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Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: The Producers, April 1943/March 1944

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 1

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

APRIL, 1948

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Dangerous Legislation

Bill 283.S which was introduced by request would remove all restrictions relative to size and type of containers in which condensed, evaporated and dry skim milk might be sold.

If this bill becomes law, small packages of dry skim milk would probably appear on grocers' shelves. Oils might also be sold in convenient containers so that the housewife could combine the two making a "filled milk" to take the place of fluid milk. The only supporters of this bill at a recent hearing were Dorothy Lee and Charles Goldamer, both organizers for John L. Lewis, United Dairy Farmers Union District No. 50. All milk producers should ask their representatives in the legislature to vote against Bill 283.S.

USDA Issues Report on Vaccination Against Bang's Disease

Vaccinations to prevent Bang's disease among cattle is effective in the great majority of cases, says a report just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The study involved more than 21,000 animals and covered a period of six years. The vaccine used was a product of previous extensive research work and carries the designation, *Brucella abortus* strain 19.

In the study covered by the report, the animals, vaccinated as calves, were observed and tested when they developed into breeding cattle. Exposure to the disease was provided by allowing them to mingle with infected animals. Approximately 96.9 percent of the calvings of the vaccinated cattle were normal, and evidence of infection was found in only 1.1 percent of the calvings.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, who made the report, states that owners of the cattle have expressed themselves as well pleased with the results.

Favorable results from vaccina-

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Ceilings on Live Animals

During recent weeks there has been much talk in regard to placing ceilings on live animals. Many of us who are close to the livestock situation feel that this would not be a help to the war effort. For some time we have had ceilings on wholesale and retail cuts of meat and it has been very evident that thus far those ceilings have not been enforced. In the face of the difficulty of enforcing ceilings on wholesale and retail cuts we firmly believe that ceilings on live animals would aggravate rather than alleviate the situation at this time.

Feeders will reduce feeding operations in the face of uncertainties. There would be a tendency to keep calves and yearlings on ranches and grow them out to heavier weights which would seriously curtail feeding operations during the coming season. The corn hog ratio is not now out of balance to increase production. Any unfavorable change in the ratio will reduce production of hogs.

It is very possible for food to become the No. 1 war problem. This can be averted by doing nothing that would hamper or curtail production at this time. We also believe that the placing of ceilings on live animals is impractical if not impossible to properly and fairly administer.

Livestock is sold on a graded basis. If ceilings are to be placed on animals fairly it would have to be placed on that basis. We must recognize that today livestock is being sold at terminal markets, interior packing plants, concentration yards, auction markets and unnumbered farms and ranches. This would entail an army of graders even if we had available enough qualified men to do this job of grading. However, we have a very limited number of men in this country who can properly grade animals on the hoof. Even with men who have had years of experience we find many times considerable disagreement as to grades. If the price is arbitrarily set only limited competition would remain within the narrow confines of grades established.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

Fight Against Synthetic Cow Goes On

There is hardly a dairy state in the Union which does not have in its legislative hopper at the present time some oleo or filled milk bill for the purpose of advancing the interests of the synthetic cow.

In Vermont such a bill has met with defeat. The purpose of the bill was to reduce the license tax of \$25 per year to \$1 per year.

Out in California there are seven bills now pending which would amend the Agricultural Code relating to oleomargarine. One of these bills would give a free permit to hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, and also retail dealers to sell or deal in oleo. Another would permit the use of oleo and other butter substitutes in state hospitals and institutions. Another would allow colored oleo to be sold to Federal or state agencies. Another would allow colored oleo in hotels, restaurants and at retail provided it was so labelled.

In Georgia and Kansas, measures pending in the legislatures which would have allowed the sale of filled milk, have been killed.

A proposal to amend the Tennessee filled milk law to prohibit the addition of oil bearing vitamin concentrates also failed to pass.

Vegetable Seeds

Reports from seed houses and dealers indicate that the demand for vegetable seeds this spring has been "terrific." Some houses report sales five times as great as last year. Others report that seeds of some popular varieties are virtually exhausted. One seed house in Washington, D. C., has had to close its doors for three days at a time in order to catch up with deliveries and handle mail orders. Seed firms in other areas are reported to be far behind in filling orders.

Big Soldier—Shine, boy.

The boy looked down at the vast expanse of boot before him.

Shine Boy—Bert, gimme a hand—I've got an army contract.

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MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

1633 North 13th Street

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APRIL, 1943

No. 1

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Report on Receipts, Use of Milk for Feb., 1943

Average daily receipts of	
milk	845,495 lbs.
Criticized milk	1,106 lbs.
Sales—	
Fluid	526,270
Relief	2,687
Sold on Gov't bid (Soldiers' home)	3,741
Cream milk	108,447
Manufactured	203,242

These figures do not include milk handled by dealers who sell exclusively outside of the city of Milwaukee and who do not have health department supervision.

It seems that reliable reports from such handlers are late and often incomplete. Practically all of the milk handled by such dealers as do not produce their own supply, buy it at manufactured milk price. For that reason they can undersell the market and by doing so build up an increased volume.

Farm Safety Bill Heard

Bill 408, A., sponsored by the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture, which provides \$6,000.00 annually to conduct a state-wide farm safety program, was given a good hearing before the agriculture committee on March 24. Prof. F. W. Duffee of the University Agricultural Engi-

Classified Prices

As stated in the March issue of this publication, no price for March milk was agreed on at the February 26th conference. The Board met the dealers on March 15th and no bargain was made that day.

On March 26th an agreement was reached for both March and April. Fluid milk price is frozen at \$3.00 and no change could be made for that class. Cream milk was "upped" from \$2.65 to \$2.75 per hundred pounds and manufactured milk is at the average price paid by Carnation, Nestles, Pet and Whitehouse condenseries.

Whitewashing

Because whitewashers had too many jobs not all barns could be whitewashed last fall, cold weather setting in unusually early. The Milwaukee Health Dept. understanding the situation has been lenient but has now ruled that all of these jobs must be finished by April 15, 1943. If you are one of those who could not get the job done last fall or so far this spring, better call the man now so that you will be done by April 15. Probably there will be fewer pumps out this fall and to be on the safe side it might be well to get the job done earlier than usual, possibly in July or August.

Roadside Farm Sales Drop Off

Probably because of tire and gas rationing the sale of milk to the consumer by farms and roadside stand operators has slowed up considerably. However, the sale of milk from stores in the suburbs has increased very much. This is uninspected milk, the greater part of which is sold in gallon containers and carried home on street cars and busses by women and children or by the head of the family and he wearing a union button in many cases.

neering Department and Voyta Wrabetz of the Industrial Commission are strongly supporting the measure. If the bill becomes law, 4H clubs, F. F. A. chapters, and farm organizations will have an opportunity to co-operate in the program.

Composite Price

The composite price for March milk is up one to two cents for this market. As this is written on April 5, no figures on pounds of milk,

total receipts or sales in the different classes are available. More milk came to market and more was sold than in the previous month, but whether both rose in the same proportion will not be known until reports are made by all dealers. The raise in the price of cream milk, probably accounts for the blended price being up rather than down.

"Sun Time" Bill Sidetracked

Bill 222, A., designed to bring back "sun time," or standard time, was heard before the senate military affairs committee, March 24. A move is now under way to delay this bill, waiting passage of a joint resolution asking the Council of State Governments, which convenes in Chicago, April 2, to use its influence for nation-wide repeal of "war time." Such a resolution should be passed, but Bill 222, A. should not wait for the passage of any resolution. Let's get the bill out of committee and passed as soon as possible.

Extension Appropriation in the Budget

In spite of the expanding needs for more Agricultural Extension services throughout the state—for home agents and county agents—the budget bill provides only \$96,000.00 for state aid to Extension. Food production is vital and Wisconsin is a key food producing state. At least \$150,000.00 annually is needed to carry on this valuable work in the future. The state has millions to spend for other things. What about the amount of \$150,000.00 for so necessary a state-wide producer and consumer service as Agricultural Extension?

Price Ceilings on Livestock

Because all of our members sell some livestock on the hoof, your editor asked C. W. Clafin of the Equity Livestock Sales Association to write an article on price ceilings on livestock.

Mr. Cliflin is well qualified to write on the subject, having daily experience with the grading of livestock at the Milwaukee yards. He has been in contact with livestock selling agencies all over the United States and had attended many meetings in the National Capitol relative to livestock marketing. For the reasons stated, we believe Mr. Clafin's views are worth studying.

Ceilings on Live Animals

(Continued from page 1, col. 2)

The bargaining power of producers, established through their various selling agencies, would largely be lost while the free competition involved in country sales would likewise be limited. Price ceilings on livestock would involve rationing of the live animals to the packers and allocation of territory to certain packers and would disturb the best utilization of total supplies. It would have a paralyzing effect on the central markets which have for more than 50 years played such an important part in our marketing system. It would make it difficult if not impossible to give due recognition to differences in values of livestock of equal quality and identical finish, due to differences in shrinkage. Delays in weighing incident to grading with resultant excessive shrinkage would be very costly to producers. The urge for ceilings on live animals has come from a group of small eastern packers who contended that they were losing money last summer when they had to pay on the current market and sell under the wholesale ceilings. If this is true, and if ceilings on live animals would correct that situation, it would mean the pushing of these losses back on to the producer. If ceilings were set at such a level that the inefficient packer could make money it would mean enormous profits for the more efficient operator.

There is no question but what there exists a shortage of meat supplies at the present time if all the demands are to be satisfied. Meat is going to play an important role in the winning of this war and nothing should be done at this time that would in any way curtail production of this most vital food.

We firmly believe that the licensing of slaughterers and dealers along with the rationing program properly administered with equitable adjustments from time to time would do away with much of the disturbance that we have seen in the past few months.

C. W. CLAFLIN,

Mgr. Equity Livestock Sales Assn.

USDA Issues Report on Vaccination

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

tion obtained during the early part of the department's study were sufficiently encouraging to bring about the adoption of the vaccination in

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the official plan for controlling and eliminating brucellosis in cattle. Since January, 1941, about 290,000 animals have been vaccinated, the report shows, under co-operative, state and Federal supervision.

Be Kind to Animals Week

Man's understanding of his duties to society are widened and many cruel practices are prevented by the teaching of kindness, Acting Gov. Walter S. Goodland declared this week in designating the week of April 11 to 17, inclusive, as "Be Kind to Animals Week." The proclamation follows:

"The humane movement, recognized for over a century as a civilizing force, will make further gains during the forthcoming observance of 'Be Kind to Animals Week' in this country.

"Pioneers in humane work have shown the civilized world that mankind's dominion over the animal kingdom is a moral trust. Through the promotion of kindness education they have acquainted millions with the true significance of the Biblical proverb that 'A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.'

"As a consequence, one of the great tests of character today is the

manner in which people treat animals. The admonition to be kind to animals is accepted as one basis for guiding the thinking of youth into constructive channels.

"The teaching of mercy and kindness stimulates the learning processes, widens man's understanding of his duties to society, and effectively prevents many cruel practices which, otherwise, might often be committed unwittingly.

"Now, therefore, I, Walter S. Goodland, acting governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby proclaim and designate the week of April 11 to 17, inclusive, as

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK

and urge all citizens, schools, churches, civic and fraternal clubs and other organizations in Wisconsin to observe the week with appropriate exercises and instruction."

No Yellow Oleo Served in New York

A recent announcement by the Department of Agriculture and Markets in New York state reminds the public that restaurants and other eating places are not permitted to serve yellow and other colored oleomargarine. There has been no change in the New York state law regulating the sale of oleo. Restaurants prominently displaying oleo signs may serve the butter substitution product providing it does not contain added artificial color and if the ingredients of which it is composed do not give it a yellow butter color.

Kenneth F. Fee, director, Division of Milk Control, said, "There seems to be no good reason for changing the law or for relaxing its enforcement. To do so would not make any additional food available, but would only tend to mislead people to believe that they were being served with butter when that was not the case."—The Dairymen's League News.

Midwest Governors' Conference

Des Moines, Iowa, March 15, 1943

On Monday, March 15, 1943, the Midwest Governors' Conference, called by Governor Hickenlooper of Iowa, convened at Des Moines. Eight governors were present and delegations came from twelve mid-western states. Charles Dineen, Cedarburg, vice-president of the council and secretary of the Mil-

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Adolph Kisser, Pewaukee.

Dr. R. A. Hering, Grafton, R. 1.

waukee Co-operative Milk Producers, was the official representative of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture at the Des Moines conference.

