Navy Launches Training Program For 30,000 Fighter Pilots Yearly

The most extensive training program in all naval history is now underway. It is designed to train navy and marine corps fighter and bomber pilots at a starting rate of 30,000 a year. Facilities in four universities, in the East, South, Midwest and western sections of the country will be rented by the navy for the duration of the war, each to be an "Annapolis of the Air." These pictures show various phases of aviation cadet training.

Above: Models are being used in range estimation and gunnery training. As the models are built on a scale of an inch to represent six feet, the student can see by looking at a model through a gunsight at a distance of 10 feet how the actual plane would appear at a distance of 240 yards.

Above: Precision shooting is portrayed in this view of aviation cadets at the U. S. naval air station's gunnery range at Corpus Christi, Texas. Left: Aviation cadets at the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla., receive instructions on rowing.

Aviation cadets at Pensacola receiving instructions in the use of the plotting board as part of their course of training in the ground school.

The gunnery officer and a group of aviation cadets examine a practice bomb. Loaded bombs are often fondly called "Hawaiian pineapples." (Official U. S. navy photos.)

Commander D. F. Bogan administers the oath to newly graduated cadets accepting commissions at Miami, Fla.

Bossy Meets War Production Challenge As Dairy Industry Supplies Vital Foods

Industry Observes Sixth Annual June Campaign.

CHICAGO.—June dairy month brings a picture of 26,000,000 cows on nearly 5,000,000 farms in the United States, each performing an important function in winning the war. Quietly at work in the barns and on the pastures from Maine to California and from the Canadian border to the Gulf, these 26,000,000 animals are daily producing a third of a billion pounds of milk.

That means an average production of 166,666 tons of milk every day in the year. If placed in ten gallon cans, 3,921,569 cans would be required to hold an average day's milk production in the United States. This is enough milk to fill 6,666 big 25-ton tank cars. If these were all put together in one big milk train, we would have each morning a train of 25-ton milk tank cars 57 miles long.

The flow of this life-giving stream of food rated by nutritionists as the No. 1 protective food is of vital importance to our nation at all times, but especially so this year. The Allied nations and the soldiers of the United States must have milk and its products. Factory and munition workers have greater need than ever for milk and milk products. Office workers, housewives, school children and all other classes of the American population are coming to realize, as never before, their need for greater quantities of these vital foods in order to keep America strong by making Americans stronger.

Dairy Program.

Today the National Dairy Council program, which the industry has sponsored for 23 years, is finding new recognition and new support. A national nutrition program is expanding and materially strengthening the realization of the fact that good nutrition is necessary to optimum health, vigor and vitality. This national nutrition program has been in operation for more than a year.

Just how are these 26 million cows and those responsible for the product meeting this challenge and this opportunity?

We need not wait for that answer. Those "bossies" and their masters are meeting the challenge. Starting with an average production of 104 billion pounds of milk during the years 1935 to 1939; there was 111 billion pounds of milk produced in 1940; 115 billion 500 million pounds of milk in 1941, and the production for 1942 is estimated at not less than 120 billion pounds of milk to be produced in the United States. In other words, for each and every day of the year, including Sundays and holidays, there is being produced more than 44,000,000 pounds of milk over that of five years ago. That is the equivalent of a fully loaded milk train of 50,000 pound capacity cars, 7½ miles long over and above their normal production.

Terrific Handling Problem.

Stated in terms of ten gallon milk cans, if these were filled and placed side by side, we would find that we had every month a line of filled milk cans 3,150 miles long over and above the amount of milk that was produced in this country in the same period during the preceding five-year period. Producing such a volume of milk in addition to the regular supply is no easy task. Just the job of hauling milk to fill 7½ miles of 50,000 pound capacity tank cars from the farm to the milk station or dairy plant each morning, is enough to stagger the imagination of the average individual, but that is simply a little "before breakfast chore" as compared with the extra effort necessary to raise the feed, do the additional milking and cool and care for that extra 7½-mile milk train load of milk each morning.

As its contribution to feeding the democracies, the dairy industry of the United States has increased its production from 1935 to 1939 by nearly 15,000,000 ten-gallon cans of milk—enough cans to make a row from Los Angeles to New York.

Dry Milk Solids.

For many years, the cream from about 45 billion pounds of milk each year has been used for the manufacture of butter, including both the factory and the farm-made product.

Milk made the difference—both dogs had the same food, but the larger one received a daily milk ration.

Of this, about 30 billion pounds of milk have been farm separated with the remaining skimmed milk being kept on the farms for feed for calves, pigs and chickens. One of the severe re-adjustments which the industry has been called upon to make in order to furnish sufficient dry milk powder to the United Nations has been to shift from farm separation of much of this milk to the delivery of whole milk.

Manufacture of dry milk solids is gaining rapidly and in March reached an all-time high of 49,800,000 pounds. While the speeding up of the manufacture of dry milk solids has necessarily been delayed longer than seemed desirable on account of the vast amount of changes in practice necessary, both on the farms and in the plants; yet, it is now gaining momentum rapidly. Production today is approximately 120 per cent of 1941.

