

Henderson Relates Extra Fertilizer Allotment Plan

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So many inquiries have been received relative to the recent allocation of ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) that it seems advisable that this article, giving definite information on how this was handled, be written.

Efforts of the Tulelake Growers and the Klamath Potato Growers association over a 120-day period resulted in the allocation of 500 tons of ammonium phosphate (16-20-0) for potatoes in the Klamath basin to be used to increase potato production. This allocation was received on March 23 at a combined meeting representing the Klamath and Tulelake potato growers associations, a committee of 18 growers being present. It was requested that a committee be set up to allocate the percentage of this 500 tons between the three counties involved. It was further approved that the county farm machinery rationing committee ration out this material to individual growers in order to secure, as far as possible, maximum potato production.

Form Sent Out

The supervisory committee, following this meeting, immediately prepared a form for growers to fill out, stating the amount and kind of fertilizer on hand, acres of land, condition of the land, and amount of fertilizer required. A total of nearly 700 of these forms were filled out and the supervisory committee met and allocated the 16-20-0 to the counties on the basis of requests received. Klamath county received 294 tons. The farm machinery rationing committee of Klamath county met the next day to consider the 400 applications received from Klamath county growers. Klamath county requests totaled nearly 1400 tons.

The committee spent two days in allocating this material, and established the following policy:

1. That growers who had reasonable experience in growing potatoes and had reasonable fertilizer all should be given first consideration.
2. That growers having some fertilizer, but less than 135 pounds per acre, should be given the next consideration.
3. That growers having over 135 pounds per acre but not sufficient for their needs should be given the next consideration.
4. That growers having 200 pounds per acre or over should be given fourth consideration.

In carrying out this plan it was felt by the committee that growers in the first class should be given not less than 115 pounds per acre if an appreciable increase in production was to be secured. After this group was taken care of the balance of the fertilizer was used to bring the average class two up to 135 pounds per acre. As for example, if a grower already had 100 pounds per acre, he was allotted an additional 35 pounds. By the time this allotment was completed, no further fertilizer remained and the committee found it impossible to allocate material to growers having more than 135 pounds per acre.

Not Sufficient

The committee realized that this method would not be satisfactory to all growers but they also realized that any method adopted would not be satisfactory to everyone. Fertilizer, particularly 16-20-0, is particularly important in the growing of potatoes in the Klamath basin. The fact remains that the fertilizer allotted was not sufficient for the district, so the committee thought that many growers should be able to secure other

kinds of fertilizer to help out, as they realized the amount allotted was not sufficient for maximum crop production, but at best, was merely of some assistance. The committee felt that growers should not stop their efforts to obtain additional fertilizer simply because they did not receive enough from the 500 tons allotted.

A letter received from Senator McNary and the director of the War Production Board stated that the total 16-20-0 used for crop production in the United States in 1943 was 22,000 tons. A check-up of this material purchased from the different dealers shows that about six to eight per cent of the nation's supply is in the hands of the potato growers of the Klamath basin. It was realized by the committee that many of the growers purchased early and have a much larger supply than growers who were allotted a small amount from the recent allocation.

However, there was nothing the committee could do in this regard except to ask growers having more than they could use economically to share with their neighbors. It should be kept in mind that the rate of application of 16-20-0 this year is under the direct control of the state experiment stations of the various states, and that the rate established for Oregon is a maximum of 400 pounds per acre, and this only applies to land previously cropped to potatoes or crops other than a legume crop for the two previous years. For land planted in 1942, following legumes, 300 pounds per acre is the maximum allowed. For land broken up this year out of clover or alfalfa, no fertilizer was recommended although 200 pounds per acre might be used. If growers have fertilizer in addition to their needs, they no doubt can secure maximum potato production and still share this excess quantity with their neighbors.

