Pacific, with the largest concentration on the Great Plains between Mississippi River and the Rockies.

Today, he said, the bison range herd numbers about 300 the year-around. He said that they are about evenly divided as to sex, with about 100 of the cows in the calf producing bracket.

The bison is very hardy and will survive where white face cattle would perish, according to the speaker. He said the bison has very heavy wool-like coats and feed by rooting in the snow rather than pawing as deer and elk do.

Bison can be dangerous and, at times, will charge and even gore, Schwartz told Rotarians. He said the mature bulls stay isolated most of the year and don't join the cows until breeding season – usually about July 1. At this period, he said, they are quite foisty. He said the bull fight scene in Walt Disney's "Vanishing Prairie" was filmed on the range.

The gestation period, the speaker said, is about nine months and calving usually takes place in Late April and May. The calf drop, he said, averages about 90 per cent.

Bison bulls, he said, generally weigh from 1,000 to 2,200 pounds; cows from 800 to 1,000 and yearlings from 400 to 600. He said the average wild bison bull lives from 16 years and cows up to 25 years.

Big Medicine, one of a very few albinos and probably the only one in the United States, is famous all over the country, according to Schwartz. He said the big bull bison will be 24 in the spring, a ripe old age.

The range manager said that the albino strain has shown up in six or eight times among descendants of about 25 bison shipped to Alaska in 1928 from the range. But, he said, they apparently haven't been very hardy because they disappeared after a time.

Schwartz said that the annual roundup usually is scheduled the first week of October. At this time, he said, the bison are tallied by age and sex, yearlings are branded and vaccinated and those to be sold and butchered are separated.

Butchering of the surplus is done about Dec. 1, with about 55 per cent being sold to individuals, 40 per cent to organizations and 5 per cent being donated to the Flathead Indians who turn theirs over to the school lunch program, he said. Hides and skulls are sold. Receipts run from \$15,000 to \$20,000 of which 25 per cent is returned to the counties under federal law.

In addition to bison, he said, the range has 300-350 mule deer, 200 white tail deer, 60 mountain sheep and a dozen antelope. He said the livestock are scattered over 18,540 acres, with 25 miles of exterior and 30 miles of interior fencing.

J. J. Howe was introduced as a new member." January 17, 1957 The Missoulian

[The nucleus herd for the National Bison Range came from various places including the Conrad Estate in Kalispell whose herd of buffalo contained some of the Pablo-Allard herd sold to them by Charles Allard, Sr.'s heirs.]

"NARCE Banquet Wednesday Night

Western Montana Chapter of the National Assn. of Retired Civil employees will meet at the Café Montmartre at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday for a banquet, business meeting and program. The meeting is open to all retired civil employees and will commemorate the 36th anniversary of the NARCE. Reservations for the banquet are to be made through President E. M. Kapp by Tuesday night, he said.

George Muschbach, retired superintendent of the Bison Range at Moiese, will speak and William R. Moore, Powell Dist. Ranger, will show motion pictures of forest utilization and scenic views of the Lochsa country." February 12, 1957 The Missoulian

“Mushbach Talks At Banquet

George E. Mushbach, retired superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese, addressed Western Montana Chapter 322, National Association of Retired Civil Employes, at its annual banquet at the Montmartre Café Wednesday night.

The meeting was in observance of the 36th birthday of the National organization.

Mushbach discussed bills now pending in Congress which would provide increases in annuities for those who retired before Oct. 1, 1956. He explained that the 84th Congress enacted legislation that increased annuities of those retiring after Oct. 1, 1956, but had made no provision for those previously retired.

William R. (Bud) Moore, Powell district ranger, showed a series of colored slides with commentary on “Our National Forests Today.”

E. M. Kapp, president of the local chapter, explained a new group hospitalization insurance plan now available.

Mrs. Kathleen Walford played several piano selections and also for community singing. Harry P. Sickler, Thompson Falls, was awarded a free dinner for having traveled the farthest to attend the session. Seventy-two members, wives and husbands attended.” February 14, 1957 The Missoulian

Albuquerque, New Mexico, Sunday Morning, March 8, 1897

Winter No Barrier to Enjoyable Trip to Bison Range



The womanly half of it is an effort that there is here in the picture above. With right points at the left and center at the other of the picture look. It would be hard to tell the difference between the two being half of it. For the reason, photographs showing the same things are shown in this type picture through the lens, they were most surprising in the picture above. The picture below would be very hard, as it is about 10 or 11 years old. About three years ago it would be a photograph of a man in a suit and tie.

By THE SECRETARY

[illegible]

The main feature of Dr. Eusebio Ruiz is, of course, his great dentures. These, also known as the "national dentures," are the great thing and, according to the dentures in the study, have changed perhaps a million times. The first set used in the study were made in 1900. "The dentures are the main feature of the Eusebio Ruiz," said a dentist in the study of the dentures. "The dentures are the main feature of the Eusebio Ruiz," said a dentist in the study of the dentures. "The dentures are the main feature of the Eusebio Ruiz," said a dentist in the study of the dentures.



A young southern scruboak with its aunt, but plenty of clumps of claret red bell in a field in the Blue Ridge. Several young oak trees around the scruboak, showing young trees by the bottom of the hill, and the old oak, have no branches in a row in a line.



This term program schedule will soon become set if the specified characters of the program are fixed. The program schedule at the stage, which was about two years ago, is still in the first 20-25. In some studies, where some terms are being studied, it takes a long time to get them and a long time to get them out of them.



Over half of them died on the West Coast, with a few more
along, being both collected and held up for the only reason



This sign is located at the entrance to the Mount Airy. The sign is only a stone's throw from Mount Airy, and is located in a clearing, northwest to South on U. S. Highway 101B, east of MA 11 about one mile east of Mount Airy, about five miles west of Mount Airy, at the mouth of the river.



8. Small birds and perching suggested the early "colonization" of the New Forest. The "picket" trees gave out the notes on the range and the warblers are called, along with others, to attention.



Does it now all, are a slight extent a little, would like to see without the result, killing during my past season. They reveal about several species, and as a time and a place in the present.



For only Canada goes with a thoughtful picture for a thoughtful owner as few. No one knows their own paper more than the hand-picked paper. The design is not just design. Let's be sure we don't forget the art. Our own most beautiful is not just our own. We are proud to be the only one in the world. We are proud to be the only one in the world.



There are a lot of the same buildings in the background area of the West Village. A number of the old houses have been turned into a hotel, and it's the architecture that I like. The old houses are all in it were destroyed during the summer, and I think it's a good thing to see the way the area is being rebuilt and the way the houses are being built.



They're sitting at the Westmonte Arms Building on the Bow River, one of the last places a person is most likely to see if someone's out there, and so they're looking for a reason.

Text of the above page, March 3, 1957 The Daily Missoulian

“Winter No Barrier to Enjoyable Trip to Bison Range by Ted Hewett

Most of the 30,000 persons visiting the National Bison Range at Moiese each year make their trips during the summer months, when guided tours over the entire range are offered, but a visit to this last home of the king of the plains during the winter can prove as interesting as one during August.

Bison, plus several species of big game animals, can readily be seen in their winter surroundings in the exhibition pastures by the headquarters buildings, providing a different view of their environment from the prairie grass background usually seen by visitors.

John Schwartz, manager of the refuge, says that visitors are welcome year-around, but adds that auto travel over the range is restricted at this time of the year to prevent big ruts from being formed in the soft and water-soaked roads.

The range is located 47 miles from Missoula and is reached by driving northwest to Ravalli on U. S. Highway 10A-93 west on 10A to about one mile east of Dixon, then north about five miles to the main entrance at Moiese.

The Bison Range protects one of the most important of the few remaining herds of American bison. On this refuge, slightly more than 300 of the great shaggy animal's roam over nearly 29 square miles of grasslands and partly-timbered hills.

Besides the bison, the range holds about 200 white-tailed deer, 250 to 350 mule deer, 50 to 75 elk (Wapiti), 60 bighorn sheep, 15 to 25 pronghorn antelope and two longhorn cattle, making an interesting adventure in wildlife for anyone interested in the great outdoors.

The bison refuge in the lower Flathead Valley is one of the oldest big game sanctuaries in the country. In 1908, Congress at the request of President Theodore Roosevelt, provided for its establishment. That action was the outgrowth of considerable public sentiment for the preservation of the vanishing animals – sentiment engendered by the American Bison Society.

Congress appropriated \$40,000 to buy the land from the Flathead Indian and to build a strong fence around the area. The American Bison Society raised more than \$10,000 by popular subscription to buy the animals to stock the range.

The American bison originally ranged from Great Slave Lake in Canada to Mexico, and from Nevada and Oregon to Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

The great herds that wandered over the prairies in the early 1800s contained perhaps 60 million animals. By 1883 they were practically gone, and by 1900 only 20 wild bison were known to exist.

Fortunately, there were a few privately owned throughout the country, and from these scattered bands the Bison Range herd was started.

According to available records, the heritage of this herd dates as far back as 1873 when Walking Coyote, a Pend d'Oreille Indian, captured four calves on the plains east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains and brought them to the Flathead Valley.

Descendants of these animals comprised the famous Pablo-Allard herd, part of which later became the Conrad herd at Kalispell. It was from this latter group that the American Bison Society purchased from the original 34 bison for this refuge. In addition to these, the Conrad estate gave two more animals to the range. One of these was "Kalispell Chief," who later became leader of the herd.

Other donations were made by Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Tex., who in 1909 sent a pair of young bison from famous herd and by the Blue Mountain Forest Assn. of New Hampshire, which contributed three animals on the Bison Range, therefore, represent three distinct strains – from the Conrad, Goodnight and Corbin herds.

Although bison are commonly called buffalo, this is technically misnomer, since the name more accurately applies to the common water buffalo of Asia, and the African buffalo. The name buffalo, however, is a word so firmly established in this country to mean the American bison that its usage is accepted by lexicographers.

Bison are among the largest members of the family Bovidae, which includes cattle, sheep and goats. Mature bulls usually weigh about 2,000 pounds. They generally breed during July and August and produce single calves the following spring from last April through May and June.

Bison at all ages are extremely hardy animals and during the winter season they are usually able to subsist without supplementary feeding. The famed buffalo grass that fed the extensive herds on the prairies does grow on the Bison Range, but there is sufficient nourishment for the stock in the wheatgrass and fescue that blanket the area. Though snow piles into huge drifts in nearby hills, the Bison Range is so located that it is scantily covered in winter. Even in the worst weather, bison are ruggedly self-sufficient, and can forage y rooting through the snow.

Bison apparently never become truly domesticated. While they are by temperament sluggish, they are, nevertheless, unpredictable and will charge and gore a man or horse without provocation.

Two rare albino male bison have been born on the range. The first was born in the spring of 1933 to a cow of normal color, the second albino, which, unlike the first, had pink eyes and even white hoofs, was sent to the National Zoological Gardens, Washington, D. C., in December 1937 where it remained until its death in 1949.

The first albino, "Big Medicine," is still alive and is kept in the exhibition pasture. It is probably the only living adult white buffalo in America at the present time. Even during the period when bison roamed the plains in abundance, an albino would have been a rarity. It is said that likely no more than a dozen white buffalo or albino bison skins have ever been seen by white men.

'Big Medicine,' who will be 24 this spring, has been promised to the State Historical Museum in Helena when he dies.

The annual bison roundup is conducted about the middle of October, and the amount slaughtered about the end of November is determined by how much the herd population has gone up in the past year. There are usually about 110 surplus bison, of which 75 per cent are slaughtered and 25 per cent sold alive for exhibition or propagation purposes.

The bison sold alive are usually yearlings, weighing between 400 and 600 pounds. Last year they were sold for \$175 each.

Of the bison slaughtered, 55 per cent of the meat is sold to the public (the price of last year was \$37.50 a quarter), 40 per cent is sold to hotels, clubs and other commercial establishments, and 5 per cent of the meat is given to the Flathead Indian School lunch program.

Of the total income derived from sale of live bison, bison meat hides and heads, 25 percent is returned to Sanders and Lake counties, in which the range is located. Over the past five years the average return to the counties has been 21 cents per acre per year. Last year, for instance Lake county received \$1, 647. In 1951 when the meat brought a higher price, Lake county received \$2,499 and Sanders county \$2,829. These funds are used for the maintenance of schools and roads.

Surplus deer and elk are also harvested between late November and January. The deer and elk slaughtered are given to the school lunch program in the state.

The Bison Range also provides some splendid opportunities for the study and observation of big game animals under partially controlled conditions. At present several wildlife research projects on elk, deer and antelope are being carried on by Montana State University in cooperation with the Montana State Fish Game Dept. and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information derived from these studies and other similar projects should aid materially in the future management of big game.

A study has also been made on St. Johnswort, or goatweed, a yellow-flowered herb that appeared on the range in 1926. This pest plant threatened to take over part of the pastures but, is now being controlled by spray applications and by introduction of the chrysolina beetle, which feeds exclusively on the roots and foliage of the plant.

In addition to the big game population of the Bison Range, there is found an interesting variety of birds and small mammals. Among these are such common upland game birds as ring-necked (Chinese) pheasants, Hungarian partridge, chuker partridge and blue grouse. Several species of waterfowl nest along Mission Creek and Jocko River, and, during the autumn and winter months, large concentrations of ducks and geese congregate at the Bison Range to use the open waters of Mission Creek. Common, medium and small mammals occurring on the range include coyotes, bobcats, badgers, porcupines, skunks, cottontail rabbits, Columbia ground squirrels, chipmunks, pocket gophers and various field mice.

A small picnic ground is maintained near the refuge headquarters. This is available for public use during most of the year.

The conducted tours over the main range usually start about the first of July and continue through the middle of September. The tour starts at 3 p. m. and covers about 20 miles, taking about two hours.

Cars of the visitors are put through a grueling test in climbing a winding road to the top of High Point (Red Sleep Mountain), which has an elevation of 4,885 feet, exactly 2,000 feet above the headquarters area. Here Indians man one of the three forest fire lookouts on the range during the summer months, and one can get an inspiring view of the rugged Mission Mountains to the east.

Although this is the only refuge set aside specifically for preserving bison, there are several other large herds in the country, including a stock shoot of about 800 or 900 at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma, about 200 at Ft. Niobrara in Nebraska and between 800 and 1,000 at Yellowstone Park. There are also quite a number of small privately-owned herds.

Lee Metcalf, U. S. representative from the first district of Montana, has introduced a bill in Congress seeking the purchase of land near the town of Ravalli for an exhibition pasture for game from the Bison Range.

The present exhibition pastures at the headquarters area are seen only by persons visiting the Bison Range, whereas game in a display pasture as called for in the proposed legislation would be seen by an estimated 400,000 persons annually driving U. S. Highway 93 and 10A, and by Northern Pacific Railway passengers traveling the main line.

Range Manager Schwartz pointed out one touchy subject, so far as the Bison Range is concerned – the proposed Paradise Dam on the Clark Fork River. Much of the range, including all of the headquarters buildings and exhibition pastures would be inundated if the dam becomes a reality, he declared.

Motion picture photographers for Walt Disney spent considerable time during 1953 and 1954 before they were successful in getting scenes of bison fighting for the film, “The Vanishing Prairie.” Schwartz said two different photographers spent over two months each, almost living with the shaggy animals each day, before the light conditions and action seemed “just right.”

Good wildlife still photographs are not nearly so hard to come by, however, and Schwartz urges persons planning to visit the range to bring their photographic equipment, whether it be a professional camera or a simple box camera.” March 3, 1957 The Missoulian



John Schwartz would like to add 400 acres to his bison range domain for a display range. As an added attraction big, rugged, strong John could wrestle a long-horned bull and we'd bet on John to win four bouts out of five and keep out of damage to himself in the other.

o—o—o

April 7, 1957 The Missoulian

“Phi Sigma Picnic Slated Sunday

Lambda Chapter of Phi Sigma, national biological honorary society, at Montana State University will initiate eight students and two faculty members at a picnic at the Moiese Bison Range Sunday.

The students are: Eugene Addor, Missoula, graduate in botany; Carla Clausen, Missoula, senior in bacteriology; Arlys Engdahl, Jordan, senior in home economics; Robert Holgate, Denton, senior in bacteriology; Claudia Hooper, Butte, junior in pharmacy; Niles Kevern, Elizabeth, Ill., junior in wildlife technology; Janet Lemery, Portland, junior in home economics, and Marilyn Shape, Missoula, senior in home economics.

The faculty members are James W. Gabhar, assistant professor of education, and William C. Vinyard, instructor in botany.” May 11, 1957 The Missoulian

“Richard L. Kerr of Moiese, site of Montana’s National Bison Range in Lake County, was a Butte visitor Tuesday.” July 17, 1957 The Montana Standard

“Richard Ransom Speaks to Lions

The West, is not advertising itself to the fullest extent, a field representative for the North American Highway Assn. and former Idaho state congressman, told members of Lion Club Monday noon at Hotel Florence.

Richard Ransom told the group that if this area is to receive its full share of the tourist dollar, more promotion will be necessary. He said he recently visited the bison range north of Missoula and found that the site was not advertised.

Ransom aid the western part of the United States, particularly along the route of the North American Highway, or Highway 3, has some of the best scenery in the nation. “but you’re not doing anything about it,” he said.

Ransom, a retired businessman, has been responsible for a movie and a brochure advertising the highway. He also plans to produce another brochure and two more movies next year.

Following his talk, Ransom showed the color-sound motion picture.” August 6, 1957 The Missoulian

“Guided Range Tours to End

Moiese- Guided tours of the National Bison Range at Moiese, which have been conducted during the summer months, will be discontinued for the season beginning Monday, according to John E. Schwartz, refuge manager.

The final tours, which are free, we be conducted Saturday and again Sunday, from the refuge picnic grounds beginning at 3:30 p.m.

Persons participating drive their own cars in convoy and the trip, which is about 20 miles in length, requires about two hours. No advance arrangements or reservations are necessary, the manager said.”

September 7, 1957 The Missoulian

“Fish-Game Assn. Opposes Dam

Directors of the Western Montana Fish and Game Assn. have adopted a resolution opposing construction of Paradise Dam to be submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers at a hearing on the proposed project here Monday.

The resolution cites the following objections:

1. That a substantial number of Canada geese raised in western are hatched in nesting grounds on the Flathead River between Paradise and Dixon, and that construction of a draw down type of dam at Paradise would result in flooding of the nests and the destruction of the eggs and young goslings, making the area wholly unfit for use as nesting grounds for goose.
2. That the proposed dam would flood a portion of the National Bison Range at Moiese and completely inundate the administration buildings.

3. That the proposed dam would generally destroy an area in which wildlife abounds, particularly pheasants, and would be destructive of the recreational assets of western Montana.
4. That the proposed dam would make access to favorite hunting areas more difficult for sportsmen of western Montana.
5. That the proposed dam would inundate areas of big game winter range, which cannot stand any reduction.

In summarizing, the resolution says the Western Montana Fish & Game Assn. opposes the construction of a dam at Paradise; that the attention of the Army Corps of Engineers be called to the effect which such a dam would have on the wildlife resources of western Montana, and that the association requests that neither the Paradise Dam or any other construction be undertaken in western Montana without due consideration of the effect of such construction on the wildlife of the area to be affected.” October 19, 1957 The Missoulian



“Any man who goes into the woods, and there probably were at least 50,000 of them this morning, can become lost. Most of them will be found or find themselves, but any one of them can suffer exposure or injury and never return.

It isn't so much a question of experience in the woods or of physical stamina as it is one of knowledge and a little foresight.

All of us live too soft a life to be entirely prepared for even a minor outdoor ordeal without adequate clothes and food. One that lasts a long time or is unusually severe can do in even the most rugged woodsman.

Hundreds of instances where hunters are lost temporarily or just confused about directions can cause their buddies or even wives some anxious moments, but the public never learns about them. Only the tragic ones ever come to public attention, and these in detail enough to demonstrate clearly what not to do.

Here is the story of an able and experienced woodsman, a man who had walked countless miles of forest trails and knew his way around western Montana as well as most of us know our back yards. How he came close to tragedy one summer not long ago is worth retelling here on the morning of the opening of big game season, 1957.

George Mushbach, known to hundreds of Montanans as the former superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese, started out in late July, 1956, to walk to Howe Lake on the North Fork of the Flathead River inside Glacier Park. It was only a two-mile walk on a good trail, and George had his movie camera with him, intending to take some color shots for Walt Disney. He had picked Howe Lake because he was certain as anyone can be that a moose would be poking around there and about sundown.

He reached the lake, cut some wood for a fire, cached his pack of blankets and food for two days, and decided to work out the valley above the lake, looking for a glint of moose horns. As the sun descended, George found himself high on the divide between Howe creek and Lake McDonald.

Rather than return to camp the same way he came, he decided to cut across to the north ridge and work back that side of the valley. Before he knew it, he had crossed the head of the valley in deep timber and was in the Camas Creek drainage, first creek north of Howe Lake.

A black cloud overhead poured rain by the bucketful, and soon the jungle of spruce and fir was dripping. The heavy skunk cabbage and ferns at his feet were soaked. Only a canvas coat kept George from being wet to the skin. He walked a mammoth fallen tree, trying to get over it. Slipped and fell, tearing his pants leg off and wrenching his knee.

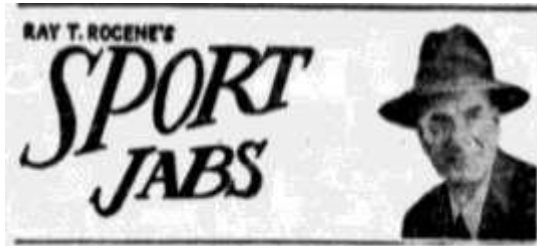
He limped into a jack pine thicket, and darkness descended before he could find his way out. He wrung out his dripping clothes and tried unsuccessfully to light a fire. Then he sat down by a stump and shivered until dawn. Next morning he started stiffly off, his matches too wet to start a fire.

He knew what direction he had to go and used the sun as his guide. All day he fought the wet forest and that night slept again in wet clothes, for a rain fell again that afternoon. There were no berries, he hadn't a scrap of food with him, sucking the dripping tips of pine boughs or leaves.

Always he kept the sun over his left shoulder, kept moving northwest where he knew he eventually must hit the North Fork road. Then he came to a clearing with a little slough water in it, drank his fill and sat down for a moment in the sun. Whenever he tired he rested, all those two long days.

By now he knew he must find the road that day or he might never find it. The slough emptied into a creek that widened into Camas Creek. He peered through a tunnel of fir boughs and could see a log across it a quarter mile downstream. When he reached the log it was the Camas Creek bridge on the North Fork road. He sat down and prayed for a car to along, and it did. He was six miles from his camp of two nights back.

Of his ordeal, from which he took a month to recover, George has only this to say, "My coat, my frequent rests and my constant sense of direction saved my life. Otherwise, they would have found the body of a 75-year-old man in the woods." October 20, 1957 The Montana Standard



Buffalo kill at Moiese ended for the season with 51 taken Henry Helgeson reported on his return from his annual bison taking expedition to the national range northwest of here. Helgeson shot the last bison himself to end the season harvest. Henry now has a total of 3,477 buffalo killed and expects to wind up his career next year when past the 3,500 mark and that surely will rival Buffalo Bill's much touted total.

December 11, 1957 The Missoulian

“Canada Geese Topic of Talk

Dr. John J. Craighead, leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, spoke on “Canada Geese in Flathead Valley” at the regular meeting of the Federal Business Assn. Monday at the Montmartre Café. He was introduced by John Schwartz, manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese.

Dr. Craighead showed a documentary colored motion picture covering the studies conducted the past several years to determine goose population trends, loss by predators, banding experiments and other similar research projects

Goose population has been gradually decreasing the past several years, according to Dr. Craighead. One subspecies does not migrate and hunter kills have ranged from 50 per cent to 80 per cent local birds, he said.

The picture depicted the trapping and banding of the young goslings as well as methods used to obtain census data.

President Guy C. Rogers introduced Herbert Smith, who will act as secretary during the absence of W. C. Evans. Rogers called attention to the fact that last Thursday marked the 75th anniversary of signing of the federal Civil Service Act.” January 21, 1958 The Missoulian

“Mushbach Shows Movies of Bison

Motion pictures of the life, death and rehabilitation of the bison were shown by George Mushbach of Missoula, retired superintendent of the federal bison range in the Flathead Valley, highlighted the annual stag night of the Missoula Lions Club Monday at the Elks Temple. The evening began with a smorgasbord.

The annual event took the place of the regular Monday luncheon.” February 25, 1958 The Missoulian

“Talk to Feature Wild Flowers

Hamilton – Wild flowers of western Montana will be featured in an illustrated talk by Mrs. Frank H. Rose of Missoula at the Bitter Root Valley Museum in the Hamilton Chamber of Commerce Monday evening. Mrs. Harry Twogood, president, said Thursday Rocky Mountain plant species used by the Indians and pioneers as medical or food resources, will be on the list of Mrs. Rose’s subjects for discussion. She is a retired teacher of biology and botany and wife of Frank H. Rose, well-known range plants authority, Mrs. Twogood said.

Garden club members and others interested in the wild flowers and range plants are invited, the president said.” April 18, 1958 The Missoulian

“Polson Rodeo Club Plans for Rodeo

Polson – The Polson Saddle Club discussed plans for the rodeo slated in June and decided to accept bids for the concession stand again this year. Those interested should write to Mrs. Harold Seifert, Rt.1, Ronan, or Mrs. Andy Blades at Polson. Bids will be accepted not later than June 14.

All members who plan to attend the Bison range ride, scheduled for May 25, should be at the next meeting of the club at the Ross Howell home May 19, officials said.” April 27, 1958 The Missoulian

“Saddle Club Votes To Retain Officers

Thompson Falls – Members of the Thompson Falls Saddle club voted to retain their present officers for the coming year at the meeting Thursday evening at the Ben Cox Sr. home.

Officers are president, Donnie Cox; vice-president, Lyle Smith, and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Hearing.

Bill Eldridge was named committee chairman to plan new activities for 1958. Members will vote on suggested activities at the next meeting.

Members will again join the annual Moiese Bison Range ride this spring and non-members wishing to do so must meet with the saddle club and secure current membership cards. A report of the western division convention at Polson was read.” May 4, 1958 The Missoulian

“Bill Would Add To Bison Range

Washington (AP) – A House Interior subcommittee Tuesday acted favorably on a bill by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont) to add display pasture to the National Bison Range near Ravalli.

After hearing Metcalf testify, the Public Lands Subcommittee voted to report the bill to the full committee.

The bill would authorize Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton to buy and develop not more than 400 acres of land adjacent to the range’s southeast corner. The site is bisected by U.S. 10, U.S. 93 and the Northern Pacific mainline. Possible commercial development along these highways would be excluded from the land to be acquired.

Metcalf said the development would be a tremendous tourist attraction.

The Montana Legislature consented to federal acquisition of land for this purpose in 1953.” May 7, 1958 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Head Sent to Nevada

John E. Schwartz, manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese, will be transferred to the Desert Game Range in southern Nevada, effective about June 1. Schwartz is a member of the executive board of Western Montana Fish and Game Assn. at Missoula.

Having come to the Bison range in August, 1950, from the Sheldon Antelope Refuge in southern Nevada. Schwartz replaced George Mushbach, who retired at that time and who has been living since then in Missoula. Schwartz has been in refuge work under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the past 25 years and formerly was employed by the U. S. Forest Service. He is a biology graduate of the University of Washington in Seattle, and has worked in the states of Washington, Nevada and Montana.

No successor has as yet been named to fill the vacancy at the Bison Range.” May 15, 1958 The Missoulian

John E. Schwartz transferred to Desert Game Range southern Nevada and is replaced by Cordia J. Henry as National Bison Range Manager.

“Mission Rangers Plan Annual Ride

St. Ignatius – The Mission Rangers Saddle Club of St. Ignatius is again sponsoring its annual ride through the National Bison Range. Saddle Club members will gather at the substation gate about one half mile up the hill from Ravalli at 10 o'clock May 25. The ride will proceed up Elk Basin to High Point where a noontime meal will be served. Exit will be at the same point as the entrance to the park ride.

All members of organized saddle clubs can show a 1958 dues card are invited to go on the ride but assume liability for any accidents to riders, equipment or horses, officials said. An overnight camp site is to be set up at Ravalli at the Marion Morin ranch where feed can be purchased for the horses for those riders coming from a distance. There will be a program around the campfire Saturday evening before the ride. There will also be a chuck wagon at the camp site. The public is invited to come to the campground for the program, Robert Gullickson of St. Ignatius, president of the Mission Rangers Club, said.” May 16, 1958 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Ride Set Sunday

St. Ignatius – A total of 138 reservations have been received from Western Division saddle clubs for the annual Bison Range Ride Sunday, Mrs. Katherine Brooks, secretary of the Mission Rangers Saddle Club, ride sponsors, said. She added an estimated 200 to 235 riders are expected.

In 1951, the Mission Rangers first rode as a group through the Reserve and on May 18, 1952, sponsored the first ride open to all saddle club members, Mrs. Brooks said. There were 315 riders registered that year, she said.

This is the seventh consecutive year for the event which is still anticipated by saddle clubs throughout the district. In 1954 the ride had the longest attendance when 452 riders made a trip.

The group will assemble at ten o'clock Sunday at the substation gate about 1/2 mile up the Ravalli Hill, north of Ravalli. Registration for the ride and for the lunch will be at the entrance gate. This year the route will be different from any previous trip as it will go through Elk Basin, she said. An overnight camp site is set up at the Marion Morin Ranch at Ravalli and the public is invited to attend the program which will be given around the campfire Saturday evening.

Max Harris is in charge of the program, she said. The Mary and Martha Circle of the Women's Society of Christian Service will maintain a chuckwagon at the campsite Saturday evening. They will serve breakfast from 6:30 to 8 Sunday morning.” May 24, 1958 The Missoulian

“Halms' Children Are Here For Reunion

A family reunion recently was enjoyed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Halm, 431 Mount Ave. Swimming at Flathead Lake and a trip to the Bison Range at Moiese were among activities for the visitors.

In the group attending were the Halms' daughter, Mrs. John Jennings, and her four children, Tom, Valerie, Mark and John, who left Wednesday for San Diego, Calif., their home, after a 10-day stay in Montana, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Halm, a son and daughter-in-law of the Halms, and children, Mary Jo, Billy and Bonnie, were here from Anchorage, Alaska, and left Friday of last weekend to go to visit relatives of the Anchorage woman in Nebraska, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Halm and daughters, Carole and Barbara, of Missoula also participated in the reunion with his parents." June 29, 1958 The Missoulian

"Addition Okayed

Washington (AP) The Senate Interior public lands committee Monday approved Rep. Lee Metcalf's bill to add 40-acre display pasture to the southeast corner of the national bison range at Moiese, Mont. This would permit viewing of bison from U. S. Highway 10 and U.S. 93 and from a railway." July 29, 1958 The Missoulian

"U May Sponsor Flathead Trip

A one-day trip to Flathead Lake on Saturday, leaving from the Montana University Lodge at 9 a. m., will be organized if enough persons are interested, according to E. A. Atkinson, director of Summer College.

Tourists will visit the National Bison Range, the St. Ignatius Mission, have boat rides and dinner at Polson, and return in the early evening.

The cost will be \$3.75 for transportation and \$1.50 for dinner plus lunch.

Persons who want to make the trip should make reservations at the Lodge desk as soon as possible, Prof. Atkinson said." July 29, 1958 The Missoulian

"Senate Clear Bill

Washington (AP) – The Senate Friday cleared Rep. Lee Metcalf's bill for the President to add up to 400 acres of display pasture to the National Bison Range. The range is at Moiese in northwestern Montana." August 2, 1958 The Missoulian

"Bill Is Signed

Washington (AP) President Eisenhower Wednesday signed Rep. Lee Metcalf's bill authorizing the purchase of 400 acres of display pasture for the National Bison Range. The tract is the southeastern corner of the range in northwestern Montana near Moiese." August 14, 1958 The Missoulian

"Stand Against Dams Expected

Billings (AP) – Thomas H. Deckert, president of the Montana Wildlife Federation, Friday said he expects a Dist. 1 meeting Saturday and Sunday in Polson to reaffirm the state organization's stand against any more hydroelectric dams on the Flathead rivers.

Stewart M. Brandborg, Washington, D. C., will be a speaker. He is assistant conservation director of the national Wildlife Federation.

The state federation has spoken out against the proposed Glacier View Dam on the North Fork of the Flathead and Spruce Park Dam on the Middle Fork.

An alternate proposal to Glacier View, Smokey Range lower on the North Fork, has also drawn federation fire.

Deckert predicted the federation again would oppose a proposal to dredge the outlet of Flathead Lake. He said such a project would lower the level of the lake, resulting in damage to recreational areas on the lake shore, and to fish and wildlife.

Preliminary planning for a celebration of the anniversary of the National Bison Range at Moiese also is on the agenda.

President Eisenhower recently signed a bill to purchase more pasture for the buffalo. The project would permit motorists and Northern Pacific Railway passengers to see the former monarchs of the western range.

Deckert said Ross Leffler, assistant secretary of interior, may attend the celebration.” August 16, 1958
The Missoulian

“Bison Range Will Observe Anniversary

Public observance of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the National Bison Range northwest of Missoula will be an event of Saturday, Sept. 27, sponsored by the Montana Wildlife Federation, Dist. 1, in consequence with the Western Montana Fish and Game Assn. and Polson Outdoors. Initial arrangements were made at a Wednesday meeting at which George Scott, district president, presided, with E. F. Barry general chairman in charge of the event for the Wildlife Federation.

A barbecue of buffalo meat, with other refreshments, coffee, and pop, a tour of the bison range, a speaking program with congressional and state dignitaries invited, possibly band music, will be among the features offered at this observance. The range now has approximately 400 bison, the herd maintained at the strength warranted by range available.

Kenneth MacDonald, regional refuge supervisor of the Fish and Wildlife Service at Portland, representing Leo L. Laythe, regional director, told of the initial plans and suggestions for such an observance for the range created in 1908. Accompanying him were C. J. Henry, bison range warden, and George Mushbach of Missoula, who was warden for many years at the range.

Headquarters for the observance will be the picnic grounds at the Moiese bison range headquarters. The tour will be 18 miles in length for cars with a tankful of gas and in good condition, with Warden Henry directing it.

George DeJarnette will be in charge of the barbecue, L. A. Colby, Dr. J. W. Severt and Mushbach will cooperate as committee chiefs during the program. Leland Schoonover of Polson Outdoors agreed to cooperation to the matter of providing for serving of refreshments and the barbecue.”

August 28, 1958 The Missoulian

“Leffler Coming For Bison Show

Ross Leffler, assistant secretary of the Department of Interior will, arrive Friday in Missoula from Washington, D. C., to attend the golden anniversary of the National Bison Range at Moiese Saturday. Leffler will be a principal speaker at the Saturday afternoon program at the Bison Range.

Gov. J. Hugo Aronson; Rep. Lee Metcalf Leo Laythe, regional director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Walter McDonald of the Salish Confederated Tribes will also speak.

The observance will open with a tour starting from the Moiese headquarters at 9:30 Saturday followed by the buffalo barbecue at noon. Flathead Indian dances will follow and then the speaking program, with Les Colby as master of ceremonies. Introductions will be made of a number of other guests and representatives of Forest service and the Montana Fish and Game Dept. The Ronan band will provide music.

It is a wide-open affair for everybody, officials of the Montana Wildlife Federation have announced.

Polson Outdoors Inc. at a Polson session completed arrangements to feed up to 3,000 visitors expected for the observance. This anniversary observance is being sponsored by Dist. 1 of the Montana Wildlife Federation, Polson Outdoors, Western Montana Fish and Game Assn., and the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of Interior.”

September 2, 1958 The Missoulian

“Pre-Hunting Meet Oct.9

Oct. 9, a Thursday night was fixed as the date for the general membership pre-hunting season meeting of the Western Montana Fish and Game Assn. by the executive board, in session at the Montmartre Thursday noon. A committee was appointed to arrange the program for the annual fall session which comes in advance of duck hunting Oct. 11 and the general big game season Oct. 19.

George Scott, president, told of the plans for the 50th Bison Range anniversary observance Sept. 27 at Moiese.

Ted Keefer said that Ninepipe water is low and that rifle pits have not been completed at the public shooting grounds.”

September 5, 1958 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Placed On Sales Block At Bison Range

Helena (AP) _ Want to buy a real, live buffalo?

You've got a chance to get one for propagation or exhibition if you have an adequately fenced place to hold the shaggy bison.

The Montana Fish and Game Dept. Friday said that each year the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service sells surplus animals from the herd on the National Bison Range near Moiese in western Montana.

This is to prevent overgrazing. Preference is given to persons wanting live animals

Mature buffalo, at least 2 years old, sell for \$150." September 6, 1958 Great Falls Tribune

"Bison Range Tours To End Sept. 14

Moiese (AP) – Guided tours of the National Bison Range, which have been held daily during the summer, will end for the season Sept. 14, C. J. Henry, range manager, said Saturday.

This is the fourth year for these tours and with each year, an increasing number of persons participate, he said.

In July and August, 253 cars carrying 1,132 persons were conducted over the range.

The tours begin at 3:30 p. m. daily at the picnic area.

Those planning to take the tour are reminded that 20 miles of dirt mountain switch-backs require a sound car with adequate water and gasoline." September 7, 1958 The Missoulian

"Buffalo, Beans Sept. 27 Menu

Barbecued buffalo meat and baked beans will provide the main course for the visitors to the National Bison Range golden anniversary observance Sept. 27 at Moiese, George Scott of the Montana Wildlife Federation, sponsoring the show, has been informed. Polson Outdoors, cooperating with the federation, is making arrangements for the menu.

