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COUNTERFEIT WEALTH

A heap of folks think we have honest to goodness prosperity because they have more dollars in their pockets than they did ten years ago. But, let's look into that a minute.

If more dollars made us richer, why not have a few counterfeit printing presses; like we used to have, (or, do we now), moonshine stills. Then, instead of putting the counterfeiters in jail we could give them medals for promoting the "better way of life."

Sure, that sounds silly, and it is. Paper dollars, not even \$30 gold pieces don't make us rich. It is only the ability to buy things that makes us rich, and the inability to buy makes us poor. Inflated currency makes millionaires out of most Chinamen. But when a million bucks won't buy a pair of shoes, it certainly isn't wealth.

We don't have wealth in America today. We have INFLATION. We have many dollars, but they buy little inflation is due to Government borrowing and Government spending. And what seems like prosperity is borrowed at the expense of our children, and their children.

We can have wealth when we produce more goods. Food, clothes and shelter are wealth. Can you eat a dollar bill? Or wear one? Or, as the popular song says, "When you KISS a dollar bill, it doesn't kiss you back." Well, we might change that slightly. We notice that they don't lose much time kissing us "goodbye."

We don't know how much longer this artificial prosperity can last. We do know that eventually there will be a day of reckoning. And the longer it is postponed the tougher it will be. If you are happy about it all, don't read any further. But if you are worrying, or even beginning to worry and wonder, remember you have only until APRIL 15th TO REGISTER FOR THE PRIMARIES.

Speed Cop: "Do you realize how fast you were driving?"
Speeder: "Exactly 35 miles an hour, Officer."
Cop: "Well, I've been following you a long time. I have a speedometer in my car, and I going 65 miles."
Speeder: "Well, I'll bedoggoned! And I never did see you go by!"

MEET A BRAVE MAN
So far, we have had no word to the contrary so Matt Cvetie,



Recent tests show that a field of corn can lose 24 tons of water per acre per day just in evaporation. Your garden and your lawn can lose just as much or more.

Stock up on garden hose at the Four Mill. We have several different kinds, plastic, rubber and synthetic. Some guaranteed or years. All priced right. None "cheap," but all full value.

Also, here's another timely tip for gardeners and landscapers. It's spring, and time to use fertilizers and peat moss on garden and lawn. Lawnmowers and garden tools in our hardware department. AND, "nother batch of American fence just in. Besides a load of fertilizer.

the man who "was a Communist for the F.B.I.," and who through his personal bravery and patriotism, made possible the series of programs you are enjoying each Wednesday evening at 8 PM over KRRR, will appear in person at the Junior High School Thursday evening, at 8 PM and will give us a very entertaining lecture. Be sure to attend.

CLASSIFIED SECTION
FOR SALE, nearly 400 Boyington Strain New Hampshire pullets, three months old, \$1.00 each, or 30 cents per lb. if taken soon. Must sell soon, due to accident. — Bess Blakeley, Ideleville Route.

FILL UP YOUR LOCKER
Fine fryers, 3 lb. and up, dressed or live. Write R. A. Weigman, RFD 1, Camas Valley.

Mom, (looking at Willie's January report card): "This is terrible. What in the world happened?"
Willie: "Nuthin' much. You know everything is marked down after Xmas."

**Rural Leaders
Told To Adjust
To Conditions**

Five general objectives for rural leaders were outlined by Paul V. Maris, former director of the Oregon extension service, at the statewide agricultural conference on the Oregon State College campus.

They are: Develop understanding of world wide relationships; have a clearcut knowledge of what it means to feed the people of the world who are increasing more rapidly than the food supply has and seems likely to increase; revamp and readjust concepts to meet changing conditions; give greater consideration to community and social aspects of rural life; and consider changes forced upon farmers by having achieved a considerable degree of agricultural maturity.

Need Clear Policy

A result of the latter, says Maris, is the need for a national clear defined land tenure policy.

Maris, OSC director of extension from 1920 to 1934 and more recently director of the farm ownership division, farmers home administration, Washington, D. C., sparkplugged the 1924 agricultural conference that resulted in widespread shifts in the states agricultural picture. He was featured speaker at this years conference opening program and again during an Oregon products banquet.

In his opening address, Maris declared poverty could result if the population influx brought about a vast number of non economic farms. Part-time farms are profitable, he said, only when income from the farm and from the off-farm job is sufficient to support a family. Loss of the job with resulting greater demand upon the land than it can meet adequately is one of the lurking dangers.