In addition to Charles Dineen, the Wisconsin delegation consisted of Milton Button, director of State Department of Agriculture; Noble Clark, assistant dean, College of Agriculture; Marvin Schaars, agricultural advisor, State Selective Service headquarters; and Frank Grass, representing Governor Goodland.

The purpose of this Midwest Governors' Conference was to focus attention on the importance of food production as an essential to win-

March Prices

LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.00	\$3.00
Relief	.19	2.77
Cream	11.08	2.75
Manufactured	29.73	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.64	\$3.00
Relief	.34	2.77
Cream	13.51	2.75
Manufactured	27.51	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.32	\$3.00
Relief	.31	2.77
Cream	12.32	2.75
Manufactured	27.05	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.39	\$3.00
Relief	.42	2.77
Cream	4.96	2.75
Gov't Sales	10.32	2.75
Manufactured	23.91	2.60
Composite Price		2.87

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	74.36	\$3.00
Cream	9.08	2.75
Manufactured	16.56	2.60
Composite Price		2.91

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	69.27	\$3.00
Relief	.22	2.77
Cream	13.27	2.75
Manufactured	17.24	2.60
Composite Price		2.90

WILKE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	62.89	\$3.00
Relief	.34	2.77
Cream	29.04	2.75
Manufactured	7.73	2.60
Composite Price		2.90

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ning the war as well as to analyze obstacles standing in the way of "all-out" food production.

According to Mr. Dineen, the presentation made by Noble Clark and the Wisconsin delegation was one of the most clear-cut and forceful presentations of the entire conference. It is apparent from Mr. Dineen's report that the points made by the Wisconsin delegation were well received by the delegation.

Points stressed by the Wisconsin delegation:

1. The farm labor situation which is now critical should be dealt with efficiently, promptly, and with responsibility. At present there is too much overlapping of responsibility and conflict of activity, using up too much time and energy in fighting for position and funds.

2. Gives the states a wider latitude in working out their farm labor problems which are peculiar to the particular states. Diversity of methods in meeting agricultural problems is more important than nation-wide uniformity.

3. There should be no blanket deferment under Selective Service for any class. Establish a priority list of crops and food products most needed in the public interest.

4. Give productive skilled farm workers a symbol recognizing their patriotic contribution to the war. This symbol should be kept on a high plane of merit.

5. Wisconsin farmers could increase their production materially

if given adequate supplies of commercial fertilizers. A greater use of commercial fertilizer in addition to manure can do much to increase agricultural production. We might well profit by England's example by using synthetic nitrogen in fertilizers as an aid to greater food production.

6. Release for agricultural service skilled farm workers and skilled workers formerly employed in agricultural processing plants who are now in the armed forces within the United States, particularly those over 38 years of age.

Ex-President Hoover addressed the Midwest Governors' Food Conference. He emphasized the importance of food as a military and civilian essential. He felt that one of our most serious national weaknesses is in the food sector. He said, "If we would have peace after the war instead of the anarchy of starving Europe, we must be prepared to meet that responsibility. Our food production must be strengthened for a huge and a long sustained effort." He pointed out that in the last war it was failure on the food front that crippled Russia and finally led to the defeat of Germany. As degeneration on the food front has caused defeats in the past wars, so America today must do everything to guard against further degeneration on the American food front.

Mr. Hoover further said: "The production breakdown was in meats and dairy products and then in breadstuffs. Never has there been

a greater demonstration of man's dependence on his food animals."

This Midwest Governors' Conference, dealing with food production problems, received serious attention throughout the United States. Statements made and conclusions drawn at this conference received headline space in the leading newspapers of America. This conference did more in a short time to make Americans food conscious than any other single event that has happened since the beginning of World War II.—As released by Milo K. Swanton, executive secretary of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.

Davis New Federal Food Administrator

On March 25, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Chester C. Davis of St. Louis, Missouri, as war time Federal food administrator. Mr. Davis will assume his new



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duties March 29 in the Dept. of Agriculture. He will have charge of all problems connected with the production of food, farm labor recruitment and all functions connected with food distribution which recently were transferred to the Dept. of Agriculture by the War Production Board. He will also administer the Agricultural Adjustment Act which was formerly under his supervision before he resigned to become president of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

Mr. Davis first came into prominence as a commissioner of agriculture of the state of Montana, resigning that position to become associated with the Illinois Agricultural Association. He was one of the leaders in a long fight of frustration to get the McNary-Haugen bill enacted into law. Twice this bill, in different forms, passed the congress only to receive presidential vetoes.

Early in the New Deal he joined the staff of former Secretary Henry A. Wallace and rode through those hectic early years to find himself agricultural adjustment administrator.

Mr. Davis has a justly earned reputation as a farmer-minded realist untinged by faddist philosophies or pinkish beliefs. He made an enviable record as an able administrator and has a host of loyal friends and supporters among practically all divisions of agriculture.

Commenting upon the appointment, Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, said:

"Responsible leaders of America's agriculture will welcome the return to an important place in the Government of Chester C. Davis. Our own people will give Mr. Davis all possible co-operation; but I predict that he will be unable to accomplish fully what he should do without having also under his authority power over price policies and price ceilings upon both agricultural products and products processed from agricultural products. Continued division of responsibility in this respect is slowing the farmers' part of the war effort. With regard to dairy production, it is threatening increasing scarcity.

"At the present time the economics of hog pricing dominates the pricing of dairy manufactured products. To prevent unneeded shifts in production from dairying to hogs the price of butter at Chicago should not be less than 60 cents per pound. Prices of cheese and other manu-

factured products should be in a proper ratio to 60 cent butter. Prices of milk in the fluid milk markets of America should be adjusted to the needed price for butter. It is absolutely necessary that we face realistically the problem in the light of the new rationing order which limits the consumption of butter to two-thirds of the normal annual per capita consumption and encourages consumers to use butter substitutes.

"I sincerely hope that the return of Mr. Davis to national public life means that the President intends very shortly to add the power of pricing and the fixing of price ceilings to the authority now given and accepted by Mr. Davis."

OPA Hearing on Livestock Price Ceilings

This hearing was held before J. K. Galbraith, OPA deputy administrator; Marvin Jones, director, Economic Stabilization; Grover Hill, undersecretary of agriculture; and Ray C. Hoffman, director, Food Division, OPA. P. O. Wilson, secretary of the National Livestock Marketing Association, led the discussion for livestock producers representing more than forty livestock organizations in the United States.

The chairman of the meeting pointed to the problem of controlling consumer prices on meats and the danger of not being able to keep meat prices in line without price control of livestock. Mr. Galbraith of OPA felt there should be ceiling prices set on live hogs and mentioned 16 cents as a top price ceiling for hogs at Chicago. He felt that price ceilings must be accompanied with rationing and the



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licensing of slaughter. He felt a study should be made regarding the relationship between livestock prices and the prices of retail meat products. He stressed the need for price control.

Several congressmen and senators spoke on behalf of livestock producers in opposition to establishing price ceilings on livestock. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming said, "We have increased our capacity to consume faster than our capacity to produce." He pointed out that while no one wants inflation, we may have to compromise with either inflation or starvation and that everything should be done to encourage production.

A. S. Goss, master, National Grange, and P. O. Wilson, secretary, National Livestock Marketing Association, stressed the belief that livestock price ceilings would bring chaos and uncertainty to the livestock industry, requiring a large

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army of price fixers who at best could be none better than second rate administrators. Both stressed the importance of food production and the danger of adding further discouragement to the livestock producers of America which the fixing of price ceilings on livestock would inevitably bring. P. O. Wilson asked the question, "How can you enforce price ceilings on millions of livestock producers when you admit the difficulty of enforcing ceilings on several thousand packers and distributors?"

Livestock farmer and producer representatives from many states in the Union expressed strenuous opposition to the proposals at hand. Many large producers of hogs were especially vehement in their opposition.

Although I did not give a prepared statement, my testimony was in brief as follows: I stated that I represented myself as the operator of a family-sized farm, and that I was representing Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association of Milwaukee and more than 40,000 livestock producers in Wisconsin who market their livestock through the Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association. I pointed out that in Wisconsin last year, we produced more than 4,000,000 hogs, and that Wisconsin is a leading state in the production of veal calves as well as virtually all forms of livestock. I said, "We know, although today you propose ceilings on hogs only, that this is only the first step toward imposing ceilings on all forms and grades of livestock."

I pointed out that the livestock producer is a skilled farmer with more than the usual investment in land and capital. I warned OPA

that when they delve into the problems of livestock marketing, they will find themselves involved in the most complicated and intricate form of agricultural marketing known to modern agriculture. I cited the wide diversity and difficulty in establishing grades and prices on livestock, and pointed out that the fixing of price ceilings will practically annihilate the livestock producer's ability to collectively bargain for the sale of his livestock—a valuable right which the government would not consider violating in the case of labor.

I said, "Our salesmen in the alleys of the Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association are specialists with years of training and experience. Likewise, the buyers for the packers are skilled and trained individuals. It would be impossible for OPA to find enough of such skilled men to accurately determine prices and grades that could come anywhere near satisfying the producers of America. You will put a premium on discouragement rather than offer encouragement to livestock production. In Wisconsin, machinery and help are scarce. Farmers are wondering how to plan for the future. The inflation that you fear so much today began in Wisconsin and elsewhere a few years ago with the forty-hour week and high rates with time and a half for overtime, and when boys 18 years old were paid as much as \$50.00 a week. For some time outside of agriculture, we have seen a cost-battered attitude. That was the beginning of inflation, which today you attempt to whip over the backs of agriculture by holding agricultural livestock prices to a definite ceiling. You cannot stabilize our

LEMKE'S HYBRID SEED CORN

LOUIS LEMKE

Route 1 Thiensville

1½ mi. north of Granville Sta., on
Co. Truck "F"

Phone Thiensville 4443

national economy primarily over the route of food cost stabilization."

Many others made similar statements. Mr. Galbraith of OPA offered to meet a subcommittee later. On the following day a subcommittee went over Mr. Galbraith's head to confer with Mr. Byrnes at the White House. At that conference, Mr. Byrnes intimated that no price ceiling for livestock would be set for a period of about 60 days. Meanwhile, there are forces exerting considerable pressure in Washington to set price ceilings on hogs as soon as possible, to be followed with price ceilings on other forms of livestock.

In brief, it can be said that the livestock industry of America is united as never before in opposition to the setting of price ceilings on livestock. It can also be said that OPA learned much about the intricacies of livestock marketing. The problems involved in determining grades and prices, the inability to police the program, and above all, the serious threat of discouragement to livestock production were clearly presented to the OPA officials.

—Milo K. Swanton,
Executive Secretary
Wis. Council of Agriculture.

Gains and Losses for Dairymen in Fight With Oleo Crowd

A gain for the oleomargarine people who registered in the passage by the United States senate of the first Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the year ending next June 30. As passed, the Veterans Administration is now authorized to purchase butter substitutes for table consumption whenever the procurement of an adequate supply of butter is not feasible.

The house of representatives has passed the Randolph bill (H. J. Res. 37) to permit the purchase of oleo-

margarine or other butter substitutes in St. Elizabeth's hospital in the District of Columbia. On the floor, the bill was amended to remain in effect only for the duration of the present national emergency.

In the state of New York, the Moffatt bill, permitting the use of oleomargarine in state institutions, has just passed the state assembly. It is now in the senate committee on agriculture. This bill is to terminate July 1, 1944.

The Washington state legislature has adjourned leaving the bill which would have repealed the tax of 15 cents per pound on oleomargarine for the duration in the senate committee on commerce and manufacturing. Action on a bill which was introduced in the house to repeal the 15 cent tax had previously been indefinitely postponed by a vote of 78 to 18 after a unanimous report from the dairy and livestock committee of the house.

Substitute Spray

Sulphur makes a fair substitute for Bordeaux in potato sprays.

If the war time scarcity of copper makes it impossible to get enough Bordeaux mixture for potato spraying, Wisconsin growers can get fairly good control of leafhoppers and fleabeetles by using wettable sulphur, according to Thomas Allen and Carrol Voss, of the agricultural staff of the University of Wisconsin. The research workers remind growers, however, that unlike Bordeaux, sulphur may not control blight disease, which often is troublesome in central and northern Wisconsin.

