

Uncle Sam Will Give You a Home



ON THE JOCKO RIVER NEAR FLATHEAD AGENCY ABOVE ARLEE

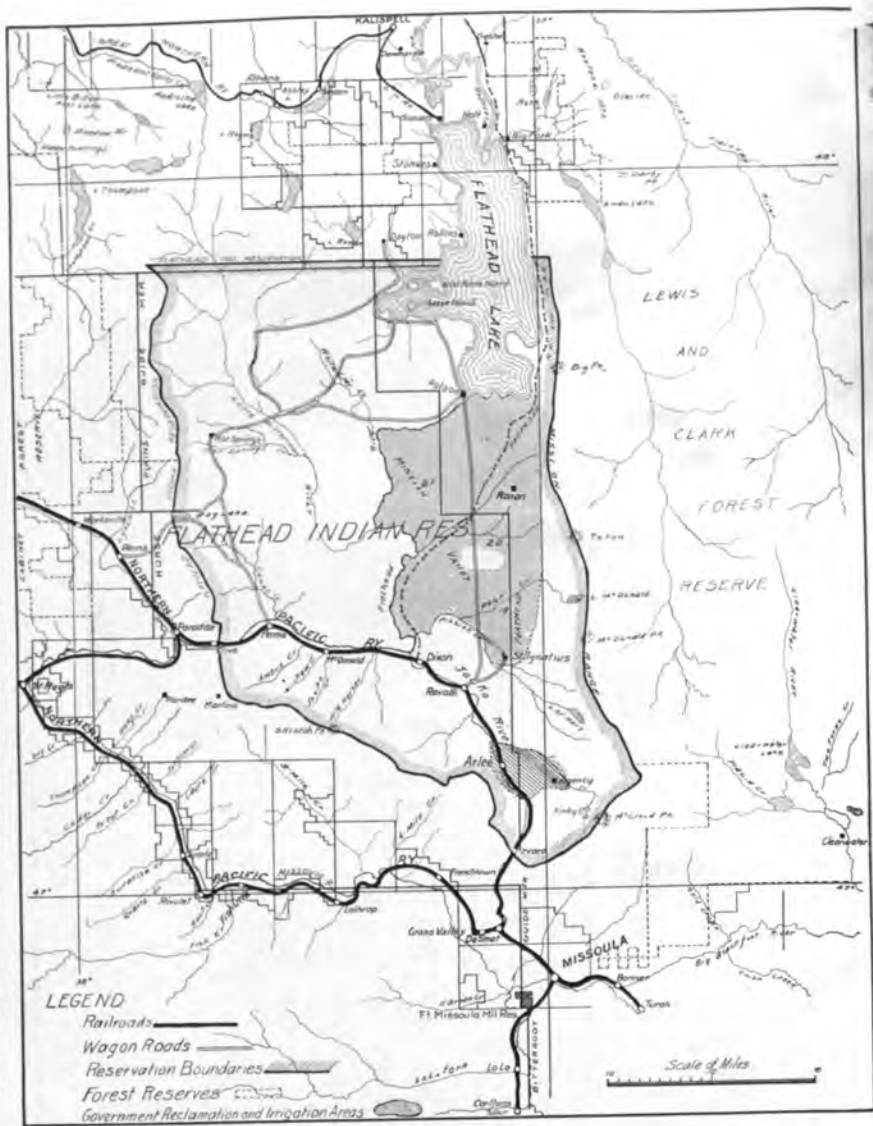
IN THE

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION WESTERN MONTANA



Directly on the Line of the
Northern Pacific Railway

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CATTLE IN MISSION VALLEY, FLATHEAD RESERVATION

Some of the Last Free Government Homestead Land

THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION

BY PROFESSOR M. J. ELROD

THE DESCRIPTION herein given, is intended to give prospective settlers and visitors a knowledge of the character and extent of the country to be opened for settlement, its soil, climate, products, markets, and other desirable information. Most of the information is derived from personal observation. Prospective settlers will not be disappointed in a visit to the country to be opened for settlement, and are urged to see it for themselves.

Manner of Opening the Reservation

The lands will be opened to entry and settlement as per proclamation of the President in July, 1909. Between July 15 and August 5, *inclusive*, applications for homestead entries on Flathead Reservation lands may be made by all persons properly qualified to make them. Applications for registration must first be sworn to between these dates at Missoula or Kalispell, Mont., and then be forwarded by *ordinary mail, not registered mail*, to James W. Witten, Superintendent of the opening, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Applications must *not* be presented in person

and must be on regular forms prescribed and furnished by the General Land Office.

The drawing will take place on August 9, 1909, at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and actual entry of the land will be made on April 1, 1910, at the land office at Missoula or Kalispell.

The drawing determines the order in which land selections will be made. The application first drawn will be numbered one, the second, two, etc., and the persons drawing first, second, third choice, etc., will have first, second and third choice of a homestead, and so on.

