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Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Producers, April 1942/March 1943

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 1

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

APRIL, 1942

A REMINDER FROM YOUR TREASURER

—Edw. A. Hartung

Now that the 1942 annual meeting is history let us not forget that there will be another one in 1943. All producers should qualify themselves so that they may vote at that and succeeding meetings.

The attorney having ruled that only a holder of a fully paid share of stock of the value of ten dollars is a qualified member and voter, let each of us ask ourselves a few questions:

1. Am I a holder of a share of fully paid stock, with a certificate in my possession?
2. If not, have I a share partly paid for through a stock accrual or by a payment on a share?
3. What must I do to obtain a share of stock if I do not now own one?

Well, if you have signed a marketing agreement there is a certificate of stock made out in your name at the office. It is held for you until you complete payment on it. When you are in Milwaukee, stop at the office, 1633 N. 13th St. and complete payment if it is convenient for you to do so. If you were paying dues in the year 1931 there is a stock accrual set up to your credit. The amount of that accrual depends on how much milk you paid dues on during that year. There is a complete record of your weights as they were reported by the dealer you shipped to in that year if you were paying dues. To obtain a certificate of stock you simply pay the difference between the accrual and ten dollars.

It Pays to Belong

The producers' organization is doing many things for its members that they could not do for themselves as individuals because they can't be in the city every day and because the organization has power that a single member cannot have. Many things are taken care of in everyday routine that the members seldom or never hear of.

However, if the organization went out of business, its need would soon

be realized like missing the water when the well goes dry.

Again, if you are not a qualified stockholder and voter become one, take a live interest in the co-operative and help to build it better.

Bars Milk Sales at Suburb Store

Dr. Jerome M. Jekel, Shorewood health commissioner, has ordered the food store at 4511 N. Oakland Ave., operated by Raymond Keller, to cease the sale of milk on the ground that the product was below standard.

Keller said the milk was bottled under sanitary conditions and was sold at the low price of 9 cents a quart, or 35 cents a gallon.

He said the Oakland Ave. store, one of two which he operates, ceased selling the milk after receipt of the notice from Dr. Jekel, for fear that the health commissioner would take away the store's food license.

According to Dr. Jekel, counsel for Keller started a circuit court action to force him to issue a milk license to the store but the action was dropped.

Wisconsin Makes New High in Milk Output

With a favorable pasture season and pushed by war demands, Wisconsin's total milk production in 1941 topped the previous high record made in 1940 by eight percent, according to estimates made by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

A total of more than 13½ billion pounds of milk was produced by Wisconsin's dairy herds last year. This is nearly one billion pounds more than the previous record production in 1940. The number of milk cows on farms last year was estimated at 2,230,000 head, which is the largest number on record for the state. Milk production per cow averaged 6,110 pounds, which is also a record.

Total milk production for nearly all states was higher in 1941 than in

Dairy Products Marketing Association Reports

Dairy Products Marketing Association government financed co-operative marketing organization set up to stabilize the butter market known in the industry as DPMA reports in the March issue of DPMA News that for each United States citizen in 1941 dairymen churned 17.2 pounds of butter, shipped it to market. But each consumer called for only 16.6 pounds. Each of 130 million people left more than half a pound of their share on the shelf. By March 1 the uncalled for butter added up to a storage supply of 63.7 million pounds with the flush production season close at hand.

Cheese did little better than butter. For each consumer there had been 6.9 pounds made, only 5.7 pounds called for. Evaporators had put up 23.8 pounds for each person, had been able to sell the average United States consumer only 18.5 pounds. But every fourth pound of both cheese and evaporated had found a place with Lend-Lease for shipment abroad.

Four years ago—when DPMA began the first co-operative stabilization program—extra stocks of dairy products were termed "surplus." Today, with the United States at war, the supplies on hand represent assurances against inflationary wartime scarcities, against the possibility that there may not be enough to

(Continued on page 3)

the previous year. The largest increases were apparent in Wisconsin, and also in the Great Plains Area, and in some states of the South and West. Wisconsin's extensive dairy plant facilities for the production of cheese and evaporated milk encouraged farmers to increase the production of milk as rapidly as possible. The production of cheese and evaporated milk have been at a premium under the government dairy product purchase program. Estimates show that Wisconsin produced 54 percent more milk in 1941 than Minnesota which is its closest competitor.

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

1633 North 13th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15

APRIL, 1942

No. 1

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Our Market

The condition of the market could be called good, if it was supplied by only the regular producers and serviced by the regular established dealers.

However, we have to contend with competition that is hard to meet. Milk comes from the neighborhood of Kewaskum, Washington County, produced by farmers who are under no inspection and whose investment in farms and equipment is much lower than ours.

It goes through a creamery that claims to pasteurize but no check is made on the process, nor to the best of our knowledge, is union labor employed in that plant. The milk is bought, not at \$2.63 per hundred, but at less, for March. It is delivered to stores in West Allis and other suburban localities at a price that enables the store to sell at nine cents per quart. A large condensery is following the same practice. There is also some small fry doing the same thing.

Many people are more price than quality conscious, buy milk from stores and stands supplied by the mentioned sources. As a result a considerable amount of our milk must be disposed of in lower priced channels.

The village of Shorewood refused to license one outside operator and he has closed his store. In West Allis a strong foothold has been

gained through the laxity of the health officer. This man has resigned and a new man will soon be named. If he can get sufficient backing from the city government that bad situation may be cleaned up. If not something drastic may have to be done for we can't afford to lose the sale of thousands of quarts daily.

Producers says that 30,000 have joined and that a nationwide drive to enroll 3,000,000 more." New York Herald Tribune says "Lewis to Press Organization of United States Dairy-men as a unit of the CIO Miners Union."

Shall We Color

Returned Milk?

As you know, the Health Department insists on adding something to milk which is returned as unsanitary, which will prevent it being sent in again. You now can have a choice between coloring matter and buttermilk. The coloring matter which may be used is entirely safe, and does not change the nature of the milk at all, except that it colors it definitely. The same coloring is used in food industries, chiefly in ice cream.

Last year for a short time, coloring matter was used in milk returned by the Health Department with the exception of high temperature milk, the latter being returned as it came. Considerable objection was registered by some producers, and we stopped using coloring matter.

However, we think that with the advent of warm weather, many producers might prefer to have coloring matter added instead of sour buttermilk, for the cans do not get nearly as sour as when buttermilk is added.

In order to get the producers' reaction on this matter, we are, printing herewith, a coupon on which we ask the producers to register their preference. If you will mail this in, or give it to your hauler, if it is convenient for him to stop at the office, we will appreciate your cooperation.

Name

Address

I Prefer Coloring Matter

Yes No

Please Make An X

Manufactured Price

The price of March manufactured milk sometimes called surplus upped two cents over the February figure. A slightly higher price for sweetened condensed skim milk and the rise in butter price for the last four days of the month, made the difference.

Skim powder was not quite as high as in February, but held up fairly well. Skim powder is a lease-lend product and if shipments can be made, the price ought to hold.

John L. Lewis Would Organize Farmers

John L. Lewis' efforts to organize dairy farmers has met with organized opposition in all of the principle dairy states.

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture called its directors and the board of directors of its member organizations on March 9 to consider means of combating the menace to farmers welfare. A resolution unanimously adopted by the members present appears in another column of this issue.

The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives say that "officials of the United Mine Workers have indicated their intention of moving into other commodity fields as soon as a strong dairy union is built up."

Listed as reasons why farmers should choose between labor union membership against membership in a co-operative follows:

1. Farmers work at least 70 hours a week; labor is opposed to suspension of the federal law which makes 40 hours the maximum work-week in industry unless overtime is paid.

2. Labor vigorously opposed inclusion of wage control in the price control law, yet insisted that farm prices be placed under federal regulation.

3. Labor is committed to such practices as the secondary boycott, "hot cargo," closed shop, intimidation, and coercion. Farmers have lost hundreds of thousands of dollars in products because production, harvesting, processing or distribution were delayed or prevented by such practices.

4. Over-high industrial wages, gained and supported by labor, are one of the major causes of the serious farm labor shortage.

5. Labor has no contact or familiarity with the problems of agriculture, so could hardly be expected to represent agriculture properly or fairly.

The New York Times headlines thusly "Lewis Maps Union of Milk

Dairy Products Marketing

(Continued from page 1)

aid a starving world when peace finally comes.

Meantime, since January, United States butter markets have been depressed by the fact that huge commercial stocks exist, that they might one day be dumped. To strengthen the anticipation is the added fact that there rarely is more than 8 to 10 million pounds of butter carried over from one storage season to the next. Nearly every textbook on butter marketing points out with emphasis that unlike other farm crops there is no large "carryover" of butter. Yet there were 63.7 million pounds of butter on hand, only four short weeks until the storage movement was scheduled to turn.

This month's liquidation, proceeding as orderly as it did the month before, assumed greater proportions as both fresh and storage butter passed from commercial hands into co-operative custody at the stabilization level. First major buying of the month opened on February 20 with DPMA purchases reaching 93,638 pounds. Next day, from both Chicago and New York, came 386,620 pounds. A day later 835,991 pounds. On the 27th offerings of 1,145,501 were accepted by the co-operative agency.

From February 23 to March 20 a total of 8,146,239 pounds of butter were purchased by DPMA in both major markets: New York and Chicago.

Said the factual Chicago Journal of Commerce. "Offerings during the Exchange's spot call found Dairy Products Marketing Association a willing buyer and this along with the firmness of newly churned actuals appeared to revive confidence."

Meantime, DPMA moved also to provide Agricultural Marketing Administration with butter supplies. By March 25 it had sold to the Lend-Lease Agency a total of 8,324,001 pounds.

But with the co-operative agency holding a balance of 7,942,822 pounds there were still at month's end excessive trade stocks overhanging the market. Offerings grew larger during the week ending March 28. As butter supplies moved out of commercial channels there seemed little question that Food for VICTORY would be more than satisfied with dairy production. Come rain or drought, war or peace, the co-operative supply in on hand—waiting.

ONLY
DIVERSOL
GIVES DOUBLE-BARRELED
PROTECTION

WIN THE WAR WITH FOOD

FOR MILK

FOR UTENSILS

Utensils are expensive . . . soon may be difficult to replace. Protect your milk *and* your utensils with DIVERSOL . . . the only quick-acting disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water to use. Approved by Health Authorities . . . used by leading dairy plants. Order from your dairy or hauler.

P.S.—Clean utensils first with DUMORE.

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION
Chicago, Ill.

Ropey Milk

Some ropey milk has been coming to market since mild weather set in. Bacteria which causes ropey milk seems to thrive on dirty water and its just possible that cows wading through soft yards or lanes carry the germ on their feet from which it gets to the udders and from there into the milk.

Thirty-Six Cent Butter

The dairy industry as a whole probably wonders whether pegging butter at thirty-six cents minimum as quoted elsewhere in this issue in Secretary Wickard's release is a good move. Certainly thirty-six cents is not too high a price for the farmer to get. On the other hand, if another department of the Federal government keeps on advising people by inference, that oleo is equivalent to butter in the diet, the higher price may wean people away from butter with the result that a

great surplus may pile up. Let's hope that it won't happen.

Clippers Hard to Get

We have standing orders with the clipper manufacturers and dealers for electric clippers but none have come through for several months. Priorities and defense work has about stopped the output. Good care of these machines is therefore very important.

The Butter Market

Chicago 92-score butter holding at 36 cents, following Secretary Wickard's announcement on March 28, of a minimum at that price for the year, went to 36½ cents on April 4, and the demand for that and 90-score at 36 was strong.

Storage stocks moved out in good volume and a very healthy situation prevailed.

President Baker Says:

Federal agencies have moved to assure adequate help on the farm and it is your duty to be sure to supply sufficient facts to your local draft boards so as to enable them to properly classify registrants. Under present conditions, local draft boards can measure the prospective farm worker selectee against the requirements of the area and make the decision as to whether he should be inducted or stay on the farm.

It is recognized that any further draining of farm labor will greatly handicap agricultural production. There is a great danger of considering farmers and farmers' needs in one category. Therefore priorities in types of agriculture should be considered for dairy, livestock, poultry and canning farming is vastly more important than wheat, cotton and any other type of agriculture.

The idea of registering of women and school pupils is not the best thing so why not place them, rather than drafting of a million skilled farm hands, in the war industries.

Milwaukee Gets Less Milk

Reports just received from the State Department of Agriculture indicate lower receipts of milk for January, 1942, than for the same month any preceeding year since 1937. Overbase likewise was much lower, principally because good bases were made last year. Fluid sales of milk showed improvement but cream sales were lower.

Creamery Producers Get Break

Butter, the step-child of the industry as far as federal help was concerned for many months, got a helping hand when the secretary of agriculture announced on March 28 that the 92-score price at Chicago would be upped to 36 cents.

Pills and Pamphlets

To many an American sincerely concerned over the fact that one-third the United States is ill-nourished, physically below par, the discovery of vitamins has offered a tempting, cure-all, possibility. To each of them Dr. Morris L. Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, this month addressed a warning that the matter was not as simple as A, B, C, D.

Said Dr. Fishbein in Chicago:

(Continued on page 5)

New Supporters March, 1942

H. L. Anderson, Grafton, Route 1
Armin Barthel, Thiensville, Route 1
Fred Brahm, Wauwatosa, R. 7, Box 208
Harry Breuer, Grafton
Jos. Chesney, Menomonee Falls, R. 1
Mrs. Laura Dobberfuhl, Thiensville, R. 1
Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Oconomowoc
Andrew Fromm, Jr., Cedarburg
John W. Fromm, Route 2, Cedarburg
Arnold Gierach, Cedarburg, R. 2, Box 112A
Earl Glander, Saukville, R. 1
Warren Kadrich, Route 1, Waukesha
Frank Kappen, Hales Corners, R. 2
Melvin Kelling, Colgate
Theo. Kleman & Son, West Bend
Sylvester Kreuser, Menomonee Falls
Ed. J. Leonard, Caledonia, R. 1
Lyle L. Link, Mukwonago, R. 3
Lueneburg Bros., So. Milw., R. 1
Dr. Peter J. Merten, 2132 W. Walnut St., Milwaukee
Claude Nettesheim, Menomonee Falls, R. 1
Jacob Roskopf, Hubertus, R. 1
Schaefer & Henneberry, Hales Corners, R. 2
Ferdinand C. Schwartz, Caledonia, R. 1
Wm. C. Schwengel & Sons, Grafton
Allan Shultis, Waukesha, R. 2, Box 69
D. Stroh, Menomonee Falls, R. 1
Louis A. Timm, Menomonee Falls, R. 1
Erwin Wessel, Colgate

Other Markets

Twin Cities Milk Producers Bulletin announced a price of \$2.28 for 3.5 percent milk delivered to dealers plants for February. It further states that stores are selling milk at two quarts for 17 cents. The home delivered price is 12 cents for the first quart and 10 cents for each additional quart in St. Paul. In Minneapolis the Bulletin says "the situation is unsettled because of a price fight between chain stores and regular grocery stores each trying to sell milk below the other."

A Minneapolis dairy that had been in business over 30 years, closed its doors, another company taking over the business after the creditors had taken some loss. This dairy, according to the Bulletin, was "highly regarded by both the Producers Association and competing dairies, but a narrow margin forced it out of business."

Chicago composite price for February in the 70 mile zone was \$2.42,

March Prices

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	57.40	\$2.63
Relief	1.06	2.40
Cream	12.76	2.10
Manufactured	28.78	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.33

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.08	\$2.63
Relief	1.25	2.40
Cream	17.95	2.10
Manufactured	22.72	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.35

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.03	\$2.63
Relief	1.03	2.40
Cream	17.29	2.10
Manufactured	20.65	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.37

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.06	\$2.63
Relief	1.06	2.40
Cream	18.25	2.10
Manufactured	22.63	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.35

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.96	\$2.63
Cream	12.47	2.10
Manufactured	28.57	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.34

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	70.99	\$2.63
Relief	1.33	2.40
Cream	13.57	2.10
Manufactured	14.11	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.44

GOLDEN GUERNSEY DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	64.78	\$2.63
Relief	.64	2.40
Cream	20.76	2.10
Manufactured	13.82	1.85
Composite Price		\$2.41

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

Price not available.

each zone being according to mileage, the lowest being Barron, Wis., where the price paid was \$2.215.

Oils Ruled Out

With a billion-pound shortage of industrial oils facing United States war production WPB this month forbade the further use of cocoanut, babassu, palm or "other oils of high lauric acid (glycerine) content" in the manufacture of oleomargarine, shortening or cooking fats.

Of the 10 billion pounds of fats and oils used each year by the United States some 6½ billion goes into edible products.

Pills and Pamphlets

(Continued from page 4)

"You can't feed people with pills and pamphlets. Americans have been educated to an alphabet without having the slightest idea of what the alphabet means.

"If there are any deficiencies in the American diet they are shortages of certain vitamins and minerals, notably B-1. However, the answer is not the eating of great quantities of vitamin pills. We must learn to eat foods and not vitamins.

"What we require in order to improve the national nutrition is for everybody to know how much of each of the essential food ingredients he requires each day and how much is contained in the food substances which form the basis of the diet."

Among the vitamin foods Americans should eat for buoyant health:

Butter: Vitamins A, D and the vital minerals.

Milk: Vitamins A, B, D and the vital minerals.

Cheese: Vitamins A, B, D and the vital minerals.—DPMA News.

Oosterhuis Returns from Latin America

A. C. Oosterhuis, president of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, has just returned from a good-Holstein-neighbor tour of Central and northern South America. He visited prominent breeders and government officials and reports high interest in Holsteins.

April Price

At the price conference held between the Board of Directors and the buyers of milk on March 26, it was agreed that fluid milk be \$2.63, relief milk 2.40, milk furnished to schools on the penny milk basis \$2.40, manufactured milk according to the buying formula, the same price being paid for excess overbase milk and milk for cream purposes at twenty-five cents over the manufactured price. All of these prices will apply for the month of April.

Wool Substitute

According to the officials of a West Coast lumber company, the use of redwood fiber ("Fiber A") can be substituted for wool to the extent of about 40 percent or, to put it another way, blankets, suiting, etc., can be made with 40 percent less wool than heretofore. In the process for making the new combination fabrics, the short fibers from the redwood bark are combined with the natural wool fibers in the textile mills. The blend is carded, combed, and spun into yarn which can be woven or knitted into fabrics which, say sponsors, have properties "similar to pure wool textiles." The blended fibers can also be combined into felts for making felt hats.

Condensery Price Lower

Reports on prices paid farmers by condenseries for the month of March are \$2.00 per hundred for the first

half and \$1.95 for the last half of the month. A straight differential of four cents up or down from 3.5 percent fat is reported.



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



Cleans Milking Equipment, Utensils Faster, Easier!

Quality-minded Wisconsin producers know that one of the most important requirements in a stepped-up milk production program is FAST yet THOROUGH CLEANING of all milking equipment and utensils. That is why you will find so many producers keeping their milkers, pails, separators and churns clean, bright and sanitary with

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

The fast-working emulsifying action of this work-saving material makes it possible to remove milk films faster, more thoroughly. It rinses off quickly, completely. Saves time and effort. Helps keep bacteria counts low! Available in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply today. For FREE descriptive booklets, write to



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We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS
STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years

R. 4, WAUKESHA

Highway 15

NEW BERLIN, WIS.

Resolution Adopted March 9, 1942, By the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture

(In which the boards of directors of its member associations participated relative to efforts of John L. Lewis to organize Wisconsin dairymen)

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, representing 85,000 farm families in this state, considers the movement of the United Mine Workers to organize Wisconsin dairymen as a definite threat to the welfare of all farmers. We question the sincerity of purpose in the promises of interest in farm welfare made by John L. Lewis and his group. An analysis of the situation reveals their lack of knowledge of dairy problems; reveals that they are making fabulous, inconsistent, and impossible promises, and reveals a determination by that labor group to build its own financial strength and power at the expense of farmers rather than to further the welfare of agriculture.

Organized labor is primarily concerned with the welfare of labor. It has reserved for itself the right to form its own organizations, financed and controlled by its own groups. Organized farmers demand that the organization of agriculture be left to farmers and that the ownership and control be entirely in the hands of farmers.

We condemn any effort on the part of organized labor to extend its organizational efforts, policies or methods into the ranks of agriculture.

We call upon the farmers of this state to decide between the self-governed democratic processes of their own farm organizations and co-operatives and the dictatorship of John L. Lewis, the empty promises of his henchmen, and the selfish grasping of his labor organization.

We urge all dairymen to be on the alert against this encroachment by the United Mine Workers organization, its selfishness of purpose, its ignorance of dairy problems, and its desire for predatory power. We call upon all farmers, now more than ever before, to maintain their loyalty to their own farm organizations and co-operatives; to build their organizations sounder and stronger, and to rely upon their own democratic methods and processes of self help, rather than to surrender their present farm organization and their American way of life to the selfish dominance and dictatorship of John L. Lewis and his henchmen.

20% of Milk Producing Cows Replaced Yearly Dr. O. E. Reed Declares

The 26 million cows milked annually throughout the United States are like so many machines in the nation's milk producing factory, according to Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. He points out that "each one wears out in time; usually in about five years; many turn out to be low producers and are discarded in less time than that; still others are culled from the herd when they fail to get with calf promptly, or develop reproductive troubles that interfere with their usefulness."

The result, Dr. Reed points out, is that "the dairy farmer must replace about 20 percent of his milk producing units every year. This adds greatly to his expense of milk production and consequently to the cost of milk to the consumer. Probably no other industry of such importance to the nation's welfare is faced with the problem of restoring such a large percentage of its machinery each year."

Fixing Pork Prices

Ever since lard has come under the supervision of Price Administrator Henderson hog producers have expected a ceiling on pork. There has been no widespread objection except that producers do not understand why limits should be put on their labor and not on that of industrial workers. The United States order fixing maximum wholesale prices limits ceiling to the highest wholesale prices for the week ending March 7, 1942. According to a United States Department of Agriculture release dated March 13, the average price of hogs at Chicago for that week was \$13.10. Admittedly the plan is an experiment. — Nat. Live-Stock Producer.

The Glasses You Need

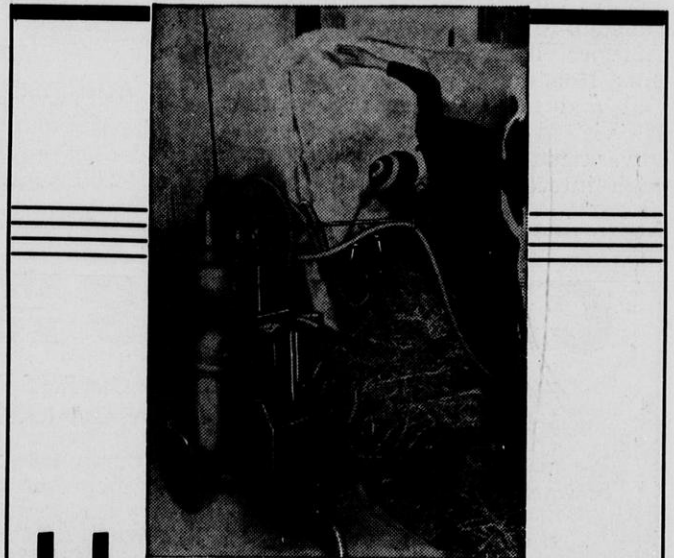


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Glasses of highest quality at substantial savings for you and your family! Free Parking with a purchase of \$1.00 or more.

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UP go production and income
— when you use the two-cylinder Model "B" **PAGE Portable Milker**

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model

. . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-42, West Allis, Wis.

USDA Will Support Butter Prices at 36-Cent Minimum

In order to stabilize prices and to assist in assuring adequate production of dairy products, Secretary Claude R. Wickard announced that the department of agriculture would support butter prices at a minimum of 36 cents a pound for 92 score butter, carlot basis, at Chicago, with comparable prices for other grades. This minimum was assured for the remainder of the calendar year and before the end of the year a further determination on price support policy will be made and announced.

"Because of the war emergency it is essential that milk production be maintained," Secretary Wickard said. "A large volume of evaporated milk, dry skim milk, and cheese is being supplied for our Allies under the Lend-Lease Program and since the available supplies of fats and oils have been reduced by the war in the Pacific, continued large production of butter is needed.

"The price of butter is a significant barometer of dairy production and butter prices have been supported at 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound recently, which is about 85 percent of parity. In view of the higher costs of feed and labor, however, this price is not adequate to maintain the production of milk at a sufficiently high level.

"If production declines substantially this would have later serious consequences to consumers because the reduced supply would result in sharp advances in prices. At this time a reduction in milk production as a whole would injure every one concerned."

Quits Dairy Union Due To CIO Link

Rev. Thomas R. Hazzard, one of the first exponents of dairy unionism in New York, is resigning from the Dairy Farmers' Union because of its contemplated affiliation with John L. Lewis' CIO United Mine Workers.

"It will be impossible for farmers and industrial workers to work in harmony," Rev. Hazzard, pastor of two Dutchess County churches and operator of a farm at North Clove, asserted in a statement. "The farmer is a fixture anchored in his possession. An industrial worker is none of these."

The clergyman was one of the

For 1942 Plant LEMKE'S HYBRID CORN

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Pedigree No. 38 Barley

LOUIS LEMKE, R. 1, Thiensville
2 miles north of Granville Station

first members of the Dairy Farmers' Union, organized in 1936.

"The farmer will turn out to be too independent and too individualistic for the CIO," he contended. "The CIO will try to lead the dairy-men around, but the farmers won't like that. There will be a great increase in farm costs because of dues the farmer will have to pay." — Eastern Milk Producer.

Decision is Against Guernsey Differential in New York Ruling

Under New York state milk marketing orders in Buffalo, Rochester and elsewhere, Guernsey milk producers are not entitled to a special price differential, Commissioner Noyes has ruled, because, he holds, such a practice would in effect be a deviation from equalization.

However, he points out, there is no provision in the orders which prevents Guernsey producers from obtaining from dealers a premium for their milk over the minimum price established by the order.—Dairy-men's League News.

Keep Well

Behind each man in uniform are 18 men and women in overalls. If there are only 17, that man at the front is going to suffer unnecessarily through a shortage of military supplies or personal needs.

Ill health may be keeping that eighteenth person from active duty on the home front, and of all forms of ill health, tuberculosis is perhaps the most insidious and persistent. No one is immune to tuberculosis, nor paradoxical as it may seem, no one need have it. An oft quoted slogan in health circles is: "people no longer die of tuberculosis—they die of carelessness."

In the past four years America lost more lives through tuberculosis

WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

West Allis
Germantown

FOR SALE

Reg. Holstein bull, 11 mo. old, of very good type and from a dam testing 3.9 percent for the year. Also baled alfalfa hay for sale.

BEN SCHOESSOW
R. 1, Thiensville, Wis.

than it lost in battle during all wars since 1775. That was the toll during peacetime. Now with war demanding longer hours of employment, more strain and more congested working quarters, resistance to disease is lessened and chances of infection are greater.

Need for more rest must come from what we like to grade as the recreational hours. This period must satisfy that need, not accentuate it. Danger of infection must be fought with the tuberculin test and the x-ray. No matter how well you feel see your physician about them and do it without delay.

An investment in health is always common sense. Now, in addition, it is a patriotic duty.

The eyes of other people are what ruin us. If all but myself were blind I would want neither fine clothes, fine houses nor fine furniture.—Benjamin Franklin.

Amen!

German Mother: "Remember, Fritzie, when you're saying your prayers to say, 'Thank God' and 'Thank Herr Hitler'."

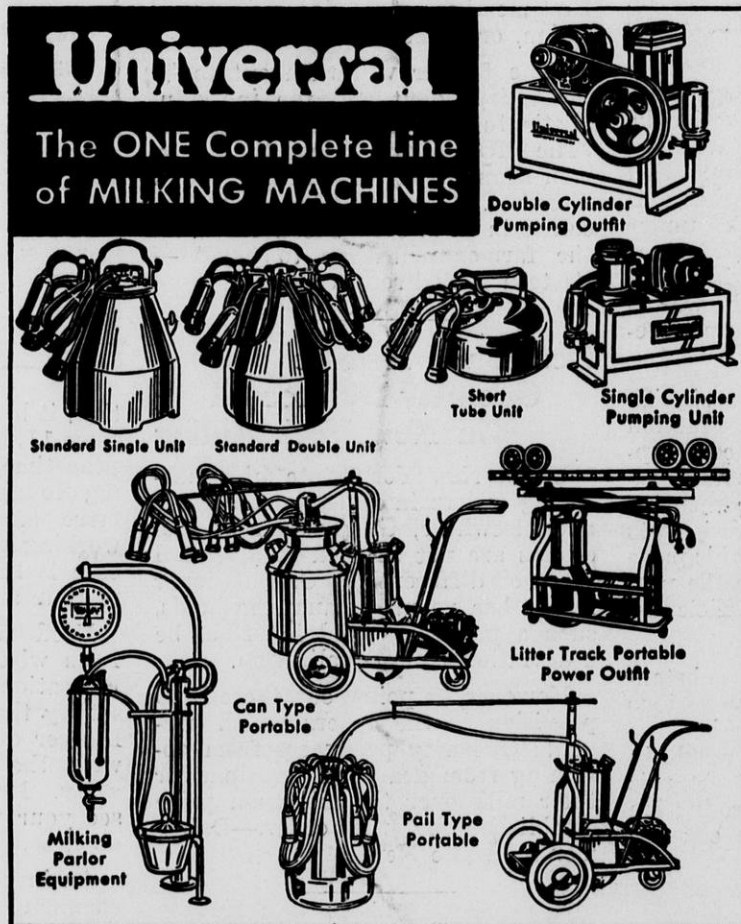
Fritzie: "What will I say mother, when Hitler dies?"

Mother: "Oh, dear, you just say, 'Thank God!'"

Any Type

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More than 50,000 cows in the Milwaukee area
are now being milked twice each day with
UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINES

Write for information

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
129 BARSTOW ST. WAUKESHA, WIS.

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MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 2

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

MAY, 1942

Butterfat Tests Reveal Food Values

According to recent announcements of the National Dairy Council, butter as an "oomph" product is substantiated further by experiments disclosing "startling new information on the superior food values of butterfat over certain other commonly used fats."

The National Dairy Council points out that "Dr. T. W. Gullickson and associates of the Division of Dairy Husbandry, University of Minnesota, experimented with five different vegetable oils and three animal fats, including butterfat, in the feeding of young calves.

Eight different groups of the animals were fed skim milk into which one of these fats or oils had been homogenized thoroughly to form a product containing 3½ percent fat. Each group was also fed a low fat concentrate mixture together with cod liver oil, and alfalfa hay.

(Continued on page 3)

Trade Barriers Conference

The Federal Government sponsored a conference in Washington May 5 to 7 of state governors and others who the governors wished to name to consider state line and trade barriers. The purpose in considering trade barriers is given as an effort to help win the war. Hidden back of this conference appears to be an effort on the part of oleomargarine interests and the filled milk people who have their products in all markets, tax free. Filled milk has been outlawed for many years in several states, but the manufacturers of this bogus product have never given up trying to have it sold on a par with milk.

Many other things will be taken up at this conference but dairymen are particularly concerned with the two above mentioned producers. We are informed that Governor Heil has taken with him to Washington, Fred Zimmerman, Secretary of State, Elmer Barlow, Tax Commissioner,

John Martin, and Ward Rector, Attorney General's office; several members of the Rates Commission and of the Industrial Commission and Ralph Ammon, director of the Department of Agriculture.

In the past, the governor has said that he was opposed to all trade barriers on the grounds that the South did not buy our manufactured articles—if this state taxed oleo. Just prior to the last election he took a somewhat different stand. Whether Ralph Ammon will be alone in endeavoring to have oleo sold for what it is or whether he will get some support from other members of the Wisconsin delegates remains to be seen. It would seem that the Governor might have taken dairy representatives with him, but perhaps he felt that state officials would be able to handle the job.

In talking about this conference, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, remarked that the inclusion of filled milk in the conference program is hard to understand. He further said "how a criminal law which has been on the statutes books for over ten years barring the manufacture and sale of a skim milk-vegetable oil product as and for genuine evaporated milk may impede the war effort, is beyond my comprehension.

Butter Called Up To Join Food For Victory Drive

Like many another American industry butter this month saw its draft number come up, got induction orders on March 28.

For exactly a year creamerymen have watched their neighboring cheese factories, condenseries, drying plants, enlisted in the war effort, had seen them respond brilliantly to the call. Cheese production this month reached a level 53 percent above last year, evaporated output was up 66 percent, dry skim milk up 21 percent.

But butter production was down. There had not been enough milk to

supply both the enlisted industries and still permit butter to pass the production record that it set last Spring. It had fallen 8 percent below the same months of a year ago, was fully 17 percent less than the VICTORY goal that had been set for it.

There was no reaction in prices. The level did not rise. In fact butter—under the weight of its reserve supplies had rested since the turn of the year near the co-operative stabilization level. In February D.P.M.A. assumed custody over 5,277,991 pounds of the reserve, added another 6,428,213 pounds in March and April. Co-operative stabilization was successful in preventing the depression of prices by disorderly selling of "surplus" storage stocks.

Butter's VICTORY goal calls for 9 percent more production than last year, and at the time the goal was set it could have been achieved. But conditions change. Since last Summer the costs of producing milk have risen to new levels while the butter price has not.

In the year past the index of farms labor wage rates has risen 29 percent. Feed prices are higher by 37 percent, while the parity index of prices farmers pay is higher by 15 percent.

With butter production thus restrained to 17 percent less than VICTORY called for, with a serious shortage of food fats threatening every United States consumer, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard called in Washington reporters, announced that D.P.M.A. would raise its stabilization price from 34 to 36 cents for 92-score butter at Chicago.

Explained the Secretary: "On the whole, dairy production is up less than we hoped. Here is where the farmer is running into a really acute labor shortage.

"Because of the war emergency it is essential that milk production be maintained. A large volume of evaporated milk, dry skim milk, and

(Continued on page 4)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

MArquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

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We Have Clippers

After a wait of three months we decided that no more animal clippers were coming through until all defense orders were filled. We told many members who inquired about clippers that there were none to be had as that was the word that we got from all jobbers and dealers.

Therefore it was a pleasant surprise when an express man brought in nine machines on the last day of April. Of course there is not the pressing need for clippers now that the cows have shed their Winter coat, but some members may like to get a machine while there is a chance to do so.

MAY PRICE

The price of milk in the various classification remains the same for May as they have been for several months past.

That is \$2.63 per hundred for milk sold for fluid purposes, \$2.40 for relief milk and the same price for milk delivered to schools on the penny milk program. Cream milk at 25 cents over manufactured price and manufactured milk as per the buying formula used in the market. Butter and manufactured skim milk values are used in that formula. Some dealers protested against the cream milk price, saying that it is too high, considering the resale price of cream.

Cooperative Manager Passes

George Schulze manager of the Central Grade A Co-operative died suddenly of a heart attack. Mr. Schulze had been manager of the co-operative for only six months. Prior to coming to Wisconsin he had been district manager for Land O' Lakes Creameries in New York. Mr. Schulze was 41 years old, married and the father of two children.

Stone Resigns

Charles E. Stone, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Cheese Producers Association resigned to become manager of the American Dairy Association of Michigan. Stone had been with the cheese association for three years and was doing a good job.

He represented the foreign type cheese producer on the Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

Retail Price Changes

Retail prices have been juggled starting May 1, when one dairy offered two quart containers at 23 cents and single quarts at 12 cents. Other dairies not equipped to fill and handle two quart containers and who wished to hold their customers offered single quarts at 11½ cents.

Since that, the company who first made the cut, has offered single quarts at 11½ cents per quart. Whether the cutting will stop at this point is a question, for it generally follows that when price slashing is inaugurated it does not always stop where the party that started it wishes to have it stop.

The tire rationing board has advised the dealers, that they must cut the use of rubber by 25 percent which would seem to indicate that every other day delivery will be the regular thing in a short time. Labor has opposed every other day delivery otherwise it would have been inaugurated early in the year.

Quack Grass

Many herds will be on pasture very shortly and our members are cautioned to be careful about pasturing where quack grass is the only grass available. In such a case, it

Manufactured Price Up

A twelve cent raise in the price of manufactured milk for April over March was the most impressive happening in the market.

Skim milk values "upped" only a trifle over one-half cent per hundred but butter took quite a jump. Almost 2¾ cents per pound in fact. The butter market was 36 cents per pound the first three days of April, but it was at 39 cents on the last two days.

This price of \$1.97 is about 30 cents over condensery code and seven cents over the paying price for local condenseries for April.

Cream milk price was \$2.22 cents for April as compared with \$1.57 for April, 1941 and \$1.28 for April, 1940.

Color Vote Inconclusive

In the April issue members were asked to express their preference between buttermilk or a coloring matter in milk rejected by the Health Department. Very few people voted on this question.

However, all but one indicated that they would prefer color to sour buttermilk.

One man wrote in that he did not want either placed in his milk. Well for that matter none of us want anything put into returned milk, in fact no one wants any of his milk returned. However, the city ordinance states that milk or other food products which its representatives consider unfit for human food may be confiscated or rendered unfit for human consumption. There are state laws that are equally severe. Since there are such regulations that we must operate under, an expression of opinion by our members is desired on this question.

is well to feed silage or hay before the cows are turned out so that they will not fill up too fast on quack grass. This grass, as well as rye, tends to give the milk strong fishy like odor, which is not always noticeable until the can has been covered for sometime. Cows seem to prefer quack grass even to alfalfa when it is quite young and therefore extreme care must be taken or more milk may be returned because of bad odor.

Butterfat Tests

(Continued from page 1)

Calves fed the skim milk containing fat of animal origin made significantly greater average daily gains in weight than those receiving vegetable oils. Indigestion seriously affected three of the groups fed vegetable oils. Some of the calves in these groups died from this disorder at an early age and others probably would have done so if the ration had not been changed. Other calves in these vegetable oil fed groups gained very slowly in weight for a time and appeared haggard and dull as though starving. This was followed by a gradual weakening, often terminating in death if whole milk was not substituted in time. Several calves that were in a very weakened condition and unable to stand made remarkable recoveries when changed to milk containing butterfat.

This study indicates that under the conditions of the trial, butterfat was far superior to all other fats and oils tested. When compared with fats of vegetable origin, the advantages in favor of butterfat were outstanding.

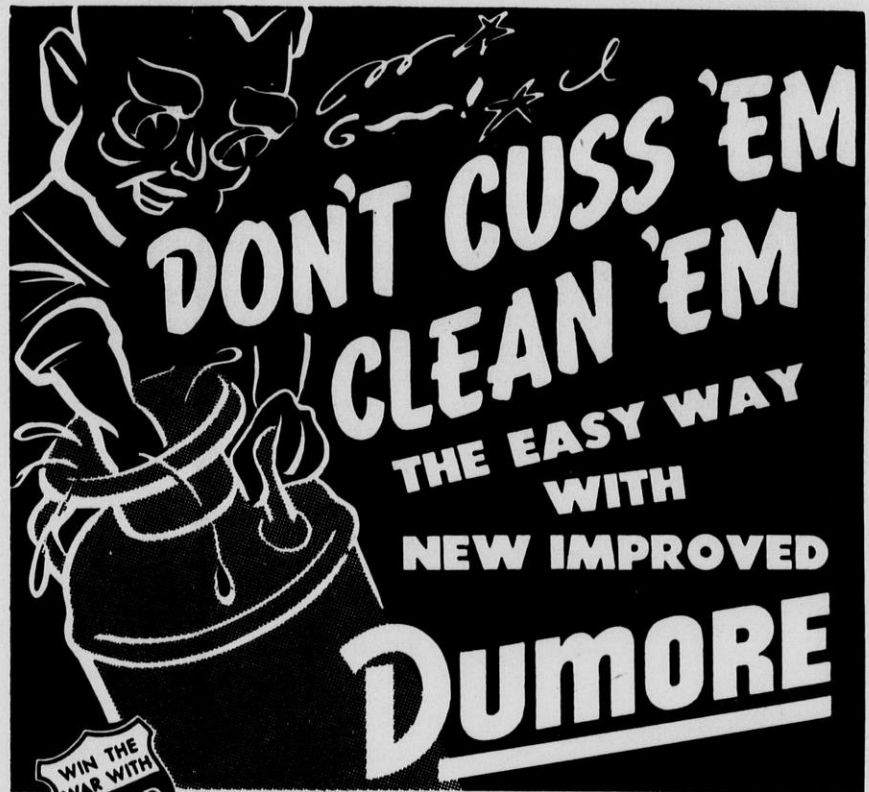
Editor's Note: It is suggested that our readers might get this article to certain school teachers who, it is reported, are suggesting to pupils that butter is too costly and that substitutes should be used, stating that substitutes are as nutritious as butter. This article proves the contrary for it will be noted that in the experiment cited the calves did not do nearly as well when fed vegetable fats or oil as when they had butterfat in the same percentage added to skim milk.

Other Markets

United States Department of Agriculture announces that Class 1 fluid milk would be increased in the Sioux City, Iowa market which would make that price \$2.60 per hundred for May and also announced an increase in Class 2 milk from \$1.70 to \$2.30 in that market.

Dairymen in Nebraska and Iowa will vote on amendments to the State Order in the Omaha-Council Bluffs markets, increasing the price of fluid milk from \$2.25 to \$2.75 and Class 2 price, primarily for cream \$1.80 to \$2.40 per hundred. Class 3 milk would be based on a butter formula with an added value for skim milk.

The Federal Milk Marketing Re-



LEAVES NO FILM OR SCALE!

Here's a cleaner that's *made to order* for dairy farm utensils. DUMORE vigorously attacks milk fat and stubborn dirt . . . but it's gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use . . . rinses quickly, freely . . . leaves no film or scale.

Protect your milk by cleaning utensils right after milking with DUMORE; then disinfect utensils just before milking with DIVERSOL. Order from your dairy or hauler.



THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION • Chicago, Ill.

port, Chicago, announces a blended or composite price for month of \$2.33 in the inner zone of the Chicago district. This zone takes in very little Wisconsin milk and the price decreases by 2 cents per hundred up to the ninth zone. The price in the 21st zone which is the outer zone in this market paid \$2.12½ per hundred for milk testing 3.5 percent fat.

The Milk Producers at Peoria, Ill., reports that 64½ percent of their volume in the compliance milk class, the producers being paid \$2.47 per hundred delivered at Peoria with a four cents differential, above or below 3.5 percent fat. Milk in the non-compliance class brought \$1.89 per hundred with a 3.5 percent differential.

Chicago April Price

The price of milk in the various classes as reported by the Federal

Milk Market Administrator for Chicago is as follows:

- Class I — in Marketing Area (condensery paying price \$1.892 plus 70 cents) \$2.592
- Relief milk 2.20
- Class II—Condensery Pay-Price \$1.892 plus 32 cents . 2.212
- Class III 1.892
- Class IV—butter and skim milk value 1.984
- Composite price not reported at this writing.

State Cracks Down

During a plant inspection at the Russell Corners creamery at Augusta, one of the dairy inspectors for the state department of agriculture made sediment and methylene blue tests of the milk received. He found the milk delivered by one

(Continued on page 7)

Butter Called Up

(Continued from page 1)

cheese is being supplied for our Allies, under the lend-lease program and since the available supplies of fats and oils have been reduced by the war in the Pacific continued large production of butter is needed.

"The price of butter is significant barometer of dairy production and butter prices have been supported at 34 cents a pound recently, which is above 85 percent of parity. In view of the higher costs of feed and labor, however, this price is not adequate to maintain the production of milk at a sufficiently high level. 'Want to have too much too soon rather than too little too late.'

"If production declines substantially this would have later serious consequences to consumers because the reduced supply would result in sharp advances in prices. At this time a further reduction in milk production as a whole would injure everyone concerned."

To dairymen the country over the assurance that the stabilization level would be maintained at least until December 31, 1942, signaled three major developments:

1. The difference in the price of butterfat and feed—narrowing since January—will widen again to renew the stimulus which last year brought out the greatest dairy production on record.

2. The wide difference in butter and cheese and evaporated milk prices—once necessary to bring cheese and evaporated production up to lend-lease demands—now becomes smaller, decreased the premium that cheese and evaporated have commanded over butter.