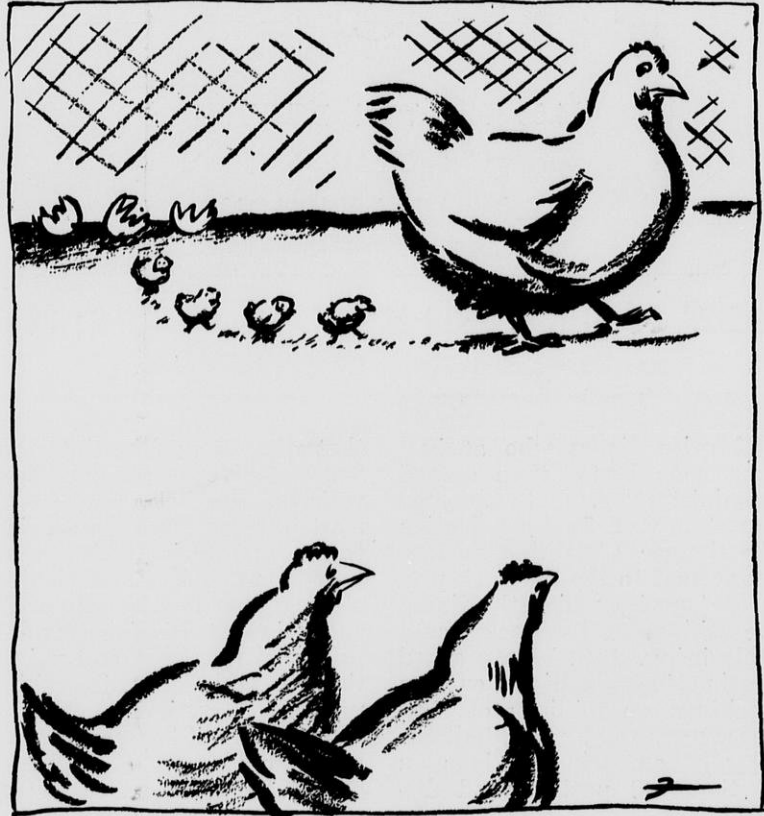
Allen and Voss tested six proposed substitutes for the standard Bordeaux spray on Triumph and Rural New Yorker potatoes near Kenosha in the summer of 1942.

They reported that results were best with standard Bordeaux mixture, made up of 10 pounds copper sulphate and 10 pounds hydrated lime in 100 gallons of water. But the yields also were fairly good where the spray was 16 pounds of wettable sulphur in 100 gallons of water. This substitute proved far better than no spray at all.

Another spray that worked well enough was a combination of Bordeaux and wettable sulphur, both used at half strength. This means five pounds copper sulphate, five of hydrated lime and eight of wettable sulphur.

Liquid lime-sulphur did not prove a satisfactory potato insecticide—in fact, a solution of two gallons lime-

"She Heard Those War Bond Slogans,
'Put down \$3; Pick up \$4.'"



sulphur to 100 of water resulted in slightly lower yields than on the unsprayed plots.

Bordeaux and its substitutes are not intended to control Colorado potato beetles, the common "potato bugs." Where these are troublesome, Allen and Voss recommend that two pounds of calcium arsenate be included in each 100 gallons of spray.

American Cheese

Production of American cheese for the week ending March 25 increased 3 percent from the preceding week, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Compared with the corresponding week a year earlier production was 23 percent lower—the reduction from last week's levels being due to the fact that this week's seasonal gain failed to equal the sharp seasonal gain at this time last year.

Wisconsin's output increased 4 percent from the preceding week but in comparison with a year earlier it was 18 percent lower.

Increases in production from the previous week occurred in all the important cheese-producing areas of the country with the exception of the east north central, excluding Wisconsin. A 7 percent gain occurred in the North and South Atlantic. The 1 percent decline in the east north central except Wisconsin resulted from lower output in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The west north central reported an increase of 4 percent, while the gain in the south central's output was limited to 2 percent by declines in Kentucky and Oklahoma, partially offsetting gains elsewhere in the area. Production of the western states rose 8 percent. Of this group, Oregon showed a particularly sharp gain.

Compared with a year earlier production continues sharply lower in all areas, ranging from 18 percent lower in Wisconsin to 47 percent lower in the North and South Atlantic. Other percentage declines were: East north central (except Wisconsin) 31, west north central 30, south central 35, and the west 19.

Use Thermometer Regularly and Avoid Returned Milk

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 2

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

MAY, 1943

Color Versus Buttermilk

As has been stated in this column very often, a city ordinance provides that any food article that the health authorities believe is unfit for human food may be confiscated or changed so that it cannot again be offered for sale. The practice followed by the Health Dept. has been the adding of sour buttermilk to milk rejected because of bad odors or sediment. The buttermilk seemed to prevent the cream from rising and also soured the milk so that it could not be fed to calves or used in the home.

At the annual meeting it was suggested that a harmless coloring fluid be used instead of buttermilk. This seemed to meet with the approval of some members, others did not comment. We are now furnishing a colored fluid to some of the inspectors to use instead of buttermilk.

This is a harmless coloring such as is used in ice creams, sherbets and cake frostings.

The milk should be as good as when shipped away from the farm, although in warm weather it may sour over night in the truck. It can be fed to calves, pigs, etc., and as far as color is concerned, can be used in the home. Some people might think that the color would make butter, cottage cheese, etc., unattractive, well, that all depends. Most people like mustard and use it on meat in spite of the fact that its color might remind one of things that we would not like to associate with a food product.

Dairymen Resent Labor's Demand for General Price Roll-Backs

"An unfriendly effort which American farmers will oppose," was the way Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, recently described the demand for a general price roll-back to May, 1942, levels made in the press by the American Federation of Labor, the

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

NOTICE

To All Producers, Haulers and Dealers of Inspected Milk for the Milwaukee Milk Market Covered in This Plan

In order to comply with the regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation relative to the conservation of trucks, gasoline, etc., a Dairy Industry Transportation Committee has been formed representing the producers, haulers and dealers, by the election or appointment of two representatives from each group.

This committee is charged with the duty of drawing a plan to aid the Office of Defense Transportation in conserving trucks, mileage, gasoline and tires in the hauling of milk from the producers to the dealers located in Milwaukee County.

Any producer, hauler or dealer active in the production, hauling or processing of inspected milk covered by this plan has the right to raise his or her objection to any member of the committee listed below **Provided**, such objection be submitted in writing, stating the reason thereof, signed by the objector and filed at the headquarters of this committee, located at 1633 North 13th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, within ten (10) days after publication of this notice:

The following is a list of the persons comprising the Milwaukee Dairy Industry Transportation Committee:

Representing the Producers

Mr. Edw. A. Hartung, Pres. Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers; Mr. Charles Dineen, Secy. Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers.

Representing the Haulers

Mr. Louis Gaulke, Secretary Milwaukee Milk Haulers Association; Mr. Ralph Raddenbach, Milwaukee Milk Haulers Association.

Representing the Independent Dealers

Mr. Frank W. Kelly, Pres. Borden Company—Gridley Division.

Representing the Cooperative Dealers

Mr. Gavin McKerrow, Pres. Golden Guernsey Cooperative Dairy.

Alternate Representatives

For the Producers:

Mr. Paul W. Bartelt, Vice-Pres. Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Prod.

For the Haulers:

Mr. John Thuman, Treas. Milwaukee Milk Haulers Association.

For the Independent Dealers:

Dr. V. V. Martinson, Borden Company—Gridley Division.

For the Cooperative Dealers:

Mr. W. H. Pruitt, Golden Guernsey Cooperative Dairy.

Non-Voting Members

Mr. Thomas P. Godsell, Milwaukee County USDA War Board.

Alternate

Mr. Randall C. Swanson, Milwaukee County Agric. Agent.

A copy of the Truck Conservation Plan to be submitted to the Office of Defense Transportation will be open for inspection at the office, 1633 North 13th Street, Milwaukee.

Objection may also be filed in writing against any part of the proposed plan by any of the interested parties on or before May 25th, 1943.

MILWAUKEE DAIRY INDUSTRY TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Edw. A. Hartung, Chairman
Geo. J. Gutmann, Secretary

May 12, 1943

Warm Milk

Considerable milk showing high temperature is coming to market. Check with the thermometer and avoid returned milk.

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. 16

MAY, 1943

No. 2

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	ART J. ALLEN Waukesha
	ALLEN GUENTHER South Milwaukee

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Composite Price

April composite price is down a cent or more due to very heavy receipts of milk. Sales are good, with the exception of cream, which does not move freely since the federal government ruled that no cream with a fat content higher than 19 percent could be sold.

Federation Convention Scheduled for Chicago

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will be held in Chicago, December 1, 2 and 3 at the Hotel Morrison. This action was taken by the Executive Committee of the Federation following a canvass of war conditions affecting rail transportation. It was felt that more member organizations would be able to send delegations to Chicago this year than to any other point.

The Federation now numbers 70 affiliated groups in its membership and is negotiating with several others on problems of admission.

A program in close touch with dairy war problems will be prepared.

No Change in Classified Price

No change in the price in the different classifications was made when the Board met with the dealers on April 26. Fluid milk is \$3.00 per hundred pounds, milk used for cream purposes \$2.75, relief milk \$2.77 and manufactured milk \$2.60. All on a 3.5 percent fat basis with four cents per point up or down from 3.5 percent fat.

Death Benefit Plan Offer Renewed

Because some of our members keep on inquiring about the Death Benefit Plan the time has been extended for signing up.

Postal cards will go out and anyone who wishes may sign and return the postage paid card.

Since the plan was offered ten of our members have died, most of them rather suddenly. Several of these men were among the first to sign the enrollment cards. Five hundred dollars is a tidy sum to have handed to a bereaved family when sickness and death have caused a great deal of expense.

Base Making

In this issue the Board action in announcing that a base should be made in the so-called low production months of July, August, September, October and November is mentioned. No producers have been held on a base this year and will not be unless the Board believes it desirable for the best interests of our members to use a base in December.

Production per farm has been very high for the past two months and if a base had been used the composite price would have been considerably higher.

It's worthwhile to limit the number of producers in the market by producing as uniformly as possible and the great majority of producers are working toward that end.

Diversey Has New President

The Diversey Corporation of Chicago, Ill., announces the election of Lewis Share to the presidency of the company, succeeding H. W. Kochs, who was elected chairman of the board.

ODT in Charge of Transportation of Milk

After months of uncertainty as to whether the Office of Price Administration or Office of Defense Transportation had jurisdiction over milk haulers, word has come through from Washington that ODT is the responsible agency. A committee composed of two representatives of the producers, two of haulers and two dealers has been considering plans aimed at saving of trucks and tires. Notice of the set-up of this committee appears in this issue, publication being required by ODT. In some counties a plan to make saving in transportation has been approved by ODT and is being put into effect.

Marriott New Manager of State Fair

The new manager of the Wisconsin State Fair is William T. Marriott, Baraboo, former president of the Wisconsin Association of Fairs and chief of the division of fairs in the state department of agriculture since 1940.

Marriott became manager of the fair through action taken by the state board of agriculture in transferring the state fair to the department's division of fairs.

As state fair manager he succeeds Ralph E. Ammon, now with Prairie Farmer and WLS, Chicago, who served in that capacity from 1930 until November, 1942.

A resident of Baraboo, Marriott was president of the Sauk County Fair in 1919-20 and secretary from 1921 to 1939. He served as a director of the Wisconsin Association of Fairs for the five years, 1934-38, and as president in 1937-38.

From 1908 to 1929 he owned and operated the Marriott Hardware Co. at Baraboo. During that period he served six years as secretary and two years as president of the Baraboo Chamber of Commerce.

In November, 1939, Marriott was appointed chief of the trade practice division in the state department of agriculture and administrator of codes. A year later he was made chief of the division of fairs and trade practices, and has since been in charge of administering state aid to 76 county and district fairs in Wisconsin.

Dairymen Resent Labor's Demand for General Price Roll-Backs

(Continued from page 1, col. 1)

Congress of Industrial Organizations and the railway brotherhoods.

"Their public statement reveals indifference to living conditions in which farmers produce the food and fibre supply of the nation. In the past four years labor has reaped a fat profit by weekly earnings outstripping rises in the cost of living. Now that the momentum of a 22-year wage increase drive is slowing down, these gentlemen ruthlessly turn and demand that farmers, out of their pitifully low price returns, strip themselves to satisfy labor's insatiable desire for greater and even greater shares of the national income.

"Since January, 1939, earnings per employed industrial worker have increased 70 percent while in the same period urban cost of living has increased only 21.2 percent. Even after the increase in the cost of living is deducted from the increase in wage incomes industrial workers have retained a net gain in 'real wages' of 40.6 percent in that period.