No person will be permitted to make entry of, or to settle upon, the lands, except as provided by the proclamation. The price of the lands as fixed by the commission ranges from \$1.25 to \$7.00 per acre. Settlers under the homestead law who shall reside upon and cultivate the land for five years, as required by the homestead laws, shall pay one-third of the appraised value in cash at the time of entry and the remainder in five equal installments to be paid 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years respectively, from and after the date of entry, with the usual homestead fees and commissions. If desired, proof of settlement, residence, and cultivation of the land, can be made at the end of 14 months' residence, and the full payment of the remainder of the purchase price made at that time.

Mineral lands are to be disposed of under the United States mining laws.

A recent Act of Congress reserved the title of the timber lands on the reservation to the government and provided for the sale of the timber only. Sales will be open and local settlers be given proper priority for their actual requirements.

The law provides that the rights of ex-soldiers and sailors under Sections 2304 and 2305, Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged, and therefore the length of time of service by such soldiers or sailors may be deducted from the time required in perfecting the title under the homestead laws, provided that the party making entry must reside upon and cultivate the land for at least one year.

Location and Boundaries

The Flathead Indian Reservation lies just north of the Northern Pacific Railway and west of the main range of the Rocky mountains, in Northwestern Montana. It is therefore on the Pacific slope. For this reason it has the same mild climatic conditions as the country west of the range generally. It lies between the 47th and 48th parallels of North latitude, and between the 114th and 115th meridians west from Greenwich. See Map, on pages 6-7.

With the exception of the northern line its boundary is the crest of the mountain ranges. On the east are the Mission mountains, rising higher and higher to the south-east, with craggy, snow clad summits. This range extends north and south for a distance of nearly a hundred miles. The Cabinet

range forms the boundary on the south and west, joining the Mission range at the south-eastern corner, a few miles from Missoula. The northern boundary is a straight east and west line, extending from one mountain range to the other, cutting Flathead Lake approximately through the middle.

From this description it is apparent that the waters flow from the mountains towards the center of the reservation. The Flathead, or, as it is also sometimes called, Pend d'Oreille river, the outlet of Flathead lake, flows southward across the reserve to the foothills of the mountains where it joins the Jocko river and then flows westward. It cuts through the range and a few miles beyond joins the Missoula, the two forming the Clark Fork of the Columbia. The Northern Pacific Railway, after crossing the mountains, follows these streams and thus skirts the southern boundary of the reservation.

The reservation is surveyed and extends about 60 miles north and south and 40 miles east and west. It contains about 1,433,000 acres of land of which about 450,000 will be thrown open to sale and settlement. Probably 150,000 acres of the reservation may be irrigated, but how much of this is included in the above 450,000 acres cannot be stated. This irrigable land will not be subject to entry under this opening. This land may be thus classified; (1) mountain land; (2) non-irrigable, or grazing land; (3) farming land; (4) timbered land. Some of the land covered with timber, when cut over, will make rich farms, but much of the timber is on the steep mountain slopes. The timber is mentioned later.

The tillable land may be described under four heads: (1) the Jocko valley lands; (2) the Mission valley lands; (3) the lands in the valley of the Little Bitterroot and its tributaries; (4) the lands on the border of the Flathead lake.

The Jocko Valley

As one enters the reserve from the south via the Northern Pacific Railway, the Jocko valley is first seen. The valley has rich soil and an abundance of water, which can easily be placed over the land.

In this valley, near the foothills of the mountains, the Flathead Agency is located. The beautiful lawns around the building show what can be done with this land.



STEAM THRESHING MACHINES ON THE RESERVATION

Passing down the river a few miles the narrow bottoms around Ravalli are reached. That these bottoms are very rich is attested by two orchards containing several hundred trees, nine years old, very thrifty and bearing well.

The government is preparing to reclaim not less than 12,000 acres of land in the Jocko valley by at once constructing the necessary irrigation works.

The Mission Valley

This is the most beautiful valley on the reservation. North and south it extends for thirty miles; east and west it is from twelve to fifteen miles wide. On the east the Mission mountains rise abruptly in all their splendor. Westward the valley merges gradually into the upland or grazing land through which flows the Flathead river. Mission creek, carrying in June 400*second feet of water, Post creek with 475 feet, Crow creek with about 200 feet, and Mud creek flow across the valley from the mountains westward into the Flathead river. These creeks all head high up in the mountains. Several lakes afford natural sites for reservoirs, by which the amount of water available may be greatly increased.

*A "second foot" of water is a cubic foot of water that passes a given point in a stream or canal in one second of time.

The soil of the Mission valley is quite variable. Near the mountains it is black and rich. Along the river the surface is undulating, due to its glacial formation, with many buttes which have been ground smooth by the ice of former ages; but the soil supports an abundant vegetation. There appears to be a clay subsoil. At other places the soil is gravelly and even sandy. To the north the land slopes gently upward, as beautiful a stretch as one can wish to see. In this upland or bench land crops may be raised without irrigation.

This valley, with its rich soil, will supply a large number of fine homesteads, contiguous to grazing land both on the plains and in the mountains. It is close to timber and the homes will always have attractive surroundings lavishly supplied by nature.

In the Mission valley the government is constructing the necessary irrigation works to reclaim 50,000 acres near St. Ignatius Mission and another large tract below the lakes, near Ronan.

