

Crop-Livestock Combination on Farm Found Best

The most successful types of farming on northwestern irrigation projects, where basic conditions are similar to those which will be encountered during the early development of the Columbia basin, combine crop and livestock programs, according to the completed report on Problem No. 1 of the comprehensive joint investigations being sponsored by the bureau of reclamation to plan the successful development and settlement of the 1,200,000-acre irrigation project.

All forage and grain for livestock feed are grown on these farms, and the area in cash crops is limited to that which can be well fertilized with barnyard manure, the investigation, one of a series of 28, disclosed.

The Columbia basin project will receive water from the Columbia river through the giant Grand Coulee dam, and is expected to transform a vast area of dry land, most of it unsettled and unproductive, into a well-watered, compactly settled, and highly-productive region. With full development, the district should attain a total population, rural and urban, of 350,000 to 400,000 people.

Answers were sought in this phase of the investigation to the question, "On other northwestern irrigation projects, where basic conditions are similar to those which will be encountered on the earlier units of the Columbia basin project, what types of farm economy (including crops and crop programs) have been successful? Most successful? Unsuccessful, if any?"

Eight irrigation districts of the northwest, comprising about 14,000 farms of half a million irrigated acres, were studied. The

purpose was to present the more significant experience found on other projects in such ways as to facilitate its application to the Columbia basin project.

Types of farming depending predominantly, or exclusively, upon cash field crops or specialty crops have met with success in a limited number of cases, the report states. Crops commonly grown are: potatoes, sugar beets, truck and field and vegetable seeds.

Investigators found no type of farming unsuccessful as a whole. Lack of conspicuous success has probably characterized fruit and cash field crops to a greater extent than any other types. In part, this may be attributed to specialization in a crop or crops for which markets proved unsatisfactory, or to unfavorable climate, unsuitable land, or land deterioration through injudicious use.

The characteristics of the farmer found to be of primary importance to success are business ability, and a liking and capacity for hard, physical, out-of-door work. In addition to these personal characteristics, the farmer needs a helpful wife.

The projects and divisions studied were: Vale project, Oregon; Owyhee project, Oregon and Idaho (new land only); Boise project, Idaho (New York, Nampa-Meridian, Boise-Kuna, Wilder, and Black Canyon districts); Minidoka project, Idaho (Minidoka and Burley districts); Yakima project, Washington (Kittitas, Tieton, Sunnyside and Kennewick Highlands divisions); Franklin County irrigation district No. 1, Washington; Moses Lake irrigation district, Washington; and Umatilla project, Oregon (East side division).

West Side

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Strong were here over the Fourth on their way back to Coquille from a trip to Washington. Mr. Strong is a brother of Bill Strong, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Bernard.

Kenneth Koefoed is a guest this week of Dale Travis.

Ralph Renner of Alturas, was up on business the first of this week, and Mrs. Renner visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Stuart. Mrs. Stuart, whose granddaughter has been visiting with her, took her back Monday to the home of her parents at Tulare.

Richard Buck started to work helping log for Jesse Roberts Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bunyard Jr., and Margaret Miller of Alturas, brought Dolores Bunyard up Saturday to spend a week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bunyard Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Albertson and son George, of Myrtle Point, spent the weekend of the Fourth at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crowl.

Delmar and Arthur Woods, Clyde Fenimore and Jack Bolton spent Sunday at Crater lake.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Neill and Lee, were over from Eastside the Fourth, picnicking at Cottonwood with the Merle O'Neill's and the F. M. Bunyard's.

Bonanza

BONANZA — The Bonanza Garden club will meet at the home of Mrs. Lizzie Schmor on Friday afternoon, July 11. Members will answer roll call with a verse about gardens and will also identify the leaves of weeds, different ones of which each member is asked to bring.