The Ronan band, augmented by St. Ignatius and Charlo musicians, is to provide music for her session at the picnic grounds.

There will be a motor tour of the Bison Range during the day. Motorists are warned to have a tankful of gas and cars in good condition for the jaunt about the range.

C. J. Henry, warden, is making arrangements at the Bison Range for the showing of the herd." September 12, 1958 The Missoulian

"50th Anniversary Bison Range Show Scheduled Sept. 27

In 1908 Congress at the request of President Theodore Roosevelt, provided for the establishment of the National Bison Range, with its 19,000 acres of grasslands and partly timbered hills. On

this refuge several hundred of the great shaggy animals now live, including the only white bison known.

On Sept. 27, the 50th anniversary of this bison range will be observed with public participation invited.

There will be an automobile tour of 18 miles, starting from the Moiese headquarters a 9:30 a.m. Sept. 27. Motorists will need a tankful of gas and good tires, plenty ups and downs.

At 12:30 there will be a buffalo barbeque. Chef George DeJarnette will prepare two buffalo as the feature of the menu. There will be baked beans, rolls and coffee for the hungry.

Then there will be a speaking program in which national and state dignitaries will participate. Gov. J. Hugo Aronson will come to the show, having accepted Saturday, and Rep. Lee Metcalf had previously announced he will be present.

The Ronan band will provide music for the afternoon entertainment.

To start the range herd, the American Bison Society bought 34 bison from the Conrad estate. These with seven donated bison from Montana, Texas and New Hampshire, started the Bison Range herd.

Elk, whitetail deer and two longhorn cattle are also to be seen on the Bison Range, which is an area of steep hills and wide valleys with lots of wheatgrass to produce nourishment.

Surplus animals are removed in the October roundup, some sold alive for exhibition or propagation, others are sold for meat, to help make the Bison Range partially self-supporting. It is also a Federal bird refuge for grouse, pheasants, Hungarian and chukar partridges, and ducks congregate on Mission Creek which flows through the northern part of the refuge. Predators, bird and mammal, move in and out of the refuge, C. J. Henry is the warden.

The anniversary is being sponsored by district 1 of the Montana Wildlife Assn. in cooperation with Polson Outdoors and the Western Montana Fish & Game Assn., with the assistance of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the department of Interior. Other western Montana clubs have been invited to join in the show Sept. 27.” September 14, 1958 The Missoulian

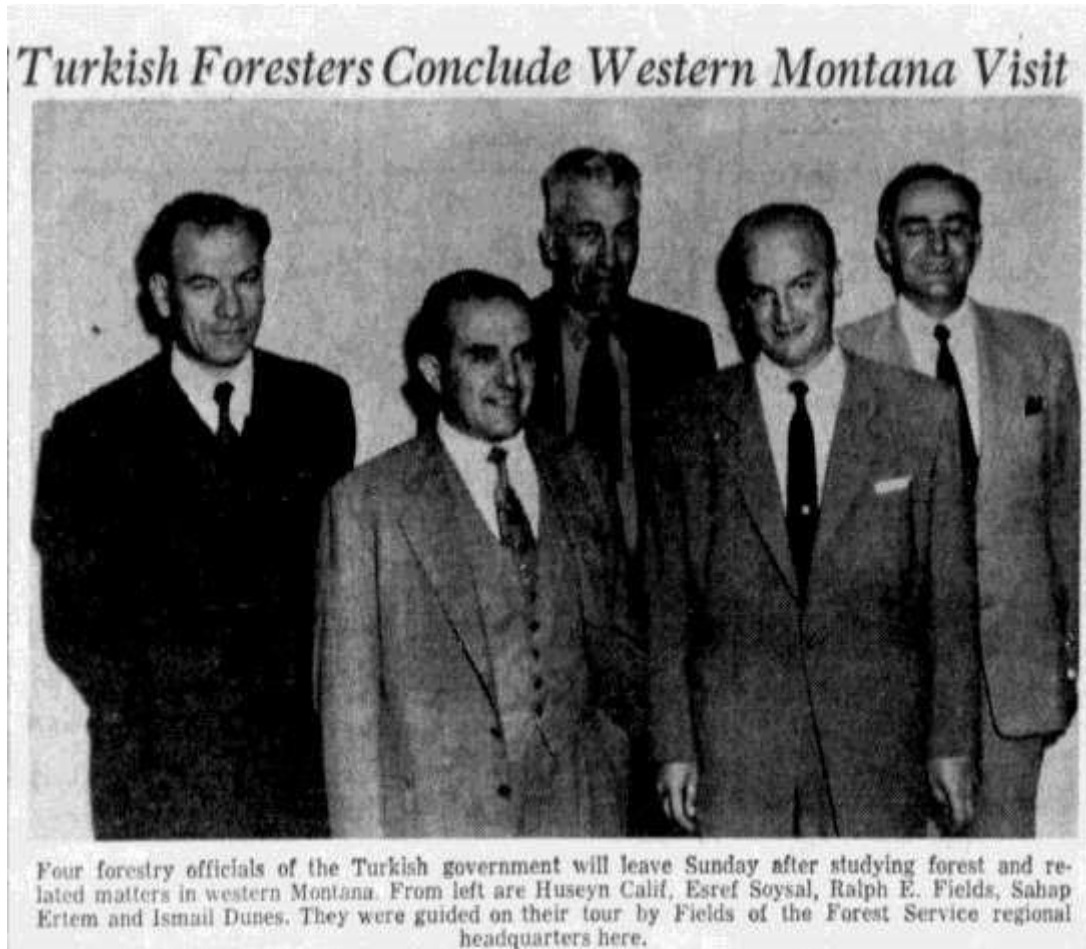
“Big Chiefs Due At Bison Range

Ross Leffler, assistant secretary of interior, Washington, D.C., will arrive in Missoula Sept. 26 to participate in the National Bison Range anniversary observance of Saturday, Sept. 27, at Moiese. This will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the range establishment.

Leo Laythe, Portland, regional director for the Fish and Wildlife Service, will also attend the observance. His department has had much to do with originating the observance, which is being sponsored by the Montana Wildlife Federation, Dist. 1, the Western Montana Fish and Game Assn. and Polson Outdoors.

Laythe, a graduate of Oregon State College, ranched in Wyoming and Arizona, joined the

Biological Survey in 1921, was stationed at Sacramento and Denver, then went to Portland in 1940 as regional director.” September 17, 1958 The Missoulian



September 20, 1958 The Missoulian

“Land Management Is Studied

Four Turkish foresters Friday ended a tour of western Montana and will leave Sunday for the east coast.

Esref Soyal, assistant director of research and foreign relations of the Turkish Department of Forestry said the group had learned much in its tour. With him are Huseyn Calif, assistant regional forester at Istanbul, Sahap Ertem, director forest fire and wildlife at Ankara, and Ismail Dunes, regional forester at Amasya.

Soysal, interpreter for the group, explained that Turkey has many problems in forest land management and on this trip, he and his fellow travelers have learned many things which will help in meeting their own problems. They have serious forest fire problems in southern and western Turkey so were interested in the forest fire control organization in the fire research work being done. They were particularly interested in the smoke jumper project and the proposed new fire research laboratory at Missoula. Soysal expressed he hope and the conviction that much of

the fire research being done at Missoula will be of direct value to Turkey and other forested countries throughout the world.

During their several weeks in the region they visited the Lolo, Bitter Root and Galatin National Forests, spent about 10 days in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, visited the National Bison Range and the Flathead Indian Agency at Moiese, the Public Health Services Laboratory in Hamilton, the state forester's office and the Forestry School in Missoula, the Noxon Rapids and Hungry Horse dams, the state fish hatchery at Creston and several forest industry installations, including the Waldorf pulp mill, Diamond Match and Diehl mills and the sawmills at Livingston and Belgrade which specialize in small size lodgepole timber. They also visited several industry forests to observe forestry practices on private land.

Much time was spent in the Lolo Forest, where the men studied the on-the-ground administration of the national forest, including work plans, budgeting, timber-sale administration, range management, erosion control, forest plantations and game management, and the application of multiple-use management principles.

He itinerary was arranged by Ralph Fields of the regional forester's staff at Missoula. Fields accompanied the group on the tour as trip manager. The men had given him a Turkish sobriquet "amca," which means "respected gentleman" or "uncle." The men, accompanied by Fields, leave Missoula Sunday for Asheville, N.C., from where they will visit the Pisqah National Forest, the Coweeta Hydrological Laboratory and other eastern forests and experiment stations managed by the Forest Service. They will spend the last week in October in Washington, D.C., and then leave for their homes in Turkey.

In commenting on their trip, Soysal was complimentary of all people they had met and commented especially on the sincerity, helpfulness and cooperation of everyone. He stated that their trip had been "wonderful" and completely enjoyable and he expressed the conviction that what they have learned will be extremely valuable to them and their country." September 20, 1958 The Missoulain

"Bison Range Program Told

Among the speakers and guests at the Sunday afternoon program at the National Bison Range at Moiese will be Gov. J. Hugo Aronson; Rep. Lee Metcalf; Ross Leffler, Washington, D.C., assistant secretary of Interior; Leo L. Laythe, regional director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; Walter Everin, new director of the Montana Fish and Game Dept.; Walter McDonald, head of the Confederated Salish Tribes; W. W. Dresskell, representing the Forest Service; Tom Deckert, president of the Montana Wildlife Federation, and Phil Wright, representing Montana State University. L. A. Colby of Missoula will be master of ceremonies.

The observance will start with an 18-mile tour of the Bison Range in cars, leaving Moiese at 9:30 a.m.

A buffalo barbeque will follow at 12:30, with Leland Schoonover of Polson Outdoors in charge of feeding arrangements. A nominal charge will be made for the barbeque, which will also include baked beans, rolls and coffee. George DeJarnette is barbeque chef.

The speaking program will follow. The program is supervised by George Scott, Dist. No. 1 president of the Montana Wildlife Federation, with E.F. Barry in charge of general arrangements.

C. J. Henry, range warden, George Mushbach and Kenneth MacDonald are assisting.” September 23, 1958 The Missoulian

“Excess Bison Kill Is Started

Annual slaughter of excess bison started Monday at the National Bison Range headquarters at Moiese. As has been the case for a number of years, Henry Helgeson, Missoula butcher, is in charge of the herd reduction.

Sixty bison will be taken in the reduction program this year, Helgeson said. The work will continue through this week.

Helgeson will have killed a total of 3, 543 bison when he completes the butchering project now under way.

The herd is reduced each year to carrying capacity of the range, there being a calf crop each season to bring numbers beyond the desired total.” December 2, 1958 The Missoulian

“Awarded Funds From Bison Receipts

Moises – C. J. Henry, refuge manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese, said Lake County received \$873.77 from the federal government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. The money, which is credited to roads and school funds, represents the county’s share of the gross receipts received at the Bison Range from the sale of surplus products, Henry said.

Total refuge receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$7,452.19. Of this, 25 per cent is returned to Lake and Sanders counties in lieu of taxes and is apportioned on the basis of acreage of each county within the refuge, Henry said. The total return for the two counties is \$1,863.05. Sanders County having a somewhat larger acreage within the refuge, received \$989.29, Henry said.”

January 16, 1959 The Missoulian

“‘Dams Would End Buffalo Range’

“Most folks have been lamenting the great damage either the Knowles project or the Paradise project would cause to the people and businesses of western Montana, and I agree, but I would like to say a word for the buffalo,” declared George Musbach, retired superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese, Saturday.

“If either Knowles or Paradise Dam is built, I feel certain it would be the end of the buffalo range, which stocks from 1,100 to 1,500 animals.

“Buffalo can’t be switched to some other range if that range is not virgin prairie like they have at Moiese. Cultivated grasses are not suitable for buffalo.

“If either one of these dams is built, it won’t be long until the nickel will be the only place you can see what a buffalo looks like.

“Furthermore. The range headquarters would add up to about \$200,000, which would be in addition to the lands of the range that would be flooded.

“I am opposed to Knowles and Paradise dams.” March 8, 1959 The Missoulian

“Saddle Club Plans Bison Range Ride

Members of the Rattlesnake Saddle Club were told that their reservations for the Bison Range ride, sponsored by the St. Ignatius Saddle Club, must be submitted to that club by May 16. The ride is scheduled for May 24.

Valerie Walford spoke on rules and regulations which govern a horse show at a meeting of the Rattlesnake Club Tuesday night. Mrs. Ann Hayes was named club advisor. The organization’s constitution was read, and a committee was named to amend it.” April 22, 1959 The Missoulian

Missoula, Montana, Sunday Morning, May 31, 1959



The Missoula Grade School Symphony Orchestra saw a symphony of western Montana spring scenery on a journey to Kalispell to play a joint concert with the Kalispell Junior High School Orchestra. The picture shows one of the buses topping Ravalli Hill, where the Mission Mountains spread in panorama.



The Missoula musicians gave rapt attention while the Kalispell orchestra played its half of the program.



Don Tabell, director of the Kalispell Junior High School Orchestra, led the enthusiastic applause tendered the Missoula orchestra at the conclusion of its program. Director DeLarocette seems stunned.

'Wonderful' Describes Youngsters' Kalispell Visit

By JOHN A. FORSEN

Good music, unsurpassed scenery, much food, lots of fun and a warm welcome were features of the Missoula Grade School Symphony Orchestra trip to Kalispell for a joint concert with Central Junior High School's orchestra.

The 48 members of the Missoula orchestra played their best in their half of the program and were rewarded by enthusiastic applause from their scheduled audience of all third and fourth graders of the Kalispell School and from an extra audience, the students of Central Junior High School.

The trip was made to complete an exchange concert of the two orchestras. The Kalispell group came to Missoula May 12 and played a joint concert with the Missoula orchestra in the auditorium of the Higgins avenue unit of Missoula County High School.

The audience then was made up of about 500 members of the grade school orchestras and bands.

Following the return concert at Kalispell, officials of Central Junior High School asked Conductor Morris C. DeLarocette if his group could play for the older children.

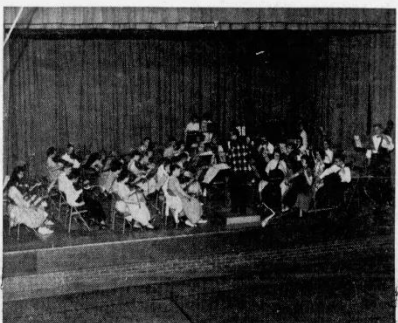
DeLarocette acquiesced and put his students through part of the same program and added the first movement of the Symphony No. 104 by Haydn, a difficult work the musicians had not tried in public before.

When they were finished, the Kalispell Junior High School students applauded for more. The music went well and so did the trip as a whole, but there was at least one untoward incident. A girl member of the orchestra found an arrival at Kalispell that she had been sitting on a banana. Fortunately, DeLarocette had thought to have the children wear other clothes and carry their concert costumes on hangers, enclosed in plastic bags.

The trip started at the Administration Building at 7:30 a.m. and shortly after 9 the first stop was made at Ronan. The kids piled out of the buses and started hunting for candy bars and other edible items.

Arriving at Kalispell, they sorted out their instruments and music, and their instruments, tuned and then it was time to eat as guests

(Continued on Page 25, Column 3)



The Kalispell orchestra, started by Tabell just three years ago, already has grown to 42 pieces and is playing advanced music. The musicians are shown in action on the Central Junior High School stage.



The Missoula musicians were guests of the Kalispell schools for lunch in the cafeteria of Central Junior High School, and they did a good job on the substantial meal served them.



Director DeLarocette did other things besides wave his baton. Here he ties the gold uniform scarf for one of the orchestra members.



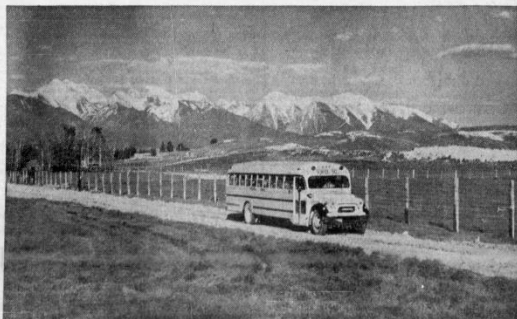
All third and fourth grade students in the Kalispell schools formed the audience for the joint concert of the Missoula and Kalispell orchestras. Most of the music was "long haul," but the kids liked it.



The two buses which transported the Missoula orchestra and chaperones pulled up on tree-shaded 1st street, east, to unload students, instruments and music at the junior high school.



Hiding the bus to Kalispell, the Missoula students were hardly bored. They were up as much as they were down, and the air was filled with song and talk. Vocal numbers included the "Nothing Song" and one about a dog with its tail full of fleas. The kids managed to sing in spite of the fact that they were singing almost constantly.



The Missoula orchestra members stopped at the National Bison Range at Malheur on the way back to Missoula after the Kalispell concert. The buses toured the exhibition pasture, and the animals obliged by standing near the fence. The children saw the white buffalo, some new buffalo calves with their mothers and several elk. In the background are the Mission Mountains.

“Wonderful’ Describes Youngsters’ Kalispell Visit by John A. Forssen

Good music, unsurpassed scenery, much food, lots of fun and a warm welcome were features of the Missoula Grade School Symphony Orchestra trip to Kalispell for a joint concert with Central Junior High School’s orchestra.

The 69 members of the Missoula orchestra played their best in their half of the program and were rewarded by enthusiastic applause from their scheduled audience of all third and fourth graders of the Kalispell School and from an extra audience, the students of Central Junior High School.

The trip was made to complete an exchange concert of the two orchestras. The Kalispell group came to Missoula May 12 and played a joint of Missoula concert with the Missoula orchestra in the auditorium of the Higgins avenue unit of Missoula County High School. The audience then was made up of about 500 members of the grade school orchestras and bands.

Following the return concert at Kalispell, officials of Central High School asked Conductor Monroe C. DeJarnette if his group could play for the older children. DeJarnette acquiesced and put his students through part of the same program and added the first movement of the Symphony No. 104 by Haydn, a difficult work the musicians had not tried in public before.

When they were finished, the Kalispell Junior High School students applauded for more.

The music went well and so did the trip as a whole, but there was at least one untoward incident. A girl member of the orchestra found on arrival at Kalispell that she had been sitting on a banana. Fortunately, DeJarnette had thought to have the children wear other clothes and carry their concert costumes on hangers, enclosed in plastic.

The trip started at the Administration Building at 7:30 a.m. and shortly after 9 the first stop was made at Ronan. The kids piled out of the busses and started hunting for candy bars and other edible items.

Arriving at Kalispell, they sorted out their instruments and music, got their instruments tuned and then it was time to eat as guests of the Kalispell schools in the auditorium of Central Junior High School, scene of the concert.

The Kalispell orchestra, directed by Don Isbell, played the first half of the program. Isbell started the Kalispell orchestra only three years ago and already mustered a group of 42 creditable musicians.

The Missoula orchestra played its portion of the program, performed for the junior high school students in a special assembly and then it was time to leave.

The kids got out of their concert dress and were taken in busses to the center of town, where they began looking for something to eat.

DeJarnette, pausing to have coffee and talk music in a Kalispell restaurant, was tardy for his own deadline for returning to the busses and got a round of hoots and catcalls when he ran up.

The group stopped at the National Bison Range, where Supt. C. J. Henry handed out leaflets describing the preserve and the busses circled the exhibition pasture.

The tour paused at the bison range picnic area, where the kids let off steam by charging up and down a nearby hill after which one of them was heard to say:

“Hey, don’t we get anything to eat?”

Seven miles farther on, at Ravalli, the busses stopped again and the kids jammed into the store to buy pop, potato chips, candy, ice cream cones and practically everything else in the place.

The trip and the singing continued, with a new note added – the musicians were blowing across the tops of pop bottles and drinking some more pop to alter the tone.

“Say, you should hear those flute players with pop bottles,” said a violinist admiringly.

To no one’s great surprise, the tour arrived back at the Administration Building more than a half an hour behind schedule, to find parents waiting to haul their children home.

After an intensive unloading session, the busses stood empty except for candy bar wrappers, a stray fiddle and 44 pop bottles, which two of the players rounded up and sold the next day for \$1.36.” May 31, 1959 The Missoulian

“Grange Picnic Slated Sunday

Moiese – The Lake and Sanders counties Pomona Grange will have a picnic Sunday at noon at the picnic grounds of the National Bison Range. The Grange will furnish cold drinks, according to Olin Baker of ST. Ignatius, master of the Lake County Pomona Grange.

A tour of the Bison Range is planned for 2 p.m.” June 2, 1959 The Missoulian

“Kankokee 4-H Club Conducts Meeting

The Kankokee 4-H Club at the home of Loretta Lovell Monday night discussed a judging contest, and picnic-tour of the bison range was planned for the last of June.

The next meeting will be at the home of Karen Marie Punke at 2020 s. 11th St., it was announced. There will be a conservation film.” June 16, 1959 The Missoulian

“Free Guided Tours Set at Bison Range

Moiese - Free, guided tours of the National Bison Range, Moiese, will be held again this summer beginning Sunday at 3:30 p.m. and continuing daily throughout the season until Sept. 13, according to C. J. Henry, refuge manager.

Persons intending to make the trip should be at the assembly point located near the west end of the headquarters’ picnic grounds before 3:30p.m. The tour is conducted in caravan style with transportation being furnished by the participants. Inasmuch as the route is over a narrow, steep, dirt road, it is advised that only drivers who are willing to negotiate mountain roads and who

have cars in mechanically sound condition attempt the trip. Cars that fail may have to be left until after the tour is completed. The trip, which covers approximately 20 miles, takes from two to three hours and reaches one of the highest points in the Flathead Valley. Buffalo and deer are usually observed, while elk, antelope and mountain sheep are occasionally seen. Any additional information can be obtained by writing or calling the office of the National Bison Range.” June 21, 1959 The Montana Standard

“Bison Range Tours Will End Sunday

Moiese – The guided tours of the National Bison Range, which have been conducted daily during the summer months, will end for the season on Sunday, according to C. J. Henry, refuge manager.

This is the fifth year of these tours, and during July and August 211 cars were conducted over the range with a total of 829 persons making the trip. The number is somewhat lower than last year.

The tour is conducted daily at 3:30 p.m. from the picnic area. Those planning to take the tour are reminded by officials of the 20 miles of dirt road and switchback turns requiring adequate water and gasoline and a mechanically sound car.” September 9, 1959 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Roundup Starts October 1

The annual buffalo roundup is scheduled to start Oct. 5 at the National Bison Range in Lake county. Buffalo are rounded up and surplus ones sold for exhibition or for meat. There are some 500 bison on the 19,000-acre range.” The Flathead Courier, September 24, 1959, Page 8

“One Year Ago

“Montanans can be proud of the part they play in conservation and reclamation of natural wildlife resources,” Gov. Hugo J. Aronson told some 3,500 persons attending the 50th anniversary of the National Bison Range at Moiese yesterday. September 28, 1959 The Missoulian



October 23, 1959 The Missoulian

“Plans Progress for Flathead Jubilee

Polson – The Flathead Reservation Golden Jubilee Coordinating Committee has received several reports of proposed jubilee programs in reservation communities for next summer.

Meeting at Polson, the coordinating group was told that Polson plans a gigantic parade Aug. 20 to be followed Aug. 21 by a reunion and picnic of reservation pioneers.

It was also announced that Aug. is the date of the all-class reunion and banquet of Polson High School. Other Polson plans will include at least two major water shows, stage coach runs between Polson and Missoula, and a beard growing contest.

Ray Loman, coordinating group chairman, said Ronan has scheduled a historical pageant July 2931 and that a special postmark has been obtained to help advertise the jubilee summer on the reservation. Loman said the Lake County junior Fair held each year at Ronan will have a jubilee theme this year.

The Hot Springs delegation said it has scheduled the Homesteaders Day celebration and rodeo June 11 and 12.

Moiese plans a tour of the National on Range July 16. Along with the tour will be a buffalo roast.” January 15, 1960 The Missoulian

“Pancake Supper to Be Saturday at Charlo

Charlo – The Charlo Lions Club is sponsoring a pancake supper Saturday in the hot lunchroom of the high school.

The object of the supper is to obtain funds for two signs to be placed at the junction of the Charlo-Moiese highway and U. S. Highway 93. These signs will be directional for the Charlo-Moiese National Bison Range areas.” March 2, 1960 The Missoulian

“State Buffalo In Manila

Two western Montana buffalo are now residing in the Manila Zoo in the capital of the Philippine Islands, C. J. Henry, supervisor of the Bison Range at Moiese, said Friday.

The two, a yearling bull and a yearling cow, were presented to the city of Manila by John D. Hickerson, U. S. ambassador to the Philippines.

The animals were cut out of the herd in Moiese in October of last year and put in the exhibition pasture near the bison range headquarters. They were shipped by truck to Seattle in January

and put aboard a freighter bound for the Pacific islands, a trip which took more than a month. Henry said he received word this week that the two buffalo arrived safely, had been officially presented and were at home in the city zoo in Harrison Park.” April 2, 1960 The Missoulian

“Regional Director Addresses Group

“Career Development in the Federal Service” was the theme on which John Young, regional director of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Seattle, addressed the Federal Businessmen’s Association of Missoula on Monday noon at Happy Henry’s Café.

He was the guest speaker also at a meeting at 1:30 p.m. in the auditorium of the Federal Building. He conducted a discussion and question and answer period relative to federal administration problems. Among those attending were representatives from the Indian Agency, the Bison

Range, Forest Service and Rocky Mountain Laboratory.” May 10, 1960 The Missoulian

“UCDC Picnic Meet Is Next Sunday

A report on the status of the Knowles Dam bill, S. 1226, and completion of plans to present statements at a hearing on the bill, a call for which is anticipated any day, will be made at a nohost picnic meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper Columbia Development Council at 12:30 p.m. next Sunday at the National Bison Range campground at Moiese, Clyde P. Fickes, executive secretary, announced.

The agenda also calls for discussion of the idea of sending a representative to solicit help of various national organizations interested in natural resource preservation and development; a study of possibilities of conducting an educational program through the eastern part of Montana; reports from several members on ways of raising membership and money.” June 12, 1960 The Missoulian

Weekend Session

Range Management Unit Will Meet in Missoula

Members of the International Mountain Section of the American Society of Range Management will meet in Missoula Friday and Saturday. Section President Melvin S. Morris of the School of Forestry, Montana State University, has announced.

Registration will be conducted at the Florence Hotel, and a tour of the Forest Service Smokejumper headquarters and the new Fire Research Laboratory is slated for 2 p.m. Friday. Featured speaker at the 6:30 p.m. banquet will be Dean Roy E. Huffman of the School of Agriculture, Montana State College, Bozeman.

Saturday's program will include a tour of Marbut's Grant Creek Ranch near Missoula and the National Bison Range at Moiese.

George R. Wolstad of the Forest Service, program chairman, stated that the society welcomes ranchers and professional men interested in any field of range management, and their wives.

Of special interest to the range management group will be the Forest Service's new Fire Research Laboratory, which has been constructed at the Aerial Fire Depot at the Missoula airport. Here are being developed the latest techniques to combat fires.

June 12, 1960 The Missoulian

“UCDC to Discuss Plans at Moiese

At a picnic meeting of the Board of Directors of the Upper Columbia Development Council at 12:30 p.m. Sunday at the National Bison Range near Moiese plans will be made to present statements at a hearing to be conducted on the Knowles Dam bill, S. 1226.

The board also will discuss possibilities of sending a representative to New York City and Washington, D.C., to solicit help from various national organizations interested in natural resource preservation and development. It also will investigate possibilities of conducting an educational campaign in the eastern part of the state on the UCDC program.

Ways of increasing membership and raising money will receive attention, according to Clyde P. Fickers, executive secretary.” June 19, 1960 The Missoulian

“Rocene Retires As Missoulian Sports Editor

Missoula – (AP) – Ray T. Rocene, after half a century in the midst of western Montana sports, retired Friday as sports editor of the Daily Missoulian and Missoulian Sentinel.

Rocene came to Missoula from Little Falls, Min., in 1910, a year before the Sentinel was established. He went to work in the mailing department of the new paper, and in 1913, when the Missoulian Publishing Co. purchased the Sentinel, he went along, still in his teens.

Sports was his life, and they couldn't keep him out of the sports department. By 1916 he was in sports writing to stay.

Seven years later he was covering the Dempsey-Gibbons heavyweight championship fight at Shelby. And 44 years later, just two months ago, he covered the Fullmer-Giardello championship fight at Bozeman.

Between those two events he came to be recognized as the Northwest's authority on sports and became the dean of his profession.

Rocene is retiring, but he won't be missing from the sports scene or the Missoulian-Sentinel sports pages.

Friday he became sports editor emeritus, and his Sports Jabs column will continue to appear.”

July 2, 1960 The Missoulian

“Moiese Jubilee Is Saturday

Moiese – A full schedule of events is planned for the Moiese Golden Jubilee celebration at the National Bison Range Saturday.

The program starts with a two-hour tour of the range at 9 a.m., followed by a parade at 11:15 a.m. The Moiese Juniors riders will put on a drill show at 11:45. Lunch will be served from 10:30 a.m. on and will feature buffalo sandwiches.

The afternoon program from 12:30 until 2:30 will include band music, Indian dancing and stick games, speakers, introduction of the first white child born in the area, specially numbers.

The second tour of the range will be at 2:30 p.m. Persons taking the tour must furnish their own cars. The celebration commemorates the golden anniversary of the homesteading of the Flathead Reservation.” July 12, 1960 The Missoulian



Russell Photo

Buffalo Drills for Centennial Parade

There will be many unusual sights in the mammoth Missoula-Hell Gate Centennial Parade Monday, Aug. 1, and one of the strangest will be this smartly marching buffalo. It is no easy trick to teach a buffalo to lead, but Henry Helgeson, official hunter for the National Bison Range at Moiese, shown drilling the animal, reports consider-

able success. This two-year-old heifer is from the Murphy Ranch at Ovando, and Helgeson is getting it ready for the parade in a field near his residence in the Orchard Homes district. Helgeson also will have the buffalo strutting its stuff in the Flathead Jubilee Celebration parade Saturday at Ronan, a feature of the two-day festivity there.

Flathead Harvest Reported

COLUMBIA FALLS — The first week of the early hunting season in roadless sections of the Flathead brought reports of 77 bull elk, 25 mountain goats, 21 black bear, three grizzly bear and 18 deer killed by 815 hunters.

The Spotted Bear district yielded the highest return, according to the report issued by Flathead National Forest and Fish and Game Department officials.

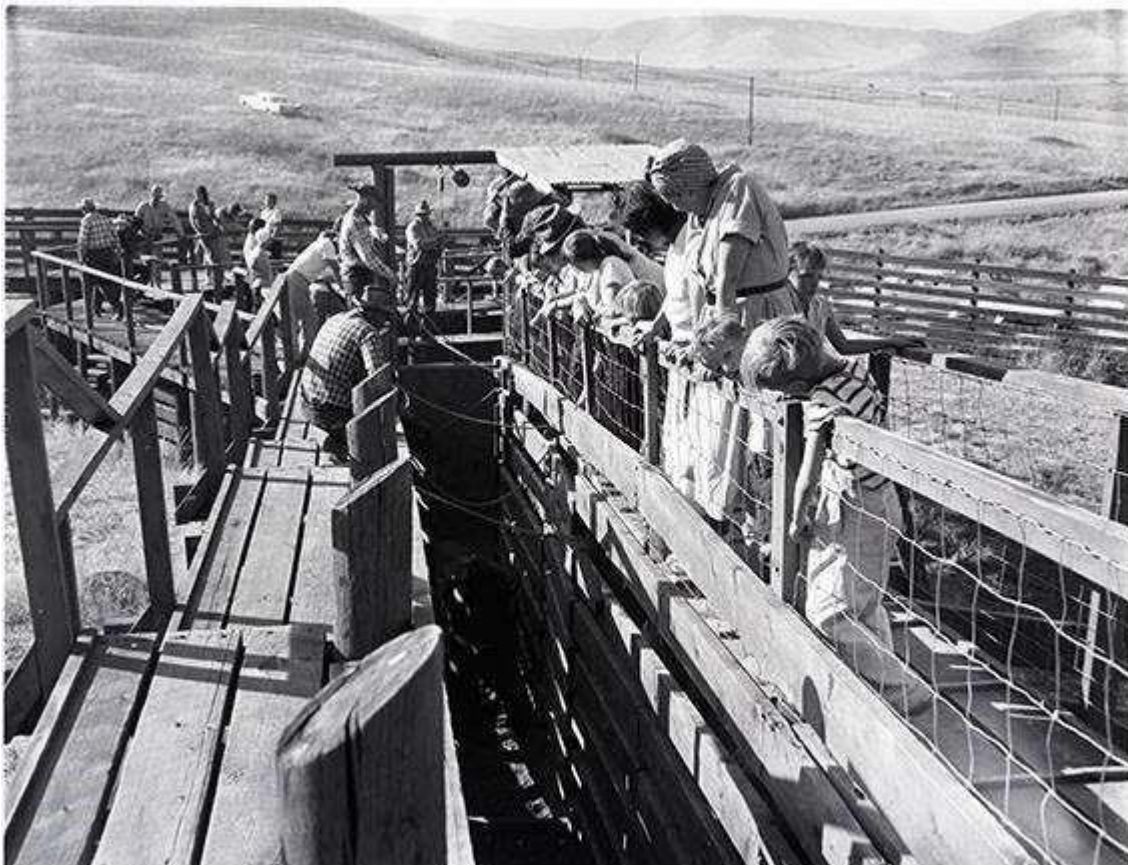
THE NATIONAL BISON RANGE reports 50 Rocky Mountain Big Horn sheep were rounded up recently on the range near Moiese. The state received 45 of them for transplanting in other areas of Montana, and five were shipped to the National Zoological Park in Washington, D. C.

COLUMBIA FALLS — The Columbia Falls' Hunter Safety classes have been named as the outstanding program of its type in 11 western states by the Western Association of Fish and Game Commissioners. Announcement of this honor was received from the Montana State Fish and Game Department.

Walter J. Everin, director of the state department will present a plaque recognizing the program, sponsored by the Northern Rocky Mountain Sportsman's Club and the Columbia Falls Rifle and Pistol Club, to the clubs this fall.

On Jan. 21, 1958, the Columbia Falls program graduated 74 boys and girls as "safe hunters". The course included general instruction in firearms, game identification, hunting sense and development of good gun handling habits and survival in the mountains. In 1958 and 1959, 225 young people were graduate from the Columbia Falls program.

September 25, 1960 The Missoulian



From Archives & Special Collections, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula

Sorting chute by Phillip Comwell Johnson, October 5, 1960, <http://mtmemory.org/digital/collection/p16013coll27/id/4896/rec/1>

“Lake, Sanders Counties Get Federal Funds

Moiese – According to information received from C. J. Henry, refuge manager of the National Bison Range here, Lake County received \$1,612.51 from the federal government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1960.

This money, which is credited to road and school funds, represents the county’s share of the gross receipts received at the National Bison Range from the sale of surplus refuge products.

Total refuge receipts for fiscal year 1960 amounted to \$13,752.72. Of this, 25 per cent is returned to Lake and Sanders counties in lieu of taxes and is apportioned on the basis of acreage of each county within the refuge. The total return for the two counties was \$3,348.18. Sanders County, having somewhat larger acreage within the refuge, received \$1,855.67.

The income at the National Bison Range is derived almost entirely from the sale of buffalo and their byproducts, which are disposed annually.” November 11 1960 The Missoulian

Two-Legged Predators

By C. J. HENRY
Refuge Manager
National Bison Range

MOIESE — In the last year or so many of you have complained that we have so few deer here on the Bison Range for the kids to feed and for papa to photograph. Yes, we are sorry to admit our tame deer are disappearing. Mickey and Crip and Eagle Beak and Pokey and Tamarac and Ditto and Susie are no longer here to delight the visitors. What is happening? We are losing them to predators, but not the four-footed kind. These "predators" are far worse. They are humans who have so little sense of sportsmanship, neighborliness and compassion that they must prey on trusting, tame animals.

"Why don't we arrest them?" you say. Don't you just think we wouldn't like to. But whoever has been taking your deer is clever and lucky and careful—that is, careful not to get caught. It certainly isn't difficult to clobber a tame deer that walks up to be petted. It is unbelievable that anyone could stoop so low. It takes the same kind of character that would steal pennies from a blind woman.

Perhaps we are wrong in teaching these deer to be so tame and trusting. We are just making them easy prey for the sort of vandalism that we've experienced this past year. But we do feel that some explanation is due our many friends who come in to enjoy the animals without being overwhelmed with the urge to kill them. Until such time as the poaching of the tame deer and fawns is stopped, there will be fewer of them for you to enjoy.

Not only are we sorry that we have lost most of our tame deer, but we are also sorry to know that certain of our neighbors are letting us down. This sort of vandalism cannot go on indefinitely without people learning of it. These persons are letting us down because they have failed to help us put a stop to it. We are badly in need of evidence to halt this practice. Without it, our greatest source of pleasure and entertainment will soon be gone.

December 9, 1960 The Missoulian

“State Emigrants Successfully Forge New Lives

The two Montana bison who emigrated to the Philippine Islands a year ago are doing fine, C. J. Henry, refuge manager of the National Bison Range announced.

Henry said he received word from Arsenio H. Lacson, mayor of the city of Manila, that the animals are now in the Manila Zoological and Botanical Garden. Dr. Theodore H. Reed of the Washington, D.C., Zoo said, following a visit to Manila, that the animals were in excellent condition.

