

Michigan Mirror

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The American armed forces and those of our Allies.

This demand for food is without precedent. It will be tremendous.

High wages in cities and the selective service have drained large farms (240 acres and up) of about 25 per cent of their labor, and all farms of an average running 6 per cent, according to a college survey just completed in Montcalm, Eaton and Leelanau counties.

Farm wages are going up, too, along with about everything else. It all puts the farmer at a disadvantage in delivering the goods.

The 1943 farm objectives, as announced for Michigan, call for the following:

Crops—Corn, 105 per cent of 1942 yield; hay, 100 per cent; oats, 93; barley, 100; wheat, 93; white beans, 108; soy beans, 94; potatoes, 123; soybeans, 100.

Livestock—Cattle and calves, 111 per cent; sheep and lambs, 117; hogs, 112; milk cows, 102; hens, 103; milk, 102, and eggs, 106.

Livestock brings in two dollars for every dollar of field crops.

The three-county survey revealed that farmers expect to plant the same acres of field crops in 1943, but anticipate an increase of 3 per cent in livestock. All this despite the decline of labor averaging 6 per cent.

If food is so essential to win the war, where does the farmer get off, so to speak?

Farm income in the nation is at all-time peak, growing \$13,600,000,000 in 1942 as compared with \$14,213,000,000 in 1941, and around 11 billions annually between 1936 and 1940.

In 1937 the farm population constituted 24.6 per cent of the total population while agricultural income produced was only 8.9 per cent of total national income. The war has changed the proportion. The 1942 net income was 46 per cent over 1941; double that of 1935-39. The farm surplus population of only a few years ago has vanished overnight.

The net farm income for 1942 is estimated at 136 per cent of parity (1925-29). When you recall that the highest farm income during the first World War was 14.6 billions in 1919, the staggering 1942 yield of 18.5 billions is a big gain. Farmers today have a genuine financial inducement to produce the food.

Michigan's farm income is soaring. Here are the figures as cited by Dean Anthony at the college: 1937—256 millions; 1938—215 millions

1939—223 millions
1940—247 millions
1941—309 millions
1942—325 millions

The 1943 farm income should top 1942, unless drought or excessive rainfall interferes. It presents an opportunity and a challenge: to plan farm work more systematically, to stimulate greater production through use of fertilizer and better seed, to utilize labor and machinery more efficiently.

Crops should be planted even if labor is not in sight to harvest them. Michigan must deliver the food! And Michigan farmers will not fail.

The dean's broad jaws reflected the determination of thousands of farmers as he said:

Livestock farmers were not benefited by development of combines and high test seed—two technical improvements which have helped the grain farmer to attain higher income despite non-parity prices.

Consequently, partly for the crop farmer is not partly for the livestock farmer, according to Dean Anthony.

Production costs are proportionately higher for livestock than for grain, he points out. If most prices seem high and good steaks are hard to get, think of the farmer's problem and you will understand the reasons.

What are Michigan farmers doing with this new prosperity? Yes, your guess is right.

They are putting new dollars into their capital investment—farm buildings, for example—add reducing their indebtedness as fast as they can.

Dean Anthony says that Michigan farmers remember that last boom. They know this crazy inflationary paradise is false, although, and cannot last. But it is a heaven-sent opportunity to pay off the mortgage, paint the barn, or fix up the buildings with FHA assistance up to \$1,000 while helping Uncle Sam to win the war.

Recoverer's E. E. One tire manufacturer estimates that 6,575,000 tires have been scrapped during 1937-1941, weighing about 6,459,622,000 pounds. They estimate about 40 per cent has already been reclaimed, leaving a surplus of 1,700,000 tons. Assuming that of this surplus we could recover: 1937-38, 10 per cent; 1939, 25 per cent; 1940-41, 50 per cent. That would mean about 500,000 tons recoverable scrap from 1937-1941 tires alone.

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Victory

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freedom production goals in 1943—1 billion pounds of chicken and 550 million pounds of turkey—by slightly increased prices on all these birds at the wholesale level. Exempt from price control are breeding poultry when sold for breeding purposes only. This pricing operation illustrates a principle that occasionally must be invoked in order to maintain or increase production of very essential products. Moderate price rises are permitted in order to compensate for proven losses to producers or handlers of products, or to act as incentives to more than average efforts. But the process is quite different from that which occurs when there is unrestrained consumer bidding for scarce goods, and prices begin to "skyrocket."

Cats Cost a Dollar

In a certain "war-boom" area, for example, there is no control over tax rates. The result is, one visitor put it, "You can't step into a cab without spending a dollar."

But in the same city, rents which had reached extravagant levels, have dropped to the reasonable figures required by rent control. A survey of 31 large cities has shown that the rent index for wage earners in those centers rose steadily to a peak in the spring of this year, and 4 months after the first maximum rent regulations were issued on June 1, rents had fallen to the level prevailing in December 1941.

