

# Crook County Journal

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROOK COUNTY

FOR ALL CENTRAL OREGON

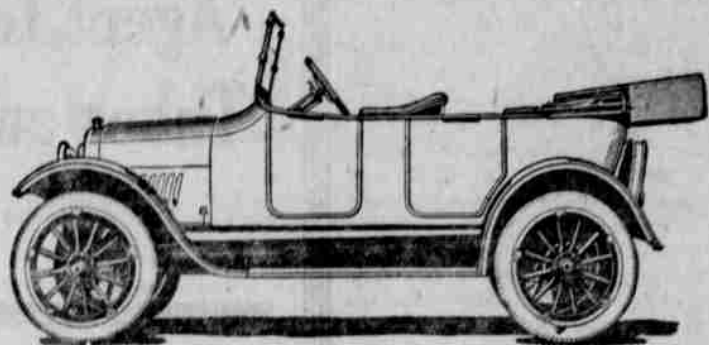
CITY OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CITY OF PRINEVILLE

VOLUME XXV.

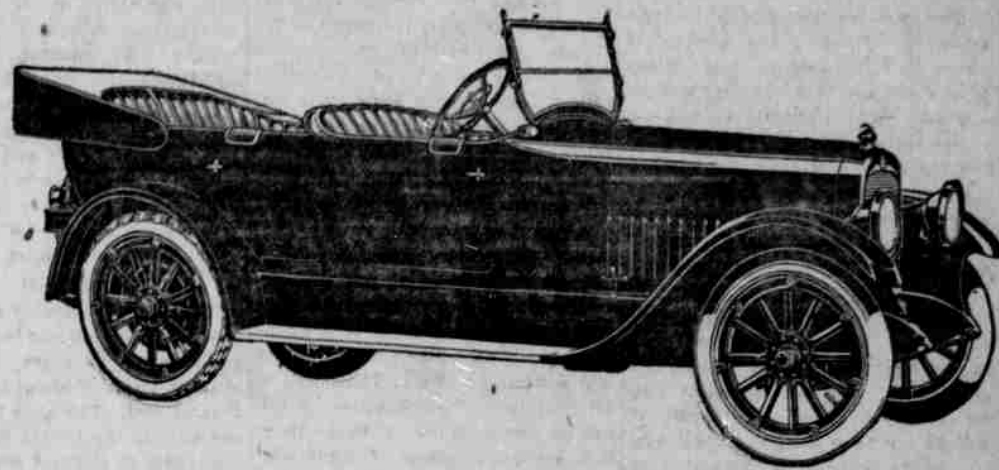
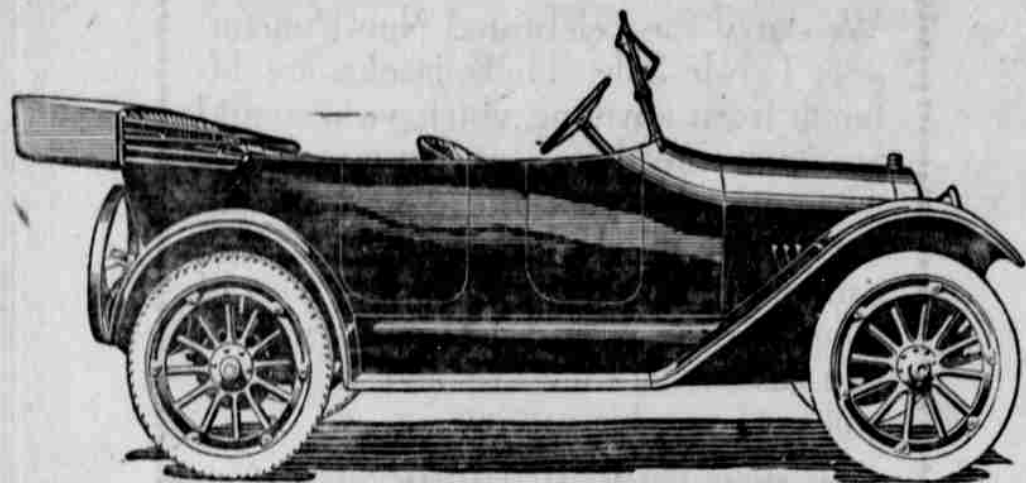
PRINEVILLE, CROOK COUNTY, OREGON THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

NO. 36.