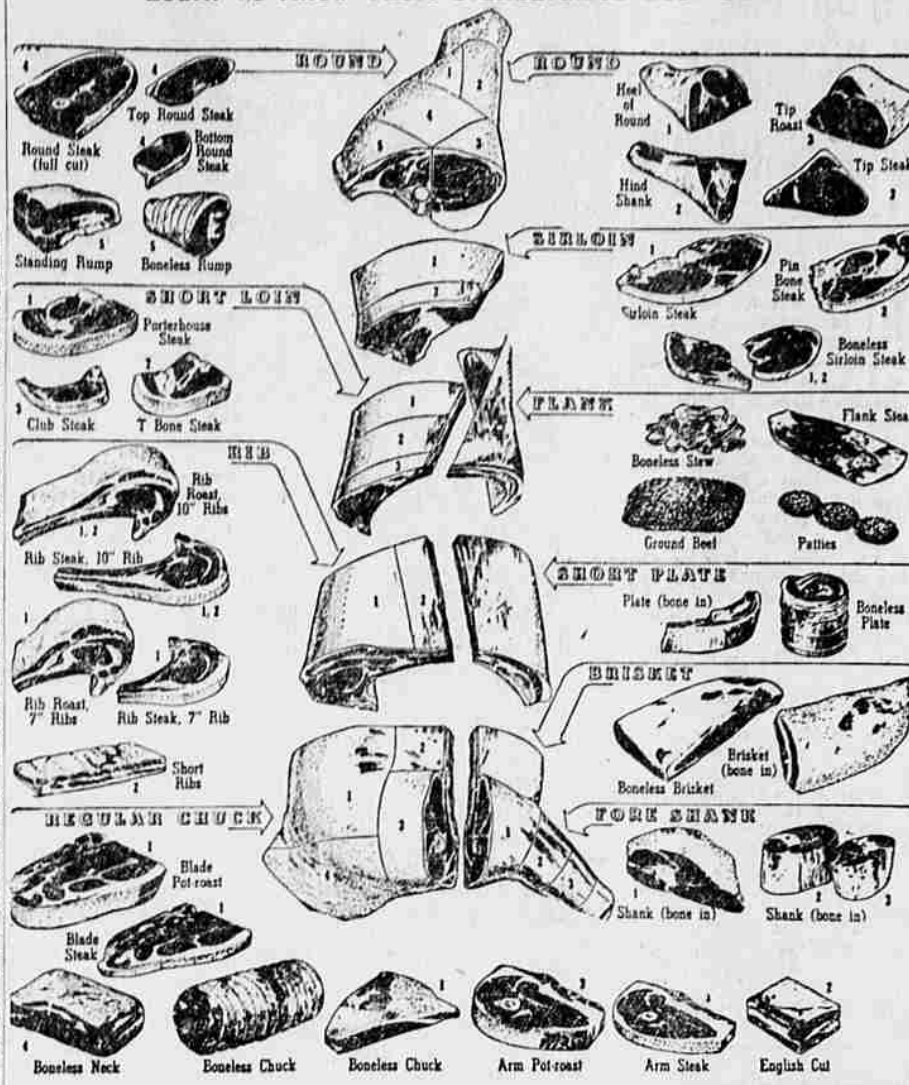
There is no indication at the present time that additional 16-20-0 can be secured in the immediate future. It is hoped that some might be made available later in the season for side dressing of potatoes. It is also hoped by the committee that growers not having sufficient fertilizer for their needs will make every possible effort to utilize other materials that may be available. A ruling of the state AAA committee makes it possible to use superphosphate secured as a grant-of-aid on potatoes by paying the AAA association the cost of such material in cash. Also, dealers indicate that there is some sulphate of ammonia available and that this might be used to considerable extent in many districts. Other mixtures might be used in other districts where land is adapted to them.

Moose to Hold Joint Installation

Klamath Falls and Merrill Moose will hold a joint installation at Merrill on April 20, according to Ray Van Meter, district deputy for the Moose lodges. He said a large attendance is expected. Van Meter plans to go to Bend in a few days to stimulate interest in Moose activities in that area.

Always read the classified ads.

