

MEMO TO THE FILE: 1680

SUBJECT: Historical information on the Walla Walla District as Obtained from the Up-to-the-Times publication.¹

Following are excerpts from Up-to-the-Times magazine that relate to the Umatilla National Forest portions of Washington and adjacent Oregon (primarily the Walla Walla and Pomeroy Districts). The Up-to-the-Times was published monthly by the Walla Walla Publishing Co., beginning in 1906 and extending to the early 1930's.

1906, November:

Excerpts from an article entitled "Walla Walla Fifty Years Ago, Some Personal Recollections of M. C. Seek, Pioneer of 1858."

Mr. Seek's recollection of standing at the corner of what is now 2nd and Main Street that it was "Bunchgrass—bunchgrass everywhere for miles in every direction and knee deep. It looked like a grain field of ripening wheat more than anything else I can think of," says Mr. Seek. "It was knee-deep all over the country."

"Nobody was allowed here (Walla Walla) in 1858 without a special permit from the Government. General Hardy gave me one. I heard that the country was thrown open for settlement in November of 1858, and I left The Dalles at once."

1907, August:

Excerpts from an article entitled, "Rod and Gun" by Dr. H.S. Garfield.

In reference to grouse in the Walla Walla area, "The supply of feathered game is enormous. There is no place in the world where blue and ruffed grouse exist in such numbers as in the mountains around Walla Walla. The Blue Mountains, Wallowa Mountains, and Powder River Mountains are literally infested with this game. In the months of September and October when the blue grouse are assembling, just before their disappearance for the winter, there are localities within 30 miles of Pendleton where from 200 to 500 of these fine game birds may be found together in one immense flock."

"In Umatilla County, Oregon, a bob-white quail to the number of about 200 were liberated in the spring and summer of 1896. These birds seem to have found conditions here well-suited to their habits where they have made a great increase in number and have distributed themselves over portions of the country quite distant from the locality where they were turned loose."

1908, September:

Excerpt in an article entitled "Splendid (?) Outing for Boys," in reference to location for boys camp. Krutz Cabin is the general name give the camping ground. It is between Mill Creek and Blue Creek, and is straight up the hill from the former above the intake of the City's water system.

1910, November:

A Great Horned Owl was trapped at Pomeroy last month, the first of a kind seen in this region for a great many years.

¹ This document was transcribed from a photocopy of the original, which is located in the Supervisor's Office Silviculture Library Archives. To the greatest extent possible, this version is an exact duplicate of the original text.

1911, January:

Stockmen who pasture their cattle on the Wenaha reserve have formed an association known as the Mill Creek and Walla Walla Stock Association, and through this organization will handle the affairs of the cattle industry.

1911, March:

Many thousands of fish will be planted in the streams of Walla Walla Valley this year, and the fishing in another year will be better, instead of growing thinner, as has been the case in the past.

Elk and moose hunting in Washington is closed until 1915.

1911, April:

A growth of the sheep industry in the Walla Walla Valley is shown in applications received by the Forest Supervisor, J. M. Schmitz, for use of the Wenaha range this summer. The rules of the range have provided for 100,000 sheep and some 10,000 cattle. However, the applications show a total of 110,000 sheep and about 7,000 cattle and horses. This leaves nearly 50% of the stock range vacant: and the probabilities are that it will be apportioned among the sheep men, thereby letting all of the sheep men on the Reserve. As lambs are not counted among the sheep, the number of sheep in reality will be close upon 200,000, a remarkable increase over last year.

1911, May:

Fishing in the streams of the Walla Walla Valley promises to be a greater sport than ever before with the many thousands of fish that have been put into the streams during the past year.

1911, August:

Columbia County paid out \$396.00 in bounty during the second quarter of the year for wild animals killed: 14 wildcats, 12 timber wolves, and more than 200 coyotes were included in the killing.

1912, April:

Permits for the grazing of sheep and cattle have been issued by Forest Supervisor J. M. Schmitz of the Wenaha Forest. One-hundred and seventy cattle owners will be allowed to use the range this season and 70 sheep men. As soon as the snow is gone stock will be turned on the range. Many miles of trails are to be built in the Forest this year, and thousands of signs warning visitors to the Forest against violation of Forest regulations, particularly as regards to fires, will be posted. To protect the stock of the Reserve two professional killers have been sent into the mountains and will spend the season killing predatory animals that infest the Forest. It is believed that thousands of dollars worth of stock will thus be saved.