3. Butter now shares with cheese, evaporated and dry skim a great war-time responsibility.

As the first April milk and cream checks brought home to producers the fact that the new stabilization level was already at work, would continue to work for full coverage of the higher costs of VICTORY production, a new realization came over the industry. Butter, whether it was currently received or frozen away in storage, was not on the critical list of things needed to win the war.

At Chicago the price strengthened with the new attitude. In a few days it climbed above the stabilization level by one-half cent then a full cent and later 1¾ cents.

New Supporters April, 1942

Andree, Ervin J., Pewaukee, R. 2
 Audley, Dr. J. B., Hartland
 Baas Bros., Waukesha, R. 3, Box 154
 Benke, Paul & Son, Hales Corners
 Bork, Henry, 2825 N. 28th St., Milw.
 Brehmer, Reinhold, Sta. F, R. 3, Box 825, Milwaukee
 Ehlke, Alfred, Jackson, R. 1
 Ehlke, Norman, Jackson
 Friday, Harry, Neosho
 Hahm, Harold, Wauwatosa, R. 8
 Heidtke, Elroy, Hales Corners, R. 1, Box 221
 Heintz, Hugo, Waukesha, R. 4, Box 268
 Henrickson, Alvin, Caledonia, R. 2
 James, Clarence R., Pewaukee, R. 1
 Kehl, Edgar, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Kehl, Lester, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Kessler, John R., Waukesha, R. 5
 Koepke, Albert, Oconomowoc, R. 1
 Koepke, Harry, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Larson, Howard, Oconomowoc, R. R.
 Larson, Mrs. Ida, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Lindemann, Walter H., Hales Corners, R. 1
 Miller, Albert, Neosho, Wis.
 Netzow, Verne, Waukesha, R. 5
 Olson, Hazel, Waterford, R. 1
 Rosenow, H. E., Oconomowoc, R. 1
 Todd, Forrest, Oconomowoc, R. 1
 Tunack, Art, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Timak, John, Oconomowoc, R. 1
 Weide, Arthur, Oconomowoc, R. 2
 Wendorf, Chas., Neosho, R. 1
 Wendt, Arthur, West Bend, R. 2, Box 78
 Wittnebel, Roy, Neosho
 Zimdars, Chas., Jr., Neosho

Reported the Chicago Price-Current as butter's induction month came to a close: "Little or nothing is heard from the D.P.M.A. The trade evidently is now of the opinion that the advanced levels recently started by the organization served to emphasize more fully the shortage in the supply of fresh butter.

—D.P.M.A. News.

Women's Clubs Decline Wiley "Oleo" Resolution

Refusing to take sides in the bitter trade war which long has existed between the dairy and oleomargarine industries, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in annual session at Fort Worth, Texas, turned down the resolution introduced by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of Washington, D. C., which called for an outright endorsement of oleomar-

APRIL PRICES

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.34	\$2.63
Relief	.83	2.40
Cream	13.30	2.22
Manufactured	31.53	1.97
Composite price		2.36

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

Fluid	64.21	\$2.63
School milk	2.82	2.40
Cream	13.92	2.22
Manufactured	19.05	1.97
Composite price		2.44

LUICK DAIRY CO.

Fluid	55.47	\$2.63
Relief	1.16	2.40
School Milk	.25	2.40
Cream	17.67	2.22
Manufactured	25.45	1.97
Composite price		2.30

GOLDEN GUERNSEY DAIRY CO-OP.
 Composite price \$2.45

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

Fluid	58.96	\$2.63
Relief	1.01	2.40
Cream	18.89	2.22
Manufactured	21.14	1.97
Composite price		2.41

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

Fluid	55.70	\$2.63
Relief	.89	2.40
School milk	.21	2.40
Cream	18.68	2.22
Manufactured	24.52	1.97
Composite price		2.30

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

Fluid	55.31	\$2.63
Relief	1.25	2.40
School milk	2.82	2.40
Government sales	10.63	2.22
Cream	12.07	2.22
Manufactured	17.92	1.97
Composite price		2.41

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

Fluid	48.95	\$2.63
Relief	.80	2.40
Cream	14.35	2.22
Manufactured	35.90	1.97
Composite price		2.33

garine and the repeal of oleo tax and regulatory legislation.

According to information received here today, the vote was overwhelmingly against the resolution after a spirited fight opposing its adoption led by the Virginia delegation of the Federated Women's Clubs.

The Wiley proposal embraced not only an outright endorsement of oleo as a "wholesome, nutritious, and pure article of food used by American families as a spread for bread and cooking purposes," but also charged that through the "influence of competing interests, discriminatory taxes and burdensome regulations have been placed upon margarine not for the purpose of regulating it, but for the sole object of discouraging its sale in order to further the sale of butter." It

sought the protest of the General Federation against taxes and regulations now imposed upon oleo.

Had favorable action been registered by the General Federation, it was regarded as likely by dairy spokesmen that immediate efforts would be made to revive Congressional consideration, recently indefinitely postponed because of the war emergency, of pending bills designed to repeal Federal license taxes and regulations imposed on the retailing of colored and uncolored oleomargarine.

The defeat of the resolution, on the other hand, according to one observer, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, "means a refusal by the General Federation of Women's Clubs to permit oleomargarine interests to take over consumer attitudes as reflected in the official organization policy of the General Federation."

What Price Milk Delivery

Chicago milk drivers want more pay and higher commissions on milk delivered to stores.

The Dean Milk Company, delivering to stores at considerable under the home delivered price, objects to higher commissions in an ad in the Chicago Tribune on April 29. In this ad the Dean company sets up two tables which follow:

Table 1

This is the money Dean drivers in Chicago will receive in one year at

prevailing wage rates, based on current sales:

Lowest yearly income of a Dean driver\$6,172.80

Highest yearly income of a Dean driver10,276.89

Average yearly income of all Dean drivers 8,443.56

Table 2

This is the money Dean drivers in Chicago will receive in one year based on current sales, if union demands are met:

Lowest yearly income of a Dean driver\$11,685.20

Highest yearly income of a Dean driver 25,623.80

Average yearly income of all Dean drivers 19,586.08

These high wages result from the drivers delivering very large loads at a commission or wage that was set when they started to work and had small loads. The Dean company in its ad asks: "Who Will Pay the Wage Increases?" The HOUSE-WIFE will! Higher wages will be taken directly from her pocketbook in the form of higher milk prices. And will the farmer profit by the higher price? No. Or the grocer? No. Or the Dean Company? No. And what's more Dean's doesn't want to profit by raising the price of milk. Dean's wants to bring the price of milk down still further. The Dean policy has always been more milk for more people at less cost."

Total milk production is this month entering the flush season already four percent higher than a year ago. Weather conditions have been favorable to early pastures.



World-Famous STEWART CLIPMASTER

Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made. Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special EASY-GRIP handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$55.00 value for only \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



How to Make Your Equipment Last Longer!

More equipment, say authorities, is discarded because of rust than for all other causes put together. What can you do about it? Keep your milkers, separators, churns, pails, etc., clean and dry . . . avoid harsh, abrasive cleaning materials that pit and corrode sensitive metal surfaces. Use, instead, that performance-proved material . . .

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

Because of its fast-working yet gentle emulsifying action, it quickly removes all traces of milk film from equipment with complete SAFETY to surfaces. Rinses freely . . . leaves equipment quick-drying. Helps you keep bacteria counts low! Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. container. Order a supply today! For FREE booklets, write to



A. H. BOND

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



CLIPPERS SHARPENED REPAIRED

SEND ALL YOUR BLADES AND CLIPPERS TO US FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING. WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years

R. 4, WAUKESHA

Highway 15

NEW BERLIN, WIS.

Farmers Fight Lewis

The attempt of John L. Lewis to organize farmers into his United Mine Workers is "a thinly veiled, last ditch fight by the ambitious head of that union for power" declared Herbert W. Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and president of Free Farmers, Inc., a non-profit group organized by farmers and farm leaders to protect the interests of farmers in the northeastern states.

"He cannot have it at our expense," Mr. Voorhees said, pledging Free Farmers to fight Mr. Lewis "to the end."

Practically all the farm organizations in the New York milkshed have joined in supporting Free Farmers, including the state Granges of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Farm Bureau Federations of New York and New Jersey, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, the Dairymen's League, the Co-operative G. L. F., the New York State Home Bureau Federation, and the New York State Conference of Farm Board Organizations.

Free Farmers, which has no membership fees or dues but is financed by an assessment of one-tenth of a cent on each dollar of sales or purchases made by the organizations backing it, has arranged to protect all who sign the Free Farmers pledge against intimidation or property damage up to \$10,000.

Officers and directors of Free Farmers are: President, Herbert W. Voorhees, also president New Jersey Farm Bureau; vice-president, W. J. Rich, also master New York State Grange; C. C. DuMond, president New York State Farm Bureau Federation; David H. Agans, master New Jersey State Grange; Mrs. W. H. Potter, president New York State Federation of Home Bureaus; Gerald Shumway, representing Pennsylvania State Grange; J. A. McConnell, general manager of G. L. F.; L. A. Chapin, secretary, Dairymen's League; S. Seeley Reynolds, director Eastern States Farmers Exchange; executive secretary, C. L. Dickinson.

Mr. Voorhees' statement in full:

"Free Farmers, Inc., is a non-profit group organized by farmers and farm groups to protect the interests of the farmer of the northeastern states and to prevent their exploitation by a greedy and ruthless labor organization headed by a man who many times over has prov-

en that he desires power above all else.

"Certainly there is no class of worker in the nation who is more familiar with labor than the farmer. He earns his livelihood by manual labor and all he owns comes from that source.

"Our organization has no quarrel with labor, and we recognize to the full the right of labor to organize to better its lot.

"But farmers, like many other Americans whose ranks are swelling daily, observe with great disfavor the efforts of any organized group to force its members by fear or intimidation to do things which to them are economically unsound, socially bad and against all rules of common horse-sense.

"The members of Free Farmers, Inc., are all too familiar with the methods used by Mr. John L. Lewis and his 'organizers' in industry. The press has carried countless stories of threats, beatings, and other methods which the American farmer does not want and will not have.

"Despite our lack of formal education, we farmers realize that this attempt by the United Mine Workers of America to organize an agricultural group is a thinly veiled, last ditch fight by the ambitious head of that union for power. He cannot have it at our expense.

"We do not need as a 'bargaining agent' a man with the record of John L. Lewis. His record with respect to the defense program of our nation is well-known. He has been flagrant in his use of his power to halt production when our country faced the greatest threat in its history.

"The farmers of this country, as Mr. Lewis and his strong-armed gangs will find, demand their rights as free citizens and will



*Enjoy Cool
Vision*

WITH SUN GLASSES!

Be sure of summer eye comfort—with Kindy optically ground and polished sun glasses! Also available ground to your own eyeglass prescription. Use your Courtesy Card for savings!

FREE PARKING at parking lot across the street with every purchase of \$1.00 or more.

KINDY Optical Co.
615 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee



UP go production and income
— when you use the two-cylinder Model "B"
PAGE Portable Milker

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1 1/2¢ an hour on electric model

. . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-52, West Allis, Wis.

fight to maintain them. We seek no trouble and want no trouble but if it comes we shall be ready.

"Every thinking man must realize that if Lewis gains control of the basic food supplies of the nation he will control the nation.

"There is no food more essential to our national well-being than milk.

"Were Mr. Lewis' campaign successful he would find the nation's dairy farmers paying more than \$20,000,000 each year. The state of New Jersey alone would pay nearly one-quarter of a million dollars annually. In New York it would run well over two and one-half million dollars and in Pennsylvania a million and a quarter yearly.

"It will be interesting for Mr. Lewis to tell the farmers of these three states what they would receive in return for handing over to him and his well paid family, organizers, henchmen, thugs, radicals and others, the sum of three and one-half million dollars per year.

"The congressional records, the files of newspapers and magazines and the courts of the land are full of records, both radical and criminal, of men in the employ of the Lewis labor organization.

"We cannot reiterate too strongly our feelings that organized labor has every right to organize and protect its interests. Honest unionism is healthy and a necessity. We demand and will have the same right to form ourselves into any organization we see fit to protect our families, our homes and ourselves, and we reserve the right to so govern ourselves and our business that our leaders will be men of integrity, farmers themselves and subject to our majority will.

"We don't want John L. Lewis and his men around us and we won't have them around us, and this organization pledges itself to fight this unfair, un-American and unscrupulous group to the end."

Save Bags

"A bag saved today keeps bulk shipments away!"

Under slogans such as this agricultural co-operatives are carrying to their members the importance of co-operating in the nation-wide program launched by the department of agriculture for the conservation of cotton and burlap bags.

The program is designed to get farmers to handle bags carefully so

For 1942 Plant
LEMKE'S
HYBRID CORN
 100, 110 and 115 day maturities.
 •
 Pedigree No. 38 Barley
LOUIS LEMKE, R. 1, Thiensville
 2 miles north of Granville Station

they can be used over and over again and to promote the quicker return of useable bags into trade channels.

Normally about 60 percent of all textile bags manufactured in the United States are used for agricultural purposes and approximately half of those used by agriculture are made of burlap imported chiefly from India. Burlap imports are now shut off because of the war. Raw cotton stocks are ample, but the mills that make cotton bagging are now working to capacity on war orders.

Farmers are urged to see that bags are kept dry (damp burlap rots quickly), protected from rats and mice, and above all to get the empties back into distribution channels promptly so that every bag can do its full duty.

Market Conditions at a Glance Strengthening Factors

A rise of two cents in the co-operative stabilization level this month led butter prices into a new range, served further to emphasize the fact that butter is needed. As the month closed 92-score Chicago sold three cents higher than a month ago.

* * *

In United States warehouses is still a supply of storage butter far in excess of normal, but its ability to depress the markets has been lost.

State Cracks Down

(Continued from page 3)

patron, William Bethke, of very poor quality and made a farm inspection to determine the cause of the difficulty. It appeared that milk was being produced under extremely insanitary conditions.

Bethke was asked to appear in

WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?

Then feed
GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.
 Milwaukee West Allis
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49 acres, 10 cows, 2 horses, all farm machines, sold together or separate. Disposing because of old age of owner. One-half mile south off highway 100, on S. 13th Street, in Milwaukee County.

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FOR SALE
 Guernsey Cows—fresh and springing
 Reg. Herd
FRED BURHOP
 Grafton, Wis.
 Telephone, Pt. Washington 915F2

FOR SALE—Two pure bred Holstein bulls, 6 months old. From 375 and 400 pound dams. Armand F. Burhop, Grafton, Wis.

county court at Eau Claire on April 20 where he pleaded guilty on two counts. He was fined \$25 and costs and placed on parole to the state inspector for a period of 60 days to give him an opportunity to improve conditions at his farm.

A 90-day probationary period in which he will be permitted to operate his factory was granted John Schmidtke, cheesemaker at Black Creek, by the state board of agriculture on April 28 following an appeal from the recent order revoking Schmidtke's license.—Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

When the dog chases the cows he chases the profits away, too.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 3

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

JUNE, 1942

No CIO

"Dairy farmers should take note of the fact that they are just pawns in Lewis' scheme for acquiring more and more personal power for the final showdown to determine who is bigger—John L. Lewis or the U. S. A.—New England Dairyman.

"Can you imagine a labor union FIGHTING for increased prices for food?"—The Ohio Farmer.

"Does anyone think that labor unions are going to make a house to house canvass and force the housewife to buy butter, cheese, and milk that is comparable to \$1.25 to \$2.75 an hour?"—Hoard's Dairyman.

"If this hook-up of dairymen will accomplish anything for them, it must secure a better price for their milk. Higher wholesale prices for milk necessarily mean higher retail prices also unless the cost of distribution is reduced. That means, among other things, a lower labor cost or methods that reduce the amount of labor. Will the C.I.O. look out for milk producers' interests in either direction? They are interested in higher and higher wages for their members—and in all manner of restrictions to bring about greater employment. As consumers, they are interested in keeping the cost of milk down."—Holstein-Friesian World.

Developments in New York indicate that the issue of labor-union control of the milk industry will be placed squarely before the farmers of America as the United Mine Workers led by its president, John L. Lewis, undertakes to unionize the 3,000,000 dairy farmers of this country.

In its issue of March 15, the United Mine Workers Journal, official publication of the mine workers, announced that representatives of the dairy farmers' local unions of the New York milk shed had formally affiliated with District 50, United Mine Workers of America, on March 6, and that "In an all-day conference with officials of District 50 of the UMWA, they formulated general policy upon which to base organ-

ization of the 3,000,000 dairy farmers of the United States."

At the same time, the journal announced that total membership in the new division, including more than 5,000 Michigan members and other dairy farmers in Pennsylvania and as far west as North Dakota, was in excess of 30,000.

This invasion of the farm field by Lewis aroused a storm of opposition from farm and dairy organizations. The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture said in a resolution: "We condemn any effort on the part of organized labor to extend its organizational efforts, policies, or methods into the ranks of agriculture.

"We call upon the farmers of the state to decide between the self-governed democratic processes of their own farm organizations and co-operatives and the dictatorship of John L. Lewis, the empty promises of his henchmen, and the selfish grasping of his labor organizations."

A. H. Lauterbach, general manager of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, said: "Farmers should oppose this movement because there is no common ground for labor and farmers in the same organization. Their aims are so diametrically opposed.

"We have seen that tried in Minnesota and North Dakota where labor and farmers formed a political party. Labor outnumbered the farmers and farmers received the short end of the stick. Labor and farmers should each remain in their own field."

The Answer

From United States farmers little answer has been forthcoming to the recurrent charges that they have placed their own individual interest ahead of the interests of their country.

Today an answer is taking shape. It is a soft answer but a mighty fact. It is an answer that will find its way into the urban news columns only as incidental matter.

IT IS THE SIMPLE FACT THAT WHATEVER FARM PRICES MAY BE, WHATEVER THE ACTUAL COST OF URBAN LIVING MAY BE, WHATEVER THE HANDICAPS OF LABOR AND MATERIALS SHORTAGES MAY BE, UNITED STATES FARM PRODUCTION IS THE GREATEST ACHIEVED IN HISTORY.

Yet that farm production is not the same production that producers have provided in the past. As Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard wrote this month: "Plant conversion is as necessary on farms as in factories."

United States farmers have turned their plants away from wheat, corn and cotton to dairy products, meats, vegetables and oil-bearing crops—flax, soybeans and peanuts. It has not been an easy job.

United States Farmers have answered the question. The supplies of cheese and evaporated milk turned over to lend-lease—there is the answer. The supplies of meat and poultry and eggs and vegetables shipped to the world's farthest fronts—there is the answer.

There is another answer: No United States consumer—in spite of the fact that as much as 60 percent of American cheese production has gone to lend-lease in a single month—needs a ration coupon to buy cheese at any corner grocery store.

No United States consumer needs a ration coupon to buy evaporated milk, or butter, or eggs, or leather shoes or rayon cloth or cotton prints. Yet enormous quantities of these products have gone abroad in the service of the country.

Still the average net income of the United States farmer has been \$1,180 a year.

Farmers are "using" the war neither to "make as much money as possible" nor to prepare for any "inevitable collapse" that may come afterward. They are using the war in the only way that an American can use it. They are using the war to win the war.

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

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Marquette 3057

Milwaukee, Wis.

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Composite Price

The heavy production for the last 10 days of May, notwithstanding, the composite price compares favorably with the previous month. Sales are somewhat better and if people take kindly to the every other day delivery, should continue to improve with rising payrolls and the concentration of people in the cities because of the employment situation.

A one-cent rise in the manufactured price, which carried through to the cream milk price, helped some. The penny milk program in the schools did not help materially to date. For June it will affect the price still less for the schools will soon be closed.

Production Very High

Milk deliveries since May 20 have been very heavy. Pasturing began about 7 to 10 days earlier than usual, probably due to the warm weather in April. Fields that were pastured early, got a new lease on life with the heavy rains of June 1. Heavy production is expected all through June if weather conditions are normal.

Chicago Price

Pure Milk reports April price for blended milk at \$2.32 in the 70-mile zone for milk testing 3.5 percent fat with a differential of four cents per point up or down from 3.5 percent.

Check-Off For Advertising Being Made

There are now nine states making a check-off for the National Dairy Advertising Campaign of the American Dairy Association. Lined up for this program are the following states: Iowa, Montana, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington. It is possible that Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky will come in later in the year. Advertising dairy products nationally is sound and something that most all farmers will agree to support.

Manufactured Milk Price

Manufactured or what is sometimes erroneously called surplus milk figured out at \$1.98 for the month of May, just eight cents more than the condensery paying price.

Butter was a small fraction of a cent higher than in April, and both skim milk powder and sweetened condensed skim milk were quoted higher. The butter market slipped off the last 10 days of the month but the average was kept up by a strong market early in the month.

The Butter Market

Heavy supplies of butter featured the market in the last week of May, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration. More butter came on the Chicago market in the last week in May than in any like week for 17 years. Consumer demand was only fair and an immense amount went into storage.

Tin Scarce

All tinned goods are hard to get due to need of that material in the war effort and the lack of imports. It is important that the best of care be given to cans, pails, etc., so that replacements will not be needed. No utensils should be allowed to stand with water in them. Invert on racks to drain. If a washing solution is used rinse thoroughly for all cleansing products are more or less caustic and will cause rust.

We are fortunate in being able to get milk cans, but no one knows whether the manufacturers can continue to make them. So it's just good business to take good care of those we have.

Directors Vote No Picnic

At the Board of Directors' meeting held on May 26, subject of having a picnic this year was thoroughly discussed. The majority of the members felt that with the shortage of help on farms and the fact that many people are engaged in work to further the war effort in any spare time which they may have, that it might be better to skip our picnic for this year. The possibility of gas rationing and tire shortage also seemed to affect the decision of some directors. The furtherance of the war effort should be our main object, according to some of the directors. A ballot vote was taken, which resulted in two members voting in favor of the picnic and ten voting against.

We know that many of our members look forward to the annual picnic as one of the big events of the year, but we also believe that they will agree that it might be very hard to hold a successful and well-attended picnic under the circumstances.

Whitewashing

It may seem very early in the year to talk about whitewashing stables but it is suggested that since help will continue to be scarce, fewer outfits will whitewash this year. It's just good sense to get this work done as soon as a whitewasher can get around rather than be caught with the job undone when the November winds begin to howl. Some farmers believe that flies will spoil the look of a whitewashing job if it is done early. Fact is there will be fewer flies in the stable for a long time after a good job of spraying hot lime wash is done, even if the work is done early in the year.

Milk Cans

We have just received a car load of milk cans. Our supply had dwindled to a point where we had no seamless cans with the exception of a few ten gallons and not very many of the other type. We think that it will be difficult to get cans or anything else made of tin or steel, and would suggest that everyone take as good care as possible of cans and other utensils. Rusting can be prevented by draining the utensils and cans and keeping the milk house as dry as possible.

Clippers All Gone

In the April issue we stated that we had animal clippers. Evidently many of the producers noticed this item for two days after the issue was sent out the clippers were all asked for and taken and another dozen could have been sold if we had them. We are told by the manufacturers that there will be no more of these machines manufactured for the duration of the war. One of our advertisers is in the business of repairing clippers and sharpening clipper blades and any clippers that are sent to us or taken direct to Puetzer's will receive good attention.

Lend - Lease Foods

Travel Dry—Hendrickson

Discussing food drying as an aid to space-saving in shipments of lend-lease food, Roy F. Hendrickson of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, pointed out that one barrel of dried eggs includes the food value of 17½ cases of eggs in the shell. A process is being developed to dehydrate cheese, he said. "It will come in a flour-like form. Then, by simply adding water the mixture can be formed into a cake that is very much like processed cheese."

In a year, says Hendrickson, egg drying capacity in the United States has jumped from 40 or 50 million pounds a year to about 250 million pounds. Powdered skim milk is being turned out at the rate of more than 500 million pounds a year. The A.M.A. has purchased well over two billion pounds of dairy and egg products; nearly a billion and a half pounds of meat; and about a billion pounds of vegetables—with 300 million pounds of dried beans leading the list. "In one recent week we bought enough beans," he said, "to fill three trains of more than 100 cars each."

Institute of Co-operation May Not Meet This Year

Following conferences with mid-western co-operative and farm organization leaders, and officials of Purdue University, the American Institute of Co-operation June 4 announced indefinite postponement of its eighteenth annual Summer session. The institute was to have met on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., August 10-14.

The decision was reached because



DON'T LET HIDDEN GERMS

SABOTAGE YOUR MILK!

These 3 Diversey Products Give Dependable Protection; Avoid Rejects; Save Money.

1. DUMORE CLEANS UTENSILS SAFELY

Here's the first step to quality milk! Clean utensils right after milking with DUMORE. Attacks milk fat and dirt vigorously, but is gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use . . . rinses quickly, freely. Leaves no film or scale.

2. DIVERSOL DISINFECTS QUICKLY WITHOUT RUSTING

Just before milking, disinfect utensils with DIVERSOL. Bacteria spoil milk; Diversol is the only disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water and DIVERSOL is ready to use.

3. DICOLOID REMOVES MILKSTONE SAFELY

Milkstone harbors milk-spoiling bacteria. Protect your milk by cleaning milk pails and milking machines regularly with DICOLOID. This concentrated powder is readily applied with a wet brush. Powerful action quickly removes stubborn contaminations without injury to utensils.



THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION • Chicago, Ill.

of the uncertainty of the tire and gasoline situation, according to Charles W. Holman, secretary of the institute. Plans for the 1942 Summer session were not abandoned until it became apparent that nationwide gasoline rationing, and increasingly heavy railroad passenger traffic might make representative attendance at the institute meeting impossible.

The committees which have been building a program and otherwise making arrangements for the Purdue session, will continue active, according to Mr. Holman, ready to announce plans for the postponed session just as soon as there is a relaxing of transportation restrictions.

"And what," asked the teacher, "do two ducks and a cow remind you of?"

"Quackers and milk," said the little boy.

State Fair August 22-28

Wisconsin's Victory State Fair, August 22-28, will be streamlined for service and tuned to the times, Ralph E. Ammon, director of the state department of agriculture, announces in the 1942 state fair premium books which are now available.

"The government recognizes that fairs are vital to build morale, through entertainment, and to encourage agricultural production," Ammon points out, emphasizing that "the Wisconsin State Fair recognizes its tremendous responsibilities and opportunities and will make every effort to present the greatest agricultural and entertainment program in its history."

Over \$60,000 in premiums and \$50,000 in entertainment will be offered. Exhibit halls and barns will portray the great contribution of Wisconsin fields, herds and flocks to the "food for victory" campaign. The entire amusement field has been

canvassed to secure the finest grandstand attractions.

The dairy building this year will be devoted entirely to dramatic displays depicting the important role of "America's Dairyland" in helping to win the war for the United Nations. The farm crops exposition will tell the glorious achievements of "the man behind the man behind the gun."

Improvements in the junior fair building will provide the best facilities ever available at the Wisconsin State Fair for the demonstrations of town and country youth. New display cases have been added to the junior fair exhibits. In the remodeling program the junior fair offices have been consolidated, a new office has been built for the camp doctor, new booth spaces have been added, and a conference room has been constructed.

Going After Them

Mike Ziwisky, cheesemaker at the Portland Co-operative Creamery, Cashton, pleaded guilty to a charge of using insanitary utensils in the manufacture of cheese and paid a fine of \$25 and costs in justice court at Sparta on May 22.

* * *

William Schartner, farmer living near Sturgeon Bay, paid a fine of \$25 and costs in justice court at Sturgeon Bay, May 19, on a charge of offering insanitary milk for sale.

* * *

Truman Pietersfal, farmer living near Sheboygan Falls, pleaded guilty in justice court at Sheboygan, May 22, to a charge of offering insanitary milk for sale and paid a fine of \$25 and costs.

La Crosse Milk Producers Manager Resigns

John J. Taylor, fieldman and manager of the La Crosse Producers Co-operative Association, has left that organization to accept a position with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Dairy Division.

John Taylor has done good work for the La Crosse group for a number of years and is highly regarded by those who knew of his activities.

The good heifer calf should have special care so that she may excel her mother as a milk producer.

New Supporters May, 1942

Eugene M. Becker, Oconomowoc
William Buse, Hales Corners, R. 1
Arthur Giese, Hales Corners, R. 1
J. J. Grube, Colgate
Norbert M. Haakenson, Waukesha, R. 3
Martha Jutrzonka, Hales Corners, R. 1, Box 232
Donald Ladwig, Colgate
John Maretech, Pewaukee, R. 1
John Martin, Hales Corners, R. 1
G. Perinovic, Hales Corners, R. 2, Box 23D
Gerald Peterson, Hartland
W. A. Stoflet, West Allis, R. 4, Box 1112
Ralph N. Swan, Pewaukee, R. 2
Trost Bros., Hales Corners, R. 1, Box 229
Funk and Thiel, North Lake, Wis.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wrasse, West Allis, R. 5, Box 704
Morris C. Yanke, Mukwonago, R. 1

Efficiency Demands Good Food Habits

Factory workers are being made to realize that to do their part in winning the war, they must consume plenty of milk and its products. Industrial leaders are learning that if their plants are to operate at top speed, workers must be fed right. Housewives are being made to realize that their families must eat the right foods to be kept in the best of health. Nurses, doctors, dentists, dietitians and school teachers are realizing the contribution they can make toward a healthier, stronger America through teaching the correct dietary habits.

With this background, the dairy industry, led by the National Dairy Council, is plunging through June Dairy Month this year with the realization that the event offers two-fold opportunities of the first magnitude. It will stimulate consumption of dairy products and build national health at the same time.

May Insure Farmers Against Racket

In Minnesota, a number of farm co-operatives have decided that insurance against damage and loss of property might be written. It seems that the co-operatives believe that few farmers will join with John L. Lewis, unless they feel that their property will be in danger if they

May Price

LUICK DAIRY CO.

Fluid	54.72	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	.91	2.40
Penny School Milk	.47	2.40
Cream	18.14	2.23
Manufactured	25.76	1.98
Composite Price		2.39

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

Fluid	57.57	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	.77	2.40
Cream	18.81	2.23
Manufactured	22.85	1.98
Composite Price		2.40

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

Fluid	53.50	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	1.01	2.40
Penny School Milk	3.14	2.40
Cream	11.52	2.23
Government Sales	9.71	2.23
Manufactured	21.12	1.98
Composite Price		2.40

GOLDEN GUERNSEY DAIRY CO-OP.
Percentages not available at time of printing.

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

Fluid	56.40	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	.75	2.40
Penny School Milk	.68	2.40
Cream	19.62	2.23
Manufactured	22.55	1.98
Composite Price		2.40

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

Fluid	53.46	\$2.63
Penny School Milk	3.08	2.40
Cream	13.25	2.23
Manufactured	30.21	1.98
Composite Price		2.37

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

Fluid	52.55	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	.70	2.40
Penny School Milk	.20	2.40
Cream	14.52	2.23
Manufactured	32.03	1.98
Composite Price		2.36

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

Fluid	45.07	\$2.63
Outdoor Relief	.70	2.40
Cream	14.71	2.23
Manufactured	39.52	1.98
Composite Price		2.31

do not join. The leading co-operatives believe that the farmers should have protection against any rough stuff which might be used to force farmers into the Lewis union. Just what form this insurance will take has not been decided on, but it probably will be adequate against any loss by fire or other damage which might be caused.

The following strong farm organizations are working together on this project: Central Co-operative Association, Twin City Milk Producers' Association, Land O' Lakes Creameries, Minnesota Association of Local Creameries, Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, and the Minnesota State Grange.

Trucks Must Save Rubber

The milk haulers, as well as other truckers who use the highways have been told in no uncertain terms that they must rearrange their routes so that duplication, cross-hauling, etc., will be practically eliminated. This demand comes from the Office of Defense Transportation commonly called O.D.T., headed by Jos. Eastman, an appointee of President Roosevelt.

In order to comply with the demands of O.D.T., haulers may have to exchange shippers so that less miles may be traveled. It's possible that some producers may have to change to another company, but that will only occur when all other means of cutting down unnecessary mileage has been exhausted.

The co-operation of the producers is invited so that this very serious situation can be worked out in a satisfactory manner.

Dried Whole Milk Purchased by AMA Announced

Wednesday, May 27, marked the beginning of increased government purchases of dried whole milk, according to announcement made by agricultural marketing administration officials. Need for more concentrated milks that can be packed into the least shipping space for United Nations' needs is said to be the reason for substantial increases in A.M.A. purchases. While specific

terms and conditions of sale will be sent to the industry, A.M.A. spokesmen stated that "offers of at least carload lots should be received by the administration not later than 2 p. m., E. W. T., each Wednesday."

Past A.M.A. purchases totaled about four million pounds of dried whole milk, primarily for Red Cross and lend-lease shipments

14,000,000 Half-pints of "Penny" Milk to School Children in Month

More than 14 million half-pints of milk were distributed during a single month of the 1941-42 school year to some 700,000 school children in the 76 areas where the "penny" milk program of the United States Department of Agriculture was operating.

The current summary of domestic food distribution programs of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, plus reports received too late to tabulate, showed that 68 new "penny" milk areas were opened during April. Designed to widen fluid milk markets of dairy farmers in order to encourage expanded milk production to meet wartime needs, the School Milk Program also helps combat malnutrition among the nation's school-age youngsters.

Although officially known as the School Milk Program, it is popularly called the "penny" milk program

because, under its provisions, eligible children cannot be charged more than a penny a half-pint for



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



Conservation of Vital Equipment Made Easier, Surer!

When removing milkstone deposits from your coolers, milking machines and separators, don't take chances by using wire brushes, steel wool or harsh abrasives! They scratch and mar sensitive tinned or aluminum surfaces . . . shorten useful life of equipment. Use, instead, that performance-improved, effort-saving material . . .

OAKITE MILKSTONE REMOVER

PROCESS PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENT

Simply apply recommended solution and allow to soak for short period. Then brush off softened deposits and rinse thoroughly. In this way you conserve vital equipment, and AT THE SAME TIME, help keep bacteria counts LOW by maintaining surfaces in CLEAN, sanitary condition. Order a supply from your creamery NOW! Packed in 1-gallon glass bottles. Write address below for FREE booklets.



A. H. BOND

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



CLIPPERS SHARPENED REPAIRED

SEND ALL YOUR BLADES AND CLIPPERS TO US FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING. WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS
STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years
R. 4, WAUKESHA Highway 15 NEW BERLIN, WIS.

the milk. Costs are shared by the community and the department of agriculture.

The A. M. A. monthly summary showed that 5,600,000 boys and girls in 83,000 schools participated in the school lunch program during April. Due to earlier school closing dates this year, participation in the program showed a drop from the March all-time record of 6,200,000 children.

Record Milk Flow Forecast For June

June milk production is expected to reach 5,800,000,000 quarts — the largest United States monthly total ever recorded. This will help swell the 1942 total to the largest in United States history, an outstanding dairy industry contribution to the war program. The 12-month total may reach 56,000,000,000 quarts, compared with 49,000,000,000 quarts, the 1936-1940 yearly average. In fact, no other country comes anywhere near producing as much milk as America's 26 million cows, says the Milk Industry Foundation.

War is chiefly responsible for the increased United States flow of milk, although it has been steadily growing for years. More milk cows on farms and more milk production per cow are the immediate causes, with supplies for the United Nations, including the United States, offering the big incentive.

The dairy industry is concentrating on the war victory program and co-operating with the government and consumers to maintain production and distribution while conserving rubber and materials. Many a horse and wagon are again serving delivery routes. Milk companies have given up new equipment to aid the army and milkmen are active in war bond sales, Red Cross drives, first aid, air raid plans and collecting books for the armed forces.

On June 1 the dairy industry put into effect measures to make immediate savings of 25 percent in rubber in accordance with government requests.

Conservation of rubber and other war materials is being carried out by the milk industry while facing the stupendous task of distributing America's daily requirements of 50 million quarts of fresh milk to homes and stores alone. Wide variations in marketing conditions, however, have made necessary local solution of many of the complex

problems of restricted milk distribution.

Fresh milk and dairy products are being used in increasing quantities by the United States armed forces. Fresh milk is served daily to soldiers for the first time in history. Distribution of milk to the army is a man-sized job that is being successfully performed by the industry. Munitions plants are increasing the distribution of milk between meals as a means of decreasing fatigue and strengthening workers.

The value of fresh milk for fighting men is also attested by the Canadian Army which increased its ration of fresh fluid milk for each soldier to 15 ounces daily on June 1. The importance of milk in wartime is further emphasized by the British experience where milk distribution has been carried on despite bombs and blitz.

Prices received by United States dairy farmers are at the highest levels since 1930. Farm cash income from milk in 1941 topped all previous highs—totaling \$1,859,783,000. Present estimates indicate 1942 will total more than \$2,000,000,000, an all-time, all-high record.

Lend-lease dairy supplies delivered to representatives of the United Nations since April 29, 1941, when the program started, to April 1, 1942, mounted to huge quantities: Cheese, 163,953,774 pounds; dry skim milk, 37,531,974 pounds; evaporated milk, 577,486,469 pounds. The total value of these products was almost \$100,000,000.

Per capita consumption of fluid milk in the United States is expected to show gains this year over 1941 when the average American consumed 164 quarts. The United States Department of Agriculture says 1942 dairy goals provide sufficient milk and manufactured dairy products to increase our domes-

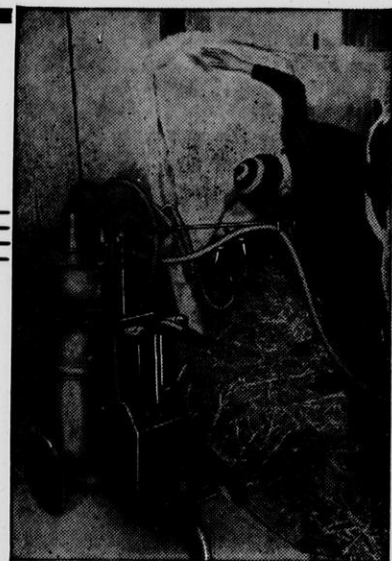


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UP go production and income — when you use the two-cylinder Model "B" PAGE Portable Milker

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model

. . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-62, West Allis, Wis.

tic consumption to the highest level on record.

Milk consumption is still not high enough, the Milk Industry Foundation says; it is only higher than in the past. Present levels are not war phenomena, they represent only partial attainment of nutritional goals. There should be no return to pre-war consumption levels of milk and dairy products after the war.

Co-operation

In the conduct of the greatest war effort in history co-operation has reached what will probably become an eternal example of how men together can do what none may attempt alone.

Poland alone could not withstand the onslaught of Nazi armies nor the blasts of Nazi bombs. Denmark alone could not resist. Norway alone fell for want of aid. Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, France; later Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete, alone they fell. England was hard pressed. Russia's armies were swept back to the gates of Moscow. She was fighting alone.

Now there is new hope. For nations—like individual men—have banded together in a great co-operative movement to resist as a united group what they could no longer abide.

Individually the United Nations were each opposed in turn by the concentrated might of a highly organized force. Now they have organized against it. Each—in the true co-operative pattern—has given its interest into the common keeping where it may be more safely kept.

Nations themselves, like the nation's producers, now plan together, work together, fight together. Nor may co-operation—either among nations or among individual producers—be laid aside once victory has capped their mighty efforts. For co-operation has become the greatest faith of those sincerely interested in fitting the world to the needs of all its people.

—D. P. M. A. News.

A roustabout died in Illinois and they telegraphed his widow: "Your husband, John, died today. Advise as to disposition." The answer: "His disposition was mighty ornery."

Skim Milk Held to be War Essential

**In Powder Form May Be Easily
Transported; Compact and Lasting**

War is about to rescue skim milk, America's greatest food waste, says the current issue of Chemical and Engineering News. New steps in drying it to powder are cited to show that in the cargo emergency, it is compact and lasting enough to be shipped to military forces all over the world, and is one of the richest foods.

At home, in a pinch, this compact milk can be transported across the entire United States, the article declares, at the cost of moving fluid milk six miles. The author is Carlos C. Van Leer, Jr., Washington, D. C.

He cites nutrition authorities for a report astonishing to most Americans, that skimmed dried milk is richer than whole milk in body-building proteins, and the richest and cheapest of all sources of calcium. It is also rich in vitamins, except A which goes out with the fat removed in skimming.

Farm Tires Must Be Saved; There'll Be No New Ones

"Virtually no more rubber is in sight for tires. When the day comes that there is no more rubber for any civilian uses, permission to buy will mean nothing."

That frank prospect of what the future holds for truck and car owners keynotes a warning from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as to the importance of drastic conservation measures by farmers.

Nationwide gasoline rationing is now planned, not so much to save gasoline as to save tires. Later, through R. F. C., the government plans to purchase all extra tires of private owners. Speed limits are being lowered and drastically enforced—again to save tires.

All of these measures serve to emphasize further the importance of saving tires, both by reducing mileage and by better care. Even though you may have your rationing board's permission to buy tires for farm use, your future plans should hinge upon the probability that when your present tires are no longer usable, there'll be no replacements—new, used, or recapped—available.

Cutting out pleasure driving, revising your schedule of trips to

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Holstein calves, heifers and bulls, sired by House of Correction bull, out of high testing dam, with a record of 10,066 pounds milk, 4.66%, 459 pounds fat. Dams of all calves have good D.H.I.A. records.

ED GENGLER

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Springers—grades and pure bred Holsteins. Also pure bred Holstein heifer calves and a bull of serviceable age. All sired by Sir Ornsby Hillvale Lass, whose dam has 10 yearly records, averaging 556 lbs. fat with 3.90% test.

BERNARD SCHOESSOW
Thiensville, Wis.

town, pooling truck use with your neighbors—these are just a few of the most readily apparent conservation measures.

Cheese

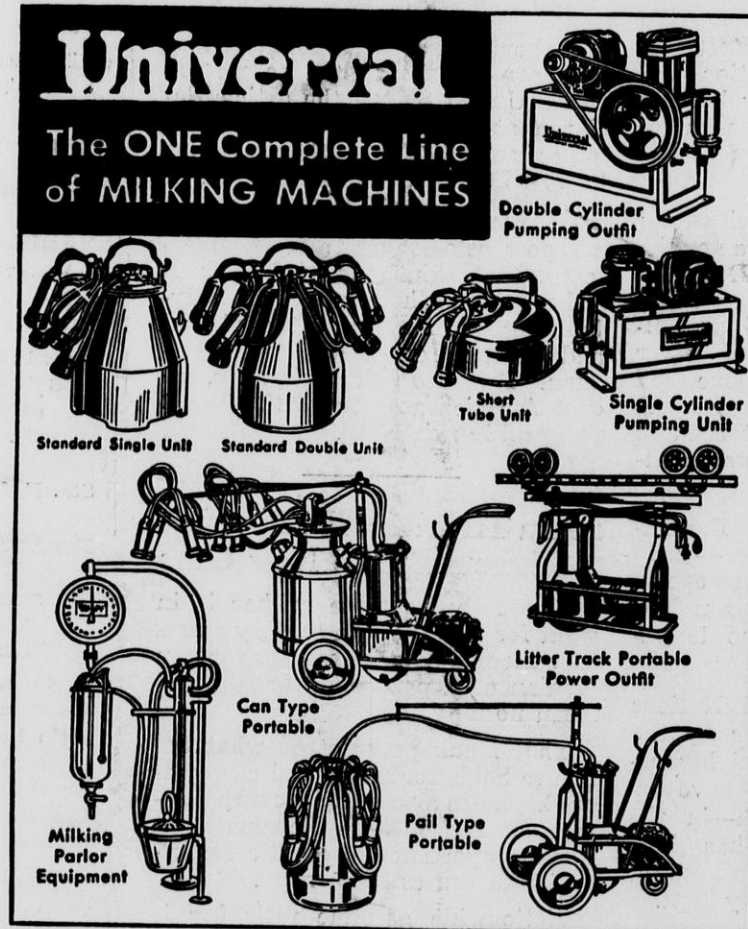
Cheese production remains high although many creameries that diverted to cheese when the price was more favorable have gone back to butter production and the drying of skim milk.

Wisconsin produced 20 percent more cheese in the last week in May than in the same week last year.