"From May, 1942, until February of this year the retail prices of all foods advanced 9.8 percent while the retail prices of clothing showed no advance whatsoever. During this period the total urban costs of living advanced only 4.2 percent. In comparison, during the same time the weekly earnings of all industrial workers advanced 14.7 percent and the weekly earnings of factory workers advanced 14.8 percent. Thus during both the entire period of World War II as well as the period since May, 1942, (the date to which labor demands a price roll-back), wage earners have had very great increases in 'real wages.'

"The level of February farm prices is only 1.7 percent greater than in 1917. In contrast, between 1917 and February of this year, weekly earnings of industrial workers have increased 143.7 percent and the weekly earnings of railroad workers have increased 129.4 percent.

"At this time the real problem before the nation is to get enough food. Farmers who are already paying high prices for machinery, fertilizer and other supplies and who are now paying for labor 65 percent greater wages than in 1917 and having a hard time to hold their labor

at that, cannot carry on the production load for less than what they are now getting.

"Prices of many agricultural commodities, notably milk and its products, must be increased materially if the economic internal balance is to be maintained and the nation is to be assured of fulfillment of its production requirements on even the present reduced scale."

Play second fiddle well if you are not competent to play first. The orchestra needs both.

MILK IS MONEY

Every gallon of milk saved equals an extra gallon produced — At present premium prices it's worth real money to save every possible gallon.

WHY FEED MILK?

IT'S WORTH MORE AT THE PLANT

Sell ALL your milk and raise fine, sturdy Calves, Pigs and Poultry on MUTUAL DAIRYADE. If you feed milk on the farm it is costing you exactly the price you would have received for it at your milk plant.

One Pail of MUTUAL DAIRYADE at \$3.57 Saves Over 1200 lbs. of Whole Milk

Mutual is a highly concentrated food compound that costs less than 1/5 as much to feed as whole milk—less than 1/2 as much as skim.

Mutual Dairyade is simply dissolved in water and fed. It's GUARANTEED, if you're not satisfied your money back.

Carried for your convenience by all Milwaukee Milk Distributors and Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers.

Mutual Products Company - Minneapolis, Minnesota



West Allis Leads Wisconsin Cities

Average Weekly Earnings of \$54.82, Average Hourly Earnings \$1.10.

The above headline appeared in the West Allis Star. The Star cites figures from the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin to back its claim that West Allis workers are earning more than workers in any other cities in Wisconsin. Strange to say West Allis is the city that must have gallon milk because it is cheaper, being produced without any inspection and bought from farmers at manufactured price.

Fairs to Be Held

Their programs streamlined to serve the nation's war effort, 56 Wisconsin fairs have decided to operate in Wisconsin this year and about 14 more are expected to set their 1943 dates soon, according to an announcement by Milton H. Button, director of the state department of agriculture. Of the 76 county and district fairs in the state, the following have been definitely scheduled:

Antigo, August 13-15; Baraboo, August 30-September 2; Beaver Dam, September 17-19; Bloomington, August 27-29; Cedarburg, August 12-15; Chilton, September 3-5; Chippewa Falls, August 3-8; Crandon, August 24-27; Darlington, August 20-22; De Pere, August 25-29; Eau Claire, August 10-12; Elkhorn, September 3-6; Ellsworth, September 8-10; Elroy, August 6-8; Florence, September 4-6; Fond du Lac, August 26-29; Friendship, September 9-12; Galesville, September 3-6; Gays Mills, September 9-12; Gillett, August 27-29.

Grantsburg, August 26-28; Hammond, August 16-18; Janesville, August 23-26; Jefferson, August 5-8; La Crosse, August 11-15; Ladysmith, August 12-15; Lancaster, August 17-20; Luxemburg, September 4-6; Manitowoc, August 18-22; Marshfield, September 5-9; Mauston, August 23-26; Mellen, August 27-28; Menomonie, August 10-15; Merrill, August 9-12; Milwaukee, November 30-December 3; Mineral Point, September 3-6; Mondovi, August 14-17; Monroe, August 27-29; Neillsville, August 20-23; Oshkosh, August 31-September 3.

Platteville, July 3-5; Plymouth, September 3-6; Richland Center, September 16-19; Rosholt, September 4-6; Saxon, September 10-12; Seymour, August 19-22; Shawano, September 7-9; Spooner, August 19-21; St. Croix Falls, September 10-12; Stoughton, August 7-8; Union Grove, September 6; Waukesha (held March 16-19); Wausau, August 14-18; Wautoma, August 20-22; Webster, September 2-4; Westfield, September 4-7; Weyauwega, August 13-15.

After skipping the 1942 season, the Dunn County Fair, Menomonie, and the Milwaukee County Fair are back again.

The deadline for submitting premium lists to the state department of agriculture for approval by William T. Marriott, chief of fairs, has been extended beyond May 1 to en-

New Supporters

April, 1943

R. & H. Gierach, Cedarburg
 Robert Zimmerman, Route 2, Box 110, Pewaukee
 Ruben Piel, Route 2, Box 18, Pewaukee
 Geo. Griswold, Route 5, Waukesha
 Harvey Wegner, R. 2, Pewaukee
 Jos. Schaefer, Route 2, Waukesha
 Arnold Thiesenhusen, Route 3, Box 594, Waukesha
 Lowry & Dibble, Route 2, Waukesha
 Omer Nettesheim, Route 5, Waukesha
 Ivo Nettesheim, Route 2, Pewaukee
 Donald Lekfield, Route 2, Mukwonago
 Hubert A. Mueller, Route 5, Box 62, Waukesha
 John P. Zimmerman, Route 1, Box 117, Menomonee Falls
 J. Henry Kelln, Sr., Route 1, Sussex
 Albert Griswold, Pewaukee

able the fairs to work out war time reclassifications in their premium books, Button said.

Reclassifications recommended by a statewide committee as a war time model for rural fairs were unanimously approved recently at three regional meetings of fair officials and will be adapted to local situations, Button pointed out. The meetings were at Madison, Oshkosh and Chippewa Falls.

In the committee's revised premium lists emphasis is placed on cooperation with war agencies, on a dairy production contest, victory gardens, care and repair of farm machinery, labor saving devices and canning and nutritional exhibits. Plans are also being made for nutritional and other educational exhibits which can be moved from fair to fair.

State Will Grow Record Acreage of Sweet Corn

Record acreages of sweet corn for canning and snap beans are in prospect for Wisconsin this year, according to early planting reports made to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

The acreage of sweet corn for canning in Wisconsin this year is ex-

April Prices

THE BORDEN CO.

Gridley Division		Price
	Percent	
Fluid	54.63	\$3.00
Relief	.31	2.77
Cream	12.83	2.75
Manufactured	32.23	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

LAYTON PARK DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	54.89	\$3.00
Relief	.18	2.77
Cream	10.00	2.75
Manufactured	34.93	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	57.65	\$3.00
Relief	.45	2.77
Cream	4.75	2.75
Manufactured	37.15	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

Percent		Price
Fluid	55.98	\$3.00
Relief	.22	2.77
Cream	12.32	2.75
Manufactured	31.48	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

LUICK DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	56.65	\$3.00
Relief	.31	2.77
Cream	12.28	2.75
Manufactured	30.76	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	75.97	\$3.00
Cream	11.25	2.75
Manufactured	12.78	2.60
Composite Price		2.92

WILKE DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	58.16	\$3.00
Relief	.26	2.77
Cream	25.97	2.75
Manufactured	15.61	2.60
Composite Price		2.87

GOLDEN HARVEST DAIRY CO.

Percent		Price
Fluid	56.90	\$3.00
Cream	16.02	2.77
Manufactured	27.08	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

pected to total 74,600 acres, which is five per cent larger than the 1942 acreage. For the United States, the acreage will also be about five per cent above 1942. The sweet corn acreage for canning in the nation will total a record 542,000 acres.

Failure to keep his milk truck in a clean and sanitary condition resulted in the payment of a fine of \$25 and costs for Roy Cooper, cheese factory trucker at Bloom City in Richland County.

Base Making Months, July to November, Inc.

In line with action taken at the annual meeting of our organization on January 26, 1943, producers are expected to make a base for next year in the same months as in previous years, namely July, August, September, October and November, 1943.

The board discussed the question of base making at the monthly meeting, held on April 26, and decided that it will be for the best interests of all producers to make as much milk as possible during the above mentioned months so that it will not be necessary for dealers to put on a great number of new producers in order to have enough milk to serve the public. If new producers are taken on, they will add to the surplus in the flush months and all producers will be forced to take a lower composite price. No one will be held on base for May or June of this year, or in the base making months.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Milwaukee Co-Operative Milk
Producers.

New Dairyland Cookbook Ready for Distribution

Glowing with the pride of Wisconsin women in their culinary art, a refreshingly new and unique dairy cookbook containing nearly 400 prize-winning, tested recipes has been issued by the state department of agriculture as a post-war guide to better living, according to Milton H. Button, department director.

The book is entitled "Favorite Recipes from America's Dairyland" and will be distributed in limited numbers and on request only since the demand is already tremendous. Button points out. Only 25,000 copies will be distributed in Wisconsin.

The new cookbook contains 128 pages, is six by nine inches in dimension, and is beautifully illustrated with many color photos. It has an attractive plastic binding.

A paragraph on the title page explains that the book is "dedicated to America's health and to the Wisconsin women whose culinary skill and ability, together with their state pride, have made this book possible." This would include approximately 17,000 persons who submitted recipes in a statewide contest sponsored by the state department of agriculture in co-operation with nutrition specialists, newspapers, farm publications and radio stations.

A fine of \$25 and costs was paid in justice of the peace court at Balsam Lake, April 29, by Clarence Knutson of Stillwater, Minnesota, a truck driver hauling milk for the Maple Island Farm Dairy at Balsam Lake. The truck was found in an insanitary condition.

Chicago-New York Milk Order Prices Continued

Announcements by the Department of Agriculture the past week-end disclose that price provisions in the Chicago and New York federal milk marketing orders which would automatically reduce producers' re-

turns on class I milk have been suspended. Under the Chicago order, had not the suspension been made, there would have occurred a drop of
(Continued on page 8, col. 3)



NEW BLADES
and
REPAIR PARTS
for
your
STEWART CLIPMASTER

• WPB has now authorized production of a small quantity of STEWART Clipmasters. They will be ready next Fall. In the meantime, there are plenty of new clipping blades and repair parts to keep your present STEWART Clipmaster in good working condition. Check your present Clipmaster. If you need blades or repair parts see your dealer or write to us.

• STEWART Sheep Shearing Equipment is now being made. Due to the war, our shipments are all tied late this year. See your dealer now or write Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57, 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago. Over Half a Century Making Quality Products.



Why Is Cleaning Your Equipment the Oakite Way So Important Now?

Because more and more Wisconsin milk producers are discovering that they can do their clean-up work **FASTER** and **EASIER**, protect their equipment and keep bacteria counts **LOW** by using that specially designed, many-purpose material . . .

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

You, too, will find that it helps you quickly, thoroughly remove all traces of milk film from separators, milkers, churns, pails, etc. Does not harm sensitive metals . . . rinses freely . . . leaves equipment quick-drying. Packed in convenient 5-lb. and 10-lb. containers. Order a supply **TO-DAY!** For **FREE** booklets, write to



A. H. BOND
OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



TO IMPROVE FOOTING IN THE DAIRY BARN

Keep Floors and Walks Dry With

HYDRATED LIME

To Secure Gritty Surface and to Scour Floors Apply Hydrated Lime with Equal Volume of Ordinary Limestone or Sand

For Information, Write

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Sleeping Sickness in Horses

Since there is no way to foretell the severity of sleeping sickness outbreaks among the horse population of Wisconsin this summer, the safest thing for livestock owners to do is to have their horses vaccinated now against any or all occurrences of that disease, the state department of agriculture cautions.

In recent years sleeping sickness in horses, officially known as equine encephalitis, has broken out in this state in varying degrees of intensity, according to Dr. V. S. Larson, chief of the department's livestock sanitation division, with the result that it can be expected to exact a toll again this year.

Sporadic outbreaks usually occur after the arrival of flies, mosquitoes and other encephalitis carriers, Dr. Larson points out. It is advisable, therefore, to vaccinate against the disease at once so that the horse will have ample time to develop an immunity. It will do no good to vaccinate after the horse is infected.

Horse owners can find no investment that will bring a better return in protection than vaccination against equine encephalitis, considering the present value of horses and the low vaccination costs, Dr. Larson declares.

To make certain that the horse develops a lasting immunity to sleeping sickness, the vaccine should be administered only by a qualified veterinarian and in accordance with newest approved methods. Unless administered properly, the horse is likely to develop undesirable reactions.

