

Highway Traffic Violations Heavy

Traffic violation reports in the City and Township of Farmington remain high as summer traffic continues to jam the highways for trips to nearby lakes and resort areas.

MUNICIPAL COURT

July 9 through 10
Fred Morris, Island Lake, speeding, U. S. 16, \$25 fine.
William Cozen, Detroit, running red light, U. S. 16 and M-102, \$15 fine.
John Quinn, Detroit, passing on hill, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Howard Knapp, Detroit, no rear light, U. S. 16, \$5 cost.
Arthur Thomas, Detroit, left turn on red light, U. S. 16 - M-102, \$10 cost.
Louis Miller, of Huntington Woods, improper passing, U. S. 16, \$15 cost.
Leo J. Aveni, Detroit, passing on hill, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Leonard Sembler, Dearborn, speeding on the Cut-Off, \$10 cost.
Ed H. Vance, Farmington, reckless driving, no operator's license, in city, \$25 fine, \$20 cost.
Melvin Wozniak, Detroit, reckless driving in city, \$40 fine, \$10 cost.
B. McKenzie, Wixom, reckless driving in city, \$40 fine, \$10 cost.
Robert Quick, Detroit, driving unlicensed person to drive, city, \$20 fine.
Vic Garza, Detroit, reckless driving, no operator's license, \$25 fine, \$15 cost.
James Callahan, Detroit, speeding, no registration, Orchard Lake Road, \$45 fine, \$10 cost.
George Jones, Jr., Detroit, reckless driving, \$30 fine, \$10 cost and 5 days or 30 days.

TOWNSHIP COURT

July 2 through 9
Donald Gibbons, Howell, drunk driving, U. S. 16, \$75 fine, \$25 cost.
H. Gibbs, Grand Rapids, expired license, U. S. 16, \$5 cost.
Clyde Watson, Farmington, speeding, U. S. 16, \$5 fine, \$10 cost.
Victor Slater, Northville, speeding, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Sam E. Oakley, Detroit, defective muffler, no operator's license, U. S. 16, \$15 cost.
Gerald Meyer, Farmington, speeding, U. S. 16, \$5 fine, \$10 cost.
Ray Warnock, Coldwater, running red light, U. S. 16 - Middlebelt, \$5 cost.
George Goldie, Ferndale, speeding, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Wilbert Slawson, Detroit, missing on shoulder, M-102, \$10 cost.
Robert Story, South Lyon, running red light, U. S. 16 - Middlebelt, \$5 cost.
Rosalie Lopicola, Detroit, failure to yield right-of-way, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Junior Joiner, Grand Rapids, running red light, U. S. 16 - M-102, \$5 cost.
Herbert Janke, Jr., Holland, speeding, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
William Magnus, Detroit, speeding, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Doris Toupin, Detroit, speeding, Cut-Off, \$10 cost.
Charles Bragg, Farmington, speeding, U. S. 16, \$5 fine, \$10 cost.
Ray Krasnow, Garden City, passing on hill, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
Harold Bowman, Mt. Clemens, passing on shoulder, M-102, \$10 cost.
Arthur Hoffmeyer, Farmington, expired license, U. S. 16, \$5 cost.
Thomas Stamper, Livonia, speeding, U. S. 16, \$10 cost.
James Duff, Detroit, no state

THERE'S A SAW FOR EVERY HOME WORKSHOP NEED

These five saws, the crosscut, back, keyhole, coping and hacksaw, each have a specific use and are the handiest around the home workshop.

Saws are designated by type, length and points. An eight-point saw, for example, has eight teeth to the inch.

The more teeth per inch, the smoother the cut you'll make. On the other hand, a saw with fewer teeth cuts faster.

The first saw to own is an eight-point crosscut, 26 inches in length. Start sawing with short back strokes near the heel of the blade, using your thumb as a guide. Holding the saw at a 45 degree angle to the board, apply light pressure on the forward stroke; no pressure on the back stroke.

The hacksaw is a crosscut reinforced with a steel rib along the upper edge. It's used for accurate, fine work such as a lap joint. When starting to cut, raise the handle slightly, and as the cut advances, gradually lower the blade. Twist the handle slightly to change directions. For accurate work, it's usually better to cut a little away from the line and smooth afterward with a file or spoke shaver.

Hacksaws, you know, are used for cutting metal. Keep one handy; you'll be surprised how often you use it. Start the cut as three or more teeth contact the metal; make cuts as close to the vice as possible.

Take a little time to learn how to use your saws and you'll be on your way. Incidentally, you'll save money in the long run if you let an expert do the sharpening.

Looking Ahead By DR. GEORGE S. BENSON

(Continued from Page 2A)
would be. Yes. And in most government offices, the seven people could carry the load permanently. No honorable legislator or congressman, with his eyes wide open to reality, can deny that the business of government could be carried on with fewer government employees. Thirty percent of the payroll from the huge 7,047,000 payroll within the next 12 months at our state capitals and in Washington. That would reduce expense on the taxpayers by nearly \$8-billion in salaries alone. Honorable Congressmen and legislators: Here is a place to cut the budgets. Reduce this \$23-billion payroll!



CARDBOARD VS. H-BOMB—So light that four persons can handle it, this experimental cardboard air-raid shelter is set in place on the campus at Ann Arbor by students of the University of Michigan. The collapsible, domed shelter could be mass-produced. Designer Richard Fuller believes it could better withstand H-bomb shock waves than could conventional shelters.