1912, June:

An article entitled "Wenaha National Forest—Interesting Facts and Data Pertaining to this Valuable Government Reserve," by Forest Supervisor, J.M. Schmitz, (Pages 5112 to 5114). A copy of this article is attached separately.

1912, November:

The growth of the cattle industry in the Walla Walla Valley should develop wonderfully within the next few years in spite of the fact that it has fallen away a third since the establishment of the Wenaha Forest Reserve, and it's opening to cattle raisers for pasture. Forest Supervisor, J.M. Schmitz, has reported figures which show that this year about 8,000 head of cattle were pastured as against 12,000 seven years ago. This is explained by the low paid figures for cattle several years ago; this resulting in the selling off of all stock.

1912, December:

The Wenaha Game Protective Association has been formed due to the activity of sportsmen of Pomeroy and will have for its object the encouraging of game both large and small on the Forest Reserve. Membership will be taken from Walla Walla, Asotin, Garfield, and Columbia Counties in Washington and Wallowa and Umatilla Counties in Oregon. Already a band of elk has been secured and other large game is to be brought to the Reserve. Smaller game, especially birds, will be encouraged, also; and a systematic stocking of the streams with fish will be attempted. A membership fee of \$5.00 is being used to pay for the transportation of the elk from the Yellowstone National Park.

1913, February:

More than 300 head of elk will be brought to the Wenaha National Forest Reserve this season, if the plans of the Counties bordering on the Reserve, are carried out. Walla Walla, Garfield, Umatilla are planning secure 80 head each, to be brought to the reserve. These will be purchased in Wyoming, shipped to the Valley, and then driven to the mountains and turned loose. Preliminary steps have been taken to secure the animals, and they are expected to be shipped as soon as the grazing season opens.

1913, April:

Elk soon will be familiar animals on the Wenaha Forest Reserve, a mountain country contiguous to the valley. Garfield County succeeded in securing a carload of animals, and Walla Walla County last month was successful also in getting 25 of the elk. Those secured by Garfield County already have been turned loose to forage and are making their home in the hills. Those belonging to Walla Walla County, however, are being kept at the W.P. Reser ranch where they will be acclimated and accustomed to their surroundings before they are turned loose. The elk are protected by law for twelve years.

No camping will be permitted on the Wenaha Forest on Upper Mill Creek, the Government having issued these orders to the Forest Rangers of this District. This is done to protect the water supply of Walla Walla, and it is believed that there will be much less danger of contamination as a result of the order. It is planned by the City Commission to hold a bond election some time during the summer so that there may be an opportunity to extend the Municipal water system beyond the present intake into the Forest Reserve, thereby making protection complete.

1913, May:

Twenty-four head of elk are grazing through the Wenaha Forest near Walla Walla County where they were loose. The elk were shipped from the Yellowstone National Forest and kept at the "Elk Ranch" of W.P. Reser until the range became good. It is believed they will propagate in the Reserve and stock it plentifully, especially as Garfield, Wallowa, and Umatilla Counties are putting herds on the Reserve.

Horses and cattle have been turned loose on the Wenaha pasture for the summer feeding, but sheep will not be allowed until June. About 3,500 head of large stock and 100,000 sheep will be pastured on the Reserve this year according to present estimates.

1913, October:

Only one forest fire was started in the Wenaha Reserve last summer, and according to the Supervisor J. M. Schmitz it did little damage. It was caused by the carelessness of campers in leaving a blaze behind them. Fortunately a look-out saw the flames and extinguished them before any serious damage was done.

1913, December:

Improving of Columbia County roads was materially aided by the Federal Government this year. Patrick Grade was worked over so as to be more readily passable and the work cost some \$300.00. The County's share of the Forest Reserve Fund was \$497.36, leaving a balance of almost \$200 to apply on road improvements next year.

Fishing in the Touchet Valley District has attracted Nimrods from all parts of the State. The Tucannon was particularly favored, and some fish weighing as much as six and eight pounds are reported captured by hook and line. It has been one of the best seasons for fishing the District has known, and the stocking of the streams will keep the angling good.