Mrs. Sparretorn and Mrs. Woods took in a consignment of finished Red Cross work and delivered it to headquarters last week. They brought out more work for those who are interested and will call at Mrs. Woods' home or meet with the group who gather there to work every Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Sparretorn returned from a three weeks' tour of Alaska last week and reports a very enjoyable and interesting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Busk of Bonanza and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lovelady of Poe valley, returned

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POISON PLANT DISCOVERED IN KLAMATH FALLS

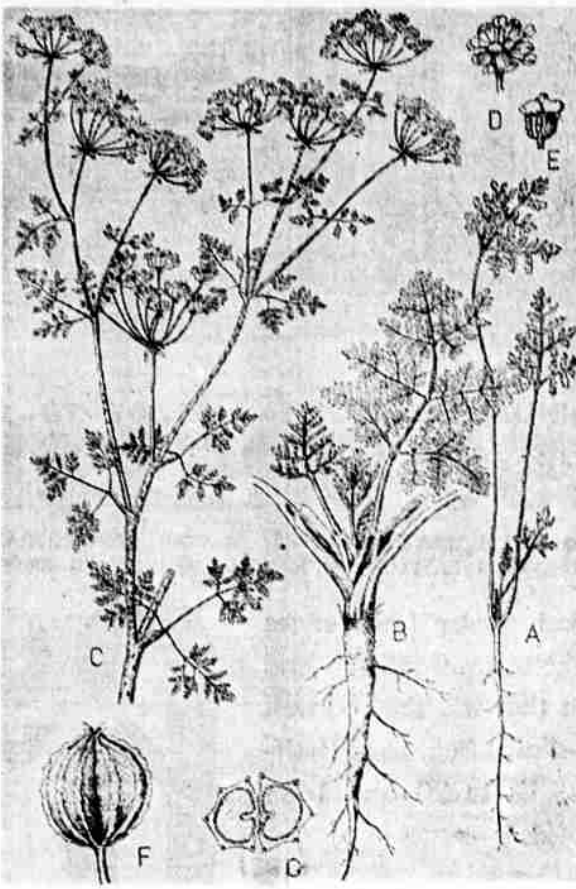
A few days ago, Dr. Helen Gilkey, curator of the herbarium, at Oregon State college, published an article on a new poison plant found in Oregon. Mrs. Gilkey stated that two particular ways of identification are from the characteristic purple mottling on the stem, and by the fact that when parts of the plant are taken indoors they give off a somewhat mousy-like odor. According to Mrs. Gilkey, the plant makes a showy growth and when growing under favorable conditions will attain heights of five or six feet or even more. It grows particularly on damp wet soil and also grows quite well even on much drier ground. Dr. Gilkey's description indicated that the plant was poisonous to stock as well as humans and at times causes serious difficulty in hay.

Following publication of this article by Mrs. Gilkey, reports of this plant in Klamath Falls were received at the county agent's office. One specimen was sent to Mrs. Gilkey for identification by her, confirming the suspicion that this was the poison plant in question. Since that time the plant has been observed in numerous gardens or growing in some conditions more or less wild close to buildings throughout the city. In general, the plant very closely follows the description given, usually, however, growing to the extreme height of from five to seven feet.

A further description of the plant, taken from Dr. Muensch's Manual of Weeds, is as follows: "Scientific name—*Conium maculatum*; common names—poisoned hemlock, deadly hemlock, snake weed, poisoned parsley, wode whistle, poison stink-weed. A biennial or two-year plant, reproducing by seeds, found on borders of fields, meadows, roadsides, and waste places, usually on rich gravelly or rocky soils. Widespread in northeastern and north central states and adjacent Canada, also in the Pacific northwest. The plant was introduced from Europe, and according to tradition, is the plant which furnished the 'cup of death' given to Socrates in ancient Greece. It was formerly grown in the United States as a drug plant."