The Little Bitterroot Valley

In the northwestern part of the reserve the Little Bitterroot river has its source in the mountains west of Flathead lake, and flows through a beautiful and fertile valley.



FINLEY CREEK AND AN ORCHARD NEAR ARLEE

It has several smaller tributaries, and these, like the other streams, have formed rich bottoms where gardens and orchards will grow. A road from Polson, at the foot of Flathead lake, leads across the foothills into the valley. Another road from Plains, on the Northern Pacific, takes one quickly into the valley.

The Lake Border Lands

As has been previously stated, about one-half of Flathead lake is within the reservation. That portion of the lake which has already been open to settlement is now all taken up. Not a foot of land, outside the reservation, is now to be had contiguous to the lake. The proximity to the lake makes this land very desirable for small fruits and orchards. There is little need for irrigation. When the small timber is cleared away it is but a season until an abundance of berry fruits and vegetables may be raised. That part of the lake on the west which is within the reserve has numerous small bays and inlets, well sheltered and protected. In some places sloping banks extend to higher ridges with rocky ledges, in other cases presenting lower surfaces covered with rich black humus. On the eastern side the mountains come down quite precipitously to the water's edge.

Flathead Lake

With the exception of the Great Lakes there is but one body of water in the United States larger than Flathead lake. It is approximately 30 miles long, with an average width of more than 10 miles. It is a great natural reservoir receiving almost the entire drainage of the northwestern part of the state. A narrow peninsula five miles long juts out into the lake. This, with a series of islands, almost cuts the lake in twain. From the islands to the southern shore the distance is seven miles. This portion of the lake is shallow, and is so well



FLATHEAD RESERVATION STRAWBERRIES



AN IRRIGATION FLUME AT MISSION CREEK. MISSION RANGE IN BACKGROUND

protected that it is well adapted to boating. The southeastern shore of the lake is an immense marsh.

Except at the two ends the lake is bordered with timber. This consists largely of Douglas Spruce, or red fir, and yellow, or bull pine. In the moist places tamarack, or western larch grows in quantity. Much of this timber is marketable, much is too small to be of value at the present time.

There are two inlets of importance, Flathead and Swan rivers. The outlet is called by some Flathead, by others the Pend d'Oreille river. The official name as determined by the government is Flathead.

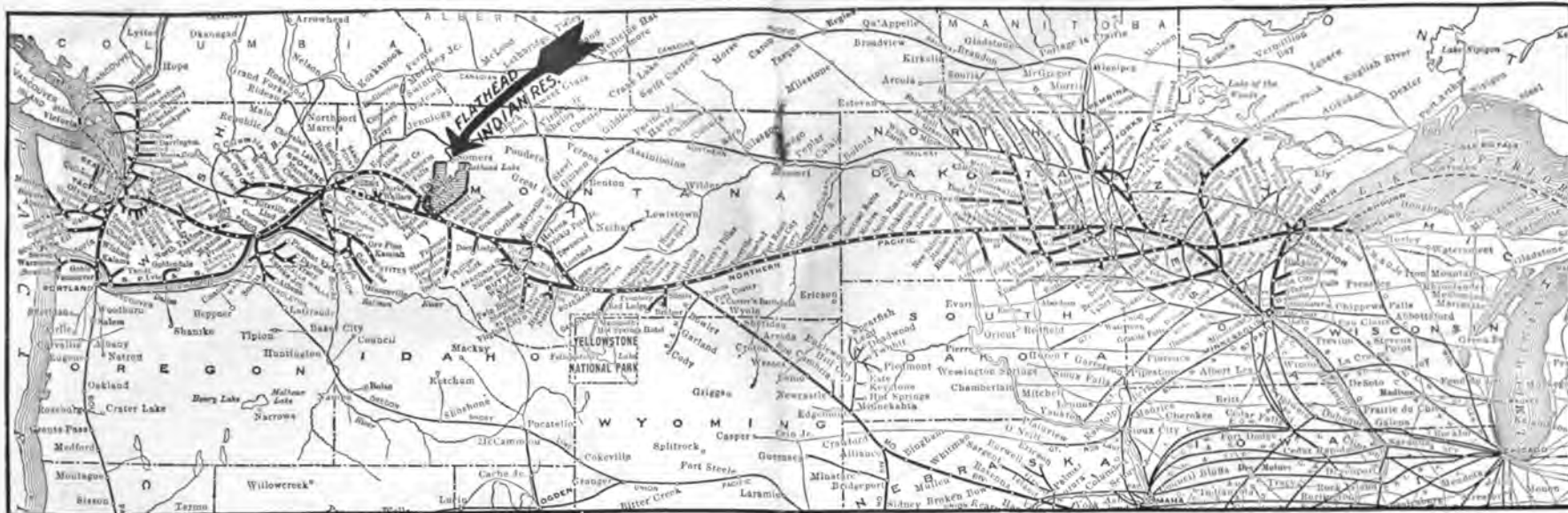
Railroad surveys have been made along both sides of the lake.