1914, February:

Columbia County is fast gaining prestige as a retreat for sportsmen. Last summer Tucannon River was a favorite fishing stream, hundreds of big trout being caught by fishermen from all parts of the state. Prairie chicken and other birds have been plentiful, and fifty pair of Hungarian partridge were imported last month to propagate in the County. Thousands of fish have been released in the streams this spring and the waters will be kept well stocked despite the growing reputation of the County as a fishing ground.

1914, April:

Deputy Game Warden Averil recently liberated two dozen additional Hungarian partridge in the Athena Game Preserve. The Preserve is making a steady increase and already has a goodly number of Chinese pheasant and bog-white quail, formerly placed there by the State Game Commission.

The danger of timber wolves in Columbia County seems to have passed with the submitting of the pelts of the animals to the U.S. Geological Survey for examination. There have been many pelts regained by various counties as gray wolves, but the report of the Government seems to indicate that dangerous member of the wolf family is extinct in the Touchet Valley, the larger variety of coyote being mistaken for its more dangerous cousin.

1914, September:

Forest Rangers Walter Allison and Ben Mohr have just completed the construction of a tower on Look-out Mountain in the southern part of the county for the purposes of watching for forest fires. They use a strong glass and have a view of the forest for many miles.

1914, November:

Last month saw the annual fall roundup of cattle and horses in the Wenaha Government Reserve. During the past season some ten-thousand cattle and horses were feeding on all parts of the reserve. There has been a change in the manner of wintering stock hereabouts. Formerly it was the custom to run stock on the Snake River pastures, and on foot hills, double fields, letting them pick their living as they could, with the result that they usually went on to the

range in the spring much poorer than they were in the fall. At the present time most of the stockmen recognize the fact that it is economy, in the long run, to feed their animals during the winter.

1915, January:

One-thousand persons used the Wenaha Forest Reserve during the past year, according to the report of Supervisor J.M. Schmitz. Most of these were stockmen grazing horses, cattle, and sheep, although there were hundreds of campers.

1915, February

The Government Forest Service will soon have a number of excellent maps completed of the Forest Reserves in Wallowa County.

Grazing fees in the Wenaha Reserve will be nearly twice as high this year as last. It will cost 75¢ for each horse, 60¢ for each cow, and .06¢ for each sheep. This will cover from April 1 to November 1. Heretofore the cost was 42¢ for cattle, and 52¢ for horses, Supervisor Schmitz reported. Schmitz's report shows 100,000 sheep were grazed last year, and 10,000 cattle and horses.

1915, April:

There will be approximately 11,000 head of cattle and horses permitted to graze in the Wenaha National Forest this season. Applications are fully 15% in excess of the number received in any previous year.

1915, May:

Columbia County has imported 125 Chinese pheasants from Pennsylvania, liberating them along the wooded streams of the County. The cost of the birds was \$3.65 each, and County Game Commissioner, Clark Isreal, is authority for the statement that vigorous protection will be given the new game until it propagates sufficiently for sporting purposes.

1915, June:

The Bureau of Forestry, Washington, D.C., has given out the positive announcement that the headquarters for the Umatilla Forest is to be moved from Heppner to Pendleton. The more central location of Pendleton and the saving of rent are given as reasons. Headquarters will be moved within a few weeks and will be housed temporarily in a downtown business block until the new \$120,000 Federal building is completed. J.S. Winter of Portland secured the contract for the new Federal building and will start work soon.

1915, July:

A new mountain road to the summit of the Tucannon Hills, will be constructed this summer under the direction of the Forestry Bureau. The funds for the building of the road will come from the U.S. Government, Garfield County and from public subscription. The road will reach an elevation of some 6,000 feet, the highest point in the Blue Mountains in that section.

Stockmen who graze their cattle on the Touchet River in the Wenaha National Forest, met in Dayton last month to form an organization whereby the work of grazing may be made easier. In attendance were Assistant District Forester T.M. McKenzie from Portland and Forest Supervisor J. M. Schmitz from Walla Walla. Officers of the organization are: President, George Crider; Vice-President, Harry Hanson; Secretary-Treasurer, Oscar Hanson; Advisory Board, George Crider, Oscan Hanson, Harry Hanson, Dell Thompson, and Sterling Literal. Some 60,000 head of cattle are represented in the organization; and Ed Pierce will be superintendent of the organization to look over the grazing this summer.