Debate on Trade Agreements

The House of Representatives is expected to begin debate in May on the Doughton resolution to renew for another three years the Trade Agreement Act.

The public mind is much confused as to what are the real issues in connection with trade agreements. The first and main issue is a return to the constitutional process whereby the Congress and the State Department participate jointly in foreign trade affairs. In other words, the State Department should be the negotiating agency and the Congress should be the ratifying agency. All other issues are minor in this fight.



"SEE SAFELY-WORK SAFELY"
Get Kindy Glasses Today!

OPEN THURSDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 9
Kindy
OPTICAL CO.

615 N. THIRD ST.

Save!

Use Your Milk Producer's
Courtesy Card for Sub-
stantial discounts.

Free Parking With Pur-
chase of \$1.00 or More.

A non-partisan bloc of Democrats and Republicans will seek to amend the resolution on the floor of the House. A number of amendments will be offered. The principal two are these:

(1) An amendment to provide that future trade agreements shall be approved by majority vote of both houses within 90 legislative days after the submission to Congress.

(2) An amendment to prevent any trade agreements from being executed which would permit foreign competing products to enter this country at less than American cost of production.

Other amendments will include an effort to restore the right of citizens to enter court to secure redress in case they feel that duties and concessions made would be injurious to them; reformation of the procedure by which the agreements are negotiated and a shorter time for extension of the life of the act.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is supporting the purpose of the above outlined legislative moves.

A New Weapon Against Insects

The department of agriculture reported recently on the war time development of an aerosol or fine-fog method of dividing and spreading insecticides, that is disastrous to certain insects especially mosquitoes, flies and many other household insects and greenhouse pests.

The method is far more effective, convenient and economical than the

WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

West Allis
Germantown

HARD ON DIRT 

EASY ON UTENSILS

The New Improved

DUMORE

THE CLEANER THAT
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 oh so gentle to hands and utensils. Economical to use... rinses quickly, freely... leaves no film or scale. Clean utensils right after milking with DUMORE; disinfect utensils just before milking with DIVERSOL.

Order from Your Dairy

THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION
53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

MADE BY THE MAKERS
OF QUICK-ACTING
DIVERSOL



Sorry . . .

Because of conditions over which I have no control, I was unable to supply all of our customers with wet grains in the past several weeks. Indications however, are that in the very near future, I will have an almost unlimited supply and can fill orders as fast as they come in. Again, I am sorry.

JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., MARquette 3057

old-time spray, and promises improvements and wider use. Preliminary announcements of this work were made in 1941 by chemists and entomologists of the Agricultural Research Administration. The discovery includes principally an insecticide material with an activator that makes the mixture work better, dissolved in a highly volatile solvent which propels and atomizes the insecticide into a fog, all in a container which keeps the mixture under high pressure ready for instant release.

The solvent evaporates almost instantly, leaving the infinitesimal particles of the insecticide suspended in the air as an aerosol. This fine suspension is nontoxic to man and animals and nonflammable, but highly toxic to insects — so toxic that it acts with the speed of a gas fumigant. It is as if the very small pieces were able to seek out the pests in every smallest nook and cranny of a room or tent where droplets would not float.

Containers or "bombs" of improved design are being manufactured now in great numbers and, filled with the mixture, more than a million are on their way or already in use on the fighting fronts of Africa, the Pacific and elsewhere to protect men against the irritations and dangers of mosquitoes, flies and other insects.—Office of War Information, Department of Agriculture.

Industrial Wage Gains Outstrip Cost of Living Rises

The purchasing power of industrial workers has experienced a "real"

gain of approximately 40 percent since the beginning of 1939. This is despite the claims of labor that any increase in living costs would necessitate an increase in wages.

Comparisons made on the cover page of the April issue of "Demand and Price" prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, throw an interesting light on this subject. (These computations are based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.) These comparisons show that from January 1, 1939, to February, 1943, urban costs of living increased 21.2 percent, while during the same period the earnings per employed industrial worker increased 70.6 percent. When the increase in cost of living is deducted from the increase in wage incomes, industrial workers still have a net gain in "real wages" of 40.6 percent for the war period up to February of this year. This record would appear to kill OPA's argument that a three percent increase in cost of living due to the Pace Bill would necessitate a rise in wage rates.

Weekly Dairy Market Review

For Period April 26-May 1, 1943

Butter: The butter markets maintained a steady tone during the week with most markets reporting some improvement in wholesale and retail demands, the FDA reports. Production continued to gain seasonally and average above last year. Supplies with possible exception of Boston were adequate to trade needs. Trading volume in most markets was up with almost universal

LEMKE'S HYBRID SEED CORN

LOUIS LEMKE

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1 1/2 mi. north of Granville Sta., on
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BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Sired by a bull bred by the Milwaukee County House of Correction from good dams. Save money by buying a baby bull.

E. J. GENGLER

Phone Hilltop 1826
Brown Deer Airport Road

FOR SALE

Holstein Cow. Fresh. Beautiful individual.

EMANUEL STERN

Thiensville Wisconsin

reports at New York City indicating improved consumer buying. This was attributed to inability to buy meat in any large quantity and fact that the consumers were using up the remaining meat, fish, fat coupons before the expiration date, April 30. Oleomargarine and cheese sales continued sharply off. Upgrading in payment to creameries still continued but to a lesser extent.

Following a complaint signed by the Wisconsin Rapids health officer and charges brought under the city milk ordinance, Konkol Dairy of Wisconsin Rapids, milk distributor, paid a fine of \$5 and costs in justice of the peace court at Wisconsin Rapids, April 26, because milk labeled as pasteurized was found to be not pasteurized.

Market Conditions at a Glance . . .

Strengthening Factors: Butter purchases for war, set-aside under Food Distribution Order No. 2, this month assumed full proportions, became a firm support as the first flush of summer production reached the rationed markets.

* * *

Cold weather this month delayed pasture development in major areas throughout the U. S. For the nation as a whole conditions were reported at an average of 73 percent of normal compared with 75 percent in 1942.

* * *

Farm labor, still more essential in dairy farming than any other factor, was reported again this month at a record April low. Hired hands on all farms were 7 percent fewer than in April 1942.

* * *

Corn costs, this month up 5c by OPA regulation, have reduced the butterfat-feed ratio at a time when concentrates remain almost unavailable. Continued heavy feeding may be discouraged as more grain finds its way into industrial channels.

Weakening Factors: Rationed markets this month found coupon demand offering outlets for only a percentage of the central market receipts, wholesale channels well-supplied for the first time in six months of scarcity.

* * *

Creamery production this month gained a seasonal 18 million pounds, some 4 million over last year's output. Butter in April has passed the point at which surplus production ordinarily begins its movement into storage.

* * *

A surprising record level of milk production was this month continuing as farm output again surpassed 1942's by one percent. Production per cow stood again at slightly less than last year's figure as the war time dairy herd grew slightly larger.

* * *

Cheese production to which much of last year's record milk flow was diverted remained some 25 percent under the 1942 level, promised to take little more than the normal seasonal increase as the flush wears on.



DON'T give milk-spoiling bacteria a chance to hide beneath a coating of milkstone. Play safe. Protect your milk by cleaning milk pails and milking machines regularly with DICOLOID. A concentrated powder, DICOLOID is easily applied with a wet brush. Its powerful action removes stubborn contamination in a jiffy . . . without injury to the utensil. Made by the makers of Diversol . . . order from your hauler today. The Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Wisconsin Holstein Directors Meet

An open session of the board of directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin was held last month in Madison.

Among the many things approved at this meeting were: Continuation of the "county contest" plan, which has worked so effectively in Wisconsin for several years; allowance of the same amount of money for the calf club as was appropriated last year; renewal of membership in the Council of Agriculture; appropriation of the same amount of money for dairy promotion; continuation of the appropriations for county fairs; to continue to send the "Holstein-Friesian World" to vocational agriculture departments and county agents who request it.

Barron County Holstein Club and Ozaukee County Holstein Club were declared winners in the 1942 county contest.

FOR SALE

Choice Alfalfa hay — chopped, easy to feed, no waste, cows like it. Very nice Hay. Will deliver in Milwaukee area. Come and see it. Also shavings for bedding.

E. J. GENGLER

Phone Hilltop 1526
Brown Deer Airport Road

Chicago-New York Milk Order Prices Continued

(Continued from page 5, col. 3)

20 cents per hundredweight in the class I price for May and June. The New York price for May would have been reduced by 25 cents per hundredweight. The department's action continues the present price of \$3.28 per hundredweight for class I milk in the Chicago milk shed and \$3.50 per hundredweight in the New York milk production area.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

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MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 3

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

JUNE, 1943

He Also Serves



"JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH"

Gov. Walter S. Goodland has designated June as Dairy Month in a proclamation urging wide recognition of the efforts of Wisconsin dairymen as "vital to victory."

In proclaiming Dairy Month, the governor points out that dairying is carried on more intensively in Wisconsin than in any other part of the world and that the milk supply

of this state is being heavily drawn upon to supply the food needs of the United Nations.

"Milk produced on the farms of this state totals 12 percent of the national output," he states. "A large part of that production is distributed throughout the world in the form of cheese, dried whole milk,

dried skim milk, and evaporated milk.

"The accomplishments of the Wisconsin dairy industry in behalf of the food-for-victory program, and the resourcefulness of the state's farmers and dairy manufacturers in meeting production goals merit wide recognition and the highest praise," he concludes.

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. 16

JUNE, 1943

No. 3

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April Production

Runs High

Production of milk for this market per farm ran very high for April. Daily receipts as reported by the Dept. of Agriculture are 936,477 pounds per day as compared with 960,960 pounds for April 1942 with almost 200 less producers sending milk to this market in April, 1943.

This does not include milk shipped into the suburbs by six dealers who are not under Milwaukee inspection and who do not make complete reports to the department of agriculture each month.

Daily sales for April 1943 exceeded April, 1942 by 45,334 pounds per day. Cream milk sales for April, 1942 were 143,643 and for April, 1943 113,211 pounds. Cream milk sales showed a decline in April, 1943 of 30,432 pounds per day, due to a lessened demand for cream since only a light cream may be sold. No official figures are available for May at this time but receipts are very high and probably will continue high through June if pasture conditions should be good due to plenty of moisture.

Subsidies

The government announces that prices would be rolled back on various items, particularly on butter, perhaps because of the incessant de-

mands of labor leaders. A subsidy of five cents is to be paid to producers to insure them the same returns after the roll back as they had received previously.

Producers will not like this new move for they know that they will have to share in paying this subsidy back through taxes since it is government money that pays the subsidy.

The theory behind all this is that the consumers will be grateful for lower food prices and the farmers will be pleased to get a subsidy. Of course dairymen hold to the opinion that consumers are able to pay the grocery bills now, that it is not necessary to roll prices back and pay subsidy and protests have been made to the government against all kinds of subsidy payments. Labor leaders evidently feel that since they cannot advance hourly wages to any considerable extent they will obtain the same results for their members by getting lower prices for food.

No More Wheat for Feed

The Office of War Information of the Department of Agriculture announces that sale of wheat for feed was discontinued as of May 31, except to take care of emergency situations. Officials stated that orders for wheat were received in great volume, that it had been possible to make shipments. It was also pointed out that farmers may still obtain some wheat feed from dealers who have a stock on hand. This wheat for feed went out much faster than was anticipated.

Milk Drivers Strikes

Milk truck drivers in New York and Pittsburgh went on strike when ODT ordered the milk handlers to go on every other day deliveries. In Pittsburgh the drivers said that carrying double loads every other day was too much work. With the deliveries going only to stores, the plants were flooded with milk, much of which was wasted.

In New York, over two million homes were without milk as the result of the drivers' strikes. Federal men were trying to get a settlement.

Things are a little out of joint when farmers heed the government's request for greater production and organized labor prevents delivery of milk.

New Zone Number

Our new address is 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee 5, Wis.

Art Christopherson, Fieldman, Resigns

Arthur Christopherson, who has been fieldman for our co-operative for the last two and one-half years, resigned on May 15.

Mr. Christopherson rented another farm adjacent to his own and felt that he ought to devote all of his time to his farm operations. In his work as fieldman, Mr. Christopherson made many friends among the producers. We know that all members will join with the members of the Board of Directors in wishing him success in operating two big farms.

