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What is the greatest power on earth? You say money. Is this correct? Have you the power to get it? If you have not a special training for some special thing, you are handicapped with a lack of knowledge that can be obtained only by study. All lines of business, Surveying and Mapping, Mining, Electrical Mechanical, Architectural, Civil Engineering, etc., require specially trained men. We have The Greatest Power Plant on Earth for brains. We will send our power to your home. You can use it in your spare time and thus get an education for some special thing. What did you do with your spare time last year, nothing? What are you going to do with your spare time this year? Have you the ambition to fill a higher position? Have you the stick-to-itiveness to study? If you have, mark the position you would qualify for, and send it to the International Correspondence Schools man. He will tell you how, and help you to get the special training you need; as the business of the I. C. S. is to raise salaries. Do it now and let us help you to an education and higher salary.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Care Hotel Weed, DUNSMUIR, CALIF.

Please explain, without further obligation on my part, how I can qualify for larger salary and advancement to the position before which I have marked X.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Bookkeeper | Mining Engineer |
| Stenographer | Banking |
| Advertisement Writer | Structural Engineer |
| Show-Card Writer | Architect |
| Window Trimmer | Architectural Draftsman |
| Commercial Law | Building Contractor |
| Illustrator | Civil Engineer |
| Civil Service | Stationary Engineer |
| Chemist | Surveyor |
| Textile Mill Supt. | Mechanical Engineer |
| Electrician | Electric Lighting Supt. |
| Electric Engineer | Telephone Engineer |
| | Mechanical Draftsman |

Name _____
Street and No _____
City _____ State _____

THE KLAMATH COUNTRY

ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES

Rich in fertile lands, ever-living streams and fine lakes, walled with noble mountain ranges covered with great pine forests, possessed of a climate that ten months in the year is ideal, the Klamath Basin, heretofore isolated and almost unknown, is being made readily accessible.

This rich basin is a plateau 4,000 feet above the sea level, divided into valleys by mountain spurs and given variety by several fresh-water lakes. Of these, the three largest cover two hundred thousand acres.

Development has been retarded by lack of immigration and lack of transportation.

The annual precipitation of sixteen inches is chiefly in the winter, in the form of mountain snow. The summer rainfall is too light to assure crops. The Siskiyou and Cascade Mountains presented a strong barrier to railroad builders. Therefore, with a trunk line of railway hardly fifty miles to the west, and the largest body of fresh water available for irrigation west of the Mississippi at its very door, this rich region has been little more than a pasture for cattle and sheep, its lakes and marshes homes for untold numbers of wild fowl, and its forests and mountains but the haunts of wild animals.

All this is to be changed marvelously by two factors—Government irrigation and reclamation and railroad construction.

The work of the Government is

ed at the disposal of the homeseekers, the United States assuming all risk and responsibility for the investment.

Klamath Falls, the county seat of Klamath County, Oregon, and the commercial center of the Klamath region, is a lively town of 2,500 people, with good graded and high schools, a fine water system, electric light and power plants, telephone system, and other city utilities. It is the diversion point of the chief canals of the irrigation project, and is headquarters for the United States Reclamation Service and the Klamath Water Users Association. The hotel facilities are good. Merrill, near Tule Lake, is the center of a large fertile section south of Klamath Falls and part of its surrounding lands are already watered by the Government irrigation system. Bonanza, on Lost River is the principal trading point of the upper project. It is at the junction of the largest valleys.

The upland soil is chiefly a rich, sandy loam of great uniformity and lasting fertility. It is a mixture of disintegrated and eroded lava with volcanic ash and diatomaceous earth. The lake and tule (marsh) lands are made of finely disintegrated volcanic material and organic matter, the latter the decomposed vegetable accumulation of ages. Nowhere, perhaps, can be found a more fertile country. The uplands are very similar to the soils of the famous Yakima Valley in Washington, while the lowlands

every year is about three hundred, and even in stormy weather a day rarely passes with the sun's face hidden the entire time. The clear atmosphere and the elevation make bright the sunny days and give the sky the deepest blue, while at night the starry firmament is brilliant beyond description and beyond the conception of fog-belt inhabitants.