The two, a yearling cow and a yearling bull, were cut out of the bison range herd at Moiese in October, 1959. They made the trip from Seattle, Wash., to the Philippines by freighter.” January 11, 1961 The Missoulian

14—The Daily Missoulian, Sunday, March 26, 1961



Russell Photo

GUESTS, OFFICIALS AT SPORTS BANQUET

Seated at the head table during the 45th annual banquet of the Western Montana Fish and Game Association banquet Saturday evening were: Front row, from left: William Alvord, state fisheries director; Don Aldrich, association president; C. J. Henry, National Bison Range warden. Back row, from left: Robert Runke, chairman of the banquet committee; Robert Cooney, state game department official; William Carpenter of Butte, former game commissioner who has attended all of the association banquets; H. W. (Buck) Black, Polson district game commissioner; L. A. Colby, dinner and refreshments chairman; Don Brown, assistant director of the State Fish and Game Department; Bob Sykes of Kalispell, district head of the Montana Wildlife Federation; E. Hummel, superintendent of Glacier National Park.

March 26, 1961 The Missoulian

“Family Gives Golden Age Entertainment

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Forssen and their daughters, Kristin and Kim provided entertainment for the Methodist Golden Age Club at its meeting on Tuesday.

A violin number by Mr. Forssen and the two girls, accompanied by Mrs. Forssen, at the piano, was followed by a series of colored slides run by Mr. Forssen as commentator. Subjects included flowers in the Forssen yard, wild flowers and scenic views of Flathead Lake, the Mission Range and the Bison Range.

Most unusual were the close-ups of the Painted Rocks on the west shore of Flathead Lake, obtained after the family had put in strenuous hours of hiking and climbing. Indian sign painting, so old it has ever been interpreted, showed clearly on the face of a cliff.

Attendance totaled 31. Miss Jessie Thompson led the devotions. On the refreshment committee were Mesdames Stella Schendel, Blanche McGuire and M. Marcy.

The club voted to have a recess through July and August. The next meeting will be Sept. 26.” July 2, 1961 The Missoulian

“Impressive Ceremonies Dedicate Big Medicine Exhibit in Helena

HELENA (AP) – Impressive ceremonies in the tradition of “The king is dead” were held Thursday at the State Historical Museum where the remains of Big Medicine, a monarch of the plains, were enshrined for posterity.

Big Medicine, a rare white buffalo, reigned supreme on the National Bison Range for many years. He was born on the Moiese range in the Flathead Valley in 1933.

In a few years he attained the status of America’s most photographed bison. As his celebrity status increased, Big Medicine was given a special diet and really lived like a king. He died in 1959.

At the dedication rites Thursday, Gov. Donald G. Nutter said Montana should take tremendous pride in possession of such a rare specimen.

“Millions of people from all parts of the world will have a chance now to see a white buffalo,” the governor added. “Big Medicine is a fitting symbol of the pioneer era.”

Sam Gilluly, representing the Montana Historical Society, acted as master of ceremonies. The museum was crowded with business, civic and social leaders.

Albinos occur about once in 5 million bison births.” July 14, 1961 The Missoulian

“Moiese Buffalo Will Be Sold

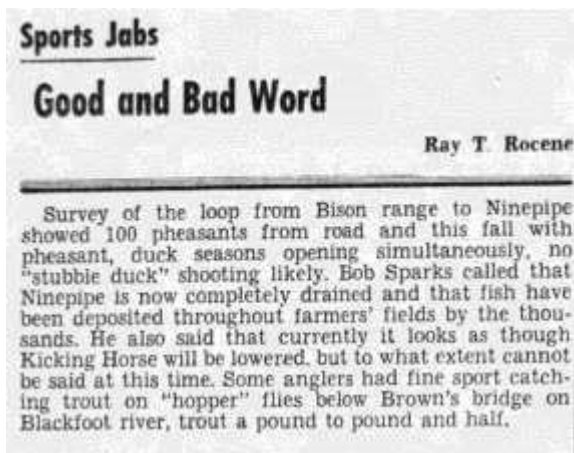
Washington (AP) – Want some buffalo or elk meat, or some live buffalo and longhorn cattle?

You can buy any or all of them at the annual surplus animal sales of the four national wildlife refuges. The Interior Department, in its annual announcement, listed the stock on hand as 250 buffalo, 1287 elk and 128 longhorns.

Prices for butchered animals vary, depending upon the type of handling provided at the different refuges and the amount of the carcass purchased. They range from \$50 to \$240 for buffalo and from \$50 and \$130 for elk.

The longhorns will be sold at public auctions at the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Cache, Okla., and Ft. Niobrara Refuge, Valentine, Neb. Buffalo also will be sold at these two refuges and at National Bison Range, Moiese, Mont., and at Sullys Hill National Game Preserve, Ft.

Totten, N.D. Elk will be sold only at Wichita Mountains and Sullys Hill.” August 6, 1961 The Missoulian



August 23, 1961 The Missoulian

“Skyliners See Club Movies

Movies of a horse show brunch, a ride at the Bison Range and other happenings were shown by the hostess when Skyliners met Tuesday evening with Mrs. Karl Estes in her home in Pattee Canyon. Mrs. Harold Kohlhasse was cohostess.

Others present were Mesdames Marshall Henry, W. M. Walterskirchen, Russell Kerr, George May, H. W. Stoutenberg, H. R. Crisman, Joe Golden and A. M. Odum.” November 12, 1961 The Missoulian

Sports Jabs by Ray T. Rocene

“Heinie (Buffalo Bill) Helgeson Monday began the kill of more surplus bison at the Moiese Bison Range headquarters. It his 36th annual campaign.” November 28, 1961 The Missoulian

STOENNER DESCRIBES WORK

Scientists of Many Lands Visit Hamilton Laboratory

Hamilton in recent years has become a mecca for biological and medical scientists from all parts of the world, the Federal Business Association was told Monday by Dr. Herbert G. Stoenner, assistant to the director of the Rocky Mountain Laboratory of the Public Health Service. Dr. Stoenner addressed the association at its monthly luncheon meeting in the Palace Hotel.

Dr. Stoenner said, "The laboratory originally was established at Hamilton in 1921 for the study of Rocky Mountain spotted fever. The

fever was first discovered and intensely studied in the Bitter Root Valley, and the first investigation was conducted in 1906. In 1910 a log cabin on Sweeney Creek southwest of Florence became the location of the first permanent laboratory.

One of Five Labs

"The Rocky Mountain Laboratory is one of five laboratories of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the National Institute of Health. It is a part of the Public Health Service under the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

"Two principal forms of research are being conducted by the Hamilton laboratory. One of these involves investigations of human immunology and allergies, and the other is concerned with diseases of domestic animals and their transmission to man. A considerable part of the studies is involved in development of vaccines for the prevention of certain chronic diseases. A sample of this was development of vaccine for the Rocky Mountain spotted fever, a vaccine well-known to residents of western Montana.

"A perplexing problem with many new vaccines is occurrence of undesirable side effects or reactions in human beings. One is developing a vaccine for whooping cough which could be effective and yet relatively free of injurious side effects. Whooping cough vaccine is proving to be difficult to formulate in commercial quantities.

Other Vaccines

"Other vaccines being developed by the Rocky Mountain Laboratory include those for tuberculosis, Q fever, sleeping sickness, and rabies. The development of Q fever vaccine has placed the Hamilton laboratory 'off limits' to the public because the virus of the fever is airborne and, therefore, well distributed throughout the laboratory buildings. Laboratory personnel are protected by vaccines, however.

"The new vaccines discovered at Hamilton are first tried on laboratory personnel to discover their reaction in humans. Those which prove relatively safe are often then administered to inmates of the Montana State Prison at Deer Lodge on a voluntary basis. The laboratory has appreciated greatly the cooperation from the prison officials and inmates for their wholehearted cooperation in testing some of the vaccines.

Ticks Attract Many

"Since many diseases of man are transmitted from domestic animals by means of insects and other arthropods, the laboratory is well staffed with entomologists. The largest collection of hard-shelled ticks in the world is housed at Hamilton. This collection constantly is visited by medical en-

tomologists from all over the world."

In response to questions regarding the need for "tick shots" for spotted fever in western Montana, Dr. Stoenner said that the former program of large-scale immunization was dropped several years ago because the new antibiotic drugs are effective in treating spotted fever cases in human beings. He advised foresters, stockmen, and others, however, whose work takes them into the wild lands of western Montana during the spring months, to take the tick shots as a preventative measure. People in these occupations, he said, often cannot reach adequate medical treatment in time for it to be effective once they have contracted spotted fever.

Modernization Program

The Rocky Mountain Laboratory currently is undergoing a large scale modernization program to improve its facilities, primarily those for the raising of animal, insect, and tick populations needed for laboratory experiments.

George Moon of the Flathead Irrigation Project, U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, St. Ignace, was elected vice president of the association. He replaces Richard H. Bauman, district manager of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, Missoula, who is leaving soon for a management training program in Washington, D.C.

The meeting was conducted by C. J. Henry, president and superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moise.

U.N. RECESS ASKED

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — The United Nations' steering committee recommended Monday that the General Assembly recess its current session Wednesday until Jan. 15.

About 250 Sign For Elks Party

A flood of registrations Monday, the deadline, substantially increased the number of boys and girls who will attend the annual Christmas party of Hellgate Lodge 383 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

When the 5 p.m. closing arrived, the total hit 213 as against 133 Saturday. Including 36 children who are given presents at the St. Ignace Mission School, the Elks will help make Christmas merry for nearly 250 youngsters this year.

Due to completion of registration, emphasis will be switched to filling the bagfuls of toys and treats, according to Ralph P. Tiemyer, project chairman. Ben H. Rae handled the registration.

Elks will gather at 9 a.m. Christmas Day Monday to provide taxi service for the kiddies, and the party will be at 10 a.m. Santa Claus radioed confirmation Monday that he has a date to be at the Elks Temple for the party. Christmas songs will be sung and a special movie will be shown.

Finest RUM For You



DON Q
"Puerto Rican" Rum
80 PROOF
Schieffelin & Co., New York

**PLUM PUDDING
ICE CREAM**
At Your Grocer's or
HANSEN'S
519 South Higgins

Wed., Dec. 20, 11

4 HOUR

REG. 24.50 . . . FO



Plus 70c Fed. Tax

**BRING THIS AD
SAVE 17.55**

Men's and Ladies'—

Bring this advertisement with & one of our genuine 24.50 brand. Keeps correct time, glows in the least steel back, dustproof, sapphire crystal, electronic, shockproof, anti-rust, with each watch by the Never before has such a low price, and so smart a watch. This sale 24.50. Limit two watches.

Come early—supply limited. It's that will wear for years to come.

★ BUY NOW FO

THE CLEARI

123 W. SPRUCE

Wed., Dec. 20, 11



Farm - Ranch Review



Buffalo Raising—Worthwhile Hobby

By BILL HIETT

Bison, popularly known as buffalo, are on the move again.

This time they are crossing the country by semi-trailer.

The current cross-country trip is being made by a herd of 14 cows and two bulls, ranging in age from 10 to 12 years. The weight of the herd averages around 1,100 pounds for the cows and 1,600 pounds for the bulls. The animals were loaded onto the big semi at Arlee, and will wind up at Sacramento, Calif.

Robert Schall and daughter, Joanna, of Arlee, raise the buffalo as a hobby. They started their herd in 1948 and have built it up to average between 30 and 50 head year after year. The Schalls have kept the herd count down to these figures to permit better management.

Anti-Social Groups

If the buffalo are allowed to increase beyond this average, they display a tendency to start banding in small groups, rather than staying together in a more easily managed single herd.

This year, however, there has been a decided change in the Schalls' policy—they are cutting back to a small, young herd of 16 buffalo.

Many reasons could be advanced for such a drastic cut, Miss Schall explained, but the real reason is that the Marks Packing Co. of Sacramento made a very good offer, so they decided to sell many more than the usual annual reduction.

The Marks people's plans for the buffalo are not quite clear," she said, "but I believe they are planning to raise buffalo for select meat markets in the Sacramento area."

Miss Schall pointed out that while the buffalo are easy to raise, they have some peculiar habits.

Fence Busters

"For instance, our start in the business was almost doomed to failure because we couldn't keep the herd on our range. The buffalo wanted to go back to the National Bison Range at Dixon, where they were raised.

"After that experience, we concentrated on young buffalo, and



SHAGGY BEASTS ABOUT TO BOARD TRAILER FOR TRIP

There was considerable activity at the Robert Schall ranch at Arlee, when 16 ponderous members of their buffalo herd were rounded up and loaded aboard a

huge semi-trailer for a long trip to Sacramento, Calif. The Schalls have engaged in buffalo raising, as more of a hobby than anything else, since 1948.

they have stayed within our fences pretty well ever since.

"Not that we don't still have problems with the buffalo going through fences. As a matter of fact, this is the worst problem we have. They'll go through any kind of fence if they get excited.

"One happy aspect of raising buffalo is that they will graze right along with the cattle most of the time. We do have some trouble with winter feeding though; the buffalo will fight the cattle away from the hay.

"Other than requiring extra strong fences, the buffalo are easily managed because they are so healthy. Our herd produces on the average, a 95 per cent calf crop each year. But there is one disease that we constantly guard against,

and that is Bangs (brucellosis). Our buffalo are all vaccinated."

There is another interesting part to the Schall operation. They contract and stage non-professional rodeos throughout the area. Again, this is Joanna's job.

"These are not the big shows that we get," she said, but we have the stock for the non-professional riders. These small rodeos give the amateur contestants their start toward the professional contesting. Last year, at one rodeo, we had 75 amateur performers."

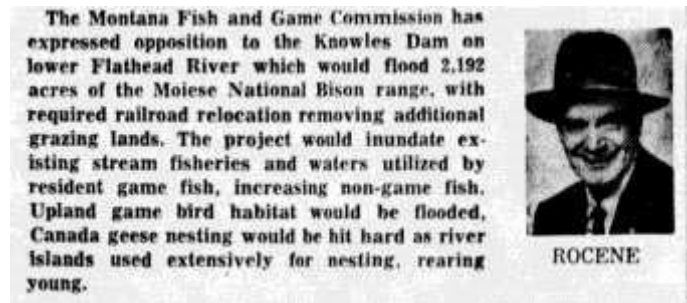
Feed Grains Reaction Key to Farm Program

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress is watching carefully for reactions from the farm belt to an Agriculture Department campaign to get farmers to sign up for this year's feed grains program. It could influence Capitol Hill's attitude to

March 31, and it is unlikely that Congress will have done much by that time on Kennedy's program for tightening farm controls.

Congress members will be anxious for any information that would indicate what farmers think about the administration's proposals.

“Sports Jabs by Ray T. Rocene



May 2, 1962 The Missoulian

“Col. Golden Trace’s Fort’s History as Training Center

The historical background and present-day uses of Ft. Missoula were described to the Federal Business Association at its luncheon meeting in the Palace Hotel by Col. Joe Golden, commanding officer of the Montana Sector, U.S. Army.

The historic post has had a long and varied career while maintaining its principal use as a training center for military personnel, said the officer.

At one time, according to Col. Golden, the fort operated its own timber preserve which included most of the present Pattee Creek Canyon recreation area of the Lolo National Forest. Logs for the first buildings at the fort came from this preserve which was abandoned only two years ago and transferred to the Forest Service, he said.

Few Missoulians are aware, Col. Golden said, that the post still has rights of long-term use on several thousand acres of Forest Service land on the eastern slope of Blue Mountain southwest of the city. Although this, too, is managed by the Lolo National Forest, the Army has prior use of this acreage as a firing range, he stated.

The fort currently is the headquarters for 600 military reservists who use its facilities each week for their training programs, according to the speaker.

George Moon, project engineer of the Indian Irrigation Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs at St. Ignatius, was elected to succeed C. J. Henry, superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese, as president.

Others elected are Gale R. McMurtrey, U. S. Geological Service, Missoula, vice president, and James A. Wolcott, contract specialist, U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, secretary-treasurer.

The association decided to continue, for the coming year, co-sponsorship of Federal Career Day, a joint venture with Montana State University. Through this program undergraduate students of the University have gained firsthand information on career employment possibilities in the 22 federal agencies operating in Montana, it was noted.” May 23, 1962 The Missoulian

Legal Publication

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
P. O. Box 3737
Portland 8, Oregon
June 1, 1962

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROPOSALS FOR GENERAL STORE
CONCESSION AT NATIONAL BISON
RANGE, MOIESE, MONTANA, LOCATED
APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES FROM MIS-
SOULA, MONTANA.

1. OBJECTIVE. The National Bison Range, Moiese, Montana, an area of 18,341 acres, has been established primarily for the management, protection, and conservation of the American Bison. To the extent consistent and compatible with that objective, it is desired to make available for public use a general store facility. It is the purpose of this notice, therefore, to inform the public of this proposal and to invite bids for the establishment of a concession at such location.

2. LOCATION OF PROPOSED USE FACILITY. The concession site proposed consists of approximately one acre, located at the entrance of the National Bison Range headquarters, approximately 50 miles from Missoula, Montana, on Secondary Hiway 212, about 4 miles from U.S. No. 10A.

3. PROPOSED MINIMUM FACILITIES. The concession shall provide necessary facilities and services as normally provided in the operation of a general store for use of public and local community. There is presently on the site two privately-owned buildings, as follows: Combination house-store-post office (approximately 48' x 50'), a warehouse building (approximately 24' x 58'), together with necessary domestic water supply, sewage disposal, electrical and heating systems. Any additional facilities added by the concessioner shall be located within the delineated concession area in a manner that will be satisfactory to and meet with approval of the Bureau.

4. CONCESSION OPERATING CONDITIONS. The concession shall be operated in a manner to attract and facilitate public use and enjoyment of the area. All Federal, State, and local laws and regulations governing use of refuge areas and the health and safety of the public shall apply.

5. PROPOSED CONCESSION CONTRACT. In addition to specification of minimum facilities and operating conditions and practices, the proposed concession contract shall provide for:

(a) A ten year period of duration.
(b) Payment to the Government of a fixed annual fee during the life of the contract and in addition thereto a percentage of the gross receipts from the concession, payable quarterly.
(c) If successful bidder is other than the owner of the present building facilities, satisfactory arrangement must be made for rent, lease, or purchase with the owner, consistent with duration period of contract with the Government.

(d) A draft of the proposed concession contract is available by contacting the Refuge Manager, National Bison Range, Moiese, Montana.

6. EXAMINATION OF CONCESSION AREA AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. Persons interested in examining the proposed concession area and in obtaining additional information thereon should communicate with the Refuge Manager, National Bison Range, Moiese, Montana.

7. NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSALS. Persons having the experience and financial means to meet the minimum conditions specified in this NOTICE and who desire to enter into negotiations leading to a contract for operation of the area may do so by addressing a letter to that effect to the: Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, P. O. Box 3737, Portland 8, Oregon.

The letter shall contain, as a minimum, information on the following:

(a) The firm name and names of the principals interested in the proposed concession.
(b) Experience and ability in the operation of concessions or similar type business with references as to such experience and ability.

(c) Financial responsibility and financial resources, with references, adequate for development and operation of the concession in accordance with the minimum requirements.

(d) An explanation of the proposed method and staff for operation of the concession, particularly whether it will be operated under resident management of the concessioner.

The period ending June 30, 1962, is being allowed for the receipt of written proposals or expressions of interest. All proposals should be mailed to reach the above-specified address on or before that date. After the closing date all proposals will be reviewed and initial negotiations commenced. Final negotiations will be conducted with the party making the best offer yielding the greatest benefit to the Government, all circumstances considered. Anticipated effective date of the contract will be September 1, 1962.

PAUL T. QUICK,
Regional Director.

June 7, 10, 1962.

“Bison Range Tours Begin On Thursday

Free, guided tours of the National Bison Range at Moiese will be conducted again this summer beginning Thursday at 3:30 p.m. and continuing daily throughout the season until Sept. 3, according to C. J. Henry, refuge manager.

The trip, which covers approximately 20 miles, takes close to twos and reaches one of the highest points in the Flathead Valley.” June 20, 1962 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Tours Begin

Kalispell – The National Bison Range has started its summer tour program.

C. J. Henry, manager of the wildlife refuge, said the tour will be offered daily at 3:30 p.m. through Sept. 3. Assembly point for the tour, which takes about two hours, is at the west end of the headquarters picnic grounds.

The Bison Range tour is taken caravan-style over 20 miles of back country and mountain roads. Cars should be in mechanically sound condition before attempting to make the tour, Henry advised. The tour ranges to one of the highest points in the Flathead Valley. Antelope, bison and deer are commonly seen, and upon occasion, elk and mountain sheep.

On a clear day the tour affords unusual opportunities for camera fans.” June 23, 1962 The Missoulian

“Club Sees Fire Lab

The Blue Jeans 4-H Club toured the Northern Forest Fire Laboratory and the Arlee Fish Hatchery as part of the June Meeting. Mrs. J. Niemeyer and Mrs. Dan Scott accompanied the group on the outing. The picnic meeting of the group was at the National Bison Range.” June 27, 1962 The Missoulian

IF KNOWLES IS BUILT

Metcalf Says Bison Range Could Be Given New Land

HELENA (AP) — Suitable replacement of National Bison Range land and facilities that would be flooded by Knowles Dam on the Flathead River is considered feasible by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said Sunday in a statement released in Helena. Land lost to the proposed dam and reservoir would amount to 10.8 per cent of the total range area, or about 1,990 acres. Another 1,460 acres would be isolated from the rest of the range by the reservoir. This would be on the west side of the range.

On East Side

To compensate for this, Metcalf said the fish and game service suggests acquiring about 4,750 acres of land adjoining the east side of the bison range.

This, presumably, would be be-

tween the present range boundary and U.S. Highway 93 which swings around the range through St. Ignatius and northward to Ronan and Polson.

The service also has proposed acquisition and development of about 5,000 acres of land for upland game habitat, and additional land and water area for waterfowl.

In Lake County

This entire area is in Lake County.

If this is accomplished, land along the Bison Range and the Ninepipe Reservoir Bird Refuge to the north, would make a series of federal game reserves.

"This enlargement and development of fish and wildlife resources," Metcalf said, "would be included in the federal Knowles project cost."

Abram V. Tunison, acting director of the fish and wildlife service, told Metcalf flooding of the bison range would destroy part of the scenic and aesthetic value of the range, but that these other lands would be suitable as replacement.

Nickerson Quoted

Contending that a shift of range boundaries would not destroy it, Metcalf quoted a letter in his support from D. Roscoe Nickerson of Butte, secretary of the United Sportsmen's Associations of Montana:

"I can understand your concern over the incorrect statement in the brochure widely distributed by the Montana Power Co. that the Knowles project 'would destroy the National Bison Range at Moiese.'"

July 2, 1962 The Missoulian

Sports Jabs by Ray T. Rocene

"Game Commissioner E. G. Leipheimer, Jr., in Seattle speech, suggests there may be a future possibility of a controlled hunt by sportsmen for surplus bison on the Moiese National Bison range, now harvested by the agency." July 17, 1962 The Missoulian

'INEXCUSABLE IN ANY WAY'

Ex-Bison Range Boss Taking Up Cudgel Against Knowles

By DEANE JONES

He's 81 years old, but he's girding for battle.

That's George Mushbach, retired superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese. He is heading for Washington, D.C., today to "straighten 'em out in the Knowles Dam controversy. He is scheduled to testify Wednesday or Thursday before a Senate Public Works subcommittee conducting hearings on the proposed Knowles project and other Columbia Basin proposals.

George was 81 last June 15, and the birthday passed without much fuss. They gave him quite a party last year when he was 80, and he said then that he didn't need another big celebration until he's 90.

In his feelings about Knowles, he leaves no doubt as to his stand. "If someone doesn't straighten those fools out, they are going to ruin this country of ours," he exploded on the eve of his departure for the hearing. "Knowles Dam is inexcusable in any way."

Dear to his heart is the Bison Range, his domain for 11 years, from 1939 until his retirement in 1950. The range is in the huge territory which would be inundated if Knowles Dam were built. Proponents of the dam say only a little over 2,000 acres of the game preserve would be flooded, but George maintains that the flooding of that choice portion of the range, plus loss of other acreage through railway relocation, would take 5,000 acres from the usable area. He has marshaled an imposing array of arguments against the dam, but is waiting until he gets before the committee to unfold them.

Most of his adult life was spent in public service, much of it in game and wildlife work. Starting in 1919 after passage of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, he was among the first group of men appointed to administer that law.

Later he was named U.S. game warden for Montana and Wyoming, with headquarters at Billings. In 1930 he was transferred to the Division of Refuges in Biological Survey now (the Fish and Wildlife Service) as superintendent of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge and inspector of refuges at Brigham City, Utah. This was the second major waterfowl refuge established. For two years before coming to Moiese he was superintendent of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge.

Before entering wildlife work, George had a varied background. He was a mail clerk, a real estate man, a reporter, editor of a weekly newspaper and a cartoonist. After his retirement 12 years ago he devoted considerable time to free lance wildlife photography, both still and motion pictures, and many of his shots have appeared in Walt Disney's productions.

Except for three years at Car-

bon County High School, his education was largely informal, but he appears better read than most of his generation and later ones. He came to Montana territory as a small boy in 1885, two years after the Northern Pacific Railway was completed, and has considered Montana his home state even when government service brought him assignments from coast to coast, at times for several years. He has resided at the Elks Club since his retirement.

Sen. Lee Metcalf, a leading proponent of Knowles Dam, may have his hands full when he tangles with George. Opponents of the dam are confident that Mushbach will qualify as an expert witness, pointing to his wildlife management record and remarking that during his career as a refuge superintendent he was frequently called upon by the government to recommend for or against potential refuge areas. Most of the time his advice was heeded.

The Missoulian, Sunday, September 2, 1962—7-A



GEORGE MUSHBACH, on the eve of his departure to testify against Knowles Dam, stands before a picture of Big Medicine, most famous of the thousands of animals

formerly under his administration as superintendent of game refuges. Mushbach took this photograph of the white buffalo.

The Missoulian

Founded May 1, 1873
Thursday Morning, September 6, 1962

Our Guest Editorialist



A major project of the Flathead Pioneers will be realized at the group's picnic Sunday with the unveiling of a book, "The Fabulous Flathead," relating the history of the region.

A glimpse of its contents is related today by J. F. (Faye) McAlear, president of the group since its founding. He came to the Flathead Indian Reservation with his parents on April 7, 1910, was graduated from Polson High School in 1916 and homesteaded at Valley View two years later.

Mr. and Mrs. McAlear have resided in Polson since their marriage in 1922. He was secretary of the Polson Chamber of Commerce for five years, and has served on both the City Council and Board of Education.

'The Fabulous Flathead'

The Reservation Pioneers was organized on Aug. 16, 1959. Its members are people who resided on the Flathead Indian Reservation in 1920 or earlier, and reside there now. The principle purpose of the organization was to compile historical data pertinent to the former Flathead Indian Reservation, the perpetuation and publication thereof in the form of a book. This, with the expert assistance of the writer, Sharon Bergman, and many others, has been accomplished. The book, "The Fabulous Flathead," will be presented to the public at the County Club grounds at Polson next Sunday at 1 p.m., the occasion also being the 3rd annual meeting and picnic of the Reservation Pioneers.

The book portrays the history of the reservation from the beginning of time, when the area was made into one of the most wonderful lands on the face of the globe—practically all of the resources for the enjoyment of man are concentrated in this region—which is in truth the Fabulous Flathead.

Creation Narrated

The first chapter tells of this creation, when at one time the water was so high in Flathead Lake that its outlet was through the Big Draw, west of Elmo, and on west and south through the Little Bitter Root Valley, later cutting through to the present outlet, the lower Flathead River.

The book tells of the early day inhabitants, when there were several small tribes of Indians, these later forming three larger tribes, the Kalispells, the Kootenais and the Salish.

The Indians were proud of their Flathead, as was attested when they escorted the noted explorer and fur trader David Thompson and his party, from where Dixon now stands on up through the beautiful Mission Valley and on to Flathead Lake on March 1, 1812. The book describes the era of the fur traders, the trading post, Ft. Connah, in the 1840s until its closing in 1871.

At about this same period came the missionaries, the Black Robes, in 1841 — Father DeSmet establishing St. Mary's Mission in the Bitter Root; Father Hoecken, the St. Ignatius Mission in 1854.

On March 1, 1853, Washington territory was created by Congress. This included western Montana. The Fabulous Flathead tells of the ambitions of the first governor, Stevens, of the treaty that was made on July 16, 1855, whereby the Kalispells and Kootenais were located on the reservation, the Salish Indians in the Bitter Root.

Soon the U. S. government began a program to better the living standards of the Indians, sending in their Indian agents and other trained personnel to do the job.

A flour mill, a sawmill and other trades were established at the Jocko agency near Arlee.

In this era, adventuresome white men were attracted to the reservation, as is told in the book.

There were four especially colorful personages of this time: Angus McDonald and William Irvine, and the two buffalo and cattle kings, Charles Allard and Michel Pablo. The lives of these men are treated at some length in the book—which tells of the beginning and the development of the largest herd of buffalo in the U. S. A. — of the buffalo roundup of 700 head and their shipment to the Canadian government, 1907 to 1912, also of the establishment of the present Bison Reserve in 1909.

The land and water travel, the colorful and interesting individuals involved are depicted—with the coming of the N.P. in 1883 — the Great Northern to the north in 1892 — the many boats plying Flathead Lake during that era.

The chapter on Homestead Days portrays the exciting times of 1910, when 451,437 acres of land was thrown open to white settlement—of 1909, when 81,363 registered for these lands at Missoula and Kalispell, most of them on their way to the World's Fair in Seattle.

Subsequent chapters of the book tells of the changes, the development unlimited that has occurred since 1910—simply phenomenal.

The key to this vast change is irrigation and the mechanized age. The chapters on agriculture, horticulture, livestock, power, lumber, tourism, sports, recreation, air travel, schools, hospitals and churches vividly portray the developments.

History of Every Town

The largest and last chapter relates the history of every town on the reservation, with an aerial view of each one.

There are pictures and scenery galore—about 80 photos, old and new—and some 230 pages in the book.

One cannot begin to tell of the contents of the book in all its interesting phases. The region has a most colorful history. The pioneers have done their best to bring this story to the people.

The price of the book is only \$3 — that every resident of the region may have one. For a copy write the Reservation Pioneers, Box 1171, Polson.



September 9, 1962 The Missoulian

“Sports Jabs by Ray T. Rocene

“Warden C. J. Henry of Bison Range, bringing films for sportsmen’s meeting, said the fall roundup of bison northwest of here, had been completed with 460 head.” October 12, 1962 The Missoulian

“Sports Jabs by Ray T. Rocene

“Public Works program for 1963 is off and running. Note inclusion of \$100,000 improvement projec of facilities for visitors at Bison Range but asking Sen. Metcalf what and how and where with the Knowles Dam a menace to future activities, flooding the entire range headquarters area?” November 14, 1962 The Missoulian

“Entertains At Guest Night

Ronan – The Ronan Garden Club had its annual guest dinner in the Masonic Temple dining room, at tables decorated with valentines and roses.

A movie, “Vision Quest,” filmed on the National Bison Range at Moiese, was shown by Ed Bratton, county agent. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Beaverhead, who took part in the movie, and their grandchildren were guests at the meeting.

Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Daily, Mr. and Mrs. D. H.

Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bratton, Mrs. Alice McDonald, Mrs. S. H. Sterling, Mrs. Thea Alexander, Mrs. Marie Alexander, Mrs. Pearl Resner, A. B. Atkinson, F. L. Pulis, C. L. Trollope, James Raikes, Joe Piedalue, Ed Piedalue, Art Davis, Frank Biery, J. B. Hefty, Ed Bartell, K. E. Hohnson and J. W. Cernik.

Pinochle was played following the movie.” March 3, 1963 The Missoulian

Rocene's Sports Jabs

“Chukars Suffered

A large part of the chukar flocks on the Flathead were lost due to the January blizzards, says C. J. Henry, Bison Range warden though large quantities of grain were scattered for these game birds. Some Hungarians were also lost but the Chinese pheasant winter damage was not so heavy. During the time of the big freeze 4,000 ducks on the Ninepipe were fed two and half ounces grain each daily. The hardy bison came through the winter in fine shape.” March 9, 1963 The Missoulian

RIFLE TYPE IDENTIFIED

Who Killed Stubby, Pet of Bison Range?

MOIESE—Stubby, one of the pet deer attractions at the National Bison Range, was shot to death about 3:30 Sunday morning, C. J. Henry, refuge manager, reported.

Henry said Stubby, one of the tamest of the deer fed by visitors to the range, was killed by one shot and left lying in a field about an eighth of a mile from the headquarters buildings.

Although personnel rushed to the scene after hearing the early morning shot, the person who fired it was not seen, Henry said. Both the cartridge and the fatal bullet were recovered, however, and an investigation is being conducted, he added.

The official said Stubby was a "hand-reared" deer at the range and was about five or six years old. He described the doe as one of the "best tourist deer" at the headquarters.

Henry asked the cooperation of residents of the area in locating the person who killed Stubby. He said the bullet came from a .32 caliber Winchester Special rifle. He asked anyone having any information to get in touch with him or other personnel at Moiese headquarters.

"All hands feel very bitter," Henry said, "first, to think that we were unable to catch the guilty party, and, second, to realize that

anyone could be so low as to deliberately shoot down a pet deer—simply for some perverted sense of accomplishment.

"This may be a good opportunity to point out why the National Bison Range is closed to the public except during the daylight hours. We often stop and search cars at night. The reactions have varied from embarrassment to indignation. But, we will continue to do so, knowing that most of you will understand."

The Bison Range crew "goes to considerable effort and expense to maintain this herd of tame deer," Henry said. "Perhaps we are wrong in teaching these animals to put their trust in people. By doing so, we make them easy prey for the sort of beast that would kill a gentle creature like Stubby. In spite of this sort of vandalism, we are still going to try to keep a few tame deer around for you to enjoy."

The death of Stubby and of another deer within the last month has cut the number of tame deer that can be hand-fed by tourists to about a half-dozen, according to Henry.

Retired Editor Of Fargo Forum Is Dead at 75

FARGO, N.D. (AP) — Holger Doran (Happy) Paulson, 75, widely known retired editor of the Fargo Forum, died Saturday in a Fargo hospital. He had been in ill health for some time, and hospitalized for two weeks.

Paulson was editor of the Forum from 1921 until he retired in 1957.

His active newspaper career, which began in 1902 in Grand Forks, spanned more than half a century of sometimes tumultuous political history in North Dakota.

A diminutive man, seldom without a cigar, Paulson was a familiar figure for years at newspaper gatherings. The nickname "Happy" was shrouded in mystery Paulson never clarified.

He served three years on Pulitzer Prize committees, was a director of the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, a member of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and other journalism groups.

Paulson built a news staff with standards of aggressiveness that won the Forum acclaim. The year of his retirement the Forum won a Pulitzer Prize for on-deadline reporting of a tornado that hit the city.

Paulson went to work at 15 on the old Grand Forks Plain Dealer, and later the Grand Forks Herald. He joined the Forum in 1916.

Fargo's population is 46,622.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



YOUNGSTERS ENJOY FEEDING PET DEER

In a typical scene at the National Bison Range at Moiese, children of tourists are shown feeding pet deer. With the Sunday shooting of Stubby and the loss of another

tame deer recently, only about a half-dozen deer remain that are tame enough to be fed by hand.



TAME DEER LIES DEAD IN BISON RANGE FIELD

Stubby, one of the tame deer tourists have seen and fed at the National Bison Range, lies dead in a field where she romped and

played for more than five years before someone's bullet struck her early Sunday.

**SAVE ON
FLOOR COVERING**

LET US PROVE TO YOU
THE BEST FOR LESS
CAN PASS THE TEST!

Call 542-2243

Gerhardt Floors Co.

"Your Super Market in Floor Covering"
1358 1/2 W. Broadway

**"SUN"
TUNE-UP**
Ignition and
carburetor work
BRAKES

**LEW SHULL
MOTORS**

The Car Doctor

36 Years in Car Repair
Marshall and Addison
Turn west off Stephens Ave.

CLOSING OUT

FISHER

Stereo Consoles

Tremendous Savings!