The farmer's home administration found in 1947 that its Oregon borrowers with cash incomes under \$3,000 were forced to seek off farm jobs to make ends meet. The recent federal census reveals that more than one-third of Oregon's 34,440 commercial farms had cash incomes under \$2,500.

**Sweet Corn Production
In Oregon Hits Record**

Sweet corn production in Oregon during 1951 hit an average high of four tons per acre, reports the Department of Agriculture.

In 1950, the yield was 3.7 tons per acre and during the preceding ten-year period it amounted to 3.6 tons.

The 1951 yield totaled 108,000,000 pounds of sweet corn for statewide production record. Nearly all the corn was sold to canners and freezers.

Oregon Farmers harvested 13,500 acres of sweet corn during 1951.

**New Bulletin Explains
Popular Talent Alfalfa**

The story of Talent alfalfa, eastern Oregon's popular new forage crop, is told in the latest bulletin issued by the Oregon State College agricultural experiment station.

Talent was developed from seed provided by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was tested for 15 years at the Southern Oregon branch experiment station near Medford before being released as a recommended variety for Western Oregon.

Station bulletin 511 describes the history, characteristics, advantages, disadvantages and culture of Talent. Authors are H. A. Schoth, senior USDA agronomist, and L. G. Gentner and H. H. Wainwright of the Southern Oregon branch station.

Although Western Oregon alfalfa production has never approached its possibilities, widespread acceptance of Talent variety promises to increase the use of alfalfa in this part of the state. F. E. Price, OSC dean and director of agriculture, declares in the bulletin's foreword.

Copies of the new publication are available from county extension offices and OSC.

**Home Economics
Extension Council
Plans Meeting**

"Twenty Years Toward Better Rural Living" will be the theme of the annual Oregon Home Economics Extension Council conference at Oregon State College June 2 and 3, members of the council executive committee decided at a recent meeting at OSC.

Mrs. E. E. Kilpatrick, Merrill, council president, explains that members of Oregon's 514 home extension units are observing the 20th anniversary of home demonstration work in this state.

The Lane County homemakers chorus has been invited to sing at the state conference. The Lane County homemakers "kitchen band" will also perform.

Benton County extension units will take charge of registration and Lane County units will provide decorations. The five regional directors who will serve on the hospital ity committees are Mrs. Oliver Sargent, Salem; Mrs. Norman Lund, Troutdale; Mrs. Percy Cook, Klamath Falls; Mrs. Henry Kopacz, Hermiston; and Mrs. Floyd Davenport, Brookings.

Conference speakers and other details will be announced later. Mrs. Kilpatrick reports.

Progress reports of OHEEC committees were also made at the executive committee meeting. These included: membership, Mrs. Leslie Kribs, Bend; legislative, Mrs. Henry Herron, Portland; research, Mrs. A. P. Tubbsing, Molier; scholarships, Mrs. Floyd Fox, Silverton; world citizenship, Mrs. Edgar Leming, Cornelius; health and safety, Mrs. Eva Jakku, Hood River; publicity, Mrs. Florence Lynds, Corvallis; Azalea House, Mrs. Norman Lund, Troutdale; and international homemakers conference, Mrs. Vesta Smith, Blodgett.

**Cow Population Drops
But Production Higher**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's cow population is dwindling but the cows on hand are doing their jobs better these days.

That word came from the Department of Agriculture Monday.

In 1950, there were 12 per cent fewer cows in the U.S. than in 1945, but they produced nearly as much milk, averaging 500 pounds more than their sisters of five years back.

Here are the figures:

In 1945, there were 25,329,000 cows in the country and they turned out 121.1 billion pounds of milk, an average of 4,797 pounds per cow.

In 1950, 22,779,000 cows produced 120,600,000,000 pounds of milk. That's an average per cow of 5,292 pounds.

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FREE PARKING AT THE FARM BUREAU

**Crop Planting Prospects
Cause Department Concern**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Disappointing crop planting prospects have raised the question of whether the government should change some of its farm policies to encourage greater production and to conserve supplies.

An Agriculture Department survey last week indicated that crop acreage will be smaller than last year, despite Secretary Brannan's call for larger plantings. Brannan said the survey points to a "serious" livestock feed situation which is likely to result in smaller supplies of meat, eggs and milk.