Where the water supply is limited, sagebrush mantles the valleys with gray. In the marshlands are many species of rushes, sedges and tules. The flora of the basin is far above the average in variety, for here meet northern and southern plants, oddly co-mingling. The land is rich in wild plums, choke-cherries, huckleberries, wild gooseberries, wild currants, and other economic plants. There are many species of nutritive native grasses; indeed, the basin has long been a stockman's summer paradise. Many of the smaller valleys are simply large meadows.

The lower hills surrounding the basin are covered with range grasses, and scattered parks of juniper, mountain mahogany and other arid land shrubs. The higher lands are covered with regal forests of red fir, sugar and yellow pine, and cedar.

In abundance may be grown the cereals (except corn), alfalfa, various nutritious grasses, root crops, potatoes, asparagus, celery, all hardy fruits, vegetables and berries.

Alfalfa, which has created more

while in favored locations most excellent peaches may be raised; but care must be taken by planting late-blooming, hardy varieties of all these fruits, because of late frosts.

The evidence of what small fruits will do is found in the wealth of wild berries. All the berries may be grown to great advantage as soon as a market becomes available.

The richness of the soil and the ease with which it is worked make the Klamath section a vast potential garden. Here, with irrigation, intensive cultivation will be widely practiced. The careful cultivation that makes land in sections of Southern California, the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Pajaro, Arroyo Grande and other California valleys worth hundreds of dollars per acre will produce the same result here.

The Klamath Basin is already a great native pasture-land, and when are added alfalfa, clover, etc., it will be an unexcelled dairy country. At present cattle and sheep occupy the fields. There are many Herefords and some Shorthorns, Devons and Galloways. But with the coming of easy transportation will come the day of the more profitable milch cow—the day of the Holstein and Jersey. The Klamath Basin is full of fine horses.

Well adapted to hog raising, the pig has been almost totally neglected in the Klamath region, yet with disease unknown and crops and climate naturally adapted to his needs, he will later become one of the most important of its commercial factors. Poultry raising awaits but transportation to make it of large proportions, though now a thriving industry with a local demand far in excess of the supply.

Contest Notice.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

A sufficient affidavit having been filed in this office by Mathias Armand contestant, against homestead entry No. 2765 (Serial No. 6964), made Sept. 15, 1902, for W $\frac{1}{2}$ W $\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 28, T. 38 S., R. 10 E., by Eleanor S. Ogden, contestee, in which it is alleged that Ogden never settled upon said land within six months after making said entry as required by law; that said Eleanor Ogden never improved said land by erecting a dwelling house nor made any improvements whatsoever; that the said Ogden has wholly abandoned said tract and for more than six months since making said entry; that said entry is not cultivated as required by law or at all, and said Ogden is not at this time nor has he been living on said land during the past year; that said Ogden has wholly failed to reside upon, cultivate or improve said entry; that the alleged absence of said Ogden is not due to his employment in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States as an officer, soldier, or sailor in any war in which the United States has been engaged, said party being notified to appear, responsive to evidence touching said alleged facts, at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 3, 1909, before R. M. Richardson, U. S. Commissioner, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on March 10, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Lakeview, Oregon.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed January 7, 1909 set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice can not be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