A ferry crosses the river where it leaves the lake, and there is a cable ferry a few miles below. A daily stage and steamer service is maintained during the summer season between Ravalli on the Northern Pacific and Kalispell, on the North Flathead river near the head of the lake.

Climate

The climate on the western slope of the Rockies is agreeably surprising to all who stay in the country for any length of time. The absence of the extreme humidity found in the eastern and central states relieves one of the disagreeable oppressiveness of summer and the severity of the cold in winter. The extremes are not great. The thermometer does not often fall below zero, and then for a short time only. The coldest weather recorded by the Weather Bureau in a record of over twenty years was 27 degrees below, during the winter of 1904-05. Not often does the mercury fall lower than 15 degrees below and there have been many winters when the thermometer did not fall below zero. The mean temperature, summer and winter, as recorded by the weather bureau for twenty years, is 46 degrees at Missoula.

In summer the days get warm, but rarely does the temperature reach 100 degrees. It is always cool in the shade and at night. The



MAP OF NORTHERN PACIFIC LINES SHOWING LOCATION OF FLATHEAD RESERVATION

perpetual snow in the mountains tempers the air, as does the water on the sea coast. In the evening the cool air from the snow regions rolls down the mountain sides and out across the valleys. There are very few nights in the year when blankets are not comfortable as a covering. A good rest may be had every night, and one will always rise refreshed in the morning, ready for a day's work.

The climate of a region is dependent upon two important factors, heat and moisture. A region having the proper amount of heat without great extremes, with sufficient moisture, and a suitable soil, will afford the most healthful conditions. On the Flathead reservation the fall rains come in late September or October. During the winter the snow piles up in the ravines in the high mountains for summer's use. The spring is delightful. Warm weather and the spring flowers come as early as March. At Missoula, buttercups are usually gathered in February and butterflies have been taken as early as the middle of February. April and May are delightful months, the latter usually one of sunshine; June brings refreshing

rains lasting until after the first of July. Then come many weeks of sunshine, glorious weather, giving life and health.

Irrigation Possibilities

The Flathead reservation is well adapted for irrigation. Much of this may be done on a small scale. The reserve is bordered on all sides except the north by high mountain ranges, on whose summits and slopes the perpetual snows or never failing springs supply the water for many creeks, large and small which flow through its valleys into the Flathead river.

The Northern Pacific Railway, entering the reservation - at Evaro, follows Finley creek until it flows into the Jocko river. The Jocko, with a flow of 660 second feet, has its source in a lake in the Mission mountains, and flows through the fertile Jocko, or Arlee valley, which it may be made to water at no great cost. Mission creek, with a flow of 400 second feet, and Mud creek rise in the Mission mountains to the east, flow directly across the fertile Mission valley, and may easily be carried out over the comparatively level plain. The Little Bitterroot river flows through the wide Flathead

lake valley, and engineers will no doubt be able to divert the waters of the Flathead river over extensive areas.

Numerous lakes in the mountains may be utilized as reservoir sites. Two of these have already been reconnoitered. The report concerning them may be found in the 20th Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. By utilizing these natural reservoirs and holding back the spring floods, the flow of the streams in late summer, when water is needed, may be increased many fold.

Mention should also be made of the many small lakes scattered over the Mission valley. Some of these are of fairly large size, supplying water for stock.

The government bench mark at Mission creek shows an elevation of 2,745 feet. The high falls in the creek seen from the valley are more than half a mile above the plain. Sinyaleamin, or St. Mary lake, one of the heads of Mission creek, is more than a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, 250 feet deep, and is over a thousand feet higher than the valley. McDonald lake, the outlet of which is Post creek, is 3,300 feet elevation,

and a thousand feet higher than the plain a dozen miles away. Crow creek has as great a fall. Portions of the valley are lower than Flathead lake.

In the western part of the reservation the Little Bitterroot and its tributaries and Sandow creek, which rises in Dog lake in the Cabinet mountains, afford a supply of water that can be used for the valleys in that region.

Much of the reservation lands need no irrigation. On the shores of Flathead lake outside of the reserve and already occupied by settlers orchards have been planted, small fruits set out, and gardens started on



STEAMER ON FLATHEAD LAKE



THE FLATHEAD RIVER, SUGGESTIVE OF IRRIGATION AND WATER POWER

a large scale, all without irrigation. The lake shore within, is just as fertile as that outside the reserve, and within a few years just as good orchards may be grown.

Water Power

Few places on earth of the same area afford such an abundance of water power. First in importance is the Flathead river. All of the water from the western slope of the mountains in the northwestern part of the state, with the exception of the small drainage of the Kootenai river, passes through Flathead lake and out through the Flathead river. The volume of water flowing through this river is very great and the possibilities as to water power are correspondingly great. At the outlet of the lake the river is more than half a mile in width. A mile and a half below it narrows, with a very rapid descent, making a series of rapids of wondrous beauty. It excites admiration from all who see the river at this place. Several miles farther down there is a fall of ten or twelve feet, while still farther down the river narrows to a gorge cut through solid rock, with vertical walls more than a hundred feet high. For many miles below the outlet of the lake the river is a series of

rapids, falls and whirlpools, and offers many excellent places for power locations. This river alone will afford electric power for many cities. The river has a fall of 250 feet within the first six miles.