Farm circles have been debating possible steps to get a larger acreage. Concern over declining farm prices and labor shortages were said to be factors holding down planting plans.

Suggestions being discussed by farm leaders in and out of government include:

1. Higher farm price supports. Most items have government price aid supported at 90 per cent of parity. Parity is a standard for measuring farm prices, declared by law to be equally fair to farmers and those who buy their products.

Brannan Opposes
Brannan is opposed to higher supports. There is talk of possible Congressional action boosting support.

2. Removal of ceilings or threats of ceilings from farm products. The American Farm Bureau Federation contends price controls are discouraging production.

3. Extending price supports to hogs. They have not been supported since 1930. Prices have dropped 20 per cent of parity—a level at which many farmers say they can not make ends meet. As a

**Size Of Droplets
Vital In Reducing
Spray Drifting**

Here's a new word to add to a farmers vocabulary.

It is micron, a unit of measurement which extension agricultural engineers like M. G. Huber of Oregon State College use to describe size of spray droplets. Microns and droplet size take on special meaning when Huber talks about spray drift and damage to other crops.

Huber says a 25 micron droplet is equal to one one thousandths of an inch. Droplets in a cloud will average about 33 microns, mist contains droplets approximating 100 microns each, a farm spray outfit operating under 1,000 pounds pressure will produce 170 micron droplets, and a light rain, a drizzle, will produce rain drops measuring about 500 microns apiece.

Tells Correct Size
The way to avoid drift and possible damage to crops in adjacent fields, says the engineer, is to produce a spray which contains larger heavier droplets. Spray droplets the size of a light rain are about the correct size, he adds.

So here are Huber's three rules for safe spraying:

1. Operate at low pressure — 25 to 40 pounds pressure per square inch.

2. Use high volume per acre, at least 20 gallons or more depending on the danger involved.

3. Keep the spray boom low. This may mean adding more nozzles to get complete coverage.

To indicate how size of droplet is related to drift, Huber says a 150 micron droplet will drift 30 feet while settling only 10 feet in a three miles an hour wind. Under the same wind conditions, a 100 micron droplet will drift 50 feet, a 25 micron droplet will go 700 feet and a 5 micron droplet will drift four miles before settling 10 feet. All of which illustrates the dangers in spraying with fine, mist sprays, Huber says.

Fast evaporation when spraying on warm days also reduces droplet size and increases drift hazards.

Menhaden, a species of fish, move north from Florida waters only as the seasonal heat raises ocean temperature above 60 degrees.

In Madrid, shops and business places are closed between 1 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Agriculture in Britain uses some 48 million of Britain's 60-million-acre land area.

consequence, production prospects are down.

4. Deferment of more farm youth from military service to ease the labor situation.

5. Reduction of exports of grain, which now is being shipped abroad at near-record rates.

6. Halting sale of government-owned grain and holding it for possible future emergencies.

The latter action might well cause corn prices to go up considerably — a development which would be frowned upon by anti-inflation officials. As long as government grain is available, it exercises a stabilizing effect on prices.

Whether any policy changes will be made is uncertain. But to influence spring plantings, any made would have to be announced soon.

**OSC Soil Specialist
Will Head Aid Branch**

Arthur S. King, Oregon State College extension soil conservation specialist for the past 22 years, has been granted a 12-month leave of absence effective April 4 to head the Mutual Security administration's fertilizer, seeds and pesticides branch with headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The mutual security administration, formerly ECA, administers the point-four program in participating countries abroad.

In his new post, King will be responsible for fertilizer purchases, delivery, and information about demand in MSA cooperating nations. He also will be in charge of the technical assistance phase of fertilizer, seeds and pesticide program here and in foreign countries.

AVERAGE VET'S INCOME



AVG. NON-VET'S INCOME



VETS' EARNINGS SOAR—Newschart above, based on Census Bureau report, shows that veterans of World War II have bigger and faster growing incomes than non-vets. The rapid rise in veterans' incomes is believed to be the result of better education under the GI Bill of Rights.



RECEIVES AWARD—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt receives the 1952 Humanitarian Award from Dr. H. I. Lee at the 48th anniversary dinner, in Los Angeles, of the Denver Sanatorium for "outstanding achievement in the betterment of human relations." The award was presented by the Humanitarians, Los Angeles men's club which helps support the Denver institution. (AP Wirephoto)

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