Any Type

MILKER

You Choose



More than 50,000 cows in the Milwaukee area
are now being milked twice each day with
UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINES

Write for information

THE UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
129 BARSTOW ST.
WAUKESHA, WIS.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 4

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

JULY, 1942

Base Time Here

The base making time started on July 1 and will continue through November 30, as outlined in the base plan printed herewith. Base committee is very reluctant to make adjustments, unless a very clear case, with the very best of reasons, is presented, for the committee has felt that it was unfair to make adjustments for some producers unless there was a good reason. It is generally known that when an adjustment is made to increase the base of any producers, the other producers must share that burden.

Honor Roll

Inasmuch as various clubs, organizations of one kind or another and employers, are listing the names of people from their organization who have joined the colors, the MILK PRODUCERS would like to have an honor roll of the boys who have gone from the families of our members to fight for this country.

We will appreciate getting the names and addresses of those boys and if possible, where they are currently stationed. Lists will be printed in the August Producer if a fairly large number of names are sent in.

Your co-operation in sending in names is solicited.

Milk Hauling

Nothing very certain is known about what the Office of Defense Transportation, known as O. D. T., may require of milk haulers in the way of re-arranging routes so that there will be less miles traveled to get the milk to market.

Some haulers have gotten together and made trades or exchanged shippers, thereby saving miles which means saving rubber.

There are some complaints that some driveways are very rough, sharp stones, ruts, etc. In some places haulers do not go into places that have bad drives. A little fix-

ing up might avert an order from O. D. T. prohibiting going into farmers' yards for milk. Farm trucks are not included under O. D. T. to date and perhaps a good spirit of co-operation will help keep farmers out from the regulation. If farmers can help reorganize routes, keep drives in good shape, pool shipments of farm produce and do everything else possible to conserve rubber, they will be contributing to the war effort in this as in other ways.

Cheese Floor

The United States Department of Agriculture's move to set the price of American cheese for the rest of this year at not less than 20½ cents probably will keep factories open that might otherwise close.

Number 2 grade, being without a price floor, may sell considerably lower which may be all right in that it will discourage the production of that kind of cheese.

The government's decision to move some of the lower grade cheese out of storage will tone up a rather depressed market.

Milk Gets a Hand

Milk got this nice free boost on the "Voice of Firestone" radio program, National Broadcasting Company, Red Network on June 8, 1942:

"June has been designated as National Dairy Month, and tonight Firestone pays tribute to an industry that is engaged, even in these troubled times, in the preservation of human life, rather than in its destruction.

"The members of this great industry are in the thick of the fight for freedom just as are the men who build the airplanes, tanks, ships and guns for the forces of liberty and justice. In these critical times, it is the duty of every American to keep fit—and milk, being the world's most nearly perfect food, can help you protect your health by providing the elements so necessary to adequate nutrition."

Uniform Production

Plan For 1943

Because no material objection has been made to the base plan used for the past several years, no change has been made and the plan therefore is as follows:

For the year 1943, the producer has the choice of the base made during the base months of July, August, September, October and November, 1942, or the three year average of the same months made in 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Months in which producers are held to a base are the first six months of each year and the last month.

The above regulations are subject to modification by the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, as market needs may warrant.

Butter

An increase of one percent from the preceding week in creamery butter production was shown for the week ending June 25, although it usually declines at this season, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Output was only three percent lower than in the same week last year. This was the result of a seasonal decrease of three percent for the week ending June 26, 1941, which has caused production to approach nearer to last year's levels than at any other time during 1942 except for the week ending June 4.

Most of the major butter producing areas reported increased output from the previous week although the North Atlantic States were unchanged and the West declined one percent. Gains by areas ranged from one percent in the East North Central to five percent in the South Atlantic.

Declines from the production of a year earlier were shown generally, only the North Atlantic States re-

(Continued on page 3)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057

Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15 JULY, 1942 NO. 4

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CIO

Reports from certain parts of the state indicate that John L. Lewis is having some success in signing up farmers to his Coal Miners' Union.

In this territory, it seems that farmers are too intelligent to get hooked on anything of that kind. They realize that labor unions and farmers cannot belong to the same organization. One good reason why, is that the labor unions demand short hours, high wages and cheap food, while the farmer from force of necessity and because of his dependence on weather conditions, must work long hours at certain times of the year, and endeavors to get a fair price for his products in order to keep going.

The fact that organized labor insists on short hours and a high wage makes the things the farmers buy very costly. There is bound to be conflict of opinion between the two groups and it hardly seems possible that farmers are going to join the Coal Miners' Union, particularly when it is headed by a willful, obstinate bully such as John L. Lewis. It is generally conceded that Lewis is losing out with some labor union and probably his desire to organize dairy farmers is for the purpose of having money flow into his treasury and also to bolster his political power.

There is a report that the United Mine Workers have brought Walter

Singler of Milk Pool history into the state of Michigan to help organize dairy farmers in the Miners' Union. No doubt the Miners' Union in the person of Mr. Lewis has plenty of money to hire organizers and, of course, he expects to get it back with heavy interests when and if he gets the dairy farmers tied up on contracts.

Production Has Tapered Off

The high day for receipts of milk in this market occurred on the twenty-seventh day of May, about a week earlier than usual. This was probably due to the fact that cows were turned out earlier this year and the fact that we had considerable wet weather in the last week of May, making for muddy pastures, especially in low lands.

Production has held up fairly well, although it seems to have slipped off a little more than usual during the month of June. There will be enough of milk, however, for there is a big crop of hay, and second crops will be pastured to some extent, because of lack of room to store in barns, and lack of help to handle another crop of hay this year.

Warm Milk

Probably because the month of June was rather cool, some producers did not pay as much attention to cooling milk as they might have done. As a result, when we had a few warm nights, considerable warm milk was returned on the following day.

A little care would have helped avoid this loss. This is just a reminder so that people who did not have trouble, will watch their thermometer a little closer. Those who got milk back, need no reminder.

Composite Price Down

The composite or blend price for all milk within the base amount is down by about four cents per hundred pounds. This lower figure is due in part to the lower price for manufactured milk and also to heavy receipts and some falling off in sales.

Every other day delivery did not get underway to any great extent until June. Some people, fearing that milk would not keep as well for two days, bought less. There may have been less sales effort because the drivers were getting used to their reorganized routes and did not have much time to talk to customers about using more milk.

July sales may show up better although vacations are taking a great many people out of town.

Manufactured Milk Price

Due to the slump in the price of butter, manufactured milk is \$1.93 per hundred for the month of June. This is five cents below the price for May, but is still above the condensery paying price.

Sweetened condensed skim milk, one of the factors used in figuring the manufactured price, was slightly lower, but powdered skim milk increased in value. The demand by the Federal Government for milk powder for lend-lease purposes has helped the price of that product.

Cheese For Everybody

About a year ago, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard asked consumers to eat less cheese so that there would be plenty to send abroad.

The dairy industry did not take kindly to this request, claiming that there was enough on hand and being made to export and to take care of domestic need. Evidently the industry representatives know more about the producing ability of the dairy farmers than did the Secretary of Agriculture for cheese stocks have accumulated to such a degree that Mr. Wickard has asked people to use more cheese.

Cheese

For the fourth consecutive week, American cheese production continued its decline from the seasonal peak reached the week ended May 28, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. In comparison with the preceding week, output for the week ending June 25 was two percent lower, while being 28 percent greater than in the same week a year earlier.

Output in Wisconsin declined two percent from the previous week, but was 12 percent greater than a year ago. Wisconsin's production in comparison with a year earlier showed sharp gains starting in November, 1941, continued to increase until

March, 1942, when production was up 34 percent, and has gradually declined to present levels.

Declines from the previous week occurred in the production of all areas except the North and South Atlantic, which was unchanged, and the South Central, where a two percent increase occurred.

Compared with the corresponding week a year earlier, increased output was reported in all of the principal geographic regions, with gains ranging from 12 percent in both the North and South Atlantic area and Wisconsin, to 82 percent in the West North Central area. Other increases were: East North Central, except Wisconsin, 62 percent; South Central, 37 percent; and the West, 26 percent.

Butter

(Continued from page 1)

porting an increase. Output decreased as follows: South Atlantic, six percent; East North Central, three percent; West North Central, one percent; South Central, 11 percent; and the West, three percent.

Mixed trends were shown throughout the three major creamery butter producing states. Wisconsin's output was down three percent from the preceding week; Minnesota's rose two percent; and that of Iowa was unchanged. Compared with a year earlier, however, output in Wisconsin was three percent higher; Minnesota's, one percent up; and that of Iowa was three percent lower.

Other Markets

The Twin City Milk Producers Bulletin says "We are paying \$2.36 a hundred for 3.5 percent milk to dealers' plants in the Twin Cities (St. Paul and Minneapolis) during May.

The blend price paid Chicago producers for May was \$2.19 per hundred for milk testing 3.5 percent fat in the 70-mile zone as reported by the Federal Milk Market Administrator.

* * *

Dairymen's League News, New York, reports that Fred H. Sexauer was re-elected president at the annual meeting of the league's directors on June 19.

This will be Mr. Sexauer's fourteenth consecutive term as president of the league.

ONLY

DIVERSOL

GIVES DOUBLE-BARRELED PROTECTION

WIN THE WAR WITH FOOD

FOR MILK

FOR UTENSILS

Utensils are expensive . . . soon may be difficult to replace. Protect your milk and your utensils with DIVERSOL . . . the only quick-acting disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water to use. Approved by Health Authorities . . . used by leading dairy plants. Order from your dairy or hauler.

P.S.—Clean utensils first with DUMORE.

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION
Chicago, Ill.

The Connecticut Milk Producers' Association Bulletin says in its June issue: "AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL ORGANIZES FOR ACTION. New England farmers' groups incorporate, adopts by-laws; announces program.

"The Agricultural Council of New England, brought into being to fight the John L. Lewis invasion, is now a going concern, duly incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts.

"The council has adopted by-laws, set up an office, hired a secretary, and is collecting dues from member groups, of which the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association will be one."

* * *

Milk Shed News, Omaha, Nebr., publication of the Nebraska-Iowa NonStock Co-op. Milk Association, says that the weighted average price for 3.8 percent milk figures to \$2.45 per hundredweight for May.

July Prices

At a price conference held on June 26, no agreement was reached with the dealers because of the dispute on manufactured milk price and price of cream milk. The meeting adjourned to July 7. At this meeting it was agreed that price for cream milk would not be changed, but in the case of manufactured milk, a price not higher than the average of four condenseries would be paid.

The dealers made the point that because sweetened condensed milk, which is used in the formula determining the manufactured price was higher because of sugar restrictions, skim milk was figured at a higher price on the formula than the dealer would recover, by selling skim to milk dryers. The dryers pay from 50 to 55 cents for skim, while the formula for June figures at 65 cents per hundred pounds.

Official Price Announcement

Chicago Market,
For the Delivery Period
June 1-30, 1942
CLASS PRICES

Hundredweight prices to be used in computation of value of milk by classes, Sec. 941.5:

Class I

In Marketing Area (Condensery-Pay-Price \$1.805 plus 50 cents—\$2.305.

Relief Milk—\$2.20.

Class II

Condensery-Pay-Price \$1.805 plus 20 cents—\$2.005.

Class III—\$1.805.

Class IV

Average 92 score butter \$.3625 times 3.5 plus 20 percent equals \$1.523. Plus Dry Skim Adj.—Avg. price or Roller and Spray—\$.13578125. \$.135 — \$.075

Formula: $\frac{\quad}{.005} \times 0.035 =$
42—\$1.943

BUTTER DIFFERENTIALS

Butterfat differentials for each one-tenth of one percent of average butterfat content over or under 3.5 percent:

Sec. 941.8 (c) to producers—\$.040 per hundredweight.

Sec. 941.5 (c) to handlers—formula: \$1.523

———— = \$.044 per hundredweight.
35

Difference in rate—\$.004 per hundredweight or \$.04 per pound of butterfat.

The difference in rate per pound of butterfat, \$.04 is the rate to be used in computing the amount to be added or deducted on line 22, page 1, of handler's report.

A. W. Colebank,

Acting Market Administrator.

Co-ops Meet the Challenge of War

By Roy H. Park, Editor,
Co-operative Digest, Ithaca, N. Y.

When war spreads to the seven seas and the five continents, no one is unaffected. Co-operatives, like private business of all kinds, now face new problems and new opportunities.

Most of the nation's 10,600 agricultural co-operatives came into being after World War I. Many of

New Members—June 1942

Norbert Hagemann, Waterford, R. 1
Walter Radue, Thiensville
John Clarey, Sussex
John E. Jacobson, Waterford, R. 1
Mrs. O. Gunderson & Son, Waterford
Hugh Roberts, Waukesha, R. 1
Albert Theine, Nashotah, R. 1
August Jaskie, Hales Corners, R. 2

them grew out of the chaos of the post-war depression. They've weathered at least one depression period in the early thirties, have gone through a period of governmental programs for agriculture ranging from the Federal Farm Board to the Farm Security Administration. All of these were just parade drill to the acid test they now get in World War II—a war that has been called a war of production and one in which the farmers have been called upon to produce more food than ever before and to turn in this production without the help of many farm supplies that before have just been taken for granted.

Co-operatives, like democracy, are on trial. Can they measure up to their claim of being instruments of service and can they prove their ability to remain democratic organizations and at the same time maneuver with dispatch when under fire?

Six months after Pearl Harbor, agricultural co-operatives could look back over their record, glow inwardly with the realization that they had lived up to the tradition that young soldiers make the best soldiers. They were winning their spurs—and the ages of most of them were under 25.

They were serving not alone their membership but the nation as a whole. In Wisconsin and other dairy states, co-ops had turned from making butter to turning out powdered milk for shipment to the American soldiers from Alaska to Australia, to the British, Russian and Chinese allies. In Louisiana co-operative sugar mills were crushing sorghum to make the molasses that used to come from the East Indies and that is so badly needed now for the production of alcohol. Feed supply and poultry co-ops have, where necessary because of the bag shortage, redesigned their truck bodies to permit the handling of feed in bulk. Wool co-ops and cotton gin co-ops were getting together on a plan for the use of cotton gin equipment in the baling of wool as a means of conserving both burlap and shipping space. Even the honey co-ops of Colorado were urging members

June Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.42	\$2.63
Relief	.64	2.40
School	.31	2.40
Cream	17.08	2.18
Manufactured	27.55	1.93
Composite Price		2.36

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.43	\$2.63
School	1.40	2.40
Cream	12.43	2.18
Manufactured	32.74	1.93
Composite Price		2.34

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.29	\$2.63
Relief	.53	2.40
School	.11	2.40
Cream	11.47	2.18
Manufactured	35.60	1.93
Composite Price		2.32

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.60	\$2.63
Relief	.81	2.40
School	.31	2.40
Cream	15.59	2.18
Manufactured	29.69	1.93
Composite Price		2.35

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.21	\$2.63
Relief	.82	2.40
Cream	18.33	2.18
Manufactured	20.64	1.93
Composite Price		2.40

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	56.40	\$2.63
Relief	.96	2.40
School	1.93	2.40
Cream	9.27	2.18
Gov't Sales	10.79	2.18
Manufactured	20.65	1.93
Composite Price		2.39

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	51.66	\$2.63
Relief	.68	2.40
Cream	14.11	2.18
Manufactured	33.55	1.93
Composite Price		2.33

to keep the bees a little busier and the rabbit co-ops of Virginia were calling for increased reproduction.

Co-operatives have been among the first to face the facts and realize the importance of moving in on transportation. Leaders knew that there would be a million more tons of hogs, five million more tons of dairy products and a lot more grain, produce, wool and livestock than usual to move to market this fall. They're getting set now. Gathered in Chicago recently for a round-table discussion of problems common to them all were officials of mid-western co-operatives, including the National Livestock Market-

ing Association, the Illinois Agricultural Association, fruit co-ops in Michigan and milk co-ops of Wisconsin and Illinois.

In New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania, G. L. F. officials are readying what will be known as Community Transportation Service. Beginning of July G. L. F. expects to have registered some 1,500 trucks of five-ton capacity or more, the owners of which have pledged themselves to make the trucks available for carrying feed and other farm supplies in case of an emergency. A similar plan is being put into use by Southern States Co-operative of Richmond, Virginia.

At the same time co-operatives generally have moved to cut out all unnecessary mileage by doubling up on deliveries, establishing regular routes for regular days, and educating patrons to plan ahead on their purchases.

Farmers Make Progress Through Own Co-ops

Theme song of Lewis organizers at all meetings so far has been to belittle accomplishments of farmers through their own general organizations and co-operatives. At the same time they put a rose-colored magnifying glass over their own list of Lewis-credited achievements and say in effect, "We can do this and more for you."

This song, like most of the other Lewis-inspired tunes, is badly off key.

Readers of Free-Farmers' Bulletin (see Vol. 1, No. 1) already know that in 1940 anthracite miners were actually receiving five cents a week less than they did in depression 1932.

Now Agricultural News Service comes forward in its June issue with a statistical correlation of official government figures which shows what farmers are doing for themselves in dollars and cents through their own farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives.

ANS took a report of the Farm Credit Administration showing the percentage of farmers by states who told the census takers in 1939 that they were doing business with one or more farmer co-operatives and then correlated these figures with the 1941 average gross cash income per farm by states (supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture and including government payments).

A study of these figures shows these pertinent facts:

1. The 24 states having the largest percentage of farmers doing business through farm co-operatives (average a little over 35 percent) had an average gross farm income per farm of \$2,988.
2. The 24 states having the smallest percentage of farmers doing business through farm co-operatives

(average only 12 percent) had an average gross farm income, including government payments, of \$1,758.

(Continued on page 7)



STEWART CLIPMASTER

Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. **The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made.** Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special **EASY-GRIP** handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$35.00 value for only \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



Use This Tested Idea to Get Milk That Scores Higher!

You know how milkstone deposits on equipment help multiply bacteria counts. If removing these deposits requires a lot of time and hard scrubbing . . . then you are doing the job the **HARD** way! The **EASY** way . . . the fast, low-cost **Oakite** way . . . is to apply a recommended solution of

OAKITE MILKSTONE REMOVER

PROCESS PROTECTED BY U. S. PATENT

Allow it to soak long enough to soften the milkstone deposits; then brush lightly, rinse off and follow with your usual cleaning.

Notice how Oakite Milkstone Remover shortens cleaning time . . . eliminates tedious scrubbing or scouring . . . makes the removal of bacteria-harboring milkstone a **FASTER, EASIER** job! **SAFE** to use . . . does not harm equipment. Order a gallon bottle **TODAY.** For **FREE** booklets, write to address below!



A. H. BOND

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



CLIPPERS SHARPENED REPAIRED

SEND ALL YOUR BLADES AND CLIPPERS TO US FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING. WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS
STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years
R. 4, WAUKESHA Highway 15 NEW BERLIN, WIS.

Wisconsin State Fair

The Wisconsin State Fair accepts the mandate of the people of Wisconsin to make the Victory Fair, August 22 to 28 its greatest and most important year. Never in its ninety-two year history has this institution had a greater opportunity to serve its state and its nation, according to R. E. Ammon, manager of the fair.

The thousands of men and women from all parts of Wisconsin who voted in person or by wire and letter almost unanimously to continue the fair put their stamp of approval on the following contributions which the 1942 Victory Fair can make in the program to win the war:

1. All agricultural exhibits—live-stock, farm crops, dairy, poultry and other products—have been streamlined to show Wisconsin's products so vital to victory, and to offer inspiration to the producers of our state to continue national leadership in quality production.

2. Care, maintenance and proper use of all types of farm machinery and equipment will be carefully demonstrated.

3. The army, navy and marines as well as the other victory agencies such as the American Red Cross, first aid, volunteer fire department, air raid wardens, and other federal, state and local war organizations, have been given preferred locations without cost to tell the story of their victory activities to the hundreds of thousands of people who will attend the fair, August 22-28.

4. All buildings will house hundreds of exhibits showing new economies to the housewife and better methods of using our citizen's time to aid America's war efforts.

5. Five state and national organizations will co-operate with the fair in putting on one of the most complete, interesting, and instructional victory food and nutrition exhibits ever held.

6. The Wisconsin State Fair's largest horse show will have as its theme and purpose—"How the horse can better serve its country."

7. A program of youth training in agricultural production and victory work of all kinds is a major purpose of the Junior Fair.

And finally, the greatest entertainment program ever offered, will build the morale of farm and industrial workers. Thousands of people will have an opportunity to forget their worries and troubles. Fifty thousand dollars has been spent on



UP go production and income
—when you use the two-cylinder Model "B"

PAGE Portable Milker

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model . . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-72, West Allis, Wis.

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

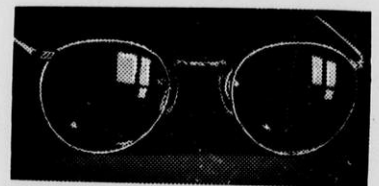
GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee West Allis
Saukville Germantown

the entertainment features of this seven-day fair. "On to Victory," America's finest outdoor show, presents the brightest stars of stage, screen and radio. Also included are five great days of grand circuit harness races, fifteen exciting circus acts, and a sensational Victory Day show—and much more—and every show, every act, every program has been carefully selected to provide thrills, laughs and real recreation.

The officials of your Wisconsin State Fair recognize that they have a responsibility to the people who have voted for its continuance to make the 1942 fair a truly patriotic institution and a practical inspiration to its visitors to carry on more completely our Victory program.



Protection...
**Hardened Eyeglass
Lenses for Safety!**

Hardened lenses are important to anyone engaged in active work or active sports. Ninety times harder than regular lenses — for YOUR protection. See hardened lenses — today!

FREE PARKING across the street
with a purchase of \$1.00 or more.

KINDY Optical Co.
615 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee

"Well, George," explained the farmer as he greeted one of his laborers on New Year's day, "and 'ow did 'ee get on last year?" "Ay, mistur," was the reply, "it wur a bad year for I. I did lose my missus, I did lose my canary, and I did lose my dog. And it wur a good dog, too."

**Make Your 1942
Vacation a Visit to the
Wisconsin Victory Fair**

"ON TO VICTORY"—America's most sensational outdoor show. Nowhere in America can you see such beauty, color, pageantry—such an array of stars of the stage, screen and radio.

★ ★

GRAND CIRCUIT Harness Races. Practically every great harness horse in this country is included in this five day speed program. Over \$31,000 in purses.

★ ★

15 Sensational Circus Acts.

★ ★

A great opening afternoon Victory Show — all proceeds to USO.

★ ★

And much more. Over \$50,000 in ENTERTAINMENT.

★ ★

**Your Victory Fair Can Give You
Inspiration—Leadership—Recreation
and 7,568 Belly Laughs**

**To the Members of the
MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION**

The vote of confidence given the Wisconsin State Fair by the producers of your association and other show leaders of our state places an obligation on the officials of this institution to make this year's Victory Fair do a tremendous job in aiding America's War Effort.

Every feature of this great fair has been planned to do this job.

We sincerely believe a visit during any of these 7 days will make you a better American and give you renewed inspiration to do your part in running our war.

Sincerely,

Ralph E. Ammon

**Your Invitation to
DAIRY DAY
AUGUST 28**

Program Features

1. Victory Dairyland Parade
2. State Dairy Queen Contest
3. Gigantic Youth Show and Pageant
4. Victory Dairy Products Exposition
5. Building Victory. Production Exhibit
6. F.F.A. Farmers Recognition Exercises
7. Statewide D.H.I.A. Judging Contest (Thursday)
8. Herdsmen's and D.H.I.A. Banquet (Thursday)
9. Special Dairy Demonstrations
10. Better Nutrition School
11. Dairy Honor Roll
12. Victory Butterball

**7 GREAT
VICTORY DAYS**

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

**AUGUST
22 - 28**

**Farmers Make Progress
Through Own Co-ops**

(Continued from page 5)

3. The 24 states where farmers lead in working together showed an average gross income per farm that was 175 percent over that in the 24 states trailing in farmer co-operation.

4. Almost without exception the high states in farm income were the states where farmers have learned to work together through their farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organizations — organizations that they have built up themselves and which they control democratically and operate for their own benefit.

The motorist had had an accident. His car had run over a man's toes, and the victim was claiming damages.

"What! You want \$500 for a damaged foot?" cried the motorist. "I'm not a millionaire!"

"Perhaps you aren't," replied the victim. "And I'm no centipede."

Success doesn't "just happen" in the dairy business.

FOR SALE

Pure Bred Holstein Bulls — eight months old from dams with records of 375 and 400 pounds fat.

ARMAND F. BURHOP

Grafton, Wisconsin

FOR SALE

Two Holstein Heifers. Freshen very soon.

ARNOLD W. BOEHLKE

Germentown, Wis.

**Holstein Calves
FOR SALE**

Registered heifers and bulls, sired by House of Correction bull, out of high testing dam, with a six year record of 10,066 pounds milk, 4.66% fat. Dams of all calves have good D.H.I.A. records.

ED. GENGLER

Sta. F. R. 1

Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Hilltop 1826

HOLSTEINS For Sale

The bull we advertised in the June issue was sold two days after the paper came out to a man from Pewaukee. We still have some springers, both grade and pure breeds, also some heifer calves. These heifers are sired by Sir Ornsby Hillvale Lass whose dam has ten yearly records, averaging 556 pounds of fat with a 3.90 test.

BERNARD SCHOESSOW

Thiensville

Will the boys in army training camps who do kitchen chores help their mothers when they return home?

"If we are to inspire and release our productive powers to win this war, we must know for what we are fighting.

"We are fighting, in part, for freedom from want. To attain that freedom means new responsibilities for our farm people, because it is their labor that produces many of our necessities. It means a more efficient use of our agricultural resources in order for that labor not to be in vain. It means, also, extending that freedom to millions of our farm families who live in want for lack of the opportunity to produce and share in the fruits of their labor."—E. J. Coil.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 5

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

AUGUST, 1942

Our Honor Roll

Norbert Barbian, son of the Math Barbians, Sr., enlisted in the U. S. Navy, two and one-half years ago, and was at the Pearl Harbor disaster on December 7, 1941. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Paul Edward Bartelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Bartelt, Jackson, is stationed at 534 Broad St., Newark, N. J., Casey Jones School of Aeronautics 42-42.

Wm. J. Fletcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Fletcher, Waukesha, Route 3, is stationed on the S. S. Zinnia, U. S. Coast Guard, Edgemoor, Delaware, Md.

Lt. Wm. Eberlin, brother of Mrs. Edw. Garbe, Franksville, Wis., is stationed at the U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Juliens Creek, Portsmouth, Va.

Pvt. Edward Otting, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Otting, Cedarburg, Wis., is stationed at 318 T. S. S. Bks. 634, Sheppard Field, Tex.

Corp. Walter G. Schroeter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Schroeter, Grafton, is stationed at H. Q.—H.

Q. Co. 1st Bn., 33rd Armd. Regt., A. P. O. No. 253, Rice, Calif.

Cadet Robert Wrzesinski, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wrzesinski, Mukwonago, R. 2, is stationed at Batt. 3, Room 214, Hillcrest Dormitory, Naval PreFlight School, Iowa City, Iowa.

Editor's Note: We know that there are many families who have relatives in the service, but due to lack of time the names have not been sent. The Producer will be glad to list names in future issues.

1942 Wisconsin State Fair

After months of hard work producing for Victory comes harvest time for Wisconsin farmers. And with the harvest comes the Wisconsin State Fair, August 22-28. Farmers and their families have earned a breathing spell when they can relax, have fun, and enjoy a few hearty laughs.

The Wisconsin State Fair provides just that kind of a program. No finer Victory entertainment will be found anywhere, no finer Victory

agricultural exhibits have ever been presented than your State Fair offers this year. A visit to the fair will send you home a better American, refreshed and ready to work all the harder in the tremendous Victory drive which faces this nation at war.

Members of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers' Association have always been most enthusiastic and loyal supporters of the State Fair. From the membership of this organization has come much of the leadership that has helped to make the Wisconsin State Fair one of the greatest institutions of its kind in America.

Not only have you Milwaukee producers patronized the fair with your attendance each year, but you have co-operated in numerous ways. From your ranks have come some of the fair's best known exhibitors. Your association has gone all the way in assisting with the development and operation of the State Fair Milk House as a service to exhibitors and a demonstration of quality milk production to thousands.

(Continued on page 3)

\$50,000 ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM WISCONSIN STATE FAIR — AUG. 22-28

	DAY	AFTERNOON	NIGHT
Aug. 22, Saturday	CHILDREN'S, VICTORY, and LEGION DAY	VICTORY SHOW — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	WLS National Barn Dance Fireworks
Aug. 23, Sunday	WISCONSIN DAY VICTORY WORKERS' DAY	Grand Circuit Harness Races — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	"ON TO VICTORY" — Dazzling Fireworks
Aug. 24, Monday	BUY BONDS and STAMPS DAY MILWAUKEE COUNTY and WAUKESHA COUNTY DAY	Grand Circuit Harness Races — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	"ON TO VICTORY" — Fireworks — Horse Show
Aug. 25, Tuesday	WOMEN'S and PIONEER DAY	Grand Circuit Harness Races — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	"ON TO VICTORY" — Fireworks — Horse Show
Aug. 26, Wednesday	GOVERNOR'S DAY GRAND CIRCUIT DAY	Grand Circuit Harness Races — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	"ON TO VICTORY" — Fireworks — Horse Show
Aug. 27, Thursday	MILWAUKEE DAY POULTRY AND EGG DAY	Grand Circuit Harness Races — 15 Sensational Circus Acts	"ON TO VICTORY" — Fireworks — Horse Show
Aug. 28, Friday	DAIRY AND YOUTH DAY PRESS DAY	Morning: Victory Parade — Queen Afternoon: Pageant "Youth Answers the Call"	"ON TO VICTORY" — Fireworks — Horse Show

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MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, *Editor*
1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15 AUGUST, 1942 NO. 5

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The August Price

Your board met with the milk dealers on July 27 to bargain for August prices.

There was no dispute over the price of fluid milk but the dealers objected to paying for manufactured milk and cream milk according to the formula used in the market, stating that they could not recover the cost, due to skim milk being higher, as figured in the formula, than dryers are paying. The meeting lasted well into the evening and adjournment to August 3 was decided on with no agreement reached.

On August 3 the battle went on until 9:30 p. m., with a deal made at that hour on the same terms as July. Fluid milk at \$2.63, relief at 2.40, cream milk at 25 cents over the formula figured price and manufactured milk at the average paid by four condenseries.

Your board was not satisfied with this deal, but it was the best that could be made.

The milk dealers will have to do something about getting more for their products instead of asking the farmers to take less. Labor and all other cost of operating a farm are too high in comparison to milk prices.

From St. Louis to Wisconsin

E. W. Tiedemann (Ed to people who know him well) who has been a director and the president of Sanitary Milk Producers since it was organized in 1929, resigned at the July Board meeting to take effect August 15, when he will become general manager of the Central Grade A Co-operative at Appleton, Wis. His resignation has been accepted with genuine regret by the board who have each year chosen him as their president for the last 13 years. Tiedemann handled the organization work when S. M. P. was launched back in 1939, and after the association began actually to market milk in the Fall of 1930 he devoted his full time to the many duties demanded of the president of a co-operative.

Condensery Price Ceiling For July Mfg. Milk

The manufactured price for milk over fluid milk and cream needs, being based on '92-score butter and skim milk used for sweetened condensed skim milk, powdered skim and cottage cheese, is unusually high, principally due to the high value placed on sweetened condensed skim milk because of its high sugar content.

For July, skim milk, according to the formula, was 64 cents per hundred, more than could be realized from it by selling to a powdering plant. No maker of sweetened condensed bought any because of a sugar shortage. A committee of your Board studied the situation and recommended to the Board that if the formula figured price was higher than the average of the four nearby large condenseries, the mentioned average should be the price of manufactured milk for the month of July. Cream milk to be at 25 cents above the formula figured price. The board approved this recommendation and bargained with the dealers on that basis.

The government's action in raising the butter peg from 36 to 39 cents on July 22 brought about a further raise in manufactured milk, boosting it to \$1.98 or five cents over June. The condensery price was \$1.75 for the first half and \$1.85 for the last half of July, with the exception of one condensery which paid \$1.85 for the entire month making the average \$1.81. Prospects are for a somewhat higher price for August.

Cream Milk Higher

Cream milk was five cents per hundred higher in July than in June due to the up in the price of butter. The dealers have protested for several months that cream milk is costing too much since they cannot raise the price to the consumer due to the March selling price, being the ceiling on both cream and milk.

We realize that it's tough for them but farmers' costs have also gone up out of proportion to any increase in their income.

Cheese to be Featured as Victory Food Special

Because of plentiful supplies, cheese will be a Victory Food Special from August 17 through August 29, the United States Department of Agriculture said today.

Roy F. Hendrickson, administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Administration, in designating cheese as a Victory Food Special, said: "Dairymen and the dairy industry have speeded up cheese production so that shipping schedules are being met and supplies for home use are high enough right now that the department can urge consumers to eat more of it. By using more cheese, as urged by Secretary Wickard recently, consumers can lighten the load on meat supplies which will be short for the next couple of months. We are urging cheese consumption, too, in order to encourage continued high production. Although cheese supplies at the present time are heavier than usual, we haven't too much cheese. It is of great importance that present high production be maintained to meet wartime needs both at home and abroad. We may need even more before long. We must keep right on making cheese without any let-up."

The designation of cheese as a Victory Food Special is made under a program for widening the distribution of commodities in abundance, in order to make the fullest, most effective use of the Nation's total wartime food supply. Assistance in marketing part of the current large supply of cheese for home consumption is in keeping with the requests of producer representatives, including the American Dairy Association and other groups. During the two-week period the nation's retail stores will focus consumer attention on cheese as a Victory Food Special through advertising and displays.

1942 Wisconsin State Fair

(Continued from page 1)

ands of State Fair visitors each year.

Star Spangled Night Show

Outdoing a brilliant, sensational series of outdoor shows in past years, the 1942 grandstand show "On to Victory," scheduled nightly at the Wisconsin State Fair, will stand in a blaze of glory in salute to the fighting forces of the United States and her Allies.

Designed to provide escape from war worries, great scenes on a 200-foot stage will picture amazing, spectacular scenes from old Scotland, China, England, America. Following these will be "The Parade of Pink Elephants" and finally the splendid patriotic scene "Allies Victorious."

The entire production is produced by a grand array of nationally known stars—singers, dancers, orchestras, and comedians. Chief among them are the Sixteen Commanders starring that queen of opera, Blanche Bradley. Miss Bradley's voice is coloratura, and she tosses off with the greatest of ease the vocal caesthenics performed by Lily Pons and Korjas.

It takes dozens upon dozens of girls to fill the stupendous stage at State Fair Park; and there is one group which will loom like lightning in a blackout. They are the Arrowettes — versatile dancers of costly New York and Chicago extravaganzas—who have been drilled in novel production ideas by theatrical maestros of the country.

Power's four great elephants of stage fame will furnish a circus feature of the show in their "Parade of the Pink Elephants." With their aggregate weight of 12 tons, they dance with surprising lightness on their feet.

D. H. I. A. Judging Contest

For the second consecutive year recognition will be given at the 1942 Wisconsin State Fair to the significant work of Wisconsin's 160 dairy herd improvement associations.

A big D. H. I. A. judging contest will be held at 1 o'clock in the Coliseum on Thursday afternoon, August 27. Entries already received show that many associations will be represented in both the three-man team division and the fieldmen's division. An attractive list of prizes is offered, and winners will be announced at the Herdsmen's Ban-

HERE ARE 3 EASY STEPS TO MORE MILK MONEY



Don't let hidden germs spoil your milk. Avoid rejects . . . protect milk profits with these 3 dependable Diversey products.

1 CLEAN UTENSILS SAFELY WITH DUMORE

Here's the first step to quality milk! Clean utensils right after milking with DUMORE. Attacks milk fat and dirt vigorously, but is gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use . . . rinses quickly, freely. Leaves no film or scale.

2 DISINFECT UTENSILS SAFELY WITH DIVERSOL

Just before milking, disinfect utensils with DIVERSOL . . . the disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water and DIVERSOL is ready to use.

3 REMOVE MILKSTONE SAFELY WITH DICOLOID

Milkstone harbors milk-spoiling bacteria. Protect your milk by keeping milk pails and milking machines free from milkstone with DICOLOID. This concentrated powder is readily applied with a wet brush. Powerful action quickly removes stubborn contaminations without injury to utensils or hands.



THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.

quet, Thursday evening, in the new Dairy Lunch. All who participate in the contest will be guests of the fair management at the banquet.

Fieldmen still have until August 22 to make entries with the contest chairman, A. J. Cramer, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Five rings of four animals of each of the five dairy breeds will be placed by contestants. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for placing each ring. Animals will be judged on type only.

In addition to war bonds and stamps and ribbons for individual and team prizes, a State Fair banner will be awarded to the highest scoring team and fieldman combination in the entire contest.

Members of the State Fair D. H. I. A. Judging Contest Committee, all from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, are as follows: A. J. Cramer, chairman; R. T. Harris; Glen Vergeront; George Barrett.

Special Dairy Barn Exhibit

On the main aisle of the big dairy cattle barn at the Wisconsin State Fair this year, will be spotlighted the sensational educational exhibit "Building for Victory Production."

Sponsored co-operatively by the State Fair, Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, and the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, this exhibit will occupy a space 80 feet in length, and replaces for this year the exhibit of 20 winners in the annual statewide Stars of the Milky Way Contest.

Four stages in the development of a profitable dairy cow will be graphically and dramatically demonstrated by the personal appearance of four dairy animals—a baby calf, a six-months-old heifer, a yearling heifer, and a mature dairy cow. These animals will be loaned for the exhibit through the courtesy of the Milwaukee County Institutions and the House of Correction.

America's No. 1 sculptor in dairy products, J. E. Wallace, has been secured to carve a story in butter and cheese that will thrill the thousands of fair visitors, and will fill with pride and satisfaction all farmers and dairy manufacturers who view this monumental masterpiece. Mr. Wallace is known from coast to coast for his skilled craftsmanship, and his services are eagerly sought by the nation's greatest expositions.

Other Markets

The blend or composite price of all milk delivered in the Chicago area covered by the Federal Marketing Order was \$2.15 per hundred in the 70-mile zone. Price decrease with the distance from the market, the lowest being \$1.945 in the 21 zone.

The June, 1941, price was \$1.93 and June, 1940, was \$1.49 for the inner zone. This report is taken from the Chicago Milk Market Reporter, A. W. Colebank, acting administrator, signing the report.

* * *

Peoria, Ill., prices were quoted by the Milk Producer as follows:

Compliance milk—59½ percent of volume was in this class, the price to the producer was \$2.19 per cwt., f. o. b. Peoria for 3.5 percent. The price was the same as in May of this year and 37 cents above June of last year. A number of factors have contributed to the increased return. Almost all class prices are higher, led by a 45-cent increase in the price for milk used in fluid form in the marketing area. Coupled with this, was an increase of nearly 3 percent in fluid milk sales in the marketing area. An increase of 15 cents in the Class II-A price, that is, fluid cream in the marketing area, more than offset a decrease in consumption of this product. Sales of milk outside the marketing area were also higher this June than they were a year ago.

The Dairymen's League News.

Non-compliance milk—40½ percent of volume was in this class, of which 48 percent was sold for a price higher than condensery and 52 percent was sold for a price lower than condensery; the two were pooled and the price paid to the producer was \$1.68 per cwt. for 3.5 percent f. o. b. Peoria; 4½ cents per cwt. to be added or subtracted for each one-tenth of one percent in test above or below 3.5 percent. The net price of \$1.68 was 8 cents below May of this year and 9 cents above June of last year. This price was 5 cents below the average condensery price for June. The volume of non-compliance was 5 percent above May of this year and 32 percent above June of last year. This price was 48 cents per pound butterfat on 3.5 percent basis. The reason for the drop in price was due to the increased volume of which a large

New Supporters July, 1942

Kenneth Helms, Grafton, Wis.
John Laabs, Jr., Thiensville, Wis.
Ervin Wilger, Thiensville, Wis.
Mrs. P. Frenz, Cedarburg, Wis.
Elmer Mielke, R. 3, Box 303, Waukesha, Wis.
Conrad Eulert, Cedarburg, Wis.
Herbert Nitz, Sta. D, R. 2, Box 1259, Milwaukee, Wis.
George Bucholtz, Waterford, Wis.

amount was in cheese milk for which we received a lower price.

* * *

New York Market

The uniform price as announced by the Market Administrator on the New York market for the month of June was \$2.32. This price was 37 cents per cwt. higher than June last year. A number of factors have contributed to the increased return. Almost all class prices are higher, led by a 45-cent increase in the price for milk used in fluid form in the marketing area. Coupled with this, was an increase of nearly 3 percent in fluid milk sales in the marketing area. An increase of 15 cents in the Class II-A price, that is, fluid cream in the marketing area, more than offset a decrease in consumption of this product. Sales of milk outside the marketing area were also higher this June than they were a year ago.

Hearing Set on Federal Milk Marketing Order

A public hearing on a federal milk marketing order proposed by the Tri-State Milk Producers Association for the Cumberland, Md., area will open at 10 a. m., August 17, at the City Hall Auditorium in Cumberland, the United States Department of Agriculture announced.

Similar to the federal milk marketing orders in other cities, the order proposed by the association mainly would establish minimum uniform prices that dealers would have to pay farmers for milk. At present, dealers pay farmers for milk according to different methods and at widely different prices.

The association's proposal provides for the pricing of two classes

July Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.56	\$2.56
Relief	.55	2.40
Cream	14.74	2.23
Manufactured	32.15	1.81
Composite price		\$2.31

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	66.21	\$2.63
Cream	9.37	2.23
Manufactured	24.42	1.81
Composite price		\$2.39

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.71	\$2.63
Relief	.87	2.40
Cream	8.03	2.23
Government sales	12.41	2.23
Manufactured	18.98	1.81
Composite price		\$2.39

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	50.44	\$2.63
Relief	.63	2.40
Cream	13.76	2.23
Manufactured	35.17	1.81
Composite price		\$2.29

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.23	\$2.63
Relief	.44	2.40
Cream	11.75	2.23
Manufactured	35.58	1.81
Composite price		\$2.29

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.36	\$2.63
Relief	.61	2.40
Cream	16.67	2.23
Manufactured	21.36	1.81
Composite price		\$2.39

GEHL'S GUERNSEY DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	48.34	\$2.63
Relief	.57	2.40
Cream	15.89	2.23
Manufactured	35.20	1.81
Composite price		\$2.28

FOR SALE

Pure-bred Holstein bull calf; excellent type; 11 mo.; dam Grand Champion Ozaukee Co. Fair 1938-39-40-41; good C.T.A. record; Bangs certified herd. Launfal Farm.

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BRUNNQUELL BROS.

of milk according to actual use, a market-wide pool through which all dairymen in the market would receive a uniform price per hundred-weight of milk, authority for the market administrator to designate an independent butterfat testing laboratory, and the payment of four cents per hundredweight of milk

for the cost of administering the order. The establishment of an individual-handler pool, however, also will be considered at the hearing.

Butter Up

The United States Department of Agriculture announced on July 21 that the price of butter will be supported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration at 39 cents a pound 92-score Chicago basis, and the price of cheese at 21 cents, U. S. No. 1, Wisconsin Cheese Exchange basis.

At the same time it was announced that the Agricultural Marketing Administration will buy dry skim milk at 14 cents a pound for spray process and 11½ cents a pound for roller process powder, and evaporated milk at \$3.10 a case in strapped export cases.

Agricultural Marketing Administration has been supporting butter at 36 cents, and has been buying cheese at 20¼ cents, spray process dry skim milk at 13½ cents, roller process dry skim milk at 12 cents, and evaporated milk at \$3.20.

The purpose of the action is to encourage continued large dairy production needed for civilian, military and lend-lease needs and to encourage the utilization of milk and butterfat among the manufactured dairy products in accordance with the relative needs for each.

Butter production has continued relatively low, although pasture

conditions have been unusually good this year. The increase in the price supporting level for butter is intended to stimulate production.

It is essential to maintain continued large cheese production to assure adequate supplies for all needs, including the large lend-lease requirements.