The three states of Wisconsin, New York and California produce more than one-half of all the dry milk solids in the country at the present time. Other states important in the manufacture of dry milk solids are Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Idaho and Vermont, in the order named.

The increase in the manufacture of dry milk solids has forced severe changes in both farm management practice and in the operation of butter factories. Farmers have had to adjust their operations to new methods of feeding. Creameries have been obliged to put in new equipment, to train new personnel and to re-vamp their operating and merchandising plans. This is in addition to another difficult problem which the butter making industry must face every year and that is, the varying seasonal production. During the year 1940 to 1941 butter manufacture varied by months from a low of 115 million 700 thousand pounds in November to a high of 205 million 300 thousand pounds in June.

North Central States.

Most of these changes have been brought about in the North Central states where butter production is the heaviest—Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin rank first, second and third in the order named as the "big three" in the butter industry in the United States. After that come Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, Indiana, California, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington. These 15 states produce more than 85 per cent of all the butter made in the United States.

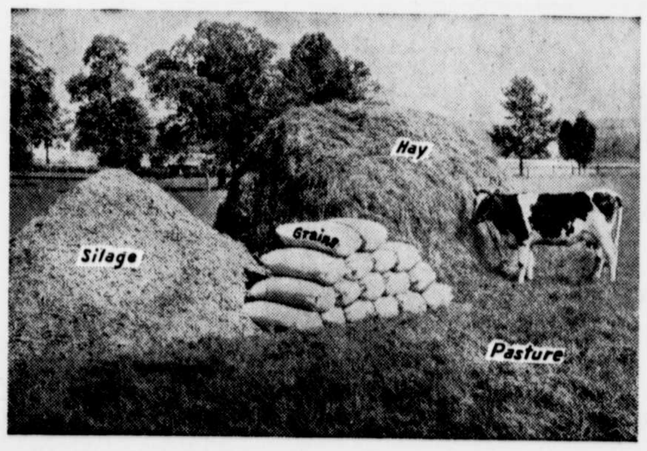
Cheese is another important dairy product, the manufacture of which has been materially affected by current conditions. Largely as the result of the war and the demand for American cheese abroad, production of this product has been stepped up enormously. The government request in March, 1941, for 250 million pounds of cheese amounted to an urging, on its part, for almost 50 per cent increase in production. The industry has met that request and more. Nearly 300 million pounds of cheese had been provided for "lend-lease" purchases from March 15, 1941, to April 1, 1942. Cheese production is now running about 150 per cent as much as a year ago.

Cheese is a product containing practically all the ingredients of fluid milk, and as such, it is one of the first on the protective list of foods. Its value and its importance are gaining recognition rapidly. In the production of cheese, Wisconsin alone produces more than half of all the cheese in the United States. Following Wisconsin are New York, Illinois, Indiana, Oregon, Ohio, Missouri, Texas, Michigan and Minnesota in the order of their importance.

Evaporated Milk Industry.

War conditions have had an equally important bearing on the evaporated milk industry. To fill the demand for a concentrated milk product for the United Nations, the government asked for a step-up in production sufficient to supply 25 million additional cases of evaporated milk. This called for an increase of more than 50 per cent in manufacture. It called for changes in farm management plans, for adjustments in evaporating plant operations, for the training of personnel and for shifts of merchandising methods fully equal to those the cheese industry met. Here again the goal was equalled and more. Approximately 30 million cases of evaporated milk has been furnished for "lease-lend" operations. In this industry, too, Wisconsin leads with almost 30 per cent of all the evaporated milk production in the United States. Ohio, California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Washington and Pennsylvania follow in the order named.

During June hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of publicity in newspapers and trade publications, in food and drug stores, radio programs, publicity stunts, advertising material at point-of-sale, soda fountains, as well as educational programs, combine under the leadership of the National Dairy council with the efforts of nutritional authorities to make of this the most gigantic effort to bring home to all people the realization of the need of better health and the place of milk and its products in achieving that goal.



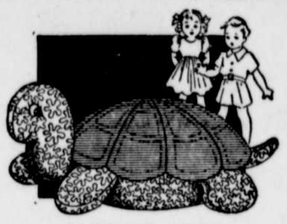
A dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds (providing she maintains her weight and produces 7,605 pounds of milk a year) eats approximately the following amounts of feed in one year: two acres of rich pasturage in five months of summer; 6,300 pounds of silage and 2,730 pounds of alfalfa hay during the seven remaining months; and 1,700 pounds of grain throughout the entire 12 months.

Ice Cream Consumption More Than Doubled

Long regarded as the "all American" dessert, ice cream is rapidly coming to be recognized not only as an economical food, but since it also contains all of the ingredients of milk, as one of the best protective foods. Within the past eight years, consumption has risen from about 4½ quarts per person per year to over 10½ quarts per person per year in 1941. That figure is rising rapidly. Ice cream takes the output of nearly one million cows.

In the manufacture of ice cream, Pennsylvania leads the nation closely followed by New York. These two states produce more than one-fourth of all the ice cream in the United States. Illinois, Ohio, California, Michigan, Massachusetts, Texas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Minnesota, New Jersey, Iowa and Maryland follow in the order of this productive importance.

THINGS for You TO MAKE



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