In addition to this river the large creeks heading in the Mission mountains have very rapid fall. The Mission creek falls may be seen from the plain for many miles. This creek heads high up in the mountains and will supply a large amount of power, still leaving the water for irrigation or other uses. Post creek, the outlet of McDonald lake, has a fall of over 800 feet from the outlet of the lake to the plain a few miles distant.

Crow creek comes from the high snow and also affords abundant power.

Besides these larger streams there are numerous smaller creeks as also the Little Bitterroot river in the western part of the reserve. The water in the reservation will supply power for lighting, traction, factories and mills, and the purest of drinking water, for many thousands of people.

Minerals

Little is known in regard to the mineral wealth of the mountains. Prospecting is not permitted by the United States Government



ST. IGNATIUS MISSION, MISSION VALLEY, AND MISSION RANGE

on Indian reservations, hence none has been done, or at least no report of it has been made. However, there are current rumors in the western part of the state that there are good deposits of mineral in the mountains on the reserve, and it is believed by many that when the land is thrown open for settlement many rich finds will be announced.

Timber

The mountains are clothed from base to timber line, about 9,500 feet, with a good stand of timber. In many places this extends for miles out on the plain. The timber on the mountains, if properly conserved, will supply for all time the inhabitants of the reservation who may make their homes there. Yellow pine is found at as high an elevation as 5,000 feet, at this elevation forming large trees. Douglas spruce, or red fir, and tamarack, or larch, are found growing up to elevations of 6,000 and 7,000 feet, while above this are stately alpine firs and the storm beaten and twisted alpine pines. These latter trees make excellent fuel as is proven by their use in other sections of the state. A proper policy will forever preserve the timber on the higher regions, where the land can not be used for agriculture.

Scenery

In a day, one may, in summer, ride from green fields to snow banks. In the moun-

tain shadows great beds of flowers carpet the slopes, breathing the fragrance of spring. One who has not visited these higher regions in summer cannot appreciate the grandeur of the scene. It is magnificent.

The falls in the mountains are of tremendous heights. Elizabeth falls at the head of Mission creek have a descent of more than 2,000 feet in less than a mile.

What is Growing and what can be Grown

There are many orchards already in existence at different places on the reservation. At Arlee Major Ronan set out some fifty apple trees many years ago. These are now large and thrifty, producing loads of fruit, free from blemishes and insects. At Ravalli Duncan McDonald has a fine orchard of several thousand trees. This orchard was started by his father, a Hudson's Bay trader, and portions of it are of recent origin. Nine years ago, Mr. Stillinger, the trader at Ravalli, set out a small orchard across the road from McDonald's, which is now thrifty and in prolific condition. At the Mission, the Catholic Fathers have not only fruit trees but also beautiful grounds with ornamental shade trees, shrubs, and flowers. Six miles from the Mission on the bench land overlooking the stream which comes down from Sinyaleamin lake, Mr. Felsman has some fine apple trees. At the upper



STACKING ALFALFA, M'LEOD'S RANCH NEAR ST. IGNATIUS MISSION

end of the valley towards Flathead lake Mr. Du Puy has a nice and thrifty orchard. At many other places on the reservation there are small orchards and all doing well. The elevation of these orchards is mostly below 3,000 feet, which is lower than the Bitterroot valley, a banner fruit region. The soil is excellent, the climate favorable, and there is no reason why the Flathead Indian Reservation may not develop into a great apple raising region.

Pears and plums do well here. Peaches are being successfully grown along the banks of Flathead lake a few miles farther north. Small fruits grow in great profusion. Mr. Felsman, near the Mission, grows as fine strawberries as we have ever eaten. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, cherries, dewberries are produced easily and in abundance. At Ravalli, and also at the upper end of the lake, the Niagara and Concord varieties of grapes have been successfully grown.

There are more than 600,000 fruit trees in Flathead county and the number is being increased each year. The orchards are regularly inspected by state inspectors.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the ease with which garden truck is raised.

Other products of the soil are the cereals, potatoes, and hay. A large part of the reservation has heretofore been used for a stock range only. The Indians have been allowed to fence in as much of it as they pleased, but this is not a very large part. Notwithstanding this, there have been raised annually, many large fields of hay and grain. The hay consists of timothy, clover, alfalfa, and native grasses. Large quantities of hay have been cut for feeding live stock in winter. The fine alfalfa fields show what can be done with this nutritious forage plant. In many places what now appears to be desert land will make fine alfalfa fields. Wheat and oats produce as well as elsewhere in the state. The same is true of rye and barley, for which there is always a market.

We doubt if any country in the world raises better potatoes. No state can raise more of them per acre, four hundred bushels not being an exceptional crop. They are free from blight and disease and command good prices.

The Flathead country raises, approximately, 500,000 bushels of wheat and other grains in proportion. The wheat is of both spring and winter varieties and yields average from 40 to 45 bushels per acre. Prices range from 55 to about 70 cents per bushel.

These yields are from non-irrigated lands; lands under irrigation will of course produce far more abundantly of all kinds of products.

