

SEED POTATO RULES GIVEN THROUGH OPA

The Klamath Falls district office of OPA has received clarification of the maximum price regulation for seed potatoes which were previously exempt.

The amended regulation became effective March 19, 1943. Under its terms no seed potatoes may be sold except for planting. Various conditions have been established which buyers and sellers are required to meet before sales of such seed potatoes may be made. The order specifies that prices must not exceed the seller's highest price between February 15 and March 1, 1943. It is now required of the seller that he prepare on or before April 1, 1943, a statement showing his maximum prices for every kind of certified seed potato which he sold during this period and his customary allowances, discounts, etc.

To better understand the regulation the following definitions are given:

"Country Shipper"—any person, including a farmer, who grades, sacks, or loads perishable food commodities on board common or contract carriers and who makes sales and deliveries to any other person whether for his own account or for the joint account of himself and another.

"Certified White Seed Potatoes"—White potatoes inspected and certified by a state agency as seed for planting.

"Selected White Seed Potatoes"—White potatoes selected by the farmer or country shipper as specially qualified for use as seed for planting.

The maximum price that any country shipper may charge for any certified seed potatoes shall be the highest price charged by such seller for the same variety, grade and size of seed potatoes to a purchaser of the same class during the period February 15, 1943, to March 1, 1943, inclusive. If the country shipper made no such sale or delivery he shall use the highest price charged by his closest competitor for the same variety, grade and size.

The maximum price that any country shipper may charge for selected seed potatoes shall be 75 per hundred pounds over the maximum price established by OPA for the country shipper for the same variety, grade and size of white potato sold for human consumption.

Prior to each sale the buyer is required to furnish the seller a statement in writing that the seed potatoes involved in the sale are being purchased "only for use or for resale as seed for planting and not for human consumption, for processing, or any other purpose." The farmer or country shipper when selling such potatoes are "seed potatoes not to be used or sold for human consumption" — marked with a lot number and the name and address of seller who attached label or tag. If a seller had on hand, March 19, 1943, seed potatoes in sacks or containers he is required to label or tag his stock as explained above.

The seller shall furnish the buyer with an invoice or other written evidence of the sale. The seller shall mail after each sale or delivery of seed potatoes a copy of his invoice or other written evidence of the sale, within 24 hours after the day of sale or shipment, to the nearest district or state office of the office of price administration.

Further information may be secured from the district office of OPA at Malin and Epland streets, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Prohibition of sales of seed potatoes by retail stores for any purpose other than planting was announced today by the Office of Price Administration as a further step in its attack on the black market which had sprung up in this commodity.

Simultaneously, OPA provided that seed potatoes must be tagged as such in sales at retail and cannot be sold by retailers in quantities of less than 50 pounds.

These actions followed similar steps by OPA March 18 at the country shipper and other distributor levels. The amendment puts the retail pricing of seed potatoes under the fixed market control of maximum price regulation No. 268.

MULTIPLE DOME DAM
Coolidge dam, in the state of Arizona, is the world's highest multiple-dome dam. It was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge in 1930.

AUTOMOTIVE HINT
The covered oil cup in the tow board, which provides lubrication for the clutch release bearing of an automobile, should be inspected every 500 miles.

Dolly Madison's former home, in Guilford, N. C., now rents for \$30 a month.

Ready Reference Table—Vegetable Growing in Klamath County

(Prepared by County Agent's Office)

