

KLAMATH COUNTY
Teachers' Annual Institute
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KLAMATH FALLS, OR., JANUARY 18, 19, 20, 1906.
J. G. WIGHT, County School Superintendent.

To the Teachers and All Interested in Education, Greeting:
We invite your attention to the program of our Annual County Institute which convenes in Klamath Falls, January 18 and continues three days. Instructors have been secured who will conduct the work of the Institute, and whose teaching and ideas will amply repay you for your time and expense. A special invitation is issued to the school officers of this county. We may meet in a separate room if desirable on the afternoon of the second day and discuss the best methods of solving the great problem of teachers in our public schools. A conference of this kind is new in this county and we are sure it will be a means of diffusing much fresh energy into our schools. State Supt. Ackerman will be with us and what may be too difficult for us may afterwards be referred to him.
J. G. Wight,
County School Superintendent.

The sessions will be held in the beautiful new Klamath County High School Building and the lectures and addresses will be accompanied by appropriate entertainment.
The dedication of our new building will occur on Saturday evening, January 20th and will be under the supervision of our County Judge, Geo. T. Baldwin.

W. C. Hawley, President of Willamette University, will be present and assist in the program.
Thursday Morning, January 18.

9:00—Opening, Organization, Song.
9:30—Reading..... B. F. Mulkey, President Ashland Normal School
10:00—Literature—In Our Schools..... Prof. Swan, Prin. Klamath Co. High School
10:30—Recess.
10:45—Arithmetic..... Prof. Dunbar, Prin. Klamath Falls Public School
11:30—Spelling..... Miss Davidson, of the Merrill School

Intermission.
1:30—Psychology, as applied to teaching..... Pres. Mulkey
2:00—Educational Value of Systematic Maneuvering in School Work..... Prof. Slough
2:30—Recess.
2:45—Physiology..... Prof. Hobbs, of the Gale School
3:15—General Discussion of any Topic advanced by the Teachers.
4:00—Dismissal.
7:30—Lecture, "Hamlet"..... Pres. Mulkey

Friday, January 19.
9:00—Song, Roll Call.
9:15—Course of Study..... J. H. Ackerman, State Supt. Public Instruction
9:45—History..... P. L. Campbell, Pres. Oregon State University
10:15—General Discussion.
10:30—Recess.
10:45—Reading..... Pres. Mulkey
11:15—Arithmetic..... Supt. Ackerman
11:45—Discussion.

Intermission.
1:30—Opening Exercises.
1:45—Language..... Pres. Campbell
2:15—School Management..... Pres. Mulkey
2:45—Recess.
3:00—Civil Government..... Supt. Ackerman
3:30—Nature Study..... Pres. Mulkey
4:00—Dismissal.
7:30—Addresses by Supt. Ackerman and Pres. Campbell.

Saturday, January 20.
9:00—Opening Exercises, Roll Call.
9:15—Course of Study..... Supt. Ackerman
9:45—Language..... Pres. Campbell
10:15—The Old and the New in Education..... Pres. Mulkey
10:45—Recess.
11:00—Arithmetic..... Supt. Ackerman
11:20—Short Talk to Teachers..... J. G. Wight
11:45—Discussion.

Intermission.
1:30—History..... Pres. Campbell
2:00—Civil Government..... Supt. Ackerman
2:30—Recess.
2:45—English..... Prof. Mulkey
3:15—Literature..... Prof. Swan
3:45—Geography..... Pres. Campbell
4:15—Adjournment.

THE KLAMATH PROJECT

SPARSELY SETTLED REGION TO BE TRANSFORMED BY IRRIGATION

The Most Feasible and the Least Expensive of Any of the Irrigation Projects Undertaken By the United States Government.

By E. L. APPLGATE, Secretary Klamath Water Users Association.

