

AT YOUR SERVICE

CALL PHONE WRITE

FOREST SUPERVISOR
GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO

DISTRICT FORESTER
MISSOULA, MONTANA

CHIEF FORESTER
WASHINGTON, D. C.



NEZPERCE
NATIONAL FOREST

IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

1915

YOU ARE A STOCK HOLDER IN THE RESOURCES OF THIS FOREST AND WILL, OF COURSE, PROTECT YOUR RESOURCES FROM DESTRUCTION AND REDUCE YOUR OWN TAXES. BURNED TIMBER IS VALUES LOST AND PAYS NEITHER WAGES NOR TAXES. IDAHO COUNTY RECEIVES THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT EACH YEAR OF ALL THE RECEIPTS OF THE FOREST, WHICH HELPS TO REDUCE TAXES.

THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST

Gross area, 1,745,060 acres. Private holdings, 46,648 acres. Net area, 1,698,412 acres.

This forest extends from the east side of Oregon at Snake River to the Bitter Root divide on the west line of Montana, and has an altitude of 1100 feet at Pittsburg on Snake River up to 10,000 feet at other points within its area—there is a great variety of climatic conditions and also of vegetable and animal life.

YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL ITS ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES.

If you are seeking pleasure and wish to make a trip into the hills for that purpose, you are accommodated by 264 miles of wagon road and 700 miles of trail, extending to and by nearly any point that you may wish to visit, including some of the oldest and richest mining towns in Idaho, and either of two good hot springs, also some of the finest trout fishing streams in the Northwest, WITH ALWAYS PLENTY OF GOOD FEED FOR YOUR HORSES. Consult the map, pick out your route, go camping in the great, silent forest and have a glorious outing, and if you will follow the suggestions in the SIX FIRE RULES you will be glad that you went.

If you are a sawmill man, or interested in any way in the production of lumber, it will interest you to look over the logging chances, the mill sites, and the

great quantity and fine quality of timber on this forest, roughly estimated to be approximately three billion feet, board measure. The three commercial and predominating species are Yellow Pine, Red Fir, and Larch.

If you are interested in stock raising, either on a large or small scale, you should look up the possibilities carefully. There are grazed annually on this Forest about 9,000 cattle and horses and about 35,000 sheep. About half of the grazing area of the forest is being occupied.

If you are interested in farming, ranching or are looking for a location, it may interest you to know that this Forest is adjacent to the famous Camas Prairie, where improved or raw lands may be had at reasonable prices. There are some advantages in being near protected grazing lands for your stock, a plentiful supply of timber for fuel and improvements and the mountain fastness for camp and recreation.

If you are a good citizen and it is assumed that you are, whether you are interested in timber, farming, stockraising, or an outing for pleasure, **THE SUPPRESSION OF FIRE IS A DUTY THAT YOU OWE YOUR COUNTRY, YOURSELF AND POSTERITY.** Fire has destroyed as much timber as has been cut into lumber and every undertaking of whatever character is dependent to or upon timber or its products. The present per capita consumption of wood is 260 cubic feet and there are destroyed by fire annually about 12 billion board feet, while, only about 12 cubic feet per acre are grown each year on the approximately 550 million acres of timber land. It is apparent that, except for the virgin forest accumulated in past centuries, there would soon be a timber or wood famine unless fires—an unneccessary

and destructive element—be kept out of our forests.

YOUR HEARTY COOPERATION IS ESSENTIAL TO THE FOREST OFFICERS IN THIS UNDERTAKING, WITHOUT WHICH IT IS HARDLY POSSIBLE TO PROTECT FROM FIRE THE TIMBER, GRASS, RANCH IMPROVEMENTS, AND EVEN THE LIVES OF SETTLERS LIVING IN THE MOUNTAINS. In 1910 there were 125 people injured and 84 burned to death in the disastrous fires of that summer, to say nothing of the loss in money values of **TIMBER, INDUSTRIAL IMPROVEMENTS AND HOMES.**

Many of the large fires each year are traceable to carelessness with camp fires or some agency of fire, over which some one has control, if handled properly at the right time. **ALL FIRES WERE SMALL ONCE.** The right time to handle a fire properly is to put it out, or report it to the nearest Forest Officer, Postmaster, or Fire Warden by telephone, if possible, **BEFORE IT GETS LARGE. ANY FIRE MAY CAUSE THE DEATH OF A FELLOWMAN. NO ONE CAN AFFORD THAT RESPONSIBILITY.**

A great many industries within your own knowledge are dependent upon a good and constant stream flow of water for use. These streams rise in the mountains and their volume of water flow is governed largely by the forest cover or timber. The town of Wallace, Idaho, is an example of such effect. Before the 1910 fires the town got its water from a creek having a flow of approximately 1,000 inches. Since the timber was burned off the watershed, the flow has diminished to approximately 250 inches. Other cases similar could be given.

