

# Battle on Weeds Renewed on Basin Front This Season

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County Weed Control Supervisor

The season for controlling noxious weeds is again at hand and land owners are giving serious thought to planned programs of control, with eradication in mind, of perennial noxious weeds which they may find on their land. Interest of land owners in the control and eradication of noxious weeds has increased considerably during the past few years and inquiries as to the best methods of eradication have been numerous and where recommendations have been carried out the results have been very satisfactory. However, it is essential that when eradication practices are started they should be continued until the weed is actually killed out, as often—especially by the cultivation method—work is started in good faith only to be neglected later because some other thing needs attention with the result that much time and work is lost and regrowth is usually worse than it was before work was started.

Knowledge of weeds and the ability to identify them is of help to any land owner interested in keeping his fields clean, for by being able to recognize them he can begin action before they become too well established. Bulletins and leaflets describing the worst weeds likely to be found in the county may be obtained at the county agent's office, where also anyone may take specimens they are not sure about for identification. Plants brought in for identification should be as fresh as possible with all parts of the plant intact, including the root.

**Dissemination of Weeds**  
Often the question is asked as to how a particular patch of weeds gets started. This is a very hard question to answer in any case as there are many ways in which weeds are spread. Man himself is the greatest spreader of all, and the ways in which he spreads them are numerous. A few of the ways in which man aids the spread of weeds is: By allowing patches to go to seed; by planting and feeding infested hay; by movement of machinery, such as combines and not thoroughly cleaning them; and by improper cultivation methods. There are fewer ways in which weeds are disseminated beyond the control of man; chief of these are by wind, water and birds.

**Methods of Eradication**  
There are many ways in which to get an infestation of noxious weeds and only a few ways to get rid of them. Following is an outline of the best methods of eradication in use at the present time, which are giving good results in Klamath county.

**Clean Cultivation**

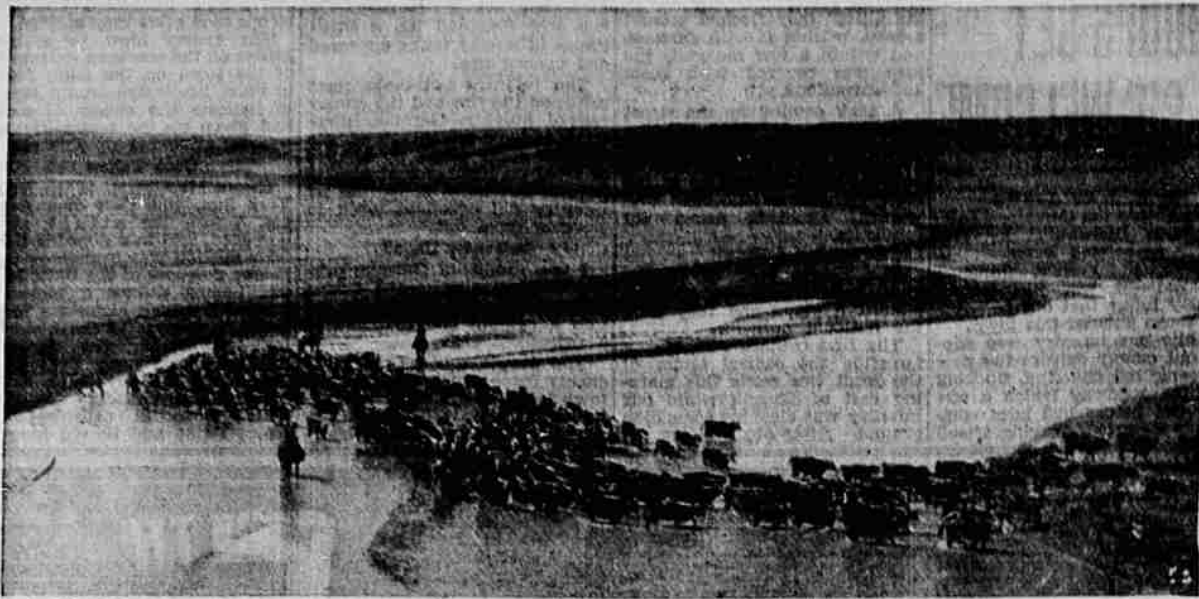
This is the oldest method of weed eradication. By this method the ground is usually kept black, allowing very little, if any, green growth to appear between cultivations which are spaced at intervals of from seven to 14 days apart. Experiments have proven that deep rooted perennials can be eradicated in practically the same time with fewer cultivations if the weed is allowed to emerge before clean cultivating.

The effectiveness of this system is due to the fact that weeds draw on root reserve until they make a considerable growth, and then if not disturbed rapidly rebuild this reserve. If the weed is cut off, underground, after having made this growth it will again send up new shoots, drawing on the root reserves still further, before it has had a chance to replenish them. Repeated cutting will eventually deplete these reserves entirely until the root in its weakened condition is subject to attack by bacteria or fungi which completes its destruction.

**Deferred Fallow**  
Smother-cropping system is gaining in popularity due possibly to war shortages of manpower and the demand for greater food production. By this method it is quite possible to weaken or eradicate the weed and also to secure some return from the infested area at the same time, although the time needed to complete eradication will be longer than by clean cultivation. The ground is first plowed in the spring and the weed is clean cultivated throughout the summer at intervals of from 8 to 10 days after emergence, using a duck-foot rod weeder or blade-type tool, or combination of tools. If blades or duckfoot are used they must be kept sharp and set to run three or four inches below the surface. In the early fall, the area is then seeded heavily to rye or other fall grains and hairy vetch or peas, which must be cut for hay before any weed seed forms, after which cultivation is resumed until time for another smother crop to be seeded.

