

THE DESCHUTES RANGER

FOR JANUARY

The January number of the Deschutes Ranger, just issued from the local forest office, has as a cover picture a photograph showing the method of transporting materials to Paulina peak for the lookout station. According to the Ranger "the distance is approximately three miles with a rise of 1600 feet. Small skeleton sleds about two feet in length and 18 inches in width were constructed and one end of the boards were placed on this while the other end was allowed to drag. From 100 to 110 board feet was pulled by each mule and two trips per day made. The lookout cabin on Paulina Peak is one of the highest in the State and is at an elevation of approximately 8500 feet."

Extracts from the Ranger follow: Partly on account of extremely severe weather conditions Assistant Ranger Smith has been detailed to the Supervisor's office for a month or six weeks. He will assist Messrs. Sprout and Brinkley in completing the land classification work now under way.

Mr. Smith states that it has been necessary for Mr. Millican, one of the largest stock owners in this part of the country, to begin feeding cattle. The horses are still able to graze to some extent.

On account of the drifting snow the stage from Brothers to Bend had not arrived at Milliken at 3:30 p. m. on January 17, although under normal conditions the trip is made in

one day.

The Deschutes allowance letter has just been received. In order that all district rangers will be in a position to give information as to the fees charged for next year the following tabulation has been taken from the above letter:

Season	Cattle	Horses
April 1 to Nov 30...48c	60c	
May 1 to Oct. 31...33c	41c	
May 1 to Oct. 31...30c	37c	
June 15 to Oct. 31...27c	34c	
Yearlong, May 15...60c	75c	

July 15 to October 15...5 c
July 1 to October 15...5 1/2 c
July 1 to October 31...6 c
April 15 to November 30...11 1/2 c

With the exception of the Metolius and Sisters range (where the protective limit is 75 head with a maximum of 600 head) the protective limit is 100 head with a maximum of 600 for cattle and horses. The protective limit for sheep for the entire forest is 1200, maximum 3600.

The Forester has decided that no Supervisor's meeting will be held this winter. Instead, it is hoped that at least a few rangers' meetings may be held. On account of weather conditions it doesn't seem advisable to hold a meeting on the Deschutes until some time in the early spring when it is hoped that we will all be able to get together and discuss plans for the coming field season.

Work on the Cabin Lake well has been temporarily suspended on ac-

count of broken machinery. It will probably take a couple of weeks to get the new parts when work will immediately be resumed. The well is down to a depth of 191 feet and Ranger Harriman feels that within 25 feet more plenty of water will be available.

Mr. Lewellen, who is trapping near the summit of the Cascades in the vicinity of Sparks Lake, reports that about January 1, snow had fallen to a depth of perhaps 25 feet on the divide just south of the Sisters mountains. It appears that, however, the fall of snow is not uniform and he reports that while the fall is unusually heavy on the headwaters of Tumalo Creek, on the above date, only about four feet had fallen at Lava Lake, with approximately 18 degrees at Crane Prairie. We might add that since January first snow has fallen almost every day and Ranger Oney reports five feet at the head of Fall River with about two feet on the level at La Pine.

In order that it may be more generally understood that a great variety of tree species are found on the Deschutes Forest, Forest Assistant Sprout has prepared the following memorandum:

"The Deschutes National Forest has a large number of tree species, not a few of which reach the size of our largest well-known western yellow pine, that inhabits the east foothills of the Cascade. However, many of the species are found only in isolated patches or scattered and mixed with other species. The sugar pine gets to be even larger than the yellow pine, and where found is always associated with the latter. Lodgepole pine, or 'Jack Pine' has a wide range over the entire forest but seldom grows larger than the pole size. Western white pine, a large timber

tree, never is found in heavy pure stands but is quite common at an elevation of 4500 to 6000 feet over this forest. White bark pine barely attains tree size and is found only in high altitudes.

"The western larch reaches good size but is found only in patches along the Metolius river. White fir

grows to three feet in diameter and a hundred feet high, sometimes in pure stands but more often mixed, at elevations from 4500 to 7000 feet over much of the forest. Western hemlock grows to a saw log size, many times in pure stands that will run over 25 M. B. F. to the acre. This tree seldom grows large below an

elevation of 6000 feet.

"Other trees, large and small, are as follows: Douglas fir, incense cedar, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, noble fir and red cedar."

For sign painting see Edwards.—Adv.



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MAP OF BEND OREGON

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THE BEND BULLETIN

by
GEORGE S. YOUNG,

CIVIL ENGINEER

1916

SCALE



LATEST MAP OF THE CITY OF BEND AND ADJACENT ADDITIONS.

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