Kind	Planting Dates	Apert in Rows	Rows Apart	Depth to Cover	Susceptibility to Frost	Quantity of Seed for Length of Row and Number of Plants	Days to Come Up	Ready for Use From Planting Date
LEAFY VEGETABLES								
Spinach	April 15—June 15	4 inches	1 ft.	½ in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-12	8-9 weeks
Swiss Chard	May 1—June 15	6 inches	1½ ft.	1 in.	Hardy	2 oz. to 100 ft. row	7-10	8-10 weeks
Cabbage	April 15—June 1	1½ ft.	2 ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	Hot house plants		13-16 weeks
Brussels sprouts	June 1 and transplant							125 days
Lettuce	April 15—July 5	1 ft.	1½ ft.	¾ in.	Mod. Hardy	1 oz. to 3000 plants	6-10	9-12 weeks
GREEN VEGETABLES								
Asparagus	Plants		3 ft.		Hardy	100 plants for 100 ft.		1 year
Beans	June 1—June 20	4 inches	2½ ft.	2 in.	Tender	1 lb. to 100 ft. row	6-10	6-8 weeks
Green Sprouting Broccoli	May 1—June 1	4 inches	18 in.	¾ in.	Hardy	1 pkg. 250 plants	7-10	85 days
Peas	April 1—June 15	2 inches	2½ ft.	2 in.	Mod. Hardy	1 lb. to 100 ft. row	6-10	8-9 weeks
YELLOW VEGETABLES								
Carrots	April 15—June 1	2-3 inches	1-1½ ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 125 ft. row	10-15	8-9 weeks
Rutabagas	April 1	4 inches	2 ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 125 ft. row	7-10	90 days
Yellow Squash (summer)	June 1—June 15	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	Tender	½ oz. to 100 ft. row	6-10	8-9 weeks
Yellow Squash (winter)	June 1—June 15	8 ft.	8 ft.	1 in.	Tender	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-10	9-12 weeks
OTHER VEGETABLES								
Corn	May 25—June 20	1½ ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	Tender	¼ pt. to 100 ft. row	6-10	9-10 weeks
Beets	April 20—June 15	4 inches	1 ft.	1 in.	Mod. Hardy	2 oz. to 100 ft. row	7-10	6-8 weeks
Parasnips	April 15—June 1	6 inches	1½ ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	½ oz. to 100 ft. row	12-18	16-20 weeks
Turnips	April 1—June 1	4 inches	2 ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	½ oz. to 100 ft. row	4-7	8-10 weeks
Cucumber	June 1—June 15	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	Tender	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	8-12	16-20 weeks
Onions (Seed)	April 1—June 1	3 inches	1 ft.	¾ in.	Mod. Hardy	2 lb. to 100 ft. row	6-8	5-6 weeks
Onions (Sets)	May 1—June 15	3 inches	1 ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	4-8	4-8 weeks
Radishes	April 15—June 15	2 inches	1 ft.	¾ in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	4-8	4-8 weeks

Small Garden Yields Big Returns in Beans



M-m-m—lots of lima! A big advantage of these and other beans as a food crop is that any surplus can be dried for winter use.

Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture for NEA Service. It's a good idea to munition your Victory Garden with plenty of beans, especially if the garden is small.

According to the department of agriculture, snap and lima beans are excellent vegetables to grow for producing a large quantity of healthful food on a limited space.

Another virtue is the wide range of conditions under which beans will grow. And to top off the matter, surplus beans allowed to ripen and dry will make a substantial contribution to the family's food supply next winter.

Both types of beans score high from a nutrition standpoint. Both are sources of the important B vitamins, thiamine and riboflavin. In addition, snap beans supply vitamins A and C.

BEWARE OF FROST
Even in the agriculture department's smallest Victory Garden plan—for a space 30 by 50 feet—4 of the 14 50-foot rows are allotted to beans—two rows for pole snap beans and two for pole limas. One-fourth pound of seed is enough for each type. The seed should be planted as soon as the danger of frost is past and the ground is fairly warm.

The Kentucky Wonder variety is recommended for pole snap beans. Strongly resistant to prevailing bean diseases, the Kentucky Wonder provides a bountiful yield of tender green beans for eating pod and all. The more mature pods will provide shelled beans, and, if allowed to ripen fully, dry beans to store for winter use.

The bush type of snap bean also is very popular, and some of the good early varieties are stringless green-pod, bountiful, pencil pod, black wax, brittle

levels the snow is approaching 50 per cent density and is thus in condition to begin immediate water delivery with melting temperatures, the report shows. More reservoirs are half full or better than in any recent year and many of them are by-passing the present run-off to provide space for later inflow. Conditions by districts are uniformly excellent except southern Oregon west of the Cascades, where they are spotted, with only fair prospects in a few localities.

HIGHEST DAM
Highest masonry dam in the world is Roosevelt dam, in Arizona, which was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt in 1911.