Hogs and chickens do well and are in great demand. Crops can be grown which will fatten these and at the same time enrich the soil.

The possibilities of stock-raising must not be overlooked. The exhilarating climate of Montana has produced the best horses in the world. They are strong, healthy, and full of life. Large shipments are annually made from the Flathead reservation, as also from other parts of the state, to eastern markets. The Boer war made a great market for them and the mountain-bred horses have been in great demand. With the abundant range found in the hills they have been raised with great profit.

Range cattle and sheep have made many Montanans wealthy. In western Montana there are few flocks of sheep. The state, however, takes the lead in sheep and wool, and produces not only the greatest number but the finest fleeces. Blooded stock of both sheep and cattle have been imported into the cultivated sections of the state. Dairying has been undertaken and has proven successful. Dairy herds on such land as is found on the reservation will give rich returns, there being annually shipped into the state great quantities of milk, butter, and cheese.

The Markets

The settler will naturally wish to know what market he will have for his produce. Missoula, with nearly 15,000 population, is seventeen miles from Evaro, at the south-eastern corner of the reservation. Butte, with a population of 80,000, is 140 miles from Evaro and is dependent, absolutely, on the outside world for all things to eat. The same is true of Anaconda with 10,000 people. Helena, 140 miles away with 22,000 population, requires more supplies than are raised in its vicinity. So does Great Falls, with 15,000 population. Kalispell, about 25 miles from the north line of the reservation by wagon, and easily reached by water, has a population of about 5,000. Then there are the local towns and mining and lumber

camp, and the cities on the North Pacific Coast and in the far east which are always in the market for such Montana products as can be spared.

Education

Prospective settlers will be pleased to know that there are already in or near the reservation good private and public schools, where the best educational advantages may be had. There is a public school for white children at Arlee and a day school for Indian children where the Agency is located above Arlee. At Missoula the State University is located, with a strong faculty and excellent equipment in apparatus and library. There is also a splendid high school costing \$36,000, several ward schools, an excellent business college, a Carnegie Library that cost \$26,000, and the Sacred Heart Academy, all with new and modern buildings and equipment. At Mission a Catholic school for boys and girls has been established for many years. At Kalispell there are good schools including a high school costing \$30,000, also a Carnegie library. The educational and religious standards in the state are high, and will compare favorably with those of any of the other states. At Bigfork, at the upper end of the lake, fifteen miles from the reservation line, the Biological Station of the University of Montana has been conducting scientific investigations for many years.

How to See the Reservation

The reservation can be reached from several points on the Northern Pacific Railway. The city of Missoula is the largest and most important city near the reservation and the point which should be made the center of operations. It is probable that the drawing for the lands in connection with the opening will take place at Missoula and the allotments be made there. From Evaro, 17 miles, Arlee, 27 miles, Ravalli, 37 miles, and Dixon, 44 miles from Missoula, the reservation is easily penetrated. At Arlee passengers for the Agency leave the trains and Ravalli is the station from which St. Ignatius Mission and the Flathead lake and upper country are reached.

Visitors may also visit the reservation, and especially the Little Bitterroot valley,



DUNCAN McDONALD RANCH, RAVALLI

from Plains, where hotel accommodations are satisfactory, there are good stores, and where teams or conveyances may be obtained. The reservation line is about six miles distant from the town. The trip may be made from this valley to Polson, at the foot of Flathead lake, thence down Mission valley past Ronan and the Mission to Ravalli. Or the traveler may return from the Little Bitterroot to Plains, thence by rail to Ravalli, and from there visit the Mission valley and Flathead lake. At Missoula or Plains all necessary supplies of whatever nature may be procured.

On the reservation there are several stores owned by white men, who live there with their families. These stores carry excellent stocks of general merchandise and groceries at reasonable prices. At these places there are hotel accommodations, where good meals and clean beds may be had, all at reasonable rates. The rush of homeseekers may be in larger numbers than can ordinarily be cared for, but preparations are being made to handle the increased business. Mail is carried daily between Ravalli and Polson at the foot of Flathead lake, 35 miles distant. There is telephone connection between Ravalli and the Mission, six miles distant.

At most of the places mentioned livery teams may be procured in limited number. Wagon roads lead all over the reservation and with but few exceptions they may be traveled with bicycles. With the exception of a few hills one may ride a wheel with ease over a level road from Ravalli to Polson. One may thus see the country with ease, and at any of the stores en route may purchase provisions or other necessities.

Visitors to the reservation will not see an open, uninhabited country, a wilderness.

There are good roads with substantial bridges, well kept and well fenced farms, fields of waving grain, many good houses and barns, and other indications of civilization. There are at least a dozen steam threshing machines there.

The range has thousands of grazing animals, while within the fenced fields fine breeds of stock will be seen. The Indians have been in contact with the whites for 50 years and can speak the English language fluently. Many of the boys and girls have been away from home to school. When the 2,000 Indians are scattered over 2,500 square miles of territory there are not many to be seen at any one place. Most of them dress like the whites and except as to color are but little different from their fair skinned brothers.