Government Rations Condensed Milk

Office of Price Administration has announced that condensed milk would be rationed in order to conserve supplies for infant feeding. Great amounts of this milk are used by the armed forces and some in lend-lease, and the government seemed to think that it was necessary to ration this product so that infants and invalids might get enough.

New Set-Aside Order for Dried Non-Fat Solids

With requirements for "dried skim milk" during the next year far exceeding expected production, the War Food Administration Tuesday, June 1 acted to allocate supplies for military, civilian and Allied needs.

For June and July, manufacturers of both types of "skim milk" powder—roller and spray process—will set aside 75 per cent of their monthly production for Government purchase under Food Distribution Order 54, issued May 29 by War Food Administrator Chester Davis. The Director of Food Distribution will announce the set aside percentages for later months.

Although this is the first time a set-aside order has been issued on roller process dried skim milk, manufacturers of spray process dried skim milk have set aside 90 per cent of their monthly production for direct war purposes since last November 5, under Conservation Order DA-1 (FDO 54 replaces DA-1, full text of both of these orders appear in the Service Bulletin of June 4, 1943).

Meet Your New Fieldman



On May 26, your Board of Directors employed Edwin Held as fieldman in place of Art Christopherson who resigned effective May 15. Mr. Held has had short course training in the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, conducted the dairy herd improvement association for six years, and farmed for 10 years following that. Due to an accident which prevented him from doing heavy work, he was forced to sell his farm a short time ago.

Ed Held is in a position to advise farmers on care and production of milk, checking for mastitis and other troubles and feeding of dairy cattle for profitable production. He began work on June 1 and is at the disposal of members whenever they need his services.

Dairy Month in Triple Role

June Dairy Month this year will portray the supreme effort being put into the winning of the war by the entire dairy industry. It will call national attention to the patriotism being demonstrated by all groups associated with the production, processing and distribution of dairy products, that America may be enabled to build its strength through being well fed.

As such, it will accomplish a three-fold benefit to the nation. First, it will aid materially in bringing home to consumers new realization of the values of dairy products and their place in building strong bodies, capable, alert fighters and a nation able to take the leading role in world affairs. Second, it will serve a national need by bringing to the entire nation realization that

WILL THIS
SOLDIER GO
HUNGRY...

because your **MILK**
was **REJECTED?**

Milk is a fighting food. Healthful, wholesome milk helps build a strong nation, an invincible army. In war-time rejected milk hurts as much as sabotage. Don't let bacteria from contaminated utensils spoil *your* milk. Use Diversol, the quick-acting disinfectant that won't cause rust. Simply dissolve in hot or cold water. No stock solution necessary. Approved by Health Authorities . . . used by leading dairy plants. Order from your hauler today. The Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

P.S.—Clean utensils first with *Dumore*.

★ MILK IS A
FIGHTING FOOD
PROTECT YOURS WITH . . . **DIVERSOL**

those who produce, process and distribute vital foods are rendering a greater service than would be possible in any other activity.

Third, it will serve as an encouragement to tired producers and harried processors and distributors to carry on in spite of the enormous difficulties which beset them.

The symbolic poster entitled "He Also Serves" dramatically illustrates the part of the farmer as he starts the precious food products of his dairy herd on its way to consumers. Leaflets and folders for consumers will be used to call to their attention the difficulties conquered by processors and milk distributors as well as the battles being won on the farm front that they may have as much as possible of the most important of all foods. Wagon-cards and stickers will be used as additional means of emphasizing the importance of the industry in this critical period.

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

New Supporters

MAY, 1943

- Roland Poggenburg, R. 1, West Bend
Henry Schinker, R. 1, Port Washington
Peter J. Faith, Box 76, Granville
John Wuske, Franksville
Wm. Schwartz, R. 1, Mukwonago
Bonness Co., 1409 N. 27th St., Milwaukee
Clarence Lueneburg, R. 1, Box 1226, Milwaukee
Louis A. Krause, R. 1, Rockfield
Chas. Lutz & Son, Sta. F, R. 3, Milwaukee
Mrs. Ph. Salentine, R. 4, Waukesha
Henry E. Schwartz, Sta. F, R. 3, Box 779, Milwaukee
Mrs. Andrew Doorneck, R. 7, Box 24, Milwaukee
Vilter & Scott, R. 1, Hartland

MUTUAL Dairyade

The Food Compound For Baby Calves

Mutual Dairyade is a highly concentrated food compound that is simply mixed with water and fed—raising fine, sturdy calves at only a fraction of the usual cost.

One Pail of Mutual at \$3.57 Saves \$18 to \$24 in Feeding Cost

Many fine, pure bred heifers are being raised in this area on Mutual. You too, can raise your own herd replacements from your better cows—while marketing all of your milk—start feeding when calves are four days old.

Every Gallon Saved Equals An Extra Gallon Produced!

Mutual Dairyade is GUARANTEED. You must be satisfied or your money refunded.

Carried for your convenience by all Milk Distributors and Milwaukee Coop. Milk Producers.

MUTUAL PRODUCTS CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

May, 1943, Prices

THE BORDEN CO.

Gridley Division

	Percent	Price
Fluid	51.49	\$3.00
Relief	.28	2.77
Cream	13.48	2.75
Manufactured	34.75	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	57.43	\$3.00
Relief	.35	2.77
Cream	5.29	2.75
Manufactured	36.93	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

WILKE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.47	\$3.00
Relief	.15	2.77
Cream	23.48	2.75
Manufactured	23.90	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.64	\$3.00
Relief	.24	2.77
Cream	11.78	2.75
Manufactured	35.34	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

LAYTON PARK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.59	\$3.00
Relief	.17	2.77
Cream	6.76	2.75
Manufactured	38.48	2.60
Composite Price		2.82

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.87	\$3.00
Cream	8.62	2.75
Manufactured	32.51	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	50.42	\$3.00
Relief	.18	2.77
Cream	12.50	2.75
Manufactured	36.90	2.60
Composite Price		2.82

GOLDEN HARVEST DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	52.82	\$3.00
Relief		
Cream	16.91	2.75
Manufactured	30.27	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

Dairy Month in Triple Role

(Continued from page 3, column 2)

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, is again serving as chairman of the National Dairy Month Committee with Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council, as chairman of the program committee. Working under the direction of the overhead committees, Neal Kelley and E. M. Harmon, both of the National Dairy Council, are acting as chairmen of the National Promotion Committee and the Na-

tional Publicity Committee, respectively.

Butter

Creamery butter production for the week ending May 27 increased nine percent from the preceding week, the United States Department of Agriculture reports. This is a much sharper gain than the three percent seasonal gain which occurred in the corresponding week of last year. Gains during each of the past six weeks had failed to equal the corresponding gains last year, resulting in declines in levels

compared with a year earlier. This week's production recovered considerably, being only three percent lower than a year earlier.

All of the principal geographic areas reported increased production from the previous week except the West, where output was unchanged. Gains in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic were 16 percent and 13 percent, respectively. All states of the East North Central showed increased production as the area gained eight percent. Particularly sharp gains occurred in Nebraska and Kansas as the output of the West North Central increased 12

percent. Production in the South Central was up six percent.

The South Atlantic and South Central continued to show higher output than a year earlier, all other areas being lower. Gains in these areas were 19 percent in the South Atlantic and five percent in the South Central. Percentage declines elsewhere were: North Atlantic 30, East North Central five, West North Central one, and the West eight. Among the more important butter-producing states increased output was reported in Nebraska, Kansas, Tennessee, Texas and Colorado.

Each of the three most important butter-producing states showed increased output from the preceding week. Gains were: Wisconsin 7 percent, and both Minnesota and Iowa eight percent. Compared with the corresponding week a year earlier, Iowa's production was unchanged, Wisconsin's three percent lower, and that of Minnesota four percent lower.

Wisconsin State Fair

Plans for building the Wisconsin State Fair, August 21 to 27, into a war model fair which will point the way to greater achievement on the home front, are proceeding at full speed under the direction of 27 recently appointed superintendents, William T. Marriott, state fair manager, disclosed June 1.

The open classes, he said, are being superintended as follows:

Horses, Harvey Nelson, Union Grove; cattle, Fred Klussendorf, Waukesha; sheep, R. E. Fisher, state department of agriculture; swine, Burlie Dobson, Lancaster; poultry, C. Howard King, state department of agriculture; fur show, B. J. Dels-

man, Hartland; dairy goats, Clem Weiss, Waukesha; horticulture and farm crops, E. L. Chambers, state department of agriculture; bees and honey, James Gwin, state department of agriculture; Little Theater, Dan Vornholt, Madison; dairy, A. T. Bruhn, state department of agriculture; home economics, Mrs. Milton Koegel, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Fred Rust, West Allis; art, A. N. Colt, Madison; gates, Fred Young, Janesville.

Superintendents of the Junior State Fair, an integral part of the state fair, include:

Health contest, Bruce Cartter, county club leader, Marinette; youth day, Martha Bubeck, vocational homemaking, Madison; camp director, E. H. Gibson, Madison; youth exposition (booths), C. H. Bonsack, vocational agriculture, Madison; dairy cattle, I. O. Hembre, county agent, Barron; beef cattle, Ray Steidl, Equity Livestock Sales Co-operative, Milwaukee; sheep, Jess Smith, agriculture teacher, Lake Geneva; swine, Reuben James, agriculture teacher, Darlington; transportation, C. J. McAleavy, assistant county agent, Wausau; poultry, W. D. Freitag, agriculture teacher, Columbus; clothing, home furnishing style revue, Edna Bauman, assistant State club leader, Madison; foods, food preservation, Agnes Hansen, assistant state club leader, Madison; demonstration, T. L. Bewick, state club leader, Madison.

An abundant supply of good hay and silage will be of extreme importance in maintaining milk production at a high level this summer and also through the coming winter.

Raise calves with less milk — Send more milk to market. Use

home-mixed or approved calf meals to shorten the whole-milk feeding period. Start calves on grain and hay at two weeks of age.

NEW BLADES
and
REPAIR PARTS
for
your
STEWART CLIPMASTER

● WPB has now authorized production of a small quantity of STEWART Clipmasters. They will be ready next Fall. In the meantime, there are plenty of new clipping blades and repair parts to keep your present STEWART Clipmaster in good working condition. Check your present Clipmaster. If you need blades or repair parts see your dealer or write to us.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57,
5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago
Over Half a Century Making Quality Products

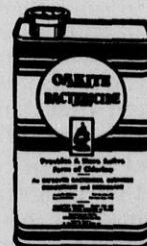


In the Hot Summer Months GET LOW COUNTS THIS SURE WAY!

Don't give bacteria a chance to grow and multiply during the hot summer months. Instead make sure that your "bug" counts are low by using that **POWERFUL**, fast-working germicidal material . . .



Because it provides a **MORE ACTIVE** form of available chlorine, recommended solutions swiftly destroy all harmful organisms . . . give you a **WIDER** margin of protection that helps assure high quality milk. Use it regularly on all your processing equipment. **OAKITE BACTERICIDE** is packed in 2-pound cans. Order a supply from your creamery **TODAY!** For **FREE** booklets, write to



A. H. BOND
OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee



TO IMPROVE FOOTING IN THE DAIRY BARN

Keep Floors and Walks Dry With

HYDRATED LIME

To Secure Gritty Surface and to Scour Floors Apply Hydrated Lime with Equal Volume of Ordinary Limestone or Sand

For Information, Write

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Premium Lists Will Soon Be Out

Premium lists for the 1943 Wisconsin State Fair held at Milwaukee August 21 to 27 are now in preparation, according to William T. Marriott, fair manager. Greater emphasis than ever will be placed on youth and the junior fair.

Fat classes have again been added to the junior fair premium list, in gearing the fair to the war effort. Prizes will be offered for barrow classes, wether classes, and fat cattle.

A new youth exposition in the junior fair building will be built around the theme "Youth Produces, Saves, and Shares for Victory." Space formerly occupied by 92 booths will be devoted to non-competitive displays and activities. Subjects will be assigned to youth groups best qualified and most interested. Clarence Bonsack, Madison, vocational agriculture, is chairman of the committee developing the plan.

Entry deadline for the Junior State Fair has been set for Aug. 12.