**DICKINSON'S
MUSIC**

HIGHWAY
93 SOUTH



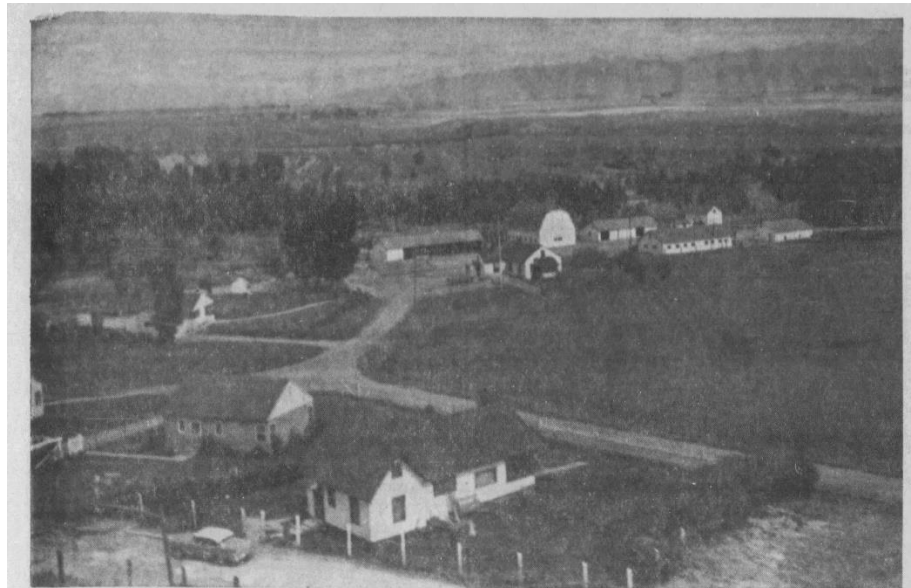
PET DEER KILLED — Stubby, one of the five-year-old pet deer at the National Bison Range was killed by an unidentified sniper a week ago last Sunday. Investigation into the shooting has been carried on since . . . but without results. C. J. Henry, range manager, said "This may be a good opportunity to point out why the range is closed to the public at night. We often stop and search cars at night. The reactions have varied from embarrassment to indignation. But we will continue to do so, knowing most of you will understand. The Bison Range crew goes to considerable effort and expense to maintain the herd of tame deer for the public's enjoyment. Perhaps we are wrong in teaching these animals to put their trust in people. By doing so, we make them easy prey for some unscrupulous characters. Henry said the gun used to kill "Stubby" was a .32 Winchester Special. Above are a couple Bison Range visitors feeding the pet deer a short time before the shooting incident. (Bison Range Photo by C. J. Henry)

April 4, 1963 The Flathead Courier

“Contract Awarded

Helena (AP) – Nineteen miles of tourist road on the National Bison Range at Moiese in western Montana will be gravel surfaced.

Rep. Arnold H Olsen, D-Mont., said Robert Indall of Lewistown was awarded the work contract for \$24,536. The federal job is part of the accelerated public works program designed to provide more employment in Montana.” April 20, 1963 The Missoulian



THESE AND OTHER BUILDINGS of the National Bison Range headquarters at Moiese would be flooded by the reservoir of controversial Knowles Dam, proposed for construction on the Flathead River west of Dixon.



DIXON, HEADQUARTERS of the Flathead Indian Agency for more than 60 years, would be inundated by the reservoir of Knowles Dam, \$255,000,000 Army Engineers project on the Flathead River.

April 21, 1963 The Missoulian

“Dixon Graduating Eight Friday

Dixon – Dixon High School commencement exercises are scheduled for 8 p. m. Friday in the school gymnasium for the eight-member senior class.

Robert C. Fields, assistant refuge manager of the National Bison Range, will give the principal address. The valedictory talk will be given by Thomas Lampshire and the salutatory address by James Clairmont. Joe Jackson will present a musical number.

Supt. James Kipp will present the awards and Joe Jackson school board chairman, will present the diplomas. The processional and recessional will be played by the Dixon Band under the direction of Mrs. Lauris Morgan.

Graduating seniors are James Clairmont, Ross Ebel, Dennis Hyatt, William Kain, Thomas Lampshire, Eldon Mickelson, Dan Neuman and Lynn Grazier.” May 21, 1963 The Missoulian

Ancient Tanning Art Yields Best Buckskin

By CORNELIA K. FRANCIS

ARLEE — The ancient art of tanning hides has been the subject of an experiment conducted by the Flathead Indian Agency and the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. Key figures in the attempt to determine whether hide tanning could have any possibilities as a source of employment on the Flathead reservation, were four Indian women, Agnes Vanderburg, Adeline Fyant, Louise Vanderburg and Cecil Felix.

Working with 40 blacktail deer hides secured from the National Bison Range at Moiese, the women spent approximately five weeks in the old commissary building at the former Flathead sub-agency, four miles southeast of Arlee, converting the green deer hides into pliant sheets of buckskin.

Traditional Method

They used the traditional manual methods practiced for years by the Indians, and involving hours of painstaking labor in removing the hair, scraping off tissue, washing, soaking, hand rubbing, and finally smoking the hides. Two weeks before the final step, the hides hung on lines in the outer room of the commissary, looking somewhat like a collection of ragged, off-white dish towels hung up to dry.

An important part of the transformation of green, fat-and-blood-flecked, hairy hides into supple buckskin, is accomplished by the use of brains. The brains required in tanning are animal brains, purchased frozen at a supermarket, and soaked in warm water to pre-

duce what one of the authorities in the project referred to as brain soap or brain stew. In this unsavory sounding solution the hides are soaked one to three hours while a special oil exuded by animal brains penetrates the skin.

Literally "brain-washed," the hides are then taken from the bath, and while still wet are worked by hand or over a metal form until the desired consistency of the buckskin is attained. It is sometimes necessary to return the hides to the solution for a second or even a third bath to get the desired quality in the leather, which will later appear, beaded and pungently scented, in the finished product of moccasins, bags or jackets.

Inexpensive

The solution itself is inexpensive. A matter of three dollars worth of frozen brains tanned all of the 40 hides used in the project. The original brains from the slaughtered deer could have been used in the tanning except that they are quickly perishable and must be kept frozen until needed.

Before the brain stew or soup stage is reached the hides must have a soap and water washing, following a thorough scraping off of hair and of all particles of flesh and fat from the inner surface. The washing was done in electric machines at the sub-agency, the single capitulation to automation in the process, which was otherwise carried out in the time-honored steps of primitive Indian tanning. The alternative to the machine would have been washing the hides in the nearest creek.

Taken from the washing machine

and dried, the hides resembled thin, translucent pieces of wrinkled parchment, and looked totally unusable.

Smoking buckskin makes it washable, or at least makes it possible to restore it to pliancy after it has been wet. Unsmoked, or white, buckskin becomes permanently stiff after being wet. The smoking must be done according to a formula.

Taking time out from a work session in the commissary building, Mrs. Agnes Vanderburg pointed out the pile of rotten fir wood that had been provided for the smoking process. She explained that this wood, placed on top of a bed of charcoal in a small heating stove, would produce the right quality of smoke without enough accompanying heat to spoil the leather. The hides are sewn into irregular looking sacks and then fitted with the open end over a skirt-like frame, which is placed above the stove opening so that the smoke is trapped inside where it is kept for 15 minutes to a half-hour.

This kind of smoking is responsible for the characteristic pungent and slightly acrid smell that pervades handcraft made from genuine Indian buckskin.

Cost

The entire experiment in tanning cost the Tribal Council \$558.89. The Indian women spent an estimated 12.75 hours of direct labor and 2.85 hours of indirect labor (building fires, preparing the quarters for work, etc.) in the preparation of each hide. Ninety per cent of the cost was represented in wages at \$1.25 an hour. The remaining 10 per cent was spent in the purchase of the few tools required and for fuel, lights and other incidentals.

The finished hides are being held by the Tribal Council for sale, possibly to the Northern Plains Indian Crafts Association in Billings. Offers ranging from \$4 to \$8 for poor quality hides to \$15 to \$16 for the better quality have been made. A large deer hide in top condition will bring as much as \$20. According to Walter Morigeau, president of the Tribal Council, none of these hides were of superior quality because they came from partially domesticated deer whose skins are not as thick as those of deer in the mountains.

Superior

Reports on the hide tanning project compiled in the office of Pat Devereux, project development officer at the Flathead Agency, indicate that the hand method is considerably more costly than the commercial. The resulting product is, however, distinctly superior and will remain a source of buckskin for specialty products as evidenced by the difference in the price of hand-tanned-and-sewn moccasins and the commercial variety. Hand-tanned buckskin can easily be stitched with a needle but the commercially prepared cannot, and must be sewn by machine stitching.

Therefore, even if under the current wage scale for labor, the manual method, totalling as it does about 15 hours of work per skin, can't compete commercially as a source of employment for the Indians, it will continue to be the source of fine quality buckskin as long as skilled artisans are available to produce it.



MRS. AGNES VANDERBURG inspects one of the 40 deer hides she and three other women tanned in an experiment just completed by the Flathead Indian Agency and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. (Cornelia K. Francis Photo)

Youth Shot Accidentally

KALISPELL—George Barce, 16, son of Wallace Barce, 1111 4th St. W., was rushed to the Kalispell Hospital at 3:06 p.m. Wednesday after he had been accidentally shot in the chest with a .22 cal. pistol.

The slug came from a gun in the hands of Garry Havens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Havens, 408 2nd Ave., E. N., in the basement of the Havens home. The boys had come home from school and were getting ready to go gopher hunting.

Young Havens had holstered the pistol, then drew it out, and it accidentally discharged. The slug went through Barce's chest and came out under his left shoulder blade. After he was shot, the boy made his way up the basement steps and then he collapsed in the back yard.

When police officer Gil Baldwin arrived, he could not hear or detect any sign of a heart beat. He immediately applied chest pressure and managed to get the heart started again.

The Kalispell ambulance raced young Barce to the hospital.

Wednesday night his condition was reported "good" at Kalispell General Hospital.

Police Chief Elvin Christopher, who investigated the shooting with Baldwin, said there is no doubt in his mind that it was accidental.

Firkins, Cole Top Alberton Seniors

ALBERTON — Henry Firkins is valedictorian of the Alberton High School graduating class of 1963. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs.

John Firkins and transferred to Alberton from Superior in the fall of 1959. Henry was a delegate to Boys State the summer of 1962 and has been active in football and dramatics.

He has received a scholarship to Montana State University where he plans to take pre-engineering.

Carol Cole, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cole of Alberton, is salutatorian.

She attended all 12 years of school in Alberton. Carol has been president of Pep Club, class secretary, student body secretary, delegate to Red Cross camp, alternate to Girls State and homecoming princess.



Site Still Under Fire

KALISPELL — The Flathead County Board of Commissioners has taken under advisement a decision on the formation of Bigfork Special Improvement District Number 3.

The delay in action came after more than two hours of discussion Wednesday morning in the courthouse between the county heads, and a delegation of 25 Bigfork residents.

The open hearing was called to consider the proposed boundary changes, which were made to include certain areas within the peri-

meter of the district and to exclude other lands. The boundaries as now proposed differ from the boundaries established in the federal applications for loans and grants.

Discussion at the hearing centered on the location of the sewage disposal plant at Bigfork, a point that has been a stumbling block all through the formative efforts. Also presented to the commissioners was a petition bearing 41 names in opposition to the use of a lagoon-type system in the \$350,000 project.

FREE GAS

Fill Up At CRAFT'S CONOCO

With Gasoline From the

HOTTEST BRAND GOING

When the Automatic Nozzle Shuts Off
on Three Like Numbers

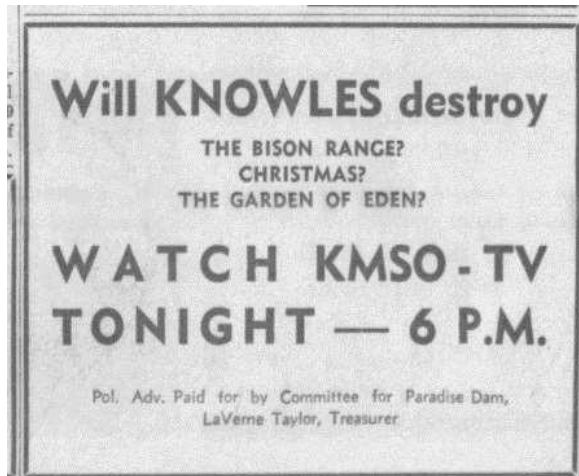
You Get the Gas FREE!

CRAFT'S CONOCO

SPRUCE and RYMAN (Stevens)

WANT an instant tan that
doesn't look fake?





May 28, 1963 The Missoulian

“Bighorn Sheep Transplanted

Helena (AP) – Eleven excess bighorn sheep from the National Bison Range near Moiese have been transplanted to two Montana sheep areas, Bob Cooney, chief of big game management for the Montana Fish and Game Department, said Monday.

Five of the bighorns were released near Rexford on the Kootenai River as part of the Ural-Tweed sheep herd. The remaining six rams were turned loose on the lower west fork of the Gallatin River and will move into the Spanish Peaks area.

All the sheep, with at least a three-fourths horn curl, were planted in areas where hunters will have a chance at them next fall, Cooney, said.” June 18, 1963 The Missoulian

George Mushbach Dies Here at 82

George E. Mushbach, lifelong champion of wildlife conservation and a retired superintendent of federal game refuges, is dead at 82.

Mr. Mushbach, who retired as superintendent of the National Bison Range at Moiese in 1950, had made his home in Missoula since. He called Montana his home state for 78 years.

Robust and active until he was past 81, Mr. Mushbach's health began to fail about 10 months ago. He frequently remarked that he would never become a burden on others. After being hospitalized several times since the first of the year, he again entered a hospital two weeks ago, suffering from a coronary attack. On Sept. 3 he was released from the hospital, went to his apartment and shot himself near the heart. He was returned to the hospital, paralyzed from the chest down, and lived until Thursday at 6:15 p.m.

Mostly Wildlife Work

From 1919 until his retirement, Mr. Mushbach was engaged in public service, most of the time in wildlife work. With the adoption of the Migratory Bird Treaty in 1919, he became a member of the first group of men to administer the treaty law. He was U.S. game warden for Montana and Wyoming with headquarters at Billings, until 1930 when he was transferred to the Division of Refuges in Biological Survey (now the Fish and Wildlife Service). He was named superintendent of the Bear River Refuge and inspector of refuges at Brigham City, Utah. This was the second major waterfowl refuge established in the nation. For two years before his assignment in 1939 to Moiese he was superintendent of the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge.

Just a year ago, Mr. Mushbach flew to Washington, D.C., to testify as an opponent of the proposed Knowles Dam at a Senate hearing. He qualified as an expert wit-

ness through his long experience in wildlife management.

Prior to entering government work Mushbach had a varied career. He was a mail clerk, a real estate man, a reporter and cartoonist, and for a time edited a small weekly newspaper. Before and after his retirement he was a free lance photographer, both still and motion picture, and for 10 years was under contract to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Mushbach Dies

(Continued From Page One)

supply wildlife films to Walt Disney Productions.

Mr. Mushbach was born June 15, 1881, in Alexandria, Va., and came with his parents to Montana Territory in 1885, two years after the Northern Pacific Railway was completed. After a few years in Miles City, Cooke City and Nye City, his father became clerk of the court for Carbon County, at the time the county was created, and the family became long-time residents of Red Lodge.

Upon his retirement in 1950, Mr. Mushbach was given the interior Department's Award of Honor for Meritorious Service, a Silver Medal for Meritorious Service, and a personal citation from the secretary of interior. He was a president of the Montana Federal Employees, of the Federal Employees Business Association, president of the Brigham City Rotary Club, and a member of the Elks Lodge at Red Lodge. He was married on Jan. 1, 1907, to Gertrude Francis Hickox. Since her death several years ago he had made his home at the Elks Temple here. Mrs. Alice Mushbach of Missoula is a sister-in-law. He also is survived by two nephews, a niece and several cousins.

The body is at Squire-Simmons-Carr Mortuary.

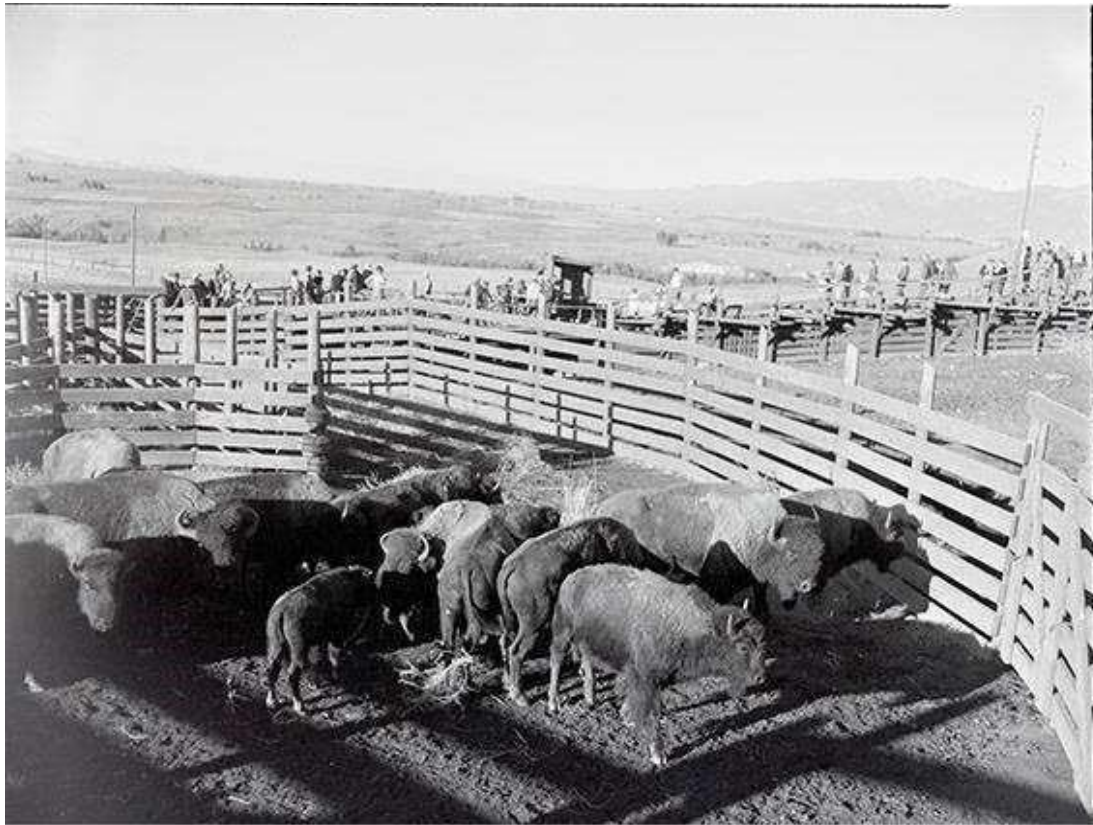
“Bighorn Sheep Transplanted

Columbia Falls – Thirteen Bighorn Mountain Sheep from the National Bison Range at Moiese were released this week on Columbia Mountain overlooking the Flathead Valley.

A survey by Faye M. Couey, district game manager for the Montana Fish and Game Department, and Ranger John C. Robertson of Flathead National Forest, showed that the mountain has grassy areas, open areas in winter and other features that make up a good range for mountain sheep.

No sheep have been indicated on the mountain.

The mountain itself is in Flathead National Forest, except for its lower reaches. Landowners cooperated in the planting, which was supported by the Northern Rocky Mountain Sportsmen’s Club, Columbia Falls.” September 22, 1963 *The Missoulian*



From Archives & Special Collections, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana-Missoula

Annual roundup at the National Bison Range by Phillip Cornwell Johnson, October 7, 1963,
<http://mtmemory.org/digital/collection/p16013coll27/id/4937/rec/2>



RELUCTANT CALF HEADS FOR BISON BRANDING IRON

Last of the National Bison Range calves to be branded this fall is a 68-pound 'maverick' manhandled here by Ed Krantz, left, and Jack Lampshire. The entire herd of 450 buffalo was inspected

and 100 animals culled out for butchering, at Moiese this week. The largest bison, a bull, weighed in at 1,925 pounds. (Robert Larsson Photo)

Counties Get Part of Bison Range Receipts

According to information received by C. J. Henry, Refuge Manager of the National Bison Range, Moiese, Sanders county received \$2,022.54 from the federal government for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963. This money, which is credited to road and school funds, represent the county's share of the gross receipts received at the National Bison Range from the sale of surplus refuge products.

Total refuge receipts for fiscal year 1963 amounted to \$15,235.72. Of this, 25 percent is returned to Lake and Sanders counties as shared revenue and is apportioned on the basis of acreage of each county within the refuge. The total return for the two counties was \$3,808.93. Lake county, having a somewhat smaller acreage within the refuge, received \$1,786.39.

The income at the National Bison Range is derived almost entirely from the sale of buffalo and their by-products which are disposed of annually.

Free Meal Assists Duck Registration



JACK RICHARDSON, assistant refuge manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese, bands a Mallard drake. The program is part of a National Wildlife Service study of migration patterns. (Robert C. Larson Photos)

★ ★

By **ROBERT C. LARSSON**

MOIESE — More than 250 Mallard ducks have been banded in a program underway at the National Bison Range.

The birds are lured into woven wire enclosures with grain, then transported to the shop in a holding box. Jack Richardson, assistant refuge manager, examines the birds to determine age, species and sex. A small aluminum band bearing a number is then fastened to one of the duck's legs before the bird is released.

Richardson said that cold weather is essential to the program inasmuch as the birds will find natural feed more readily, otherwise. "Most of these birds are local," he explained, "and head in here when the temperature drops."

There are 93 Canadian Geese who also call the portion of Mission Creek that flows through the refuge, "home," but these avoid the traps.

Apparently the whole process of being caught, handled and tagged isn't too hard on the ducks because about 20 per cent of those found in the traps each day are back for at least a second time.

Amazing what one will do for a free meal!

★ ★



BYE BYE, BIRDIE! Richardson releases another Mallard, which takes flight unharmed, with full stomach and a new ankle bracelet.

Fluoridation Study At Thompson Falls

THOMPSON FALLS — the desirability of recommending fluoridation of the city water supply will be studied by a committee following adoption of regular activities that the club could sponsor for youths. Louis Dufresne reported that a resuscitator purchased several years ago by the club is being sent to for an overhaul and

Operation Animal Count

By ROBERT C. LARSSON



LOCKED HORNS of two bighorn sheep rams are displayed by Ernie Kraft (left) and Ed Krantz. "Regulars" said this was the only evidence they had ever found of two rams killing each other by locking their horns.

MOISE—Completed is Operation Animal Count, an invasion of the National Bison Range staged by a small volunteer army.

Two large school buses served as troop-carriers for the 75 recruits from Montana State University's schools of wildlife management and forestry. Uniforms were everything but, following guerrilla-type fashions ranging from hooded sweat-shirts and jeans to Arctic fur-lined parkas and tin pants.

After a terse briefing session conducted by the small force of "regulars" (Bison Range Personnel), whose CO is C. J. Henry, the MSU volunteers attack team moved out in trucks, jeeps and other four-wheel-drive assault vehicles.

Nine squads, each commanded by one of the "regulars," dispersed to their assigned sectors, so divided as to provide reconnaissance of the 16,541-acre theater of operations.

Eventually the assault vehicles ran into snow drifts too deep to negotiate even with the fully-chained units. At this point, carrying full supplies, the troops moved onward and upward by foot. Armament included note books, pens, pencils, binoculars and cameras.

At strategic points, usually ridges, individual missions were assigned.

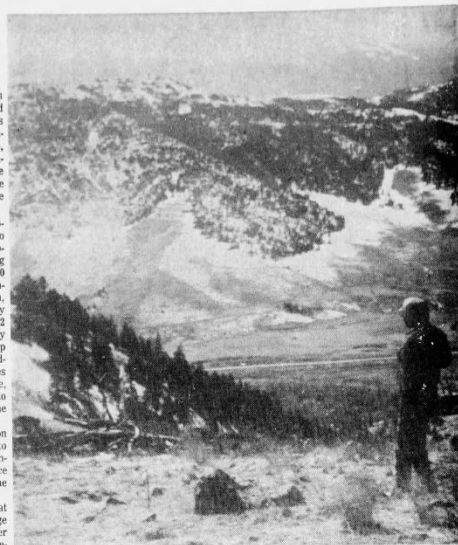
The last-minute instructions were much the same: "Take it easy and take no chances. Try to maintain some form of contact with the men on both sides. We don't want to engage the natives in battle at this time, just determine their strength."

"Count everything that moves to your right and record the time when contact was made. If you meet any resistance, repeat: any resistance, retreat and use flanking maneuvers. When you reach the bottom regroup and compare data. Headquarters will provide return transportation."

Operation animal count proceeded smoothly and according to plan. When intelligence had processed the data the following results were tabulated: 150 mule deer, some male members still antlered; 367 bison, up to a ton in size; 150 very elusive whitetail deer; 142 pronghorn antelope; 65 Rocky Mountain Elk; 26 bighorn sheep (a known band of about 24 additional members of this species managed to escape surveillance, but bring the known total to about 50); one bobcat; one chipmunk and one coyote.

Although bear, mountain lion and moose have been known to have frequented the area, intelligence reported evidence was fairly conclusive that none inhabit the refuge at present.

A late bulletin indicated that retaliation from the bison range residents might well be under way. A war correspondent reported that, on arriving home, he found that he had inadvertently aided the enemy by providing transportation for a small scouting party—two wood-ticks!



ERNIE KRAFT, Moiese, one of the Bison Range employees, views a lone bison with some of the beautiful country on the range providing the background. The party counted 367 bison, some up to a ton in size. (Robert C. Larsson Photos)

School District 6 Seeks Nine Mills

COLUMBIA FALLS — Registered voters of District 6 who are taxpayers will be asked to approve nine mills in special levies at the April 4 school election. A mill in this district raises \$10,000.

Being asked are seven mills for the elementary schools and two for the high school compared to five and a half for the elementary schools and one and a half for the high school a year ago.

Supt. Duane Fulton told the board that he anticipated a 10 per cent enrollment increase by next fall compared to the usual 3 per cent in past years. Factors include expansion of the local Anaconda Aluminum Co. plant.

Currently the district has 435 students enrolled in Columbia Falls High School, 287 in Columbia Falls Junior High, 744 here in grades one through six and 289 in the elementary schools.

VanCampen Is Chamber Prexy

THOMPSON FALLS — Bert E. VanCampen, president of the Thompson Falls - Noxon Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Sanders County Chamber of Commerce.

at Hungry Horse, Martin City, Coram, West Glacier and Essex.

The district will also elect two trustees at the April 4 election.

Nominating petitions have been filed for Kent Newman, Kenneth Weyrauch and Mel Ruder. Expiring are the terms of Robert A. Sneddon, not a candidate, and Dr. W. F. Bennett, who hasn't announced his plans.

Ranger Station On View Today

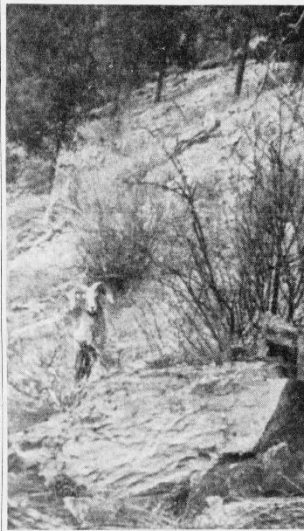
NOXON — An open house for viewing the facilities of the new Noxon District Ranger Station will be conducted Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m., according to Bert Ward, district ranger.

The public will be able to inspect the new office, bunkhouse and dwellings, which were built last year under the Accelerated Public Works program.

Refreshments will be served in the office, and a movie on the multiple use of national forest land will be shown in the bunkhouse basement.

The buildings were erected by Engineered Building Specialties of Spokane, Inc. and all feature electric heat.

The total expenditure is about \$95,000.



A MATURE bighorn sheep ram, with trophy-size horns, stares curiously at the invasion force. Twenty-six of the sheep were counted but about 50 head are known to be on the range.



THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD Chris Kraft, son of range "regular" Ernie Kraft, scans a distant hillside as several head of bison are silhouetted on the horizon. (Robert C. Larsson Photos)

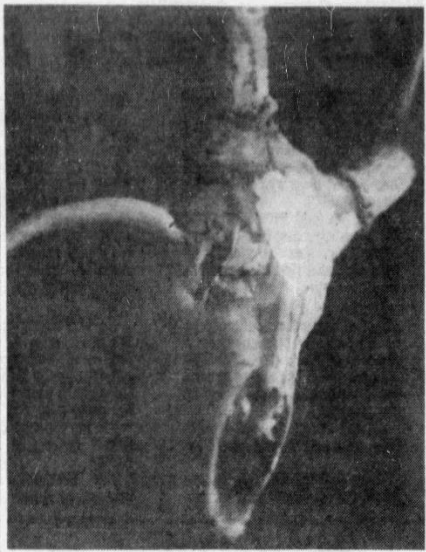
Lincoln Electric Co-Op Meeting Set March 14

16 to District Fair

KALISPELL — There will be 16 Kalispell youngsters heading for the District Junior Science Fair at Columbia Falls on March 14.

Choral Concert Slated Tuesday

HAMILTON — The music department of Hamilton High School will present its annual choral concert Tuesday at 8



ODDITY FROM BISON RANGE

The oddest white tailed deer in western Montana was a 6-year-old buck that used to live on the National Bison Range near Moiese. This deer not only had the usual complement of two horns in the usual places — he grew a third one at the lower edge of his right eye socket. This is the strange monster whose skull has been reconstructed by Carl H. Nellis, graduate fellow in the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Montana State University. The deer was one of those shot last year in the annual herd reduction program on the bison range, and Nellis has been busy reassembling the portions of the skull that were taken out by the rifle bullet. The third horn is about eight inches long and apparently was no hindrance to the deer, although the animal had no right eye, Nellis said.

May 10, 1964 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Tours Begin

Moiese — Free guided tours of the National Bison Range have begun for the summer and will continue daily through Labor Day.

C. J. Henry, refuge manager, said persons wishing to make the trip should be at the assembly point near the west end of the picnic grounds before 3:30 p.m. The tour is conducted in caravan style with transportation furnished by the participants.

Since the route is over a steep gravel road it is advised that only drivers who are willing to mountain roads and who have cars in mechanically sound condition attempt the trip, Henry said. Cars that fail may be left until after the tour is completed.

The trip, which covers about 29 miles, takes close to two hours and reaches one of the highest points in Flathead Valley. Buffalo, antelope and deer are seen occasionally.

Additional information can be obtained by writing or telephoning the office of the National Bison Range, Moiese.” June 20, 1964 The Missoulian

“Ways to Whip Problems Taught at Management School

Fifteen western Montana county agents and vocational agriculture teachers completed specialized instruction at the range management school at the Moiese Bison Range.

Directors of the school were Don Ryerson, a range management specialist at Montana State College, and Jack Taylor, from the department of and Animal and Range Services at MSC. They were assisted by Jack Richardson, who is in charge of range management at the Bison Range.

Ryerson said his staff covered the principles of range management and their relation to range conditions. In the field, the trainees measured and estimated the range condition on the National Bison range. Ryerson and Taylor said the “good range conditions found on the range were the result of deferred grazing, water development and good distribution of the grazing wild life.”

The school was conducted according to the directors, “because ranchers in western Montana are faced with a number of problems in obtaining efficient livestock production. Many of these problems are attributed to reduced forage production resulting from the loss of the major bunch grasses.” They added that many areas are suffering from various range weed infestations, costing western Montana ranchers thousands of dollars annually.”

Range scientists believe that control of the undesirable species can triple forage production for use by grazing livestock, Ryerson said. He added that this would substantially boost rancher and business income in every western Montana community.

While studying and learning the various control methods to take back to their communities, the students at the range school visited part of Lake and Sanders counties. They observed examples of several different range conditions and improvement practices used by the local ranchers. A tour of the range research area near Hot Springs was included in the instruction.

The county agents who attended the school were Thad Wojciechowski, Missoula; Jim DeBree, Ravalli; Ed Bratton, Lake; Jack Wicks, Mineral; Louis Rollman, Lincoln; Harold Strobel, Deer Lodge and Powell, and Allen Nelson and Noble Dean, both of Flathead.

Vocational agriculture instructors Maz Stark, Polson, Dick Bauer, Ronan, and Olaf Johnson, Ronan, also attended. Watson Beed and John Annear of the Bison Range staff and Libby rancher Virgil Dutton joined the group.” July 5, 1964 The Missoulian



EVERY AVAILABLE facility and angle was used by the drove of photographers who attempted to capture on film the annual buffalo roundup at Moiese. This

man climbed a rickety platform for a high angle shot. (Cornelia K. Francis Photo)



“At Buffalo Roundup Shutter Bug Show by Cornelia K. Francis

Moiese – As a spectator sports event the annual buffalo roundup at the Moiese Bison Range ranks high, but running a close second is the performance of the photographers who flock here in droves to record the event for posterity or the press.

Dedicated to a point ear self-destruction, they man available observation points, patrol the catwalks for the best angles, perch on fences, straddle branding chutes, and squeeze themselves, cameras, and carrying cases into crevices and crannies never intended for the human body.

Equipped with everything from Brownies to telephoto lenses, reeling movies and squinting frantically into camera sites for closeups, they even set up camp out in the grassy stretches of the sorting pasture where they all but rub elbows with the returned-to-the-range buffalo which fortunately have lost all interest in the human race except to keep as far away from it as the confines of the area permit.

Examples of camera heroics and near disasters came thick and fast during a two-hour observation stretch on the final afternoon of the roundup last week.

Practically everybody wore a camera, even an assistant buffalo prodder who had one strapped to his belt. But it wasn't hard to spot the professionals with their tripods, bulky carrying cases, telephoto lenses absorbed expressions and never-say-die spirit.

The spirit of one lady photographer must have fluttered a little when a hefty bull charged past her by inches as she focused intently on the sorting corrals while the bull charged out of the release to-freedom chute and arbitrarily decided to follow along the fence instead of rushing up the hill to his fellows. She flattened out suddenly as he passed but regained composure and focused some.

Of course, the bull wasn't interested in individuals, being too much in a hurry to concentrate. But he wouldn't have stepped around her.

Then there was a man who set up his tripod in the middle of the “Funnel” lane through which freshly inducted buffalo are brought into the corrals. He wanted a view of the riders fanning out to pick up the new recruits and the question of getting himself and his equipment over a fence to safety before they came charging down on him was secondary consideration.

One casualty was a camera, projected through a fence as the riders brought their contingent pounding into the funnel. The buffalo crowded the fence and from force with which camera parted company from owner, the savage value couldn't have been worth mentioning. But if the shutter did work as it catapulted upward it should have been an astonishing shot.

The government gets out of it all very neatly by a sign at the entrance to the area which says that from that point on it won't be responsible for accidents. Considering the intrepid spirit of the shutter bug, this is a wise statement.” October 18, 1964 The Missoulian



A BUFFALO WRANGLER leans hard on a corral as one of the large bulls is prepared for weighing. One massive bull tipped the scales at 1,875 pounds while the lightest calf, only 6 weeks old, weighed but 150 pounds.



"HERE THEY COME! Don't anyone move or they'll spook." On one run someone did move and the bison veered so close to the fence that a photographer had a tripod smashed. Seems one leg was sticking inches inside the fence. The main herd can be seen in the distance. The occasion for the excitement was the annual bison roundup at Moiese which concluded last week. (Robert C. Larsson Photos)

IT'S ROUNDUP TIME

By ROBERT C. LARSSON

MOIESE—Once upon a time there was an animal called the American buffalo; rather there were thousands or even millions of them.

The great shaggy beasts roamed over the greater portion of the North American continent, migrating with the changing season. They ate the best grass and were in turn eaten by their enemies, man and wolves, along with other predators. For centuries U.S. continued.

Then this natural state of things gave way to a senseless slaughter, and by 1900 less than 300 of the wild animals remained.

On May 23, 1908, the United States government established the National Bison Range refuge at Moiese, to preserve what remained of the herd.

The original problems in this venture were securing suitable range and breeding stock. In later years, the problem has been what to do with the surplus animals because the allotted 10,000 acres can support just so many head. In this case,

not more than 500 head without serious overgrazing, especially with the other game species that call the bison range "home." These include elk, both white tail and mule deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.

Now, annually, Uncle Sam, who seems to have his hands full of things like satellites, cold wars, and 190 million children, takes time to do for his private bison herd what the predators used to do—reduce its numbers.

Ideally, the Moiese herd is maintained as a "typical" herd. The annual roundup, completed last week, is held so that non-typical animals may be culled out. This includes the older, the injured, the undersized, but mostly prime animals that must be disposed of simply to maintain the proper ratio of age and sex for the typical herd.

Not all of the surplus is butchered. Preference is given persons who would accept the animals for live planting. This includes zoos, other preserves, and even ranchers who want their own private herd, or who want to experiment at raising

"catfies" by crossing the bison with their domestic cattle.

The roundup begins on the range itself where a dozen riders comb the pastures for nearly three days to find and bring in the entire herd. Usually four or five of the more cantankerous bulls manage to escape. They're counted anyway.

Then with the nearly 500 head in a holding pasture, the next step is for a smaller group of riders to cut out small bunches, usually not more than 20 or 25, and stampede them down a "V" shaped chute and into the corral. It's like the buffalo jumps of yesteryear except that four out of five live to try it again.

Here, a couple of courageous young men, Ed Krantz and Ed Purdy, armed only with ar handles or bamboo poles, haze them into successively smaller pens until, one at a time, they stand before (and below) their judge, Range Foreman Victor (Babe) May, who makes the decision as to whether they will live or die.

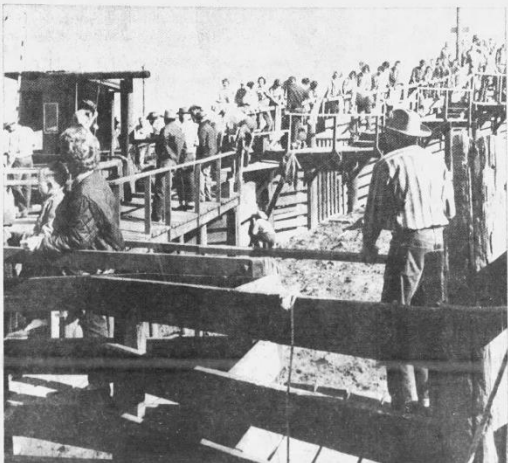
Those consigned to the butcher herd are released into a separate pasture, later to be taken

to some choice, enclosed range to fatten until slaughter time, in November.