These Indians have always been friendly with the whites even from earliest days. They have profited by the teachings of the Fathers and others and have become good farmers and stock raisers. The passing traveler would hardly suspect that the fine farms seen are owned and farmed by Indians as is the case.

The white people on the reservation are "square," anxious to do business, and have always been found to be reliable. They expect to do business after the country is settled, and realize that the settlement of the country by good people means good business for them. To aid visitors will therefore be mutually beneficial.

It is possible for every man wishing a homestead in the Flathead reservation to see the country at a slight extra expense over car fare. It is such a beautiful portion of the state that we have no hesitancy in urging people to visit it.

Railroad Facilities

The main line of the Northern Pacific Railway, as before stated, follows the line of the reservation for nearly 50 miles, from Evaro almost to Paradise, along Finley creek, the Jocko, Flathead, and Clark Fork rivers. To the west are the timbered ridges of the mountains, culminating in the snow clad summits, which furnish such an abundance of water for irrigation.



WHEAT FIELDS AT FOOT OF FLATHEAD LAKE

From the car window at Ravalli the orchard of Duncan McDonald, an object lesson already referred to, may be seen.

At and beyond Ravalli, skirting the railway for many miles, is the new Montana National Bison Range for the preservation of what is left of the finest of our big game animals. For this purpose Congress has appropriated \$40,000. The southeast corner of, and entrance to, the range is at Ravalli, within a short walk of the railway station. Near Dixon the towering crags of the Mission range are in plain view.

Travelers who wish to visit the reservation should take the Northern Pacific and thus avoid changes of cars. By doing so they can be taken there without inconvenience or loss of time, return quickly and at little expense. Standard and Tourist Sleeping cars and Day Coaches run direct to and from Missoula and the reservation from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior, and, in connection with the "Burlington" system via Billings, also to and from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, and Lincoln.

Round-trip Homeseekers' Tickets

Are on sale at rates of fare shown below effective July 20 and on the first and third Tuesdays of each month thereafter during 1909 to all Northern Pacific Railway stations in Western North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and to Eastern Washington and Oregon. These tickets permit of stopovers, in either direction, at any point west of Little Falls or Aitkin, Minn., which includes Flathead Reservation points. Final return limit 25 days from date of sale.

HOMESEEKERS' FARES

TO	From St. Paul Minneapolis Duluth Superior	From Chicago	From St. Louis
Missoula	\$34.00	\$39.00	\$39.00
Arlee	34.00	39.00	39.00
Ravalli	34.00	39.00	39.00
Plains	38.60	43.60	43.60
Coeur d'Alene via De Smet	50.10	55.10	52.40
" via Hauser or Spokane	52.50	57.50	55.00
Spokane	52.50	57.50	55.00

HOMESEEKERS' FARES—Continued

	From Kas. City	From Omahs
Missoula	\$36.50	\$36.50
Arlee	36.50	36.50
Ravalli	36.50	36.50
Plains	41.10	41.10
Coeur d'Alene via De Smet	50.10	50.10
" via Hauser or Spokane	52.50	52.50
Spokane	52.50	52.50

Round Trip Summer Tourist Tickets to THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

On sale daily to and including Sept. 20, 1909. Return limit Oct. 31, 1909.

FROM	To Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Puget Sound returning direct	To North Pacific Coast via California in one direction
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	\$50.00	\$71.75
do returning to Chicago	56.00	71.25
do returning to St. Louis	53.75	68.75
do returning to Missouri River	50.00	65.00
DULUTH AND SUPERIOR	50.00	*74.75
do returning to Chicago	56.00	71.25
do returning to Missouri River	53.75	68.75
CHICAGO	50.00	65.00
do returning to St. Louis	62.00	77.25
ST. LOUIS	57.50	72.50
KANSAS CITY	50.00	65.00
ST. JOSEPH	50.00	65.00
OMAHA	50.00	65.00

*Superior, \$74.65.

These Summer Tourist Fares are in effect until Sept. 30, with final return limit of Oct. 31, 1909. Tickets are good for stopovers at all points within going-transit limit of October 20 and final return limit of October 31. Besides giving holders an opportunity to visit Yellowstone Park and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle, they make it possible to register at Missoula, Coeur d'Alene City and Spokane for land in all three reservations which will be opened, namely: the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene, and Spokane, July 13-Aug. 5, and stopovers may be obtained for that purpose.