County Farmers To Vote July 23 On Wheat Quotas And Controls

Wheat growers in Oakland County will have the opportunity to vote for or against marketing quotas for 1955 this week. Walter R. Cook, manager of the Oakland County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office, announced that the referendum will be held July 23 at 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Mr. Cook urges every eligible wheat grower in Oakland County to cast a vote. Any wheat producer who intends to have more than 15 acres of wheat for the 1955 crop is eligible to vote. Voting places in this area are as follows:

- 1. Commerce, Lyon and Novi Townships — at the Lyon Township Hall in New Hudson.
- 2. All other townships not listed above at the Oakland County AGC office in the Hubbard Building on Perry Street in Pontiac.

Two-thirds of those who vote must vote approval before quotas will be in effect in 1955. According to Mr. Cook, some of the things that farmers should think about before casting their vote are: If quotas are approved, there will be marketing penalties on anyone in excess of the allotment to the farm. In addition, the full level price support authorized for 1955 will be available only to those who comply with allotments.

IT'S STILL NOT TOO LATE TO PREVENT GRASS FROM DIEING

Summertime, when the living is supposed to be easy, home owners must often work frantically to keep their greenery green.

This summer, after a particularly dry winter, proper treatment of lawns is more important than usual, according to Dr. Marion T. Hall, botanist at Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills. Healthy grass depends directly on the amount of water available to its roots, he says. Long-rooted grass has a much better chance of surviving the hot days of July, August and September, the months when lawns suffer the most.

It is still not too late to encourage deeper root growth, although advance preparation for dry periods is better. Proper harrowing, mowing and watering are the keys to sturdy chlorophyll.

Harrowing loosens earth around the roots and lets in air. For beginning or reconditioning lawns, Dr. Hall recommends also harrows with the discs set straight. Well developed turf is best served by punch harrows, consisting of spikes of various lengths which also condition the roots without slicing the surface growth.

Proper mowing is essential, he warns. Two most common faults in mowing grass are cutting too close to the ground and taking off too much at one mowing. Grass should be kept from 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches tall. Never more than one inch of tops should be cut at one mowing.

Watering is probably the most important treatment. A lawn should not be watered lightly or too often. The rule is thorough, but infrequent drenching.

Plans Set For Women's Activities At State Fair

Women's activities at the 1954 Michigan State Fair will be centered in White Hall, a commercial exhibit building near the Coliseum, due to the condemnation of the Home Arts Building this year.

Food displays and the free cooking school, which is co-sponsored by Westinghouse, will be in White Hall. Needlework and horticultural entries and displays will be in the Club House of the Grandstand, and the annual Art Exhibit will be held in the Coliseum as in past years.

Premium books and entry blanks may be secured by sending a postal card to Home Department, Michigan State Fair, Detroit 3, Michigan, giving name and address. All entry blanks must be returned by August 16.

PROMOTE



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WILLIAM S.
Broomfield
STATE SENATOR

6 Years House of Representatives, Presently Speaker Pro Tem.

REPUBLICAN AGE 32

Vote August 3

Paid Political Adv.

Bankers Provide Short Course At MSC In October

Nearly 250 Michigan bank schoolships are available for young people who want to study in eight-week courses in agriculture and home economics at Michigan State College.

The banks provide these \$100 scholarships to help young people do a better job on the farm and in the home and to be leaders in their communities. Points of Short Course Director W. Tenny. Classes starting October 25 will cover agriculture or home economics for two-thirds of the time. The other third will be on rural leadership, family living, parliamentary procedure and public speaking.

Youths interested in scholarships — or adults who want more information or to make a recommendation — should contact a vocational agriculture teacher, home economics teacher, a county agricultural agent, a local banker or the Short Course Department, Michigan State College.

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What Happens To Your Food Dollar?

ONE DOLLAR

45¢ TO THE FARMER
27¢ MISC. BUSINESS EXPENSES
14¢ CORPORATE INCOME TAXES
6¢ TRANSPORTATION
3¢ NET PROFIT

WAGES AND SALARIES

A question many of us have asked during the past few years is what actually happens to our food dollar. Taking as an example domestically produced foods, the Grocery Manufacturers of America have recently completed an analysis of the 1953 cost of the family "market basket," as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Paul S. Willis, President of GMA, tells us that prices are holding firm at present, with no drastic changes ... up or down ... expected in the grocery market.

In 1953 the farmer received on an average 45 cents of our food dollar to cover costs and profit of producing raw agricultural products. The remainder, or "spread," of 55 cents covers the many essential services all along the Life Line of America — in transforming the raw crop into a food in the grocery basket — research, transportation, processing, wholesaling and retailing.

The largest cost among these services was wages and salaries — 27% of the food dollar (half of the entire spread). Another 6% went to transport and communication, and 4% to the manufacturer and distributor income taxes. All remaining expenses, including other taxes, packaging materials, rent, depreciation, etc., amounted to 14 cents. This left 3 cents of the food dollar as the combined net profit of the processor, the distributor, and the retailer.

Wages, taxes, and transportation add to more than two-thirds of the total spread. From 1946 to 1953 the spread for processing, transporting and distributing the annual family market basket rose \$180. Higher cost of wages, business income taxes, and transportation, plus the removal of government subsidies, accounted for 80% of this increase.

Manufacturer and distributor net profits, on the other hand, declined over this period. In 1953 they represented 9% less of the retail market basket cost than in 1946.