The United Nations need more spray process dry skim milk. On the other hand, A.M.A. has been acquiring roller process dry skim milk at a considerably larger rate than is necessary to meet lend-lease requirements for that product. The widening of the differential in buying prices between spray and roller process dry skim milk is intended to stimulate greater production of spray powder and to encourage a shift from spray to roller process powder in domestic uses. Increased quantities of spray process dry skim milk for lend-lease purposes are needed because of its high degree of solubility and suitability for re-

construction to be consumed in liquid form. Such a high degree of solubility is not essential in most



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely enclosed in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

WANTED TO RENT

Wanted by October 15, 1942, Farm to Rent 80 to 120 acres. Cash Rent. Not more than 20 miles from Milwaukee, prefer location north or west of city.

Clarence Lauer

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Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

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STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

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NEW BERLIN, WIS.

How to Make Your Equipment Last Longer!

More equipment, say authorities, is discarded because of rust than for all other causes put together. What can you do about it? Keep your milkers, separators, churns, pails, etc., clean and dry . . . avoid harsh, abrasive cleaning materials that pit and corrode sensitive metal surfaces. Use, instead, that performance-proved material . . .

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

Because of its fast-working yet gentle emulsifying action, it quickly removes all traces of milk film from equipment with complete SAFETY to surfaces. Rinses freely . . . leaves equipment quick-drying. Helps you keep bacteria counts low! Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply today! For FREE booklets, write to



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OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee

OAKITE  CLEANING

domestic uses of the product. The increase in the supporting level for butter will more than offset the decrease in price of roller powder so producers supplying milk used for the combination of butter and roller dry skim milk should receive a net increase in the price of their milk.

The decrease in A.M.A.'s buying price for evaporated milk adjusts that price more nearly in line with prices being paid farmers for milk by evaporating plants. Also, the decrease in the buying price of evaporated milk and increase in supporting levels for the other dairy products will assist the diversion of milk from evaporated milk to the other products. The shipping situation has necessitated a decrease in the quantity of evaporated that could be used for lend-lease purposes and A.M.A. has acquired a large stock of this product. The evaporated milk industry has been advised of this situation and has been requested to make an orderly retreat in the production of evaporated milk wherever there are other outlets for the milk.

Some people seem to covet misfortune so that they can grumble.

\$35 to Persons Traveling Greatest Distance by Horse

Recognizing the importance of the horse in war and that the horse may further replace motor transportation in civilian life, Ralph E. Ammon, manager and director of the Department of Agriculture, has allotted \$35 prize money for persons coming the longest distance to the fair by live horse power. The contestant may either ride or drive the horse.

A prize of \$25 will go to the person coming the longest distance, while \$10 will go to the family coming the farthest in a surrey. Rigs competing in the competition must carry a sign to the effect "I am on my way to the Wisconsin State Fair." Each contestant must report to the publicity office in the administration building shortly after entering the fair grounds. Day of attendance is immaterial.



UP go production and income
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Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model . . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-82, West Allis, Wis.

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MORE MILK?**

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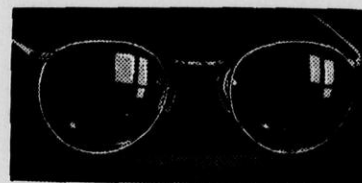
FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

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Saukville Germantown

American Institute Has Been Called Off

Following conferences with mid-western co-operative and farm organization leaders, and officials of Purdue University, The American Institute of Co-operation has announced indefinite postponement of its eighteenth annual Summer session. The institute was to have met on the campus of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., August 10-14.

All roads may lead to Rome, but there is only one road that leads to dairying success and that is doing things right and well all the time.



Protection...
**Hardened Eyeglass
Lenses for Safety!**

Hardened lenses are important to anyone engaged in active work or active sports. Ninety times harder than regular lenses — for YOUR protection. See hardened lenses — today!

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All animals require plenty of good, pure water. This is especially true of the milking cow, as water constitutes more than three-fourths of the volume of milk. Stale or impure water is distasteful to the cow and she will not drink enough of it for maximum milk production.

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Gigantic Patriotic Grandstand Pageant Friday p. m.

RELAXATION LAUGHTER FUN

DAIRY DAY CELEBRATION Friday

Victory Parade Grandstand
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Every exhibit, contest, and demonstration devoted to Wisconsin's important part in the Victory effort . . . Farm Crops . . . Dairy Products . . . Horse Pulling Contest . . . Poultry . . . Dairy Cattle . . . Livestock . . . Sheep Shearing Contest . . . Fruits and Flowers . . . Art Show . . . Horse Shoe Pitching Contest . . . Victory Garden . . . Chicken Picking Contest . . . Army, Navy, Marines . . . Bees and Honey . . . National Defense Council . . . Home Economics . . . Farm Machinery.

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Nation's Fastest Trotters and Pacers

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY

GIGANTIC NITE SHOW "ON TO VICTORY"

Thrillingly patriotic from start to finish! Glowing tribute in song, scenery, dance, color, costuming, pageantry, and drama to the war efforts of the United Nations with a salute to our own American Longest stage in the world! 200 celebrated stars of stage, screen, circus, radio! Laughs—Thrills—Dash—Color.

7 BIG DAYS AND NITES 7

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 6

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

SEPTEMBER, 1942

Honor Roll

Listed below are additional names for our Honor Roll, young men who have entered the service from our members' families:

Pvt. George H. Sachse, Tech. Home Replacement Pool, Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Sachse, Thiensville, Wis.

Pvt. Harold Koehler, 10M-11-42-2 U.S. N.A.S., San Diego, Calif., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Koehler, Thiensville.

Pvt. Homer Stone, Scott Field, Belleville, Illinois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Stone, Sussex, R. 1.

Merrill Dobbertin, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Dobbertin, Hartland.

Norman Dunn, Alameda, California, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Grover Dobbertin, Hartland.

Harold Jerschefske, Thiensville, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Jerschefske, left a camp in Utah for the Philippines on November 9, 1941. No word has been received from him since that time.

Few T. B. Reactors

A recent release issued by the State Department of Agriculture indicates a very low percentage of reactors to the tuberculosis in the cattle recently tested.

In Racine County 21,110 head were tested with only 24 reactors while in Milwaukee County the total number tested was 8,097 without a single reactor being found.

The other counties in this milk shed are not included in this report having been tested at another time.

New Milk Powder Plants

Reinforce the Food Front

Dry skim milk has moved up to top place as the most important war commodity among dairy products. This does not mean that evaporated milk is out—but that curtailment of evaporated is desirable wherever other processing or marketing outlets are available.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

WHAT'S BACK OF OUR \$500.00

Guaranteeing every certificate in an old, reputable, midwestern life insurance company—The Bankers Life Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, organized in 1879.

In **Wisconsin**, at the close of 1941 this company had 26,431 policy owners with \$60,597,833.00 of insurance in force and in 1941 paid 165 policy death claims for \$431,440.00.

Bankers Life Co. had on Dec. 31, 1941 over \$784,000,000.00 of insurance in force, with \$266,668,878.04 of admitted assets and \$15,857,540.04 of surplus securities on deposit.

Of course, Mr. Farmer, it really doesn't make a great deal of difference whether you buy this death benefit or not—that is the loss will be paid either way. The only question is, Who will pay it?—the Life Insurance Co. or your wife and children

No one knows how large his balance is in the Bank of TIME.

In the **Auction** of life, only life insurance **Outbids** death.

\$500.00

That's a lot of money, isn't it? And, especially when it is really needed.

"A DEATH BENEFIT OF \$500.00 IS PAYABLE, UPON DEATH, FROM ANY CAUSE, WHILE THE MEMBER IS INSURED, TO THE BENEFICIARY NAMED BY THE MEMBER."

For years, this plan has been in the mind of some of the Directors of our Association. Since January of this year, your officers, Executive Committee and Directors have given serious consideration to the advisability of inaugurating a plan of Death Benefit for our members.

We all know that millions of workers in industry are in a position to provide a cash payment to their families—parents, or loved ones—in the event of death through Group Life Insurance. Since the

DEATH BENEFIT PLAN

welfare of the members of our association is always of first importance to US who serve YOU as officers and directors, we have for some time past, been making a most careful and detailed study of ways and means by which members of our co-operative association could provide a similar death benefit. ALL MEMBERS that are eligible for the death benefit (because of their association and kind of business) whether old or young, in good health or not, at a price all can afford, absolutely guaranteed and assured by a great, old-line, legal reserve, life insurance company, all under the supervision of our own Wisconsin Insurance Commission and the guidance and handling of our own association.

2 Cents a Day

Will be a close estimate of the cost. Not having the record of the date of birth of our members, we can only estimate that if the AVERAGE age is 50 years, this \$500.00 Death Benefit will cost approximately 65c per month; if under 50, less—if over age 50, slightly more.

No Medical Examination

NO! All eligible members join by simply filling in the enrollment card—give us your full name, correct address, date of birth, and tell us to whom the money is to be paid. Then authorize your association to have the dealer deduct the few cents each month to pay the insurance company and you are guaranteed \$500.00 as a death benefit check, payable immediately upon your death, through our association.

Average Age Sets Price

Young men may—old men must—DIE, through natural causes, disease or accident. ALL MEN DIE. Many old men could not buy this \$500.00 death benefit because they could not pass the life insurance company's rigid requirements. Then too, age limits are set at 65 (a very few

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

MArquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15 SEPTEMBER, 1942 No. 6

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Entered as second class matter April, 1920, at the Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., under the act of March 3, 1879. Published monthly.

Subscription\$1.00 Per Year

Journal Unfair

Elsewhere in this issue appears a resolution adopted and signed by every member of the board, also copy of a letter sent to the managing editor, regarding The Milwaukee Journal's attitude toward farmers. Members who get the Journal have noted that many cartoons have appeared in that paper, some drawn by Journal artists and others taken from papers published in large cities, all of them being unfair and very offensive.

Farmers will recall that the Journal started routes around the territory some years ago, delivering the daily and Sunday paper for \$5.00 per year. The rate was raised later on after people got used to having the paper delivered at their gate. Of course that was not profiteering or anything like that. The Journal simply wanted to make more money.

It seems to be entirely different when the farmers want to get a fair price for their products. The Journal should buy a few farms and the editors' wives should go out and take a man's place on the farm and do all the housework as well. The Journal has men on its staff like Lew French, who understand the farmers problems and know that farmers are not getting rich at farming, know that many farmers and farmers' wives are worn out at an early age because they have to work too hard just trying to make

a living to say nothing of making some money.

Death Benefit Plan

For several months your board has been studying a death benefit plan for members. Only because we can insure as a group, it is possible to get this insurance at a cost per member of about 65c per month. Any qualified stockholder can get this low rate insurance without a medical examination of any kind, and it will remain in force while he is an active member.

Should he quit producing milk he can then get straight life insurance at the regular rate without a medical examination. Your board believes that it will be a good thing for members to get a death benefit policy at this low rate. There is no compulsion, any qualified stockholder can take it or not, just as he wishes.

Federation Directors Meet

The Board of Directors of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation met at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago on September 1. Representative Co-operatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast were present to discuss the grave situation that confronts the dairy farmer. Shortage of help, difficulty in getting the farm equipment, price ceilings, some set and some threatened, government restrictions, etc., were thoroughly discussed.

A resolution unanimously adopted set forth that farmers wanted prices which would enable them to produce the food that is needed for the armed forces, our allies and our civilian population.

Our Misrepresented Farmers

Under this title the Saturday Evening Post presents a leading editorial in its August 22 issue which we hope our friends in the cities and the publishers of some of our national magazines of comment will carefully read. The writer develops the thesis that farmers are the most misrepresented group in America, and he presents a convincing case in proof of it. The American Farm Bureau Federation battles to require the government sales of surplus wheat to be made at parity prices, and the city press berates farmers as inflationists and profiteers. Farmers in general were not concerned about it.

The battle was primarily one of power politics. Farmers' interests

are in production and more of them are feeding wheat than are producing it. The editorial called attention to the great job American farmers are doing—producing more this year than our land ever produced before and in spite of severely reduced labor supplies. All they ask is government policies that will win this war as speedily as possible and give them an honest return for the long, hard hours they are putting in. The editorial concludes that farmers are about the farthest from profiteers we've got in America.—Holstein-Friesian World.

West Allis Milk Ordinance

The Common Council of West Allis gave notice of a public hearing on a proposed milk ordinance to be held on September 8 at 8:00 P. M. On September 3, the West Allis Star carried a full page ad signed by Kewaskum Creamery Co. and Dempsey Farms Dairy together with the names of several stores that handle milk.

This ad inferred that the Milwaukee dairies were back of the ordinance and that the people of West Allis were not interested in a new ordinance. People were urged to attend in the ad and it was broadly hinted that the price of milk to consumers would be raised if the proposed ordinance were passed. A large crowd turned out.

A Mr. Keller, the manager of the Kewaskum Creamery, had a lawyer with him by the name of Ruppa and several others who looked like cousins or uncles. These people took a great deal of time saying in a round about way that they did not want the ordinance enacted. Mr. Keller finally stated that only 100 out of his 200 shippers had milk houses and that he would have to quit the market if milk houses were required. In other words, he does not pay the price and can't ask the farmers to build milk houses. Think of that, Milwaukee Producers, 100 farmers making milk for West Allis without a milk house on their farms. Mr. Keller also said that he would get a new can washer and a new cooler if given time enough. By that time he would probably have another hundred farmers who have no milk houses and who would sell milk cheap enough to him so that he could undersell the Milwaukee dealers and force some of our members out of the market.

Mr. Dempsey, who is running for State Senator, made a very brief talk as it was 12:30 in the morning when the Keller crowd got through protesting.

Resolution

WHEREAS the farmers in the Milwaukee Milk Shed have received no raise in the price of fluid milk since December, 1940 and

WHEREAS the costs have increased very materially since that time because of labor shortage and the high cost of replacement of machinery parts and other needed farm equipment

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers in session this 31st day of August, 1942, do protest to the Milwaukee Journal against its very unfair attitude toward the farmers when it portrays them as being greedy, unpatriotic and against its accusations that farmers will, by their demands, bring about inflation

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Managing Editor of the Milwaukee Journal and be printed in the September issue of the Milwaukee Milk Producer.

Signed:	Signed:
James R. Taylor	Edw. A. Hartung
Charles Dineen	Roy C. Lekfield
T. Fred Baker	Clarence Maerzke
Paul W. Bartelt	Grover Dobbertin
Edwin N. Rausch	Albert C. Steinke
Theo. J. Kurtz	
Ambrose A. Wiedmeyer	

Sept. 3, 1942

The Milwaukee Journal
N. Fourth & W. State Sts.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Gentlemen:

Atten: Managing Editor

Farmers throughout the Milwaukee Milk Shed are very incensed because of the Journal's editorial policy on the farm question. The Journal has used cartoons that are unfair and its editorials regarding the farming situation are not in accord with the facts. Your paper does not seem to realize that the farmers are operating under very serious handicaps; that they work from before daylight to long after dark and their wives and children have done likewise.

In a recent editorial you have said that the farmers were not satisfied with increased production and wanted an increased price. Evidently you do not understand that increased production means increased costs, particularly of labor and that since farm labor cannot be hired in competition with that paid

by industry, the farmer's family must work so hard that their health and general morale are affected materially.

Your "On Wisconsin" writer in talking about war time said that the hours of recreation because of the change in time should be appreciated or words to that affect. Well, Mr. Editor, the farmers have had no time for recreation because of war time hours, for they get up a little earlier to gear their operations to that of the cities and work till long after dark.

There is only one conclusion for farmers to form, and that is that you want to see them work long hours without returns enough so that they can live decently. If you know farmers at all, you would understand that if they have money after their debts are paid they would be glad to buy bonds, for they are a saving class of people and know that bonds are a good investment.

If inflation comes about, it will not be because farmers have money to spend recklessly, and they certainly will not buy additional land when they are unable to work what they now hold. Conditions are entirely different as far as farmers are concerned from what they were in World War I. At that time it was not difficult to hire a good man at thirty-five to forty dollars per month with board. Milk was then bringing about one-third more than it is now, barley was worth from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter more per bushel than at present and there was no difficulty in procuring machinery parts at reasonable prices.

The writer is of the opinion that anything that farmers will say will not affect your policy for evidently it is dictated by someone or some group whose opinion will not be changed even though farmers do have to produce less and less at lower prices until their standard of living is below that of people on relief.

Yours truly,

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE
MILK PRODUCERS,

Charles Dineen, Secretary.

CD:AP

New Milk Powder Plants

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

Reason for dry skim supplanting evaporated: One food ship can carry equivalent of a year's milk production from 304 cows in the form of

What's Back of Our \$500.00

(Continued from page 1, col. 3)

companies go to 70) and the rates would be very, very high for individual insurance — if obtainable. Some young men in their twenties or thirties may live only a short time. ALL can provide \$500.00 for loved ones at death, if insured in our Death Benefit Plan. How long will YOU live? Tell us and we will tell you how much you will pay for such a \$500.00 death benefit. Let's look at these simple truths: Suppose the average age is 50 and the price is 65c each month. A member would pay in \$7.80 in one year, \$39.00 in five years, \$78.00 in ten years, \$156.00 in twenty years, \$312.00 in 40 years, \$390.00 in fifty years, and there is \$500.00 to pay bills, keep present savings, avoid selling something valuable at a sacrifice price, and many other reasons all of us know, only too well.

It's Democracy —

In Union Is Strength

Your officers and directors are pleased to offer this plan—never before available to our association—to EVERY eligible member, and

Announce

That in an early mail you will receive a booklet (which we ask you to keep for future use and reference) explaining the plan and the many things it provides, and enclosing a simple Enrollment Card. We invite you to fill in this card, and return it promptly, so we can get the plan going. After the plan becomes effective, we will mail your certificate back to you AND you will be insured for \$500.00 payable upon death from any cause, while eligible and so insured. The plan will maintain competent counsel and any questions should be sent in writing to our own Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers office at 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TURN IN YOUR CARD AS
SOON AS POSSIBLE —
BECAUSE:

We would like to make the plan effective October 1, 1942, or as soon as 75 percent of the Members enroll whichever is the later date.

evaporated; the equivalent of a year's production from 2,782 cows in the form of powdered. Spray process powdered is more desirable than roller process because former can be reconstituted easier into fluid substitute. (Continued on page 7)

United Agricultures Stand

Statement Approved by National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation—September 1, at Chicago

The war effort is now threatened by the liquidation of dairy production which has already begun. This liquidation is affecting first the larger producers of milk and breeders of foundation stock. But it has already cut many operators of family-size farms who have dispersed their herds and entered industrial defense work for wages. This liquidation is attributable in part to the drain off the farm of farm labor and in part to the continuation during the war of the depression federal price policy.

To slow down the rate of liquidation is to postpone the date of rationing. Food rationing has no conscience; its inauguration brings out the worst in man. Rationing of domestic food supplies is largely the result of low price policies; for a more adequate compensation will encourage farm people to added exertion even though they are now turning the night into day in their labors.

The present parity price policies have become unsuited to the present war effort. What is needed are prices adequate to obtain the necessary production. Such prices will not be effective if changed from day to day. They should be announced and maintained at long enough periods to enable farmers to carry out planned production programs. Increasing labor shortage makes long range planning all the more imperative at this time.

There are not enough family-size dairy farms in the nation to supply domestic needs. When on top of a normal domestic consumption, increased demands of the army and navy and exceptionally large demands for foreign shipment are made, it must be apparent that we need all of our dairy farms and the loss of any one may be readily compared to the downing of a plane or the sinking of a boat.

All responsibility in the future for food shortages will rest upon the shoulders of those who support an inadequate price policy for farm products, and no amount of recrimination or name-calling will lift this responsibility in the public mind, when, as a result of mistakes which may occur today, food shortages of the future are experienced by the consumers of this land.

From Pearl Harbor to date dairy farmers of this nation have co-op-

New Supporters

Martin Boehlke, Germantown
 Albert Gierach, Rockfield, R. 1
 H. C. Hartkopf, Mukwonago, R. 2
 Michale Keshansky, Waukesha, R. 5, Box 223
 Albert Lauber, Union Grove, R. 1
 Sylvester Neu, Colgate
 Elwyn A. Peck, Mukwonago
 Howard Peterson, Oconomowoc
 Laverne Pfeil, Sussex
 Ervin Schreiber, Sta. F., R. 3, Box 765, Milwaukee
 Lester J. Willms, Caledonia, R. 1

erated to their utmost ability to fulfil every call of the government for production, even though diversion and redirection of products have resulted in great inconveniences to producers on the farm. Production has increased under patriotic response to government requests. Internal rearrangement of dairy operations often involving personal sacrifices and economic losses have been complied with but dairy farmers today are at the crossroads and what they can do to hold up their present effort to provide home needs and foreign needs will depend largely upon what is done now by the government to assure them some dependable prospects of reasonable returns to enable them to carry on.

No matter how patriotic, how willing the farmer, low prices, coupled with the disparity between farm wage rates and the earnings of industrial workers and the consequent drain off of farm help will mean an inevitable breakdown of the farm production line.

With wages high and promising to go higher, with agricultural prices low, the proposal now is to bar the farmer from receiving a fair and just return, thus intensifying the present inequality and thus tending to throw still further out of balance the relationship of the principal groups of this nation.

In the present war emergency, there is generally too much emphasis on so-called parity prices for farm products and too little emphasis on maximum food production.

In the war period it may become necessary to abandon temporarily all so-called parity formulas in favor of announced guaranteed minimum prices for the war essential farm products. If such a policy should be adopted, the price guaranteed should be for periods long enough to enable farmers to execute plans for increasing or maintaining production. The guarantees should further be projected into the post-

August Prices

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.74	\$2.63
Cream	8.06	2.39
Manufactured	31.23	1.975
Composite Price		2.41

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	51.45	\$2.63
Relief	.56	2.40
Cream	14.48	2.39
Manufactured	33.51	1.975
Composite Price		2.37

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	55.47	\$2.63
Relief	.68	2.40
Cream	7.55	2.39
Government Sales	11.64	2.39
Manufactured	24.66	1.975
Composite Price		2.42

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.54	\$2.63
Relief	.39	2.40
Cream	12.54	2.39
Manufactured	33.53	1.975
Composite Price		2.37

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.64	\$2.63
Relief	.48	2.40
Cream	15.50	2.39
Manufactured	30.38	1.975
Composite Price		2.39

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.01	\$2.63
Relief	.54	2.40
Cream	16.82	2.39
Manufactured	23.63	1.975
Composite Price		2.43

GEHL'S GUERNSEY DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	50.17	\$2.63
Relief	.49	2.40
Cream	16.60	2.39
Manufactured	32.74	1.975
Composite Price		2.37

FOR SALE

Entire Herd

GRADE GUERNSEY COWS

Springers-fresh-milking

HERBERT C. HINZ

c/o Modern Dairy Co-op.

Sheboygan

Wisconsin

war period far enough to provide a cushion against possible economic distress after the need for great production has diminished.

Let us not forget the winning slogan of the last war—"Food Will Win the War." Food for our side is today just as important and perhaps more important as a war in-

strument now than then. If this be true, our federal price policy should be so tuned to the universal need that we can assure farmers that they will receive adequate prices to insure necessary production.

Milk Shortage Developing

Because of the increased sales of milk in Rockford and reduced production, the Mid-West Dairymen's Company has not been able to fully supply the milk requirements of the distributors. Dealer sales have increased nearly 10,000 pounds a day during June in comparison with January—an increase of over 13.8 percent.

The shortage developed during July and has not as yet been overcome. A temporary supply has been secured from outside sources.

In order to secure a sufficient supply, the board of directors have temporarily opened the territory for new producers without limitations of distance from Rockford.

Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, Kansas Livestock Association, American Pork Producers Association, National Swine Growers Association, Association of Secretaries of Swine Breed Associations, American Farm Bureau Federation, The National Grange, Farmers Union of Nebraska, Central Cooperative Association of St. Paul, National Livestock Exchange, National Livestock Advisory Committee, and the National Live Stock Marketing Association, he met with Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, and Leon Henderson, to propose remedies to the present difficulty. They recommended that steps be taken to adjust inequalities in present meat ceilings in order to place all processors, distributors and retailers on a non-discriminatory basis. Many places in the country have been unable to get meat at all because of low ceilings, while high ceiling territories and high ceiling retailers have been receiving ample supplies. They were informed that O. P. A. was working on these discrepancies,

and would issue a supplementary order within the next few days.

"The producers of meat have a triple job to do right now," said



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Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. **The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made.** Lasts longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special **EASY-GRIP** handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$35.00 value for only \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dep. 87, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. *Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.*

More Meat Needed

"Although farmers are marketing record receipts of livestock this year, there is still a shortage of meat, and in another year this may become more acute," stated C. F. Clafin, manager of Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association, on his return from Washington, D. C., where in co-operation with representatives of the American National Live Stock Association, Texas and

FOR SALE

Insulated box for milk truck—5 cans wide—10 cans long—3 cans high. Good condition. Can be seen at

CLEM HANRAHAN

North Lake

Wisconsin

To make them last longer...



CLEAN THEM THOROUGHLY!

Because they know that fast, thorough cleaning is one of the simplest, most economical ways to prolong the life of essential equipment, more and more conservation-minded producers are using OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER to keep separators, milkers, pails, churns, etc., in clean, spic-and-span condition.

You, too, will like the way this dependable material quickly, yet thoroughly removes milk, butterfat films from equipment surfaces. Does not harm sensitive metals

... thereby helping you to avoid rust spots and corrosion. Rinses off freely... leaves surfaces quick-drying. Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply today! For FREE booklets, write to



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WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years
Highway 15

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NEW BERLIN, WIS.

Mr. Claflin—"first we must see that the boys in the service are well fed—second, we must produce ample supplies for our allies, a mammoth job, and third, we must insure our civilian population sufficient meat to promote good health and keep up morale." Farmers this year are doing an extraordinary job in meeting government quotas, but still greater effort must be made to increase production next year.

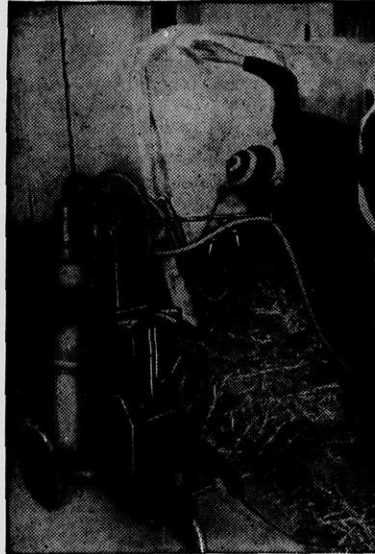
Secy. Wickard Renounces Original Price Policies

Farmers of America were startled the night of August 19 to hear Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on the air calling for reduction of farm prices. According to press reports of his speech the Secretary, who formerly appeared before Congressional committees in favor of 110 percent of parity for price ceiling purposes, now thinks a hundred percent good enough for farmers during the war. The Secretary is quoted as having said: "A year ago as I testified before the House Committee on Agriculture I approved the 110 percent limitation. At that time many prices were below parity. It seemed to me that they would never average parity unless there was an opportunity for some of them to be slightly above parity part of the time.

"Now the situation is different. Farm prices have reached parity on the average. We are in war. Also every day makes it clearer that we must take drastic steps to check inflation."

In seeking the reasons for the Secretary's change of position, the Washington Post of August 20 said: "He urged the nation's farmers to take the lead in breaking a 'log jam' which has threatened the anti-inflation program with destruction, presumably to make it easier for other groups including labor to go along with the program."

It has been known for some time in Washington that the President and the low-price advocates surrounding him have been hunting for a way to clamp down on farm prices. Some observers thought the President would send a special message to Congress asking for lowering of the price ceilings in the Emergency Price Control Act to a maximum of 100 percent of old parity. Others thought that he would exercise his war powers and attempt to force a new ceiling by presidential proclamation.



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**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

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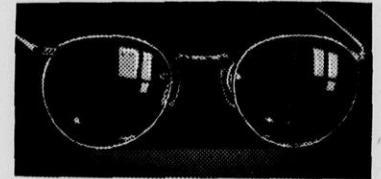
Milwaukee West Allis
Saukville Germantown

**WE HAVE FOR THE CON-
VENIENCE OF OUR MEMBERS**

Cans, Pails, Strainers, Strainer Cover, Filter Pads, Metal Boxes for Keeping Filter Pads Dry and Clean, Cleansers, Chlorines, Milkstone Removers, Metal Sponges, Dairy Brushes, Dairy Thermometers, Milk Stools and various kinds of cheese.

The statement of the Secretary of Agriculture in certain quarters is being termed a "trial balloon" to test farm reaction.

Should the new policy prevail, beef cattle will be forced down from



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Lenses for Safety!**

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FREE PARKING across the street
with a purchase of \$1.00 or more.

KINDY Optical Co.
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current levels approximately 25 percent, good dairy cows for slaughter 21 percent, canners 34 percent, lambs 27 percent, hogs 21 percent, and chickens 14 percent, and eggs 2 percent.

The maximum wholesale price of milk at the farm will be reduced 11

Vote for . . .

ERWIN W. KRUMHUS

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
FOR

Member of Assembly

FOR OZAUKEE COUNTY

PRIMARY ELECTION TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th

Authorized and published by Erwin W. Krumhus, Thiensville, Wis., and for which the sum of \$4.00 has been paid.

**Pure Bred Holstein Bulls
FOR SALE**

Sired by a House of Correction
Bull, whose dam and grand dam
averaged 4% fat and from cows
with good records.

E. J. GENGLER
Brown Deer Airport Hilltop 1826

percent, butterfat 9 percent. In only one or two markets will the class 1 price of fluid milk be reduced.

Thus it will be seen that the effect of the new Wickard policy will be to prevent the prices of dairy products from advancing to reasonable levels and to make drastic cuts in the prices of cattle, lambs and meat.—National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

Cheese

Declining three percent from the preceding week, American cheese production for the week ending August 27 reached a level only 13 percent higher than in the corresponding week last year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Production declined only one percent seasonally in the week ending August 28, 1941. The relationship between butter and cheese prices is not nearly as favorable now as it was a year ago when the government was paying higher prices to encourage greater cheese production.

Wisconsin's output declined at the same rate as the remainder of the country, being down three per-

cent from the preceding week. It was 10 percent higher than a year earlier, however. Output in the east central and northeast sections of the state, where nearly half of the state's production is made, was practically unchanged from a year earlier. The remainder of the state showed much higher production. Due to much better pastures than a year ago, cattle have been obtaining a higher proportion of their feed from this source, thus conserving home grown feed—supplies of which appear to be less per animal unit than a year ago.

Declines in output from the previous week were shown by all areas. By regions the decreases were as follows: North and South Atlantic, four percent; East North Central, outside Wisconsin, five percent; Wisconsin, three percent; West North Central, three percent; South Central, four percent, and the West, three percent.

Gains in production compared with the same week a year ago were registered in all areas except the North and South Atlantic where a five percent decline was shown. Increases by areas were: East North Central, except Wisconsin, 24 percent; Wisconsin, 10 percent; West North Central, 47 percent; South Central, two percent, and the West, 14 percent.

**July Milk Receipts and
Disposition of Same**

The average daily receipts of milk for the month of July as reported by the Milk Auditing Division of Wisconsin Department of Agriculture was 857,411 pounds. In addition there was a daily average of

3,140 pounds in the criticized class. Sales are listed as follows:

Fluid	462,005 lbs.
Relief	4,380 lbs.
Government bids	3,655 lbs.
Cream milk	120,755 lbs.
Manufactured	263,476 lbs.

Total

At \$2.30 per hundred pounds delivered at dealers plants the value in dollars would be \$19,648.23 per day or \$609,195.25 for the month of July.

Washington Briefs

United States Department of Agriculture chemists have developed new medicinal uses for **pectin from apples**, and have worked up a **sweet syrup from apples** which can replace sugar . . . A.M.A.'s July purchases, mainly for lend-lease, includes **dehydrated beef** for the first time—an 80,000 pound order, a mere beginning of an A.M.A. meat dehydration program designed to boost capacity to 60,000,000 pounds a year within the next two months . . . B.A.E. reports that **land values** and the number of **land transfers** leveled off in the four month March-June period, in sharp contrast to the increases in values and volume during the year ended March 1. Since March 1, land values have increased in 20 states, decreased in 19, and remained unchanged in nine.

Butter Selling Well

Reports from the principal markets indicate that butter sales are improving in spite of the higher price. Production is seasonably lower and in spite of much milk diverted from cheese factories and condenseries to creameries, the output was about the same as last year for the last week in August.

If sales continue to improve, more than the usual fall production will be needed in order to supply the demand. For that matter unless farm prices are allowed to go up so that farmers can pay higher wages and shortage of almost all foods seems probable.

New Milk Powder Plants

(Continued from page 3)

Co-ops are currently supplying about 30 percent of all edible skim milk powder being purchased under lend-lease program. Co-ops' percentage of spray processed is somewhat less than that of roller processed, but several large co-op spray plants are under construction or have recently been completed.

Wheat—An Important Wartime Livestock Feed

We Have Too Much Wheat For Food

Wheat played an important role in World War I as human food. The raising of more wheat did much to carry out the slogan: Food Will Win the War. In the present conflict our wheat reserves may play a leading role, but this time as a livestock feed. This time our allies demand of us highly concentrated protein foods, mostly livestock products in dehydrated form—milk, eggs, and even meat. Our enormous wheat reserves are already beginning to play this new role. We must now market considerable wheat in the form of meat, milk, and eggs.

We use a total of about 670 million bushels of wheat a year in this country, including feed and seed. Since 1890 our farmers have never produced less than 500 million bushels of wheat in any year, and even in the poorest crop years we produce almost all our domestic requirement. However, when we started harvesting this year's crop we had a carry-over of at least 635 million bushels, almost a normal year's supply.

In the extreme drought years of the middle thirties our production was only about 150 million bushels under our consumption, so this year's carry-over in our Ever Normal Granary would tide us over four consecutive years of extreme drought. Forecasts for 1942 indicate that our wheat crop will exceed our domestic consumption by over 100 million bushels. This would result in an enormous carry-over of 753 million bushels—bigger than many annual harvests. We lack storage space for so much wheat.

Wheat Must Replace Some Corn as Feed

In other words we are producing wheat faster than we are using it. The reverse is true of corn, however. This situation has special wartime significance for corn belt grain producers, for western wheat growers, and for livestock producers the nation over. For we have millions of bushels of wheat not now needed as human food, with thousands of bushels being piled up on the ground for lack of storage, while our corn reserves are declining. Meantime our annual use of corn is increasing by millions of bushels.

This year we are using 150 million bushels more corn than we produced last year. Next year, if no

more than the normal amount of wheat is used for feed, we should use more than 200 million bushels more corn than we are producing this year. Thus far, grains stored in the Ever Normal Granary have enabled us to break all records for turning out livestock products. But if this war time level of production is to be maintained we must look to wheat as a livestock feed. The expected increase in corn production will not close this gap.

Poor Milk Makes Poor Cheese

The use of inferior milk always means lower yields and lower grades of cheese, according to A. T. Bruhn, senior dairy inspector for the state department of agriculture. Cheesemakers who have not guarded their milk quality have experienced losses amounting to one-half to three-fourths pound of cheese per 100 pounds of milk. With cheese at the present market price, this means a loss of approximately 15 cents a 100 pounds of milk.

The natural composition of milk, Mr. Bruhn says, may be changed by the care it received between the time it is produced and the time the manufacturing of the cheese is completed. If the milk has a high acid content with cream floating on the surface which will not re-mix with the milk, the yield of cheese will be lower simply because such fat will not be incorporated into the finished product. Furthermore, if the acid content increases at a rapid rate, the casein in the milk will be changed into a soluble substance and will be lost when it is drained off in the whey. When this happens, an excessive amount of white whey will drain from the curd and the result may be a sour cheese.

Most of the difficulties causing low grades and yields can be overcome if only high quality milk is accepted at the dairy plant. Cheesemakers who have accepted nothing but good milk and have used careful workmanship in their factories, Mr. Bruhn contends, have proved the value of such precautions through higher yields and higher grades which have meant larger profits for both the farmers and the plant.

The Dairy Situation

Recent changes in department of agriculture buying prices will tend to further stimulate the diversion

of milk from evaporated milk to butter and dried milk and to a lesser extent to cheese. Production of evaporated milk in June declined sharply from a month earlier and government purchases are now less than half as large as they have been in most recent months. Butter production is now running slightly above a year earlier and in the second half of 1942 is expected to total about five percent larger than in the second half of 1941. Production of dried skim milk for human consumption in June was 78 percent larger than in June, 1941 and production of dried whole milk was 36 percent larger. American cheese production in recent weeks has been about 20 percent larger than in the corresponding weeks of 1941.

Butterfat prices are expected to increase by about the usual seasonal amount during the remainder of 1942 and to average considerably above those a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for whole milk at wholesale also may continue somewhat higher than a year earlier. However, with higher feed-grain prices, dairy product-feed price ratios in the Fall and Winter of 1942-43 may be somewhat less favorable to dairyman than the 1920-34 average but may be slightly more favorable than in the corresponding months of 1941-42.

Largely as a result of continued cool weather and the best August 1 pastures since 1915, milk production per cow on that date was nearly two percent larger than a year earlier. With 3.5 percent more cows on farms, increases over last year in total milk production were five percent for both August 1 and the month of July. With unusually favorable prospects for crops and Fall pastures, total milk production during coming months is expected to continue three to four percent larger than a year earlier.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm Candidate

Voters of Ozaukee County will be interested in the candidacy of Erwin W. Krumhus, who is seeking the nomination for assemblyman in the primary election on September 15.

Mr. Krumhus is a dairy farmer, living in the town of Mequon, is a member of this co-operative and knows farmers' problems. He is town chairman, and deeply interested in farm problems.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 7

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

OCTOBER, 1942

Stock Accrual

We again bring to the attention of producers, the fact that a stock accrual was set up to every person's credit for the year 1931, if dues to this co-operative were paid during that year. The amount was one-half of one cent per hundred pounds of milk shipped that year.

Many producers who did not hold a share of stock prior to that time have since paid what was necessary to complete payment for a share. (A share costs ten dollars.) In some cases the accrual amounted to 10 dollars and in a few cases to more than that amount. Any person who is in doubt about whether there is an accrual to his credit, may get correct information by coming to the office or writing.

One of the conditions required for getting a policy under the \$500.00 death benefit plan is that a fully paid share of stock be owned by the applicant.

Milk Hauling

Almost every farmer has heard that milk truckers have been told to cut mileage to save rubber. County transportation committees have been set up in every county of the state. These committees are charged with the job of seeing that rubber is saved. They must approve applications of truckers for a certificate to operate a truck, otherwise a certificate will be denied and the truck will be off the road.

The Milwaukee milk shed is recognized as an area that must be treated as a unit, regardless of what county the milk is hauled from. A committee is working on plans that will save many miles of travel in bringing milk to the market.

The first thing to be tried is to get producers shipping to one company from a certain neighborhood or area to ship in one truck rather than to have several trucks picking up and recrossing each others' routes. Exchange of producers if possible is suggested or outright purchase of goodwill if a trade cannot be made. Purchase of an entire

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

SEND IN YOUR ENROLLMENT

CARD TO-DAY LIBRARY

(If you haven't already done so)
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

To - OWN - a - Certificate: MADISON

"A DEATH BENEFIT OF \$500.00 PAYABLE UPON DEATH, FROM ANY CAUSE, WHILE THE MEMBER IS INSURED, TO THE BENEFICIARY NAMED BY THE MEMBER."

Cards are coming in daily. We hope very soon to have the required number to put the plan in force.

Will your card be the one to put the entire plan in action?

We know everybody is busy BUT "Time and Tide waits for no man," it takes only a short time to read the article of explanation in the September Milk Producer, then go over the little blue book "Death Benefit Plan, for Members of M.C.M. Producers" then you too will know what a bargain it is!

\$500.00 for approximately 65c a month! All details are then handled for you.

If you didn't receive the "papers" let us know, we will send you some by return mail.

Council Takes Firm Stand

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture at a meeting held in Madison discussed the farm labor situation in an all-day session. It was generally agreed that production of food will be on the decrease because of a farm labor shortage brought about by the high wages paid in industry and the induction of farmers in the armed service. The following resolution was adopted. Executive Secretary Milo K. Swanton was sent to Washington to help other farm representatives battle for the farmer's rights.

"In view of pending legislation designed to freeze farm prices in the face of an ever-increasing shortage of farm labor, and in the face of almost certain increases in agricultural costs, the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture is convinced that:

"1. Present ceilings will be difficult if not impossible to maintain because present costs have not yet been fully reflected in wholesale and retail prices. The council is

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Washington Alarmed Over Farm Labor Shortage

Official government news releases at last indicate alarm over the farm labor shortage. Washington officials are concerned over the possibility of a food shortage in 1943 if the farm labor situation is not alleviated. And this at a time when farm organizations, against administration opposition and an antagonistic metropolitan press, were battling for a change in the parity formula to reflect labor costs for the purpose of establishing price ceilings on farm commodities.

Reports from representatives of member associations who have visited this office during the past week emphasized the seriousness of this problem to the dairy industry. On the Western Coast it is reported that milkers are demanding as much as \$200 a month and even at this price there are insufficient numbers of milkers to fill the demand and dairy herds are being liquidated at an alarming rate.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

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Milwaukee Journal

Persecutes Farmers

The Milwaukee Journal continues its editorial campaigns of abuse of farmers. Following its editorial entitled "What Milk Farmers Forget" in the September 9 issue your board authorized its secretary to send an answer to the Journal with the request that it be printed in its entirety. The last paragraph of the first letter was not printed. This letter which follows was mailed to the Journal on September 16 but to date (October 7) has not appeared in the Journal's columns.

We repeat the Journal keeps right on condemning the farmers, pointing out the great increase in income. Gross income, of course. The editor does not know and apparently does not want to know about net income. Why so many auctions, why so many dairy cows going to the stockyards if farming is paying such big returns? The tragic thing about the whole effort to keep farmers' returns down is the danger of a food shortage because farmers earnings are not high enough to hire help in competition with war industry. With a food shortage comes rationing, and rationing of food that can be produced in this wonderful country of ours if prices are high enough so that labor can be obtained to do the job is indeed

tragic to everyone but two by four editors and politicians:

TO THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL:

In your editorial of September 9, captioned "What Milk Farmers Forget" in a somewhat peevish way, you say that "They want you to see the side of the picture they choose and none other." Well, let's look at all sides of the picture if that can be done in the limited space allowed in a letter to your column.

Yes, the price of manufactured milk was higher in August of this year than in the same month last year, but feed prices were also higher—bran being 40 cents per hundred pounds higher, gluten food 30 cents, brewers' grains and malt sprouts 35 cents higher (and more beer brewed in this city than ever before), soy bean meal 35 cents. All of these prices are at carload quotations from a reliable dealer in Milwaukee. Add to this higher feed cost the higher wages paid for such help as a farmer can get and then see where he is ahead of last year.

Then the editor talks about the money the farmer makes on by-products—calves and pigs. Well, how about calves? Eighteen cows would be a high average for a family-sized farm and, of course, 18 calves are all that could be expected in a year, such some cows have twins, but then again some don't have a calf every 12 months. Four calves would need to be kept for replacement, leaving 14 to be vealed. August, 1941, good to fancy calves sold around \$13.00 per hundred and last month the same kind brought around \$15.00 or \$2.00 more per hundred, which would give the farmer about \$4.00 per month extra for calves for 1942 if the same ratio prevails. Big sum of money to talk about, Mr. Editor—\$4.00 to \$5.00 per month.

Then the pigs you talked about. Well, farmers shipping milk to Milwaukee or Chicago can't have pigs in the same barn as the cows, so there must be a special place away from the dairy barn. There is no skim milk on these farms to start the little pigs on, so expensive meat scraps or blood meal must be bought. The result is that few pigs are fed, in fact, if all the pigs raised by city milk producing farmers were equally divided up, there would not be enough pork to supply their own tables.

Let there be no misunderstanding, Mr. Editor, the Directors of this Co-operative do not think that farm-

ers should make money on the war, but they think that it's a very serious thing to have farm prices depressed so much that an adequate supply of food cannot be produced for the armed forces, our allies and our own people. Any person or group who does anything that would bring about a food shortage belongs in the saboteur class in the opinion of this board.

We trust you will extend the courtesy of printing this letter in its entirety.

Yours very truly,

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS,

Charles Dineen, Secretary.