Weekly Market Trends

(Editor's Note: The following market information is supplied from material obtained over the government leased wire in the office of the extension economist at Oregon State college. The material, in the form of a weekly summary of trends in the livestock market, is not intended to replace spot day by day market reports.)

CATTLE MARKETS
Only 1150 head of cattle were available for local trading at North Portland on Monday when no change in quotations occurred. Medium to good fed steers brought \$15.50 to \$16 with fat dairy type cows bringing \$10 and above. For all the last week cattle receipts amounted to 1650 head, which was about 250 above a week ago, although nearly 1000 less than the corresponding week a year ago. The San Francisco market was strong, with good steers bringing \$16 to \$16.25. At Chicago only a few offerings rated choice and better, with a top price of \$17.50. This figure, reached last week also, is a new high for the season and the highest price recorded at Chicago since 1919. Range feed in Oregon remains below average with most winter ranges east of the Cascades open but with very little feed. Grass feeds are also retarded in other parts of the state because of low temperatures and frosty weather. Moisture conditions are generally good so that prospects for new feed are favorable when the weather warms up.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS
Sheep and lamb prices responded to active demand in North Portland Monday with quotations up from \$15 to 50 cents higher than last week's close. Good to choice fed lambs brought \$15.50 to \$15.75. No offerings were reported from San Francisco, though quotations were at a top of \$15.50 for choice woolled lambs. Top prices at Chicago were \$16.75 for choice lambs scaling 96 to around 103 pounds, while at Omaha the best price was \$15.75. In California contracting of lambs has slowed down somewhat, as about 75 per cent of the early crop is already under contract. A few scattered deals recently have been reported on the basis of \$14 to \$14.80 straight across for bands carrying 80 per cent or more of fat lambs. The number of early lambs in principal producing states is estimated to be somewhat smaller this year than last.

WOOL MARKETS
Most activity in territorial wools was reported from the Boston market last week. Also

some shipments of previously contracted supplies were reported from western and southern states. Some wool from the middle west was sold at a wide range of prices. These fleeces from fed lambs shrink from 52 to as high as 75 per cent. Bright medium wools were purchased at prices ranging from 43 up to 48 cents in the grease. Most deals for Texas and Arizona mohair were on the basis of 53 cents F.O.B. shipping point.

INSIDE EROSION
So rapidly did the barrel of "Big Bertha," German World War I long-range gun, wear down that each shell had to be made larger than the one fired just preceding it.

First twin states admitted to the Union were North and South Dakota.

MICKLE FORESEES BUSY AGRICULTURE

J. D. Mickle, director of the state department of agriculture, was a business visitor here Wednesday, and took occasion while in town to paint a bright future for Oregon agriculture. Speaking to the directors of the chamber of commerce, he pointed out that all of Oregon's many agricultural activities will go on steadily when the war ceases, with an expanding coast population providing greater markets.

He said that in 1942 Oregon sold outside the state 121,000 head of cattle, 650,000 head of sheep, 13 million pounds of wool, 9000 carloads of potatoes, 4000 carloads of pears and 1100 carloads of apples. Mickle planned to leave Wednesday night for Salem.

Geary, representing the Farm Credit Administration; Earl A. Gardner, farm security supervisor for Klamath and Lake counties; Earl Hamaker, National Farm Loan association secretary for Klamath and Lake counties; Verne Freeman, fieldman for emergency crop and feed loan; and Lee McMullen, RACC loan representative, and executive secretary of PCA.

Palmer and Richards explained the operation of the RACC loans, interpreting rules and regulations as to eligibility of borrowers and pointed out that loans were to be made only for the purpose of increasing food production and not retreating past indebtedness or making permanent improvements.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Peak year of U. S. steel output before World War I was 1913, when 35,037,000 tons were produced. In 1917, 50,468,000 tons were produced as a wartime peak. For a peacetime peak, 1929 recorded 63,205,000 tons. All records were broken in 1940, when 66,993,000 tons were produced, this being the last figure available.

COLD STEEL TERM

A "skin pass" is a term used in a steel mill to describe a cold-rolling operation which brightens and tempers sheets of steel.

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