J. N. WATSON,
1-16 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

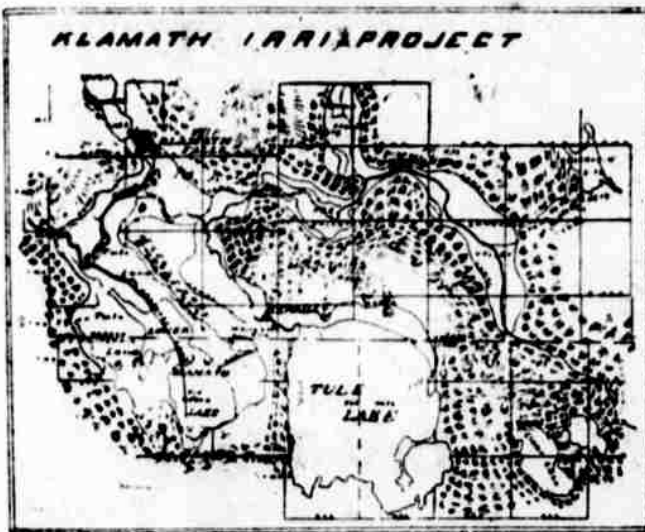
Lakeview List No. 51.
United States Land Office, Lakeview, Oregon, January 12, 1909.

Notice is hereby given that the Northern Pacific Railway Company, whose post office address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on this 28th day of December, 1908, filed in this office its application (Serial No. 0945), to select under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898 (30 Stat. 597, 620), Lot 1 of section 3 in township 33 south of range 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Lot 8 of section 7 in township 33 south of range 7, all east of Willamette Principal Meridian, containing 51.83 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason, to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office, on or before the 18th day of March, 1909.

J. N. WATSON,
1-18 Register.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A brown and spotted cow, fat and dry, branded 87 on left hip; ear mark crop; split in left ear and under bit in right ear. Was driven or stolen from the Downing ranch the latter part of December, 1908. Reward for information.



divided into two projects, the upper and the lower. The latter, the most important, has for its principal water supply Upper Klamath Lake, the largest navigable body of fresh water in the West. The supply taken from it will lessen the size of Link River, its outlet, but will not affect the volume of water in the lake itself. The topography of the land is such that the water from the lake can be distributed over a large area by gravity.

Clear Lake, in California, is the source of the upper project. It will become a reservoir, and its outlet, Lost River, diverted into the Klamath River and superseded largely as a water carrier by an irrigation canal. This oddest of streams, "meandering with a mazy motion," after flowing aimlessly a hundred miles, arrives within six miles of its source and finally sinks in Tule Lake. Tule Lake, a broad sheet of water, whose greatest depth is about 30 feet, has no other water supply and no outlet. With the diversion of Lost River, its bed will be partly reclaimed.

The Government work, all told, will represent an expenditure of \$4,100,000, and this investment is plac-

ed in a class by themselves in richness. The soils are free from gumbo and adobe characteristics, very easy to work, without stones, and do not bake easily. In a few localities patches of alkali may be found, but these are quite infrequent and can be cared for by proper drainage. The soil is of uniformly great depth, and very rarely is there hard-pan near the surface.

The climate of the Klamath Basin is delightful in late spring, summer and autumn and until midwinter. With its scenic and hunting and fishing attractions, the region is becoming a great summer resort. The weather is moderately warm in summer and not severely cold in winter. There is little zero weather. Destructive storms are unknown. Some winters are open without snow, but occasionally there is enough snow for sleighing. Spring plowing begins in the latter part of February or early in March. March and April are rainiest months, and January is the coldest. Very little rain falls in the summer, and crops may be harvested without fear of a storm.

The average number of clear days

wealthy farmers in the irrigated West than any other farm product, may be grown to perfection. Two (and in favored sections three) crops are cut each year, and after the last harvest the vigorous growths permit of pasturage for stock.

The Klamath section will rival eastern Washington and Oregon in wheat production, both in quality and quantity. Land well cultivated and with plenty of water yields fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, while dry farming secures from twelve to twenty bushels. The average, under favorable water conditions, should be thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Oats yield per acre, with dry farming, from twenty-five to thirty bushels; on irrigated land, sixty bushels; and with exceptionally favorable conditions, almost a hundred. Barley yields, on dry land, twenty-five bushels per acre, which is always doubled and often trebled on properly irrigated land. Rye also grows well, and peculiarly enough is often dry farmed as a hay or roughage crop for stock.

Apple raising will prove a profitable occupation in the uplands. Peaches, plums, prunes and cherries do well,

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