In a number of fields of war activity voluntary efforts accomplish marvels. War workers speed production beyond all estimates. Salvage drives bring in millions of pounds of scrap. War Bonds are sold by the billion, and so forth. But there are areas of activity in which we can no more count on purely voluntary cooperation than we can trust entirely to the discretion of drivers in towns and cities. Safe driving has always been encouraged, but all communities have traffic regulations. Despite the responsiveness of the great mass of Americans, we learn of wartime profiteers, chiselers, and other economic saboteurs. For those who break the law there are penalties, but in the majority of cases persons who endanger wartime measures by countless petty infractions can be reached only by an aroused public opinion that condemns such practices.

The plight of starving millions abroad and the fearful conditions under which many of our soldiers are fighting in jungle and desert should awaken in all of us at home the willingness to take cheerfully the slight discomforts and minor

deprivations necessarily entailed by a war of this kind, especially the inconveniences connected with rationing and other restrictions of scarce goods.

In several areas in the East supplies of motor fuel in storage are dangerously low, mainly because nonessential driving has consumed fuel that was earmarked for other areas. A similar situation exists in regard to meats for which there have been excessive demands, in spite of the share-the-meat campaign.

LOCALS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bamford entertained Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cooke and Mary Ann Cooke on New Year's Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Basil Nulthead and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Smith were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Clappison.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cook and Miss Katherine Harlan spent Sunday afternoon and evening with Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Rohrer in Pontiac.

Mrs. Charles Curry, Mrs. Clarence Bickling and Mr. Emory Hatt attended the funeral of their cousin Mrs. Earl Armstrong in Detroit Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis and daughter Dorothy and Miss Helen Paderka attended a performance of "This is the Army" in Detroit Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Johnson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Haller in Northville.

Mrs. Louise Manzel spent New Year's Day with her daughter in Detroit.

Dorothy Taylor of Detroit spent the Christmas holidays with her mother, Richard Taylor, and family.

Miss Virginia Robertson of Lansing was the weekend guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Schweitzer and little daughter, Sharron, spent New Year's Day with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schweitzer.

Dr. King Harger of Pasadena, California spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Harger.

FORT WAYNE'S NURSES LEAD ARMY LIFE

Although they are stationed right in the nation's fourth largest city, Fort Wayne's six Army Nurses lead a typical Army life. They eat, sleep, plan, and live in Army quarters with G. I. nurses, and when they have time off find recreational opportunities right on the Post. They can see the latest movies at the Post Theater, bowl in the Post bowling alleys, play tennis or badminton, and use the Post library and gymnasium whenever they wish. One night a month they are allowed off to spend in Detroit.

These six Fort Wayne nurses are the first group to be stationed on the post in the present war. As an Army Nurse is automatically commissioned when she enters the Army, Fort Wayne nurses are all full-fledged officers. Lt. Gertrude M. Vetter, Chief Nurse, is a first lieutenant and the other nurses have the rating of a second lieutenant. All of them entered the Army through the Red Cross to serve the official reserve for Army nurses. In order to join the Army Nurse Corps one must be a graduate, registered nurse, between the ages of 21 and 45. Application may be made at the local Red Cross Nursing Service, or the Surgeon General's Office, in Washington, D. C.

Three of Fort Wayne's Nurses have had previous Army experience. Lt. Vetter and Lt. S. Margaret Kowalski were formerly at Fort Custer where Lt. Kowalski spent two months on Army maneuvers. Lt. Anna J. Mattson has also had a year's experience in the Army.

Although each of these nurses is assigned to a special hospital function, they must all be prepared to take over any one of a multitude of hospital duties. Besides their regular work of charting patients' progress, ordering drugs, supervising food trays, and assisting with physical examinations, the ward nurses also teach and supervise the Medical Detachment soldiers who work in the hospital as assistants.

When the Army Nurse joins the Red Cross Reserve she may volunteer for foreign service. All six of Fort Wayne's Nurses have done so and may be called at any time to help care for the wounded on distant battlefields.

Meat Scrap Substitute
Soybean meal is being used in place of part of the fish and meat scrap in poultry rations, as a source of protein.

Blondes Not Necessary, Slender Brunette Ideal

Perhaps gentlemen no longer prefer blondes.

According to applications received by the Independent Women's association dating bureau at the Pennsylvania State college, State College, Pa., a slender brunette who dances well and is a good conversationalist is the ideal date.

Girls shouldn't pay too much attention to the advice to be a good listener, as the men defined a good conversationalist as one between the constant chatter and the unadulated listener.

Of 79 male applicants, 21 rated conversational ability as essential, 17 demanded good dancers, 17 requested brunette dates, 16 voted for slenderness, 14 asked for a talkative date, 13 said the date should not be too quiet, 12 objected to too much makeup, and 10 condemned snobbishness.

Only seven votes each were given to beauty, a sense of humor, and intelligence; five favored good figures and five a reasonable amount of reserve; four ruled out smoking and two ruled out wearing glasses. Three voted for blondes and two for red-heads.

Coed applicants rated height as a virtue, 26 of the 54 specifying it. Twenty-two requested good conversationalists, 12 stressed good manners, 11 asked for a sense of humor, and 11 preferred brunettes.