1915, August:

Stockmen of the upper Touchet Valley are planning the erection of a big corral in the mountains at the head of the Tucannon River, which with the completion of the road now being built up the mountain by the County, Federal Government, and popular subscription, will be a great aid to those engaging in the cattle business.

1915, September:

Walla Walla City is taking steps more thoroughly to protect her watershed, and as a result, suit has been brought by Min Klicker for damages. There has been no contamination of the water this year, as the officials have been vigilant in preventing pollution; but it is expected at the outcome of the present suit either will be the purchase of the watershed above the intake of the city's supply, up to the U.S. Forest Reserve, or the extension of the system to a point within the boundaries of the Reserve.

1915, October:

A survey of a township and a half of Government land in the Wenaha National Forest has been completed, and it will be thrown open to settlement in the spring. The land in question lies on the upper Tucannon.

The Umatilla National Forest Reserve had few fires this summer, and the damage done by the few small fires that did break out were inconsequential.

1915, November:

Fifteen-thousand steelhead trout were received by the Wenaha Game Association of Pomeroy last month, and were liberated in the Tucannon and Pataha Rivers.

1915, December:

Columbia County stockmen, members of the Touchet Cattle & Horse Growers Association and the Columbia County Stock Assoc., held their annual meeting in Dayton last month, and the following officers of both organizations were chosen: President, Lester Litteral; Vice-President, John Church; Secretary, O. Hanson; Treasurer, Harry Hanson. There are not more than fifty members in the two organizations, and these own some 1,500 head of stock that is pastured in the Wenaha Reserve.

1916, February:

Over 5,000 fishing and hunting licenses were issued in Umatilla County in the year 1915.

1916, May:

That elk that were loosed on the Wenaha Reserve are prospering and increasing, as evidenced by the fact that last month 29 were reported, ten in one herd being yearlings. All passed the winter in good shape, despite the deep snow.

1916, June:

Umatilla National Forest grazing allowances for this year are for 10,300 cattle, 10 horses, and 59,400 sheep. Annual charges are 60¢ for cattle, 75¢ for horses, and 15¢ for sheep.

1916, August:

The many mountains and mountain streams of the Touchet Valley have been populated evermore than usual with summer vacationists this year; and the trend toward the home recreation grounds is more than ever noticeable. There are hundreds of camping grounds suitable for summer homes, and in the Wenaha Forest Reserve, especially; many families are

making permanent summer camps. It is possible in this manner, in the present days of automobiles to establish the family in such a camp, and get them away from the cities for the summer, while the heads of the families are enabled to make weekend and other more frequent visits, which would be impossible at the sea coast.

1916, September

Registers for travelers in the Wenaha National Forest have been provided by Forest Supervisor J.M. Schmitz, at ranger's cabins and other places frequented by tourists. This will enable the Forestry Bureau to find how extensively the National playgrounds are used; and also to assist in locating visitors should there be any need to do so.

1916, October

Forest Supervisor, J.M. Schmitz, reports widespread movement to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the Wenaha Forest Reserve for the making of summer homes. Townsites are being laid out in many places and colonies will be established. The Federal Government is leasing for a 30-year period sites for these homes, and many of them will be most elaborate.

1917, January:

The proposal of the Forest Service to raise the grazing fees and the question of securing trails over public lands under the 648-acre Homestead Act were the chief subjects of the Oregon Wool Growers Assoc. meeting at Heppner and of the Blue Mountain Cattle and Horse Raisers Assoc. at Pilot Rock.

1917, February:

The Wenaha Game Association held its annual meeting in Pomeroy last Month. The Association adopted resolutions favoring changes in the State game laws, among which was a bounty of \$1.50 for coyotes and wolves.

1917, March:

Some 8,000 campers use the Wenaha Forest Reserve every year, according to the report of Supervisor J.M. Schmitz. Fishing, grouse hunting, mountain air and water are the chief attractions, although 80 deer and 100 bear were killed last year. Among the points reached by automobile on the Reserve are Tollgate, Mount Emily, Tucannon River, Clearwater Springs, Mount Misery, and Wenatchee Ranger Station, while others are reached by saddle horses.

1917, April:

Camping sites in the Wenaha National Forest are becoming more popular year by year, and Forest Supervisor J. M. Schmitz this spring is being flooded with applications for the lease of desirable locations. On all the streams and on all the mountains as well, there are many beautiful places for the establishment of summer homes, within easy reach of the cities of the valley, where a business man may easily spend the weekend with his family.