THERE IS NO MATTER OF

MORE IMPORTANCE TO THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE THAN TO EDUCATE ITS CITIZENS, BEGINNING WITH THE SCHOOL CHILD, to a realization of the importance of timber protection and the dangers of fire, **THE GOLDEN RULE SHOULD BE: THINK, TALK and PRACTICE THE SIX FIRE RULES.**

It is no small task to keep in order 240 miles of telephone line in the mountains, and, while the lines are very necessary to the Forest Service in fire and other work, they are indispensable to the many people living remote from the populated centers for quick communication in matters of business, social intercourse, and in sickness or accidents. Therefore, you are requested to assist in maintaining the lines by causing as little damage as possible and encouraging others to do likewise.

IN CASE OF FIRE, CALL, COLLECT, THE NEAREST TO YOU OR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOREST OFFICERS:

- Geo. V. Ring, Forest Supervisor, Grangeville, Idaho, Main 431.
J. Arthur Brown, Deputy Supervisor, Grangeville, Idaho, Main 296.
E. S. Cotter, Clerk, Grangeville, Idaho, Main 404.
Forest Office, Grangeville, Idaho, Main 561.
Low Brundige, District Ranger, 1, Pollock, Silvers Ranger Station.
D. W. Arrison, District Ranger, 2, Whitebird, Riverview Ranger Station.
Wayne F. Alexander, District Ranger, 3, Whitebird Free Use Ranger Station.
Frank Hartman, District Ranger, 4, Whitebird, Slate Creek Ranger Station.
Thos. Crossley, District Ranger, 5, Grangeville, Castle Creek Ranger Station.
R. E. Moss, District Ranger, 6,

Elk City, French Guleh Ranger Station.
Eugene Langdon, District Ranger, 7, Elk City, Red River Ranger Station.

All U. S. Postal Department employees and all State Game and Fire Wardens are co-operating in the work of fire suppression. Will you join in a great work and become a part of the greatest progressive movement of this age?

PLACES WITHIN THE NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST AT WHICH TELEPHONE SERVICE MAY BE HAD.

Toll Gate Ranch
Whitebird Station
R. J. McConnell's Ranch
Fred Corliiss' Ranch
Jack Devine's Ranch
Buck Meadows Placer
Adams P. O. Florence P. O.
Buffalo Hump
Jumbo Mines
Orogrande P. O.
Riggins Hot Springs
Dixie P. O.
Castle Creek R. S.
Slate Creek R. S.
French Guleh R. S.
Free Use Ranger Station
Cove Placer Mines
Moore's Ranch
Jessie McComas' Ranch
Day and Markham Ranch
Ralph Smith's Ranch
Doe Denny's Ranch
Switchback Road House
Newsome P. O.
Elk City P. O.
Golden P. O.
Gilt Edge Mine
Oregon Mine
Grangeville Mine
Finley's Red River Ranch
Harbison's Ranch
Red River Ranger Station
E. G. Michael's Ranch

The charges for telephone service over the lines of the Forest Service are based upon a minimum rate of 10¢, and maximum rate of 1¢ per mile.

THE SIX FIRE RULES.

1. BE SURE YOUR MATCH IS OUT BEFORE YOU THROW IT AWAY.

2. KNOCK OUT YOUR PIPE ASHES OR THROW YOUR CIGAR OR CIGARETTE STUB WHERE THERE IS NOTHING TO CATCH FIRE.

3. DON'T BUILD A CAMP FIRE ANY LARGER THAN IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. NEVER LEAVE IT, EVEN FOR A SHORT TIME WITHOUT PUTTING IT OUT WITH WATER OR DIRT.

4. DON'T BUILD BON-FIRES. THE WIND MAY COME UP AT ANY TIME AND START A FIRE YOU CANNOT CONTROL.

5. DON'T BUILD A CAMP FIRE AGAINST A TREE OR LOG. BUILD A SMALL ONE WHERE YOU CAN SCRAPE AWAY NEEDLES, LEAVES OR GRASS FROM ALL SIDES OF IT.

6. IF YOU DISCOVER A FIRE, PUT IT OUT IF POSSIBLE. IF YOU CAN'T, GET WORD OF IT TO THE NEAREST U. S. FOREST OFFICER OR STATE FIRE WARDEN. JUST AS QUICKLY AS YOU POSSIBLY CAN.