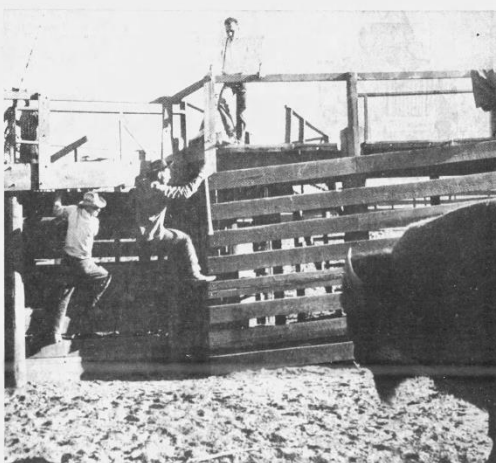
The range calves are vaccinated, weighed, and branded with a "V" on the hip to designate that they were born in '64. The other range animals are also weighed, and then released. This year, 475 animals were run through the pens with 79 going into the butcher herd, and 23 set aside for live sales. The oldest was a 12-year-old cow, the youngest, a 6-week-old, 150-pound calf, still with a hocks skin colored coat. Some 117 calves made up the 1964 crop, about the same number as were disposed of. One massive bull went 1,875 pounds.

It's quite a show, the annual bison range roundup, and it attracts many visitors each year. This year a writer-photographer team was on the scene under assignment from the Saturday Evening Post.

How do you sum up all of the excitement, the risks, the thrills of the annual bison roundup? Ranch hand Ed Krantz simply says, "It's all in a day's work." Some day!



RODEOS AND OTHER similar events have always been popular spectator sports for Montanans and visitors but it isn't every day you get a chance to see a genuine bison roundup. Apparently this was the feeling of quite a few judging from the crowd which turned out to view the festivities.



A PAIR OF MASSIVE HORNS backed up by close to a ton of bull provide as good a reason as any for leaving the corral to the buffalo. Taking for higher ground are Ed Purdy (left) and Ed Krantz. Spectators were sometimes brought to wonder just who was rounding up whom.

Text from Above:

“Its Roundup Time by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese – Once upon a time there was an animal called the American buffalo; rather there were thousands or even millions of them.

The great shaggy beasts roamed over the greater portion of the North American continent, migrating with the changing seasons. They ate the lush green grass and were in turn by their enemies, men and wolves, along with other predators. For centuries this continued.

Then this natural state of things gave way to a senseless slaughter, and by 1900 less than 300 of the wild animals remained.

On May 23, 1908, the United States government established the National Bison Range refuge at Moiese, to preserve what remained of the herd.

The original problems in this venture were securing suitable range and breeding stock. In later years, the problem has been what to do with the surplus animals because the allotted 19,000 acres can support just so many head. In this case, not more than 500 head without serious overgrazing, especially with the other game species that call the bison range “home.” These include elk, both white tail and mule deer, antelope, bighorn sheep and mountain goats.

Now, annually, Uncle Sam, who seems to have his hands full of things, like satellites, cold wars, and 190 million children, takes time to do for his private bison herd what the predators used to do – reduce its numbers.

Ideally, the Moiese herd is maintained as a “typical” herd. The annual roundup, completed last week, is held so that non-typical animals may be culled out. This includes the older, the injured, the undersized; but mostly prime animals that must be disposed of simply to maintain the proper ratio of age and sex for the typical herd.

Not all of the surplus is butchered. Preference is given persons who would accept the animals for live planting. This includes zoos, other preserves, and even ranchers who want their own private herd, or who want to experiment at raising “cattlows” by crossing the bison with their domestic cattle.

The roundup begins on the range itself where a dozen riders comb the pastures for nearly three days to find and bring in the entire herd. Usually four or five of the more cantankerous bulls manage to escape. They’re counted anyway.

Then with the nearly 500 head in a holding pasture, the next step is for a smaller group of riders to cut out small bunches, usually not more than 20 or 25, and stampede them down a “V” shaped chute and into the corrals. It’s like the buffalo jumps of yesteryear except that four out of five live to try it again.

Here, a couple of courageous young men, Ed Krantz and Ed Purdy, armed only with ax handles or bamboo poles, haze them into successively smaller pens until, one at a time, they stand before (and below) their judge, Range Foreman Victor (Babe) May, who makes the decision as to whether they will live or die.

Those consigned to the butcher herd are released into a separate pasture, later to be taken to some choice enclosed range to fatten until slaughter time, in November.

The range calves are vaccinated, weighed, and branded with a “4” on the hip to designate that they were born in ’64. The other range animals are also weighed, and then released. This year, 475 animals were run through the pens with 75 going into the butcher herd, and 23 set aside for live sales. The oldest was a 13-year-old cow, the youngest, a 6-week-old, 150-pound calf, still with a buckskin color coat. Some 117 calves made up the 1964 crop, about the same number as were disposed of. One massive bull went 1, 875 pounds.

It’s quite a show, the annual bison range roundup, and it attracts many visitors every year. This year a writer-photographer team was on the scene under assignment from the Saturday Evening Post.

How do you sum up all of the excitement, the risks, the thrills of the annual bison roundup?

Ranch hand Ed Krantz simply says, “It’s all in a day’s work.” Some day!” The Missoulian October 18, 1964

Bison, Deer, Rattlers and Bobcats All Figure in Annual Buffalo Roundup

By Joyce B. Lott
in The Ronan Pioneer

Thursday when the annual roundup began the following riders forked mounts — Bobby Rogers, Grant Hovde, Arnold Bauer, Charlo; Bob Neuman, Ed Priddy, Jim Putnam, Dixon; Jack Richardson, Babe May, Grant Hogge, Ernie Kraft, C. J. Henry, Ed Krantz and Frosty Largent.

The west pasture above Dixon was cleared out that day except for two bulls that decided to stay. The others were driven all the way to the corals. Friday the riders headed into the south pasture. A big bunch was loping toward the head of Trisky when they suddenly broke and scattered around a hill. They seemed to be getting clear away and the riders may have had a few choice words to say concerning the habits, mostly bad, of buffalo when the obliging beasts rounded the hill and went right into the head of Trisky where the men had tired to put them in the first place.

In another area, while C. J. Henry was trying to head some bulls that were getting away, his horse Ranger came mighty close to a buzztail and didn't seem to notice, possibly because he had half a dozen buffalo on his mind at the time. C. J., who, like most of us, is allergic to rattlers, heard the buzzing and reined hard. Though Ranger stepped very close before veering away, the snake didn't strike. He may have been having his troubles, too, what with buffalo, horses and those odd looking two-

legs clattering up his range. Bobby Rogers, who was injured in a rodeo this summer is back in shape for the roundup.

While the men were riding on the range before the roundup, they came across Kal, a former pet and character around headquarters. The young buck seemed a little wary at first but came over for a visit and gratefully accepted a handout.

A mule deer fawn was killed in a freak accident above Elk Lane. It ran into a tree and broke its neck. We're wondering what could have spooked the fawn to that extent.

A badly battered fawn was brought to the range and is in Mrs. Henry's care. The animal had either been shot or chewed by dogs.

A couple of bobcats were seen on the range this week, and some chukars were heard or seen by range employees.

Big Arm . . .

By Alice Rude

Henry Bertram received a sad message Monday telling that his niece, Mrs. Mary Louise Herman, 63, of Paradise died from a heart attack in a Missoula hospital Monday. She was born Feb. 18, 1901, in Limboy, Canada and married Charles Herman in Missoula May 22, 1939. Surviving besides her widower are her mother, Mrs. Lena Hermiston, and a sister, Mrs. Clara Eaton, both of Paradise and an uncle, Henry Bertram of Big Arm. Mr. Bertram left for Paradise

National Bison Range Wildlife Thrive on Surplus Apples Sent from Area Orchards

If the wildlife around the National Bison Range at Moiese are looking extra fat these days there's a good reason for it. They've been feasting on a surplus of Flathead Lake area apples.

Seems that last Sept. 22 C. J. Henry, refuge manager, gave a slide presentation to the Lake County Home Extension group at Masumola clubhouse near Polson. During the talk he mentioned the enthusiasm of the deer for apples and how Bison Range personnel scoured the country for any waste apples available.

After the program the club members decided to take on a project of lining up surplus apples for Bison Range animals.

Three trips to Polson for apples were made, resulting in five pickup loads of apples. In addition the Hank Trotters and Art Hazeltine and others took several loads of apples to the Bison Range.

Henry commented, "Already our deer have shown the effects of this addition to their diet. They are really sleek and healthy. We are most grateful to the people of the Polson vicinity for their generosity in donating these apples for our four-footed friends."

Not only do the deer go big for the apples, but so do the elk, antelope and "Clunk," the tame baby buffalo that wanders around the range headquarters with his chum, "Tana," a tame antelope.

The refuge manager said that the range now has enough apples for this year, although if someone brought some more down, they would be put to good use. Bison Range personnel are busy with roundup and disposal activities now and can no longer make trips after apples.

The annual roundup is completed now. It drew wide-

spread interest — Bob Larsson about the roundup; and the of St. Ignatius had a full page Saturday evening Post assignment write-up in the Missoulian and two photographers to the couple Sundays ago telling story this year.



LONESOME BUFFALO — Only two bison are in the exhibition pasture at the range at this time as annual disposal operations are underway. These bison appear lonesome — only each other and their shadows to keep 'em company. (Courier photo)



ELK LIKE APPLES, TOO — C. J. Henry, manager of the National Bison Range, feeds three-year-old elk as Flathead visitor looks on. (Courier photo)

WEATHER REPORT

Date	Max.	Min.	Pc.
Oct. 21	54	28	
Oct. 22	54	30	
Oct. 23	53	27	
Oct. 24	59	36	
Oct. 25	55	42	
Oct. 26	51	39	.17
Oct. 27	44	24	.03



ENJOYS FLATHEAD APPLES — Bison range deer are really enjoying tasty, juicy Polson area apples these days as several local orchard owners have sent surplus apples to the range at Moiese. Here a young visitor gets enjoyment from feeding tame deer at range headquarters. (Courier photo)



November 18, 1964 The Missoulian

“Around the World Seeking a Worm by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese – An around the world quest for a minute parasitical worm brought a Japanese parasitologist to the National Bison Range here Monday.

The visitor was Dr. Chuzaburo Shoho of Takaruzuka, Japan. He said for the past 13 years he has devoted his studies exclusively to the Setaria, a worm found in mammals in Europe and Asia.

His visit to the Moiese refuge was to enlist the aid of personnel here in attempting to secure specimens of the species during the butchering of the surplus bison later this month.

According to Dr. Shoho, it has never been determined whether or not the Setaria exists in this country. He said he expected that it does exist in some animals here, at least those with European ancestry. The reason for examining the bison, he said, was to determine if it exists in an animal native to the United States.

The doctor said in some forms, in some areas, the Setaria is known to be responsible for encephalitis in people and animals.

Dr. Shoho left Missoula Tuesday by plane on his return to Japan, via Hawaii.” November 18, 1964 The Missoulian



“Time to Hang Up Microscope by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese – A half century ago a young boy read a book and dreamed a dream – of using his life in wildlife conservation.

Wednesday that boy, now a man with his dream fulfilled, will put away his microscope and retire from active wildlife conversation service.

Watson E. Beed, 62, wildlife biologist, said his term of more than 30 years with the U.S. Fish and

Wildlife Service was inspired by his reading, as a boy, “Two Little Savages” by Ernest Thompson Seton.

“I saw a vision of what needed to be done in wildlife conservation,” he said, “and made a decision to do what I could to help.”

He began his work for the Department of the Interior in 1928, working with bison and longhorn cattle at Fort Niobrara, Neb. Realizing this need of further education, he took a leave of five years for formal study, emerging with an A. B. and a M. A. in zoology and Entomology from Nebraska State University at Lincoln. He was a research fellow at Ames.

“I only had a year to go for my doctorate,” said Beed, “but I’ve never been sorry that I didn’t go on. If I had, I’d have been tied down to a desk instead of getting out in the field I love. As it

was, I had to spend two years in Portland as the regional biologist. This was the only part of my career I didn't like. It took a lot of engineering, but they finally let me out.

Other assignments for Beed took him from coast to coast, and several spots in between. He was refuge manager at the Waubay and Sand Lake refuges in South Dakota, and the Horicon refuge in Waupun, Wis., national wildlife working primarily with waterfowl.

In 1945 he was assigned to the Parker River Refuge near Newburyport, Mass. There he came to know the late Rachel Carson of "Silent Spring" fame when she also worked for the Interior Department and wrote a bulletin of that particular refuge.

"The most interesting single project of my government service came while I was at Parker River," Beed recalls. "The local sportsmen's club was very much against the refuge and had gotten a bill introduced in Congress to do away with it. This is the only time in my life I got involved in politics, but I fought to save the refuge because I knew I was right.

"The black duck was diminishing greatly in numbers and this was one of the few places where they still concentrated. Also, we had preserved nine miles of ocean beach that would have otherwise been lost to civilization.

"The bill passed both houses of Congress unanimously, but President Truman, whom I had known personally when he was a senator from Missouri, vetoes it, and saved the refuge.

Beed came to Montana in 1949 and headquartered at Fort Peck in the capacity of area biologist for Montana, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Two years later, keeping the same position, he maneuvered a move for both him and his family to the Flathead Valley.

During the last three years of his work he has been assigned to the National Bison Range at Moiese, as wildlife biologist. His work has included range inspection and the setting up of use rates for both wildlife and livestock.

Some of the later work has taken him to other parts of the state. His last official duty was to file a report on the condition of the range and his recommendations as to stocking rates for the Pishkun-Willow Creek Refuge near Great Falls.

Among his treasured mementoes of his lifetime of service are two slips of paper. They are both honorary life membership cards in civilian conservation groups, the Plum Island Improvement Association at Newburyport, Mass. And the Ft. Lewis Rod and Gun Club near Tacoma, Wash. He proudly points out that his card to the latter, issued May 7, 1956, is only the sixth ever so granted by the Ft. Lewis Association.

Although Beed could, by law, have remained in the service until retirement would be mandatory at age 70, he said he wants to get out while he's still able to enjoy some hunting and fishing that the press of official duties has all-too-often prevented.

"I'm planning a fishing trip to British Columbia in the Spring," he beamed, "and we're going to spend the winter of '65 in California. Mostly, though, I'm going to be with my wife on our 80-acre irrigated ranch northeast of St. Ignatius. We're going to raise purebred Angus cattle, and we've got some of the finest stock in the valley.

So, for Watson E. Beed, the circle is complete. First a dream, then a position on a refuge with bison and longhorn cattle.

Finally, after a lifetime of service, a position on another refuge, working with, among other things, bison and longhorn cattle. And now Another dream!" December 27, 1964 The Missoulian

“Moving, must sell following household furnishings, most like new: double beds complete with innersprings and mattresses, washing machine, wringer type; 3 bookcases, shotgun, Elwood photo enlarger, 2 tape recorders; C. J. Henry, National Bison Range, ph. St. Ignatius 745-3454 or Charlo 644-242.” April 4, 1965 The Missoulian



"WHERE THE BUFFALO ROAM" also has been home for C. J. Henry, head of the Bison Range at Moiese, and his wife, Thelma.



THE EXHIBITION ELK of the Bison Range have looked forward to the daily visit from their friend, Manager C. J. Henry, with his tibids. When they spot him, they run from all parts of the pasture to be near him.



A 30-YEAR CAREER in government service has ended for C. J. Henry, manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese since 1958. Prior to his Montana assignment, Henry managed wildlife refuges in North Dakota and Michigan and served in the Navy during World War II.

Bison Range Boss Retires

By ROBERT C. LARSSON

MOIESE — In 1959, with retirement just six years off, C. J. Henry and his wife, Thelma, took a good look at the majestic Mission valley and said, "This is it!"

Friday, with 30 years of government conservation service behind them, the Henrys retired to a beautiful new home overlooking the valley and mountains they have learned to love. Appropriately enough, they have dubbed their place, "Coot Haven," since it is located on 10 acres containing eight ponds, and is near the Ninigret Waterfowl refuge home of many of the birds of that name.

A native of Breckerton, Wash., Cordia John Henry, 49, seven years manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese, has always had a love for the things of nature. "In those days," he recalls, "I wasn't nearly so developed in that area as it is now. When my health broke and I had to leave college, I started trapping. I took a lot of mink, muskrats, and civet cats, usually called 'spotted skunks.' I love to trap and still would but there are no many more interesting things to do like chasing animals around with a camera."

By his own description, he "fizzled around" in his col-

lege days before settling down on forestry. Later he became interested in agriculture, especially in the raising of fancy game birds. This interest led to a job with W. K. Kellogg, the breakfast food maker in Battle Creek, Mich.

"He had a fabulous game farm," Henry stated, "it was operated as a public display. He paid as much as twelve-fifty for some pairs of fancy pheasants, and I don't mean twelve-dollars and fifty cents!"

In 1932, Henry married Thelma L. Payne, and soon realized that \$25 per week was inadequate, but knew that to advance in his field he would need a college degree.

"I asked W. K. if he would loan me the money to go back to school, and he did," Henry said. "I entered Michigan State and finished in 1935 with a degree in wildlife conservation. I was very fortunate in that the national refuge program broke then and they were looking for personnel. They wanted me in April, before I graduated, but I wanted to finish this time, so I did."

"In late June, however, I became the biologist for a CCC camp in North Dakota on what later became the Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge. When examinations were held for refuge manager, I took them and passed. On Feb. 1,

1936, I was appointed as the first manager of that refuge."

Lower Souris was home for the Henrys for 14 years, except for a three year period during which he served in the Navy. It was during this time that he fell in love with photography.

"I volunteered in 1942 after shopping around for what to go into," he said, "I wanted something of value so I accepted the rank of second class petty officer in charge of an active photographic detail. I was stationed most of my hitch at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, this was a land-lease field, supplying airplanes to the British. They made a lot of modifications in our planes and it was our job to photograph this work along with innumerable accidents and defects."

"On discharge, I asked to be sent back to Lower Souris to make my adjustment to civilian life on familiar ground. They agreed, and I stayed until 1949 when I was transferred to Seney Refuge, on Michigan's upper peninsula. This was a waterfowl refuge too, and we lived on an island. Thelma practically made pets out of the geese and when they returned in the spring they would land on our lawn instead of the refuge, waddle up to the house, look in the windows and bark as if to say, 'Hey, we're back.' And they were always rewarded

with an ear of so of corn."

After eight years at Seney, Henry wrote his supervisor for a transfer to the West. "They offered me Red Rocks near the Continental Divide in Montana," he said, "but we'd had enough cold weather and snow. During the winter you can't get out of there except with an airplane or snow sled. Then they told me they had two other openings, one at Sacramento, Calif., and the other here at the Bison Range. Thank goodness, I didn't get Sacramento!"

The Henrys had visited the Bison Range briefly before, and accepted his new assignment with pleasure. Working with big-game animals proved to be a stimulating challenge.

"Not only was the work exciting, especially the annual roundup," Henry said, "but I've met many interesting people from all over the world, including practically every country. Last year, for example, we had range visitors from Japan, Sweden, Tanganyika, Switzerland, Iraq, Upper Volta, Nigeria, Kenya, and Pakistan, just to name a few."

In retirement, C. J. Henry has three immediate objectives: (1) Take pictures; (2) work around their new home; and (3) catch up on his fishing and hunting. Of the latter, he says that he doesn't care if he shoots anything, "It's just fun

to get out."

The bison range animals will miss the Henrys. Mrs. Henry has made pets out of the many deer that hang around the headquarters area during winter quarters, feeding them morning and night, and even giving them names. Even some of the range deer who drift into the headquarters have sensed her gentleness and love for them, and have come to eat out of her hand along with the hand-raised ones.

The exhibition elk, too, may be a bit lonely. They've looked forward, for years now, to C. J.'s daily visits, complete with tibids, and come running whenever they spot him.

However, there is one old buffalo bull that may not share their sense of loss. One time, Henry was walking up Firehole Canyon, in the southwest part of the range, to check on a work crew putting in a water tank. Coming around a rather sharp corner he encountered this huge bull lying down. Startled, the animal came to his feet, swung around and started for Henry. C. J. made a dash for it.

As a convenient Douglas fir at the side of the trail, made a wild grab for a lower limb and pulled himself up as the bull thundered by.

Come to think about it, maybe this is one animal that C. J. won't miss too much, either!

Glacier District Gardeners Meet

KALISPELL — Glacier District, Montana Federation of Garden Clubs, had its spring meeting in the Community Room of First National Bank. Eight clubs from Bonanza, Helena, Kalispell, and Kalispell represented.

Mrs. Howard Venets of Polson, district director, conducted the business session. The day's business included a buffet luncheon at Orly's followed by a program presented by Miss Jane Gable, Miss Gable, dressed in a Japanese kimono, told of her stay in Japan and demonstrated the Japanese art of flower arranging.

Special prizes were won by Mrs. Sam Howe, Mrs. Fern Rein, Mrs. Inez Siegrist, Mrs. Opal Lovelace and Mrs. Sue Lewis.

Mrs. S. Reed Geddes was general chairman for the meeting assisted by members of Kalka and Hana garden clubs, Mrs. Farman Demson and Mrs. Homer Webb, club presidents.

Mrs. Nellie Bright, chaplain, presided at the business session.

After hearing various reports, one concerning a luncheon that had been sponsored by 8 at 40 of the home, hosted by the Glaciers members earlier in the month, plans were made to have another one-dish meal later in April.

Mrs. Ellen Campbell has been accepted for membership. Mrs. Willie Fry was the auditing hostess.

Mrs. William St. James of

Whitefish, VFW Montana Soldiers Home department chairman, Richard Bain, DAV state commander, Mrs. Arnette Bain, DAV Soldiers Home department chairman; Hugh Galloway, commander of the local DAV Chapter 4 Auxiliary.

Also attending were Mrs. Hagen, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Hemd and Mrs. Elmer Ragal.

Approximately 45 persons enjoyed cake and coffee after the dancing.

Newlyweds, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schroeder, were honored at a party staged by residents of the Pine Grove area at Orly's.

A mock wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Inez Siegrist, and musical numbers provided entertainment for the evening.

James Treweek made the presentation of a gift from the community.



"COOT HAVEN," NEW HOME the Henrys have built for their retirement, is to be a private bird sanctuary. Henry, an expert photographer, takes advantage of the

setting to photograph waterfowl. Thelma shares his enthusiasm. (Robert Larsson Photos)

Rev. Hall Discusses Civil Rights

DEER LODGE — The Rev. James Hall, Episcopal vicar from Polson, spoke about civil rights to St. James Guild at the home of Mrs. Lee McElwain.

New officers were seated with Mrs. E. H. Foster filling the president's chair; Mrs. A. E. Maxwell, vice president; Mrs. W. E. Craig, treasurer, and Mrs. Margaret Wotton, secretary.

Plans were made in which they will assist the Trinity guild in hosting the District 9 convention on April 29. Representatives are expected to attend from Butte, Anaconda, Phillipsburg, Drummond and Deer Lodge.

Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Craig May 19 to 21. Mrs. Melvin Kemp and Mrs. Carl Zarbluehn were alternates.

Refreshments were served by the hostess and Mrs. Kemp, co-hostess.

Future Planning Occupies Hamilton Woman's Club

HAMILTON — Time to plan for another club year came about at the April meeting of the Hamilton Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon.

The slate offered by the nominating committee was unanimously accepted placing in office Mrs. G. M. Brandberg as president; Mrs. Floyd Preston, first vice president; Mrs. Andrew Sorenson, second vice president; Mrs. W. R. Staff, secretary, and Mrs. John Ford, treasurer.

Re-Elected Mrs. Brandberg was re-elected to the presidency. Installation ceremonies will be on the program for the club's May 11 meeting.

Uppermost in springtime action was planning for the District 2 convention in Hamilton May 4-8 in the Elks Temple. Mrs. Brandberg cited several lines of entertainment for the women's clubs.

Preceding the business session, exchange students enrolled in Hamilton High School this year.

Information about their home country was mainly given on a question and answer basis. Their home city is San Pedro and the boys told of the cotton-growing and other industries in the south-of-the-border nation.

Education was a prime concern, they said with a large percentage of the children attending schools.

They were presented by T. L. Duncan, instructor in Spanish at Hamilton High School.

Mrs. W. R. Staff was program chairman, and hostess at the tea hour, assisted by Mrs. Colin Smith, Mrs. Maud Hague and Mrs. Brandberg. Easter was noted in the table arrangements.

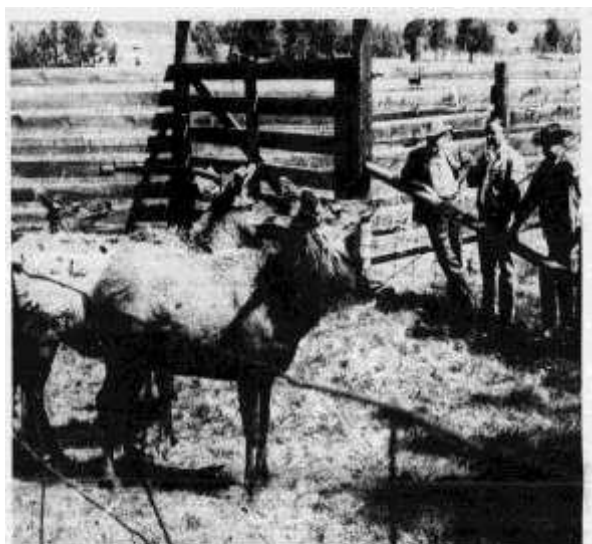
Mrs. Hunton Heads Business Women

THOMPSON FALLS — Mrs. Ernest (Dorothy) Hunton was nominated as the new president of the Thompson Falls BFW Club Tuesday evening at a business meeting in the grade school preceding the annual choral concert.

Mrs. Hunton is a second grade teacher in the Thompson Falls elementary school and it is her seventh year in the position. The

April 18, 1965 The Missoulian

Joseph P. "Joe" Mazzoni replaces Cordia John Henry as National Bison Range Manager in June, 1965.



GOING FROM BISON RANGE TO THE FAIR

Three western Montana elk destined for the Montana pavilion at the New York World's Fair await transportation from the National Bison Range at Moiese. Viewing their captives are, from left, Jack Hunt, an

official of the Montana exhibit at the fair; Jim McLucas, head trapper for the Montana Fish and Game Department; and Ray Bohrer, who will chauffeur the animals on their van trip east. (Bob Larsson Photo)

“3,000 -Mile Trip Ahead by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese- Three Montana residents have left here for a 3,000-mile trip to the New York World's Fair. The three were different from most fairgoers however – they didn't want to go.

The three were Rocky Mountain elk, or Wapiti, who were leaving, forever, their home on the National Bison Range, “where the deer and the antelope play,” and a lot of “buffalo” too.

Their exact destination is the Montana Pavilion at the fair, where they will be on exhibit as examples of what hunters with gun or camera may expect to encounter in the back country of the “Treasure State.”

Impressive Rack

The 4-year-old bull, “tommy Too” may well become a favorite with other fairgoers. His antlers are just branched, velvet “brooms” now, but will continue to grow until August into a massive branched rack with six points on each side. A good bull of this size can weigh up to 900 pounds, and that's a lot of eating.

The two cow elk, 3 and 2 years old, are believed to be pregnant. If so, the birth of the calves this summer could duplicate the sensation made last year when one of the whiteface heifers calved while onlookers gaped.

It may well also be that come September and mating time, the fair will hear a new sound, the eerie whistling “bugle” of the bull elk.

Trucking the ton of live Wapiti are Ray, Doris and Bernard Rathie, packers and outfitters from Melrose. The animals will be fed and watered enroute, as required, by the Rathies. They plan on completing the 3,000-mile jaunt by Sunday.

The animals were detained in the loading shoot long enough for Dr. Ray Keyser, a Ronan veterinarian to give them adequate shots of long-acting penicillin and a clean bill of health so that they could pass freely through the states en route.

Tranquillizers were on hand if needed to quiet the elk down for loading, or if they hadn't accepted the specially built van, but proved unnecessary. Once in the truck, the trio bedded down on a soft bed of hay like real troupers, as if to say, "Well, that's show biz!" April 28, 1965 The Missoulian

"Bison Range to Require Either Sticker or Fee

Moiese – Visitors to the National Bison Range this summer will be charged 25 cents unless their car carries the new Conservation sticker.

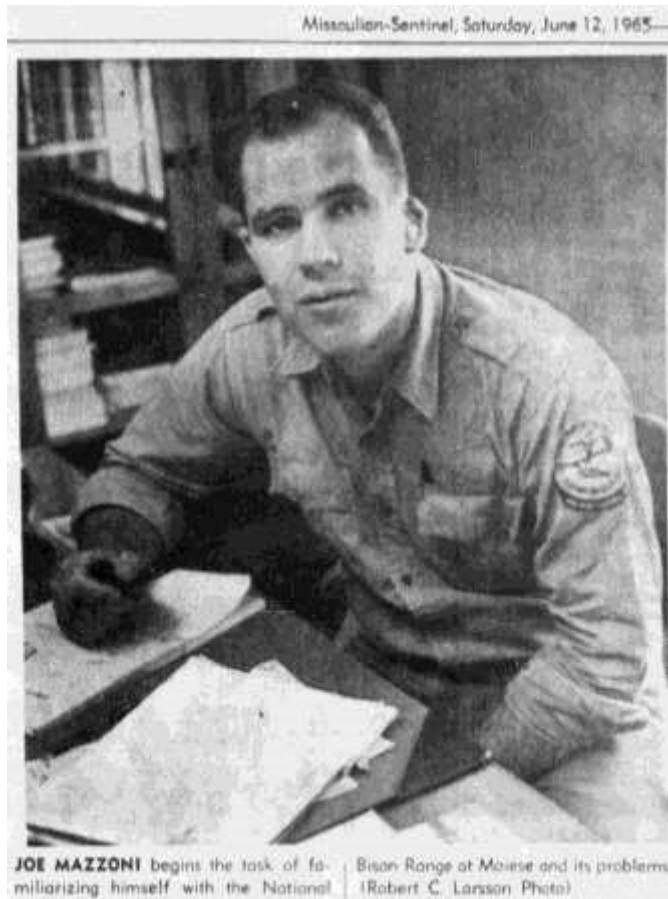
Paul T. Quick, Portland, Ore., regional director for the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife U. S. Department of the Interior, said the tour charge will apply to all persons over 16 years of age. Requirement of the fee or sticker will be effective from June 17 through Labor Day.

"Funds collected from admissions will go toward expenses in improving recreational facilities and for acquisition and development of new lands to meet projected recreational needs," Quick said.

The new Land and Water Conservation Fund Act includes a provision for a \$7 annual front bumper sticker which admits an automobile and its occupants to any federal area where charges are made. The sticker is valid from April 1, 1965, to March 31, 1966.

Daily starting time for the tours is 3:30 p.m. Tour tickets will be available at the refuge office and at the tour assembly point.

Visitors on the 20-mile trip often see buffalo and other wildlife at close range. At the present time no entrance fee is being charged on the bison range for use of the picnic area or the drive around the exhibition pastures in the headquarters area." May 27, 1965 The Missoulian



“New Bison Range Manager Arrives

Moiese – Joe Mazzoni, newly appointed manager for the National Bison here, has arrived with his family from Lewistown and assumed his new duties here.

Mazzoni a native of Geyserville, Calif., holds a degree in wildlife management from Oregon State University. He has held posts at national wildlife refuges at Tule Lake, Calif., and Malheur, Ore., and most recently at the Charles M. Russell refuge near Lewistown.

With him are his wife, Nancy, and their three children, Cindy, 8, Elizabeth 5, and Joe Jr., 3.

“We’re all excited about this assignment,” Mazzoni said. “We’ve never before lived where there is so much natural beauty. I feel that, without a doubt, this is one of the most beautiful refuges in the whole system. It will take me awhile to familiarize myself with the range and its management, but I know I’m going to enjoy it thoroughly.

Mazzoni replaces C.J. Henry who retired this spring. During the interim, Victor May, range foreman, had been acting range manager.” June 12, 1965 The Missoulian

“Last Call For Teen Bus Trip

Y-teens throughout the city are busy preparing for the annual summer bus trip.

This year the group will tour all points north on the Flathead Lake area. Stops will be made at the Bison range at Moiese, H. O. Bell ranch, Lakeside Radar Station, Lake Blaine and Bigfork.

There will be roller skating, horseback riding, swimming and boating. The group will also attend a stage show at the summer playhouse in Bigfork.

The trip will be supervised by adults and lifeguards will also accompany the group.

The excursion will be a campout and youngsters will sleep in sleeping bags at authorized camp grounds. Hot food will be prepared by adults for the breakfast and dinner meals.

Not only Y-teen members, but any teenage girl is eligible to make the trip. Reservations will be taken on a first come first served basis. The bus trip will last two and a half days.

Reservations for the journey can be made at the Y building, 4th and Orange Street or by calling 549-1123.” July 7, 1965 The Missoulian

“Cows His Major Interest by Bill Beasley

An African newspaper editor’s interest dictated a stop here for a group of French-speaking students f Paris schools who included Missoula as smallest community of a month-long U.S. tour.

Mansour Bouna N’Diaye publishes the monthly Payson-Noir Black Countryman, the only publication of its kind in Africa. He explained, through his interpreter, it covers “technical aspects of agricultural and rural development for West Africa.”

N’Diaye said Ndama and other “races” of African cattle are “not strong or heavy like American cattle,” and he wanted to see cattle which might provide greater resistance to heat and drought.

As a result, a stop at the Bob Schall ranch was scheduled Saturday morning to see buffalo and Brahmas north of Arlee. After the added stop the Africans were to see the American bison in more of a natural setting at the Moiese Bison Range, see the Indian Agency at Dixon and visit the H. O. Bell ranch east of Ronan.

Peanuts, not cattle, are the major crop of Senegal and each section of Africa has “its own specialty,” N’Diaye said. He said Senegal produces 900 million tons of peanuts annually, but farmers keep most of their cattle and numbers are building up fast. Agriculture is largely in the “horse and plow stage,” he said.

There is good green grass about six months, but the rest of the year cattle eat dry grass in the hills and water is short. He estimated a 2-year-old steer would bring the owner about \$40.

N'Diaye would like to get American financing for “American – type model farms in Africa. He said the government plans to start a sort of model or experimental farm, but that “if I could get cooperative financing, I’ll install my own.”

The newspaperman, and his technical paper or journal, are closely oriented to agricultural cooperatives, a subject he studied in Senegal and France. He also visited many French-speaking cities in West Africa, along the Ivory Coast and in Guinea and Niger, before starting his publication eight years ago. “Every problem of interest to agriculture and rural area modernization and management” is covered in his paper in the Republic Mali, N'Diaye said.

What impressed N'Diaye most of what he has seen of American agriculture? Interpreter Jacques Cook, son of the U. S. ambassador to Senegal who applied on his task with the African-American Institute and State Department tour, explained it this way:

“He has special interest in improving race of cattle and seeks the best way of improving Texan-type (heat resistant) cattle to Africa.” August 21, 1965 The Missoulian

The Feed-Bin

By Bill Seasley

"Highlight of the day" was the way four Africans who are studying in Paris described an extra stop Monday during a short tour of western Montana.

University of Montana officials, host to the group during its stop at the smallest city during a month in the U.S., found out that one of the men — editor of a technical agricultural publication — wanted to see "Texas-type" or heat-resistant cattle. So the Bob Schall ranch north of Arlee was added to a tour of the Moiese Bison Range, Dixon Indian agency and H. O. Bell ranch near Ronan.

At Schall's the Africans and interpreter borrowed cowboy hats, got the horseback riding they wanted, ate lunch with "cowboys" and saw Brahmas and bison.

"Probably highlight of the entire trip," a UM spokesman said.

Victor Camp of Wisdom is among new junior members of the American Hereford Association.

The entire Louisiana Soil and Water Conservation Committee newsletter for Aug. 15 was devoted to the 16th farmer-banker conservation tour the last week of July. It included a picture at the Ernie Wight ranch, where the visitors were amazed what range along the Flint Creek Valley can produce.

Fairs are better than ever. Bigger too.

Final figures undoubtedly will show Missoula County Fair attendance up considerably. With more than 1,000 more entries than last year, and greater interest in almost all livestock, agricultural and youth exhibits, it was apparent people are interested in more than just entertainment.

Although "Pal Day" was partly responsible, Thursday was a huge day despite weather not completely cooperative as livestock activity hit a peak. And,

despite lack of facilities, quality was good. Horses earned a lot more attention.

Good show.

Montana Barrel Racer's Association finals will be Saturday and Sunday in Plains in conjunction with the Sanders County Fair. Officers will be elected at a Saturday night dinner.

Fay Haynes of Hot Springs was leading money winner in standings prior to the Missoula County Fair. Others in order in the top 10 spots were Dixie Brezel, Terry; Bobbie Warburton, Stevensville, Anita Woodbury, Geyser; Marty Ogilvie, Florence; Mary Agnes Carraher, Anaconda; Marlene Newman, Ingomar; Marian Wilcher, Miles City; Della Ogilvie, Florence, and Darleen Swanson, Augusta.

Montana CowBelles will hold their fall general council meeting and workshop Sept. 9 in the Kaliapell Elks Temple. Mrs. Iven Herron, District 2 director, will be chairman.

Mrs. Claude Sorrell, as president of the host Flathead CowBelles, will welcome members from throughout the state. The Tobacco Valley CowBelles will be host for a morning coffee. Afternoon coffee and "Beef Fry Fare" will be provided by Western Montana and Five Valley CowBelles groups.