In southeastern Oregon and northern California is a vast interior plateau region, cut off from the outside world by mountain barriers and arid expanses, sparsely settled, and until recently wholly without transportation facilities—wonderfully rich in its possibilities and only awaiting the enterprise and capital of man for its development. Within this territory and occupying the upper drainage system of the Klamath River is the Klamath Basin in which is situated the Klamath Valley and the tributary, smaller valley of Lost River. The whole, including lakes and contiguous swamps, aggregates about 300,000 acres, and has a mean elevation of about 4200 feet above sea level. Nearly all of this area is to be reclaimed and irrigated by the government under what is known as the Klamath Project. About half of it consists of tule and lake lands to be drained and prepared for irrigation and cultivation. The other portion is composed of foothill and somewhat undulating plains lands covered with the characteristic sagebrush of the great interior basin of the west. The upland soil is mainly a rich sandy loam of great uniformity and composed largely of disintegrated and eroded lava with an admixture of volcanic ash and diatomaceous earth, the latter material of plant origin formed in the bottom of the ancient sea which covered the greater part of the Great Basin and of which Klamath Valley is a northwesterly extension. Such soil, characteristic of many of the richest agricultural regions of the world, including much of Italy and the great plains of India, is extremely fertile and of lasting productiveness. The lake and tule lands are made up of a volcanic soil containing much organic matter, a vegetable accumulation of ages, and is of a peaty nature.

For a region of high altitude, the climate, while cool, is extremely healthful and not severe. There is rarely any winter weather before the latter part of December, and but little zero weather during the entire winter. The annual precipitation is about 15 inches with little rain during the summer months. Irrigation is therefore necessary for the successful growing of most crops.

The Klamath Project is one of the most feasible and is the least expensive of any of the government projects thus far undertaken. There is an abundance of water above the land, and ample natural reservoirs. By deepening the cut through the broken rock rim of the Basin at the point where the Klamath River enters the pass through the Cascade Mountains, the waters of the lower lakes and swamps can be drawn off and the land reclaimed. Bids for the initial work of the great enterprise have been advertised for, and the system will be completed as rapidly as the land owners can adjust themselves to the new conditions, and excess lands come into the hands of persons qualified to perfect a government water right. With the object of making homes for as many families as possible, such right will not be sold to any one owner for a tract of land exceeding 160 acres and only to a resident of the irrigation district. All landowners being required to sell their excess holdings, there is a large area of good land for sale at reasonable figures, prices ranging from about \$10 to \$25 for improved and \$30 to \$50 per acre for improved land. The purchaser pays for the water right at a cost of about \$18 per acre to be paid for in ten equal annual installments without interest. This amounts to less than the ordinary annual water rental paid private ditch companies.

Some of the irrigators of Klamath valley, and they are the most prosperous farmers, have already paid out to such companies for water \$50 per acre and own no water. All of these companies have been purchased by the government and included in the system.

No public lands will be open for settlement for several years. Practically all such lands are now under water. When thoroughly reclaimed and ready for cultivation they will be subject to homestead entry in small tracts, probably not exceeding 80 acres.

With a present population of less than 5000 under the project, there is room for thousands of comfortable homes, and more than ten times as many people.

The principal industry of the Basin has been and is stockraising, lack of transportation facilities making it impossible to market other produce. This will doubtless continue to be the leading industry for some time to come. About 20,000 acres are now under irrigation, most of which area is growing alfalfa, which has become an important feeding ground not only for stock raised in the Basin, but for many that are driven in from the great ranges tributary. The time is coming when each farmer will raise some good stock and give it better care, and the number brought in from the interior ranges will be increased many fold, making this one of the largest and best feeding grounds and stock producing sections on the coast. The fattening quality of the feed and the climatic conditions are particularly favorable. Occupying an intermediate position with reference to the great semi-arid plains of the interior and the more humid coast region with which it is connected by the low Klamath Gap in the Cascade range of mountains, the climatic conditions are more favorable for agriculture than the greater part of interior Oregon and northern California. Many of the plants characteristic of the coast region find their eastern limit in the Klamath Basin and fraternize with their desert cousins, while several of the forest trees of the north, including the Alaska Cedar, following the Cascades, meet here other species in their northern march.