It is possible to harvest as much as four tons of good quality hay per acre and to deplete the root reserves of the weed at the same time. After two or three years of smother cropping it might be well to plow under a crop for green manure after which the area can be seeded to permanent pasture or alfalfa or another smother crop.

(Continued next Thursday)  
Classified Ads Bring Results



**CANADIAN CATTLE FORD STREAM**—Hundreds of Hereford steers and dry cows ford the Milk River on Joe Guchrest's ranch near Lethbridge, Alberta, en route to summer feeding lands. Guchrest and his four brothers have 400,000 acres.

## 36 PROJECTS PROPOSED FOR PEACE PERIOD

GRAND COULEE, June 8 (AP)—Thirty-six Pacific northwest projects costing \$579,000,000, irrigating 1,688,000 acres of new land and providing supplemental irrigation for 1,709,260 acres now facing shortages were included in an inventory of post-war public works suggested by the bureau of reclamation to a senate group today.

Secretary Ickes was to transmit the program to the senate committee on post-war economic planning and policy, outlining more than 236 potential irrigation and multiple-purpose projects in 17 western states.

Frank A. Banks, regional director of reclamation, said the projects planned for Idaho, Washington and Oregon also would make available 922,000 kilowatts of additional power on authorized projects and 765,000 kilowatts on projects under study. In addition, the program would provide flood control and river regulation benefits.

Banks, who said none of the projects would be undertaken without the approval of people in the area affected, said the program was "intended to soften the impact of the transition from war to peace."

Oregon projects: Deschutes, Bully Creek reservoir, Canby, Grand Ronde, Crooked river, Merlin, Talent, Baker, Yamhill,

Illinois valley, Evans valley, Wapinitia, Paulina, Tualatin and miscellaneous.

### Water Storage Under Normal

SALEM, June 8 (AP)—A total of 988,134 acre-feet of water is stored in reservoirs of irrigation districts in Oregon, the figure being slightly less than normal, State Engineer Charles E. Stricklin said today.

Charcoal comprises Puerto Rico's principal fuel.

### Big Ranch Sold To Portlander

JOSEPH, June 8 (AP)—The 4600-acre Chapman ranch, site of one of the largest Hereford herds in the country, has been sold by a group of eastern owners to O. E. Miller, Portland, for \$52,000.

### BIG BERRY CROP

FOREST GROVE, June 8 (AP)—A record strawberry crop is being harvested in Washington county, with 10 to 25 tons of berries a day going to canneries and receiving stations.

### Robins Annoy This Victory Gardener

PORTLAND, June 8 (AP)—Robins drew a protest from C. B. Miners, Portland gardener, after he was forced by complaining neighbors to get rid of his chickens. In a letter to the city commission he said:

"I can't see the logic of forbidding chickens, which produce food, and protecting robins, these pests that raid victory gardens and eat up fruit and berries. I'd like to eliminate them."

## GRAIN STOCKS LOWER FOR '44, SURVEY SHOWS

Additional information on grain stocks confirms earlier indications of probable reduced supplies in the United States for the 1944-45 livestock feeding season, the agricultural economics section of the OBC Extension service reports. The supply will depend also upon production in 1944, which is uncertain owing partly to delayed planting operations in much of the country.

United States stocks of corn, oats, and barley by next July 1 are expected to be down to 18 to 20 million tons, about two-thirds of the amount on hand July 1, 1943, according to current data from the U. S. department of agriculture. The wheat carryover is expected to be around 300 million bushels, or less than half of the 1943 carryover.

Grain stocks in Canada are smaller than a year ago, also, by around 400 million bushels of wheat, oats, and barley on the first of April. Already well in excess of 200 million bushels of Canadian grain have been imported into this country since last August.

United States production of winter wheat in 1944 was estimated on May 1 at 662 million bushels, nearly 130 million above 1943 and over 90 million above average. The rye crop is expected to be near 30 million bushels, but planting of about half of

the oats acreage has been interfered with by excessive rainfall so that acreage and production may fall below last year in the country as a whole. Some of the corn and other crops which can be planted later in the spring.

### Central Oregon Spuds Total 1800 Carloads

REDMOND, June 8 (AP)—Central Oregon produced 1800 carloads of potatoes last season—50 per cent more than any previous year, Ben Davidson, federal marketing inspector, said today. Most of the crop has been shipped, including 100 carloads to be used as certified seed potatoes.

### Toledo Duckling Has Extra Feet

TOLEDO, June 8 (AP)—A duckling hatched out on the farm of L. A. Wright near here with swimming rings around the corners in the flock. The duckling appears normal except for the extra set of legs, set behind the regular paddlers.

### For Dad A New Sport Coat

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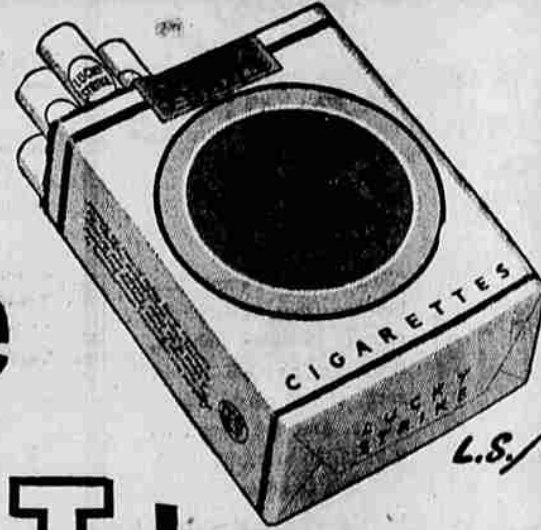
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