Learn To Know These Standardized Beef Cuts



Housewives would do well to clip this chart and pin it on the kitchen wall as they plan the distribution of points over the week. The center pictures show the wholesale cuts which the butcher gets, but the meal planner will take note of the various retail cuts with numbers showing the part of the beef from which they are taken.

Weekly Market Trends

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

CATTLE MARKETS

Slaughter steers were strong to 25 cents higher at North Portland Monday than at last week's close, with 1250 out of 1940 arched, with choice steers brought \$16.50 to \$17, and most medium to good fed steers sold at \$14.50 to \$16.25, the same as the Monday before. Some feeder steers brought \$15 to \$15.25. At San Francisco, good to choice spring lambs were quoted at \$15 to \$16 one load of lightly sorted medium to good Nevada steers weighing 1000 pounds bringing \$16, but Chicago's market closed as much as 25 cents lower, with most offerings moving at \$15 to \$16.75.

The closing days of March brought a big volume of livestock marketings accompanied by strong prices in anticipation of the new quota period, but the next few days brought some reaction. However, for the past several weeks marketings through regular commercial channels have not only been less than a year ago but less than expected in view of the record 1942 production of live animals, and government procurement agencies have had trouble meeting war requirements. A considerable part of this decrease is attributed to diversion of meat to black markets and the OPA has begun a vigorous enforcement campaign of supply and price control measures. Specific dol-

lars-and-cents ceiling prices effective on pork April 1 have been extended to other meats as of April 15, and temporary limits have been put on inventories which slaughterers may have on hand, to make the excess immediately available for government use.

SHEEP AND LAMB MARKETS

With 800 head of sheep and lambs offered at North Portland Monday, medium woolled lambs brought \$13.50, shorn lambs with No. 2 pellets were steady at \$13.75 to \$14.75, and good shorn ewes at \$7.25 to \$8. At San Francisco, good to choice spring lambs were quoted at \$15 to \$16 but prices on all grades were only nominal. At Chicago trading was slow and prices weak, with most good to choice woolled lambs selling at \$16 to \$16.15 and fed clipped lambs selling at \$15. In Omaha good and choice fed woolled slaughter lambs sold up to \$16, and shorn good to choice fed stuff at \$14.00.

Contracting of spring lambs in the main valleys of California has been pretty well completed. Some sales of fat lambs were made in the northern part last week at \$15 a hundred, f. o. b. country points, for current delivery.

HOG MARKETS

Hog prices took another drop of 40 to 50 cents at North Portland Monday, with 1750 head offered locally following last week's big supplies, which had been above both the week and the year previous. Good to choice 185 to 230 pound slaughter hogs sold at \$15 to \$15.35, with many unsold under lower

bids. Even feeder pigs were mostly \$1 lower at \$16 to \$17. San Francisco's market was around 40 cents lower than last week's close. Two loads of Idaho hogs sold at the top at \$16.55. Trading was active in Chicago but prices were down there also with only one load bringing as much as \$15.35, and most good and choice butchers selling at \$15 to \$15.25.

Contracting continued active last week in the territory states, California and Texas. Estimates are that 80 to 90 million pounds of the 1943 wool clip have been purchased to date and mostly re-sold at once to manufacturers to cover bids on quartermaster orders. Prices have been strong and higher. In northern California they ranged from 47 to 51 cents, grease basis; in Montana from 43 to 48 cents for fine and fine medium; in Wyoming 40 to 43 cents for fine and fine medium, and in Idaho 44 to 46 cents for lots running mostly to half-blood.

Mohair continued in demand, with country prices unchanged on kid hair and from one to two cents higher on adult hair.

INCENTIVES ON SPUDS BACK IN FARM PICTURE

Incentive payments on potatoes, "on again," according to information from the county agent's office.

Last January the U. S. department of agriculture announced incentive payments on many crops, including potatoes. The incentive payment on potatoes as announced at that time was 50 cents per bushel based on average production of the farm for all acres above 90 per cent, but not to exceed 110 per cent, of the goal. The individual farm goals were established by the county Agricultural Conservation association committees and based on the fact that the government was asking for increased production and that normal acreage be higher than normal should be.