Much interest is being evidenced by the residents of the Touchet Valley in the splendid summer camp sites available in the Wenaha Forest Reserve above Dayton and other points. Godman Springs this year will become a veritable summer colony with dozens of summer camps. Cold Springs Summit and other places on the mountain also bid fair to become popular. A road to Godman Springs is much desired, and a movement has been started to take advantage of a Government fund offered for use in construction of roads in the Forest Reserve. It is probable that an appropriation under this act will be asked for.

1917, June:

Many deer have died in Umatilla County during the winter because of the unusual snows, according to reports brought in. One forest ranger had encountered the carcasses of 28 within a comparatively small radius, and he estimates that between 150 and 200 have died on the North Fork of the John Day along.

1918, March

Chinese pheasants are more plentiful in Umatilla County right now than in most of the pheasant areas of the Wilamette Valley, in the opinion of W.L. Finley, State Biologist who was through the County recently. As State Warden he had first introduced the birds here and was gratified to find that they had thrived to such an extent. Hungarian pheasants have thrived better in Eastern than in Western Oregon.

1918, May:

One-hundred thirty-six thousand eastern brook trout, Fry, arrived from the Spokane hatchery and were planted in the Robinson Fork and other spring branches of the Touchet, under the direction of the County Game Commission.

1918, July:

J.M. Schmitz, Forest Supervisor in charge of the Wenaha National Forest for eighteen years, has resigned. He intends to go farming.

1918, August:

A meeting of the stockmen of the Wenaha Range adjacent to Dayton, was held, with Forest Supervisor McDaniels, of Walla Walla, J.M. McAllister, representative of the Union Stock Yard, Portland, C. L. Jamison, Agriculturist of the Farmers' Bank of Walla Walla, and H.H. Boone, Agriculturist of Walla Walla County, in attendance.

1918, September:

Under the supervision of Forest Ranger Woods, the Forest Department is erecting a large sheep corral near Tollgate. The purpose of this is to enable the counting and sorting of large numbers of sheep that traverse the section during the summer season.

The Wenaha Forest reserve is nearly paying its own way, according to the report for the year ending July 1. The receipts were 14,926.25 and expenditures \$15,288.93.

1919, December:

The City of Walla Walla will vote on December 16, on a proposition to bond the City for half a million dollars to improve the water supply system. The proposed improvements include a new twin reservoir extending the intake to the Wenaha Forest or the purchase or condemnation of all land between the present intake and Forest boundary, and their reforestation, and the putting in of a new pipeline between the new reservoir and the city.

1920, February:

A first class water supply for the City of Walla Walla is assured by the personnel of the water commission selected by the city commissioner and the commercial club. The commission will have the oversight for the construction of the new proposed pipeline and reservoir, costing in all \$500,000.

1920, May:

There will be no lack of the usual supply of water in the Walla Walla and Touchet River this year according to F.H. Hertzner, who lives near Lewis Peak, above Dixie. He states that there were from six to seven feet of snow in the higher altitudes when he made a recent trip. He also states that the elk have apparently fled that section, though deer are plentiful.

1920, August:

Work has commenced on the survey of a road through the Wenaha National Forest from Lewis Peak to the summit of the Blue Mountains. After a preliminary survey the Forest Service will furnish the Walla Walla Commercial Club with estimates of the cost of a road.

The Federal Forest Service is making extensive additions to telephone lines in the Wenaha Forest District this year so as to be able to handle the fire situation and other Forest affairs more promptly and efficiently.

The road from Dayton to Godman Springs has been improved and is now in condition for auto travel if care is taken in driving.

1920, September:

It is not probable that any actual constructions will be done this year on the improvements to the Walla Walla Water Works. The location of the pipeline from the Wenaha Forest to the present intake has been completed and it is expected specifications will soon be ready to advertise for bids.

1920, October:

Very little fire damage was done in the Wenaha Forest this year, but 36 acres were burned over as a result of 38 fires.

1918, November:

Supervisor, .E. McDaniel, reports that there has been no fires of any consequence on the Wenaha Reserve this year.