The first settlers came into the Basin about 35 years ago. For a number of years farming implements were almost unknown, stock being pastured on the public lands and a little natural marsh grass provided for winter feeding, some not even doing this. Flour and other produce was brought across the mountains by wagon or pack train. Soon considerable rye was grown. In a few years it was demonstrated that a great part of the Klamath valley was adapted to the growing of other grains, the only difficulty being the lack of rain during some seasons. Immense crops of splendid wheat, barley and oats are grown under irrigation. Klamath county wheat, grown without irrigation, took the premium at the New Orleans Exposition. The most important forage crop is alfalfa, the soil being peculiarly adapted to its growth. The hardier fruits and vegetables do well. At present there are comparatively few bearing orchards, although a few small apple orchards were planted about 30 years ago. Since coming into bearing they have produced abundantly and of exceptional quality, with little care and no systematic attempt to prevent or eradicate insect or fungus diseases. During the last few years a good many small orchards have been planted in the Klamath valley and, where properly

cared for, are doing well. Mr. E. L. Smith, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, who visited the valley this season, gave it as his opinion that the foothill lands are specially adapted to apple growing. Plums, prunes and pears do well also. The native wild plum (*Prunus subcordata*) occurs in great abundance and reaches its highest development. One of Burbank's famous plums is the result of a cross between this wild plum and a cultivated variety. The cultivation of the potato has passed beyond the experimental stage, the sandy loam of the uplands producing them in great abundance. Sugar beets have been grown experimentally throughout the Klamath valley. The percentage of a 2 1/2 is high as will be noted from the following analysis made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from beets grown near Klamath Falls:

Average weight of beets.....	13.02
Sugar in beets, per cent.....	21.7
Sugar in juice, per cent.....	24.1
Coefficient of purity.....	83.1

In some of the more favored localities, notably along Link River at Klamath Falls, some of the more tender fruits and vegetables are grown, including peaches, apricots, grapes, corn and melons. During most seasons squashes are raised in many places. Hops do well in some places. The tule lands might produce profitable crops of cranberries. According to a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture "The conditions necessary for success in cranberry culture are soils of a peaty or alluvial nature, located at high altitudes or in high latitudes and provided with an ample and easily available water supply and with an easily accessible supply of sand." All of which conditions are certainly present. Several closely allied species of berries occur, and the native cranberry is found farther north. Experience has demonstrated that excellent asparagus, onions and celery can be grown, the tule lands being very similar to those of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California, where such vegetables are so successfully cultivated. Throughout the world the reclaimed marshlands are the best suited for the highest development of the dairy interests, producing the best grasses and other forage plants necessary.

Doubtless the introduction of improved methods and the careful study of the peculiar soil and climatic conditions of the different localities will result in the establishment of many new lines of profitable agriculture not heretofore undertaken. The Government contemplates operating an experimental farm in connection with the Klamath project which will do much toward determining the crops adapted to these conditions.

For its development and prosperity the Klamath Basin must have people, and the right kind of people at that. Its great need is intelligent, practical farmers who understand the meaning of intensified and diversified farming, men who will buy land not for speculative purposes but with the idea of clearing off the sagebrush and making permanent and comfortable homes. Such men are bound to succeed. There is room for thousands of them.

With all that nature has supplied, with all that the Government and the railroads are furnishing, the coming of the actual tiller of the soil and the elimination of the boom spirit would be the most important factors in the development of the great agricultural resources of the Klamath Basin.—Orchard and Farm.

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I will pay the above reward for a watch my repair department cannot put in perfect running order. L. Alva Lewis.

Town Treasurer's Notice.
Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the town treasury for the redemption of the following warrants: Nos. 1300, 1301, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1299, 1298, 1297, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1326, 1311, 1312, 1317, 1328, 1329, 1332, 1324, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1341, 1340, 1348, 1340, 1349, 1347, 1342, 1344, 1345, 1350, 1352, 1339, 1351, 1302, 1343. Interest ceases January 4, 1906. Dated at Klamath Falls, Oregon, this 4th day of January, 1906.
J. W. SIEMENS,
Town Treasurer.

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