Milwaukee Price Versus State Average

On another page of this issue, a release from the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture entitled Dairyman's Feed Costs Higher This Year states that "Milk prices last month average \$2.01 per hundred pounds or only two cents higher than last year." Milwaukee's average price for August was \$2.39 against \$2.08 for August, 1941, or 31 cents higher. That our price is too low is self-evident, but as compared to the average of the state (in which it and other fluid markets are included) it looks rather good.

How the Congress Voted

Producers who are in Congressman Wasielewski's district may be interested in knowing that he voted against the farmers on the price ceiling bill. The same report applies to Congressman Thill for he, too, voted wrong.

Take Care of Dairy Utensils

One of the large manufacturers notified us that no more tin will be available for small-top milk pails. Cans will be tinned on the inside only and be built much lighter. Again we suggest to our members that the best of care be given all tinned utensils so that they may last until the wasteful war is over.

Every job done better than the last one—that is good farming.

A calf may not know her father, but turn her loose in a herd and she will find her mother in two shakes of her tail.

DON'T FORGET THE WHITE WASHING !

Milk Hauling

(Continued from page 1)

route by several haulers is being considered in some instances. Many miles can thus be saved.

Trading or exchanging of producers between the companies is another step. Some exchanges have already been made between haulers to the same companies and also between companies. Good co-operation of all parties concerned, producers, haulers and dealers, is needed in order to effect this saving in transportation. State and national tire rationing officials have made it very plain that if the dairy industry does not work out this rubber saving problem in good shape they will step in and do the job. These men admit that they don't know how to go about it but say that it must be done and done quickly or drastic action will be taken.

It would seem to be wise to work out the problem ourselves rather than have outsiders tackle the job.

Producers who have yard service are urged to keep their drives and yards in good shape, free from ruts and sharp stones with room to turn in the yard, without too much maneuvering that would wear tires.

Council Takes Firm Stand

(Continued from page 1)

certain that this is true in regard to farm costs.

"2. The increasing shortage of farm labor due to industrial wages is wholly out of proportion to the farmers' ability to pay.

"3. The induction into the armed forces of irreplaceable skilled agricultural workers so essential to the maintenance of agricultural production will decrease production.

"4. The dairy, poultry and livestock branches of farming do not lend themselves to reduction of man power through further mechanization. Hand labor must still be used in the livestock industry in heaping measure.

"Efficient and bountiful agricultural production is basic to the successful prosecution of the war, which requires an adequate food supply for our armed forces, our allies and the domestic civilian population. Armed forces and factory employments in proportions now contemplated cannot possibly be maintained without full agricultural production.

"In order to fulfill this task, agriculture must be granted an equal-

ity of opportunity to produce. Farmers demand only prices sufficient to cover farm costs and a minimum of man power to perform essential tasks."

Washington Alarmed

(Continued from page 1)

An examination of local papers in important dairy sections of the United States showing greatly increasing numbers of sales, gives further indication of the seriousness of the farm labor problem. Local papers in these areas carry an abnormal number of farm sales announcements and in most cases the farmer's reason for selling is that he "cannot continue to operate because of the scarcity of help."

The labor shortage has a more severe effect upon dairy farming than upon other types of farming enterprises. A dairy farm hand to be valuable to the industry must have greater skill than would be required to assist in harvesting seasonal crops. This greater skill makes the workers eligible as laborers in defense industries at higher wages than less skilled farm workers could command. It also makes it more difficult for dairy farmers to replace men who leave their farms for more profitable employment or are called to service in the armed forces.

Chairman McNutt of the War Man Power Commission and General Hershey of the Selective Service both have indicated concern over the farm labor problem and there are possibilities that workers essential to farming enterprises may be required to "work on the farm or fight." This would eliminate the migration of farm workers into industry.

Hydrated Lime Conserves

Fertilizing Value of Manure

Recent investigations conducted by the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station at Burlington, Vt., confirm the fact that hydrated lime, when applied to clean gutters of the dairy barn, retards the loss of manurial nitrogen and results in a worthwhile saving of this valuable plant food.

If all the liquid is absorbed, the average ton of fresh manure from the dairy barn contains approximately 10 to 12 pounds of nitrogen. This nitrogen, especially in the liquid portion of fresh cow manure, is quickly changed to ammonia and, as such, is readily volatilized. In view

This Milk Hauling Problem

Among the major headaches bothering the milk industry just now, trucking of milk can be put somewhere near the top. The Office of Defense Transportation has emphasized the fact that wasteful operation and all duplication of hauling service must be eliminated so that tires and trucks may be conserved.

The O.D.T. and the state tire rationing board want the plant operators, truckers and producers to work out plans that will save tires and trucks. If the groups mentioned won't do the job, O.D.T. will do something about it. Not knowing the problems as well as the producers, haulers and plant operators, a rough job may result. One of the rules laid down by the tire rationing board is that only one trip per day may be made to a farm. This will mean that two sets of cans will be needed on most farms unless the hauler passes by the farm on his way home.

There will be other things happening before the thing is all settled that will not set well with some of us but we will have to make the best of it. In fact it's going to be better for some producers if not all of them, if a great deal of hauling duplication is done away with.

of a possible nitrogen shortage from commercial source due to the war demand, the conserving of this available plant food for crop use is, at this time, of special interest to the dairyman.

In the past, some dairymen have hesitated to use hydrated lime in the dairy barn because of a belief that large amounts of nitrogen would be driven off from the manure. However, it has now been demonstrated that this can happen only when the nitrogen in the manure is present in the form of ammonia, such as is the case in fermented or stored manure, and would not apply in the case where hydrated lime is used in the clean gutters. It follows, therefore, that the use of hydrated lime in the dairy barn not only disinfects and eliminates odors but also preserves the nitrogen in fresh manure.

People who find themselves in a peck of trouble never complain of short measure.

The worst kicker in a neighborhood is often the fellow who needs kicking the hardest.

DON'T FORGET THE WHITE WASHING !

Dairyman's Feed Costs Much Higher This Year

Prices of feed purchased by Wisconsin dairymen have risen much faster than the price of milk during the past year. Milk prices now are only about one percent higher than a year ago but feed costs have gone up 25 percent, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

This increase in the cost of milk production has become of unusual importance to the state's farmers in the past year or so. Because of the great demand for a high milk production to meet the goal set by the government, farmers have been feeding exceptionally large quantities of purchased feed during the past year. This has been true despite the relatively good feed crops produced on farms and the excellent pasture conditions this year.

Milk prices since early this year have declined from the high point reached last Winter. The decrease since Spring has been rather sharp and has not followed the general trend of the prices of farm products sold by many farmers in various parts of the nation. Some of these products which have been sold at higher prices by farmers in other states have been purchased by Wisconsin farmers in the form of feed for their dairy cattle.

A thousand pounds of dairy ration needed to put the extra increase in milk production asked of the Wisconsin farmer now costs about \$16.10 compared with \$12.73 a year ago. Milk prices last month averaged \$2.10 per hundred pounds or only two cents above the average price received by Wisconsin farmers a year ago. With these prices 100 pounds of milk would buy 125 pounds of dairy ration in August of this year compared with 156 pounds a year earlier.

Market Conditions

at a Glance . . .

Strengthening Factors: Consumers this month are asking for more butter than ever before. In the four weeks of August they carried home 170 million pounds. Last August—in 1941—they asked for only 150 million pounds.

* * *

Little of the August butter production has been set aside for use

New Supporters September, 1942

W. E. Coakley, R. 2, Cedarburg
Reinhard Damrow, R. 2, Oconomowoc
Jos. F. Gaffney, R. 4, Box 507, Waukesha
Merlin King, R. 2, Mukwonago
Peter R. Miller, Belgium
Snyder Bros., R. 1, Oconomowoc
Martha C. Viesselmann, Grafton
Herbert Wendorf, R. 1, Neosho

Statement of Ownership, Management, Etc., of Milwaukee Milk Producer, published at Milwaukee, Wis. — required by the Act of August 24, 1912, and March 3, 1933.

Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producer, Milwaukee, Wis.

President—T. Fred Baker

Vice President—Paul W. Bartelt

Secretary—Charles F. Dineen

Treasurer—Edw. A. Hartung

Known bondholders, mortgage and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

Signed, Chas. F. Dineen, Secy.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1942.

*Ann T. Prinz, Notary Public,
Milwaukee, Wis.*

(My commission expires March 12, 1945.)

when Winter comes. Last year 21 million pounds were moved into storage during the 31 days. This year, about one-sixth as much. The rest was consumed immediately.

* * *

On hand in United States warehouses is a supply of butter that is fast becoming inadequate to meet the growing consumer demands. On September 1, 144 million pounds

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

September Prices

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.46	\$2.63
Cream	7.71	2.42
Manufactured	29.83	2.00
Composite Price		2.45

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.16	\$2.63
Out. Relief	.52	2.40
Cream	14.49	2.42
Manufactured	31.83	2.09
Composite Price		2.43

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	57.78	\$2.63
Out. Relief	.67	2.40
Cream	7.76	2.42
Gov't Sales	10.92	2.42
Manufactured	22.87	2.09
Composite Price		2.47

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.65	\$2.63
Out. Relief	.36	2.40
Cream	13.48	2.42
Manufactured	31.51	2.09
Composite Price		2.43

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.61	\$2.63
Out. Relief	.45	2.40
Cream	15.29	2.42
Manufactured	29.65	2.09
Composite Price		2.44

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.75	\$2.63
Out. Relief	.55	2.40
Cream	15.99	2.42
Manufactured	24.71	2.09
Composite Price		2.46

GEHL'S GUERNSEY DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.98	\$2.63
Relief	.42	2.40
Cream	15.09	2.42
Manufactured	30.51	2.09
Composite Price		2.43

Lime Your Barn Floors with

HYDRATED LIME

Hydrated lime actually kills harmful Bacteria. It keeps floors white, dry, sanitary and odorless.

Ask your dealer for HYDRATED LIME.

Collect A.A.A. payments for Hydrated Lime used in the barn.

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

DON'T FORGET THE WHITEWASHING!

Co-operative Council Asks Food Administration Be Named to Ban Confusion

The directors of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives have asked the immediate appointment of a food administration to eliminate the "widespread conflict, bickering and confusion" existing among federal agencies now handling the nation's food program.

Charging a "complete lack of understanding and over-all planning necessary to solve the food problem," the council demanded "effective co-ordination and centralization in an adequately equipped food administration . . . of all authority having to do with every phase of planning production, processing and distribution of all agricultural food products."

This was one of several resolutions passed by the council's directors who met in Washington late in September in an emergency session called as a result of the farm price control legislative situation.

The council went on record as opposing the establishment of ceilings on products processed in whole or substantial part from agricultural commodities, which would reflect prices to producers lower than permitted under the ceilings which are to be established on farm products in their original state.

The council also asked that the government make every effort to

base its price controls upon grades, area designations, and similar classifications, in order to maintain encouragement of quality and other production and marketing improvement programs.

Market Conditions

(Continued from page 4)

were in commercial hands for sale in November and December. A year ago there were nearly 200 million pounds on hand.

* * *

Army and Navy buying added to the A.M.A. purchases for lend-lease and relief distribution have furnished added demands to be filled from the receipts arriving at the central markets.

* * *

Weakening Factors: For August creamerymen set an all-time record with 173 million pounds sent off to market. The figure was two million pounds greater than last year and some nine million pounds above "normal."

* * *

Pasture conditions are reported at 88 percent of normal in comparison with 75 percent a year ago. The output of milk per cow has reached the best level ever recorded at 15 pounds per day.

* * *

Milk production for August held at the highest point established this year, five percent above the same month of 1941. A total of 10.8 billion pounds were made available by

dairymen this August compared to 10.3 billion pounds last year.

—D. P. N. A. News.



STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.

Yes . . . your milkers, separators, pails, etc., WILL last you longer if you keep them clean. BUT . . . be sure you use only SAFE cleaning materials that do not harm sensitive metal surfaces. The following simple Oakite treatment will help you get longer useful service from your essential equipment. Try it!

STEP No. 1: Immediately after using equipment, remove milk film with OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER. Simply apply recommended solution, brush lightly and rinse. Leaves surfaces clean, sanitary, quick-drying.

STEP No. 2: Milkstone deposits that harbor bacteria should be removed at regular intervals by brushing equipment with proper solution of OAKITE MILKSTONE REMOVER. Quickly dissolves deposits without need for tedious wire brushing, harsh abrasives, etc. Follow with a thorough rinse and usual cleaning.

Want complete details on these performance-proved Oakite methods? Write address below for FREE booklets!

A. H. BOND

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



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SEND ALL YOUR BLADES AND CLIPPERS TO US FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING. WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

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Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

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Milk Order Changed to Meet Short Supply

The United States Department of Agriculture announced recently that "because a severe shortage of milk has developed in the Philadelphia market * * * the federal marketing order has been changed to bring milk into the city immediately from sources which normally do not ship large supplies of milk to the market in September."

Agriculture spokesman stated "when the order was drafted it was expected that a short supply situation would develop only during October, November, December and January and the order made provision for obtaining milk from outside sources during these months." However, with a short supply situation occurring earlier than usual and reaching critical stages because of increased consumption in the area and the necessity of supplying military camps located near Philadelphia, immediate relief had to be provided.

To meet this situation, the order was changed to permit handlers to purchase additional milk from similar outside sources during September, as was already provided for in the order during October, November, December and January.


Wheat for Feed

A special circular under the above title issued by the University of Wisconsin and written by Prof. Gus Bohstedt can be had from the University of Wisconsin or from your county agent.

This circular deals with wheat as feed for farm stock and poultry. Because 125 million bushels of wheat are offered by the government as feed, Prof. Bohstedt has worked out rations fitting wheat in with other feeds.

Meat, Weapon of War

In this, the greatest of all wars, nations must concentrate upon the essentials. Our resources must be used toward one end—Victory. Production which does not contribute toward this ultimate objective must be discarded. In this country, as in other countries, the pattern shapes itself as we mobilize our tremendous forces to crush Germany and Japan. The waistline of our civilian economy decreases as the chestline of our military economy increases. We



UP go production and income
—when you use the two-cylinder Model "B"

PAGE, Portable Milker

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model . . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-82, West Allis, Wis.

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee West Allis
Saukville Germantown

**WE HAVE FOR THE CON-
VENIENCE OF OUR MEMBERS**

Cans, Pails, Strainers, Strainer Cover, Filter Pads, Metal Boxes for Keeping Filter Pads Dry and Clean, Cleansers, Chlorines, Milkstone Removers, Metal Sponges, Dairy Brushes, Dairy Thermometers, Milk Stools and various kinds of cheese.

center upon the things we need and these things become more and more important. In the first rank, of course, is munitions and fully as important, in many respects, is food.



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for Better Living!

Enjoy life more — with good glasses! Work is easier — liesure more pleasant. Substantial discounts for you AND your family. Come in today!

FREE PARKING across the street
with a purchase of \$1.00 or more.

Use Your Benefit Card

KINDY Optical Co.
615 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee

Without food, as Germany learned during the first World War, munitions become useless for the strength and the will to fight vanishes in the face of hunger and weakness.

DON'T FORGET THE WHITEWASHING !

Wet Brewers Grain FOR SALE

\$3.00 per ton delivered radius 10 miles.

50 cents per ton for each additional 5 miles.

Minimum load 6 tons . . . Excellent Quality.

JAMES DONAHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., MARquette 3057

Pure Bred Holstein Bulls

FOR SALE

Sired by a House of Correction Bull, whose dam and grand dam averaged 4% fat and from cows with good records.

E. J. GENGLER

Brown Deer Airport Hilltop 1826

At the beginning of this war, our food surpluses were such that some people wondered whether food would play the part that it had during the first World War. Very quickly, it became evident that our surpluses were not surpluses but were vital reserves, and that the food story was the same as for other necessities—more, more, more. England turned to us for food, so did Russia, and if we had not been able to answer the call, Hitler might have triumphed long ago. Food is just as important today as it was during the first World War even if there are striking differences in the over-all pattern.

In the last war, the demand was for wheat. In this war, meat is the great food weapon. I talked to a well-known man not long ago. He helped direct our production effort during the first World War. We talked of the food situation, and quite naturally his mind went back to wheat and the part it played during the first World War. He was quite surprised to learn that the demand for food today centered upon meat and that our wheat sup-

plies are so great that we have had difficulty in storing this year's crop.

Looking over some lend-lease figures the other day, I saw that total food purchases to date are valued at about one billion dollars. Meat purchases account for approximately 40 percent of that amount, or \$400,000,000. Wheat purchases, on the other hand, accounted for only \$3,000,000. From January 1 to August 15, 1942, the Agricultural Marketing Administration, which buys food for lend-lease account, bought over a billion pounds of pork, and almost a half-billion pounds of lard.

Most of you know the reasons for this shift from wheat to meat and I need not detail them here. All predictions about this war are hazardous but I see no prospect whatever of a wheat shortage anytime in the next two years. Yet already the demands for meat are so great that we are putting into effect an order which limits consumption in the United States.

For the last three months of 1942, this order will reduce by about 21 percent, the amount of red meats available for civilian consumers as compared to the last quarter of 1941. During 1943, the demand for meat will be about three and one-half billion pounds in excess of the supply of around 24 billion pounds, which, incidentally, will be the greatest supply of meat ever produced in any one year. It is approximately 7.7 billion pounds more than the average production of meat in the 10-year period 1931-1940.

The meat limitation order affects every one of you. It means restric-

tions upon packers, and a lot of extra work and worry. Yet we are not only confident that you will do all you can to make the limitation order a success, but we are also depending upon you to help acquaint the public with the reasons for the order and to help your customers share the meat in the way asked by the government. Your salesmen and your advertising experts are key people in the whole program for helping the public share the meat fairly at two and one-half pounds per person per week, as requested by the Foods Requirements Committee. No one knows this whole picture better than you do and the packing industry is in the position to help with a real educational job. You have the information and from past experience you know how to do the job. The Foods Requirements Committee plans to work closely with you in order that all of us may do the best possible job. If we can give the people the truth and they know it is the truth, they'll make our job a comparatively easy one. But if the public doesn't feel it is a partner in this venture, it is going to be just too bad.

Now let's talk for a moment about another phase of this meat situation. It is evident that farmers have done a really remarkable job of livestock production. And it must be remembered that they began to increase livestock numbers at a time when meat production wasn't profitable. They began to raise more pigs because they were told the country would need more pigs. I know, for I was one of the ones who asked them to increase hog numbers back in December of 1940. — Excerpts from an address by Claude B. Wickard, secretary of agriculture.

Retake, Rebuild

America this month awaits a second front. It has been promised. It is planned. It will be done.

American forces, fully armed and fully equipped, will swarm ashore at one of the pregnable points of the European shoreline. And they will not retreat.

They will not retreat because they will have been fully supplied. The Nazi conquerors, who now hold the lands of Europe, had no problem of food supply. Their troops advanced more rapidly and with less preparation because their advance was aimed at ravaging the conquered lands. Their troops planned to sustain themselves from their plunder.

From the poor, the lame and the halt they took the food that they

DON'T FORGET THE WHITE WASHING !

needed by the bayonet. They seized the cattle, the poultry, the grain, whatever could be used. They left nothing.

Whenever a native of the lands that were overrun attempted to hide the remnants of his flocks or to hold back enough of his grain for seed he was seized and shot.

The United Nations do not plan to seize their supplies from the conquered. They do not plan to ravage the lands that they occupy.

They plan—far to the contrary—to march into Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Occupied France bearing with them supplies enough not only for their own use, but for the suffering peoples of those desolate countries.

Behind the spearhead of the assault on the second front will come vans of food, medicines, clothing with which the pitifully starved peoples will be provided.

There will be cans of evaporated milk from America's dairy lands. There will be cheese and flour. There will be drugs and clothing. And these will be dispensed to all without regard to race or creed.

Whatever other problems face the United Nations in the launching of a second front, in the awaited invasion of Europe, this is the one with which America is most sympathetic. This is the one that strikes the most human chord in America's relations with the world.

This is the American way. It is the only way that the forces of Democracy could righteously carry the light of liberation into the darkness that is now Europe. It is the only way in which the marching men of the United Nations could march toward a lasting peace at the same time that they strike for VICTORY.

This is America's deep purpose. With invasion will come freedom from desperate want as well as from insufferable oppression.

—D. M. P. A. News.

Dehydrated Beef

For Lend-Lease

Use of dehydrated meat for lend-lease shipment will help to round out Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases of other dehydrated and dried commodities. At present the lend-lease food purchasing agency is buying large quantities of dried eggs and dried milk, and increasing quantities of dehy-

Save Oil

Oil and gasoline are to an army today what horse feed and water were to the cavalry of Civil War days. An army can't move without them, not far anyway. And today American soldiers are on the move.

The fact that the government needs large quantities of oil and gasoline, plus the fact that Nazi submarines lurk along the Atlantic in wait for oil tankers, calls for careful conservation of oil and gas. Here are a few suggestions:

1—Double up with your neighbors on that trip to town. Don't drive two cars if one will take care of the need.

2—Do not drive too fast—fast driving takes noticeably more gas and oil, is hard on tires.

3—Save the oil drained from your new car for use in old wornout motors that are oil hogs. This oil should be settled and the top and bottom parts thrown away.

4—Do not fill your crank-case above the proper level—to do so wastes oil.

5—And above all, farmers are urged to save their oil cans—oil is no longer being packed in cans, will have to be handled in bulk when the present supply in cans is gone.

6—Don't practice foolish economy or short-sighted patriotism by not using enough oil.

drationed vegetables and soup mixes, for shipment to other United Nations. Just recently, the department announced a program to encourage expansion of domestic vegetable dehydration facilities through Agricultural Marketing Administration purchases. Fostered by government buying, the United States dried egg industry has expanded from a normal production of 10,000,000 pounds annually to over 285,000,000 pounds at present and is expected to exceed the rate of 300,000,000 pounds annually before this year is over. A similar, though not as marked, increase has taken place in dried milk production.

Shipment of dehydrated and dried food products already is saving extremely valuable ocean shipping space. In general, it takes about 10 pounds of fresh vegetables to make one pound of dehydrated, about 11 pounds of liquid milk to make one pound of dried skim milk, about 3 dozen fresh shell eggs to

Dairy Promotion

Producers will find a deduction of six tenths of a cent per hundred pounds of milk made from their September account by the Dairy Companies. A notice has been furnished the Dairy Companies which is to be enclosed with the check regarding this deduction.

As stated in this notice, the money is to be used in a dairy promotion campaign conducted in Wisconsin by the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association, with the exception of a part of the fund which will go to the American Dairy Association, to be used in national promotion of dairy products.

This campaign has been carried on three years and has attracted a great deal of attention to dairy producers. The purpose, of course, is to make consumers dairy products minded, so that they will use a sufficient amount in their diet.

make one pound of dried eggs, and about four pounds of raw lean meat to make one pound of dehydrated product. Thus, one cargo of these completely dried products is equivalent to several boatloads in their natural state. The result is that the demand on war-burdened transportation and ocean shipping is greatly lessened, and battleships are released from convoy service.

Further importance of this method of processing and handling dehydrated eggs, milk and vegetables is highlighted by the present situation with regard to containers—the extreme shortage of tin. At present tin must be used for handling dehydrated meats, but the department reports that efforts to find a satisfactory substitute are progressing.

Trucks

To conserve trucks and tires for VICTORY the Office of Defense Transportation this month issued an all-out order to every truck operator: Beginning November 15 each truck operator will need a certificate of war necessity to get gasoline, parts or tires. Every 60 days or every 5,000 miles each operator must have his tires inspected, do what is necessary to preserve them.

Congressman: "And why do they say that talk is cheap?"

Voter: "Because the supply usually exceeds the demand."

DON'T FORGET THE WHITE WASHING!

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 8

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

NOVEMBER, 1942

O.D.T. ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

A two-purpose program designed to keep the growing volume of farm products and supplies moving with the least possible wear and tear on the approximately 1,500,000 motor trucks now engaged in such transportation until the war has been won was announced by Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, as follows:

Mr. Eastman recommended that Industry Transportation Committees be set up, comprising representatives of processing plants, truck operators and producers of farm commodities or livestock, and that these committees assume responsibility for the development of joint transportation plans in their areas.

Each conservation plan should contain two parts—one dealing with the proposed relocation of routes, the other with the proposed zoning of markets. The first part should set forth:

1. A description of the area affected.
2. The number and locations of plants involved in the plan.
3. The number of producers.
4. The number of carriers and locations of their existing routes.
5. The proposed relocation of routes.
6. The mileage reduction to be accomplished.
7. The method of state regulation of "for-hire" carriers involved and the manner in which the carriers will be affected by the plan.

The second part of the plan should contain:

1. Detailed information concerning the proposed zoning of producing areas or markets or both.
2. Effects on prices of commodities, if any.
3. Detailed information concerning producers, truckers and processors not participating in the plan.

Each plan should be submitted by the Industry Transportation Com-

mittee to the O.D.T., Division of Motor Transport, Washington, D. C. Before any plan is cleared it will be presented to the United States Department of Justice to determine any possible violation of the anti-trust laws.

After the plan has been cleared, the originating committee will be advised of the fact. An administrator, who will be responsible to a federal agency, will be appointed and will publish the plan and designate a date, at least 10 days after such publication date, when the plan will become effective. Each administrator will have the assistance of an Industry Advisory Committee, which may be the same as the Industry Transportation Committee.

It is the intention of the Office of Defense Transportation to consider plans designed to accomplish the conservation of motor vehicle transportation in agricultural marketing. Descriptive copies of such plans will be submitted by the proponents to the O.D.T. for consideration. The descriptions will include information on how the plan will work, who shall be responsible for its administration, the motor vehicle conservation possible as a result of these operations, and the competitive and economic effects it will have upon the market involved. With such information the O.D.T. and the Department of Justice can consider the merit of the proposal.

A function of the O.D.T. is to regulate the operation of commercial rubber-tired motor vehicles for the purpose of conserving vital materials and equipment including rubber. While the jurisdiction of the O.D.T. primarily extends only to transportation facilities, there are many instances where a conservation program will originate from sources other than motor carriers. This is particularly true in the case of agricultural marketing, where producers ship their products to assembly or processing plants on trucks owned by the producers,

(Continued on page 3)

New York Market Gets Subsidy

For the month of October, the government of the United States through the Commodities Credit Corporation will pay to New York milk dealers at least \$400,000.00, possibly a larger sum, depending on the amount of milk received according to reports. This payment is at the rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds of milk and will be paid to dealers to make up losses incurred by paying the producers more money without raising the price to the consumers. Says Dairymen's League News: "Under the terms of the purchase and sales program which has been approved by the president, the Commodities Credit Corporation will buy fluid milk at \$3.30 (the October class I price to producers) from the handlers and then sell it back to them at \$3.10 (the class I price to producers for August). The purchase and resale," continued the announcement, "will enable handlers to pay into the New York milk pool the higher price without disturbing the ceiling prices.

"Ceilings applying to milk sold in stores as well as sales to consumers either in stores or home-delivered, were set when the farm price of fluid milk was less. While ceilings have remained fixed, the farm price has risen in accordance with the price scale in the marketing order.

"The farm price of fluid milk is based upon the combined value of butter and skim milk." The government statement said that the object of the program is "to maintain dairy farm income in the New York milk shed without lifting price ceilings."

Milk Price Must Go Up

The present price of milk is much too low, considering operating costs of farmers. The price ceilings will have to be raised. Before that happens the retail price charged will have to be raised from 11½ cents to 12 cents, which is the real ceiling in this market, being the price at

(Continued on next page)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

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1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15 NOVEMBER, 1942 NO. 8

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October Composite Price

The composite price for October was higher than for September, for several reasons. Less milk came to market which resulted in a higher percentage in class I, sales were somewhat higher, cream milk was up 3 cents and manufactured was up 16 cents per hundred. Some dealers did not have much in the latter class, but for the market as a whole there was enough milk.

Milk Price Must Go Up

(Continued from page 1)

which milk was sold in March of this year.

One dairy has a two quart container which is sold for 23 cents and, of course, other dealers must sell their quarts at the same rate or lose sales. It will be too bad if one dealer insists on keeping the price down at this low point.

Fluid or class 1 milk should bring \$3.00 per hundred and a determined effort is being made to get the market lined up so that the price raise will go into effect in December.

We Are Short Handed

Jos. Prinz, our third oldest man in point of service, is in the armed forces. Another man left earlier in the year to work in a war industry plant, and on November 15, a third

man leaves to work for the Milwaukee Health Department.

We expect to replace at least two of these men, but it may take a little time. Therefore, we hope that our members will not become too impatient if test cards do not come out on time.

Ammon Leaves State

Ralph Ammon, for the past several years director of the State Department of Agriculture, has resigned. He has been engaged by the Prairie Farmer and WLS and rumor has it that he will shortly head the Prairie Farmer organization. In making this change, Mr. Ammon goes back to his first love, the newspaper business. As this is written, just after the election, it would seem that perhaps Mr. Ammon was gifted with second sight or at least with considerable foresight.

Cheesemakers Make Good Move

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, which has been in existence some 50 odd years, has at last got the idea that it might do something worthwhile for its members and the industry.

George L. Mooney, who has been secretary of the National Cheese Institute for many years, has been hired by the cheesemakers as executive secretary.

Mr. Mooney can do a good job for the cheese industry and the cheesemakers' association is fortunate to get him to head the organization.

Milk Hauling Regulations

In this issue a plan for regulation of milk hauling as suggested by Office of Defense Transportation is printed.

This plan, sponsored by Jos. B. Eastman, director of O.D.T., provides for an industry transportation committee for counties or areas. O.D.T. has recognized the Milwaukee milk shed as an area. A committee composed of two haulers, two dealers and two producers has been selected and the preliminary work has been done. It is a big job with many problems to solve.

Record feed crops reported in the September 1 crop report made it apparent that plentiful feed supplies will be on hand this Winter. Heavy feeding will be the practice if labor can be found to do it.

OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER PRICES

Because of uncertainty regarding ceiling prices following the presidential order, no price for October milk was agreed on at the conference held on October 9. The Board of Directors again met the buyers of milk on October 29. The result was that an agreement on \$2.63 for fluid milk, which includes penny milk in the schools, relief milk at \$2.40 and cream milk at \$2.45 was reached, all other milk at the average price paid by four condenseries.

At the same meeting it was agreed that all fluid milk be \$2.73 for November, cream milk \$2.45, relief milk to be \$2.50, and all other milk at the average price paid by four condenseries.

That your Board was not satisfied with these prices, goes without saying, but until present retail price ceilings are raised, more cannot be gotten for producers.

Who Gets the Subsidy

As related in other columns of this issue, the New York Metropolitan market and the Duluth-Superior market are on government subsidy.

The money is paid to the milk handlers so that they can pay an increase in price to the producers without raising the price to the consumers.

Some people may think that the farmer is getting government money, but the fact is, the consumer gets it. If the government would allow a raise in price to the consumer, the dealers could pay the producer the increased price.

Consumers are pretty well able to pay more for milk now and there is no reason why taxpayers' money should be spent so that consumers can get cheap milk. The farmer could then get a fair price for his product and would not have to pay it back in higher taxes later on.

Butter Price Frozen

Government orders have frozen the wholesale price of 92-score butter, Chicago, at 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents and it will probably stay there until the powers that be decide that it will be wise to raise the price, before most all the cows go to the stock yards.

O.D.T. Announces Program

(Continued from page 1)

plant operators, or by "for-hire" truckers.

Situations of this sort often involve fairly definite marketing areas, such as milk sheds, to which a transportation conservation plan should apply generally. A milk hauler or trucker, for example, as a rule possesses only limited operating authority and is not anxious to vary from his established business. Acting individually or in small groups the truckers are helpless to attain the conservation required. The co-operation of the producers selling the products and the plants receiving the products is necessary to work out the conservation. In fact, the conservation plans ordinarily have to be oriented about the assembly plants themselves and the plans have to be worked out by the industry including producers, truckers, and processors as a whole rather than by truckers acting alone.

(1) Industry Transportation Committees

(a) An industry committee preparing a transportation conservation plan for submission to the O.D.T. should consist of equal representation of plant operators, truckers, and producers, as well as other groups concerned with the marketing of the particular product involved, and this committee should be prepared to act in an advisory capacity to any administrator of the plan at the time it is placed in operation.

(b) In order to establish recognition of the industry committee and to eliminate possible duplication of effort, at the time of organization of such an industry committee information regarding type of industry, membership of the committee, and areas affected should be submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation, Division of Motor Transport, Section F, Washington, D. C.

(c) The industry committee shall maintain a record of all acts performed and any other information pertaining to the development of the transportation plan and shall make these records available at any reasonable time to accredited representatives of the O.D.T. and shall forward such reports as may be requested to the O.D.T.

(d) The industry committee may, at the time of organization, appoint a person who will serve as a direc-

tor of development. The person so selected may act as an administrator of the plan at the time it is placed in operation.

(2) Original Survey to Determine the Extent of Conservation Possible

Plans of this sort should be submitted to the O.D.T. as industry plans prepared by or at the direction of committees representative of the industry. Each plan should be founded upon adequate research and survey information to indicate clearly the amount of conservation which will be attained as a result of the operation of the plan. It is suggested that the basic data and information required to determine the amount of conservation should be prepared by or under the direction of competent research men acquainted with agricultural marketing, such as the marketing specialists from state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

In the development of this plan, all other plans developed by particular industry committees and plans developed by any other agency within the affected market or area should be taken into consideration providing said other plans are being or have been developed under approval of O.D.T. The submitted plan should include information concerning the relationship of this plan with any other conservation plans or programs developed within the market or area.

Further, any plan submitted should be composed of two phases, or submitted as alternate plans, based on the following: Plan or Part I—Relocation and Reallocation of Routes; Plan or Part II—Zoning of Markets.

(3) Submission of Plans

Following the development of a plan by an industry committee, a detailed description of the tentative plan and its operation will be submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation, Division of Motor Transport, Section F, Washington, D. C. When it is presented to O.D.T., an original signed by all members of the committee should be accompanied by 14 copies.

(a) Part I—Relocation and Reallocation of Routes

This portion of the plan submitted should contain definite facts with respect to the area affected, the number and location of plants, the number of producers, the number of truckers and location of their routes, the proposed reallocation of routes, and the mileage reduction to

be effected. It should also indicate whether or not any producers will be subjected to change in market or price, or both. In addition, the description should contain information regarding the method of state regulation of the "for-hire" motor vehicles involved and the manner in which the carriers now employed will be affected by the plan. Other facts which have to do with the administration of the plan should also be included in the statement.

(b) Part II—Zoning of Markets

This portion of the plan should contain complete and detailed information concerning the zoning of producers and/or markets, change in prices, number of producers, truckers, and processors affected, and in addition, the number, names and addresses and reasons therefore of producers, truckers, and processors reluctant to participate in the plan.

(4) Action by O.D.T.

The O.D.T. shall consider the transportation aspects of the tentative plan submitted by an industry committee and, if found satisfactory, will forward the plan to the Department of Justice for their review and approval. If the plan is found satisfactory by the Department of Justice the committee will be so notified. Upon notification that the tentative plan is approved, the committee may proceed to place such plan in operation with the understanding that those participating in the plan will not be considered as violating the antitrust laws and that the administration of the plan will be supported by the O.D.T. so long as the operations are consistent with the plan as approved.

Prior to the time that the approved plan is placed in operation the O.D.T. shall be advised the name and address of each person selected as a member of the industry advisory committee, and the name and address of the person appointed as administrator who shall be an employee of a federal agency or responsible to a federal agency, and shall be furnished accurate information with respect to the character, experience, and past and present occupations and employments of such persons, and on the basis thereof, shall have the right to disapprove such selections. Each person so selected may be removed at any time from such office or position by direction of the Office of Defense Transportation.

If the plan is found unsatisfactory the committee will be informed

with respect to the changes necessary to obtain approval of the O.D.T. and the Department of Justice.

(5) Effectuation of the Plan if Approved

The administration shall publicize the proposal so that all those affected by it will have an opportunity to examine it thoroughly. The administrator shall designate a date (at least 10 days after the date of publication) upon which the plan will be put into effect. He will instruct all plant operators, truckers, and producers to complete the necessary arrangements for consummation of the plan and request that copies of any contracts involved will be filed with him. The administrator will retain copies of these contracts for examination by the O.D.T. field manager at any reasonable time. As soon as the plan is placed in operation the administrator will so advise the O.D.T. field manager in order that he or representatives of the federal agency to whom the administrator is responsible, or representatives of the Department of Justice, may review the operations to ascertain whether they are consistent with the plan as tentatively approved.

(6) Complaints

The administrator of the plan shall prescribe a method of making and accepting complaints from trucker or producers, or plant operators, with respect to the operation of the plan. Should the administrator find the complaint justified he should take such steps as are necessary to rectify the situation. If the administrator is unable to rectify the situation and the complainant so wishes, he may request a hearing before the administrator and the industry advisory committee. After this hearing and upon consultation of the industry advisory committee the administrator will either confirm or alter his decision. If the complainant is a trucker and the decision proves unsatisfactory to him, the administrator shall advise him of his right to appeal to the local field manager of the O.D.T. and at such time present a record of his and the committee's recommendation to the local field manager of the O.D.T. The decision of the field manager with respect to the complaint shall be transmitted to the administrator and the complainant. If the field manager decides other than in favor of the complainant, he shall notify the complainant of his right to appeal to John L. Rogers, director, Division of Motor Transport, Room 4211,

New Supporters October, 1942

Howard J. Kruepke, Jackson
Oliver B. Hildebrandt, R. 2, Box
93, Hales Corners
Raymond Laun, R. 10, Sta. F, Milwaukee

I.C.C. Bldg., Washington, D. C. An appeal to the Director of the Division of Motor Transport must be submitted in typewritten form consisting of an original and three copies, and contain therein such information as the complainant may consider pertinent to his case.

(7) Records and Reports

The administrator of the plan in any market or area shall maintain a record of all the acts performed and other information pertaining to the operations of the plan, and shall make these records available to accredited representatives of the O.D.T. at any reasonable time, and shall forward such reports as may be requested to the O.D.T. and the federal agency to which he is responsible.

Our Insurance Plan

Our members will recall most of the details of the Insurance Plan mentioned in former issues of this paper.

To put the plan in force, we need more enrollment cards filled out giving simple information. Many have come in, but we need some more to meet the Insurance Department Requirement of 75 percent of eligible members. They are coming in most every day, but we want to get them in faster to, as we said, put the plan in action so everyone is covered; then in case of death

(Continued on page 6)

OCTOBER PRICES

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	57.66	\$2.63
Relief	.42	2.40
Cream	16.11	2.45
Manufactured	25.81	2.25
Composite Price		2.50

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	57.82	\$2.63
Relief	.30	2.40
Cream	16.49	2.45
Manufactured	25.39	2.25
Composite Price		2.50

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.29	\$2.63
Relief	.47	2.40
Cream	17.23	2.45
Manufactured	21.01	2.25
Composite Price		2.52

GEHL'S GUERNSEY DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	55.24	\$2.63
Relief	.40	2.40
Cream	17.28	2.45
Manufactured	27.12	2.25
Composite Price		2.50

EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	72.42	\$2.63
Cream	11.29	2.45
Manufactured	16.29	2.25
Composite Price		2.55

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.49	\$2.63
Relief	.60	2.40
Cream	9.64	2.45
Gov't Sales	10.83	2.45
Manufactured	17.44	2.25
Composite Price		2.53

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.80	\$2.63
Relief	.49	2.40
Cream	17.56	2.45
Manufactured	23.15	2.25
Composite Price		2.51

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A Note in the Bottle

By FRANK E. KING

Hold That Pose!

It has not been so many years ago when if we were thinking of milk we were thinking of Junior's next feeding. Still later milk was given serious consideration as an adjunct to the diet of youngsters during their grammar school days.

Once the child reached high school milk was out. And why not, for was not milk essentially a baby's food? At best it could be tolerated until the primary schooling was completed. Such was not alone the edict of the child for this opinion of milk was shared by his parents.

Since those days milk has traveled a long way. The transition was slow indeed. Milk as a popular meal-time beverage for young and old had to overcome peculiar prejudices. Probably no beverage, including tea or coffee, ever had to contend with the battle with which milk was confronted in its fight for recognition.

To our knowledge no one has chronicled the steps which brought milk to its present acceptance by the adult consumer. We can only guess how this impetus began.

Had a history, or a blow by blow description, been written we could well suppose it would contain these thoughts. Dieticians or nutritionists of those days, although they lacked the title accorded them today, probably noted that youngsters in high school lacked the pep and ambition of their juniors who were enjoying a daily ration of milk in grammar school. It was worth a trial, so milk seeped into the high school. And, of all places, found itself on the training tables of our heroes, the football squad.

No doubt, when Junior came home after the victory on Thanksgiving Day he made for the ice box and drank not one but two full glasses of milk. The way he had handled the pigskin that day had convinced his dad that Junior was no sissy. And here he stood in their very kitchen drinking milk, of all things!

The impression on dad was indelible. For some time he thought about it. At last he acted upon it. One day at noon at his favorite restaurant he made the grave decision—and sheepishly ordered a glass of milk. Blushing profusely he drank the entire contents of the glass.

Other men who sat at the table—and who also had sons in high

school—watched with mixed amazement and admiration. The next day two of them joined the veteran in a glass of milk in place of their accustomed coffee. Day by day new converts were found. The scene was not limited to characters in the higher brackets. Men who toiled 'round the clock joined the milk drinkers. The scene was repeated throughout the nation. Milk had finally beaten down the prejudices of the ages.

Today we see steel puddlers, ship riveters, railroad firemen, telephone linemen, pipe fitters and crane operators drinking "white health" unabashed. Yes the industry has gone a long way in the past few years. The "monkey see, monkey do" has been a great impulse to a wider enjoyment of milk. Against any day when prejudices might return we should make a living record of the growing preference for milk. We should keep taking photographs of all the "he-men" we can find drinking milk, so that when more normal times return we may influence millions more in their choice of milk as the ideal beverage at meal time in the workshop of America.

So, now, today when we see strong fingers clasping a bottle of milk we do not say "Sissy," but rather we shout, "Hold that pose!" — The Crown.

McNutt Unfriendly to Farmers

Paul V. McNutt, chairman, Manpower Commission, in a recent statement inferred that farmers could pay much higher wages if they cared to and that there would not be a farm labor shortage if farmers were willing to pay more. He is quoted as follows:

"In the absence of wage standards of any kind in agriculture, the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service have encountered the greatest difficulty in distinguishing between genuine farm labor shortages and instances where employers have brought pressure on the government in recruit large oversupplies of labor in order to maintain existing low wage levels. The voluminous reports of the United States Employment Service clearly indicate that low wages are by far the most important single obstacle to recruiting farm labor. In countless instances during the past year, where wage adjustments have been made,

alleged local farm labor shortages have disappeared.

"There is little wonder that we face serious farm labor supply prob-

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OAKITE  **CLEANING**

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933
 Of Milwaukee Milk Producer, published monthly at Milwaukee, Wis., for October 1, 1942.
 State of Wisconsin, } ss.
 County of Milwaukee, }

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Charles Dineen, who, having been sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of Milwaukee Milk Producer, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publisher: Milwaukee Co-op Milk Producers, Milwaukee, Wis.; editor, managing editor, business manager, Charles Dineen, 1633 No. 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other incorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given): Milwaukee Co-op Milk Producers, 1633 No. 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis.; Pres. T. Fred Baker, 735 N. Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Vice-President, Paul W. Barlett, Jackson, Wis.; Secretary, Charles F. Dineen; Treasurer, Edw. A. Hartung, Sta. "D", Route 3.

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CHARLES F. DINEEN, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1942, Ann T. Prinz, Notary Public.
 (My commission expires March 12, 1943.)

lems when so many alternative employment opportunities at better pay are now available. I am not at all convinced that farmers could not easily pay substantially higher wages at prevailing price levels. On the contrary, there is strong evidence that farm wage rates could be substantially higher without any necessity for compensatory price adjustments or wage subsidies.

"I feel that farmers can afford to pay adequate wages, especially in view of the prospect for a still further increase in farm income for 1943. There will be every sort of pressure and opposition to any attempt to bring this about. We must face this opposition. We must set our sights and then follow through to our objectives."