1919, January:

There were 25 fires in the Wenaha Forest during the year, five of which were caused by careless campers, and other 20 by lightning. John C. Kuhns has been appointed supervisor to succeed F.E. Daniels who has resigned.

1919, March:

Sixty cattlemen representing nine different livestock associations, attended the annual meeting of the Wenaha Livestock Association and elected officers. It was decided to issue a brand book, and assess the members a one cent tax on cattle on the reservation to defray the expenses of the association.

Applications for grazing permits are coming in at the rate of about 30 per day, is the statement of J.H. Kuhns, Supervisor of the Wenaha National Forest. Grazing privileges, as authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture, are for 102,700 head of sheep and 13,000 head of horses and cattle.

1919, April:

Six miles of road will be built from Dayton into the Blue Mountains. Completing the road began several years ago, which still left a stretch of territory unreached.

1919, September:

Federal Government has appropriated money to open 10 miles of the Godman Springs-Tollgate Road through the Wenaha National Forest. Forest Supervisor, J.C. Kuhns, Ben Hill and A.F. Alexander of Walla Walla have been instrumental in getting the appropriation.

1919, October:

A part of Walla Walla City Officials, a committee from the Commercial Club, and E.B. Hussey (sp.), the Seattle engineer in charge of improving the city water supply, went over the headwaters of the Salmon River by way of Mill Creek to investigate the possibilities of the Salmon River as an additional source of water supply. They made no detailed report as to the cost or feasibility of the plan.

1920, December:

The old Thomas and Ruckle Road from Bingham Springs to the Corporation Ranger Station is to be opened by the Forest Service according to statements by J.C. Kuhns, Supervisor of the Wenaha and Umatilla Forest.

1921, March:

Elk in large numbers have been seen on Blalock Mountain and southeast Milton. About 25 head were reported to be in the Milton neighborhood and 40 head on Blalock Mountain. A few elk were placed on the Wenaha Forest some years ago and there is evidence that they are increasing rapidly.

1921, April:

Walla Walla fishermen have asked that steelhead trout be placed in Mill Creek and other streams, instead of eastern brook trout. They declare that the imported fish do not do as well as native varieties.

Columbia County sportsmen will be limited to a catch of 25 fish each in one day, and to 50 in possession at any time under a recent ruling of the Game Commission of that County. Fishing season is from April 1 to December 1.

1921, June:

Forest Rangers on the Wenaha, Umatilla and Whitman Forests had a recent conference at Baker took steps to encourage camping in the Forest and at the same time to urge better fire prevention rules.

1921, July:

Saddle Butte Road out of Pomeroy is being improved. The city of Pomeroy, Garfield County, the Federal Government and the farmers to be serviced are united in financing and construction of 12 miles of road at a cost of \$26,000.00. A maximum grade will be 10% and there will be one switch back.

1921, September:

Work is progressing on the Government road from Godman to Tollgate, according to Forest Ranger Kendall of Dayton.

1921, December:

Hundreds of acres of grazing land in the Wenaha Reserved have been ruined by burning over each year according to C.L. Keighly, Ranger in charge. Heavy grazing to keep down the weeds and willows is recommended as the best remedy.

Fifteen thousand lambs were sold in the Walla Walla District at the close of the grazing season the Wenaha District of the Umatilla National Forest, according to C.L. Keighly, the Forest Ranger in charge.

1922, February:

The Game Association of Garfield County has passed a resolution for an extension of the open season on Hungarian pheasant from the present period of 11 days to 30 days. An increase is also asked in the bag limit from five birds to eight. An extension of time for prairie chickens to 30 days is asked but not extension in the bag limit. A resolution was also passed asking that deer hunters be compelled to check into and out of National Forest land.

Elk and deer are reported quite numerous in the Forests of Walla Walla and Columbia counties, but there are no traces of cougar according to R.A. Hertzner, State Forest Ranger. He says most of the fires in the Forest last season were caused by lightning and that campers are growing more careful.

1922, April:

Garfield and Asotin County hunters have agreed upon a campaign for the extermination of predatory birds and beasts. The county sportsman scoring the most points during the season will be guests of the losers at a big feed next fall, in addition individual cash prizes will be given mighty Nimrods.

1922, May:

The Patrick Trail Road, better known as Little Tucannon Grade in Columbia County has received an appropriation of \$2,500, which will be extended this season by the National Forest Service. The Godman Springs and Tollgate Road will be continued this year with the Federal appropriation of \$8,000. Dayton will be supplied with lumber and tracks made available by the Patrick Trail Road.