Mrs. A. W. Eickie Sr. of Ismay, state president, urged all committee chairmen and members to attend to plan and prepare for 1968 activity.

Applications for the American Shorthorn Association \$300 scholarship must be filed by Oct. 10. Eligible are junior members who are high school senior boys. While studying animal science the winner will spend two summers at herdsman training on a large herd and year as association trainee fieldman, with half of salary going to college expense.

August 29, 1965 The Missoulian

"Japanese Will Speak Sunday

Isamu Araki of Hofu City, Japan, will speak Sunday morning at the 9 a.m. service at Prince of Peace Lutheran Church, 13th and Reserve. He arrived this month in the United States, and is touring the country before he attends the English Language Institute at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, Mich. While in Montana he plans to tour the Bison Range and Flathead Lake area, and also take a trip to Yellowstone Park.

In Japan, he is a teacher in the upper levels and specializes in teaching English. Mr. Araki is lay chairman of his Lutheran congregation in Hofu City.

During his visit in Missoula he is staying with Pastor and Mrs. Jon Nelson.” September 5, 1965 The Missoulian



BUFFALO ROUNDUP STARTS SOON — The annual buffalo roundup at the National Bison Range will be carried out between Oct. 7 and 12. Joe Mazzoni and his hands will round up the main herd and bring them to the main corrals where they are separated according to age and final disposition. It takes the 10-man crew about a week to work animals through various pastures. After a couple days rest the dispersal starts. Calves and heifers are separated. Animals due for selling or slaughtering are corraled. Calves are branded and yearling heifers are vaccinated against brucellosis. Out of the herd of about 480 some 122 will be sold live or slaughtered. Picture above was taken by C. J. Henry, former refuge manager.

September 30, 1965 The Flathead Courier

“Buffalo Meat Drawing Is Planned

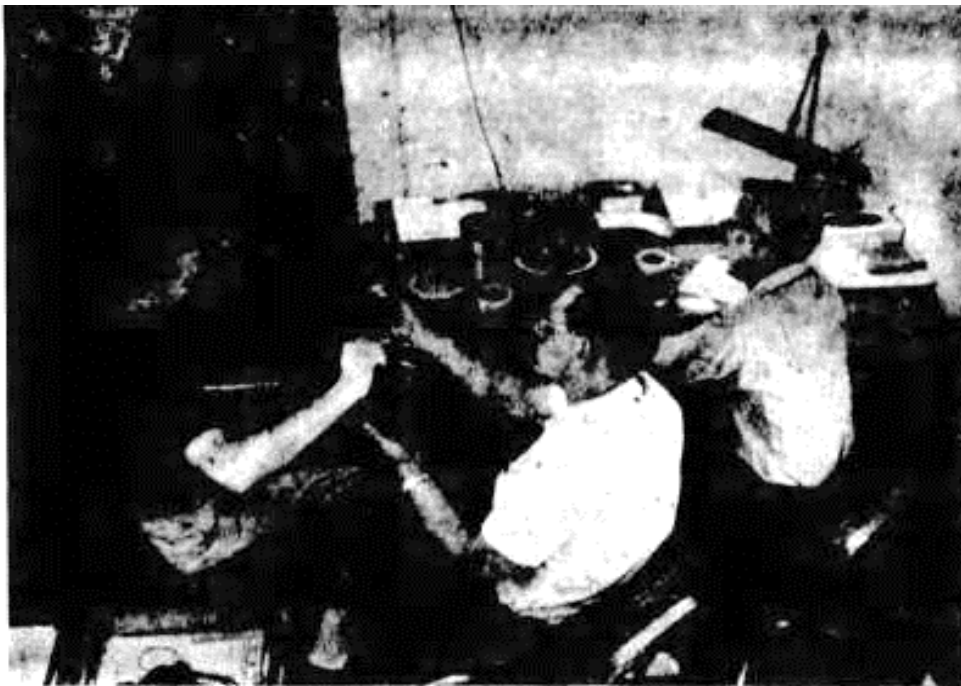
The annual drawing for buffalo meat will be held at the National Bison Range headquarters at 19 a.m., Friday, Oct. 1, according to Joseph P. Mazzoni, manager of the refuge. The public is welcome to attend this drawing if they wish.

As in previous years, this drawing will be held to determine which applicants will be eligible to purchase buffalo meat, the supply of which does not equal the demand. Persons whose names are drawn will be notified by mail. Sales will be on the same basis as last year in that one-fourth of

an animal will be the amount sold to an individual, and no more than one-half to clubs and commercial establishments.

It is expected that about 80 bison will be slaughtered this fall. All buffalo are in excellent condition so the meat should be good quality. Reductions in buffalo numbers are accomplished each year at the Bison Range in order to keep the herd with the limits of its food supply.

According to Mazzoni, the closing date for receipt of applications for buffalo meat is Sept. 30 each year. Those desiring to file applications for meat next year should submit them after January 1, 1966.” September 30, 1965 The Flathead Courier



DRAWING NAMES for the annual distribution of buffalo meat from the National Bison Range at Moiese are, from left, Bernie Yednock, Robert C. Larsson and Albert Rennie. (Joe Mazzoni Photo)

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

October 3, 1965 The Missoulian

“Buffalo to Become Dinners

Moiese- the disposition of 9 buffalo was decided Friday with the annual drawing of names at the National Bison Range headquarters here.

The 93 buffalo, or more properly, “bison,” will be butchered in November after being sorted from the main herd during the annual roundup. Combing of the range will begin Monday preliminary to bringing the animals through the chutes here, probably about Oct. 12 or 13.

Joe Mazzoni, refuge manager, said that inasmuch as the main purpose of the Bison Range is to preserve a typical herd, it is necessary to balance the size of the herd with the food supply by removing each year a number approximately as large as the natural increased

“In the days when the bison roamed the prairies in a natural state,” Mazzoni stated, “nature kept the balance through the natural enemies of the bison. Predators and hunters kept the herds from over increasing, and eventually the over hunting caused their near extinction. Today, on the refuge, there are no natural enemies and hunting is of course not permitted, so this program is necessary.

Drawing the names this year were Albert Rennie, administrative manager of the Flathead Indian Agency at Dixon; Bernie Yednock, forester-work leader for the Youth Conservation Corps at Kicking Horse, and Robert C. Larson, a St. Ignatius minister.

Twenty-two animals will be sold to clubs, three will be given to school lunch programs on the reservation, and the remainder will go to individuals and commercial establishments, in the ratio of one commercial to about 25 individuals.

The price per quarter this year will be \$65 FOB, Moiese.

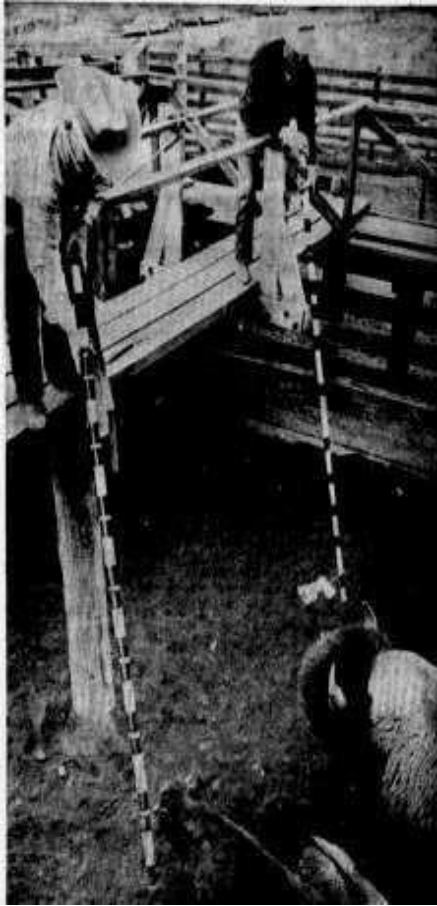
Gladys Young, bison range secretary, said the results of the drawing indicate that one quarter of meat will go farther this yea than ever before. Along with the usual applications from as far east as Illinois and as west as California one was from an individual in Hawaii. He said he would be stateside during the butchering and could take care of the meat personally, having it frozen for safe shipment to the islands if he should be lucky enough to have his name drawn.

He was!” October 3, 1965 The Missoulain



BUFFALO ROUNDUP CONTINUES

The camera of Robert C. Larsson caught these buffalo Friday on the National Bison Range near Moiese. The animals are being rounded up and examined and will be designated either for slaughter, live sale or return to the herd for breeding stock. Two elk can be seen just off the road near the top of the photo.



“Workers at the National Bison Range at Moiese use bamboo poles to haze buffalo into pens during the annual roundup. The catwalks above the corrals were installed this year as a safety measure for the men who used to have to either get down into the corrals or reach through a fence to prod the animals. (Robert C. Larsson photo)

October 14, 1965 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Roundup Ends at Moiese

Moiese – Personnel at the National Bison Range here completed their annual buffalo roundup Wednesday.

Some 321 of the buffalo, the approximate number food on the range can support, were turned back onto the range following the roundup and count. About 100 were put into the slaughter herd and 34 were kept alive for stockmen and displays.

The approximately 90 animals to be slaughtered will be fattened in a special small pasture until November when they will be butchered. The meat will go to schools and to individuals and concerns successful in the drawing applicants’ names. They will pay for the meat at the rate of \$65 per quarter, regardless of size.

Three of the animals being kept alive are destined for a display at Fort Peck.

The range calves were vaccinated, weighed and branded with a “5” on the hip to indicate they were born in 1965. The smallest buffalo weighed in at 00 pounds and the largest at nearly a ton.”

October 14, 1965 The Missoulian



“Antelope Roundup

“Swede” Nelson, Missoula helicopter pilot, maneuvers his craft to bring in a herd of pronghorn antelope for trapping at the National Bison Range at Moiese Wednesday. About 65 animals were trapped Wednesday and will be loaded out Thursday morning for trucking to Fredona, Ariz., where they will be released. Arizona has few antelope while Montana has an abundance Joe Mazzoni, refuge manager said the antelope are so prolific that such measures are needed to keep them from becoming a severe problem on the range. The operation is being paid for by the state of Arizona. (Robert C. Larsson photo)

October 28, 1965 The Missoulian

“Sports Jabs”

Joseph Mazzoni, manager of the Bison range, said a new program is being adopted because of inadequate food supply on the range, more animals butchered this year. Harvested were 20 elk, 78 remaining, and 92 buffalo, with 322 remaining as well as 68 bighorn sheep and 300 deer remaining. The range was overused 30 years ago and is slowly recovering. Chemical control of weeds a concern, but the range has no predator problem.” December 4, 1965 The Missoulian



“New Job

Melvin T. Nail began duties this week as assistant refuge manager at the National Bison Range at Moiese. He replaced Jack Richardson who has accepted a position as a biologist at a youth corps camp in Oregon. Nail, a graduate of Oregon State University, has served at the Sheldon National Antelope Refuge in northern Nevada and the Modoc Waterfowl Refuge in northern California. He and his wife, Mary, have two sons, Mark, 16 months, and Terry, 7 weeks.” December 9, 1945 The Missoulian



“Dr. William Longhurst (left) and Guy Connolly trace sections of a bison’s intestinal tract on a large sheet of paper during their study of the National Bison Range at Moiese. (Robert C. Larsson Photo) December 11, 1965 Missoulian-Sentinel Saturday

“Inside Story Sought On Bison

Moiese – A two-man team from the University of California is at the National Bison Range here doing research under a grant from the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. William Longhurst, with his assistant, Guy Connolly, is taking measurements and tissue samples from the digestive tracts of bison, during the current slaughter program of surplus animals, to determine the digestive efficiency of the species.

While at the bison range, the two scientists hope to do a similar study, if possible, on deer, elk, antelope and mountain sheep in connection with their project which is meant to include all ruminants of this continent.

Being at the refuge is not a new experience for Connolly who was assigned here in 1959-60 as a student trainee. He graduated from the School of Forestry at the University of Montana in 1961.”

December 11, 1965 The Missoulian

The George Odion Interview , OH 149-005d, Archives and Special Collections, Mansfield Library, University of Montana-Missoula.

Oral History Number: 149-005d, Interviewee: George Odion

Interviewer: Ernest Kraft, Date of Interview: circa 1965

Project: National Bison Range Oral History Project

Note: Clarence “Cy” Young and an unidentified woman (likely Ernest Kraft's wife) are present during this interview and occasionally contribute to the conversation.

Ernest Kraft: This is an interview with George Odion of 432 East Pine [Street], who was an engineer—

GO: Fireman.

EK: —fireman on the train that hauled the buffalo to Canada.

GO: Yeah, hauled the buffalo from Ravalli to Paradise, and another engine took them from Paradise to Sand Point. At Sand Point we changed crews and took them from Sand Point over to Great Northern. They'd connect with Canadian Pacific, and Canadian Pacific...the Canadian government is one at the bought them. Canadian Pacific delivered them, and where they delivered them, I don't know. There's three crews. We only took them about 60-some miles across there. Then we delivered them to the Idaho division. See, we work in divisions. Then the Idaho division took them to Sand Point. Of course, that's still on the NP [Northern Pacific Railway], but when they got to Sand Point, why, they delivered them to the Great Northern. Then the Great Northern, they delivered him to the Canadian Pacific. That's up in Canada, and that was 1909.

EK: 1909. You were present when they were loading them at Ravalli?

GO: Oh yes, yeah. I sat there on the stock car and watched them on top of the car, you see. Watched them try to get them into the corrals. They had quite a time getting them in the corrals. They got the corral gates open and they got three or four in, and then these cowboys would kind of bust them up in patches and they'd take them in a few at a time. That's the way they got them in the corrals.

EK: Ravalli was a pretty good-sized town at that time, wasn't it?

GO: Oh no. Nothing there much. Not as much as there is now. It was just a little Indian town site.

CY: [unintelligible] come in there.

GO: It was the junction over the highways there—Flathead and Paradise highway junctions. There wasn't much. There was a saloon there and an old hotel and section house. Didn't amount to a great deal. Those days the Indians...Pablo [Michel Pablo] there, he wasn't a full-blooded Flathead Indian. I think he was maybe half. But a lot of the full of full-blood Indians, you could tell a difference. Gosh, they were wore their capes and they wore their feathers on their head and all that stuff. In fact, a lot of them went around there just to [unintelligible] and help round them up. Some of them helped round them up, see, but Pablo wasn't a full-blooded Flathead Indian.

EK: I think he was a Pend d'Oreilles.

GO: Just where he come from, I never really—

CY: That *Pablo* name, sounds like he might have had some Spanish in him, too—Mexican or something.

GO: When you get up to him, his features, well, he didn't have the features of a full-blooded Indian, see.

EK: Flathead.

GO: Flathead Indian. Kind of short, heavy-set fellow. But he talked very distinct English, like he might have been, oh, a Carlisle [Indian Industrial School] graduate or something. Some of those Indians was. This Meinsinger (?) I was talking about was a Carlisle graduate—his wife and him both—they were musicians and they were very nice people. They lived here in town. He was a locomotive engineer, and they used to come up to they up to the lodge halls and play for them —piano and violin. They were very good and very highly respected people.

EK: How big a corral was it at Ravalli? Could you estimate the width across it and so forth or is that...We can maybe get that from the pictures. They were made out of planks apparently.

GO: Plank—that's it—plank and post. They wasn't creosote either, because those days we didn't use much creosote. Just posts—big posts, like a telephone pole, that were drove into the ground and connected up. I got an idea that, see, there's one, two, oh, it must have been 150 foot, 75 feet long, and about 125 foot wide. It wasn't an awful big stockyard.

EK: Wasn't it a case that they'd get them practically down to town quite often, and then they'd...too much activity around there and they'd lose them.

GO: No, no, no. See, there wasn't much activity around...Ravalli was...There was a few Indians around there. There wasn't very many whites around there at that time.

CY: [unintelligible]

GO: No. No cars to haul. These were all, these wagons here, they were wagons with a box on them. Those days, we had those big old wagons, and they just put the boxes on them.

EK: Right. How big was a car in those days?

GO: A lot of them around 45 foot. Somewhere around there. They'd get about, from what I remember, around 30 head packed to a car, but they'd partition them off. They'd put one in, and then they'd run two-by-fours through the slats of the car and nail it. Then they'd run another—partition them off. They didn't turn them loose in there, or in there loose. They were all partitioned off. If they turn them in there loose, it would have been a mess, because they'd have—

CY: Yes, I think they—

EK: Would have killed each other.

CY: —snared them when they went into the car and then anchored them to the wall, too, [unintelligible].

GO: Some of them they had a pull in. They pulled in with a rope. They couldn't drive them, once in a while. You see where it tore out the side the car that was pulling him in, and he decided to keep right on going. Then again, some went in just like stock will sometimes do—follow one another—but they didn't follow very good. The most exciting thing the boys told me is when they was putting them across the river. You see, they made them swim the river.

EK: Did you ever see anybody get hooked or caught down there?

GO: No, no. They put the run on two or three fellows that was in there in the corral, and they'd go to the top and jump over, something like that. Some of those fellows were quite daring.

EK: That was quite common, something like that.

GO: Some of those cowboys, you know, they wasn't afraid of the buffalo. They were quite active, and if they see anything like that, why, they'd climb the stockyard fence and get over. Maybe there's a picture o f—

EK: Yes, there is.

GO: —there's one. Some of them would be daring-like, and they'd get down in there.

EK: Did you know Allard [Charles Allard]?

GO: No, I didn't. I've seen the man. I had met Pablo, but I never met Allard. Allard didn't seem to take much...He wasn't around there very much while they was loading, as I remember, Pablo was easy to pick out, because he was a short heavy-set fellow and he wore this certain horse. You could always tell that horse.

EK: Appaloosa.

GO: Yes.

EK: Do you have any idea what it cost them to move the buffalo, or what their rates were?

GO: No, I don't really...No, I don't really know.

EK: They brought a lot of them in there in wagons, too, [unintelligible] train.

GO: Oh, yes. Some of them wouldn't drive, and then they brought them in on those wagons. They'd rope them, and they'd run the rope through this slat of the cab, you see. They'd take a couple horses, and they'd pull them right in there into the box—wagon box. I guess you can see there how they looked. Just a big box built on those wagons. EK: Quite an operation, wasn't it? This was all in what year?

GO: 1909. I remember distinctly, because the year before the big forest fires and I was in that at St. Regis. Engineer by the name of McCarthy and I, brought the people out of the big forest fire in 1910. We've got a woman here in town that come in with us, still living. She's about the only one that I know that's living yet. She lives over on [unintelligible].

CY: That must have been the big run they made from Wallace or Klamath?

GO: Yes. I got a book on it, but there's so many people borrow it from me. It's *The Big Smoke*, I think they call it. Some of the boys at the Elks [Club] has got it now. It's very interesting if you like history. Very interesting.

CY: I think I read about that in some book, maybe here a few years ago, about the train stayed in Wallace quite a while waiting to see if the fire was going to take the town or something.

GO: Well, the fire didn't take the north side of the town, mostly the South side. The trains there—they couldn't get out of Wallace, only over the SP [Southern Pacific Railway] into Spokane, but they couldn't come over the Northern Pacific into Missoula. Where we picked the people up was on this side of the divide at St. Regis. They come down out of the hills—prospectors and small ranchers around there. We had orders to stay there and watch the fire, and got too close to pick them all up and bring them in. But it was an awful sight. Looked like the world was coming to an end.

CY: I bet it did.

GO: The ashes fell, from that fire, far east as Helena, and this country here was just a dense cloud of smoke.

Unidentified Speaker: [unintelligible]

CY: You had the lights on in the middle of the day.

GO: Yeah.

EK: Helen Hodges.

US: Oh, it was Helen, wasn't it?

EK: Hodges [Andrew Hodges] was the first refuge manager up there, and he came there in 1908 at the Bison Range.

GO: This book gives you the name of a lot of the rangers then—different fellows that was in there. It's very good. There's two or three...In order to make a story out of it, she exaggerated some, but it wasn't exaggerated a great deal. It told about different fellows that lost their lives, and the

cemetery at Wallace were they buried a lot of those fellows—the rangers that died in that. They had Negro regiment in there at the time, and they done some great work in there.

EK: Calvary regiment? [Actually the 25th Infantry Regiment.]

GO: Yes.

EK: Stationed at Fort Missoula.

GO: Just don't know where they come—from Fort Missoula—I just don't remember. We did have those regulars at Fort Missoula at the time. I remember that distinctly.

EK: Those were colored boys. There was a bunch of cavalry and colored boys in here too at that time, [unintelligible].

GO: —but they changed about two or three times. They called the troops in there, and they lost a lot of those fellows too. Sometime you're in town, that book...The secretary at the Elks told me the other day—and I forgot to pick it up—that he was through. His mother-in-law lived over in that country during the time. He heard I had the book, and he was very much interested. So he borrowed it, and he said they all had read it and he'd leave it at the office. I haven't picked it up, but sometime you want to read it, you come by, and I'll let you take it and read it. If you like anything like that's history.

EK: It is, and it's indirectly related to all this early on.

CY: Yeah. That whole country, I guess, was a fire from the Salmon River clear to the Canadian border.

GO: Yeah, there was a lot of big fires then, but this one...We just got into Paradise. We hadn't been there very long off our run. Hadn't much more than got to bed until the call-boy come over, and he says, "They want you to pick up all the flat car and outfit cars in the yard and go to St. Regis. The big fire, it's getting awful close to take the people out of St. Regis." So the engineer and I, we got ready and had a bite to eat—and the trainmen. We went down to the yard and picked up what we could get a hold of—cars that wasn't loaded—and took them over there. We hadn't had any rest for quite a while. It was the evening when we got in there, and they left me on watch. Said, "If it looks too bad," they said, "to just start blowing the whistle of the engine." Gee whiz, it got so it roared just like a cyclone. You ever hear a cyclone coming? Roaring, you know. I said, "Uh-oh," and I looked over there. She sure looked bad, so we got them all together and brought them into Missoula.

US: I bet the people were pretty upset, I mean, emotionally.

GO: Oh yes, they was. They lost everything they had, see, a lot of them did.

EK: Do you have any recollection, or do you know anything about the way the buffalo were brought down from Polson to the Bison Range?

GO: From Polson?

EK: Yeah.

CY: You mean, from Kalispell.

EK: Kalispell, I mean, Kalispell.

GO: No I never knew they'd come from Kalispell. All I knew about them that they was up on the range on the other side across from Moiese and kind of north.

EK: I'm talking about the herd that made up the Bison Range—the basic herd of the Bison Range

GO: That must been years before then that we hauled them out of Ravalli. You mean where the originated from, something.

EK: Well, the Bison Range was started in 1908, and those buffalo were brought from Kalispell.

CY: Part of the Conrad deal.

EK: Part of the Conrad herd.

CY: They were originally the Pablo and Allard buffalo.

EK: Conrad bought some of them.

CY: Conrad bought some and started the herd at Kalispell. Then the United States, they bought 30 head from Conrad to start the Bison Range. I don't know how come they didn't get them from Pablo and Allard.

GO: I don't know anything about that part of it. All the connections I had was with the Pablo herd when they loaded them for Canada, after they sold them to the Canadian government.

EK: Well, that's one thing I can't understand. I mean, I just can't figure it out. I mean, there's probably a logical explanation, but in that book The Big Roundup, whether this was the first attempts or what, but it shows a picture of driving the buffalo from over there to where Pablo and Allard had them in that corral, and it was right up where the Bison Range is now, at that pothole, Ravalli pothole, Cy?

CY: Yeah. Right on top of the hill.

EK: Yes. Looking right down just toward Ravalli. There's no fences, there's not a thing in there.

GO: There wasn't any fences the days, I was telling you.

EK: Well, they fenced that place in 1908.

GO: Yeah. Well it wasn't fenced when, as I remember, when we loaded them there. Gosh, I don't know whether they fence...Where's this this book coming from? Who written that book?

EK: Well, I haven't got it with me today, but I'll sure bring it to you and let you look at it.

GO: Don't get me wrong on this, some of those people that have been writing those books, they try to make a story out of it too. They don't get the exact facts.

EK: Well, that's what I'm trying—

GO: They get things in there that's not true. When those buffalo was brought into Ravalli, there was no fences. They were brought down through that gorge there where the old highway was—they brought through there—and they come out on that big flat after you get over the hill clear across the river. See the picture of the river there. Well, they was over there a long ways, clear on the other side of Pablo. Of course, those days,

we didn't have highways of any kind, only just some old dirt roads and a few Indian teepees here and there. As far as your town is concerned, why, they didn't amount to anything.

EK: I know that, but that's what I'm trying to dig into now. When you get to reading those things there, they'll tell you these things that are put down as fact. Now whether or not they're right, that's what I'm trying to...That's what this here's all about.

GO: I think they've just made a story there.

EK: Well, this actually is a picture...There's not too much writing in it, but it's pictures of this event as it took place, just like you have here. Only it's not it's not at the Ravalli end of it, it's up there at the other end of it when they were rounding them up at the pens and stuff, more or less. It's a book with some of these very same pictures in them. Like this one right here.

GO: Here comes somebody who's—

[Doorbell rings]

GO: Hi.

Unidentified Speaker 2: Hi. I'm from the county assessor's office.

GO: County assessor's office. Well, there isn't anybody home. The wife isn't home, and I got some company here. Could you drop in later on tomorrow sometime? Will you please?

US2: Absolutely.

GO: [unintelligible]

US: It just can't wait.

GO: You'll find out I'm right on those things, because we notice in that book that this girl—she was from Seattle—had written regarding to the big fires in the Coeur d'Alene. She says that the passenger train brought people out of Wallace to Missoula. The passenger train never come over that divide—that big fire, see—but helped make a story. If she would have said that they took the people out of Wallace over the SP to Spokane, then she'd hit it right on the nose, but our trains wasn't coming...the bridges and everything was burned out. But where we come in that, we come across the Paradise cut-off to St. Regis, and then picked them up there. They walked on the track and come out of the hills.

CY: Yeah, that was quite a fire, I guess.

EK: I'll just read you what is considered to be the facts. "According to the available records, the heritage of this herd"—they're talking about the Bison Range herd, not the herd that—"There's a herd that dates as far back as 1873, when Walking Coyote, a Pend d'Oreilles Indian, captured a few calves of the plains east of the main range of the Rocky Mountains and brought them to the Flathead Valley. Descendants of these animals compromised the famous Pablo-Allard herd, part of which later became the Conrad herd at Kalispell, Montana. It was from this latter group that the American Bison Society purchased the original 34 bison for this refuge. In addition to these, the Conrad estate gave seven more animals to the range. One of these was a cow, and another a splendid seven-year-old bull know as Kalispell Chief, which became the leader of the herd. Other donations were made by Charles Goodnight of Goodnight, Texas, who in 1909 sent a pair of young bison from his famous herd, and by the Blue Mountain Forest Association of New Hampshire which contributed three animals from the Corbin herd in 1910. The animals on the Bison Range, therefore, represent three distinct strains from the Conrad, Goodnight, and Corbin herds."

GO: This is after the herd was loaded at Ravalli. This is later on when they put in the Bison Range. There was no Bison Range there in 1908. Not a thing. I was right there and saw the whole setup. We didn't know what the Bison Range even was. If there was a bison range, we'd have known it. I hunted and fished that country for years, fished there long before 1909. Gosh, nothing. I'd drop off the train, go down there fishing, and there was no...You see, the old Indian agency was the other side of Arlee years ago.

EK: That's right.

GO: All right, what year was the Indian agency put in there at—

CY: Dixon.

GO: —Dixon?

EK: Oh, way later than that.

GO: Well, sure it was.

EK: About 19—

CY: '18.

EK: '18. About the time the railroad went up through Moiese.

GO: Well, I made the fourth trip on that train that went up there after the railroad was put in. Engineer by the name of Matt Jar (?) was the engineer on that passenger train, and I was the fireman on it.

EK: That was in 1918?

GO: Yes, about that time. Somewhere around in there.

US: That's another thing; you've gotten several years. Different people it can vary a year or two.

GO: I've noticed other stories that I've checked on my time, as I was saying there a while ago, that in order to get a story and make it easy, they seem like they exaggerate it to a certain extent. They don't get it right, exactly right, yet it's good reading for people that don't know the difference.

EK: That' what I'm trying to dig into here, but according to the—

GO: Now, I'll tell you who might give you some information. I'm not sure about this because she's a Flathead Indian, and she's been married, she lives over the hill there from Ravalli—

EK: Arlee?

US: St. Ignatius?

GO: St. Ignatius. She still lives there. I saw her not long ago, her and her husband. She was in this country at that time, because that's a Meinsinger. John died, and she married again and lost her second husband. Now, she's married again to a man that's quite a bit younger, but he's got Indian blood. But Mrs. Meinsinger herself is an old-timer.

CY: Would she be the mother of Tommy that runs the Zip Auto Laundry out there?

GO: I wouldn't be surprised she is. She had a boy and a girl...yeah, a boy and a girl, or there's two boys ...I know she had a boy, and I think she had a boy and a girl.

CY: There were three of these boys that I know, that they used to have an orchestra and played around.

GO: Well, it might be.

CY: Tommy, he runs the Zip Auto Laundry there, and there's another one in town, too. I forget—

GO: I heard about that Meinsinger here, I —

CY: Well, he used to be out there on that Post Creek hill.

GO: Well, their home is there on Post Creek.

CY: So he might be one boys.

GO: Yes. When they opened the reservation up to give those Indians a 160 acres of the choice land. Their land was connected—160 acres apiece—and beautiful piece of property up there right on Post Creek—natural water right. It was the Meinsinger ranch. It's on the left hand side going west just going out of Post Creek there. Kind of a big the slope through there.

US: Well, there's somebody in Ronan, I think, by that name. I can't think of a connection. They're still there on Post Creek, some of the family.

GO: I forget this Mrs. Meinsinger's name now. But anybody in St. Ignatius you'd mention the name, they'd point her out to you. She lives about a block off the main street there to the right. Kind of a nice home she's got there.

EK: Do you think she would talk to me?

GO: Oh, she's a wonderful person, very talkative too. Very distinct English.

EK: How old is she?

GO: Well, Mrs. Meinsinger must be hitting up around the 80s now. She's well preserved for a woman of 80 years old. US:

It seems like I know somebody, someplace, some connection—4H or something.

EK: You say she was married again, or—

GO: She's been married twice after John died. She lost her second husband. Then this here other Indian she married—he's not Indian, "*breed*" we call him. He's an awful nice fellow though. I don't think...He might be half-breed. I met him here some time ago, but she's several years older than he is. I got an idea he's right around 70.

EK: What's her married name, now? Do you know?

GO: The wife knows. She got her address around here someplace.

EK: Was it Cope (?)?

GO: No. That don't sound like it.

EK: There's a lady over there by [unintelligible] the name of Anne Cope that's supposed to be up on this stuff, and I want to see her.

GO: Is there anybody around Pablo itself? Old Indians that you could contact that are still living?

EK: I made two or three approaches to these people and explained what we were trying to get and everything—

US: I bet Howard would know.

EK: Gene Howard (?) might. —and all of them have said that they would contact me, and I never heard from a-one of them yet.

GO: You see, I suppose they're another generation. When you go back over 50 years, that's a lot of territory. They might have a faint recollection of things they had heard, not actually seen. That'd be a known fact. I know well that the Bison Range wasn't there in 1908. It was not fenced 1908, because I see them driving them off of the hills there.

CY: They was just beginning—

EK: They started the fences—

GO: They might have started the fences, because I see them drive them off of the hills there.

EK: Yes, but you see, we've got a real good lead on this; there's a fellow by the name of Art Cantrell (?), and his father was the fellow that contracted to haul the lumber—or the posts and the wire and stuff—and he fed this gang of men that built that fence in 19...It started in 1908 and finished in 1909, completed around there. They might have been working on another section of it.

GO: They must have been, maybe on the northwest side.

EK: [unintelligible] north side there someplace. I want to get his story, because he worked with his father on that.

GO: How old a man would he be now?

EK: Well, Cy knows him, I don't know him.

CY: Art, he was a young kid, and old Tom and his wife had the contract to feed the crew, and he had the contract to distribute the material. These two boys were just young kids at that time.

Art, now, would be 65 or 70.

GO: Yeah, at least. I was young myself, those days, just a kid.

EK: How old are you now?

GO: I'm 72, the 14th of this month, but I went railroading here when I was quite young. I went in the service [unintelligible] 1906, when I was 13 years old as a call boy. I was in the engine service—a fireman—when I was 14 years and big as am now, and I've run an engine when I was 24.

EK: That's quite a record.

GO: I put in 55 years and ten days with them when I quit.

CY: That's a long time. Covered a lot of miles in that time.

GO: Oh yes, I can say. See, our old main-line run over the hill those days. We didn't have no, what we call a low-line now where the freight trains go around through the Coeur d'Alenes. They done a lot of construction work on that Paradise cut-off—bored tunnels and bridges—and then they detoured it around that way—the freight trains.

EK: Well now in your travels over—well, you mentioned the cutoff for instance—how common was it to see elk in that area?

GO: Oh, that was common, very common.

EK: What about being in comparison to say in the last ten years.

GO: Well, more so than there is of late years. Another thing that deer was...there was an awful lot of wildlife. I have come right up in the wintertime, the snow is deep over there, and keep from killing the whole herd of them. They'd stand on the track 15, 20 of them. I'd come to a complete stop so those big trains keep from killing them, and yet a lot of the boys killed them too. I've had McLaren (?) and Brinkman (?) get out and try to get them off. Starving and nothing for them to eat. We killed a lot of deer or see elk right along. Elk didn't seem to get close enough to the track. They'd see a train a-coming, and they'd hightail it out. But the deer weren't afraid. They'd just stand there and looked at you, and a bunch of them...they'd kind of get together in bunches, and that's the way they stayed. They'd get in the middle of the track.

EK: They were mostly mule deer?

GO: Yeah, mostly. A few white-face too...or I mean white-tail.

CY: The same thing happened the time...Frosty (?) and I used to go down to the cabin every winter in about February when they'd all be yarded up, and they'd be a few in the road. They'd start down the road, and you'd keep following them real slow. It wouldn't be long until we had about 175 deer ahead of us there one time. They wouldn't get off. They'd just keep going right down the road ahead of us.

GO: We've had some severe winters over there. The weather wasn't so cold, but we had so much snow! They couldn't get anything to eat.

EK: Let's go back to the spur that goes up by Moiese. Now, do you have any recollection of the loading of the carcasses out of there when they started to sell animals?

GO: No. That was later years.

EK: About '26.

GO: Yeah. No, I have no recollection of that. All I would know is maybe something in the paper, but I wouldn't pay a great deal of attention to that.

EK: Well you wouldn't have been riding that spur after that time, that's right, too, I'd forgot. But in your early trips up through there in, say 1918, do you have any recollections of that even knowing it was there, more or less?

GO: Well, in those days, they wasn't so many white settlers in through there. The range and everything, was open—quite open quite a bit yet—that when I went through there, all you could see was teepees around. Once in a while a real old timer Indian that had a nice home that I remember lived at Dixon and his name was—

CY: Duncan McDonald?

GO: No, I knew Duncan McDonald, but...oh, what the heck is his name? He had a boy come in here and work for a long time. He was a Carlisle graduate for the [unintelligible] people.

CY: Did he live in Dixon?

GO: Lived in Dixon, just west of Dixon, that first farmhouse there—nice frame-house just west of Dixon, just outside of the city limits there—nice frame-house.

CY: Was it old Joe Gonyer?

GO: No, no.

EK: This was in 1913. This was the headquarters area. Where the present one is located. There is the way it was set up, and those buildings were built in about, what, 1909. They were already in there in 1909. This album is the daughter of the first refuge manager's—her album—and it shows their home in 1913 when she first got her camera. This was the house where the manager lived. It was right where the present manager's house sits. Then there was a little building here between this and the barn, and that's the building that had the records in that burned in 1930. Where we lost our—

GO: Pauline.

CY: Oh, yeah.

EK: Oh, yeah. I heard that many times.

GO: Albert Pauline, and I forget his brother's name. They lived at Dixon when the reservation was opened up, and the family comes in the east there and they had two daughters—nice looking girls and the boys married both of them. Albert and his wife separated, and the other one I don't know whatever come of him until later years.

EK: They spelled that P-a-u-l-i-n?

GO: Well, I wouldn't swear just how—

EK: Does that sound right to you?

GO: No, [unintelligible], Albert Pauline.

EK: We have a section of the range named Pauline Creek, and it was named for them. They had a little homestead at the mouth of the range, or at once west side of the range there. US: That's where Rose Wagner (?) was before she married [unintelligible]

EK: Pauline, Ray Wagner's wife—Rose Wagner.

GO: They married white girls, both of them. This reservation is a [unintelligible] and these folks come from the east. They come out there and built and had a little money. Maybe [unintelligible] east of Dixon, to the right coming towards Missoula there's a big house that's up there?

CY: Big two-story house.

GO: That's it. That was the first building that was built in there. Remember where it was built? That's here these girls lived [unintelligible]

EK: Here's a winter picture of the same area.

CY: Yes, that was probably the White, probably their name was White. They was Whites built and lived in that house for a long time.

EK: These buildings set exactly where the present ones are today, if you've been up there lately.

GO: I haven't been up lately.

EK: Well, within the last...Now, they've always been right in that same area. This, again, is the building that burned in 1930.

EK: She just died. Mrs. Pauline just died here about a year ago.

GO: Quite old.

CY: Yes, she was real old.

GO: Albert, at that time when I knew him at Dixon, looked to be a boy about 21 or 2 years old, but he was a big fellow and kind of nice-looking for an Indian, because he was dark. But he had a good education. He come in here, and worked for the Chevy people for a long time, and then they sent him east and I heard he died in Chicago.