Shortly following this announcement by the department of agriculture, congress refused to appropriate money for these incentive payments, classifying them as a subsidy. This left the matter strictly in the hands of the department of agriculture with no funds to meet the bill. The matter has remained in this condition up until last week, and it was generally understood that money for incentive payments was not available and therefore that incentive payments would not be made.

Last week a special announcement from the department of agriculture stated that incentive payments will be made for potatoes and that funds for this purpose were available from other sources. This is of particular interest to growers although further newspaper announcements in this regard should be carefully watched for.

"This seems to be a case of 'off again—on again' and at the present time it seems that incentive payments are 'on again,'" the office said.

Spokane CIO Mill Workers Demand Wage Increases

SPOKANE, April 15 (P)—Demands for increased pay or a guaranteed work week have been made on local lumber operators, Fred Siefkin, district secretary of the International Woodworkers of America (CIO), disclosed yesterday.

He said the union had asked a minimum wage of \$1.024 an hour and a minimum 48-hour week, or guaranteed pay for a 52 hour week.

"The men are frozen to their jobs and they are entitled to a guaranteed income," Siefkin said.

The lakes and streams of Pennsylvania contain 160 varieties of fish.

Lumber Companies' Petition Denied by War Labor Board

SEATTLE, April 15 (P)—A petition by four woodworking companies in Washington and Oregon for a review of a west coast lumber commission decision was denied yesterday by the war labor board, the office of war information reported.

The firms involved in the appeal were the Tacoma door and plywood operators, the M. & M. Woodworking company, Evans Products company and the Smith Wood Products company.

Unemployables, rich or poor, will have to be toned up. We cannot afford to have idle people. Idlers at the top make idlers at the bottom. No one must stand aside in his working prime to pursue a life of selfish pleasure.—Winston Churchill.

Anything you see the monkeys eat, you can eat. And you can eat the monkeys, too.—Guidebook for American air-men forced to bail out in jungle territory.

Sore Aching Muscles?

Hot Towels and a Good Oil Rub Best—Try It For Yourself—At Our Expense Tonight on your way home get a bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil from the drug store. Before bedtime apply a good hot towel just as hot as you can bear it and keep it on and hot for about 5 minutes to open the pores. Dry thoroughly then apply a little of the oil and rub on lightly with a good massage 'til it disappears. Cover up and go to sleep. In the morning for good measure another oil application—no hot towel. You'll get the surprise of your life. You'll be amazed at the blessed relief you get—back on the job heavy and much more comfortable. Keep it up for a few days. Thousands of bottles are sold annually for tired aching feet and legs. You can get Moore's Emerald Oil at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.



Example of Cost of Motor Overhaul of Popular 6-Cyl. Car

Item	Labor	Parts
Install Rings	\$18.70	\$8.85
Grind Valves	4.05	
Replace Piston Pins	2.70	3.90
Adjust Main Bearings	2.65	
Remove Ring Ridges	3.60	
Expand Pistons	3.60	
Oil		1.75
Gaskets		2.55
Wash and Vacuum		
	\$34.70	\$17.08

Total - \$51.75

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Appeal to Owners of Pickups and Trucks

Farmers and stock men are desperately in need of trucks and pickups. Anyone who has a truck or pickup, which is not absolutely essential for his own use, is urgently requested to sell it to a dealer or direct to someone engaged in food production. Klamath's agricultural program must go through.

Elmer Balsiger

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MAIN and ESPLANADE

There's little time for relaxation these days... make the most of precious leisure moments!

EVERYONE of us is working harder. Crowding more into each day. Leisure moments are becoming more rare. Make the most of every one. In times like these simple pleasures, little everyday enjoyments can mean a lot... a good book... a letter from a friend... a few minutes of good companionship over a glass of fine Blitz-Weinhard Beer. Be ready for those frequent occasions when good neighbors get together. Make sure your refrigerator is well stocked with Blitz-Weinhard Beer.

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