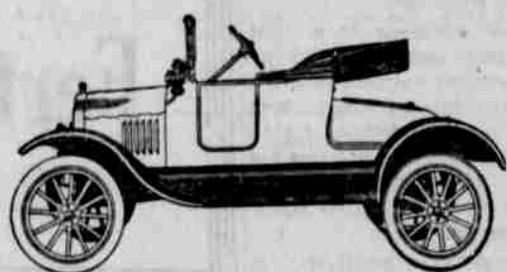
**E**ACH of the worth-while makes of automobiles are to be found stocked by the wide-awake dealers of Prineville, and they all specialize in a painstaking follow-up service.



**F**EW towns are as well equipped with expert auto repair men as is Prineville, and their ability is backed up by the most modern machinery for repair work of all kinds.



It is possible to motor to all parts of the state over roads that are a pleasure to negotiate and with scenic wonders confronting the traveler second to none in the whole United States.



Prineville maintains one of the best appointed and most sanitary free camp grounds to be found anywhere in the whole of Central Oregon. Wood, water and lights are furnished.

## THE RELATION OF THE NATIONAL FOREST TO EVERY COMMUNITY

By Vernon V. Harpham

This is a short story of what the Forest Service is endeavoring to do for the people now living and for those who are to follow.

The primary object Congress had in mind when the National Forests were created was to perpetuate for the nation a sufficient supply of timber to furnish at least the needs of this country; also to keep a growing crop of trees on essentially forest lands for watershed purposes.

Locally, and so far as the Ochoco National Forest is concerned, it would not be difficult to prophesy what a very great change would come about if the forests were devastated on all of our watersheds that drain into the Ochoco reservoir

just completed.

In order that non-resident readers may have a better understanding of the Ochoco forest proper it may be explained that this forest has a grazing acreage of nearly 825,000, with patented lands inside the Forest boundary and intermingled with Government lands which total approximately 105,000 acres. The stand of Government timber within the forest is estimated at 7,674,750,000 board feet, with more than 7,000,000,000 of this amount Western Yellow Pine, which is one of the most valuable of the present timber species in the United States on account of the comparatively limited supply. In addition to the Govern-

ment timber, there is approximately 1,500,000,000 board feet of privately owned timber within the Forest Boundary. Immediately outside of the Ochoco Forest, but contiguous to it, lies something like 150,000 acres of very valuable timber, practically all of which is Western Yellow Pine. The great bulk of this timber lies on the Ochoco watershed and just west of the forest boundary, and will probably furnish the cutting area for the first major timber operations to be undertaken in the vicinity of Prineville. Men who are acquainted with local conditions believe that it will be only a question of a few years until this valuable body of timber will begin to move.

All private timber holdings within and adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest are under the protection of the Forest Service. The owners of these timbered lands co-operate with the Forest Service in the protection of the lands or else through the State Forester of Oregon. Protection of the forest resources from fire is the main object of Forest officers for it is realized that unless fires are kept out all other work is useless. The Forest Service is using every possible means, by co-operation with any and all public and private agencies, to bring home to every man, woman and child in Oregon the lesson of care with fire in the forest.

Thus the whole timbered region is considered as a single unit, regardless of whether the timber is inside or outside of the Forest boundary, and with no unforeseen calamity forest conditions, should improve year after year with proper protection, until the Ochoco will be considered one of the most valuable forest areas in the west. As a matter of fact, there is probably no better Yellow Pine timber west of the Rocky Mountains than that we now have on the Ochoco.

In the timber management plans of the Forest it is the purpose to take care of first local demands in the form of wood, poles, posts and small local sawmills which operate very largely for local demand, then carefully appraise the larger bodies of timber which should rightfully be handled by a major operation necessitating the installation of larger mills, logging railroads and the like.

No matter what size the operation may be, it is always the duty of the

Forest officers in charge to see to it that the cutting is done with a view to perpetuation of the supply, which necessitates full utilization of the material cut and the leaving of seed trees in certain instances so that the land may produce a timber crop forever. Generally speaking, it is the plan to make cuttings in such a way that in the Yellow Pine regions it will be profitable for an operator to log over a given area about every sixty years for an indefinite length of time.

Ochoco National Forest serves as a summer pasturage area for ranchers living within or adjacent to the Forest boundary, and the policy of the Forest Service is, and undoubtedly always will be, to give first consideration to the stockmen who are seemingly most dependent upon the Forest for their summer range. This appears to be the only sensible way to get at the matter. Unfortunately the demand on the Ochoco is so great that not all qualified stockmen can be given range, but at the present time permits are issued for approximately 20,000 head of cattle and horses and 85,000 head of sheep. The range is regarded by stockmen to be as good as is to be found anywhere in the west. Generally speaking, there is an abundant supply of water well distributed, and the average types of feed are usually excellent.