EK: This was a building that was right there at headquarters area that was an old Indian shack they tore down.

GO: It's hard to visualize...Of course, you have some conception of what was going on in those days now, but these younger folks you know how the country had developed [telephone rings] in 50 years or 65 years—

[break in audio]

GO: —ropes through the slats of the car and take a team of horses on the other side and pull them right in.

CY: When they didn't want to go—

GO: Then they partitioned all of them off. I don't know whether you had that or not. Put one in just like they used to with race horses. You remember? You've seen them take Thoroughbred racehorses with a partition between each one of them.

EK: You can actually see it here, if you look, in this picture that you showed me. If you look close, even there, you can see that they're partitioned off.

GO: Oh yeah.

EK: You can see the ones rear-end facing the other direction.

GO: That's right. See the boys on top there. There's quite a bunch of Indians around there in those days.

US: I bet that was quite an attraction for them.

GO: Oh, yes, for the Indians. They got a great kick out of that.

EK: These injured animals and stuff, where they butchered them —

GO: The Indians took the carcass.

CY: See that picture in the book there were the old squaws were skinning the one that broke [unintelligible]

GO: Those days, they eat horses and everything else. We kill a horse along the track of the train, and they'd come down there in no time and it'd be gone.

CY: Yes. They'd eat horse meat all right. Dogs, anything. They like dogs.

GO: Horses, they was great for horses.

EK: You figure they could get about 30 in the cars though?

GO: I figured about 30, because you're putting them in that way, you'd get quite a few in. You see, as near as I can recollect, when I first went up there on this passenger train...The fourth day it run up there, I was the extra fireman at the time, and I went up there with this engineer—the old fellow has been passed on quite a while ago—and the country was always all practically open. See, there was very few fences around any place, and of course, the way I can visualize the whole thing is this. When the round-up here and what the boys is talking about there, is just a great big flat out there, and they just round them up. I asked to them, "You have a hard time getting them across the river?" "You ought to go down there and watching them. Did we?" To get them into the river. You can imagine for yourself, getting those animals into that river, and then it shows you there them putting them across the river. They had some of the best cowboys in the country. I understood they went clear to Texas and got some of them.

CY: They had lots of them too.

GO: Yeah, and they had a lot of them, and they needed a lot of them.

CY: Some drives they had 75 men.

EK: They did it for years and several years before they ever got any though.

GO: It was a new venture. You know how fellows are in those days. They're rough and rugged and tie into anything, and it was quite exciting. This generation today, see, something like that, they get quite a kick out of it, too, because you can look back and read past history. I remember when I was a young fellow when W.A. Clark and Tom Kelley (?) and [unintelligible] and Daly had his big home up at the Bitterroot, and I've been in that years ago when he lived there. He was the guy that built the Anaconda smelters, and...what's his name from Salmon Lake, our senator, he was the guy that discovered the Butte mines. He come up from Salt Lake. I met him, that was Senator...not Daly, but...oh gosh. I met his boys, too. Anyhow, I'll think of it pretty soon. Those days old mud roads, no automobile roads, no nothing. Higgins Avenue was the same way, an old boardsidewalks. We had the old regulars here then, and we had the railroad boys and we had the big terminal here. Then we had the miners and the lumberjacks and the regulars and the railroad men. They were all a pretty rugged bunch, and this was a rugged town those days. There was plenty going on, plenty excitement.

CY: Yeah, I bet this was a kind of exciting place back in them days.

GO: Oh yes. I used to run into Butte on the 1 and 2 in the early days there. Butte, at one time, in 1908 had a population of about 75,000 people, and the miners up there were mostly Irish. Boy, they were a rough and rugged bunch. They liked their liquor, and the town was wide open and —

EK: They liked to fight too.

GO: I had an engineer over there at Helena, used to go up there quite...He was Irish. He had quite an Irish brogue and got so he didn't go up quite so often, and I said, "Johnny"—Johnny Flynn (?) was his name—"Johnny, hows come you never go to Butte anymore?" He says, "The damn wops run the Irish all out." [laughs] So then the Italians started.

US: Well, in one of those Montana magazines, you know that you got from Lou, there's quite an article on those mines at Butte and the people and the happenings and everything.

GO: The IWW [International Workers of the World] strike, that was the time...Now, I don't know whether you ever had read the history, but I know all about this. When Little [Frank Little]...he was in the organizer. That's how the miners in Butte organized. This man Little come from back East to organize them. The ACM [Anaconda Copper Mining Company] had their gunmen those days, and boy, that was a bitter pill for them. Well they got him one night. They hung him to a trestle up there, but that was the worst thing they could have done, because then the boys tightened things up right and then they organized. That was in, oh, I got an idea around 1908-fall of 1908, somewhere along in there. So I was a garrison at the time. Maybe you heard of the IWW strike in this country. Oh heck, these here fellows, they wouldn't ride the trains. They just hiked along the railroad tracks, and they had everything tied up. They wouldn't work, they wouldn't do nothing until they got organized. That's what we call the IWW strike. That was when the Butte mines was organized. That's when organized labor originated, in Butte in this state. It was pretty tough those days. Mucked everything by hand, and they drilled their powder-holes by hand and hoisted everything out by hand. A lot of them got killed, lead got gassed—the fumes in the mines—and they were after better working conditions. Butte was a rough and rugged town those days.

CY: Must have been pretty rugged over around Taft. I was reading an article there about the Taft Tunnel. They had all kinds of wops and Chinamen and stuff all in there, and they said the next winter or the spring, when the snow began to go up, they found about 45 dead guys around there.

GO: Yeah, under the snow.

CY: Shoot them and cover them up with snow or—

GO: That was in 1908, when the Taft Tunnel was complete. I would run into Wallace once in a while, then when [unintelligible] run in there. An old engineer by the name of Orville Adams (?) was the regular engineer on there. You see, how I happened to get around at that time, we have what we call a reserve list, and when boys lay-off—this list they worked in rotation off of a board—then you fill their vacancies. Maybe one trip I'd be on one job, next trip I'd be on another job, and that's how I happened to get around to all these places. But this here buffalo herd here this year, I had a regular turn with that man. He was an Irishman, Mickey McCann (?), his name was. An awful nice fellow. He's been dead quite a while now.

EK: I don't think we ever quite...Did they take them out of there at one time?

GO: Yeah, all in one crate.

EK: How long did they leave them in the yards? Once they'd get them loaded in them cars, how long were they in the cars before you moved them?

GO: They was in there quite a while. From all recollection, you see, they had one car loaded when we got there. They had the cars already shoved in there. They must have been about 12, 14 hours loading them, because it was after dark when we left practically.

EK: You don't recall how many was in the shipment?

GO: No, I don't recall altogether how many was in it.

US: Well, when you ran up on the passenger on that spur up there, did a passenger train stopped at Moiese, or did you—

GO: Oh yes. We stopped at every jerkwater place then—Moiese and —

CY: [unintelligible]

GO: —yeah, all of those places.

EK: Wasn't that the Galloping Goose [type of railcar]?

GO: Well, the Galloping Goose come later on. That's when gas engines come in later on. We just had a coach-and-a-half, and then a little engine.

US: [unintelligible]

[Cy and unidentified speaker continue a separate conversation]

GO: Part of it was for loading crated animals and everything like that.

EK: Then you run from Dixon to Poison?

GO: No, from here [Missoula] to Poison. When we'd get to Dixon we'd go around the Wye there and right on up, see. Yeah, the Galloping Goose is when they just had the one car.

CY: Yeah.

US: Engine and a couple seats for passengers and still baggage.

GO: I run one of those quite a while out of Helena. We had one over there—B28 we called her.

Made connections with Number 1 and 2 that ran into Butte at the time.

EK: Well, I suppose we better head for the home.

CY: [unintelligible]?

GO: Well, I told you about all I knew about the thing—

[End of Interview]

In 1966 the self-guided auto trips are now allowed to drive around Red Sleep Mountain Drive.

<https://www.fws.gov/uploadedFiles/NBR.HistOutline.pdf>

“Henry J. Helgeson Dies in Hospital

Henry J. (Heinie) Helgeson, 79, 3110 S. 3rd St. W., died Sunday in a Missoula hospital.

Born on July 22, 1886, in Bergen, Norway, he moved with his parents to Minnesota in 1887. He went to Wisconsin where he lived until 1908, when he came to Missoula.

Employed as a butcher until 1942, he was known for his annual participation in the buffalo kills near Moiese. These kills regulated the herd for conservation purposes. He killed nearly 3,700 buffalo in his lifetime. He later worked for a coal storage plant until his retirement in 1964.

He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 6 and the Hellgate Lodge 383, BPOE.

Survivors include a son, Raymond L., Port Angeles, Wash.; daughter, Mrs. Harvey Curran, Thompson Falls' two sisters, Mrs. Anna Pigg and Mrs. Clara Stewart, both of Missoula; four grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

Funeral services are pending with Marsh, Powell & Livingston Mortuary in charge of Arrangements." February 28, 1966 The Missoulian

"Self-Guided Tours Slated At National Bison Range by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese – Self-guided tours are planned at the National Bison Range this summer, replacing the once-a-day caravan tours which had been conducted the past 11 years.

Melvin Nail, assistant range manager, said approval has been granted by the Portland regional office of the Fish and Game Division of the Department of the Interior to eliminate the daily car caravan tours in favor of opening the tour route for all-day every-day public use in the summer.

"This will mean more enjoyment for more people of the attractions of the National Bison Range," said Nail.

"Although more than 2,700 people took the guided caravan tours last summer," Nail continued, "we know that many visitors were on schedules that would not permit them to stay for the 3:30 p.m. departure time. This summer, after registering, they may leave headquarters anytime between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., when the entry gate will be locked.

"One of our staff will go over the route at the end of each day to see that no one is stranded with car trouble and that everyone is out by 5 p.m.," Nail said.

The self-guided tours will begin Thursday, June 16, and continue through Labor Day. Participants will be required to either display the \$7 annual Conservation Permit which will admit all occupants of a vehicle, or pay 25 cents per person over 18 years of age.

Nearly 20 miles in length, the tour winds over mountainous roads, reaching an elevation of nearly 5,000 feet at High Point about midway. Here, Nail said, restrooms will be provided along with a display giving a geographic outline of prominent features seen from this point such as the Mission Range, the valleys and Flathead Lake.

A tour leaflet is being prepared to give information and instruction for tour-takers, including restrictions designed to insure safety. Participants will not be permitted to hike over the range and must remain on or near their vehicles.

Turnouts for animal viewing are now being constructed, along with signs describing salient features.

“This will mean more work for us,” Nail added, “but it will make for a much nicer tour for the public. They should see more game since, with the caravan, the first cars would spook the animals and persons in the last few cars might not see anything. By picking the morning hours they might more successful too, since game does move more at that time.

“Not the least of the advantages,” he concluded, “will be the virtual elimination of the dust problem.” March 24, 1966 The Missoulian



Text for the above article:

“Kraftmanship ... by Robert C. Larsson

Moiese – Ernie Kraft can’t get enough of buffalo. He works with them every day and works on them every night!

Kraft, 38, has been on the staff of the National Bison Range for the past eight years. Hired as a

“maintenance horseman,” he says his duties have included everything from grading roads to painting buildings, including a lot of riding on fence patrols over the refuge. Frequently his work brings him into close contact with the shaggy bison. In the annual fall roundup, Ernie plays a prominent role, when, astride a spirited teed, he and other cowboys stampede the ponderous beats into the corrals.

On Nov. 11, 1961, a pickup truck carrying Ernie and two friends on a hunting trip, collided with a house trailer, ran over a steep drop off and landed in the Flathead River. All were hurt and spent considerable time convalescing.

During this period of enforced inactivity, Ernie turned to sculpturing. “I’d sketched all my life,” he said, “but I don’t claim to know anything about art. I’d worked, on the bison range, with artists and photographers from all over the world. Maybe something rubbed off on me.

“Bo Scriver, the well-known artist, sculptor, and taxidermist from Browning, encouraged me to try my hand at sculpturing. “You can switch to painting later,’ he said.” Now, Ernie Kraft would rather sculpt than switch!

During the winter of 1961-62 he made his first figure, a mountain sheep ram, using commercial modeling material. He found a kindred spirit and talent in Lew Ayers of near Dixon, who showed Kraft how to use local clay mixed with shredded fibreboard for strength. Later, Ernie found a deposit of pure clay a few yards from his ranch home in the Moiese Valley. Since then he has used it for many models, although he is always looking for other, better materials. Buffalo, horses, riders and “other animals I have known” might sum up the subjects for Kraft’s sculpturing. He spent most of his free time during one winter creating a five-piece grouping called, “Heading Off Old Creek Bottom.” Creek Bottom is an enormous, wily bull buffalo who escapes the riders most years during the roundup, and hides out in the creek bottom.

On one such occasion, Ernie saw riders Ed Priddy and Grant Hogge attempting to head off the bull and turn him back to the herd. “They both took their jackets off and tried to hang one on the bull’s horn as they rode by him. The bull had other ideas, however, and cut right between the horses and made good his escape.”

The incident etched itself on Kraft’s memory and later his skillful hand re-created the daring attempt, in miniature.

Some of the figures are now prized possessions of Ernie’s friends and co-workers. When refuge manager C. J. Henry retired a year ago, Ernie presented him with a piece called, “Bad Moment, Pleasant Memories!” showing C. J. “grabbing for leather.”

The late Morris Blake, famed woodcarver of “Hungry Horse” fame, wrote Ernie, “Your buffalo are all good. (Shows you know them). And I like your horses in action because they show strong character – really something or some part of yourself you put in them.”

And Ernie Kraft, Moiese’s Charley Russell, does put a lot in them. He should! He works with them day and night!” April 3, 1966 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Is Site of Project

Ronan – A range improvement research demonstration will be April 11-13 at the National Bison Range on the Ravalli Hill west of St. Ignatius.

John E. Maki, Lake County extension agent, said the study will be conducted by Don Ryerson, Montana Extension Service range management specialist, in cooperation with personnel of the range, extension personnel and the Flathead Indian Agency.

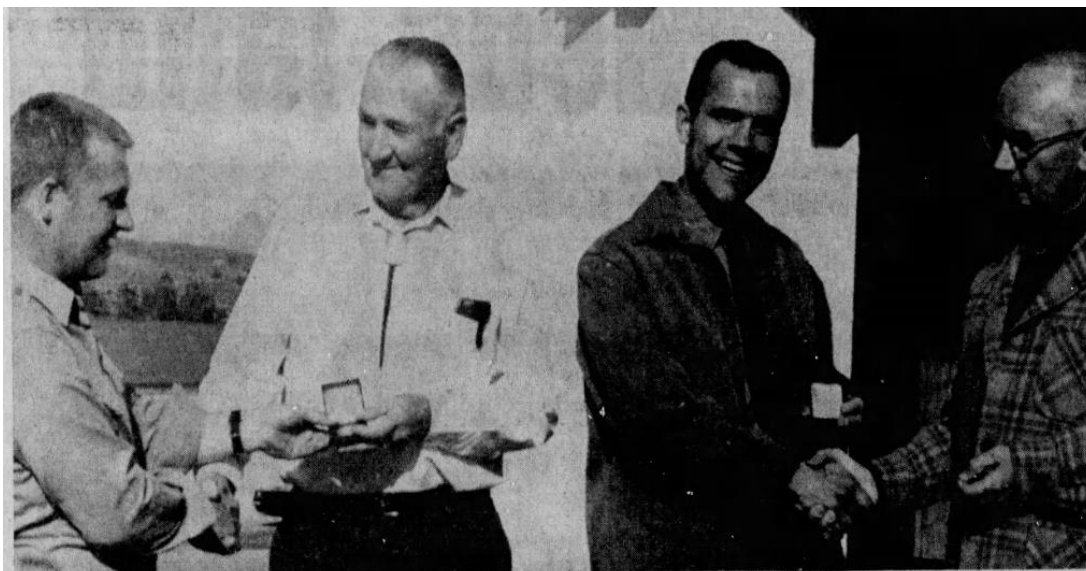
The study will involve mechanical interseeding of grasses, legumes and shrubs. The stands will be evaluated after they are established, in June or July. Summer survival will be evaluated in September or October.

The safety area will be grazed by buffalo at the end of the second growing season, Maki said.”

April 5, 1966 The Missoulian



April 10, 1966 The Missoulian



62 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CONSERVATION

Benjamin M. Hazeltine, second from left, and C. J. Henry, right, have been presented meritorious service awards from Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall. Making the presentations are Melvin Nail, left, assistant manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese, and

Joe Mazzoni, Bison Range manager Henry is a retired manager of the Bison Range and Hazeltine worked at the Bowdoin and Medicine Lake Game Refuges and at the Fort Peck Game Range. (Robert C. Larsson Photo)

April 13, 1966 The Missoulian

Hell Gate Breezes

By Ed Erlandson

The March-April issue of Audubon, magazine of the National Audubon Society, carries on its cover a very attractive color shot of a pronghorn antelope buck standing in Montana native grasses of the National Bison Range near Moiese.

Inside the magazine is a six-page picture-story, "A Summer of Riches," by Helen Cruickshank telling of a summer she and her husband, Allan D. Cruickshank, naturalist and wildlife photographer, spent in they call the Mission Valley.

The story, naturally, because it appears in Audubon, is primarily concerned with birds, but it also covers the great variety of game and wildlife abounding in the great valley that spreads out to the west of the Missions.

The Cruickshanks were overjoyed by the many opportunities for photos of birds and other wildlife.

Not a confirmed bird-watcher, we learned there are many varieties of birds in the area. We're familiar with the meadowlark, bluebird, robin, sparrow, crow, magpie and pigeon to mention a few.

But when they started talking about MacGillivray's warblers, Oregon juncos, lazuli buntings and the black tern, we were left behind in the nest.

What really excited the two was discovery near Allentown of a couple of red-necked grebes. If you've never bumped into one on your way to Flathead Lake, the grebes have burnished chestnut-red on their lower throats and breasts. Below the eyes and on the upper throats they are ashy white. The top of the head and back are blackish.

It seems this bird is extremely shy and difficult to photograph, so the Cruickshanks constructed a blind and spent considerable time getting pictures of these interesting birds.

The story ends with the observation, "In this age of haphazard 'progress,' of speed, restlessness and diminishing natural resources, the valley offered us conditions conducive to reflection and thought as well as the opportunity to observe wildlife that has vanished from most of America."

And, as our friend, Bill Pritchard of Finley Point, pointed out in commenting on the fact that nationally known naturalist-photographers would come to the Missions area to spend the summer photographing the things with which we are familiar:

"I think we all tend to overlook the riches in our own backyard, don't you?"

A visitor to the city from Roman the other day complained that the two units of Missoula County High School within the city do not have geographical designations.

He believes and reports he has heard other western Montanans contend that it would be much less confusing to the visitor if Hellgate were called Higgins and Sentinel were called South or some such designation indicating the part of the city in which they hold forth.

For all you western Montanans coming to the District 2 Music Festival this weekend you might remember where which is by association — "H" stands for Hellgate on Higgins Avenue and "S" stands for Sentinel on South Avenue.

April 15, 1966 The Missoulian

“ ‘Passport’ to Cover 10 Areas in Montana

Montana has more national game refuge and hatchery areas where entrance fees will be charged than seven other northwest states.

Listed in Montana were the Moiese National Bison Range; Benton Lake, Lake Mason, Medicine Lake, Ravalli and Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife refuges and the Bozeman, Creston, Ennis and Miles City national fish hatcheries.

The \$7 “Golden Passport” annual permit may be used for admission, or daily permits can be purchased.

Permits will be required May 23 through Sept. 5. Only exception in the Northwest will be at the Moiese bison range, where daily road tours will be operated June 17 through Sept. 5.

California has eight federal areas where fees will be charged, Washington four, Nevada and Oregon two each, Alaska and Hawaii and Idaho none.

Entry permits will not be required for hunters on refuge areas that are open to hunting it was announced.” April 29, 1966 The Missoulian



May 8, 1966 The Missoulian

“Buffalo Missed

Billings (AP) – The Crow Indians miss their buffalo.

No buffalo have roamed the reservation since an outbreak of brucellosis forced an execution order more than a year ago.

Reservation Supt. Otto Weaver believes the tribe wants the buffalo back for sentimental reasons.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs says it will transplant animals from the National Bison Range at Moiese in western Montana if the Crows will agree to fence them and vaccinate the calves every year.” May 11, 1966 The Missoulian



HORSEMEN TOUR HOME OF BUFFALO

Riders string out on the 15th annual National Bison Range Ride, an event that attracts horsemen from all parts of Montana and from neighboring states. Last Sunday, 210 riders guided their trusty steeds over the range at Moiese to view bighorn sheep, deer and the mighty

bison. Employees of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service headed the horsemen. Many of the visitors camped at Ravalli, at the junction of U.S. Highways 93 and 10A, Saturday night. (Lowell Kenney Photo)

May 28, 1967 The Missoulian

Fishing Now Open On Bison Range

MOIESE—For the first time in its long history a portion of the National Bison Range at Moiese is now open to public fishing, according to Refuge Manager Joe Mazzoni.

The open area comprises about 100 acres consisting of 1½ miles of the portion of the Jocko River within the boundaries of the range.

The construction of a big game fence on the north side of the Jocko between the river and

the main body of the refuge has made fishermen access to the two tracts of land possible, according to Mazzoni.

"Although the total area involved is small, Mazzoni said, the open portion of the Jocko should provide excellent fishing for rainbow trout and fishermen will now be able to have free access to the entire run of the Jocko between Ravalli and Dixon."

May 31, 1966 The Missoulian

Bison Range Attracts 93

MOIESE — A total of 93 persons took advantage Friday of the self-guided tours offered for the first time at the National Bison Range here.

The visitors, in 22 cars from seven states and Germany, saw large quantities of game and drove through the main herd of buffalo, range officials reported.

The self-guided tours will continue daily through Labor Day.

June 18, 1966 The Missoulian

"Lovable Lassie On Location



BUFFALO WRANGLER on the National Bison Range at Moiese is about to lasso a reluctant baby bison who doesn't seem to be aware that he is about to be featured in a movie starring wonder dog Lassie.

The behemoth on the right, natural mother of the calf, lost out in the casting for the movie to a more docile female known as "Klunk."



An exciting story how the wonder dog Lassie saves a baby buffalo that became separated from its mother and mired in a bog was being filmed last week on the sun-bathed slopes of the National Bison Range.

Lassie, of course, was the center of attention. The baby buffalo was the real McCoy and its mother, also making her debut on film, a relatively tame female buffalo known to the Bison Range staff as "Klunk." This expressive name might explain the personality of the practically harmless buffalo, which normally is confined to the exhibition pen at the range headquarters at Moiese.

Out on the range the buffalo wranglers herded the mama bison and calf into the right positions at the right time, as William Beaudine, Sr., director of the Lassie series being filmed in western Montana, called the shots.

Responding to cues in expert fashion, the veteran Lassie stepped smartly through her role, under the guidance of her owner and trainer, Rudd Weatherwax.

Cast in his usual role as Ranger Corey Stuart, Bob Bray, former Kalispell resident, starred in the human element of the film, assisted by veteran actor Bill Williams, who portrays a magazine writer in this particular Lassie venture.

As Joe Mazzoni of the Bison Range staff observed, “It will be interesting to see this movie, when they get it all put together.”



Lassie Surveys Situation

June 24, 1966 The Missoulian



COFFEE BREAK, or whatever Lassie takes during rest from the busy shooting schedule, finds the famous animal making a new friend, basking in the

sunny smile of Cindy Mazzoni, daughter of Joe Mazzoni, manager of the National Bison Range.

“Record Set At Bison Range

Moiese- Sunday was a record day at the National Bison Range here.

A total of 463 people – a new record – visited the range in 111 cars, officials reported. That’s an average of a car every three-and-a-half minutes during the seven hours the range is open.

Grant Hogge, a staff member on duty, said about 11 or 12 carloads of visitors were treated to a special excursion when buffalo knocked down a chain on a gate, thus opening a usually closed section of the range.

The cars ended up in the middle of an elk pasture.

The bison range was featured in a full-page picture story by Robert C. Larsson in Sunday’s Missoulian.” June 27, 1966 The Missoulian

“Krantz Family Meets at Moiese

Seeley Lake. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Krantz and children attended the annual Krantz family picnic at the Bison Range in Moiese. About 150 relatives were present. Mrs. Verna Krantz accompanied her son and family home for a few days visit before returning to Charlo.” August 14, 1966 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Tour To End Labor Day

The self-guided tour of the National Bison Range at Moiese is to end Labor Day, according to Refuge Manager Joseph P. Mazzoni.

A total of 2,200 cars, or over 9,000 people had taken the tour through Aug. 24. Tour visitors represented 47 states and 10 foreign countries, including Austria, Trinidad, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, South Africa, England, Sweden and Norway. The greatest number of persons participating in previous guided tour programs was 2,00 in 1965.

The self-guiding tour is available daily between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Visitors may travel the 19 mile tour route at their leisure, stopping to observe animals and enjoy scenic viewpoints for as long as they desire.

A Federal Recreation Area Entrance permit is required at the Bison Range during the tour season only, June 17 through September 5, and entitles the holder to use all recreation facilities available on the refuge. There is no additional charge for the tour.” September 5, 1966 The Missoulian



BRINGING HOME THE BISON

Riders drive a group of buffalo into a corral during the annual roundup which began this week at the National Bison Range at Moiese. The buffalo will be counted and their numbers reduced to meet the grazing capacity

of the range. Some of the buffalo will be butchered and sold to individuals and organizations determined at a drawing last week. Others will go alive to ranches and parks. (Robert C. Larsson Photo)

October 12, 1966 The Missoulian

“Little John Destroyed

Moiese – “Little John,” a 5-year-old antelope buck which thrilled visitors to the National Bison Range this past summer, was destroyed Friday.

Five days ago refuge personnel noted that the pronghorn had become ill and transferred the animal to a sheltered stable. A Ronan veterinarian diagnosed the illness as possibly an intestinal tumor and administered antibiotics, vitamins and intravenous feeding. But the illness was too serious to effectively combat.

The buck was brought here from the Malheur Refuge in Oregon and been an outstanding attractions for tourists and photographers.” November 19, 1966 The Missoulian



WARBLE GRUB BEING STUDIED

J. A. Shemanchuk, one of two Canadian entomologists who visited the National Bison Range at Moiese this week, holds up a warble grub with a pair of tweezers. Shemanchuk and W. A. Nelson, both with the Canada Agriculture Research Station at Lethbridge, are making studies to determine the life cycle of the grub, a parasite which is harmful to domestic

livestock. They came to the Bison Range to examine the gullets and hides of mature bison. The two reported they found the parasite both in the gullets and under the hides of the buffalo, but that unlike the case with domestic animals, the grub is unable to go through the hide of the bison. (Robert C. Larsson Photo)

December 1, 1966 The Missoulian

ROCENE'S

Sport Jabs

Half A Century Has Passed

Today it is just 50 years since I joined the staff of the Missoulian-Sentinel. A good many years have passed since that December day of 1916. Many things have happened here since, much that has been retold. I was just one of French Ferguson's green hands. I had three fine bids from Pete Snelson, renowned editor of the Great Falls Tribune, within a week some years later but decided not to go. In 1929 George Varnell of Seattle Times offered me the baseball job, which I turned down. It would have been rough season minus football.

It was football that gave me a chance for fame four years later as sports editor of Missoulian. That was in 1929 when Harry Adams and the Grizzlies beat University of Washington.

I was the only man that knew about Bernie Bierman's Minnesota shift at that time and Marty Hutchens, editor of the paper, made the most of the big opportunity. In 1960 I retired as sports editor, the Lee Group's accepted policy that when a man reached 65 he was done with them, as even Guy Mooney found out.

There was the year a prominent sorority leader decided I was not giving Bill Ray T. Rocene Matasovic, her beau for the moment, the break he had coming as Montana center.

So she wrote Doug Fessenden, coach, a fiery letter of condemnation and wanted me fired.

Her father was a prominent fraternity head with plenty of pressure behind him and she thought it was a good time.

Doug rallied with me, said Matasovic was getting all that he had coming and that I was right in my judgment about him.

The gal later married twice, never Matasovic, but she did an excellent job of sniping at me, which sorority girls have neglected since. Never another letter like that one.

I was astounded at time because I thought I was doing right with the boy.



Ray T. Rocene Matasovic, her beau for the moment, the break he had coming as Montana center.

Dull Affair

George Chuvalo, the Canadian, who lost 15-round battles to both Clay and Terrell, says fight between Clay and Terrell will be dull affair.

"Clay should win it as he is the better puncher, a faster puncher and has more variety in his attack," says Chuvalo of Feb. 6 fight coming up.

"It is difficult to make a fight with Terrell. He sticks out his left and runs or grabs.

"Clay throws a lot of punches even when going back. They're too similar in style to give good fight. Clay is a better jabber and has more weight behind punch than Terrell."

Chuvalo says he has been promised a title fight with Terrell, if he pulls unexpected and defeats the champion.

Chuvalo says he has added a right hook to go with his left and is throwing more combinations. We do not see him as beating either of big pair.

It is too bad the Grizzlies had to catch WSC Cougars with three straight losses at Pullman, when the boys feel they need a big win from Montana to regain lost prestige. They have to win that game because of those three losses in row, while Montana has three straight wins.

All you hear about in college football these days are the bowl games.

The Grizzlies almost went to the Sun Bowl down in Texas, after one-defeat season marred only by the Idaho mishap.

Grizzlies had completed a successful second season under Doug Fessenden. That was 1936, when they beat Gonzaga, Idaho, San Francisco, North Dakota and Idaho State.

Came the next year string of six successive wins from Whitman, Texas Tech, Oklahoma City, San Francisco, Bobcats and Gonzaga.

Then came the bitter Idaho defeat on a wet field by 0-6. It was a dream spoiled by the team lacking its passing attack on wet field.

The first three quarters had total of 34 punts. Late in the game Idaho made the only td. Grizzlies moved the ball to the Vandal five-yard stripe, but a pass interception on goal line cost them the ball game.

"They might have had a Cotton Bowl bid but for that wet defeat. The Sun Bowl came up with another which did not mean anything to the Grizzlies who voted 19-14 on the matter and let somebody else have the return match proposed with Texas Tech.

The final game that fall was win from North Dakota by 14-3, ending a very successful season, minus the bowl chance.

On that team were Aldo Fortre, Roger and Roland Lundberg, Archie McDonald, Bill Matasovic, the burly center from Illinois, Frank Smith, Chuck Williams, Emil Tabaraci, Tom Gedgoud, Milt Popovich, Paul Szakash, Joe Pomajevich, Leonard Noyes, Bill Lazetich, Fred Jenkins, Perry Stenson, Joe Mariana, Frank Nugent.

Montana played its first night game against Whitman that season, winning 25-0.

I want to thank everyone who has remembered me with Xmas card this holiday.

Wyoming Vs. Florida

One of the interesting bowl games will be Wyoming vs. Florida, interesting not deciding anything.

Syracuse likes to be in bowl battle. This was the school that played Montana in 1916, breaking down intersectional barriers.

It was a good game, worthy of any bowl as 6-6 tie which Montana appreciated most of all, stamping this state as having a football team.

Syracuse went on to coast to lick two more pretentious clubs that season, with its gigantic linemen looming large.

Montana did not win because Frank Dires missed a field goal attempt in final moments.

Hellgate takes on Great Falls Bison there tonight in final pre-holiday whirl.



MISSION CREEK BRIDGE REBUILT

Renovation of the Mission Creek bridge near the National Bison Range headquarters was completed Wednesday by Job Corpsmen from the Kicking Horse Center. Corpsmen replaced nine supporting

logs with two steel beams. The project took about eight days to complete, Refuge Manager Joe Mazzoni said. (Robert C. Larsson Photo).

February 3, 1967 The Missoulian



OUTTA MY WAY, YOUNG FELLA

Deer takes a dim view of Job Corpsman's friendly intentions and sends him packing. The National Bison Range inhabitant is quite tame and served as a "stream-

side" superintendent when corpsmen from Kicking Horse Center reconstructed a bridge at the bison range. (Robert C. Larsson Photo)

February 3, 1967 The Missoulian

“Census Taken At Bison Range

Moiese – The annual game census at the National Bison Range was conducted Saturday with what Refuge Manager Joe Mazzoni termed excellent weather and disappointing results.

Mazzoni said the Bison Range personnel assisted by 55 University of Montana wildlife and forestry students were unable to locate about 24 elk, 100 whitetail deer and 17 big horn sheep.

However, Mazzoni applauded the assistance of the students and their sponsors Dick Taber and Les Pengeley and others UM faculty members.

Counted by the crew were 237 mule deer, 98 antelope, 43 big horn sheep, 46 elk, 108 whitetail deer and all five of the rocky Mountain goats.

Unlike other years, no bears or bobcats were observed.

The some 400 buffalo were not included in the census.” February 26, 1967 The Missoulian



FRIENDSHIP

Snoopy, an inquisitive mule deer at the National Bison Range, welcomes biology Students Linda Carlson and Cheryl Whitesitt of Stevensville.

May 21, 1967 The Missoulian



HORSEMEN TOUR HOME OF BUFFALO

Riders string out on the 15th annual National Bison Range Ride, an event that attracts horsemen from all parts of Montana and from neighboring states. Last Sunday, 210 riders guided their trusty steeds over the range at Moiese to view bighorn sheep, deer and the mighty

bison. Employees of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service headed the horsemen. Many of the visitors camped at Ravalli, at the junction of U.S. Highways 93 and 10A, Saturday night. (Lowell Kenney Photo)

May 27, 1967 The Missoulian

“Range Tours Announced

Moiese – The self-guiding tour of the National Bison Range will open its second season, June 1 and run through Sept. 30.

Refuge manager Joseph P. Mazzoni reports the tour will be available daily between 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. The Range is designated a Federal Recreation Area and Golden Eagle Passports or daily entrance permits will be required.

Visitors will be able to travel the travel the 19-mile route at their leisure, except that vehicles must stay on the roads and visitors must stay in or near their vehicles.” May 30, 1967 The Missoulian



RIDERS MAKE FIRST MONTANA STOP IN THOMPSON FALLS

“150 Riders Expected in Missoula Saturday

Riders Hit State Trails by K.A. Eggensperger Publisher, Sanders County Ledger

Thompson Falls – Tired, a little dusty and three hours late, about 150 horsemen, arrived in Thompson Falls Tuesday evening to spend their first night in Western Montana on their eight-day trail ride from Coeur d’Alene to Missoula.

The informal group’s leader, C. C. (Chuck) Glover said this is the largest group ever to participate in the 20 annual rides. After spending the night camped at the Forest Service Mule Pasture here, the riders left Wednesday morning for Rainbow Lake where they camped that night. They spent Thursday night near Dixon.

Friday the horsemen will spend half of the day riding across the National Bison Range and then make camp at Bill Schall’s ranch near Arlee.

Saturday, the last day of the ride, will take the riders along upper Mill Creek down to Frenchtown and over the Mullan Road to Missoula. There they will place their mounts aboard trucks and trailers to transport them back to their Idaho and Washington homes.

District Ranger Irwin Puphal guided the group down Prospect Creek to Thompson Falls. Here Bill Poulson, a staff assistant in the Lolo National Forest supervisor’s office in Missoula, joined them to serve as guide to Arlee. Dave Owen, district ranger at Nine-Mile, will guide the riders their final day.

Accompanying the horsemen are an assortment of pickups, campers, a chuck wagon and trucks hauling hay and grain for the horses. All of the riders are men and boys. Glover said no women are permitted to make the ride.

The chuck wagon serves the 150 men three meals daily. Wednesday's lunch was served just north of Plains. The supper menu Tuesday included steak, browned potatoes, tossed green salad, three-bean salad and apple pie, imported from Spokane.

In charge of the chuck wagon is Gene Lehnertz and two sons, Larry and Dwayne. Lehnertz operates a barbecue on the west side of Spokane.

Included among the horsemen are two grandfathers accompanied by their grandsons – Richard Russell of Mossy Rock, Wash. And his 12-year-old grandson, Dick Graham of Orangevale, Calif., and Forest White of Weippe, Idaho, and his 10-year-old grandson, Leslie McLane of Spokane.

Oldest rider is Dwight Misner of Mesa, Ariz., who at 89 is making his fourth ride.

The first day for the riders to enter Montana was a trying one. Glover commented, "We were late and everything went wrong."

The group lost an hour because of the change in time zones and the chuck wagon ran into difficulty crossing Thompson Pass, causing lunch to be served about two hours later than usual. The long day's ride also caused the group to spread out over an extremely long distance. Originally scheduled to arrive in Thompson's Falls about 3:30 p.m., it was almost 7:30 before they reached the mule pasture.

The horsemen departed Saturday from Coeur d'Alene and spent the first night at Cascade. Sunday night they camped at the Bill Slusher ranch on the Coeur d'Alene River and Monday at the Monarch Mine between Murray, Idaho and the Montana line.

Despite the difficulties encountered Tuesday, the riders were lavish in the praise of western Sanders County's beauty and scenery." June 16, 1967 The Missoulian



June 18, 1967 The Missoulian

“Baker Rides Long Range by K. A. Eggensperger Publisher Sanders County Ledger

Thompson Falls – Fred Voglmaier, 25, a baker from Salzburg, Austria, finds making friends easy on his travels by horseback from Vancouver, B.C. to Yellowstone Park and El Paso, Tex.

The young Austrian left Vancouver June 12 and is averaging about 20 to 25 miles a day. He expects to be on trail about four months in reaching Mexico.