Ten coeds objected to coedism, three to drinking, one to cigars, and one to glasses.

Nine preferred good-looking men and four each asked for good physical, athletic, or non-athletic men. Three specified serious men and two each named neatness, blond hair, and sincerity as requirements.

Now Is the Time for the Year's Household Check

Taking a household inventory at this time when the house is in order not only is a good idea from the standpoint of knowing the amount and kind of furnishings on hand but will also show which articles will last for the duration and which should be replaced.

This suggestion from Miss Irene Crouch, extension specialist in home accounts, University of Illinois college of agriculture, has added merit in view of priorities which forestall the building of homes. Thus accumulation of "waste" or unused materials in the attic or cellar, which could prove fuel for a fire, is ruled out by the inventory method.

Materials, such as old rubber articles, which have been "stowed away" in the attic and forgotten, may be turned to a profitable and useful purpose in the salvage drive.

Taking an inventory is comparatively simple, Miss Crouch held. Most homemakers use an inventory form which lists various household items room by room. Each room is taken up in order as living room, kitchen, bathroom, and so on, then the bedrooms, closets, bathroom and miscellaneous equipment which may be in various parts of the house. Finally there is a summary.

Scientific Research Workers

The number of research workers in the petroleum industry is now about 6,000, of which about 45 per cent are highly trained scientific men, Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, consulting chemist of New York city, said in a recent report. There are 583 research workers for every 10,000 wage earners in the refining branch of the business, or almost twice the ratio in the chemical industry. Petroleum as a vital necessity in the national economy of industrial nations has increased enormously since 1914, Dr. Brooks points out. Russia and the United States are the only ones which produce their requirement of oil within their own territory, and since 1914 the role of petroleum in world power politics has vastly increased.

Orange-Red Colored Light

In a recent test, army pilots and engineers flew over a small New Jersey town whose 40 dwellings had all been equipped with the black-out bulbs for experimental work. Although windows shades were let up and curtains drawn, not a single ray of light was visible to the airman—even at low altitudes. "The army selected an orange-red colored light for the bulbs because this color is least visible of all from the sky," Mr. Arwater declared. "Studied by Westinghouse engineers revealed that six times more red illumination than blue can be used before it can be detected by planes. Blue light is the most dangerous of all colors in blackouts or air raids."

A Dark Color

Appearance: Reclaimed rubber is generally a dark colored or black plastic solid, slightly tacky, usually with a strong odor of chemicals, although odorless reclaims are made. Composition: It contains but only the rubber in the original product but many compounding ingredients that were in the original product as well.

AT THE REDFORD THEATER



The laugh hit, "Pardon My Sarong" starring Abbott and Costello and Virginia Bruce comes to the Redford Theatre this week, Friday through Monday. If you've been wanting to see a good movie that will take your mind completely off your troubles we heartily

recommend this picture. As the second picture Ray Milland and Ginger Rogers are seen in the amusing "The Major and the Minor".

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday that intriguing tale "Madame Spy" and "Secrets of a Code" are showing.

BELOVED "F. P. A." WILL APPEAR AT TOWN HALL

Franklin P. Adams, brilliant star of radio's popular program, "Information, Please," will appear at Detroit Town Hall in the Fisher Theatre, Wednesday morning, January 13, at eleven o'clock.

For five years this whimsical and erudite character has been delighting radio audiences with his unbelievable store of information, unheralded outbursts of song and friendly repartee with fellow experts.

Familiarly known as F. P. A., Adams first won fame with "Coast to Coast," a clever column which appeared first in the Chicago Journal, then was syndicated in the leading newspapers of the country. Demands for his original jingles, poems and amusing diary led to the publication of many anthologies including "Tobogganing on Parnassus," "The Diary of Our Own Samuel Pepys," "The Melancholy Lute" and more recent, "Innocent Merriment." In 1935, F. P. A. took his place on the newly created "Information, Please" program where he has continued to astonish students with his wide knowledge and prodigious memory.

What You Buy With WAR BONDS

Of course you want that new bathroom. But not now, for raw materials are going into War equipment and tools for our boys on the battle front. But your investment in War Bonds today will buy that new bathroom when the War is won!



If you have not done so, join the Payroll Savings Plan at your office or factory today. Put ten percent or more of your earnings in War Bonds and get back \$4 for \$3 from Uncle Sam. Let's "Top that Ten Percent." U. S. Treasury Department.

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FARMINGTON MILLS

WORDS THAT WASTE WAR HOURS

THERE are two words that crowd the busy telephone wires unnecessarily... they waste 960 hours of switchboard time each day in Detroit alone! "Information, please," whether the request is spoken or dialed, uses central office lines and equipment that already are humming with a war-created burden of calls.

Not all requests for information

are unnecessary. But experience shows that three out of four of them are calls for numbers listed in the directory.

So please use your telephone directory first. And if you must get a number from information, write it down so you'll have it the next time. It's little things like this that help BIG things go!

WAR CALLS MUST GO THROUGH

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS FOR OUR BOYS