Our Insurance Plan

(Continued from page 4)

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FARM LEADERS MAKE STATEMENT

Failure to plan a workable program at the outset of our war activities, has led inevitably to the present manpower crisis, leaders of the three major farm organizations asserted in Washington recently. In a joint statement, Albert S. Goss, master of the National Grange, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Ezra T. Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, made specific recommendations which they declared would go far toward preventing a "future disastrous food shortage, as a result of the farm labor situation."

They said:

"The failure to plan for a workable, well balanced manpower program at the outset of our war activities has led to an inevitable crisis which demands immediate and drastic adjustment. Wage levels in every war industry, including agriculture, must be brought into a free competitive balance, then stabilized to prevent further sky-rocketing. Any attempts to freeze labor on the farm at lower than free competitive levels will not succeed.

"Propaganda to the effect that the farmer will not voluntarily pay higher wages for farm labor, but is enriching himself at the expense of the consumer, is false. It is imperative that farmers receive prices enabling them to pay sufficient wages to induce farm operators and workers to remain on the farms.

"We are greatly concerned over what we consider the misdirected efforts of agencies of government to fasten upon farmers and farm workers far-reaching bureaucratic controls and restrictions. Under the

guise of the war effort, a social revolution is being perpetrated upon the American people. We are convinced that unless these policies are immediately abandoned, we face within the foreseeable future a disastrous shortage of food for our armed forces, our civilian population and our allies. Already serious loss of food and fiber has resulted from the present administration of farm labor and price control policies.

"It is an indisputable fact that the terrific drain of manpower from the farms — well over 1,500,000 in the past 12 months — is due to the refusal of this administration to deal effectively with industrial wages which have spiraled to unprecedented levels. Surveys show that twice as many farm workers have been lured into industry by fabulous wages as have joined the armed forces under Selective Service.

"Farm prices are not responsible for inflation. Soaring industrial labor costs, beyond the control of farmers, constitute the major inflationary factor.

"Attempts to superimpose impossible so-called social reforms on farmers and farm workers have seriously interfered with all efforts to meet the increasingly desperate farm labor shortage. Plans to bring needed workers from Mexico were loaded down with so many impractical requirements that so far farmers have obtained but little real help from this source. As an example, long staple cotton, needed for the manufacture of parachutes, is in some cases, actually being plowed under in the southwest for lack of labor. Similar unworkable bureau-

cratic procedures and controls have been extended to the placement of seasonal domestic agricultural workers. We would vigorously oppose any attempts to inject such controls into draft deferments of agricultural workers.

"We believe that skilled workers on the farm should be given deferred classification on the same basis as skilled workers in other war industries. We believe that the Tydings amendment to pending draft legislation, providing for deferment of essential farm labor until satisfactory replacements can be found, will be of great assistance if it is not tampered with and is administered according to its intent.

"We do not believe that the use of subsidies is a sound approach to the solution of the farm labor problem. Subsidies lead inevitably to inflation, political manipulation, regimentation and an intolerably expanded bureaucracy. The extensive use of subsidies in lieu of a sound price structure will bring the economic, social and political bankruptcy of our country.

"Organized agriculture has no representative on the War Manpower Commission, notwithstanding the fact that the commission is continually dealing with problems that have a vital bearing on this essential war industry.

"As representatives of the rank and file of American farmers, we are prepared to aid in every legitimate effort to solve this farm manpower crisis. We must have a practical approach to the whole farm production problem so that agriculture can make its maximum contribution to victory.

"We recommend:

"(1) That agriculture be recognized as an essential war industry by all branches of government, and treated as such;

"(2) That the Selective Service instruct its local boards to defer all essential farm workers and operators until satisfactory replacements can be found, as long as they remain in an essential agricultural occupation; and that suitable recognition for their contribution to the war effort be given to farmers and farm workers engaged in essential production, in line with that given to other war workers.

"(3) That price ceilings on farm commodities be adjusted to carry out the intent and purpose of the Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, providing adequate allowance for farmers' increased costs, including farm labor, thus enabling agri-

culture to keep a supply of labor to maintain adequate production;

"(4) That all bureaucratic, unworkable regulations and controls, including fixing of minimum wages and regulating maximum hours and conditions of employment of agricultural workers, be eliminated, and that such restrictions on employment of farm labor as have been rejected by congress be eliminated.

"If the above recommendations are carried out, we believe we can meet the farm manpower problem adequately through democratic methods without resort to bureaucratic regimentation and compulsion."

Council of Agriculture Meets in Madison

Governor-Elect Orland S. Loomis and John Earl Baker, a Wisconsin farmer who won international renown as director of the Burma Road and the American Red Cross in the Orient, will speak at the annual banquet of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture the first night of the council's annual get-together conference, Nov. 16-17.

Agricultural manpower will keynote the conference discussions. Among the speakers on the opening day will be Dean Chris L. Christensen of the college of agriculture; John Brandt, Minneapolis, president of Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc.; P. O. Wilson, secretary of the National Livestock Marketing Assn., Chicago; Herman Ihde, acting director, state department of agriculture; Mrs. Luella Mortenson, Madison, former director of home economics extension at the University of Wisconsin; William H. Hutter, Spring Green, president, and Milo K. Swanton, Madison, executive secretary of the council.

Prof. George M. (Soybean) Briggs of the college of agriculture will be toastmaster at the banquet which will be held at 6:45 p. m. Entertainment will be provided by B. F. Rusy, district extension leader of the college of agriculture, and a quartet from the college consisting of Irving Coombes, Dan E. Vornholt, Olav F. Anderson and Prof. Walter V. Price.

The entire program, including a noon luncheon for women and men, will be held at the Loraine Hotel. Mrs. William Seffern of Van Dyne, lecturer for the Wisconsin State Grange, will be luncheon chairman. A tour of the huge army air corps barracks at Madison will be a fea-

SENATORS LAFOLLETTE AND THOMAS INTRODUCE BILLS EXTENDING FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Senators Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah introduced five bills in the United States Senate Monday, October 19, designed to cover agricultural workers under the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act, and to nullify existing exemptions of dairy plant employees under the Wage-Hour Law.

Of greatest importance to co-operative associations is their bill, S. 2861, which "wipes out" the present first processing exemptions on dairy employees contained in the Wage-Hour Law. The present exemption is retained but only for a fourteen work-weeks period in a calendar year, and then only if time and a half is paid for hours worked in excess of 12 per day or 56 per week.

Additionally, this bill authorizes the wage-hour administrator to "define and delimit" a farm, and then subjects a farmer who employs four or more hired hands to the minimum wage, maximum hour and over-time provisions of the Wage-Hour Law.

The bill further removes the complete area of production exemption from wage-hour provisions of employees engaged in "handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products."

In commenting on the bill, Charles W. Holman, secretary for the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, stated that it "erased completely the efforts over a four-year period of farm organizations and their members to exclude from the minimum wage and maximum hours, including over-time provisions of the law, workers in dairy plants." He stated that the bill was particularly undesirable in its regimentation of farmers under such laws as the Wage-Hour Act, the Social Security Law and the National Labor Relations Act. "It will involve farmers in a struggle with organized labor and will entangle them in a mass of government red tape and regulation. Farmers will be obliged to take commercial night

courses in order to comply with the many regulations under these laws requiring detailed reports," he stated.

"To bring on this old fight at this time under the guise of stabilizing agricultural man power is most unwise," Mr. Holman said. He recalled to mind the bitter struggle in the last session of congress over the attempts to amend the Wage-Hour Law — amendments made necessary by the arbitrary and unreasonable interpretations of the Wage-Hour Division. In the joint LaFollette-Thomas proposal, Mr. Holman saw the pitting of class against class and a serious hindrance, rather than a help, to the part agriculture plays in the war effort.

Another of the LaFollette-Thomas measures would give farm hands comparative rates to those that industrial workers now enjoy by establishing an agricultural wages board to determine a fair wage in any given area, maximum hours of work and unemployment compensation to meet the needs of seasonal employment. While the legislation exempts the so-called "family farmer" and the farmer who has no more than three hired hands, it covers under the jurisdiction of the agricultural wages board an agricultural employer who employs four or more individuals.

A third bill brings the farmer who employs four or more individuals under the Social Security Act and subjects such farmer to the payment of unemployment compensation and federal insurance contribution taxes. A farmer having a total annual wage bill for a calendar year of less than \$1,000 or who employs less than four persons in farm labor would be exempted from the provisions of the Social Security Law.

A fourth bill extends the benefits of the National Labor Relations Act to include farmers who employ four persons or more. The effect of this measure would be to place farmers employing four or more persons within the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board with its maze of regulations, hearings, and orders and the application of the principle of collective bargaining to the farm labor field.

The last of the measures seeks to regulate the operations of private employment agencies, labor contractors and other forms of recruitment of farm labor away from the farms and into non-agricultural work.

ture of the first day's program. The second day will be devoted to business.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 9

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

DECEMBER, 1942

Wisconsin Council of Agriculture

Meeting at its annual get-together in Madison on November 16-17, the Council of Agriculture took a firm stand against the 40-hour week in industry, reasoning that the war effort was impeded by short hours in industry. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

1. **ADEQUATE PRODUCTION, AMERICA'S FIRST CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITY.** The gravest situation confronting this nation today is that of adequate farm production. Food is war material. Food is diplomatic material. It is essential that food be produced in ever increasing quantities if our armed forces, our allies, and our civilian population are to be maintained on a high level of efficiency.

The pressing need is for greater quantities of the nutritious, highly protective foods—milk and dairy products; meats; poultry and poultry products; fruits and vegetables. Wisconsin farmers are important producers of these commodities. It is the loyal and patriotic duty of every farmer to meet these needs to the fullest extent of his ability. Wisconsin farmers gladly accept this challenge. But, if we farmers are to succeed, we must have help in overcoming certain difficulties imposed by the war effort:

LABOR SHORTAGE—THE INDUCTION OF MEN INTO THE ARMED FORCES AND HIGH INDUSTRIAL WAGES ARE FAST DEPLETING THE FARM LABOR SUPPLY. Not only does this depletion effect those farm operators who have always found it necessary to depend on hired labor, but it is becoming increasingly necessary for farmers who do not ordinarily employ outside help to turn now to paid workers in order to replace members of their families who have joined the armed forces or gone into industry.

It is no answer to suggest that farmers work longer hours or that the rural women and children assume heavier responsibilities. These practices are already common. They

are the usual. An all-out war program does not consist of a 70 to 80 hour week on the farm and a 40-hour week in the factory.

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture does not suggest that working hours on the farm be reduced during this crisis, but it does earnestly advocate that the work week in industry be extended. An increase in the basic work week in industry would go far in making more workers available for agriculture.

NORMAL INCREASE FOR FARM PRICES NEEDED. The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture is convinced that a normal increase in prices of farm production in keeping with increased farm costs will do more to promote peak production than will a system of subsidy. Furthermore, it is believed that such price increases will be less inflationary than will the tremendous national expenditures which will be necessary to secure the same production by means of subsidies. We hold that subsidies are, in the last analysis, consumer subsidies. Such practices work an injustice to farmers.

2. **FARM LABOR COSTS IN PARITY FORMULA.** High farm wages materially increase farm costs. In many cases, these increased costs cannot be met with present price levels on farm commodities. In order to adjust these inequalities, it is earnestly requested that the cost of farm labor be included in the computation of all price ceilings on essential farm commodities.

3. **ADEQUATE FUEL OIL NEEDED FOR INCREASED POULTRY DEMANDS.** New emphasis is being placed on increased poultry and egg production. Many Wisconsin poultrymen are equipped with oil heating, brooder equipment. It is impossible to acquire other types of brooding equipment.

Consequently, it is requested that not only the full amount of fuel oil for brooding purposes based on previous needs be supplied, but that the allowance of such fuel oil be increased to whatever extent may be necessary for the brooding of in-

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creased numbers of chicks, and to the end that there may be an increase in the number of early hatched chickens.

4. **VITAL NEED FOR ADEQUATE FARM MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR PARTS.** The shortage of farm help together with decreased efficiency of the help available demands more intensive use of farm equipment and machinery. It seems certain that a decrease of 85 percent of 1941 output of new machinery and equipment will not be sufficient to maintain agricultural production. Furthermore, this huge decrease in new machinery and equipment creates an ever greater demand for repair parts. We, therefore, petition the War Production Board to permit

(Continued on page 3)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

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December Milk Prices

Following the monthly meeting held by the Board on November 27, a conference was held with the dealers on December prices. It resulted in an agreement that fluid milk or Class I milk would be \$3.00 per hundred, cream milk \$2.53 and manufactured milk at the average price paid by four condenseries, namely White House, West Bend; Carnation, Oconomowoc; Pet, North Prairie, and Nestles, Burlington.

Butter

As this is written, on December 1, many stores throughout the city are selling only one-quarter of a pound of butter to a customer. The army, lend lease, and a growing demand from our own people have cut heavily into a market that was lower than anticipated, due to poor quality of feed, shortage of help on farms, etc. The government's action in freezing 50 percent of the butter in storage shut off that supply to a considerable extent.

Had the government allowed butter to go up in price, many farmers would have held on to cows instead of sending them to the yards. More feed would have been bought and butter production would certainly be higher. That the consumer could and would pay more is proven by the fact that women shop from store to store trying to get more butter.

The Fighting Federation

Elsewhere in this edition, we print excerpts from resolutions adopted at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, held in Chicago, December 2, 3 and 4.

The Federation, of which the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers is a charter member, maintains a large office force in Washington, D. C., and is on the job looking after the dairy farmers' interests all the time. Had official Washington paid more attention to the Federations' recommendations and less to that of labor leaders, no price ceilings would have been set on farm products. Farmers would have had returns great enough to enable them to carry on and produce more food. Instead the country faces a food shortage instead of the abundance which it might have if the Federation's advice was taken. Leading addresses were made by John Brandt, Litchfield, Minn., president, The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation; Secretary Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C.; Edw. A. O'Neal, Montgomery, Ala., president American Farm Bureau Federation; T. G. Stitts, Washington, D. C., chief, dairy and poultry branch, A.M.A., U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Clyde E. Beardslee, Washington, D. C., chairman, dairy industry committee, War Production Board.

Get Gas That You Need

Farmers are entitled to get gas enough to carry on their regular farm business. This means that they can go to market with their products and also to bring home things needed to carry on farm operations and to provide for household needs, go to church, funerals and possibly weddings. And, of course, to attend all meetings that have to do with producing and marketing farm products.

Base Surplus Plan

The Board of Directors, viewing the grave situation in the market decided at its meeting on November 27 to suspend the base plan until such time as the Board deems it wise to again put a base plan in operation. This means that in December of this year and probably in January, 1943, no one will be held to a base, or in other words, all milk of acceptable quality received in the market, will be paid for at the blended or composite price for December, and as

mentioned above, probably for January also.

The Board believes that more milk will be needed to take care of the increased demand resulting from the higher purchasing power of the great majority of city people and that lifting the base plan will encourage more production.

Butter Very Scarce

On November 20 the War Production Board froze 50 percent of all butter held in storage on that date or as of November 6, whichever was the highest. In most every case there was much less in storage on November 20 than on November 6, with the result that some holders of storage butter had practically all of their stored butter frozen. This, together with the decline in production, resulted in a serious shortage of butter for current use.

Many customers were limited to a very small amount by dealers and stores which resulted in some customers traveling from store to store, buying a quarter of a pound in each store if it was to be had. This further contributed to the local shortage. Some of our members have not been getting enough butter from the dealers, but the latter have promised to send out the regular amount as soon as supplies are available.

The butter shortage proves that price ceilings are very harmful and can hurt the people who they are supposed to protect. Had butter gone up in accord with the price of feed and with wages, farmers would keep cows and buy concentrates for them instead of sending so many to the stockyards to be slaughtered.

Milk Cow Prices

How does the price of milk cows compare at present with prices paid last year? Most farmers would guess that they would be higher this year and that would be correct. Wisconsin Crop & Livestock Reports say that the average for August and September of this year is exactly the same, \$143 per head, or \$21 higher than in September, 1941.

Cream Deliveries Halted

From San Francisco it is reported that dairy companies have suspended delivering cream there because of a shortage in supply. A lack of milkers in the San Francisco milk shed, and the consequent slaughter of dairy stock, are said to be responsible for the diminished milk supply.

Wisconsin Council of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)

the manufacture of a larger amount of new machinery and equipment. We believe it to be imperative from the standpoint of farm production that a more adequate supply of repair parts be made available and that these repair parts be made available in sufficient quantities early enough to permit extensive repair work during Winter and early Spring months.

It should be borne in mind that adequate farm machinery, machine parts, and farm equipment are just as basic to sustained food production as the machine tool industry is to maintaining the production of industrial defense material.

5. There is a serious danger of a breakdown in quality standards of dairy products, particularly in view of the proposals to reduce the butterfat content of cheese and butter, which would result in irreparable damage to the efforts put forth for years, by Wisconsin farm organizations, to improve quality standards; and since the existing butterfat standards for cheese and butter were set up after years of careful study and research and on the basis of scientific findings and since lowering the butterfat content of dairy products would result in lowering their keeping quality and would increase transportation losses, it is urgently recommended that the butterfat standards of cheese and butter be kept at present levels.

6. **SUPPORT OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.** We, of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, call upon the members of all farm organizations and co-operatives to make every effort possible to build and strengthen their organizations. We call upon the members of such co-operatives and farm organizations to maintain their loyalty and support and to take inventory of the many services and assistances rendered by their organizations, and that they do everything in their power to maintain the democratic processes that have characterized their organizations. It is our firm belief that it is only through farm leaders of their own choosing, in organizations of their own creation, following policies dictated by their own membership, that farmers can best achieve social and economic independence.

7. **AGRICULTURE'S PLEDGE OF LOYALTY AND CO-OPERATION.** Today, this nation is facing the most serious threat it has ever faced. Our way of life is in jeop-

ardy. Our democratic processes are threatened. As farmers, we pledge again our full co-operation with and our earnest support of the war effort. We will continue in the future, as in the past, to exert every effort to the end that our armed forces, our allies, and our civilian population may be fed. We will strive with all our might through long hours of hard work to maintain our high record of food and fiber production. In the stupendous struggle we pledge our full and hearty co-operation to our government in order that this war may be brought to a successful and speedy close.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were William H. Hutter, Spring Green, re-elected president of the council, which is made up of 40 Wisconsin farm co-operatives; Charles Dineen, Cedarburg, was renamed vice-president; and Fred Huntzicker, Greenwood, treasurer.

The meeting was very well attended. Some of the addresses will be printed later.

Resolutions Committee

In accordance with a resolution adopted at the annual stockholders' meeting, several years ago, your president has named a resolution committee to consider resolutions to come before the annual stockholders' meeting on January 26, 1943.

All resolutions should be sent to this office, care of the resolutions committee.

The committeemen are as follows:

Allen Guenther, R. 1, South Milwaukee, Chairman.
Edwin Moll, R. 5, Box 863, Waukesha.
J. J. Nehrass, Rockfield.
Stewart Freeman, R. 2, Box 312, Waukesha.
Eugene A. North, R. 1, Burlington.
Alfred Meyer, R. 1, Hales Corners.

Food Experts Discover New Uses for Castor Oil

At long last a shortage of castor oil exists. No youngster, of present or past generations, should make the mistake, however, of believing that castor oil finally cannot be had. The following item from the November issue of Food Industries magazine shows the availability of this universal favorite in various forms. We quote:

"Curiosity is aroused by a table appearing on page 134 of the Sep-

(Continued on page 4)

National Federation Resolutions

Gathered in Chicago for its twenty-sixth annual meeting, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation adopted resolutions clearly outlining its stand on national questions.

Subsidies were opposed in whatever guise.

Subsidies

WE ARE UNCOMPROMISINGLY opposed to the policy of subsidies in whatever guise, whether it be to the producer, the processor or handler, or to the consumer. We believe that the policy of subsidies as a means of gaining the objective of thwarting inflation or increasing production not only is doomed to failure, but we point out that through such subtle use of tax money we are placing a yoke about the neck not only of this generation but many future generations of American citizens and inevitably, as recently pointed out by the United States Supreme Court, placing administrative controls over every business, farm and individual receiving such a gratuity. The burdens of future generations will be enough without saddling them with debts not of their own creation.

Under the pretense of an administrative policy to hold down the cost of living in a time when the purchasing power of this nation is at its greatest height, a deliberate fraud is practiced on the American public for they are the payers of taxes and subsidies are tax monies.

Farmers do not want direct subsidies to themselves; neither do they want their production underwritten by a subsidy either to the consumer or the processor or handler of their products. They foresee in such a program, first, its extension to the long list of vital foodstuffs, and second a recurrence of the vicious, malignant characterizing of them as graspy, greedy and disloyal obstructionists. Whether the subsidy be to them direct, or whether it take the form of a subsidy to consumers, the farmer, not the consumer, will be accused of the treasury grab.

This, in fact, has been the favorite theme of the opponents of agriculture since the days of soil conservation and parity payments. If, in spite of all protest, the policy of subsidies rather than a fair price is to be used it should be known for what it is, a mechanism to keep prices to consumers at a lower level

(Continued on page 7)

Discover New Uses For Castor Oil

(Continued from page 3)

tember 15, 1942, number of The Chemurgic Digest. Purporting to give the consumption of castor oil in various industries for the year 1941, it credits the shortening industry with the consumption of 888,733,000 pounds; the oleomargarine industry with 149,991,000 pounds, and the other edible products production with 311,569,000 pounds. We knew castor oil was a good industrial lubricant, but never dreamed it greased the ways so thoroughly in the food field."

Wisconsin Dairy Growth Shown by New Bulletin

Many facts about Wisconsin's great dairy industry are now available in a new bulletin published by the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

The war has brought Wisconsin's immense dairy plant into the spotlight. Wisconsin's output of butter, cheese, and condensery products plays an important part in the nation's food program. Basic up-to-date facts about the production of milk and dairy products and the prices of these products over a long period of years are included in this new 56-page publication which traces the growth of the dairy industry and gives facts pertinent to many questions now being discussed.

Trends in milk and feed prices illustrating the favorable and unfavorable conditions for high milk production are given for a 32-year period. The bulletin contains tables on the output of cold-storage holdings, total milk production, milk prices, feed prices, butter, cheese, and condensery products, and individual county dairy production figures.

Wisconsin is producing 12 percent of the nation's milk and nearly four-fifths of this high production is used in the manufacture of dairy products. Last year the state's output was 50 percent of the nation's cheese, 28 percent of the condensery and dried milk products, and 9 percent of the butter, the bulletin reveals.

Johnnie: "My sister has a wooden leg."

Freddie: "That's nothin'. My sister has a cedar chest."

New Supporters November, 1942

Andrew Vollmer, R. 5, Box 698,
West Allis
Chester Huntington, R. 1, Waukesha
Esther Clarey, Sussex
John Schneider, Menomonee Falls

Ihde Now Director

Herman Ihde, acting director of the state department of agriculture, was made director by vote of the state board of agriculture. Five board members were present and voted unanimously for the selection.

The appointment was decided upon when Ralph E. Ammon, who had served as director of the department from 1938 until November 1, 1942, informed the board that his leave of absence could be cancelled because of his intention to remain with the Prairie Farmer Publishing Co. and WLS radio station in Chicago.

The board also approved the appointment of Milton H. Button as chief of the department's dairy division. Button, a Madison resident, joined the department in June of this year as assistant to the director. In July he was called upon to serve as acting chief of the dairy division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of L. G. Kuenning.

Mr. Ihde, who resides on a farm near Neenah, was appointed to the state board of agriculture in 1939 for a six-year term and served as its chairman until he became acting director of the department on October 31 of this year. He has served 20 years as master of the State Grange, 12 years as an officer of the National Grange, six years as secretary and six years as president of

November Prices

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.34	\$2.73
Relief	.58	2.50
Cream	10.90	2.45
Gov't Sales	11.16	2.45
Manufactured	15.02	2.35
Composite price		2.61

SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	68.18	\$2.73
Relief	.50	2.50
Cream	20.44	2.45
Manufactured	10.88	2.35
Composite price		2.63

EMMER BROS. DAIRY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	72.94	\$2.73
Cream	13.89	2.45
Manufactured	13.67	2.35
Composite price		2.64

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	64.62	\$2.73
Relief	.42	2.50
Cream	19.28	2.45
Manufactured	15.68	2.35
Composite price		2.62

LUICK DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	65.61	\$2.73
Relief	.53	2.50
Cream	19.97	2.45
Manufactured	13.89	2.35
Composite price		2.62

LAYTON PARK DAIRY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	64.20	\$2.73
Relief	.34	2.50
Cream	12.77	2.45
Manufactured	22.69	2.35
Composite price		2.60

GEHL'S GUERNSEY DAIRY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	64.18	\$2.73
Relief	.42	2.50
Cream	21.98	2.45
Manufactured	13.42	2.35
Composite price		2.62

the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, and one year as a member of the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents.

SAVE LABOR . . . Lime Your Soil Through The Dairy Barn

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HYDRATED LIME

to cleaned floors and gutters. It preserves the fertilizing value of fresh cow manure. Collect AAA payments on Hydrated Lime used in the Barn.

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Milwaukee Wisconsin

Grass Seed May Be Scarce

With alfalfa, alsike and red clover seed shortages apparently developing, Henry Lunz, inspector in charge of seed and weed control for the state department of agriculture, urges Wisconsin farmers to survey their seed needs now and order early.

Only the best seed available should be used and it should be of a variety proven to be adapted to the farm, Lunz says, emphasizing that farmers have a greater responsibility than ever to produce good food abundantly. No crop can be better than the seed from which it was produced, he adds.

Transportation may be slow and uncertain, making over-night and next-day orders impossible, he cautions, and seed prices more likely than not will advance.

"Conserve seed by making a better seed bed and sowing at a lesser rate per acre," Lunz advises. "One pound of alfalfa seed, if evenly distributed over one acre will bring four to six seeds per square foot. If these all produced plants, it would be a fair stand.

"Many farmers have been using 15 to 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. Ten pounds is sufficient if soil is properly prepared and the same situation is true of other small seeds. Help yourself most and your seed dealer some by early purchase of seed requirements."

BAD NEWS FOR FARMERS

New Revenue Law Imposes Tax on Transportation

The "Revenue Act of 1942," recently passed by Congress, imposes a tax upon the amount paid for the transportation of property by rail, motor vehicle, water or air, from one destination to another within the United States. The tax is equal to three percent of the amount paid for such transportation except in the case of coal where the rate of tax imposed is four cents per short ton.

The tax applies only to amounts paid to a person engaged in the business of transporting property for hire including amounts paid to a freight forwarder, express company or similar persons.

The tax is payable by the person making the payment subject to the tax. The duty of collecting and reporting the tax to the appropriate Collector of Internal Revenue rests with the hauler.

The tax becomes effective December 1, 1942, and all persons engaged in the business of transporting property for hire including freight forwarders, express companies and similar persons are required within a 60-day period following December 1, 1942, to register their name and place of business with the Collector for his district.

Just as a steam engine needs steam, so does a man need friends.

Preacher: "Tut, tut, little man, didn't you know it is a sin to catch fish on Sunday?"

Boy: "Well, I ain't sinned much yet. I haven't got a nibble."



Preferred the world over for its greater speed, ease of handling, rugged, lasting durability.

STEWART CLIPMASTER

New anti-friction tension control assures perfect tension between blades for cooler, lighter running—faster, easier clipping. Makes blades stay sharp longer. Exclusive Stewart design ball-bearing motor is air cooled and entirely encased in the insulated EASY-GRIP handle that is barely two inches in diameter. Completely insulated—no ground wire required. The fastest clipping, smoothest running, easiest-to-use clipper for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. A \$25 value for \$21.95 complete. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher. At your dealer's. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power clipping and shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



How to Make Your Equipment Last Longer!

Rust, say authorities, destroys more equipment than all other causes put together. What can you do about it? First, keep your milkers, separators, churns, pails, etc., clean and dry . . . second, avoid harsh, abrasive cleaning materials that pit and corrode sensitive metal surfaces. Use, instead, that performance-proved material . . .

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

Its fast-working yet gentle emulsifying action enables you to quickly remove all traces of milk film from equipment with complete SAFETY to surfaces. Rinses freely . . . leaves equipment quick-drying. Helps you keep bacteria counts low! Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply today! For FREE booklets, write to



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OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



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Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

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STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

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R. 4, WAUKESHA

NEW BERLIN, WIS.

Ice Cream Production Curtailed

War Production Board Order Reducing Ice Cream Output 20 Percent in December and January, Finds Industry Ready to Carry On.

Washington, D. C., December 4, 1942—Following immediately upon the announcement by the War Production Board of the Order (M-271) which they estimate curtails ice cream production about 20 percent for December and January, L. E. Hurtz, Omaha, Nebr., president of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, made the following statement:

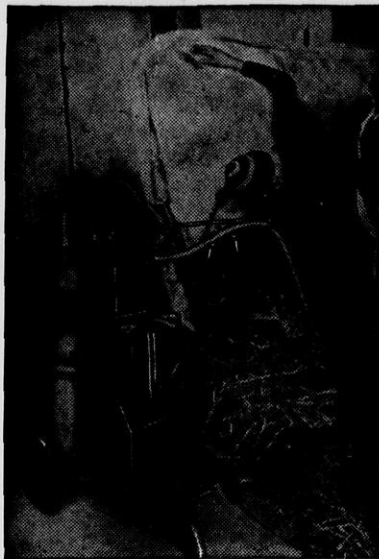
"This new regulation means further 'tightening our belts' but we will gladly do it to help conserve dairy foods for this nation and our allies. The requirements of our armed forces, abroad and here in camps, and lend-lease commitments, must first be met from the nation's milk and butterfat supply. What is left over will be utilized to best advantage by the ice cream industry and the various other branches of the dairy industry.

"Food for armies and for civilians is vital to victory and ice cream is one of the dairy foods especially important these days in promoting and maintaining health and morale both among our armed forces and on the 'home front.'

"The 1,500,000,000 quarts of ice cream now being eaten annually by the people of the United States are a contribution to the health of the nation. Ice cream contains 20 to 22 percent of milk solids from the cream and milk used, and about 15 percent sweeteners. Millions have depended on ice cream for their milk nutrients and will continue to eat this fine dairy food with enjoyment and profit, and obtain satisfaction along with sound nourishment, even though the amount of ice cream they may have is slightly reduced.

"This new regulation means that we will continue to produce a goodly amount of ice cream even though we cannot make enough to satisfy entirely America's appetite for this nutritious dairy food. Everyone, however, can have some ice cream.

"Ice cream is justly popular both because of its delightful taste appeal and its real nutritional value. For the large proportion of our adult population who do not drink milk, ice cream may be their one source of supply of milk minerals and proteins and vitamins so essential to health.



UP go production and income
—when you use the two-cylinder Model "B"

PAGE, Portable Milker

Individual milking at no extra cost . . . Safe, sanitary, speedy, easy to clean . . . Uncle Sam wants more milk—you're short on time. The popular Page provides the answer . . . A handsome, compact machine you're proud to own. Electric or gas . . . Low first cost—low operating cost—1½¢ an hour on electric model . . . Right vacuum for each cow means more milk—and speed—15 to 25 cows an hour . . . Sanitary visible milk chambers—no dirt-catching corners . . . Ask your dealer for a demonstration, write now for free catalog or see Pioneer Mfg. Co., Dept. MQ-122, West Allis, Wis.

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

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FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

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Saukville

West Allis
Germantown

"Even while we are working under war conditions we do not want to lose sight of the fact that post-war markets will be particularly important to the dairy farmer when extraordinary demands of war and lend-lease programs have subsided. The ice cream industry has become increasingly important in long-range dairy economy, with its peak demands coinciding with peak Summer production of milk.

"Continued production of ice cream, and its use by the armed forces and home-folk, gives the dairy farmer assurance of the continuation of this favorable long-range market for part of his milk, and gives the consuming public a nourishing dairy food enjoyed as part of the American way of life."

*A
New Idea*
for an Old Fashioned
Christmas

Give Glasses!

Glasses — the gift that keeps on giving happiness every day in the New Year! Come in for complete details.

*Ask About the Kindy
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FREE PARKING across the street
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Forced Labor Won't Solve Food Problem

Washington, D. C.—Forced labor won't solve the nation's agricultural problem, declared John Brandt, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, fol-

Following a meeting of the Federation's executive committee as it charged that proposals to freeze farm workers in their jobs "over-looked the human element."

"Farmers are skeptical of any real benefits in solving the farm labor problem that can be expected from labor freezing," said Mr. Brandt. "No one questions that the government can freeze farm labor in their present jobs and freeze their wages, too. But, those proposing this scheme ignore the discontent and dissatisfaction that would exist among the hired hands."

"Knowing what labor is making in war industries for short hours of work, and knowing that the farmer had lost the normal power of an employer, farm labor frozen into its job would soon be taken advantage of in the situation. Men forced to stay on farm jobs at fixed wages, while industrial labor enjoys high wages, short hours and luxury living, can be expected to become resentful and to shirk their work."

"Suggestions of subsidy payments," Mr. Brand characterized as "a subterfuge to keep consumers contented by assuring low food costs, while collecting from them and farmers too through taxes the money with which to pay farmers in part for the consumers' foods."

"If American farmers are going to be able to produce enough food to win this war it is time that Washington began to take a realistic attitude toward agriculture—adopt a program that will be practical, workable and really helpful to the farm men and women who ask for only two things: (1) the same consideration that labor receives; and (2) an opportunity to do their part in winning the war by cessation of bureaucratic theorizing, regimentation and interference."—Dairyland League News.

National Federation Resolutions

(Continued from page 3)

and named for what it is, a consumer's subsidy.

Labor Interference

IN VIEW of the publicly stated policy of some labor leaders to employ the closed shop principle in milk handling plants as a mechanism to force farmers into labor dominated farm organizations or unions, and in turn to use the vicious union membership maintenance clause as a weapon of labor oppression against farmers and their cooperatives, we reiterate our position of past years, namely, that of opposing by all

legitimate means these unwarranted interferences by unions with all their history of violence and coercion with the orderly marketing of agricultural products. We call upon Congress to strengthen existing laws which will make labor unions responsible not only to their membership and the public, but as well, amenable to courts of justice where they may be met upon equal terms.

Daylight Savings

WE EARNESTLY REQUEST the appropriate governmental authorities to immediately give favorable consideration to the repeal of daylight savings time in the firm belief that any useful purpose served has long since passed and its continuance is proving a handicap rather than a help in the country's mutual war effort.

Cooperatives Under Government Regulations

WE POINT out to the executive departments of government that they have given little regard to the repeated declarations of Congress relating to the agricultural cooperative movement in this country.

Commencing with the cooperative "Bill of Rights," the Capper-Volstead Act enacted by Congress in 1923, continuing on through such recent enactments as the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Bituminous Coal Act, the Robinson-Patnam Act, the Motor Vehicle law of 1935, Congress has laid down a definite pattern for the promotion, protection and encouragement of agricultural cooperatives.

In these months of war, we have seen little heed paid these congressional mandates in the many regulations issued by this or that agency created by executive orders. Yet most, if not all, of these regulations touch, in one manner or another, principles and concepts which are fundamental cooperatives.

Few of the administrators know cooperation. They either do not have the understanding, or deliberately ignore the fact that cooperatives, big and little, are collections of farmers; that the facilities they may own and operate for processing and marketing agricultural products are owned and operated by farmers. They show little understanding of the fundamental fact that cooperatives are built and maintained on farmer-membership and that the cooperative is only as healthy as its membership morale. They fail to recognize that the relationships of farmers to their cooperative organizations are clearly distinguishable from the relationship existing be-

FOR SALE

Reg. Holstein Bull Calves, well grown and straight top line. From good producing dams. Sired by Sir Ormsby Hilvale Lass, whose dam has a lifetime production of 144,750 milk, 5,573 fat and 3.90 test in ten lactations.

BERN. SCHOESSOW

2 1/2 MILES WEST THIENSVILLE, WIS.

tween the proprietary or commercial concern and its producer-suppliers of the raw agricultural product.

These administrators many "dollar a year men" and inexperienced persons, fail completely to look through the fiction of corporate entity and characterize the cooperative for what it is, a collective producer.

Without realization of the basic differences between a cooperative and the proprietary concern, cooperatives can only be harmed and eventually destroyed.

We urge that in all regulations affecting cooperatives that these distinctions be drawn, not for special privileges or benefits, but to permit the farmer to continue his productive efforts through his own cooperative, to continue to obtain the protection against abuse and exploitation for which he built his organization, and thus preserve the membership morale of these organizations which have been found by the Congress, the 48 states, and many high courts of the country to be absolutely essential to agriculture and the country.

Failing to secure necessary safeguards from the executive branch, we urge Congress to reiterate, for their mandatory direction, the statutory rules pertaining to cooperatives already abounding in many federal and state laws.

We Predicted

WE PREDICTED that as the months following Pearl Harbor advanced, the conditions of agriculture would become more strained and farmers would become more desperate; that food problems would become more acute and dangerous to the success of the war effort, that fundamental breakdowns would ensue; that these breakdowns, already evident among dairy farmers in December, 1941, would become intensified under the then proposed price control and other war programs then in the making, and would spread from the milk and

cream producing segments of the farm population into other branches of agriculture. We predicted the drain away of farm help to the war plants, the tightening up of and the eventual elimination of the availability of strategic materials as necessary to the operations of a dairy plant as to the operation of a tank, a plane or the munitions factories, and finally, we predicted that the nation, in a short time, would change from a surplus producing nation with respect to food and some fibres to a deficit nation. These predictions we predicated on what appeared to be the forecasted government approach to waging and winning the war.

We are a year removed from the date of most of these predictions and time has not proved us wrong. Chaos in American life, a shortage of vitally needed farm crops, and the ruination of many farmers is a stark reality today.

More deplorable, almost from the commencement of this tragic war there has been subtly developed, both within and without the government, a characterization of the farmer as a profiteer, a privateer, a treasury raider, whose motive is first to satisfy his own selfish greed and then contribute as little as he need to help win a war. Thus, unconsciously perhaps, but sometimes deliberately, some of the city press, the radio, government spokesmen, labor in their diatribes against agriculture, have pitted class against class, urban against rural, and have contributed to the many factors which have retarded the successful prosecution of the war. Why this attack? It was because farmers saw in a low price policy, proposed as a way to avoid inflation, the inevitable breakdown of their soil productive assembly line.

Regulations and Rationing

WE DEPLORE the demoralizing mal-administration of the price control system by the Office of Price Administration which threatens the very existence of the cooperative movement. As demonstrably bad as price controls are, especially in a land of plenty, but where today food shortages prevail, their evils are overshadowed by the bungling inexperience and indecision which has attended their imposition and enforcement.

We have seen ample gasoline, tires and new cars for the labor organizer, but restrictions imposed on farmers and their cooperatives.

We call upon these regulatory agencies to rid themselves of the red

tape, the legalistic formalities, and the dead timber of personnel in which they are emeshed — their indecision and lack of capacity to decide, their discriminations, and perhaps some semblance of order can be restored without resort to the legislative processes.

Conscription of Labor

We will oppose the conscription of labor which comprehends the rigid freezing of either farmers or farm hands on the farm. Not only would such a scheme reduce the farmer, his family, and his help to the feudal state of peonage, a step back to the days of serfdom not so many years removed, but it would breed so much dissatisfaction and discontent among agricultural workers, through freezing existing inequalities between farm and industrial labor, that malcontent, shirking of work, and inefficient production would be the inevitable result. It is one thing to freeze manpower in the military force where strict discipline is the rule and quite another to impose similar conditions on civilians. To attempt it will subject us to the very thing we are fighting to keep out of our country.

Extension of Labor Laws to Agriculture

WE ARE UNALTERABLY OPPOSED to legislation designed to impose upon farmers the onerous compulsions and restrictions of the Wage-Hour and National Labor Regulations laws, additional taxation of farmers as employers under Federal-State social security systems, and which subjugate farmers to bureaucratic control over the wages paid and the hours worked by farm hands.

The extension of these laws to farmers will bring to the doorstep of the farm household labor strife, strikes, picketing, collective bargaining, the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board and its incident iniquities, and will make of the farmer a target for the drastic criminal penalties provided in these several acts.

Conditions in agriculture call for no counterpart of such measures, adopted as they were, in an effort to remedy sweat-shop conditions in industry, to better employer-employee working relations, and to provide security in times of industrial transition, unemployment, and in old age.

Furthermore, there has occurred so much mal-administration of the Wage-Hour and National Labor Re-

lations Act that their extension to the agricultural employer can only mean a repetition of their evil consequences in the field of agriculture, consequences which have continuously harrassed industry in its effort to produce our armament and other industrial war needs.

We believe it our duty to warn the Congress, the administration and the public that through the enactment of measures such as these, the day of further food curtailment will be hastened. As cure-alls for the manpower problem confronting this country they constitute a fraud upon the intelligence of the American public. They are but a step to the complete unionization of the entire country.

Wage-Hour Law

WE OPPOSE legislative proposals to repeal existing exemptions for the processing of dairy and other agricultural products contained in the Fair Labor Standards (Wage-Hour) Act, and renew our insistence that these exemptions be clarified by Congress consistent with their purpose and scope in the original enactment of this legislation.

We believe that the nullification of these Congressional exemptions has resulted, in many instances, from the limitations placed there upon by those charged with the administration and enforcement of the law.

Farmers and the War

IN THIS sorrowful day with the whole world cast in the shadows of a terrible war, it is the supreme desire of the nation's agriculture, farmers, their families, and their farm organizations, to contribute their full measure to the successful prosecution of that war.

The personal sacrifice of those who have given their service to the military forces deserves the unqualified support of their government, the people at home and every economic group.

Such support does not portend, however, complete subjugation to will, which may well be a whim or caprice, of an administrative agency in its regulation of civilian and private activity under the stress of war conditions. It is only through finding fault constructively that the errors impeding the prosecution of the war may be corrected. And living in a republic as we do, we feel, that under our domestic processes, it is our duty to point out such errors while simultaneously contributing the fullest extent of our abilities to assist in the rapid and successful conclusion of the war.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 10

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

JANUARY, 1943

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

January 26, 1943
10:00 A. M. SHARP

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, a co-operative association, will be held in Plankinton Hall, Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, (entrance on North Fifth Street) on Tuesday, January 26, 1943, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. sharp for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business which may lawfully come before the meeting. Four directors will be elected to succeed the following four directors whose terms expire:

T. FRED BAKER, Route 1, Hartford, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

EDWIN N. RAUSCH, Route 11, West Allis, Wisconsin.

ALBERT C. STEINKE, Route 3, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

JAMES R. TAYLOR, Route 2, Mukwonago, Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE
MILK PRODUCERS

By T. Fred Baker, President.

The following resolutions will be presented in due course to the resolutions committee, and are published pursuant to action taken at the 1939 annual meeting:

1. BE IT RESOLVED, that the second sentence of Article VI of the Articles of Organization of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, and the second sentence of Article II, Section 1 of the By-Laws be stricken, and that the following sentence be inserted in its stead in each instance:

"No person shall be a stockholder who is not actually marketing his milk through the association, or actually engaged in the hauling of milk from stockholders of this association for hire."

2. RESOLVED that sections 1 and 2 of ARTICLE III of the By-Laws of this association be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Regular meetings. The fiscal year of this association shall close on the 31st day of December of each year. The annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the fourth Tuesday of January of each year IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE OR IN THE CITY OF WAUKESHA AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE PRECEDING ANNUAL OR SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, AND AT SUCH TIME AND SPECIFIED PLACE as may be announced in the call for said meeting, issued by the president upon ten days' notice to each of the stockholders as the same appear upon the stock book of said association, mailed to their respective addresses as the same appear upon said stock book.

Section 2. Special meetings. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the president upon resolution adopted by a majority vote of the board of directors or upon petition of twenty percent (20%) of the stockholders, within thirty (30) days after the adoption of such resolution or presentation of such petition, IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE OR IN THE CITY OF WAUKESHA AS MAY BE DETERMINED BY THE PRECEDING ANNUAL OR SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, and at such time and specific place as may be announced in the call for said meeting by the president and upon mailing notice as prescribed in the foregoing section specifying the purpose of said meeting. No business shall be transacted at a special meeting except that specified in the resolution of the board of directors or in such petition of the stockholders."

3. WHEREAS the Wisconsin Dairy Industry Association functions through a national organization for the purpose of promoting dairy product sales, and WHEREAS such organization asks a deduction of one-half cent from each pound of fat handled during the month of

August, of each year to finance this organization, BE IT RESOLVED, that we indorse this movement and support it by subscribing to the fund in such an amount as the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers may, in their discretion desire.