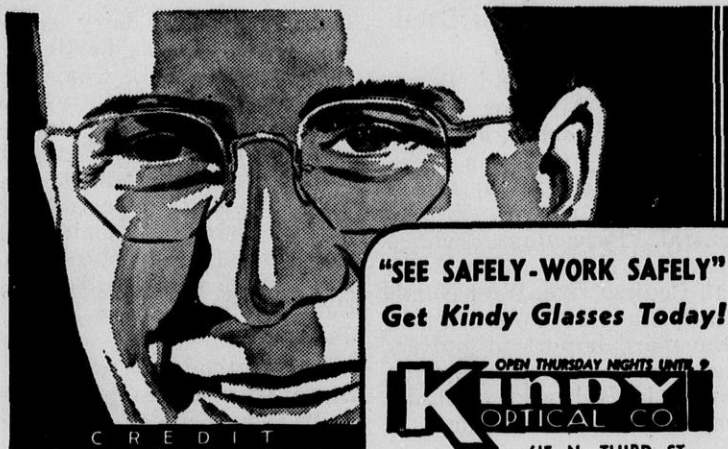
The demonstration program will be non-competitive. Each junior fair organization will be given opportunity to participate and subject assignments will be made.

Dairy Co-op Head Charges Subsidies Will Breed Inflation

Charges that advocates of the Government program of farm subsidies are the persons most to be feared if America is to avert the dangers of war inflation were made today by John Brandt of Minneapolis, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

Testifying before the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the Administration's bill to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and to appropriate an additional \$3,500,000,000 for that organization's activities including financing of the Government's farm subsidy program, Mr. Brandt asserted that "subsidies by their very nature are inflationary."

"American farmers are opposed to this program," Brandt declared. "Subsidies are not a benefit to the farmer, but to consumers. They are inflationary because at this time, when buying power is at wartime peaks, it is definitely inflationary to borrow against the future to pay for the grocery bills of civilians."



Save!

Use Your Milk Producer's
Courtesy Card for Sub-
stantial discounts.

Free Parking With Pur-
chase of \$1.00 or More.

"We are worried about surplus buying power in a time when civilian goods are limited. Yet advocates of a subsidy program for food products would ask us to buy war bonds to pay the milk bill," he continued.

"We all know we can't currently meet the cost of this war," he said, "but by no stretch of the imagination can this Nation afford to put off paying its current living costs to some future date when employment and earnings are bound to be lower and thereby hope to ward off inflation."

Attacking the whole problem of subsidies, price rollbacks and the cost of living, Brandt charged that the constant hammering away at the farm bloc and farm leaders with the discredit heaped upon them for their endeavor to bring about a proper balance between agricultural and other interests, has been an attempt to dodge the issue of responsibility for increased living costs or the result of lack of understanding or improper analysis of the factors that control living costs.

"Subsidies for farmers are advanced as a means for holding down inflation, yet how much difference would it make in the cost of living if the farmer gave away his products?" Brandt asked. "I don't believe anyone will believe that a subsidy on the price of a piece of hide taken from an animal produced on the farm is going to make any difference in the price of a pair of women's shoes, with the toes and sides out of them, the heel showing and a sole and a strap over the instep."

Brandt pointed out that there are many items that enter into the cost

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

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

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Germantown

of living to which the price of farm products are not related. Increased transportation costs, he said, are all deducted before the farmer gets any return. Light, heat, rent, taxes, depreciation and many other items that are part of the cost of living have nothing to do with food and farm prices, he said.

"Out of the average wage earner's dollar, about 26.4 per cent is spent for food and the farmer receives only 57 percent of that," he concluded. "If we were to make a fair and impartial analysis as to the relationship to the total cost of living, which includes not only food but all items that go into the weekly or monthly budget of living costs, and the farmer were to give his products away, the total living cost would not be reduced more than about 20 percent."

The dairy leader urged an amendment to the pending bill to prohibit

Wet Brewers Grain

DELIVERED AT YOUR FARM

Save money by feeding this high protein easily digested feed.

Special Prices for Silo Jobs

JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., Marquette 3057

any funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used for the financing of farm programs requiring subsidies. Such an amendment has already been adopted by the House of Representatives with reference to the extension of the powers of the Lend-Lease Act.

Subsidy and Roll Back Fight Rages Over Nation

Despite protests of virtually all elements of the dairy industry and the meat industry, coupled with vigorous protests from Senators and Representatives, the Administration has moved ahead steadily with its plans for a 10 per cent rollback on the prices of these articles. While no date has been set for the retail meat rollback to go into effect, a formal announcement by the Office of Price Administration on May 29 stated that the retail price rollback on butter equivalent to 5½ cents per pound would go into effect Thursday, June 10.

A subsidy of 5 cents a pound payable to creameries went into effect June 1. OPA states that "the extra half cent saving at the retail level results from application of mark-ups in the distributive stage. It will fall one way or another in actual sales, so that some savings will be six cents and others, five." On June 4 the 5 cent rollback became effective on creamery prices. This allowed creameries and wholesale distributors three additional days to unload stocks on the Government in an effort to protect themselves against inventory losses. On June 5 the rollback reached the wholesale distributors.

The effect on producers is to reduce the support price of butter from 46½ cents for 92 score butter at Chicago to 41 cents at Chicago.

There was nothing in the OPA statement of May 29 to assure producers that the subsidy paid creameries would be turned over to producers in the form of sustained prices of butterfat. For 10 days before June 1 producer prices were reduced in many parts of the country from 2 to 7 cents per pound of fat. During this period large handlers were rushing stocks of butter into the hands of the Dairy Products Marketing Association and it is estimated that between the May 7 rollback announcement and June 3, DPMA acquired 44 million pounds of butter.

If production of butter for May and June, the top-flight months of flush production, is equal to that of last year, stocks of butter available on July 1 will scarcely equal 20 million pounds as compared with nearly 68 million pounds on July 1 of 1942.

Small buttermakers, those having less than car lots of inventories, were unable to protect themselves from losses since DPMA only receives shipments in carlot quantities.

The effect of this widespread disgorging of butter will be felt in every community of the Nation when the present season of flush production has waned; for the stock pile expected to be available to care for domestic needs has taken a powerful licking. Very few small grocerymen even now have stocks on hand. It may be said that only in those communities where the small grocerymen purchase through

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

From Dams and Sire with high D. H. I. A. records

Age 1 month — 4 months

ARMIN BARTHEL
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FOR SALE

High Grade Short Horn Bull. One year old. Edwin Stern, R. 1, Thienville, Wis.

FOR SALE

Aspinwall 4-Row Potato Sprayer in good working condition. Rudolph Ninnemann, R. 1, Box 319, Hales Corners, Wis. South 51st St. or Smith Road, one-half mile north of Highway 100.

WANTED

Good farm couple to operate 100 acre dairy farm. Give experience and reference. Write M. P. No. 260, The Milwaukee Milk Producer, 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee 5, Wis.

joint agencies will this type of retailer be in a position to supply the demands of customers with ration stamps. The great chain store systems usually keep from two to three weeks' supply on hand; but reports indicate that they are crowding sales in order to avoid losses in inventories. Also in some parts of the country it requires more than 10 days from the time butter reaches a creamery until it gets into a store. That is particularly true of communities like California, the far Southwest and the Southern states, under present conditions of disorganized and delayed transportation. In consequence, millions of people with ration stamps will find butter difficult to get at the reduced prices.

Reverberations of dissatisfaction with the new program continue to be heard as the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry's Subcommittee hears string after string of witnesses from all parts of the country representing the dairy and livestock groups register their protests against this policy. Secondary results were seen this week when both the Senate and House Committees on Banking and Currency produced legislation intended to curtail subsidies which might be paid by the Commodity Credit Cor-

poration. While neither of these committee amendments were satisfactory to the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation and efforts will be made to cure their defects, the fact that the committees gave this problem their consideration is worthy of more than passing notice.

New Rating

The War Production Board has put into operation a new program to provide farmers with supplies they need to increase food production.

Priorities Regulation No. 19, effective June 7, provides a simple procedure which will enable farmers to buy what they need of certain farm supplies and enable retailers to obtain the farm supplies they need to fill the farmers' orders.

The new priority regulation provides that whenever a farmer orders any of the farm supplies covered by the regulation from a dealer who has them in stock, the dealer must fill the order if the farmer gives him a signed certificate which states:

"I certify to the War Production Board that I am a farmer and that the supplies covered by this order are needed now and will be used for the operation of a farm."

The certificate is not a WPB form. It may be furnished by the dealer himself or written out by the farmer. Such certification will enable the farmer to buy up to \$25 worth of any of the items on the list. He may buy more than that if his certificate is approved by his local County Farm Rationing Committee.

A dealer can use the farmers' certificates to get priority on orders for farm supplies up to 75 percent of the dollar amount of his sales. He does not have to use the certificates to get the same kind of supplies as those he has sold, but can use them to get any of the farm supplies covered by the regulation, except for a few items for which other methods are provided. All he does to get a priority rating is to certify to his supplier that the dollar amount of his order is not more than 75 percent of the dollar amount of farm supplies he has sold under the regulation.

To enable a dealer to stock up without delay on farm supplies he expects to sell, he may place his order for such supplies without waiting for farmers' certificates. In such a case, he merely certifies to

his supplier that he expects to sell the goods covered by the order and that the goods covered by the order plus the goods on hand, will not exceed a month's normal inventory.

A dealer may sell any of the items on the emergency or long-range list to a farmer without a certificate, but he cannot get a priority for replacing the supplies without a certificate. A total of 144 farm supply items are included in this program.

Milk Rationing Predicted

Arthur Lynch, manager of Sanitary Milk Producers, St. Louis, Missouri says that St. Louis must relax its requirements for milk or go short of that product.

If a shortage occurs, says Mr. Lynch, rationing will have to be resorted to. Sanitary milk producers do not want rationing and Mr. Lynch suggests that if it is imposed, the blame must be laid at the door of city hall politicians.

WOULD YOU DENY HIM HIS RUBBER LIFE-RAFT?

Then **PROTECT RUBBER**
milking machine inflations, tubing
with **DIVERSEY Rub-R-Kleen**

WIN THE WAR WITH FOOD

Dirty, fat soaked rubber wears out quickly . . . cannot be replaced without denying our fighting men things they need. Dirty rubber makes a perfect breeding place for milk-spoiling bacteria . . . and results in more waste. To preserve rubber . . . to protect milk quality . . . clean inflations and tubing with Diversey Rub-R-Kleen. This remarkable new product dissolves quickly in water . . . does not lose its strength on standing . . . cleans thoroughly. No need to make up a stock solution. Excellent for washing out vacuum lines.

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Sired by a bull bred by the Milwaukee County House of Correction from good dams. Save money by buying a baby bull.

E. J. GENGLER

Phone Hilltop 1826
Brown Deer Airport Road

REG. HOLSTEIN BULL CALF FOR SALE

born May 30, '43; excellent type, handsomely marked; dam well-uddered, 473 lbs. fat, 3.9%; sire Gr. Champ. Ozaukee Co. Fair; Bangs certified herd.

**Launfal Farm,
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Saukville, Wis.

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 4

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

JULY, 1943

"I'm a dairy farmer... this is my wife"



TWENTY-EIGHT COWS . . . and just the two of us to take care of them . . . our sons have gone to war . . . hired man's gone, too.

We're working early my wife and me. Don't know what I'd do if I didn't have the Missus to help me.

She's doing a man's work. Running a dairy farm isn't like it used to be when we had all the help we needed . . . when we could get machinery and cream separators and milking machines and milk cans. Can't get 'em now . . . and the old stuff's wearing out.

WE NEED MACHINERY . . . WE NEED HELP . . . and we need it bad. That's one reason we have to work eighteen hours a day . . . and there's no "overtime pay" on a farm.

Makes us pretty discouraged when we hear some folks blaming us because they can't get all the butter and milk and cheese and ice cream they want. They even try to bame us for the high cost of living . . . that's not fair.

We're not profiteers . . . our costs are up same as everybody else's — but our income isn't.

Yes, sir . . . we've been asked to do a job . . . to produce more and more dairy foods . . . and we're working with all our might to get it done. But let's not fool ourselves. We need help . . . we need it NOW . . . boys and girls can help, but what we really need is **skilled labor**. We need those milk cans and milking machines, and high protein feeds, too. Just talk won't do. You give us the tools and the right kind of help, and we'll give you the dairy foods.

On this country's essential dairy farms, there are 26,000,000 dairy cows . . . and to take care of them, the dairy farmer and his wife. The nation needs THEIR help . . . needs the butter, milk, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream . . . and THEY need the help of the nation. They need more power equipment . . . more milk cans . . . more milking machines . . . more skilled labor.

Let's see that they get it!



AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION
20 North Wacker Drive Building
Chicago, Illinois

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

State Fair Premium List Ready

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

1633 North 13th Street

MARquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

Vol. 16 July, 1943 No. 4

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A Reminder

In the May issue of this paper, there appeared a notice that your Board of Directors had decided (under authority granted the Board by the stockholders at the annual meeting) to ask producers to make a base for 1944 in the months of July to November, inclusive.