The plant is also described by Muensch as follows: "stems erect, branching, stout, purple spotted, ridged, 2 to 6 feet high,

Recognize Poison Hemlock



These figures show poison hemlock, which has been found in Klamath Falls. A. seedling, B. root with leaf rosette at beginning of second year. C. branch with umbels of flowers and fruits. D. flower. E. pistil. F. fruit. G. cross-section of fruit showing two mericarps each containing one seed.

tap-root fairly long, white, often branched. Leaves alternate on stock and very finely cut. Flower clusters resembling stays of an umbrella, white. Seeds oval, about 2 to 3 mm long, granular, with conspicuous wavy ribs."

Mrs. Gilkey states that the plant is just as poisonous as the dangerous water hemlock and constitutes even more of a menace because its hollow stem might be used by children for making whistles.

Being a biennial, the plant produces only foliage the first year and seed the second year.

This plant should be eradicated wherever found and should not be cultivated in gardens and around residences due to its deadly qualities. Conditions seem to be particularly favorable throughout Oregon, including Klamath county, and considerable spread is taking place at the present time because most people fail to recognize it as a poison plant.

Read the Classified page.

Hager

William Crumline and family returned from North Bend and the coast, where they spent the holidays.

Verel Hazeltine and family have moved into Mrs. Beck's property, the Bill Hays' house. Mrs. Perry of Seattle visited her friend, Mrs. L. Baldwin on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bunyard entertained four relatives from Washington over the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Cornett, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tarwater and son Raymond, went to Crater lake July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tuman and little daughter and Ben Andrews went to Crater lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Tuman and Patty, were guests at the George Kohler home here July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Sampson visited with the G. U. Sampson family here July 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Leibing, who have been on the sick list, are reported improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dur and

FINE WATER YEAR HAILED BY ALL WEST

The west is celebrating one of its finest water years in a generation, Commissioner John C. Page of the bureau of reclamation reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

"Information from the field shows that with the exception of the northwest and some isolated sections water conditions are exceptionally good," he said, "and federal reclamation reservoirs are impounding the largest storage in their history."

"The 73 reservoirs in operation on reclamation projects in 15 western states on June 1 contained 414 million acre-feet or 13,000 billion gallons of water, approximately 300,000 gallons for every person living west of the Mississippi river."

"This storage has great meaning for the west where it is so essential for the cultivation of forage and food crops, the supplying of cities with their potable and culinary requirements, the generation of energy for lighting homes and running factories, the provision of necessary recreation and relaxation from work by weekends and summer vacations on lakes and rivers."

Commissioner Page declared that the reservoirs on more than a dozen projects were brimful, that the supply of water on the projects for present and future use was at the spilling stage. The largest was Lake Mead at Boulder dam on the Colorado river in Arizona-Nevada. Storage at Lake Mead on June 1 was 28,000,000 acre-feet and rose during June to more than 30,000,000 acre-feet — an ample supply for irrigation, power generation, domestic water requirements for Los Angeles and other cities in southern California, and for all other uses, for many months.

Outstanding among the reports of ample storage received from the field was that for the Salt River reclamation project

family from Red Bluff, called on Mrs. T. E. Erbes and the D. R. Stebbins' family July 4, and returned to California Saturday.

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OREGON JERSEYS WIN HIGH AWARDS

Oregon retained her place as one of the leading Jersey states in the nation today with the announcement of three new Gold Medal sires and three Silver Medal sires in Oregon Jersey herds by the American Jersey Cattle club.

Jersey breeders of Oregon may well be proud of this number of medal winning sires which shows the accomplishments of Oregon dairymen, according to L. W. Morley, executive secretary of the American Jersey Cattle club. Oregon ranks second high state in the nation in number of Jersey cows entered in production testing with 593 registered Jersey cows on test, being outnumbered only by Ohio.

Leading Oregon's medal winners is the Gold Medal sire, Holt Farm Baby's St. Maves, owned by the estate of Sidney Miller, Woodburn, and the Silver Medal sire, Imp. Eagle's Double Boy, owned by Neal W. Miller, Woodburn, and used in the estate of Sidney Miller herd. Imp. Eagle's Double Boy is a tested sire and has 142 registered daughters. He received his award at 18 years, 6 months of age.

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