only practical alternate is rail to a central location and reship by truck to the customers.

The company said this alternative would increase transportation costs for fertilizer from a low of $4.88 per ton, to a high of $9.40 per ton. “This additional cost would have to be passed on to the customer in the form of higher fertilizer prices.”

The elimination of branch lines would not only increase fertilizer costs but all equipment, chemicals and materials formerly transported by rail would undergo similar price increases.

**Sulphur Price Rise**

**Announced by Freeport**

Freeport Minerals Company announced a general increase of $5.50 per ton in its domestic prices for sulphur.

Also its charges for transportation, terminaling and insurance for delivery of the sulphur to its customers would be increased to reflect its costs of providing those services.

The increase makes Freeport’s price for regular dark sulphur f.o.b. Port Sulphur, La., $33.50 per ton, and in the Florida market, the largest sulphur-consuming market in the world, $36.50 per ton, f.o.b. Tampa terminal. They did not announce specific prices in other markets but said that these prices reflected the differences in transportation, terminaling and other costs to these destinations from Port Sulphur.

The domestic price schedule will apply as government price regulations and contract provisions permit.

**U.S. Forest Service**

**Plans Go-ahead for DDT**

Last month the Environmental Protection Agency authorized the emergency use of DDT for control of tussock moth. The conclusion on probable need to use DDT is the subject of an analysis and final proposal developed by the Forest Service, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Interior’s (USDI) Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oregon State Department of Forestry, Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Idaho Department of Public Lands.

John R. McGuire, chief of the Forest Service, said the final environmental statement on tussock moth control was filed recently in Washington, D.C., with the Council on Environmental Quality.

McGuire added that the analysis indicates the necessity to plan now to use DDT to control the outbreak, in order to prevent widespread damage to the forests and related resources. The conclusion is based on the latest count of natural occurring virus that kills the caterpillar stage, the count of living eggs, consideration of all alternatives and public response to the statement.

The effects of natural factors will have to be determined by field observations in specific areas before spray plans are made final. Exact acreage figures, therefore, will not be available until the time that spraying must begin, in late May or June.

In addition to control efforts, field experiments and pilot projects will be conducted this year. Scientists have developed formulations of a natural virus and a bacterium which have shown control potential but further testing is needed.

Congress is considering a request for $3 million in supplemental funds to control the outbreak. It had earlier appropriated funds to expedite research and to salvage timber killed as a result of earlier defoliations by the tussock moth.

If treatment is necessary, helicopters will apply DDT at the rate of 3/4 pound in one gallon of fuel oil per acre, probably starting about June 1. Chief McGuire said all applications will be carefully supervised and monitored in a cooperative effort involving the Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and USDI’s Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Bureau of Land Management, and some 30 state agencies and organizations.

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