Most nights, friendly Americans along his route invite him to spend the night with them and put his horse up in their barn. But, he's prepared with a complete camping outfit to spend the night under the open sky if necessary.

Voglmaier spent one night in Thompson Falls en route to the National Bison Range and Missoula last week. He thinks traveling by horseback provides an ideal and economical way to see the West.

He came to Canada about a year ago and has been saving his money to purchase his horse and finance his long ride.” July 20, 1967 The Missoulian



Fred Voglmaier

“Buffalo, Bison Offered to Bidders

Moiese – Fifty-five live American bison or buffalo are being offered for sale by the National Bison Range through sealed competitive bids to be received until 10 a.m. Sept. 5.

The buffalo are to be sold in lots of one, three and five animals with a minimum bid of \$200 per animal. The surplus animals are selected during the annual buffalo roundup scheduled Oct. 5-11 this year.

Range officials explain annual surpluses must be removed to maintain proper balance between the numbers of buffalo and the available forage or food on the range.

The Bison Range is a National Wildlife Refuge administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Range officials said a descriptive bid form can be obtained by writing to Refuge Manager, National Bison Range, Moiese.” August 3, 1967 The Missoulian

“Bad Luck Turns to Good by Jim Crane

If Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wibell and Mrs. Roy Egeland didn't put much store in the ways of fate before, they do now.

“It just seemed like everything that whole day just fell into place,” Mrs. Egeland said. “We were going to win that saddle and that's all there was to it.”

It started as a trip to Flathead to pick cherries that Sunday. Mrs. Egeland and her sister and brother-in-law rolled merrily along their way until they stopped at the top of Ravalli Hill to look for buffalo on the National Bison Range.

When the Missoula trio got ready to continue their trip, water was dripping out of the car. The water pump had given out without its normal noisy end. They coasted down the hill to St. Ignatius and rolled the car to a service station.

It could be fixed, the garageman said, but they'd have to wait until the part arrived on the 3:30 p.m. bus.

The travelers were anxious to get to the lake to pick cherries so Mrs. Egeland called a lady she knew in St. Ignatius. Nobody home.

A beautiful summer Sunday ruined by car trouble, they thought. Well, there was a Job Corps rodeo in town and the admission was only \$1 each. The admission price entitled them to a chance on a \$175 saddle.

“We went to the rodeo, had a good time and took lots of pictures,” Mrs. Egeland recalled. “The Job Corps kids put on a good performance.”

“About 3:45 Tom decided to go see if the car was fixed,” she said. The ladies talked him out of it. As long as they had spent so much of the day fooling around, they might as well wait for the announcement of the winner of the saddle.

“Tom had all the tickets. The only number I could remember was 381.”

“They called number 381 and the three of us all went off like a bomb.”

The clinching coincidence to the say was that three days before Wibell had bought a horse for his daughter – and they didn't have a saddle yet.

“We all acted like a bunch of fools,” after winning the saddle, Mrs. Egeland said.

They didn't get any cherries that day, but the next day they went to a Missoula grocery store and bought a lug.” August 9, 1967 The Missoulian

“Water Rights Dispute Erupts by Robert C. Larsson Missoulian Correspondent

Charlo – A dispute between farmers and the Federal Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife has erupted over rights to water in the Ninepipe Reservoir.

At a meeting in Charlo Saturday night, about 70 farmers asked that about 1,000 acre feet of water be released for irrigation. Refusal of the Fish and Wildlife officials resulted in the farmers leaving the meeting.

At issue is the approximately 1,200 acre feet of water pumped into the reservoir at the expense of the federal agency following the close of the normal irrigation season Sept. 1. The water is needed to provide for migratory waterfowl, according to the Fish and Wildlife officials.

Farmers in the area have been suffering the consequences of an extremely dry late summer and claim desperate need for the water.

The meeting was called by Charlo rancher Nick Herak, who acted as spokesman for the farmers.

“We would be tickled to death to be able to at least give our cows a drink,” Herak said. “The fish and game people don’t need this water now and we do.”

Herak charged, “You shut our water off and then pumped more water into the reservoir.” He called upon the other farmers to take a stand or “the Fish and Game will take us over.”

Bill Chilcote, another Charlo rancher, said “We don’t care about those ducks. How come that big ditch flows through my place and I can’t irrigate out of it.? Cows come first, not those ducks.”

George Moon, Flathead Irrigation Project engineer, told the group there would not be any water in the reservoir if the Fish and Wildlife Service had not paid to have it pumped in. He said the agreement between Flathead Irrigation Project and the federal bureau provides that at the end of the season water that is needed for waterfowl can be stored in the reservoir.

He said the federal Fish and Wildlife Service pays \$1 per acre foot for the water pumped in and said the project’s single pump will only handle 50 acre feet a day, which he said is “not even enough to wet the ditches” if it is released for irrigation.

500 Feet Offered

Joe Mazzoni, manager of the National Bison Range and the Ninepipe Waterfowl Refuge, offered to release 500 acre feet of water for irrigation. He said that the northern flight of migratory birds has not yet arrived and the refuge is not yet in critical need of water. However, he said the peak of the migration is expected between Oct.15 and Nov. 15. He said he could not comply with the ranchers’ demands for at least 1,000 acre feet of water.

Before leaving the meeting farmers offered to reimburse the federal agency for its water pumping costs for any water released for irrigation.” October 1, 1967 The Missoulian

“Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuester, Mrs. Ida McKay of Big Sandy and Mrs. Irene Evers of Missoula visited the Bison Range and were dinner guests of Mrs. Evers that evening.” October 8, 1967 The Missoulian

“Mrs. Joyce Lott, 56, Is Crushed by Horse

Moiese – Joyce B. Lott, 56, wife of rancher Ab Lott, was crushed to death about noon Saturday when the horse she was riding reared and fell on her.

The accident occurred on the Jenson Howell ranch about two miles from the Lott ranch near Moiese. Witnesses said there was no apparent reason that the animal reared. The horse is owned by the Lotts.

Mrs. Lott was born in 1911 in Velva, N.D. She was educated here and came to Moiese with her parents in 1931. Her father, Dr. R. S. Norton, now of Ronan, was a longtime manager of the National Bison Range at Moiese.

Mrs. Lott was active in community affairs and was a columnist for the Ronan Pioneer. Survivors besides her husband and father are sons, Dr. Robert Campbell, a Spokane dentist, and Dr. Dale Lott, a psychiatrist at Davis, Calif.; brother, Robert B. Norton of Great Falls; sister, Mrs. W. F. Davidson of San Francisco, and grandson, Terry Lott of Davis.

Services are pending in the Shrider Funeral Home in Ronan.” October 8, 1967 The Missoulian

Text from article below:

“National Bison Range Roundup Time

Moiese – Last week was annual roundup time for the “big shaggies” on the 19,000-acre National Bison Range.

Nearly 500 of the beasts that for centuries provided food, clothing and shelter for the plains Indians were brought into the corrals.

Since the herd must be held to a number that can be adequately supported by the range, surplus animals are disposed of each year.

This year 77 were marked for disposal. In the past years the surplus buffalo were slaughtered. However, this year 55 of them are being sold alive and only 22 slaughtered.

Buyers submitted bids totaling \$22,704 for the live yearlings and two-year-olds.

The new policy has resulted in increased revenue for the bison range. If the 55 buffalo had been slaughtered as in past years, they would have brought only about \$13,000.

Bison aren't the only animals that have to be weeded out. About 75 of the 140 antelope on the range are to be trapped by the State Fish and Game Department and transplanted to other areas." October 15, 1967 The Missoulian



IT'S NOT ALL FUN, particularly when the temperature is as high as it was this fall. Jack Lampshire mops honest sweat during a hard afternoon's buffalo wrangling.



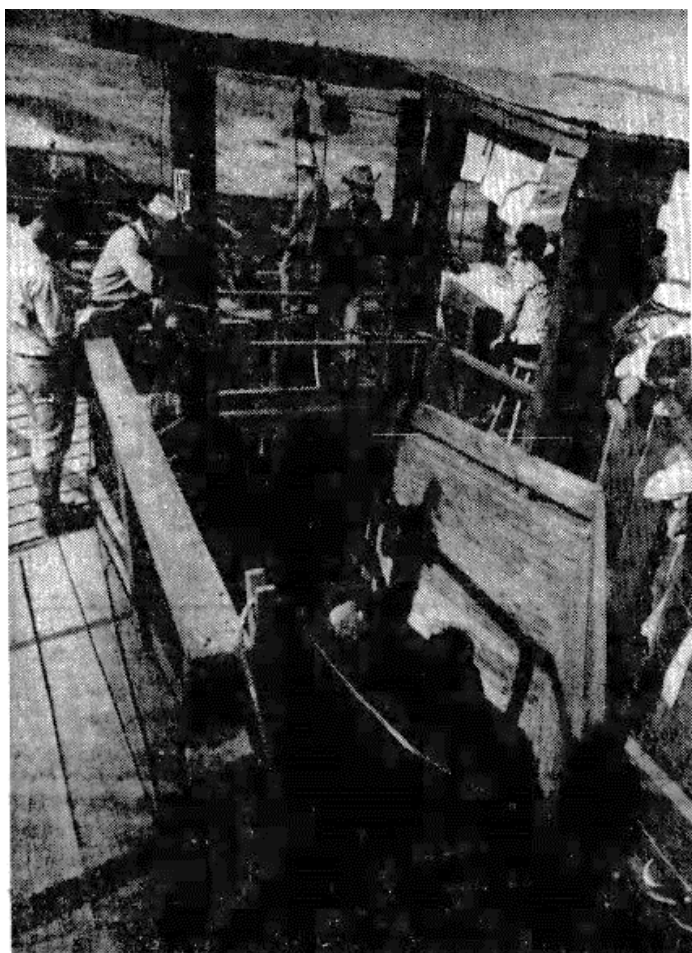
IT TAKES COURAGE to get in the pen with brutes like these that are by no means tame. Here Ed Priddy shows he has what it takes. Occasionally the "cowboys" get chased up a fence, but not often.



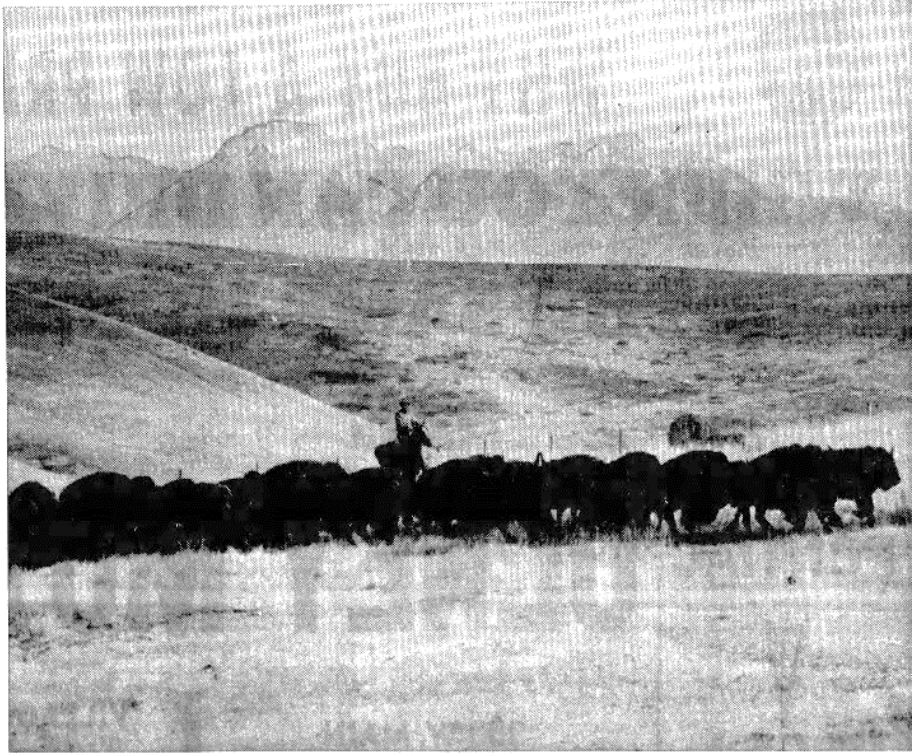
DESTINED FOR LIVE sale are these long yearlings and two-year-olds. New refuge policy this year has resulted in fewer butchering, more live sales and more cash receipts for the bison range, some of which finds its way into the local county school fund.



ALL DONE for this year and Joe Mazzoni, refuge manager, right, conducts an informal wrap-up with his staff. Range foreman Victor "Babe" May is at left,



A VITAL DECISION is made by Babe May, ranch foreman, on each animal that comes into the pen. Live or die? Range herd, butcher or live sale? At left is Range Manager Joe Mazzoni. Ed Krantz runs the gate and Mrs. Cy Young, in the shelter, keeps tabs on the operation.



MOVE 'EM OUT. Ed Krantz starts the range herd on its way back to the nearly 19,000 acres of the National Bison Range at Moiese that has played such a large part in preserving the historic buffalo from extinction.

October 15, 1967 The Sunday Missoulian Photos by Robert C. Larsson

“Range Receipt Money Given Sanders, Lake

Moiese -A total of \$2,948.81 in receipts from the National Bison Range during the fiscal year 1967 has recently been distributed to Sanders and Lake Counties, according to Refuge Manager Joseph P. Mazzoni, National Bison Range. The money was allocated proportionately on the basis of refuge acreage in each county, with \$1,813.14 going to Sanders County and \$1,135.37 going to Lake County.

Counties in which National Wildlife Refuges are located have been allocated a portion of the net proceeds from sales of surplus buffalo from products such as gravel and furs, and from such privileges as grazing, timber harvesting, concession operations, and recreational user fees. A total of \$301,720.22 in receipts from Federal refuges during this period has been distributed to counties in the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife's Region I, which encompasses the six western states, Alaska and Hawaii. Of this amount, \$36,45.22 was distributed to 16 counties in Montana.

The legislation under which these allocations are made requires that the funds to be used for public roads and schools.” October 31, 1967 The Missoulian

“Counties Get \$2,949 From U.S. Bison Range

Plains – Sanders County is richer by \$1,814.44, the amount received as its share of receipts from the operation of the National Bison Range during the past fiscal year.

A total of \$2,949.81 was distributed to Sanders and Lake counties, allocated proportionately on the basis of refuge acreage in each county. Lake County, with slightly less acreage in the range, received \$1,135.36.

According to range Manager Joseph P. Mazzoni, the money is a portion of the net proceeds from sales of surplus buffalo, from products such as gravel and furs, and from privileges as grazing, timber harvesting, concession operations, and recreational use fees.

In the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife’s Region 1, a total of \$301,720.22 in receipts has been distributed to counties in the six western states, Alaska and Hawaii. Of this amount \$36,459.22 was distributed to 16 Montana counties.

Mazzoni said the amount of the animal allocation to the counties is determined as follows:

A county containing a refuge which includes reserved public lands receives 25 percent of net revenues from those public lands.

A county which has a refuge with lands that were acquired in fee receives 25 per cent of net revenues from those lands or three fourths of one per cent of the adjusted cost of the lands, whichever is greater.

The legislation under which allocations are made requires that the funds be used for public roads and schools.” November 3, 1967 The Missoulian

“Bison Roundup

Antelope Prove Elusive by Robert C. Larsson Missoulian Correspondent

Moiese – Montana played the role of Good Samaritan last week by sending 50 pronghorn antelope to the State of Utah.

The National Bison Range at Moiese, which periodically has a surplus of the fleet-footed prairie animals, was the scene Wednesday of preparation, planning and speedy action as the trapping took place.

In charge was Jim McLucas, head trapper for the Montana Fish and Game Department, aided by range personnel under refuge manager Joe Mazzoni.

A full day was spent in setting the trap, a nylon net 8 1/2 feet high enclosing an area 130 feet by 50 feet with its funneling wings of woven wire fencing.

For the chase, McLucas mounted a Johnson Flying Service helicopter piloted by Bob Schelliger of Missoula. At \$130 an hour for the chopper, Montanans can be thankful that Utah was footing the bill.

Skillfully, Schelliger maneuvered his craft over the rolling terrain, seeking out the scattered animals and herding them into one large band. Time and time again the group would break away, only to be headed off at the pass by the 'copter. Finally the band came to a line fence and turned, in true pronghorn fashion, to run along it, just as McLucas had planned.

Moment later they found themselves headed directly into the trap. If they had any thoughts about turning back, helicopter or not, they changed them on seeing a group of men dart out of the high grass and run toward them waving long "scare strips" of dark burlap.

With the ate secured, additional attempts were made to bring in more animals, but in vain.

Thursday after receiving shots and antibiotics and stress hormones from a local veterinarian, the captive animals were loaded aboard a truck for the journey south here they will be used for research.

Requests from zoos in San Diego and Los Angeles had to be turned down for lack of suitable air freight facilities, and Arizona which had requested up to 50 pronghorns, will have to wait for another year."





HERE COMES A BUNCH! The fleet-footed antelope proved to be difficult to corral, even with the help of a helicopter. Immediately after this picture

was taken, this group of six swerved away from the helicopter. They were never captured.



"WE'LL TRY JUST one more time," Montana Fish and Game Department trapper Jim McLucas tells range manager

Joe Mazzoni. However, no more prong-horns were netted after the first main drive.

November 5, 1967 The Missoulian



TIMELY BREAK

Personnel at the National Bison Range at Moiese clean up the debris of a cottonwood tree that was snapped by wind. Visitors can count themselves lucky that the tree

fell during the night instead of during the day. Many sightseers use this spot to view an exhibition elk herd. (Robert C. Larsson Photo)

November 16, 1967 The Missoulian

Hell Gate Breezes

By Ed Erlandson

You don't get much harmony when Hellgate and Sentinel lock horns on the gridiron and hardwood, but they're going to be putting it out next Sunday.

The Hellgate and Sentinel high school bands are to put all their brass, woodwinds and per-



cussion together in the Sentinel gym, and they say they've got some special music to serve up.

Frank Kenney of the Sentinel Band and Charles H. Johnson of the Hellgate Band are sure to provide a show well worth your time. You might recall the halftime extravaganza put on at halftime of the Sentinel-Hellgate football game by the two bands and other groups.

o—o—o

Conrad Orr Sr. called the other day for some information about pictures of the 1908 flood. He said he can recall walking across that pedestrian rope bridge they put up after the Higgins Bridge went out.

He said there are some people in the city who don't be-

lieve Missoula ever had that extensive a flood.

That was probably the most photographed flood in the history of Montana. It just so happened that N. A. Forsyth of 120 N. Montana St., Butte, was on his way back from the Bison Range when he became stranded here because of the flood.

He had been taking pictures up Moiese way and he must have taken a hundred or so by the time he left Missoula after the flood. He had shots of the Milltown Dam, the Greenough Mansion, the Milwaukee's new road bed which was washed out, the Higgins Bridge before and after, including the rope bridge, the NP Bitter Root branch line trestle.

And he had the best of them mounted in pairs on stereoptic slides. There weren't too many families in Missoula of that day that didn't buy a set of those slides, because you find them popping up all over the place.

There wasn't much television in 1908 so of a Sunday evening you sat around the parlor and looked through the two-window viewer — it was a real gas, as they say.

They even had some in living color, although I haven't seen any of the flood in varied hues. At any rate, Virginia, there definitely was a flood here in 1908. Or so they say.

Worth Repeating

It has taken me many years of living to realize the fears in us all, the fears in the most seemingly brave, the bravery in the most seemingly frightened.

—William Inge

A person who is too polite to talk when his mouth is full may talk when his head is empty.

— Herbert V. Prochnow...

Our American heritage is threatened as much by our own indifference as by the most unscrupulous office or by the most powerful foreign threat.

— Dwight D. Eisenhower

Back in Detroit we had a saying that an expert is a mechanic away from home.

— Charles E. Wilson

“Sportsmen Club Pushes Planting Of Wild Sheep

Hungry Horse – The Northern Rocky Mountain Sportsmen Club re-affirmed its stand desiring a plant of mountain sheep on Teakettle Mountain.

The club supported a plant of 14 sheep from the National Bison Range on nearby Columbia Mountain in 1963.

Faye M. Couey, district big game manager replying to questions, said that Teakettle Mountain appeared to offer better browse conditions and ledges that sheep prefer.” December 25, 1967 The Missoulian

Bison Range Displays Its Winter Face



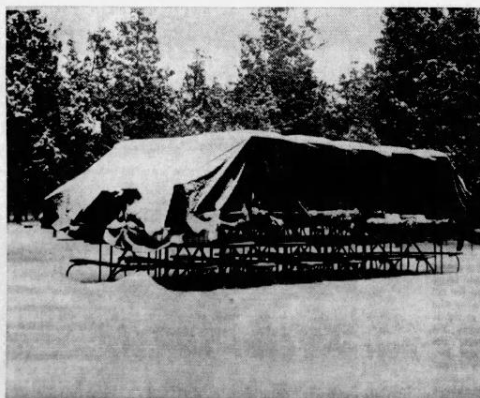
A CLASSIC POSE of animals fighting the forces of winter is caught by Robert C. Larsson, Missoulian correspondent. The two mule deer bucks were photographed on the National Bison Range near Moles. The lead deer has shed one antler, which is normal for the species this time of year. Artificial feeding of deer is not practiced on the Bison Range. This struggle to find food is real. (Photos by Robert C. Larsson)



LITTLE BOYS with sleds and skis may enjoy the winter snow, but this elk calf seems to have another opinion about the cold weather. The calf is shown behind the display enclosure at the National Bison Range.



A SNOOT FULL of winter is what "Clunk," the tame headquarter's bison, exhibits as she eyes the camera. Annually about a quarter of a million visitors see the National Bison range, but most of the visitors come during the summer. The area is open all year and winter offers its own attractions.



EACH SUMMER tons of potato chips, beans and other picnic goodies are consumed by visitors to the Bison Range. Now, during winter, the picnic tables are given a deserved rest under a polyethylene cover.



THIS RETIREMENT home for old antlers, the target of many photographers during the summer, is all but ignored during the winter, although it still makes an interesting subject with its decoration of winter icing.

“Researcher Hopes to Save Vanishing Bighorn Sheep by Ray Stewart

The call of the Montana wild is only part of the reason Steve Berwick studies the mysterious disappearance of the trophy-famed Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep.

The Los Angeles native's 100-mile plus junket from Missoula to the area 15 miles west of Phillipsburg each week also is a mission of mercy to save the remaining bighorns.

He calls the bighorn a rare and endangered species, subject to almost certain extinction if science and wildlife management do not soon come to its aid.

The Rock Creek bighorn population has declined from approximately 160 sheep in 1965 to less than 50 in 1968. This decline reflects a national reduction – the bighorn has slipped from an estimated total of nearly 2 million sheep to approximately 15,000 during the last few centuries.

This decline of what Berwick calls “a majestic symbol of American wilderness,” has caused concern nationally.

Such concern is evidenced in the sheep study support offered to Berwick; \$500 from the National Wildlife Federation, \$820 from the American Museum of Natural History and help from the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, the Montana fish and Game Department and the UM School of Forestry.

Berwick is studying for a Masters degree in wildlife management at the University of Montana. Two UM wildlife professors in the forestry school, Dr. Les Pengelly and Dr. Richard Taber, became concerned about the fate of the bighorn several years ago.

They instigated research into the bighorn situation, and developed the study program to the point where graduate students could take over the research.

Mike Aderhold and Berwick the first graduate students assigned to the project. Aderhold has completed his Masters requirements and is presently serving in the U.S. Army.

Berwick will be joined soon by Alan Cooperrider, who coincidentally completed his undergraduate work at Berwick's alma mater – the University of California at Berkeley.

Their study approach will determine the basic ecology of the bighorn sheep – that is the relationship of the sheep to its environment; the soil, climate, plants and animals.

Berwick says that nowhere are ecological studies more applicable than in determining the requirements and limiting factors of the native American big game species.

The wildlife researchers, acting something like the proverbial postman, do not allow the weather or season to deter them from their objective.

They conduct year-around weather studies, which they hope will indicate “comfort zones” that the sheep seek. These “comfort zones” could establish definite patterns of sheep distribution.

They study the grass and browsing materials that are the apparent favorite food of the sheep, and they study the deer in the area. The deer are believed to be the chief competitors for the Bighorns’ food.

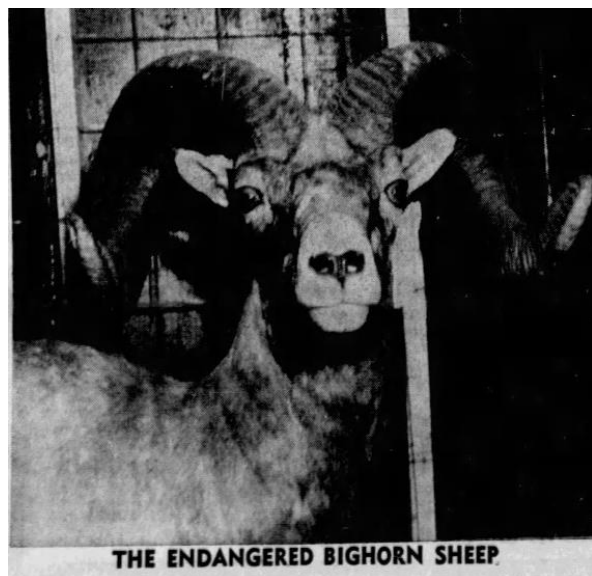
The study program includes putting bighorns to sleep with a tranquillizer gun and then take temperature and blood samples, check for surface parasites, weigh and measure, and tag with colorful ribbons and radio transmitters to check for sheep behavior and migration patterns.

Wildlife studies of declining populations are sometimes questionable, because of the lack of a control group of healthy members of the species to compare with the declining population.

Berwick is luckier than most researchers, for the National Bison Range at Moiese is handy for the same kind of checks he hopes to run on the Rock Creek herd. The Moiese tests will give him a norm with which to compare the declining bighorn on upper Rock Creek.

Liaison with local landowners often provides sources of useful information on the distribution of number, range conditions and relevant social patterns of the sheep.

Even though immediate scientific results may be slow in coming, Berwick has found the cooperation of local landowners, such as Bob Neal, Bill Parfitt and Chester Brewer, to be one of the most rewarding aspects of the study. He has found them to be equally interested in saving the bighorn.”



“Model T Group Discusses Trips

The Feb. 25 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Model T Club produced suggestions for possible trips to the National Bison Range, Gates of the Mountain and Nine Mile.

Wally Wohlchlager provided the entertainment, and Dody Wohlschlager and Paula Warren furnished refreshments. Paula Bakker was appointed reporter.

The next meeting will be March 31 in the REA Building.” February 27, 1968 The Missoulian

“Bison Range

Moiese The National Bison Range conducted its annual game census Saturday under blue skies.

According to refuge manager Joseph Mazzoni, the regular staff of the refuge was assisted by approximately 50 students from the University of Montana in the effort.

The group counted 114 whitetail deer, 199 mule deer, 54 elk, 54 antelope, 7 Rocky Mountain goats, 55 bighorn sheep, one black bear, five golden eagles, 16 blue grouse, 4 chuckers, and five bluebirds, the first sighting of the bird this year on the range.” March 3, 1968 The Missoulian

“Teakettle Mountain New Home for Big Horn Sheep by Robert C. Larsson Missoulian Correspondent

Moiese – Montana’s sportsmen will have increased chances, eventually, to bag one of America’s more rare species, the bighorn mountain sheep, as a result of activity last week at the National Bison Range here.

While the Bison Range is maintained primarily for the propagation and preservation of bison or buffalo, the 19,000-acre tract of other big game species.

A recent game count revealed that sheep population numbered about 70. The original stock came from Canada’s Banff National Park and herd growth allowed for 14 animals to be transplanted to the Lake Blaine area southeast of Kalispell in 1963.

In cooperation with the Montana Fish and Game Department, a decision was made to make another planting, this time on Teakettle Mountain east of Kalispell. The two areas are separated by the middlefork of the Flathead River, U. S. Highway 2, and the mainline tracks of the Great Northern Railway. Faye Couey, game manager for the department’s district one, which includes the northwest part of the state, said that these barriers would probably discourage migration and subsequent natural stocking of the Teakettle Mountain area.

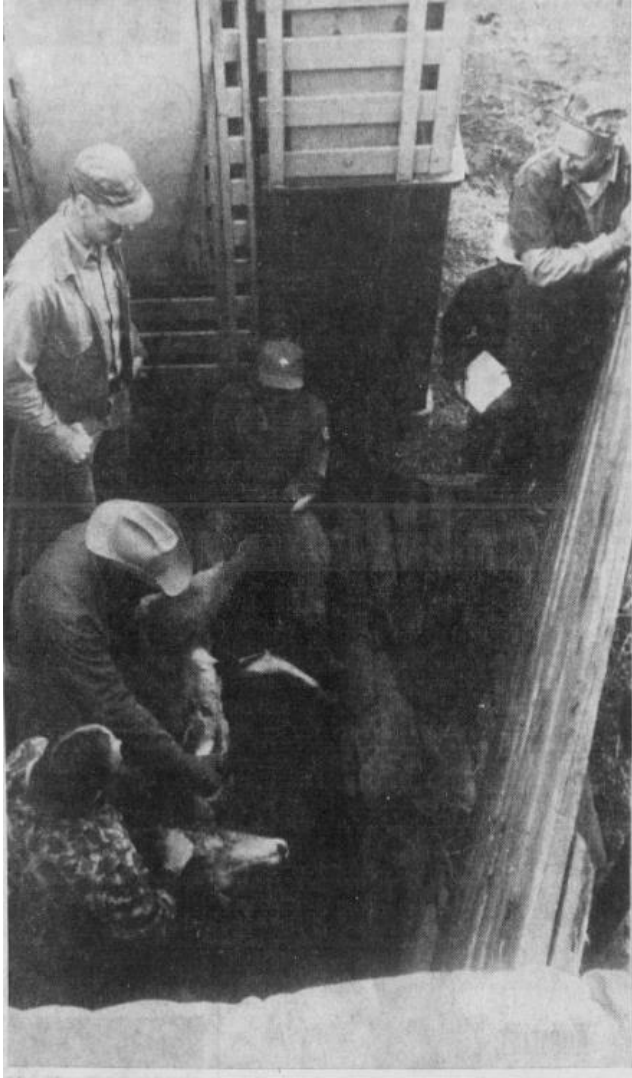
Seventeen animals were trapped Tuesday by simply hazing them into a small enclosure. Wednesday, a crew of bison range personnel, state fish and game employees, and students from the University of Montana "Processed" the sheep.

Under the direction of refuge manager Joe Mazzoni, state trapper Jim McLucas, and a Ronan veterinarian, the animals were measured, examined, deparasited, ear-tagged, had blood samples taken, and were weighed.

Two of the rams sport full curl horns that would delight any sportsman, but buy federal-state agreements, transplant will not provide hunting for at least five years."



A full curl horn that would delight any trophy seeker is measured by personnel from the University of Montana as the ram lies patiently still. Fifteen sheep – six rams and nine ewes – trapped and processed at the bison range, were released on Teakettle Mountain, which was severely burned by forest fires years ago.



This bulldogged sheep s about to be measured, examined, de-ticked, weighed and have his age calculated. Blood samples will also be taken to further a research project at the University of Montana. March 10, 1968 The Missoulian

“Bison Range Completes Animal Census

Moiese - The annual winter census of wildlife on the National Bison Range at Moiese has been completed.

Joseph P. Mazzoni, range manager, said the census counted 54 elk, 55 mountain sheep, 54 antelope, 199 mule deer, 114 white tailed deer and t mountain goats. Also observed were one black bear, five golden eagles and five bluebirds.

In addition the range has 327 American bison. The count plus estimates of uncounted animals places totals at 60 elk, 70 mountain sheep, 85 antelope and 400 deer.

The census as made before spring births.

The 18, 540-acres range is nearly devoid of snow, and it has been in excellent winter condition for the animals, commented Mazzoni.” March 10, 1968 The Missoulian

“At Last, A Home to Roam

Lewistown – Lewistown is a place where the buffalo roam – again.

Two of the animals arrived by truck Wednesday from their former home at the Leo B. Coleman Wildlife enclosure at Fort Peck.

They have been provided permanent housing on 40 acres of hilly range land at the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wild Life headquarters just south and east of the city.

The buffalo are the first of several species the Department of the Interior plans to have at the Lewistown headquarters. An antelope and a family group of Canadian geese will be added at a later date according to Frank R. Martin, Wildlife Range manager.

A fenced walk-way is being constructed into the pasture enabling the public to safely view and photograph the huge animals. The entire pasture is enclosed by a six-foot fence.

Fred Staunton, former manager of the Charles M. Russell Range in Lewistown, was the first to start a campaign to bring buffalo to Lewistown. He retired before the transfer was made.

The two-year-old bull and cow were moved to prevent interbreeding in the small herd at Fort Peck. The Fort Peck stock was furnished by the National Bison Range at Moiese, Montana in 1965.

Experts believe the bison may have numbered from 60 to 70 million at their peak. It took man only a short 100 years to nearly wipe them out for by 1884, “Hiders” had eliminated the last major wild herd in the west. About 200 animals were all that remained.

Marvin Kaschke, biologist and Dean Gilbert, maintenance foreman, both of the Lewistown office made the 12 hour round trip to bring the animals from Fort Peck. Vehicles were used to separate the animals and herd them into a large covered truck. During the trip they were separated by a wooden partition, and spent most of the journey lying down according to Kaschke.

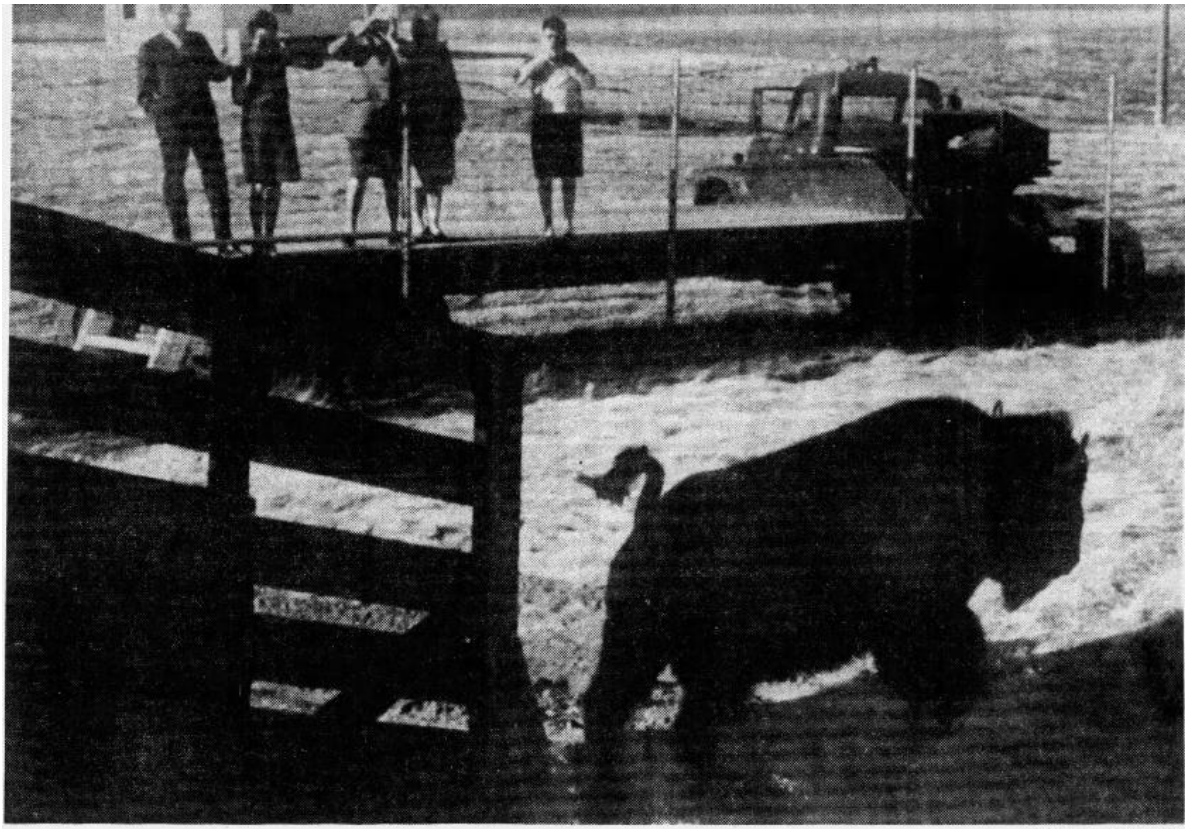
Once in Lewistown the beasts refused to move until poked with a long stick, shouts and general persuasion finally did the trick.

Interior officials kept their distance during the unloading as buffalo are notoriously unpredictable. When full grown the bull should weigh at least a ton and the cow slightly less according to Martin.

Kaschke said despite great size and bulkiness, a buffalo can wheel and charge quickly. They have amazing mobility, speed and agility in deep snow they can outdistance a man n snowshoes. In powdery snow they can outrun a dog team.

He cautioned the public not to enter the pasture area for a closer look.

The buffalo are protected on all national Parks where they occur with the present continental population estimated at 20 to 22 thousand animals in the United States and Canada. Although small compared with the great herds of the 19th century it is large enough to assure the well-being of the American buffalo in the foreseeable future.” March 10, 1968 The Billings Gazette Sunday Section Three p25



Tearing out of the chute, a balky buffalo looks over his new home.

—Photo by Frank Martin

March 10, 1968 The Billings Gazette Sunday Section Three p25