AN INDIAN RANCH HOME ON THE RESERVATION

Full particulars as to train service, rates and fares, etc., may be obtained upon application to any Northern Pacific representative shown in the following list:

ATLANTA, GA.	- - - -	16 North Pryor St.	J. J. GARTNER	- - -	Traveling Passenger Agent
BELLINGHAM, WASH.	- - - -	1222 Dock St.	A. N. BUSSING	- - -	City Frt. and Pass. Agent
BILLINGS, MONT.	- - - -	Station	J. E. SPURLING	- - -	General Agent
BOSTON, MASS.	- - - -	207 Old South Bldg.	C. E. FOSTER	- - -	District Passenger Agent
BUFFALO, N. Y.	- - - -	215 Ellicott Square	WM. G. MASON	- - -	District Passenger Agent
BUTTE, MONT.	- - - -	N. W. Cor. Park and Main Sts.	W. H. MERRIMAN	- - -	Div. Frt. and Pass. Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.	- - - -	208 So. Clark St.	C. A. MATTHEWS	- - -	District Passenger Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.	- - - -	208 So. Clark St.	J. C. THOMPSON	- - -	District Passenger Agent
CHICAGO, ILL.	- - - -	208 So. Clark St.	J. L. DAUGHERTY	- - -	Trav. Emigration Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO	- - - -	40 East Fourth St.	Geo. T. FOVES	- - -	Traveling Passenger Agent
CINCINNATI, OHIO	- - - -	40 East Fourth St.	L. J. BRICKER	- - -	Trav. Emigration Agent
DES MOINES, IA.	- - - -	212-214 Century Bldg.	E. D. ROCKWELL	- - -	District Passenger Agent
DETROIT, MICH.	- - - -	423 Majestic Bldg.	W. H. WHITAKER	- - -	District Passenger Agent
DULUTH, MINN.	- - - -	334 West Superior St.	J. I. THOMAS	- - -	General Agent
DULUTH, MINN.	- - - -	334 West Superior St.	J. T. MCKENNEY	- - -	City Passenger Agent
EVERETT, WASH.	- - - -	2825 Colby Ave.	C. O. MARTIN	- - -	General Agent
FARGO, N. D.	- - - -	Station	J. E. JOHNSON	- - -	Agent
HELENA, MONT.	- - - -	Main and Grand Sts.	E. S. RICHARDS	- - -	General Agent
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	- - - -	42 Jackson Place	W. E. SMITH	- - -	District Passenger Agent
LEWISTON, IDA.	- - - -	320 Main St.	W. J. JORDAN	- - -	General Agent
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	- - - -	545 South Spring St.	Geo. W. McCASKEY	- - -	General Agent
MILWAUKEE, Wis.	- - - -	317 Railway Exchange Bldg.	M. E. HARLAN	- - -	District Passenger Agent
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	- - - -	19 Nicollet Block	G. P. McNEILL	- - -	City Passenger Agent
MONTREAL, QUE.	- - - -	Imperial Bank Bldg., St. James St.	G. W. HARDSY	- - -	Dist. Pass. and Frt. Agent
NEW YORK CITY	- - - -	319 Broadway	W. P. MERISTON	- - -	Gen'l Agent Pass. Dept.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	- - - -	711 Chestnut St.	P. W. PUMMILL	- - -	District Passenger Agent
PITTSBURG, PA.	- - - -	305 Park Bldg.	C. E. BRISON	- - -	District Passenger Agent
PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.	- - - -	402 Water St.	W. L. CLARK	- - -	Agent
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	- - - -	685 Market St.	T. K. STAEHLER	- - -	Gen'l Agent Pass. Dept.
SEATTLE, WASH.	- - - -	1st Ave. and Yesler Way	A. TINLING	- - -	General Agent
SEATTLE, WASH.	- - - -	1st Ave. and Yesler Way	I. O. McMULLEN	- - -	City Passenger Agent
SPOKANE, WASH.	- - - -	Riverside and Howard Sts.	H. N. KENNEDY	- - -	General Agent
SPOKANE, WASH.	- - - -	Riverside and Howard Sts.	W. H. UDB	- - -	City Passenger Agent
SPOKANE, WASH.	- - - -	Riverside and Howard Sts.	LEE M. CONREY	- - -	Traveling Passenger Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO.	- - - -	306 Missouri Trust Bldg.	D. B. GARDNER	- - -	District Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	- - - -	5th and Robert Sts.	C. P. O'DONNELL	- - -	City Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	- - - -	4th and Broadway	C. L. TOWNSEND	- - -	District Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	- - - -	4th and Broadway	L. P. GELLERMAN	- - -	District Passenger Agent
SUPERIOR, WIS.	- - - -	817 Tower Ave.	W. H. MITCHELL	- - -	Agent
TACOMA, WASH.	- - - -	925 Pacific Ave.	C. B. FOSTER	- - -	City Passenger Agent
TACOMA, WASH.	- - - -	925 Pacific Ave.	WEBB F. SATER	- - -	Traveling Passenger Agent
VANCOUVER, B. C.	- - - -	430 Hastings St.	H. SWINFORD	- - -	General Agent
VICTORIA, B. C.	- - - -	Cor. Yates and Gov. Sts.	E. E. BLACKWOOD	- - -	General Agent
WINNIPEG, MAN.	- - - -	341 Main St.	W. C. HARTNETT	- - -	General Agent
PORTLAND, ORE.	A. D. CHARLTON	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Assistant General Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	G. A. MITCHELL	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Assistant General Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	JNO. C. POORE	- - - -	- - -	- - -	Assistant General Passenger Agent
ST. PAUL, MINN.	C. W. MOTT	- - - -	- - -	- - -	General Emigration Agent
J. G. WOODWORTH	A. M. CLELAND				
Traffic Manager	Gen. Pass'r Agt.				
ST. PAUL, MINN.					