4. BE IT RESOLVED that in order to promote the consumption of dairy products in this market, the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers assembled in its twenty-seventh annual meeting vote to have a deduction of one-half cent per hundred pounds of milk made by the various dealers on all milk delivered to the various dealers which is sold for fluid consumption, providing the said dealers contribute a like amount on the sale of all fluid milk, such money to be expended by a committee of producers and distributors for the promotion of the sale of dairy products in the Milwaukee Metropolitan market and the Waukesha market.

5. WHEREAS THE BY-LAWS of this organization allow all stockholders to vote at annual or special meetings, even though they may not be paying dues, and WHEREAS this is manifestly unfair to the stockholders who pay dues, BE IT RESOLVED, that Article VIII of the By-Laws be amended by adding the following words: "No stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any regular or special stockholders' meeting of this association unless such stockholder is paying the regular dues set up by the organization for a period of at least thirty days prior to such meeting."

6. WHEREAS it is deemed that a plan of death benefit will be of considerable value to our stockholders and their families, BE IT RESOLVED, that a death benefit plan be recommended by Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers applicable to all members actively and actually engaged in producing and/or hauling of milk and owning at least one fully paid up share of stock in said association. The cost approximately 65c per month—actual cost to be determined by ages of those insured to be deducted from milk

(Continued on page 3)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

VOL. 15 JANUARY 1943 No. 10

OFFICERS — DIRECTORS

T. FRED BAKER, Pres. 735 N. Water St., Mil. or Hartford, R. 1	JAMES R. TAYLOR Mukwonago, R. 2
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CHARLES DINEEN, Secretary Cedarburg, R. 2	THEO. J. KURTZ Cedarburg, R. 2
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	GROVER DOBBERTIN Hartland, R. 1
	ALBERT C. STEINKE Waukesha, R. 3, Box 7

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Subscription\$1.00 Per Year

January Base-Free Month

No producer selling through this organization will be held on base for January, 1943. At the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held on January 26, the question of using a base for the following five months will be considered. There are good arguments both for and against using a base plan.

Classified Milk Prices for January

The Board of Directors bargained with the dealers on December 28, on January milk prices and the following prices were agreed on. Fluid milk at \$3.00 per hundred, cream milk at \$2.62 and milk for manufactured purposes at the average paid by Whitehouse, Carnation, Pet and Nestles condenseries.

\$500 Death Benefit

Because enough members have not signed for the "Group Insurance" offered to our members at a cost of something like 60 cents per month for a \$500 death benefit policy your Board of Directors have made the subject a special order of business for the annual meeting on January 26. Come prepared to present your views on this insurance offer and to ask any questions that you wish regarding it.

Stockholders' Meeting January 26, 1943

As fixed by its Constitution and by-laws the annual stockholders' meeting of this organization will be held on the fourth Tuesday in January which falls on the 26th this year. An amendment to the by-laws adopted at the annual meeting on January 27, 1942 provides "that a milk producer shall be entitled to vote as a stockholder if he has paid or has credit for any amount on account of the subscription price of one share of stock and the remainder is covered by (a) a uniform marketing contract of the association or (b) an agreement to pay such balance and authorizing his dealer to pay the same and the uniform commission, fixed from time to time by the Board of Directors for marketing of milk, not exceeding three cents (3c) per one hundred (100) pounds of milk.

Another amendment provided that "no certificate of stock shall be transferred on the books of the association and no new certificate of stock shall be issued during periods commencing ten days prior to the date when any annual or special meeting of the stockholders is called to be held and ending after the final adjournment of such meeting."

In plain every day English "all milk producers who hold stock in the organization and also all producers who sign for stock and make a down payment or have a credit in the form of a stock accrual and who sign an agreement to have the balance deducted by the dealer who gets the milk and also to pay association dues may vote."

The closing date for accepting new stockholders is ten days before the annual meeting. (This year the closing date will be January 16.) The purpose of having the date set at ten days before the date of the meeting is to provide time to issue notices of the meeting as per the requirements of the constitution and by-laws.

Montgomery Out

Low Food Price Man Quits Department of Agriculture

Good news for farmers, and particularly for dairy farmers, was the announcement by Donald Montgomery that he had resigned as consumers' counsel of the Department of Agriculture. At times, especially during Henry Wallace regime as Secretary of Agriculture, Montgomery talking for consumers, seemed

Milk Cans

A recent order by WPB (M-200)* provides that milk cans manufactured during the next 12 month period shall be lighter and fewer. The order will cut the number of types of cans manufactured from 125 to 17. It will permit production of only 850,000 in the 12 month period ending June 30, 1943, compared with an output of about 2,000,000 cans last year.

Thinner gauge steel will be used in the body of the milk cans and the lid will be "re-styled." The "umbrella type" covers will be eliminated. It is estimated that Order M-200 will result in a saving of about 18,000 tons of steel.

Transportation Tax

In the December issue under the caption "Bad News for Farmers," the transportation tax on all shipments of all property by rail, water, air or motor vehicle was discussed. This tax of 3 percent is levied on shipments of goods beginning Dec. 1, 1942. The hauler is required to collect and remit the tax to the Collector of Internal Revenue within 60 days after December 1, 1942. The law says that the tax must be paid by the shipper. Probably the dealer will make the deduction from the producers' accounts showing the amount deducted on the voucher sent out with the producers' checks.

Using the figures furnished by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture's auditors the average monthly shipment of all producers for the month of November was 7,650 pounds. At a cartage rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds of milk, the average cartage paid per shipper would be \$15.30, three percent of that amount would be forty-six cents.

Of course none of us like to have this extra tax put on us, but if paying it will help shorten the war and bring the boys back safe and soon, it will be money well spent.

It is believed by some that the world as a whole will be better fed as a result of this war.—Perhaps, what there is left of it.

to have a great deal to say about how the Department of Agriculture should operate. Just why a representative of city consumers should regulate the Department of Agriculture, was a hard thing for farmers to understand.

Notice of Annual Stockholders' Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

checks of said qualified members. The death benefit \$500.00 to be provided under a group of life insurance contract. Upon favorable passage of this resolution, officers of the association are to complete details of inaugurating plan as soon as possible.

7. WHEREAS Section 78.14 of the Wisconsin Statutes provide for refund for fuel not used in highways, and WHEREAS, after a proper claim has been mailed to the State Treasurer in accordance with such statutes, considerable time intervenes before a proper check is received by claimant, BE IT RESOLVED, that proper steps be taken requiring the State Treasurer to be more prompt in the mailing of proper refund checks.

Leader of Dairy Co-ops

This is John Brandt, of Litchfield, Minnesota, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc. Mr. Brandt was



JOHN BRANDT

elected president of the Federation at the last annual meeting and much interest was shown throughout the country in what he said in his address at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in Chicago, December 2, 3 and 4.

Elsie: "I don't believe I approve of these one-piece bathing suits."

Edith: "Oh, I think a person should wear something."

Milwaukee-Chicago Price

	Milwaukee Composite or blended price for each month of 1942, not including Dec., f. o. b. Milw.	Chicago fluid or blended price for each month of 1942 f. o. b. country plant or in 70 mile zone
January	\$2.33	\$2.50
February	2.33	2.38
March	2.35	2.29
April	2.39	2.28
May	2.40	2.15
June	2.36	2.11
July	2.31	2.28
August	2.40	2.46
September	2.44	2.62
October	2.51	2.81
November	2.62	2.94
Average	\$2.40	\$2.44

Chicago price is figured at certain premium over condensery. This premium is higher in the months when production is seasonally low. If condensery price is high, Chicago price is bound to be good.

Put Pastures to Work

With the ground covered with snow and the roads and walks with ice, it may seem out of place to talk about pastures. However, we are moved to discuss the pasture question after looking over circular 330 issued by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

This circular can be had for the asking from the University of Wisconsin. F. Buralow and H. L. Ahlgren, the authors, did a good job of this bulletin and their reasoning is worth following.

Americans Like Ice Cream

"A recent British decree stopped entirely the manufacture of ice cream in that country. Probably hundreds of juveniles and grown-ups in America paused over a nut sundae or ice cream cone to express real sorrow for the tightly rationed Englishman.

But ice cream is one item John Bull can take or let alone. The British do not share America's compelling fondness for the sweet. If the decree had eliminated tea from the English diet there would have been real cause for anxiety for our English cousins. Tea is imported there and probably would have made

space for vital war equipment in overcrowded ships if it had been eliminated. But the effect on British morale would have been disastrous.

Britain's farsighted policy on tea holds a lesson for the United States. Ice cream in this country is comparable to the Englishman's tea. A nutritious food, it is on the menus of the armed forces and among civilians it is the most popular dessert. Flavors have been reduced in number, a conservation measure to which none can object.

But the threat of a milk shortage imperils the supply of ice cream, a prospect which should be regarded with concern by those responsible for public morale. There need be no milk shortage or ice cream shortage if manpower is properly distributed so that dairy farms can continue to operate to their full productivity."

American Cheese

The production of American cheese continued to rise seasonally for the week ending December 24, a three percent gain from the previous week being reported, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. In comparison with the high levels of production a year ago output was 22 percent lower. A large part of the seasonal gain appears to be due to increased milk production. Subsidy payments to be made on American cheese produced during December in some cases have enabled cheese factories to attract milk previously diverted to other uses. A few cheese factories which have been temporarily supplying fluid milk markets have returned to cheese production.

Wisconsin's output gained sharply, being five percent greater than the preceding week. Compared with the corresponding week a year earlier production was 14 percent lower.

Seasonal gains occurred throughout the central part of the country as follows: East North Central (except Wisconsin) four percent, Wisconsin five percent, West North Central six percent, and the South Central two percent. Declines from the previous week were three percent in the Western States and eight percent for the North and South Atlantic, largely due to extremely cold weather in the Northeastern States.

All areas continue to produce much less than a year earlier. Output of the West North Central area

(Continued on page 4)

Resolution

At the last stockholders' meeting held, the following resolution was passed:

1. RESOLVED that Section 2 of Article II of the By-Laws be amended to read:

(Art. II, Sec. 2) No stockholder shall own shares of a greater aggregate par value than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) except as prescribed by law, or be entitled to more than one vote, and in the event that any person properly qualified to own shares becomes the owner of shares exceeding One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) in par value, such stockholder shall surrender all of said shares held by him in excess of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) par value unto the Secretary of said association, who shall within thirty (30) days sell such stock so surrendered to said association or to some other person at not less than par, or in default of such sale shall return same to such owner who may thereafter dispose of it without restriction or limitation; no certificate of stock shall be DELIVERED TO OR VOTED BY any subscriber until fully paid, EXCEPT THAT A MILK PRODUCER SHALL BE ENTITLED TO VOTE AS A STOCKHOLDER IF HE HAS PAID OR HAS CREDIT FOR ANY AMOUNT ON ACCOUNT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF ONE SHARE OF STOCK AND THE REMAINDER IS COVERED BY—

(A) A UNIFORM MARKETING CONTRACT OF THE ASSOCIATION, OR

(B) AN AGREEMENT TO PAY SUCH BALANCE AND AUTHORIZING HIS DEALER TO PAY THE SAME AND THE UNIFORM COMMISSION, FIXED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR MARKETING OF MILK, NOT EXCEEDING THREE CENTS (3c) PER ONE HUNDRED (100) POUNDS OF MILK.

Last year a letter was sent to each stockholder, uniform contract signer, supporter and patron of our association so that he was fully advised as to his position. HAVE YOU QUALIFIED SO AS TO BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE?

There are a great number of parties who have not complied with the above requisites so as to make themselves eligible voters. If you wish to vote, kindly either (1) buy a share of stock outright for the sum of \$10.00, (2) make a payment on the stock subscription set forth in the marketing agreement, or (3) sign

New Supporters

December, 1942

John Farchione, Caledonia, R. 2
Emerson Braund, Caledonia
Earl Stowers, Waukesha, R. 5, Box 895

John Domjen, Mukwonago, R. 2
Edw. Sonderman, Hales Corners, R. 2, Box 261

Steve C. Sandor, Pewaukee, R. 2, Box 66

E. E. Tews, Cedarburg
Edwin Prahl, Thiensville

a subscription agreement, making a payment down, and a promise to pay the balance in monthly instalments of \$1.00 each, directing your dealer to pay said amount to our association until the balance of the purchase price of said share of stock is made. Proper blanks for the detail are available at the office.

MILWAUKEE COOPERATIVE
MILK PRODUCERS,

By T. Fred Baker, President

American Cheese

(Continued from page 3)

remains at the lowest level compared with last year, with a decline of 39 percent. Other declines were: both East North Central (except Wisconsin) and South Central 33 percent, North Atlantic 31 percent, the West 16 percent, and Wisconsin 14 percent.

Found in Milk Bottles

"Milkman—Call tomorrow. Have gone to get beautiful."

Another doorway revealed this unique request, with which the milkman readily complied:

"Frank—knock on the window as

December Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.81	\$3.00
Out. Relief	.39	2.77
Cream	14.47	2.55
Manufactured	22.33	2.55
Composite Price		2.83

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	64.10	\$3.00
Out. Relief	.44	2.77
Cream	16.96	2.55
Manufactured	18.50	2.55
Composite Price		2.84

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.44	\$3.00
Relief	.39	2.77
Cream	14.80	2.55
Manufactured	25.37	2.55
Composite Price		2.82

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	72.91	\$3.00
Cream	10.55	2.55
Manufactured	16.54	2.55
Composite Price		2.88

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.42	\$3.00
Relief	.53	2.77
Cream	5.60	2.55
Gov't Sales	11.80	2.55
Manufactured	21.65	2.55
Composite Price		2.82

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.34	\$3.00
Out. Relief	.27	2.77
Cream	7.77	2.55
Manufactured	31.62	2.55
Composite Price		2.82

you go, by early this a. m. I can't afford to miss this date."

An exasperated housewife got on the driver's neck with this:

"Why, you make me so nervous. I told you I don't want milk every day, you grasy and you mak me grasy so ring bel I want to talk you."

A customer is lost:

"Please stop service—cat died."

LIME YOUR BARN FLOORS

Conserve Nitrogen — Sweeten Your Soil in One Operation with

HYDRATED LIME

It . . .

Deodorizes
Disinfects
Absorbs Liquids
Prevents Nitrogen Loss
Whitens Floors
Corrects Soil Acids at Once

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.

Milwaukee

Wisconsin

New England Dairy Leader

This is W. P. Davis of Reading, Mass., general manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association and vice president of the Na-



WENDELL P. DAVIS

tional Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation which held its Twenty-sixth Annual Convention in Chicago December 2, 3 and 4.

Ice Cream Should Not Be Seriously Restricted

Everything we do today—what we eat—and what we go without—is geared to fit in with the winning of the war.

Probably no one realizes this more

fully than the nation's farmers, who, short-handed, and not well "mechanized," are still called upon to raise more crops, produce more meat, more milk.

Yes—much more milk and milk products are needed to meet the demands of lend-lease shipments—the huge orders for our armed forces—and the civilian needs.

Every dairy product has a part in this program. Milk to drink is high on the list of daily requirements in the National Nutrition Program. Yet a recent independent survey reveals that 49 percent adult women and 44 percent adult men never **drink** milk. To these, and other millions, ice cream, a dairy product 80 percent cream and milk, brings milk in a form they will enjoy.

Milk and cream going from the farms into ice cream not only gives the nation and the "fighting men" a food which they eat with enjoyment and pleasure but also gives them the nourishment of the vitamins, minerals, proteins of milk, so essential to sound nutrition.

When dairy farmers encourage the sale of ice cream, they're maintaining the future balance of milk sales, and the present consumption of "America's Favorite Dairy Food."

The Customer Is Right—Lady—"You look strong enough to work and earn your living."

Tramp—"Yes, madam, I know it, and you are beautiful enough to go on the stage, but we both prefer a quiet, happy home life."

Wickard Lauds Dairy Industry

In a speech made in New York City before a regional meeting on 1943 farm production goals, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard stressed the importance of milk production in the war program, means of carrying through food programs from production to consumption and post-war plans for an economy of abundance. Excerpts from his speech on these points are:

"Of all the foods produced in the country, milk perhaps is of greatest importance. It is one of the essentials of every good diet and is particularly needed to guard the health of growing boys and girls.

"Milk also is probably the most important food that is going to war overseas. In the powdered form it ships easily and keeps well. It is helping nourish our fighting men on all of their battle fronts. The British and Russians have learned to put

(Continued on page 6)



Fast, thorough cleaning is one of the simplest, most economical ways to prolong the life of essential equipment! That is why more and more conservation-minded producers are using OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER to keep separators, milkers, pails, churns, etc., in clean, sanitary condition.

This dependable, performance-proved material quickly yet thoroughly removes milk, butter fat films from equipment surfaces. Does not harm sensitive metals . . . helps you avoid rust spots and corrosion. Rinses off freely . . . surfaces are left quick-drying. Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply today. For free booklets write to



A. H. BOND

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee

OAKITE CLEANING

CLIPPERS SHARPENED REPAIRED

SEND ALL YOUR BLADES AND CLIPPERS TO US FOR SHARPENING AND REPAIRING. WE GUARANTEE RESULTS.

We maintain a special sharpening and repair service department, for Stewart and Andis clippers, and make them cut and run like new.

BLADES SENT IN BY MAIL

Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS
STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years
Highway 15

R. 4, WAUKESHA

NEW BERLIN, WIS.

War Chief

Clyde E. Beardslee, chief of the Dairy Section of War Production Board, discussed problems of adjusting plants and dairy plant equip-



CLYDE E. BEARDSLEE

ment to meet strenuous war conditions affecting production throughout the United States at the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Federation.

USDA Announces a Fluid Milk Purchase-Sale Program for Chicago

Chicago will be brought under the Department of Agriculture's temporary fluid milk purchase and sales program for the month of December. Under this program, Class I fluid milk will be purchased from handlers at approximately \$3.125 a hundred pounds—the estimated December farm price—and sold back at \$2.845—the average October, 1941 to March, 1942 farm price. The program is retroactive to December 1.

This is the third such temporary program to be put into operation since October 1. The others are now operating in the New York metropolitan marketing area and in the Duluth-Superior area. The programs are temporary as established at present, in that the possibilities of distribution economies are being explored.

Under the Chicago milk marketing order, handlers must pay farmers a price for fluid milk based on prices paid for milk by condenseries. These farm prices have increased while on the other hand ceilings have been placed on retail and wholesale milk prices at the March, 1942 levels. The government's resale price of \$2.845 is based on the

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

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REPAIR

Your **ANDIS**
Electric Animal
CLIPPER

Keep your Andis electric clippers in good repair so you can continue to keep your stock clean with less work. Save costly repair bills later by having your Andis Clipper serviced at the factory, now. While we cannot build new clippers, we can help you make your old clippers last longer.

ANDIS CLIPPER COMPANY
Dept. 373-A, Racine, Wis.

average farm price during the period from October, 1941 to March, 1942 because handlers maintained approximately the same retail prices during this period.

The difference of approximately 28 cents a hundred pounds between the government's purchase and resale prices will enable handlers to pay farmers the prices mandatory under the milk marketing order and yet operate under the ceiling prices.

Like the other two programs, it will be financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and will be administered by the Food Distribution Administration. The program was recommended by the Office of Price Administration.

Offers to participate will be sent to handlers within a few days. Claims for payment must be submitted to the administrator of the Chicago Federal milk marketing order by February 1, and each claim must be accompanied by a certificate from the regional administrator of the OPA that no action is pending against the handler for violating the ceilings on fluid milk. Handlers must also submit a notarized statement that they did not sell fluid milk above the ceilings.

Some 30 percent of all families in the United States are dependent upon food for their income. And 100 percent are dependent upon their income for food.



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Enjoy life more — with good glasses! Work is easier — liesure more pleasant. Substantial discounts for you AND your family. Come in today!

FREE PARKING across the street with a purchase of \$1.00 or more.

Use Your Benefit Card

KINDY Optical Co.
615 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee

Wickard Lauds Dairy Industry

(Continued from page 5)

a high value on the dry skim milk they get from us. . . . People who have come back from England have told me that our cheese shipments went a long way toward keeping up the strength of hungry working men in Britain. . . .

"As head of our food program I shall work to help farmers and food processors by letting other government agencies know exactly how much manpower and materials they need to get their part of the job done. I shall work to help distributors by seeing that civilian supplies of food are divided fairly among the various wholesale and retail firms. I shall work to help consumers by studying their needs carefully before making plans for producing and allocating foods, and by directing any special steps that may be needed to insure each person of his share of available supplies. . . .

"We must and we will work out an economy of abundance. If we maintain full industrial employment in peace time and work out a sensible policy of foreign trade, there will be a market for every needed product farmers can produce."

USDA Suspends Food Stamp Program Effective March 1

Suspension of the Food Stamp Program, effective March 1, 1943, probably for the duration of the war, was announced today by the Department of Agriculture. At the same time it was announced that the Department's program of providing foods for community school lunches and child day care centers will be continued. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard issued the following statement:

"The Food Stamp Program was inaugurated in May, 1939, to increase consumption of surplus foods and at the same time to improve the diets of families who otherwise could not afford to eat enough. The Food Stamp Program has been an outstanding success. It has not only helped to bridge the gap between surpluses on the one hand and want on the other, but it has proved an important instrument in social planning and undoubtedly we will wish to make use of it in the future. At its peak in 1941 it gave assistance to 4,000,000 people and served to move large quantities of agricultural commodities.

"The program operates through the regular channels of trade—the Nation's retail stores. To a very large extent success of the Stamp Program has been due to the conscientious cooperation of the retail food industries of the country and to excellent work of State and local public welfare officials who to a large extent supervised its operations. It has been a fine example of what can be done when Government and industry work as a team, a partnership. It is reassuring that both Government and industry have gained the experience to be able to put it back into operation quickly and effectively at any time that it may again be needed. The Department of Agriculture hopes to be able to make food available to all communities which need such assistance in order to carry on the School Lunch Programs and child day care centers.

"We have long recognized that millions of our school children do not receive adequate diets. The problem has become more acute as increasing numbers of mothers have taken jobs in war industries.

"Children are a special group in our population which must receive special attention in the distribution of a limited food supply. As shortages develop it becomes particularly

important to insure that they receive an adequate share of the protective foods. Programs, such as the school lunch, will receive appropriate recognition in connection with the Government's supervision of wartime food distribution."

The Federal Government assumed an important role in the school lunch picture when in 1939 free commodities were made available through the Department of Agriculture to locally sponsored programs serving free lunches to needy children. These donations of commodities made it possible for almost any school to provide its children with better lunches than they had ever received. In the following three years the program expanded rapidly until by the school year 1941-42 a monthly average of 4 million children were benefiting with over 6 million participating at the peak of the school year in February and March 1942.

The School Milk Program has had a very similar history, except that the real expansion of the program did not begin until the latter half of the past fiscal year, during which time 500,000 to 700,000 children received half a pint of milk a day. During the present school year the milk program has been stepped up markedly, and data on programs already in operation indicate that well over 2,700,000 children are participating.

Butter is more plentiful than it was a month ago, but there is not enough in this market to satisfy the demand. Of course there will not be as much used for the first two weeks of this month, because the holiday cooking spree is over. Less cream going east from up state creameries will allow more to go in the churns. Perhaps farmers can get enough for their own tables soon.

Home Again

Oh, it's home again, and home again,
America for me!
I want a ship that's westward bound
to plow the rolling sea,
To the blessed land of room enough
beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and
the flag is full of stars.

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Tokyo radio has protested that American submarines attack fishing boats off the coast of Japan "as if they were shooting wild ducks." A mistake on our part. Should do it as if we were shooting skunks.

Wisconsin Livestock Count Now Being Made

About 12,000 Wisconsin farmers are being asked to supply information on the state's livestock population in a survey which is conducted annually by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Post Office Department.

The information furnished by the farmers will show the trend in the livestock population for the coming year. Of particular importance is the probable Spring pig crop. Up-to-the-minute estimates of the total 1942 pig crop and the prospective Spring pig production will be made available to the public as soon as the reports are summarized, which will be around Christmas time.

Walter H. Ebling, agricultural statistician for the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, is in charge of the state's part in this nation-wide survey. Because of the great stress of food to win the war, Ebling asks the farmers to make a special effort to fill out their livestock cards and return them promptly through their rural mail carriers.

Dry Skim Powder Wanted

Recent announcements by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate the urgent need for increased domestic production of "spray process dry skim milk" to supplement the fluid milk supply of the allied nations.

Calling for the production of an additional 44 million pounds of this commodity for shipment by December 31, T. G. Stitts, chief, Dairy and Poultry Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, "stressed that the demand is for spray rather than roller process dry milk."

"A.M.A. now has adequate stocks of roller process dry skim milk for some months ahead," Dr. Stitts stated, and "the lend-lease program would not be adversely affected by the domestic use of all roller powder produced in the next few months." A.M.A. is now buying "dry skim milk" on a weekly basis instead of the first and third weeks as has been the previous policy.

Dr. Stitts pointed out that most of the extra 44 million pounds is needed as soon as possible because this product represents "an extremely important part of the united nations' food program this Winter. Supplying the required quantities of this product may be considered as essential to the war effort," he said.

Statement of Farm Organizations

JANUARY 8, 1943

Four major farm organizations meeting in Washington, January 6-7-8 issued the following statement:

I

We reaffirm the position of our respective organizations in offering our fullest cooperation to the Government in carrying out sound means to prevent inflation.

We again affirm our conviction that price ceilings on some war-essential agricultural commodities as presently applied, under the condition of agriculture's continued disparity with war industry and labor, discourages their production. This promotion of scarcity, in addition to threatening the Nation's food supply, releases inflationary forces of the most vicious character.

We demand that whenever Government imposes agricultural price ceilings, its officers and agencies exercise their responsibility and authority to approve only such price ceilings as will neither discourage nor prevent increased production.

Furthermore, we insist that the use of subsidies in place of fair prices in the market place be discarded.

II

Early victory in the war requires the maximum effort of every individual. Therefore, for the duration, while American boys are giving their lives and fighting without regard to hours, and American farm families are working to meet the nation's food and fiber requirements without any limit as to hours, we insist:

- (1) That increased volume of labor be provided by adopting legislation extending the work week to at least 54 hours and eliminating any requirements for overtime payments. Any increased profits accruing to employers

as a result of this action should be recovered by Government through adequate taxation;

- (2) That all tributes now being exacted as a requisite for employment be immediately and definitely terminated.

We believe that these actions, if immediately taken, will aid materially in solving the manpower problem in both industry and agriculture.

III

We reiterate our former position that all farm labor shall be included in any computation of parity for price ceiling purposes and condemn vigorously the contrary interpretation by some administrative agencies of the present law which interpretation excludes the consideration of the labor of the farmer and his family. Furthermore, we may seek additional legislation calling for more fundamental changes in the method of computing parity prices when studies which are now being made have proceeded to satisfactory conclusion.

IV

Other conditions necessary for essential production are:

- (1) Elimination of slow-downs and racketeering practices being imposed by organized labor.
- (2) Adequate machinery and equipment.
- (3) Importation of Mexican and West Indian labor under practical procurement and distribution conditions.
- (4) Elimination of all impractical restrictions on the placement of domestic farm labor.
- (5) Full utilization and organization of voluntary and school labor.
- (6) Adoption of practical, work-

able regulations and standards under the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act so as to assure the deferment of all essential persons engaged in agricultural production (including seasonal labor) as intended by Congress.

- (7) Elimination of any attempted regulation or activities in the operations of the U. S. Employment Service, Farm Security Administration, or any other agency of government, which seek to impose union conditions in the employment of farm labor.

(Signed)

ALBERT S. GOSS,
Master, The National Grange.

EDWARD A. O'NEAL,
President, American Farm
Bureau Federation.

CHARLES C. TEAGUE,
President, National Council
of Farmer Cooperatives.

JOHN BRANDT,
President, National Coopera-
tive Milk Producers Fed-
eration.

"For months I couldn't discover where my husband spent his evenings."

"And how did you find out?"

"Why, one evening I went home and there he was!"

An old man at the movie theatre was groping for something on the floor, and a woman in the next seat solicitously asked what he had lost.

"A caramel," he told her.

"Do you mean to say that you're going to all this bother for a single caramel?" she asked.

Yes," he replied, "my teeth are in it."

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 11

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

FEBRUARY, 1943

In Passing

First of all, I want to express my appreciation for the opportunity afforded me to be of service to the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers and its members. It was indeed a pleasure to work with the directors of the association, and a broadening influence to mingle with the farmers of the state, to see the great work they are doing as "necessary men" in the war effort.

We all know that the production of food is considered just as much a defense industry as the production of airplanes, tanks and ammunition.

Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture, has said, "Food will win the War and Write Peace."

"Food is a whole arsenal of weapons in this struggle for human freedom. It is a driving force, behind high production by munition workers and topnotch performance and strong morale among soldiers and sailors."

"Our national self interest and our humanitarian instincts challenge us to do this job by producing food and doing it on a scale that will write history."

"In the day of victory, when the nations sit down at the peace table, our food stockpiles ready to be drawn on by the famished people of the old world, will give great force to our views for that will show once and for all that democracy builds for the needs of the common man."

"By winning our American battle of farm production, we will help to make it possible once again for man in all parts of the earth to live in comfort and in tolerance and in freedom."

It has been a great comfort to me to act on the board for the past three years, the first year as a director and the last two, as president. Having accomplished the purpose of leveling off the affairs of the association, and being a candidate for county judge of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, I declined to accept the nomination as a director at the last annual stockholders' meeting. You have men on the board, that have a

strong sense of responsibility to themselves as well as to others; who think for themselves and have a clear vision of the ends to be attained for the good of the association.

Twenty-seven years ago, this great association was formed. Certainly each and every one of us members should strive to do our part in preserving its good record and make the association a strong co-operative, by becoming an active paid-up stockholder and have your neighbor join. In this way we will be able to fight and maintain our farm and dairy standards and assist in developing sound, practical and possible programs, for farm organizations are needed today more than ever before.

T. FRED BAKER.

On Butter

In an address by Dr. Tom G. Stitts, chief, Dairy and Poultry Branch, Food Distribution Administration, before butter manufacturers and receivers at Chicago, February 3, 1943, the plan for allocating the wartime butter supply was discussed. In part, Dr. Stitts said: "We have been told that we must stop living off our fat and get down to bone and muscle. This figure of speech was well chosen. Even before it was uttered, storm signals were out. Our butter supply situation was growing serious. Milk normally going into butter manufacture, was being diverted to the making of other dairy products more urgently needed for war purposes.

"These predictions fell on ears already crammed with details of the din of battle.

"Butter was still stocked in innumerable pound packages inside the grocer's refrigerator door. Large stocks of butter were indicated in cold storage reports. Butter was commonplace—taken for granted.

"Today, the factors that make for shortened supply have caught up with our reserve stocks. Grocers are releasing a quarter or a half pound of butter to a customer. And as you

(Continued on page 3)

Side Lines on

Annual Meeting

Baker: T. Fred Baker, made many new friends among the members when he declined nomination as a director. Said Mr. Baker: "I enjoyed being a director for three years and your president for two years, but think that you ought to elect a genuine dirt farmer in my place this year."

Swanton: Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, lives up to his introduction as a live, forceful speaker. His warning that farmers must watch federal and state legislation so that oleomargarine, filled milk and filled cheese, do not get favors from legislators.

Taylor: Dr. Bayard Taylor, of OPA made one statement that amused farmers when he said that during World War I, Iowa farmers sold farms and went to California to live, coming back three years later to take over the farm, the buyer having defaulted payments. Most farmers would not mind taking three years in California if they got the farm back at the end of the vacation.

Dorsey: James Dorsey, a colored man, well known lawyer and representing the United States Treasury Department talk on War Savings was a big surprise for many members to judge from remarks overheard. Forceful, to the point as well as eloquent Mr. Dorsey made a strong appeal.

Side Line Observer.

Walter K. Ahlers

Walter K. Ahlers, Grafton, for 30 years a prominent farmer and outstanding livestock breeder of Ozaukee County, received honorary recognition at one of the eight Farm and Home Week banquets held in different parts of the state.

Dean Chris L. Christensen, national farm leader, praised Wisconsin rural people highly in making the award. Ahlers was honored on the recommendation of agricultural

(Continued on page 4)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

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February Milk Prices

The Board of Directors met the dealers in price conference on January 28 to consider the price of milk for February. Because the retail price was still twelve cents per quart and no decision had come from OPA in answer to the dealers' appeal for a raise the dealers claim that they cannot pay more money. After considerable argument, it was decided to make the same bargain as was made for January—fluid milk to be \$3.00 per hundred, cream milk to be \$2.63 and manufactured milk to be the average of the four condenseries at North Prairie, Burlington, Oconomowoc and West Bend.

Government Asks for 30% of Butter Needed Starting February 1

Federal government has asked all manufacturers of butter, who made 12,000 pounds or over in any month of 1942 of January of 1943, to set aside 30 percent for the use of the government, for army, navy and lend lease purposes. No statement as to the price the government will pay for this butter has been released to date. This action will decrease the amount of butter for civilian use and the general opinion seems to be that 13 pounds per person per year will be the allowance if rationing of butter is put into effect.

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting

The annual meeting held on January 26 was not heavily attended. Very cold weather, roads that were not too good, shortage of help and transportation facilities, all had something to do with keeping people at home.

All resolutions as they appeared in the January issue of the Producer were adopted except No. 1. That resolution took the form of an amendment which provided that the stockholder could vote to hold annual or special meetings in either Milwaukee or Waukesha.

A resolution to petition the proper authorities to have sun time instead of war time was unanimously adopted. Directors elected were James R. Taylor, Mukwonago and Albert Steinke, Waukesha whose terms had expired, and Arthur J. Allen, Waukesha, R. 1 and Allen Guenther, South Milwaukee, R. 1. Messrs. Allen and Guenther are new men on the board succeeding Edwin Rausch and T. Fred Baker. Mr. Baker was nominated but refused to allow his name to go on the ballot.

Council of Agriculture Approves 10% Milk Fat in Ice Cream

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, meeting in Madison on February 3 gave considerable thought to government regulations which prohibit the making of more than 65 percent of the amount of ice cream which any dealer made in the corresponding month last year. The directors believe that it would be injurious to the dairy industry if a consumer got out of the habit of eating ice cream.

After considering the situation from all angles, the Board of Directors recommended to members of the agricultural committee, both houses of the legislature, a measure be enacted which would recognize 10 percent milk fat content in regular ice cream until such time as government restrictions were raised on the amount of fat which could be used.

January Prices

The composite price paid by the different dealers for January was a few cents higher than in December, manufactured price was five cents higher. Much less milk was used for cream purposes because only a nineteen test cream can now be sold due to government regulations.

Resolution on Death Benefit

The resolution on the death benefit plan was approved by a majority of those present at the annual meeting. This action, however, does not mean that a death benefit plan will definitely be put into effect.

As has been stated in this column, 75 percent of our membership must agree to take insurance before the insurance company will accept the applications under group insurance. Any one who wishes to have a policy may sign application and all applications will be held until a sufficient number have applied.

The following application can be filled out, clipped and sent in if you care to apply and do not have an application blank.

APPLICATION

I want to apply for death benefit policy and ask that you send me the necessary blanks to sign.

NAME

ADDRESS

Annual Statement

Our annual statements were mailed out later than usual this year, because we did the work with our regular office help and since there was a great deal of other work in the office, folding and enclosing the statements was delayed. Those who attended the annual meeting, got a statement and so some will get two statements and we trust that everyone who is entitled to one got at least one.

Base Plan

The base plan was discussed at the annual meeting and the general sentiment seemed to be that for the first six months of this year no base should be used. However, a motion was made and carried, that producers are expected to make a base starting with July and that it be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors to modify the plan or put it into effect if they believed it was in the producers interests.

No man can ever become a failure without his own consent.

On Butter

(Continued from page 1)

all know, there have been times when they had no butter at all to hand to Mrs. Housewife.

"It was inevitable that there would be cries of 'sudden butter shortage.' It seems that butter is wrapped not in the customary pasteboard cartons, but in a misunderstanding built out of fast-moving events.***

"Some people believe that the recent government order directing manufacturers of creamery butter to set aside 30 percent of their monthly production for direct war requirements, and the conservation order issued last November 20, were causes, not results, of our present short supplies of butter. The fact is war caused a tight butter supply situation."

Dr. Stitts went on to say that "Although our total milk production in 1942 was the largest on record, vital and pressing requirements for great quantities of certain dairy products necessitated the diversion of milk normally going into butter manufacture to those products of more concentrated total food value. Our production of whole milk powder rose from 47 million pounds in 1941 to 60 million pounds in 1942, our production of cheese increased from 964 million pounds to 1,125 million pounds, and evaporated milk from 75 million to 81 million cases.

"Moreover, the demands for fluid milk here at home have mounted steadily. This again has meant less milk going into butter manufacture. Consumers are having more money to spend, and at the same time, fewer commodities are available on which to spend it. The demand for food, especially dairy foods, has mounted sharply. This is true of butter, as well as of the other dairy products. The average per capita consumption of butter in 1942 was about the same as in 1941 even though butter sold at higher prices, but because more people were able and eager to buy butter, the supply was not equal to the demand. In fact, with current ceiling prices, consumers are willing to buy more butter than can be produced. If they are offered all they can and would buy, none would be left for our military forces.

"Orders from the Army has been a major factor affecting the supply of butter available to civilians. Under the official Army ration provided in 1942, each soldier consumed about twice as much butter as the

average civilian. Even under the slightly curtailed 1943 ration he will do so. In 1942 the Army alone purchased more than 100 million pounds of butter."

According to Dr. Stitts "Shipments of butter to Russia in 1942 amounted to less than one percent of total production. Last year we delivered to boatside for shipment to the Russian armies about 17 million pounds of butter, as compared with more than 250 millions pounds of vegetable oils and animal fats, excluding butter. We have never sent one pound of butter to England under Lend-Lease operations. Britain's wartime butter imports come from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina.

"The purpose of the present set-aside order is to assure a continuous supply of butter to those who must need to be kept in A-1 physical condition—the men who are hurling the grenades, the men who are transporting troops and ammunition, the men who are setting the bombsights.

"These fighters will need two-thirds of the butter set aside by Food Distribution Order No. 2. And you and I are going to see that they get it in a systematic way and with fairness to all members of the industry.

"How much butter will this order provide each man in our armed forces? I have the official Army ration figures here to tell us that. Until November, 1942, the daily ration was set at 2 ounces per man. In November, it was scaled down to a little less than 1½ ounces and very recently, the figure was further shaved to about 1⅓ ounces per man.

"A very small amount, soon 5 million pounds, will be sent to our territories—to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Another mail part will go to the Red Cross. Most of the rest of the remaining third, about five percent of our total estimated butter production for 1943 will go to the Russians.

"The total fats ration of the Russian soldier, a very small percentage of which is butter, is about 2 ounces per man per day. We have agreed to send to the Russians during the first six months of this year what will amount to about nine percent of our estimated total lard production during that period.

"The Food Distribution Administration has been sending oleomargarine to Great Britain in an amount that equals the net increase of war time production over our peace time production. As a matter

of fact, in 1942, we exported to the United Kingdom and to our territorial possessions about 85 million pounds of vegetable oils, including more than 33 million pounds of oleomargarine.

"Actions have been taken and others will be taken to make the most efficient war time use of our total milk supply. On November 25, the War Production Board issued an order prohibiting retail sales of whipping or other cream containing more than 19 percent butterfat. On December 4, manufacturers of frozen dairy foods were ordered to reduce the amount of butterfat they used in December and January to 60 percent of the amount used in October. The saving which will result from these orders, on an annual basis, amounts to from 4 to 5 billion pounds milk equivalent. This will be released for manufacture into needed butter and dried skim milk. The December temporary order on frozen desserts was supplemented by a permanent Food Distribution Order issued January 19 by the department of Agriculture which cuts the use of milk solids used in ice cream and other frozen desserts for civilian consumption to 65 percent of the quantities consumed from December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942. This order will result in saving enough milk, it is estimated, to make 97 million pounds of butter and 68 million pounds of dried skim milk a year.

"We estimate total production of creamery butter in 1943 at 1,765,000,000 pounds. After subtracting direct war requirements, the average per capita quantity of butter available to civilians will be about 13 pounds a year, or about 3 pounds less per person on an average than during 1941 and 1942.

"The department is now working to make sure that civilians get a fair share of the butter available for domestic consumption. It is planned to hold civilian consumption at a level of about 13 pounds per capita per year and to make available to consumers about the same amount each month. To accomplish this distribution the FDA will vary the "set aside" percentage. During the Spring and Summer months of flush production government war agencies will purchase and store supplies in excess of their current requirements in order to meet their Winter needs. It is anticipated that little or no butter will be required to be set aside in the Winter months of seasonally lowest production. Butter production in these months will go to civilians.

—NEWS FOR DAIRY CO-OPS.

Walter K. Ahlers

(Continued from page 1)

leaders at the University of Wisconsin. His recognition is one of several issued annually to American men and women who have made significant contributions to farming and rural life.

"Well-liked, widely known, and respected for his kindly interest in his fellowmen, his sound judgment, and his achievements in livestock farming, he has manifested a strong constructive leadership in his community and in his state," the college of agriculture commendation said.

The Grafton man has been director of the local cow testing association, the county fair, and the Cedarburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Wisconsin's largest farm mutual—for many years. He is now president of the company.

Mr. Ahlers has served as secretary of the county Holstein Breeders' Association, and has for many years been its president. He is a member of the county drainage board and has served on the county welfare board and county pension board.

Walter Ahlers is a member of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, producing milk for the Milwaukee market, maintaining a herd of some forty head of Pure Bred Holsteins. His cattle have gone into many herds in this and other states but perhaps the best testimonial to Walter Ahlers' honesty and integrity as a man and as a breeder is the fact that his neighbors come to him for stock.

Coloring Material for Rejected Milk

The subject of using coloring in milk rejected by the health department instead of sour buttermilk was rather thoroughly discussed at the annual meeting. The majority of those present did not object, although a statement was made that the coloring tried out in 1941 imparted an undesirable tint to butter made from milk so treated.

The laboratory is testing out coloring with the idea of selecting coloring material that will not affect the fat in the milk to any extent. Whatever material is used will be entirely harmless and the milk will be just as good as when it left the farm unless the weather is hot enough to sour it. Neither buttermilk or coloring will be added to high temperature milk that is returned.

New Supporters

January, 1943

Harrison Sommer, Thiensville
Henry R. Zimmer, Mukwonago, R. 2

The Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, meeting in regular session on the 28th day of January, 1943 unanimously agreed to protest to Acting Governor Goodland and the members of the State Legislature against acts on Agricultural appropriations in the proposed state budget. Funds for the state fair and county fairs, the directors believe, should be appropriated as well as the money for promoting the use of dairy products. The college of agriculture should get its regular appropriation to carry on research work so that farmers may learn how to produce better crops most economically. Eliminating the items from the budget will save the taxpayer very little, and may result in considerable loss to the general taxpayer as well as to the farmer.

Vocational education in agriculture has been very much worthwhile and should be continued in the opinion of the Board of Directors.

Board of Directors Elect Officers

Meeting on January 28 at the Producers' office, your Board of Directors elected officers as follows:

Edw. A. Hartung, President.
Paul W. Bartelt, Vice-President.
Charles Dineen, Secretary.
Ambrose A. Wiedmeyer, Treasurer.

January Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.61	\$3.00
Relief	.36	2.77
Cream	13.29	2.63
Manufactured	24.74	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.51	\$3.00
Relief	.42	2.77
Cream	12.92	2.63
Manufactured	24.15	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	82.44	\$3.00
Cream	10.28	2.63
Manufactured	7.28	2.60
Composite Price		2.93

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.82	\$3.00
Relief	.50	2.77
Cream	5.32	2.63
Gov't Sales	10.95	2.63
Manufactured	21.41	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.97	\$3.00
Relief	.25	2.77
Cream	7.50	2.63
Manufactured	33.28	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.11	\$3.00
Relief	.31	2.77
Cream	14.26	2.63
Manufactured	25.32	2.60
Composite Price		\$2.85

"I believe," said the fool optimist, "that for every single thing you give away, two come back to you."