1922, July:

Government surveyors have relocated the little Tucannon Road, improving the upper end, and putting in a switch back.

1922, September:

The work on the various sections of the improvements to the Walla Walla Water Works is progressing and the intake dam has finally been definitely located at the mouth of Tiger Canyon.

The popularity of upper Mill Creek as a playground is shown by the fact that D.W. Porter, Guard over the territory above the intake, turned back 70 cars on the Fourth of July, all laden with people who wished to either fish or picnic on the upper reaches of Mill Creek. Much complaint comes from parties running sheep in the Wenaha Forest that bears are committing deprivations upon the flock. John Backston's herds have been especially bothered.

1922, October:

A diversion dam at the new supply system of the Walla Walla Water Works will remain in the Wenaha Forest, as originally planned, a proposition to move it down to the mouth of Tiger Canyon having been abandoned. There was no good rock formation found at the mouth of Tiger Canyon.

The dam at Tollgate, forming a 50-acre lake is now near completion and it is expected that next summer will show a fine boating on the mountain.

A. Van Ausdale, Deputy State Game Warden, recently took 30,000 steelhead trout from the Walla Walla Hatchery to be used in stocking Asotin Creek.

1922, November:

The city of Walla Walla has been asked to measure the flow of Mill Creek over the new intake at all times in the future to determine the possibilities of a hydroelectric plant.

Game Warden Wooten recently secured 30,000 young rainbow trout for stocking the Touchet River.

Asotin County sportsmen recently entertained the sportsmen of Garfield County having been defeated in the annual contest in the slaying of predatory animals and birds.

1922, December:

About 15 miles of new road has been constructed in what was formerly the Wenaha Forest, now part of the Umatilla Forest. About 12 miles is on the Godman-Tollgate Road.

Most of the sheep owned by Walla Walla County men have been moved from the mountain pastures to the low country. Inroads have been made in the flocks by bears according to reports coming from the Tollgate District.

Game was plentiful in the mountains surrounding the Walla Walla Valley, according to reports.

1923, January:

The Walla Walla Sportsmen's Club at a recent meeting voted to affiliate with the Washington State Sportsman Association.

Weather has been better at the new dam site in the Wenaha Forest than at the old intake further down Mill Creek, the city officials reported. And work on the new intake was pushed well into December.

The Grouse Creek road into the National Forest from Pomeroy, has been completed and open for travel.

1923, March:

The Walla Walla Sportsmen's Association recently urged that the largest appropriations be granted to propagation of fish and game birds.

In a recent strong speech in Congress on "National Forest Fires and Highways," Congressman John W. Summers (sp), said of the Elgin-Weston Blue Mountain Road: "The Old Tollgate Road in east Oregon is highly meritorious and is now under investigation. I urge the full appropriation already authorized by Congress in order that his and other worthy National Forest highways now under construction may be pushed to speedy completion."

1923, April:

On the Tucannon River 2,585,000 feet of saw timber is being advertised for sale through Supervisor John C. Kuhns, of the Umatilla National Forest, Pendleton. The timber approximates 350,000 feet of yellow pine, 210,000 feet of Douglas fir, 25,000 feet of larch or tamarack. Adjoining this tract are many millions of feet of timber owned by private parties.

W.H. Kendall, National Forester, Touchet District, believes that very little water from the mountains will go to waste this spring. This past winter the snow fell on unfrozen ground and soaked in.

1923, June:

Salmon were seen in the _____ above Dayton this year for the first time since the Nine Mile Dam was built on the Walla Walla. The installation of fish ladders there and at Prescott Dam permitted the fish to go upstream.

Forest road crew under Ranger W.H. Kendall of Dayton, have begun work on the Little Tucannon Road. It also expects to complete five miles of the Godman Spring-Tollgate Road this year.

The Columbia County Game Commission will give cash prizes aggregating to \$140 for the killing of predatory birds and animals this year.

1923, July:

Camping near the old water works intake has been forbidden by the City Commission of Walla Walla pending the completion of a pipeline to the new intake.

The opening of the Pomeroy-Grouse Creek Road will be celebrated July 4. Congressman John W. Summers is slated for the principal address.