Stockmen using the Ochoco Forest are regarded by the Forest Service as some of the most progressive in the West. Contrary to what may be a popular impression among those unacquainted with so new a country from the standpoint of development, Ochoco Stockmen have placed more drift fences on the ranches to properly control cattle and horses than has any body of stockmen using the Forests of Oregon and Washington. Approximately 200 miles of drift fences have been constructed. Some of the cattle and horse ranges are entirely enclosed by fences, thus furnishing a huge pasture which is used in a community way. In addition to fencing, the stockmen have in many communities placed salt logs, watering troughs, and the like, which all has a tendency to bring about a better distribution of stock on the range and to get generally a better use out of it. Recreation on the National For-

ests has now come to be recognized as even a major activity on some Forests, and while the Ochoco has not been developed to any great extent along this line, it is nevertheless true that there are certain localities that would furnish desirable summer home sites or camp grounds for those desirous of a little recreation in the outdoors. On account of lack of funds for the purpose, the development is necessarily rather slow, but it will be the policy of the Service to develop desirable community camp grounds as rapidly as possible and protect these by fencing limited areas on the cattle and horse ranges or reserving the sheep ranges.

There are numerous small streams within or adjacent to the Ochoco which furnish fishing grounds for at least a portion of the season. There is a field for considerable development along this line by properly stocking streams and giving protection to the fish by

screening irrigation ditches and the like. As the demand grows for recreation, provisions will be made for it.

### ATTENTION TO REAR SPRINGS

But Few Owners Take Trouble to Turn Up Grease Cups Provided for Lubricating.

Many cars are fitted with rear springs mounted on seats which oscillate. These springs usually have some means of lubrication, but few owners take the trouble to turn the grease cup provided.

While it is not necessary to turn the cup each day, it is a good plan to pay some attention to this most important part. In cantilever suspensions the center bearing of the spring should be well oiled. Usually this bearing operates on a small steel shaft extending out from the frame.

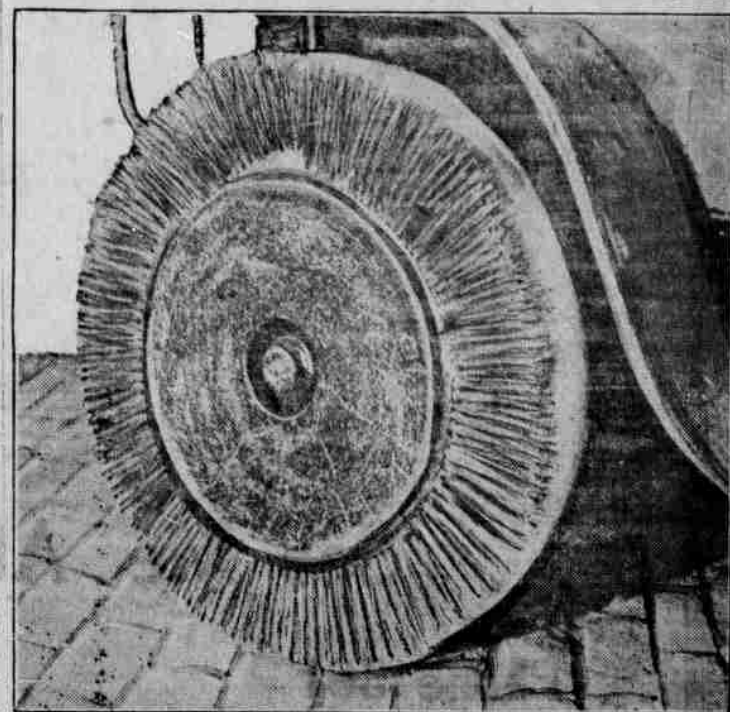
In some cases a tube running transversely of the frame is used. If no grease cup is provided an oil hole is used.

### "SILENT POLICEMAN" IS UNIQUE



Flashing eighty times a minute day and night, this "silent policeman" equipped with an acetylene lamp directs the traffic in Washington near the southeast gate of the White House. The lamp throws a green light similar to those used along the Panama Canal. The White House can be seen in the background.

### EXCELLENT RAINY-DAY DEVICE



A unique anti-splash motor apparatus which was tested in Paris recently. It is designed for use on rainy days to protect the public from being splashed with mud.