"That's my experience," the pessimist said. "Last February I gave away my daughter, and she and her husband both came back in August."

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HYDRATED LIME

Is extremely absorbent and its High Alkalinity
Retards Nitrogen Loss in fresh cow manure

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Good Prizes for Students

High school students, particularly in rural communities, will be interested in a long list of prizes offered for the best essays prepared for the observance of Wisconsin Co-operative Week, March 1-5, inclusive.

Wisconsin co-operatives and general farm organizations are contributing a minimum of \$150 in prize money for the best essays written on either "The Place of the Farmer and His Co-operative in the War Production Program" or "What Co-operatives Have Contributed to the Welfare of My Community," according to a State Department of Agriculture announcement.

First prize will be \$35; second, \$25; third, \$15; fourth, \$10, and there will be 13 or more prizes of \$5 each. The winning essays will receive newspaper publicity and will be read over the radio, by the students themselves wherever possible.

The contest rules, as announced by the Wisconsin Co-operative Week Committee, are as follows:

1. Essay should contain not less than 600 or more than 1,200 words and must be typewritten. Make two copies—one to be mailed to Madison and one for possible local publicity.
2. High school boys and girls who are from the farm or entered in an agricultural class are eligible.
3. Each essay must be the contestant's own effort.
4. The essays will be judged for accuracy of statements; style and

organization of the subject; educational and cultural value; mechanical perfection such as spelling, sentence structure, capitalization, freedom from typographical errors and the like.

5. If the writer has utilized source material, source references should be listed on a separate page attached to the essay. Words in the reference will not count as part of the essay.

6. Any high school may submit up to three essays. It is suggested, therefore, that the essays be first submitted to the high school principal, who will select a maximum of three of the best for submittal to Madison.

7. Essays are to be mailed to R. E. Fisher, Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture, State Capitol, Madison, and must arrive in Madison not later than March 1.

There will be three judges—one from the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, one from the State Department of Vocational Agriculture, and one from the State Department of Agriculture.

Gov't Prices Upped on Milling, Feed Wheats

The department of agriculture announced that beginning February 1 all contracts already made for February shipments of feed wheat offered by the Commodity Credit Corporation will be delivered at one cent over January prices, but that

in view of the increase in January 15 parity prices all new contracts for February delivery will be two cents over January.

The department stated also that the selling price for milling wheat will be 26 cents over the 1942 loan value, beginning February 1, instead of 23 cents. The advance of three cents applies also to shipments of soft wheat from the Pacific Northwest.

FOR SALE

**BLUE TAG WISCONSIN
CERTIFIED
VICLAND OATS**

Rust and Smut Resistant
\$1.50 per bu.—3 bu. grain bags
extra 45c

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GROWERS ASSOCIATION**
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Save valuable man-hours!

REMOVE MILKSTONE THIS EASIER WAY!

One sure, successful way many Wisconsin milk producers are meeting manpower shortages is to remove bacteria-harboring milkstone deposits from coolers, milking machines, separators and other equipment without tedious, time-consuming manual scrubbing and scouring by using that SAFE, performance-proved material . . .



You, too, can do this job in about HALF the time normally required. This FAST-

WORKING material so thoroughly softens and loosens deposits that only a light brushing and rinse are needed to remove them. Helps keep bacteria counts LOW . . . aids equipment conservation! Order a quantity of OAKITE MILKSTONE REMOVER from your creamery TODAY! For FREE booklets, write to



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Wrap securely, show your name, address to package with **seventy-five cents** and plates will be returned by mail at once in our new way shipping box, which makes blade shipping easy and quick for you, by using our sharpening service.

WHEN SENDING IN COMPLETE CLIPPER FOR REPAIR

Wrap securely, show your name, address, and attach instructions to package. We will carefully test, and make necessary repair at a reasonable price and return clipper C. O. D. to you.

COMPLETE STOCK BLADES AND PARTS
STEWART AND ANDIS CLIPPERS

WM. PUETZER SERVICE STORE

For Over Twenty Years
Highway 15

R. 4, WAUKESHA

NEW BERLIN, WIS.

... And Now, Ice Cream!

One of the foods in great demand by the fighting forces is ice cream. The Army mess-ship kitchens—USO—post-exchanges, all use ice cream often, for the boys want it, and those who plan the meals know it is valuable nutritionally, as well as a great favorite and a real treat—and the boys are going to keep on getting it!

Present government orders, which allocate milk fat and solids, exempt from the restrictions the milk solids for ice cream sold to the military forces.

Food Distribution Order No. 8, issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard January 19th, allocates to that important branch of the dairy industry, ice cream manufacturing, 65 percent of the total milk solids used during the corresponding months of the base period of December 1, 1941 to November 30, 1942. Thus will be released milk fats and solids vitally necessary for the demands of war. The ice cream industry can, however, furnish frozen dairy foods to the men in uniform to the full extent of their demand.

True, this makes less ice cream for the home front, but who would want it any other way? The allocation of milk fat and solids, with consequent reduction in amount of ice cream to be manufactured, is of interest, not only to dairy farmers, to whom the ice cream industry pays a favorable price for milk, but also to fruit and nut growers, for whom ice cream furnishes a large and profitable market.

Right now, with shortages in every market, the farmer may not be so concerned with how much of his products his "regular customers" are using, but we all know that war is never permanent, and that post-war markets will be particularly important to the farmer when the extraordinary needs of our armed forces and our allies have subsided.

It is probable that the fruit and nut growers may not feel the reduction in ice cream manufacture too severely for, since fruit and nut ice cream usually contain somewhat less milk fat than other flavors, ice cream manufacturers may be inclined to produce more of this type ice cream.

Food for Armies and for civilians is vital to victory and ice cream is one of the dairy foods especially important these days in promoting and maintaining health and morale

**WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee West Allis
Saukville Germantown

both among our armed forces and on the "home front."

Many stories of the part ice cream plays in maintaining the spirits of soldiers under the pressure of war have been told in press and on the radio. Ice cream is important in maintaining morale on the "home front" too.

Ice cream is justly popular both because of its delightful taste appeal and its real nutritional value. For the large proportion of our adult population who do not drink milk, ice cream may be their one source of supply of milk minerals and proteins and vitamins so essential to health.

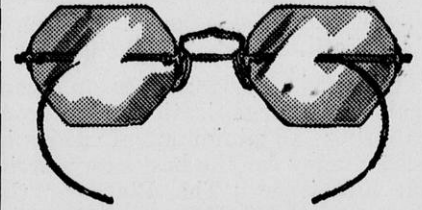
The ice cream industry, while conforming wholeheartedly to the demands of the war needs, will utilize every means at its command so that as much ice cream as possible may be available for us on the "home front," after the fighting forces have had what they want!

Cheddar Cheese

Cheddar or American type cheese will be restricted because of an order issued on February 8 by the United States Department of Agriculture directing that 50 percent of production of American cheese be set aside for the use of the armed forces and lend-lease shipments.

Under the order, each producer of cheddar cheese producing more than 8,000 pounds in any month since the beginning of 1942 must set aside 50 percent of production beginning February 15, 1943. This will mean that our civilian population will have to get along on less amount cheese. To date there is no restriction on foreign type cheese such as brick, limburger, Swiss, etc.

Glasses of Quality



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Kindy glasses — low in price yesterday — low in price today! Substantial discounts on glasses and repairs for you and your family.

FREE PARKING at lot across the street with purchase of \$1.00 or more.

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Marquette 7225

615 N. 3rd St. Milwaukee

Tests Show Few Reactors

Fourteen Wisconsin counties were retested under the TB area test plan in 1942. A total of 562,750 cattle in 29,326 herds received the test. The average infection was only .069 of one percent or one animal for every 1,435 tested. These counties and their 1942 records are:

	No. Cattle Retested	No. Reactors	% Infection
Green Lake	32,533	23	.07
Kewaunee	44,084	11	.025
Marinette	33,278	11	.033
Marquette	17,752	1	.0056
Milwaukee	11,854	29	.24
Pepin	16,939	1	.0059
Polk	74,272	29	.039
Racine	31,928	28	.088
St. Croix	76,333	13	.017
Sheboygan	68,889	127	.18
Vilas	2,512	---	---
Walworth	68,353	97	.14
Waushara	31,186	10	.03
Wood	52,787	12	.023
Total	562,750	392 (av.)	.069

Feeding Pigs

"How you feed the sow has a lot to do with how many healthy pigs she weans," Burr Ross, livestock specialist at the University of Wisconsin, told Farm and Home Week visitors here Wednesday.

Wet Brewers Grain FOR SALE

\$4.00 per ton delivered radius 10 miles.
50 cents per ton for each additional 5 miles.
Minimum load 6 tons . . . Excellent Quality.

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"In the first place, poor feeding can cause sterility in the sow, and we have reason to think in the boar as well," Ross reported.

Furthermore, he explained, improperly balanced rations may cause deformities or abnormalities in the pigs that are born. Enlargement of the eyes, blindness, and deformities of the legs have often been traced to feeding.

"Finally, it takes the right ration to keep the sow producing plenty of good milk for the young pigs," he concluded.

Ross revealed that one pig of every three farrowed dies before weaning time. Many of these losses directly result from improper feeding of the sow, he said.

"Pasture is the best pig crop insurance," the speaker advised livestock producers. "Nothing equals it as a source of the right nutrients for pregnant and nursing sows."

What can be done with pigs grown in the Winter time? He urged the use of alfalfa hay in this case, specifying that good quality, leafy alfalfa is one of the best pasture substitutes.

Brood sow rations should have at least 15 pounds of alfalfa meal in each hundred of feed, Ross specified. He also pointed out the need for animal protein—skim milk, meat scrap, tankage, or fish meal; and for the vital minerals.

College authorities are recommending this ration, Ross reported: corn, 49 pounds; oats, 25; soybean oil meal, 3; linseed meal, 3; tankage, meat scraps or fishmeal, 3; alfalfa meal, 15; steamed bone meal or ground limestone, 1½; iodized salt, half a pound.

Too Much Heat May Injure Seed Corn

One of the surest ways to produce poor seed corn is to dry it at too high a temperature, John Washko, Norman Neal and Andrew Wright of the agricultural staff of the University of Wisconsin have found.

The trials showed a temperature of 105 to 110 degrees Fahrenheit is best where ear corn with an original moisture content of 17 to 50 percent is dried in a bin drier supplied with artificial heat and forced-air circulation.

Higher temperatures not only injured the germination of the seed corn to an important extent, but had other bad effects as well. Corn injured by too much heat grew into weak seedlings, many of which died. Even those which lived tended to grow slowly and yield poorly, in comparison with corn from well-processed seed.

This work showed that in general the higher the original moisture content of seed corn, the more seriously it is apt to be injured by high drying temperatures.

The velocity of the incoming air, within the limits of 60 to 100 cubic feet per minute, did not have much effect on either the drying rate or the germination of the corn in these trials.

In another investigation, Neal and Paul Hoppe of the United States Department of Agriculture found it highly desirable to harvest and dry seed corn promptly when a heavy frost struck before it was mature. Such corn, just beginning to dent and very high in moisture, developed ear rot or mold when neglected; but the same kind of corn,

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placed in the drier two days after the frost, was not injured by diseases and showed better than 90 percent germination.

Owing to early frost last Fall it would seem very necessary to be more careful to test seed corn this year than usual.

Income Taxes

Most everybody will be making out an income report this year. Perhaps you are all finished up. If not, you might be interested in a circular gotten out by I. F. Hall and P. C. McNall of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, entitled "Six Things You Should Know Before Making Your Income Tax Report."

It is a worthwhile bulletin and can be had by writing the College or from your county agent. Prof. Ike Hall is appearing at many farm meetings for the purpose of discussing income tax problems.

University Honors Farm Woman

Mrs. May Hatch, Lake Geneva, a pioneer farm woman and Walworth county youth leader, received honorary recognition at one of the eight 1943 Farm and Home Week banquets held this month in different parts of the state.

Dean Chris L. Christensen, national farm leader, praised Wisconsin rural people highly in making the award.

"A unity of the men and women on the farm, implemented by an intelligent farm leadership arising from the farm people themselves, is indispensable to a healthy nation. Wisconsin farmers and home makers have done magnificently along these lines.

Mrs. Hatch was honored on recommendation of agricultural and home economics leaders at the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. Her recognition is one of several granted annually to American men and women who have made significant contributions to farming and rural life.

"Mrs. May Hatch has spent her entire life working for the improvement of her farm, farm home and community," the College of Agriculture commendation said.

Left a widow when her family was still young, Mrs. Hatch immediately took over the responsibility of caring for a 160-acre dairy farm and rearing five children. Along with that, she organized the first 4-H club in Wisconsin, beginning with an enrollment of seven, which, over a period of 11 years under her leadership, grew to include 81 members. Leadership was then taken over by one of Mrs. Hatch's daughters, and the founder of the club now has three granddaughters who are active members.

She also organized the local women's club and the Farmers' club in 1913, still active today. For 15 years Mrs. Hatch was treasurer of the town of Linn.

Mrs. Hatch's testimonial reads:

"The University of Wisconsin, recognizing the eminent services of Mrs. May Hatch, who has developed social values in rural life; who organized the first 4-H club in Wisconsin; and who is highly and widely esteemed for her work with rural youth, presents this testimonial on the recommendation of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and with the approval of the Regents of the University."

It bears the seal of the University and the signatures of the president of the University and of the regents, and of the dean of the College of Agriculture.

"Put all machinery into operating condition at once," Henry Bruhn, head of a state-wide machinery conservation campaign, told visitors at the Fond du Lac session of Farm and Home Week Wednesday.

There is likely to be a serious shortage of repair parts later this Spring, Bruhn reported to the group of eastern Wisconsin farmers. Furthermore, if suitable repair parts are available there may be some expensive waiting while they are being secured, he predicted.

Bruhn strongly urged co-operation in the use of large labor-saving machinery. "Owners of combines, ensilage harvesters, corn pickers, and other such machines will need to be sure their implements are at

Dairy Policy for 1943

The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation held its annual meeting in Chicago in December, 1942. Among the topics discussed were:

Subsidies

We are uncompromisingly opposed to the policy of subsidies in whatever guise, whether it be to the producer, the processor or handler or to the consumer. We believe that the policy of subsidies as a means of gaining the objective of thwarting inflation or increasing production is not only doomed to failure, but we point out that through such subtle use of tax money we are placing a yoke about the neck of this generation and many future generations of American citizens and inevitably, as recently pointed out by the United States Supreme Court, placing administrative controls over every business, farm and individual, receiving such a gratuity. The burdens of future generations will be enough without saddling them with debts not of their own creation.

Under the pretense of an administrative policy to hold down the cost of living, in a time when the purchasing power of this Nation is at its greatest height, a deliberate fraud is practiced on the American public, for they are tax payers and subsidies are tax monies.

Farmers do not want direct subsidies to themselves; neither do they want their production underwritten by a subsidy either to the consumer or the processor or handler of their products. They foresee in such a program, (1) its extension to the long list of vital foodstuffs, and (2) a recurrence of the vicious, malignant characterizing of them as graspy, greedy and disloyal obstructionists. Whether the subsidy be to them direct, or whether it take the form

of a subsidy to consumers, the farmers, not the consumers, will be accused of the treasury grab.

This, in fact, has been the favorite theme of the opponents of agriculture since the days of soil conservation and parity payments. If, in spite of all protest, the policy of subsidies rather than a fair price is to be used, it should be known for what it is—a mechanism to keep prices to consumers at a lower level—and be named for what it is—a consumer's subsidy.

Labor Interference

In view of the publicly stated policy of some labor leaders to employ the closed shop principle in milk handling plants as a mechanism to force farmers into labor-dominated farm organizations or unions, and in turn to use the vicious union membership maintenance clause as a weapon of labor oppression against farmers and their co-operatives, we reiterate our position of past years of opposing by all legitimate means these unwarranted interferences by unions, with all their history of violence and coercion, with the orderly marketing of agricultural products. We call upon Congress to strengthen existing laws which will make labor unions responsible, not only to their membership and the public, but as well, amenable to courts of justice where they may be met upon equal terms.

Day-Light Savings

We earnestly request the appropriate governmental authorities immediately to give favorable consideration to the repeal of day-light savings time. We are firm in the belief that any useful purpose served has long since passed and its continuance is proving a handicap rather than a help in the country's mutual war effort.

work whenever there's a job for them to do, on their own or on neighboring farms."

Farm people can take effective steps against the labor shortage by following a few suggestions Bruhn gave. He urged them to sow grain by going around the field, rather than back and forth, and to drill corn the same way.

"Use a rotary hoe instead of a cultivator whenever you can," he continued. "Use an off-set tongue on horse-drawn binders when pull-

ing them with a tractor, and put a draw-bar extension on the tractor to help cut a square corner."

Voice on phone: "Could you send me over some pecans right away?"

Voice on other end: "What size?"

"What size? Whadda' yu mean, what size? Isn't this Smith's grocery?"

"No ma'am, this is Brown's hardware store."

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 15 — Number 12

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

MARCH, 1943

Our Fluid Price Frozen

It is probably generally known that fluid milk prices to farmers have been frozen at the January level. Quoting from an order issued by the office of price administration: "Prohibition against purchases of 'milk' from producers above maximum prices. On and after February 13, 1943, regardless of any contract, agreement, or other obligation, no purchaser, in the course of trade or business, shall buy or receive 'milk' from any producer at a price higher than the maximum permitted by this Regulation. No purchaser shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. Lower prices may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

"Maximum prices for purchases of 'milk' from producers.

"The maximum price for each grade of 'milk' shall be the highest price each purchaser of 'milk' from a producer paid that producer for 'milk' of the same grade received during January, 1943, or the minimum producers' prices established under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, whichever is higher.

"No purchaser shall participate in any change of customary allowances, discounts, price differentials, or other trade practices applicable to purchases made by him unless such change results in a lower price.

"No purchaser shall pay a larger proportion of transportation cost incurred in the delivery or supply of 'milk' than he paid on deliveries during January, 1943."

Milk is defined as follows:

"Milk" means liquid cows' milk in a raw, unprocessed state, which is purchased for resale for human consumption as fluid milk. "In a raw unprocessed state" means unpasteurized, and not sold and delivered in glass or paper containers.

"Producer" means a farmer, or other person or representative, who owns, superintends, manages, or otherwise controls the operation of a farm on which milk is produced. Farmers' cooperatives are producers,

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

USE TODAY'S PROFITS

** Buy U.S. War Bonds **

FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS

When war clouds gathered in 1939 a \$25 United States Savings Bond could be bought for \$18.75, and hogs were averaging \$6.23 per hundredweight. Today you may still invest \$18.75 in a \$25 War Savings Bond, but hogs are selling near \$14 a hundred.

YOU'LL BRING HOME THE WAR BOND BACON, NOW!



Maybe you had planned to take your "hog money" to buy a new family car this year or a new pump for the house or a new radio. All of us know what has happened to such plans.

We also know the best place in the world to keep surplus money for future needs. It's with the United States Treasury.

Invest Every Market Day in War Bonds.
WSS 756A U. S. Treasury Dept.

America's Food Problem

A statement by Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association.

Food — meat, eggs, butter, milk, cheese — are fast becoming the people's number one problem. Those who just a few weeks ago were skeptical that such a condition could arise in this country are learning fast. When the most appreciated gift a farmer can give to a friend is a piece of beef, it is time to recognize that values have changed. When city people ask rural friends to ship them a box of butter, or a ham, or a slab of bacon it is evident that a great change has occurred in our sense of values.

Wisconsin Milk Output Makes a New High

Wisconsin's 1942 milk production was five percent above the previous year and a record for the state, according to the Crop Reporting Service for the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

Despite more field work and the decreased supply of help, the state's farmers last year cared for the largest number of milk cows ever recorded for Wisconsin. The size of dairy herds has been increasing for the past nine years and in 1942 the average number of milk cows on Wisconsin farms was 2,319,000 head. Milk production per cow has also been increasing in recent years. For 1942 it averaged 6,140 pounds.

Approximately 14,239,000,000 pounds of milk were produced on Wisconsin farms last year—five percent more than the total production for 1941. The increase resulted from the additional number of cows being milked and a small gain in the production per milk cow. Wisconsin farmers increased milk production to a greater extent than is shown for the country as a whole.

For the United States, total milk production also reached an all-time high in 1942. The total milk production increased three percent from 1941 to 1942 as a result of a larger number of milk cows on farms. Total milk production for the United States last year is estimated at 119,240,000,000 pounds, which is equal to 888 pounds for each person living in this country or 20 pounds per capita above the 1941 production.

The answer to this is that we must have more and more production. To get it there must be encouragement of farmers and lot less hindrance, both physical and psychological.

Food production is declining because the men charged with responsibility for production — Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Director M. Clifford Townsend of Agricultural Production Adminis-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

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No. 12

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Composite Price

Composite or blended price for February is practically the same in most instances as in January.

Receipts of milk have been somewhat heavier, but an increase in consumption has balanced production. A smaller amount of milk is necessary for cream purposes since only a 19% cream can be sold.

Waukesha Dairy Show

The premium list for the 25th annual Dairy Show of Waukesha is out.

Four days, March 16-19, have been claimed by the management and it will be held at the Sales Pavilion, Waukesha.

A splendid show of the best cattle and other livestock raised in Waukesha County is promised. Other farm products will also be on exhibition. The women of the county always put on a good show of home produced products of every description. Day and night shows will give most everyone a chance to get the first fair of the year.

An asylum inmate sat with his fishing pole dangling over a flower bed. A visitor, filled with sympathy and wishing to be pleasant, asked:

"How many have you caught?"

"You're the tenth today," was the answer.

Views of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives on Price Subsidies to Farmers

Our members will find good information in the Article entitled "Views of the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives On Price Subsidies to Farmers" printed in this issue. Your cooperative, through membership in the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federations, holds membership in the Council.

We believe that farmers can and will produce more food if they can get help and equipment to do it with. However, if prices are kept so low that help cannot be induced to stay on farms, less and less food and fiber will be produced and the winning of the war further delayed.

Price Conference

The Board of Directors met with the dealers on February 26 to confer on prices for March milk. Because the Federal government had frozen fluid milk prices at the January level which in the case of our market is at \$3.00, there was no reason to discuss the price of milk in that classification.

The board asked for a price of \$2.80 per hundred for milk for cream purposes and the same price for milk that would be used for manufacturing.

The dealers said that only cream that was sold in small containers could be sold at the higher retail price, all bulk cream was at the old level and for that reason they could not pay more.

Because butter was frozen at a wholesale price of 46 cents the dealers contended that no more than \$2.60 per hundred could be paid for manufactured milk. After several hours of argument, the meeting adjourned to March 15.

Office of War Information, Department of Agriculture

Statement of Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard.

From time to time I will make public the facts about the supply of food for civilians. It is important that everyone think about the food situation of the nation and his family in the light of these facts. I feel that the American people if they know the facts can be trusted to help manage their food wisely. Given the facts, they will proceed calmly and efficiently to make the adjustments in civilian use of food that are needed so American food can fight for us around the globe.

The food supply situation today warrants neither complacency nor hysteria. I have told the American people numerous times in recent

Herman Ihde

The death of Herman Ihde on March 5 was a direct loss to the farmers of Wisconsin and a loss to all of the citizens of this state.

Quiet and unassuming, slow to think and act, but sound in his judgment, Herman Ihde has impressed everyone who knew him with his good sense, fairmindedness and rugged honesty. He was a good farmer, a strong advocate of the rights of the farmers, and he gave his time and efforts unstintingly for his fellowman's benefit.

One of the organizers of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, he served as an officer of the organization for fourteen years, resigning when he was appointed a member of the State Board of Agriculture. As chairman of that board he proved his worth and last November was named Director of the Department.

months that there is going to be enough food for essential diets in this country, provided we manage our food supplies wisely. I repeat that statement today.

I have also told the American people that it is going to be necessary for them to adjust their food buying and eating habits—that some of us who are accustomed to rather lavish eating are going to have to revise our diets downward. The time for that is now at hand. With the beginning of point rationing of processed fruits and vegetables, we enter a new phase of war time living. It is not going to be easy. It is not going to be very pleasant. But we can enter it with the assurance that by careful management we shall all have all that we need to eat, even if we have to forego some of the food that we would like to eat.

The announcement of the point values of canned vegetables and fruits has made it clear how much—or how little—of these products

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Baker for Judge

Our members will be interested in knowing that our former Director and President, T. Fred Baker, is a candidate for Judge of Milwaukee County Court.

Thomas Fred Baker was born on October 8, 1897 (now 45 years of age) on his father's farm near Hustisford, Dodge County, Wisconsin. He was a newsboy, and graduated from the Hustisford State Graded School.

In 1917 he graduated from the Hartford High School, and while attending school at Hartford, he worked at the Kissel Motor Car Company as a timekeeper and tool maker. In the latter part of 1917, he moved to Milwaukee, and worked in the tool room at the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company. On December 31, 1918, he married Marguerite Heintz, a classmate of Hartford, Wisconsin, and established their home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Baker took his prelegal and academic courses at the Milwaukee State Normal, and completed a law course at Marquette University. He completed special courses in probate work and various other courses at Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin.

In 1927 he was admitted to the practice of law, being associated with the late Attorney John Sander on the south side of Milwaukee, assisting Mr. Sander in his extensive practice in probate matters.

Although Mr. Baker is a man of moderate means, he has neither solicited nor accepted campaign contributions from any source, and will depend entirely upon the voluntary help of his friends and acquaintances. He feels that no man should enter into a judicial campaign and solicit or receive any money from any other person. He feels further that by following this policy, he can be a type of a judge whom the people will be proud to have administer true justice to all without respect for power, position or political party.

He is a member of St. Sebastian's Congregation, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Republican Party, Old Settlers Club, Milwaukee Farmers Club, Past President of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers, member of the Holstein Friesian Association, D.H.I.A. Wisconsin Dairy Technology Society, Marquette University Alumni Association, Community Conservation Club, Izaak Walton League of America, Wisconsin Real Estate Broker's Board,

Chairman of committee on dairies and equipment of the Milwaukee County War Savings Staff, Associate member of Registrants Advisory Board For Selective Service Training, American, Wisconsin and Milwaukee Bar Associations; also a member of many other clubs. His efforts as an untiring church and social worker need no further explanation.

He owns his own property at 1433 N. 50th Street, and has been a tax payer since 1917.

Our Fluid Price Frozen

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

and hence their sales of "milk" are covered by this Regulation when (1) they do **not** own or lease physical facilities for receiving, processing, or distributing milk, and (2) they **do** own or lease physical facilities for receiving, processing or distributing milk, but they act as selling agents for producers, whether members or not.

"Purchaser" means any person who buys "milk" from a producer for resale. A farmers' cooperative is a "purchaser" whenever it purchases "milk," and its purchases from both member and nonmember producers are, therefore, covered by the Regulation. The fact that a farmers' cooperative may also be a producer, as defined in this section, is immaterial."

"This regulation shall not apply to purchases of 'milk' from a producer at a price lower than \$2.75 per cwt., for milk of 4% butterfat content.

"This regulation shall not apply to purchases of bulk milk from producers for use in manufactured dairy products, such as butter, cheese, evaporated or condensed milk, powdered milk, casein, ice cream, and commercial or industrial milk products."

An amendment or adjustment of the order may be sought and granted if the O.P.A. believes that conditions warrant such an amendment or adjustment. However, it would seem that the government agency is concerned chiefly with keeping the price lower to the consumer for it specifies that the adjustment shall not result in any increase in the announced price of fluid milk sold at wholesale or retail. Lowering of the price to the producer is not forbidden. Under "Evasion" the following language is used:

"The price limitations of this Regulation shall not be evaded by direct or indirect methods, by

means of, or in connection with, any offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of or relating to 'milk' alone or in conjunction with any other commodities, or by way of, or in connection with, any commission, service, transportation, or other charges or discount, premium or privilege, tying agreement, trade understanding, or change in any business or trade practice.

"Purchasers violating any provision of this Regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, suits for treble damages, and proceedings for suspensions of licenses provided by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended."

We have visited the local O.P.A. office and pointed out that our market is at a disadvantage when compared to some other competing markets and that an adjustment is necessary. We were told that forms will be printed in which demands for price adjustment may be given. To date no forms have been furnished by the O.P.A., but we hope that an application for adjustment will be accepted and acted on shortly. According to the language of the freeze order, markets under a federal order, such as Chicago has, will not be affected by this freeze order.

Office of War Information, Department of Agriculture

(Continued from page 2, column 3)

will be available in the next month to each family. As I explained when point rationing of these products was announced in December, the total supply for all of us civilians will be about half as large as the large amounts we have been getting in recent years. This is because these products are required to feed our fighting men. Last year we produced more of these things than ever before. But out of the total production we have set aside nearly one-half for our armed forces, and a small amount for our allies. Apparently a good many people overlooked my report on the size of the supply of canned goods for civilians, since there was surprise when the point values were announced.

In the month ahead, those who depend on processed vegetables that they may buy with their points and the fresh vegetables in the market, should be careful to stretch their buying over the month. They should be thrifty both with their coupons

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

USE TODAY'S PROFITS*** Buy U.S. War Bonds *****FOR TOMORROW'S NEEDS**

Mussolini still envisioned himself as an empire builder back in 1939 when his troops invaded helpless Albania. Remember?

Many of you were selling butterfat at 23.8 cents per pound then, and we were buying \$25 United States Savings Bonds for \$18.75.

A \$25 War Savings Bond may still be purchased for \$18.75, but early in 1943 most of you were selling your butterfat at 48.9 cents per pound.



Selling your butterfat at today's prices means your produce buys nearly double the number of War Bonds it would have purchased in 1939.

New appliances for your dairy barn aren't readily obtainable now, but you'll want ready cash after the war to buy them.

There is no better or more patriotic way to save than by buying War Bonds and Stamps Every Market Day.

WSS 756C

U. S. Treasury Dept.

America's Food Problem

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

tration have little control over the factors that create production.

Factors which will increase production are—adequate prices and sufficient labor. Factors which are retarding production, and which must be corrected, are: Restrictions on farm machinery and supplies. Restrictions and irritating regulations on farmers, and sinking morale among farm people.

Responsibility for maintaining food production has been placed upon Secretary Wickard. But, he has no control over price problems. He has no control over the nation's labor policies—neither the short work week, competing wage rates, nor time and a half and double time for overtime. He has no control over restrictions imposed upon farmers by OPA and ODT as dif-

New Supporters

W. H. Behling, West Allis
 Harry Dorn, Route 5, Box 895, Waukesha
 Harold Heidtke, Jackson
 Hanke Bros., Waukesha, R. 4, Box 399
 Arthur Helm, Waukesha, R. 3, Box 165
 Sidney Herman, Pewaukee, R. 2
 Ulrich V. Huber, Germantown
 Earl Kletsch, Route 12, Box 573, Milwaukee
 Jacob Mallinger, Cedar Grove
 H. R. Matteson, Pewaukee, R. 1
 Edward McLaughlin, Sussex
 Edwin J. Nieman, Thiensville
 Mrs. Rosa Petrie, Waukesha, R. 4, Box 495
 Leroy Seifert, Pewaukee, R. 2, Box 117
 Ray Strauss, Belgium

ferentiated from similar restrictions upon people living in compact groups.

Farmers needed higher prices long before shortages developed. They did not get them. Now it is necessary to have much higher prices to stimulate production. Four dollars, rather than three dollars per hundredweight for milk would really put production energy to work. Judging from the rumors of rapidly increasing black markets, I believe people prefer to pay more for food rather than go without.

And, Secretary Wickard has recently said:

"I don't think prices are high enough to reward farmers for their extra effort."

February Prices**EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.**

	Percent	Price
Fluid	75.02	\$3.00
Cream	11.09	2.63
Manufactured	13.89	2.60
Composite Price		2.90

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.00	\$3.00
Relief	.24	2.77
Cream	7.13	2.63
Manufactured	34.63	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.57	\$3.00
Relief	.50	2.77
Cream	5.06	2.63
Gov't Sales	10.81	2.63
Manufactured	23.06	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.54	\$3.00
Relief	.43	2.77
Cream	13.17	2.63
Manufactured	23.86	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.32	\$3.00
Relief	.36	2.77
Cream	13.56	2.63
Manufactured	25.76	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	66.87	\$3.00
Relief	.29	2.77
Cream	15.73	2.63
Manufactured	17.11	2.60
Composite Price		2.87

The farm labor problem stems directly from the national labor policy. That policy has made hours and wages in industry so attractive that farm labor is enticed away from its 72 hour a week work that can pay monthly wages little more than the city workman's reward for 44 hours. If the national labor policy

TO IMPROVE FOOTING IN THE DAIRY BARN

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Wisconsin

is sound—the farm price policy must be adjusted so that the national labor policy can be applied in such manner that farms as well as shops, factories, and mills can compete for labor.

Of course the labor of the farmer himself should be considered. Some farmers have found it more profitable to use the farm home as a residence and go off to work in a war plant leaving untilled fields, empty barns and idle milking machines as a mute testimonial of the unsound policy of inequality between farm and labor policies.

Farmers, like other people, will accept restrictions if they are necessary to win the war. But, in applying regulations affecting farm people, the conditions under which they live and work should be recognized. Picture yourself on a farm one to 25 miles from the nearest community, cut off by a single short gasoline restriction, from all normal contact with neighbors, friends and assembly. How long would you, or your son or daughter work 72 hours a week under such conditions?

There will be better morale on the farms—and morale is a factor in production—when regulations are more humane. It seems to be a peculiar trait of regulators that they assume all people are dishonest. That makes people mad.

Workers respond to wages. Business responds to profits. People respond to recognition. All resent condemnation and unfair treatment. Farmers are workers. They are business men. They are people too.

This nation needs food. Farmers produce it in their own time-tried way. That way will not be changed by a lot of untried theory. Any increased production program must recognize this.

Thomas Jefferson, himself a farmer, saw clearly, as did the other men who established our form of government, the grave dangers that arise when political controls are allowed to interfere with the economic life of the country. He said, "Were we to be directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we should soon want bread."

Secretary Wickard alone cannot obtain the increased production needed.

The nation's food problem—and don't forget that that problem is primarily a production problem—lies with the national labor policy, the national price policy, the equipment policy and the agricultural policy. That is a lot of policy, but they are all mixed and intertwined one with the other, and they all affect food production.

These conflicting policies have so confused and disturbed farmers that even working together, the administrators of these various policies cannot set up a sound production plan and get it operating soon enough to prevent further production loss.

Lest people get the impression that the problem is hopeless, bear with me a moment please. A great deal can be accomplished to not only halt the decline in production, but perhaps to also recover some that has been lost.

To do that I would recommend that William H. Davis of the War Labor Board, Prentiss Brown of the Office of Price Administration, Donald Nelson of the War Production Board and Secretary Wickard go to work with the heads of the national farm organizations and formulate a workable and definite production program. These Administrators should seek the advice and aid of Albert S. Goss of the National Grange, E. A. O'Neal of the Ameri-

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can Farm Bureau Federation, C. C. Teague of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and John Brandt of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

Let these men base their program on the labor situation, wage rates and quantities of equipment—prices as they must be. If a program is worked out that way, which these farm leaders can accept and take back to farmers, the jam will be broken.

A realistic approach would be a lengthening of the industrial work week to 56 hours. That does not seem unreasonable in view of the farmers' 72 hour week. A 56 hour week should lift industrial production at least 25 percent, and that should naturally make some labor available to relieve the shortage on farms. Higher prices to farmers will enable them to pay competitive wages that should get them some of the labor that would thus become available. If the 56 hour week were adopted without time and a half and double time, farmers would not have to pay wages as high as they otherwise must to get labor.

And, if we could obtain more uniform application of the announced policies of selective service by local draft boards toward agricultural workers that would help too.

Given adequate prices, sufficient labor, enough machinery and repairs, relief from unreasonable regulations and irritations; with decent, sincere recognition, and the farmers of this nation will improve upon their present production record, which is now that of greatest production per man in the world.

This whole problem facing the people of America is one of food. It is not a matter of equality for farmers. It is not one of class consciousness. It is not a matter of recrimination. It is a problem of meat and milk—butter and cheese and other foods—it is a problem of how people are going to get enough to eat.

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Office of War Information

(Continued from page 3, column 3)

and with the vegetables, both processed and fresh, which they can get. It will not be as easy during March to supplement canned vegetables with fresh vegetables as it will be later on when vegetables from northern truck crop farms and Victory Gardens begin to be added to the supplies now coming from the South. With the exception of carrots, vegetables, will not be very plentiful during March. The recent freeze in Florida virtually wiped out the crops of green peas and snap beans and seriously curtailed the crops of lima beans, egg plant, peppers and winter tomatoes. Reports from Texas indicate that the early cabbage crop will be somewhat light. Many people are going to have to get along with fewer vegetables in March than they have had in the past—that is unless they dip into their reserves of five cans per person and of home canned foods.

The fruit situation is more favorable. There are plenty of oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and apples on the markets now, and more fruits will be coming along shortly. Housewives would be well advised, therefore, to make full use of fresh fruits so that they can expend their ration coupons on canned vegetables rather than on canned juices at this time.

The over-all food picture, for the year ahead, looks about the same as it has for some time. There have been some changes in civilian supply prospects since the first of the year. The most notable one was in dried peas and beans. We started 1943 with a record supply of these. But during the first six weeks of the year it became apparent that the

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needs for shipment to fighting fronts, and for accumulating reserves of these easily stored foods against future contingencies would take more than we had calculated in early January. Our Russian allies need five million bags of beans out of our total of 23 million bags for their troops who are breaking the back of Axis power in Europe and we have agreed to furnish them the beans. To supply our own forces, and allied forces, and build up reserves, civilians will receive about two pounds less per person of these foods than they did last year. The figures are seven pounds of beans and nine-tenths of a pound of peas for 1943, as compared with 8.8 pounds of beans and 1.2 pounds of peas for 1942.

We had short notice on the increased demand for beans and peas and, in consequence we had to move pretty quickly. There is no question that it makes sense to furnish beans and peas to Russia and to

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ration our civilians at an adequate level. Every victory by the Russians saves thousands of the lives of American boys and we ought to give Russia all that we can. At the same time, we must see to it that there is enough food left at home to give our civilians an adequate diet. This we intend to do but we should distinguish between enough to meet our basic needs and enough to meet the demand. Because of the vastly increased purchasing power and the lessening number of articles that can be bought, the demand for food is unprecedented and enormous. Our surveys show that even if we reserved no food for our own armed forces or our allies, civilian demand today is so high that we would buy and eat all that could possibly be produced of many basic foodstuffs.

Although people cannot buy as much as they like of everything they want, as a whole the American people are better fed now than they have ever been. Some people cannot get all the food they want but the increase in the purchasing power of the lower income groups has enabled them to buy the foods they have wanted and needed all these years.

In 1942 we turned out more food than ever before. But as part of the United Nations' offensive we are feeding more people than ever before. We are trying for a larger production in 1943 than in 1942 in the face of rising difficulties. However, even though we overcome all the difficulties and reach the food production goals set, the civilian per capita supply of food will be less than last year's near-record civilian supply. But it will be about the same in total nutritive value as the supply in the average pre-war year.

The military and lend-lease requirements in 1943 will amount to about one-quarter of the year's output. To fill these requirements, civilians will hold their total consumption to about the pre-war levels. For some commodities that are the No. 1 fighting foods, civilians will cut their consumption below the pre-war levels. That is the civilians' way of fighting on the food front alongside our boys and our allies all over the world.

On the basis of present indications, the fighting front requirements of military and lend-lease use for the various groups of foods in 1943 will take the following percentages of our total output: 20 to 25 percent of the beef (virtually all of which is for American armed forces), 30 to 35 percent of pork, 25 to 30 percent of eggs, 15 to 20 percent of butter, 40 to 45 percent of cheese, 40 to 45 percent of condensed and evaporated milk, 25 to 30 percent of lard, 20 to 25 percent of other edible fats and oils, 50 to 60 percent of canned fruits, 35 to 45 percent of dried fruits, 45 to 50 percent of canned vegetables, 10 to 15 percent of wheat, and 15 to 20 percent of rice.

While sending these large supplies to the fronts, civilians will have for themselves an even larger supply than in 1942 of grains (except rice), poultry, and potatoes. The per capita civilian supply of meats, fluid milk, eggs, fresh fruits, dry beans and peas will be about the same or slightly lower than in 1942. The civilian per capita supply of fish, cheese, fats and oils, condensed and evaporated milk, rice, commercially grown fresh vegetables, sugar, coffee, and cocoa will be lower than in 1942 and some of these supplies may

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even fall below the pre-war level. This is assuming that production goals for 1943 will be met.

From any angle, the war time management of food is not an easy task. The food supply for average Americans has been so abundant that any restriction upon their purchases is a new and unpleasant experience. Administratively, the management of food presents enormous difficulties. Mistakes have been made already and mistakes will be made in the future until we learn how to do the things that must be done.

The people are full partners in the war time management of food. They must be if the venture succeeds. Hoarding on the part of an individual means little or nothing but multiply that individual by thousands and vital food is taken away from soldiers on the battlefields, from workers behind the lines, and from the children that need it for sound and sturdy growth.

The black markets that have sprung up over the country have been compared to the speakeasies of the prohibition era. They are worse. Potentially, they represent not only lawlessness, but a threat to one of our most vital weapons of war. A waste of our food resources now will prolong the war and will cause the death of thousands upon thousands of American boys.

Furthermore, the waste of our food resources may make impossible a sound and lasting peace. In the national interest, we must stamp out black markets and see to it that our food supply is fairly and wisely distributed. Every family in this land will suffer unless we manage our food supply wisely. Everyone should contribute all that he can toward that wise management.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives is composed of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative associations engaged in the marketing of farm products and purchasing of farm supplies. Our member organizations are distributed in all of the 48 states with farmer memberships in excess of two million distributed in practically every county.

For several months the Council had a Committee on Inflation studying farm prices and related problems. The Honorable John D. Miller, former president of the Council, was chairman of the committee. In making a report to the delegate body

in late September, 1942, among other things, they said:

"Some suggest that the prices of food should be kept low, with farmers so subsidized by the government that they can maintain and even expand production.

"Our answer to this is that in paying taxes to provide funds for such subsidies, the people are paying higher prices for food, the distinction being that they are paying in different proportions.

"Further than this, subsidies have a demoralizing effect as tending to make the beneficiaries more subservient to government officials in order that 'thrif may follow fawning.'

"The vast majority of farmers abhor subsidies but insist that they should have living prices for their products.

"There is now a world shortage of foods, and although in this country because of several bumper crop years there is a surplus of foods, one short-crop year may exhaust our present food reserves."

Price Ceilings

"We reaffirm the position of our respective organizations in offering our fullest cooperation to the Government in carrying out sound means to prevent inflation.

"We again affirm our conviction that price ceilings on some war-essential agricultural commodities as presently applied, under the condition of agriculture's continued disparity with war industry and labor, discourages their production. This promotion of scarcity, in addition to threatening the Nation's food supply, releases inflationary forces of the most vicious character.

"We demand that whenever Government imposes agricultural price ceilings, its officers and agencies exercise their responsibility and authority to approve only such price ceilings as will neither discourage nor prevent increased production.

"Furthermore, we insist that the use of subsidies in place of fair prices in the market place be discarded."

For many years the relationship between agriculture and industry has been unfavorable to the farmer. During all of this period the government has sympathetically endeavored to provide needed relief. We have not always approved the methods used but the objectives, we believe in the main, were to offer constructive assistance to producers in their unfavorable relationship with other economic groups. However, farmers cannot understand the

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present insistence on the part of their government for price subsidy programs in lieu of a fair price in the market, at a time when an increased production of food and fibre products is demanded and when consumers have the highest purchasing power of record. Farmers are fundamentally opposed, because of the very independence of their nature and the character of their occupation, to receive subsidies from their government. In spite of the shortage of manpower, farm machinery and other production supplies, and the multitudinous orders and regulations under the price ceiling program, they are willing and anxious to produce to the maximum if they can only see their way clear to do so through a fair price for their products. They wonder why it is, with the present high purchasing power of consumers and the unprecedented government debt, that the government is not willing that they be paid for their products direct rather than through cash subsidies. Farmers do not want inflation but they do feel they are entitled to a price which will assure maximum production of food and fibre so badly needed in our war effort.