This is published as a reminder for in the extra busy season the cows are apt to be neglected and production will get low.

Could Be Sarcasm

Commenting on the rollback order on butter, North Dakota's Dairy Commissioner Wm. J. Murphy says that the farmers of that state are apt to lose as much as \$1,000,000 for June.

Mr. Murphy estimates that the average consumer will save enough through the rollback each year to buy six glasses of beer, three packages of cigarettes or two movie tickets.

Catastrophe

Lone chick, taking a look around the electric incubator full of unhatched eggs: "Well, it looks like I'll be an only child. Mother's blown a fuse."

Knew His Subject

Toastmaster (introducing the speaker): "I'm sure that Mr. Jones of the Soils and Fertilizer Department, will give you a pleasant half-hour. He is just full of his subject."

Front Page Poster

The poster appearing on the front page of this issue appears in thousands of newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States. Sponsored and financed by the American Dairy Association this poster and other publicity will help to keep consumers dairyminded. Milo Swanton, general manager of the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin says in a recent release.

Madison, Wis. — Another campaign to enlist modest support from thousands of individual Wisconsin dairy farmers to build a great collective war chest against the dairy industry's principal competitors, the dairy substitute manufacturers, has been launched by the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin.

The dairy producers of Wisconsin, thousands strong, in the past have loyally and willingly supported this producer-managed and controlled Association which is sponsoring a program of dairy promotion and research to prove the health values of dairy products. For the past three years, dairymen in Wisconsin as well as in the other important dairy states have voluntarily agreed to a deduction at their milk plants amounting to the negligible sum of one-half of one cent per pound of butterfat produced during the month of August only. With that ratio, the individual farmer-member's contribution amounts to about 10 cents per dairy cow.

"Skilled, timely and sustained promotional work on behalf of the vast and vital Wisconsin dairy industry is more essential today than ever before," according to Milo K. Swanton, manager of the association, and himself a dairy farmer.

There exists a real competitive threat by oleo to the basic Wisconsin butter industry, and comparable perils confront cheese and evaporated milk by other substitute manufacturers who are capitalizing upon war-induced shortages of wholesome dairy foods. Those facts oblige Wisconsin dairy producers to plan now to recapture their markets after the war, Swanton warned.

Within recent times anti-filled milk legislation has been defeated in Michigan, Illinois, and Nebraska, and this dairy substitute is even now sold under the laws of 18 states, the Association reminds farmers.

Life is an eternal struggle to keep one's earning capacity up to one's yearning capacity.

Dean Christensen Resigns

In a letter addressed to President Dykstra of the university under date of June 25, Dean Chris L. Christensen tendered his resignation as dean of the College of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Extension Experiment Station and Home Economic Extension Service as of June 30, 1943. Dean Christensen has done a good job in the 12 years he has been head of the Ag. school. He is a farmer, knows farmers and their problems. In his dealings with farmers and farm organizations, the dean has been fairminded and helpful.

The Board of Regents will have to look around quite a little to find a worthy successor for Chris L. Christensen. In the language of the street, "He is a right guy."

Babcock Centennial

October 22, 1943, will mark the centennial anniversary of the birth of Stephen M. Babcock, dairy scientist, best known for his invention of the Babcock test for determining the fat content of milk and milk products. Under authority of a joint resolution of the senate and assembly, Acting Governor Walter Goodland has appointed a committee of five to represent him in planning the state memorial services to be conducted at the university.

New Supporters

June, 1943

Harry W. Herbst, Sta. F, Route 1, Milwaukee 9
 Mrs. Hy. Laubenheimer, Richfield
 Walter Riemer, Route 1, Nashotah
 Ole O. Olson, Route 1, Mukwonago
 Henry Wendt, Route 1, West Bend
 Charles Strauch, Route 1, Colgate
 Grover Braun, Germantown
 Fred Hillman, Route 1, Jackson
 Edgar Wiedmeyer, Richfield
 Fred J. Patzen, Richfield
 Delmar Rattenbach, R. 2, Hartford
 Edmund P. Kampa, Pine Acres, Cedarburg
 Ray Petzold, 7536 N. 91st St., Milwaukee 9
 Chester Endlich, R. 1, Box 775, Milwaukee 9, Wis.

1943

Wisconsin's War Fair

Readers of this paper, you are the most important group of people in the world when it comes to this year's Wisconsin State Fair, August 21-27, Milwaukee.

In these critical war times when transportation is difficult, you farm folks within 100 miles of State Fair Park are the ones who will furnish the leadership in participation and attendance. You have always been the fair's most loyal supporters. You've done it before, you'll do it again!

A sum exceeding \$63,000 is offered in total prize money for agricultural exhibits. No other fair in America offers a more complete premium list or program this year. Livestock entries close August 2.

Nearly one-fourth of the total, or \$15,000 is offered in the Junior Fair premium list. There are many young people in this vicinity who should compete for honors and prizes. Future Farmers, 4-H Club members, and Future Homemakers are especially urged to take advantage of these opportunities. Junior Fair entries close August 12.

Write for premium lists to Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee 18, Wisconsin. Also write for rules and prizes on "oldest farm machinery in service" contest and "homemade labor-saving farm devices" contest.

Here's the message of Manager Wm. T. Marriott:

"VICTORY BEGINS RIGHT HERE AT HOME. Food is a vital weapon in the winning of the war. In order that armies may march,



DON'T GAMBLE
 with
HOT WATER

**MAKE SURE YOUR MILK IS SAFE
 BY DISINFECTING UTENSILS
 WITH**

DIVERSOL

WIN THE WAR WITH FOOD

Scalding water, as usually applied, simply will not sterilize dairy equipment. Laboratory tests have proven this time and again. To kill milk-spoiling bacteria the temperature must exceed 180° F., with time of contact 3-5 minutes. These conditions are difficult to meet on the farm. Play safe . . . protect your milk with Diversol. Works in cold or hot water . . . the only quick-acting disinfectant that won't rust utensils. Approved by Health Authorities . . . used by leading dairy plants. Order from your hauler—The Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

CLEAN UTENSILS FIRST WITH

DUMORE

ships sail the seas, planes fly the skies, and factories turn out munitions, tanks, planes and ships, there must be untiring work in the fields and on the farms of America to achieve greater and still greater production of food.

"It is the purpose of the Wisconsin State Fair to inspire, educate, guide and point the way in our all-out effort for the greatest total food production of all time to win our **Total Victory**.

"Plan now to attend and to exhibit at this great War Fair, August 21-27, a nine-day program packed into seven!

"For 93 years the State Fair has served the people in peace and in war, in good times and poor, through thick and thin. We are proud of our record! Throughout this long period of service the fair has furnished leadership to agricul-

ture — the world's most basic industry.

"Now, more than ever, the State Fair has an important job to do. In the midst of an all-out global war, the production, preservation, distribution, and use of food are essential for both military and civilian forces. Agriculture is on the spot! The 1943 State Fair accepts the challenge.

"To YOU exhibitors goes much of the credit for the success enjoyed by the State Fair. We are depending on your continued cooperation in these critical times. We know that in spite of labor shortages and transportation difficulties many of you will 'come through' again for agriculture. Your loyalty and patriotism are inspiring.

"In return the management pledges its last drop of devotion, its every energy and facility for a

MUTUAL Dairyade

Now

Is The Time
To Plan To

Increase Your Base Allotment

You'll Find

MUTUAL Dairyade

A Very Welcome Help

Mutual is the highly concentrated food compound that is simply mixed with water and fed.

One Pail of (MUTUAL) Dairyade at \$3.57
Saves \$18.00 to \$24.00 in Feeding Cost

Many Dairymen in the Milwaukee territory have learned the milk-saving value of Mutual. You, too, can raise fine, husky heifers and top-market hogs while selling ALL of your milk.

Every Gallon Saved Equals
An EXTRA Gallon Produced

Mutual Dairyade is guaranteed — you must be satisfied or your money back.

Carried for Your Convenience by All Milk Distributors
and Milwaukee Milk Producers

MUTUAL PRODUCTS CO., Minneapolis

fair that will truly serve a state and nation at war.

"Increased emphasis has been placed on the youth of town and country and their significant contributions on the farm and home fronts. A colorful exposition of displays, demonstrations, and activities in the Junior Fair Building will illustrate the theme 'Youth Produces,

Saves, Shares, and Serves.' It's new! It's striking!

"The Horticulture Building is broadening its scope this year to show a cross-section of Wisconsin wartime Agriculture. In addition to the fruits and flowers exhibits, there will be a victory garden show, and a farm crops festival. 'The Honey Bee Goes to War' is the

June Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	50.04	\$3.00
Relief	.23	2.77
Cream	12.10	2.75
Manufactured	37.63	2.60
Composite Price		2.82

LAYTON PARK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	53.09	\$3.00
Relief	.15	2.77
Cream	5.94	2.75
Manufactured	40.82	2.60
Composite Price		2.82

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	48.20	\$3.00
Relief	.25	2.77
Cream	10.70	2.75
Manufactured	40.85	2.60
Composite Price		2.81

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	56.30	\$3.00
Relief	.33	2.77
Cream	4.82	2.75
Manufactured	38.55	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.76	\$3.00
Cream	8.75	2.75
Manufactured	31.49	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

GOLDEN HARVEST DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	72.60	\$3.00
Cream	27.40	2.75
Composite Price		2.93

WILKE DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	44.00	\$3.00
Relief	.16	2.77
Cream	20.07	2.75
Manufactured	35.76	2.60
Composite Price		2.81

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	42.09	\$3.00
Relief	.16	2.77
Cream	10.73	2.75
Manufactured	47.02	2.60
Composite Price		2.78

spectacle arranged for the bee and honey department. A honey extracting plant in actual operation, pollination by the honey bee of vital crops for seed production, are other features.

"Although many dairy products have gone to war, by popular request competitive exhibits have been returned to the premium list and will be an interesting part of the wartime nutrition show staged in the Dairy Building. The poultry department will feature an 'Assembly Line' demonstration from the eggs and baby chick stage to the dressed birds ready for the table!

"This year Wisconsin leads the way with a new dairy production

contest, encouraging milk production on the Badger state's 187,000 dairy farms, and recognizing the state's outstanding dairy farmers for their war production records. The contest culminates at the Wisconsin State Fair when county production kings from all parts of the State will gather for the presentation of the Governor's trophy to the State King!

"No finer livestock show will be found throughout the land than that assembled at your State Fair this year. Meat and dairy animals producing for victory will be on parade. Fat classes have been returned to the premium list, and all livestock classifications streamlined to fit war conditions.

"As for relaxation, exhibitors and visitors will again find State Fair entertainment program tops in a war-torn world. The Horse Show will run five nights beginning Sunday. Afternoon programs, before the grandstand, will be loaded with laughter and thrills . . . circus acts, harness races, war bond rallies, pageants, climaxing on Friday, August 27, with the Youth Day Show, in which thousands of Wisconsin youth participate in the sensational patriotic production 'It's Up to Youth!'

"Don't miss the grandstand night show. Glowing with patriotism, brilliant with color, radiant with stirring music, thrilling with spectacular high acts, the night show will give you that breath-taking lift needed to spur you on to greater achievement in the war effort.

"Here's how the prize money is distributed among the several departments:

Junior Fair	\$15,000.00
Dairy	3,900.00
Draft Horses	4,628.00
Light Harness and Saddle Horses	5,350.00
Cattle	15,273.35
Sheep	3,003.00
Swine	4,358.00
Poultry	3,372.00
Fur Show	1,768.00
Dairy Goats	698.00
Horticulture	3,618.25
Little Theatre	700.00
Home Ec.	1,043.00
Art	600.00
	<hr/>
	\$63,311.60

"Write at once for premium lists and entry blanks. Address: State Fair Administration, Milwaukee 18."

State Enforces Sanitary Laws

Roy Ulness, Route 1, Valders, pleaded guilty in municipal court at Manitowoc June 19 to a charge of maintaining his premises in an insanitary condition and was fined \$25 and costs. The fine was suspended upon payment of costs.

Frank Leisch, Wittenberg, was fined \$25 and costs in justice court at Shawano June 15 after pleading guilty to a charge of maintaining his premises and utensils in an insanitary condition.

Ervin Wunderlich, town of Greenville, pleaded guilty in municipal

court at Appleton June 8 on two counts—offering insanitary milk for sale and using insanitary equipment in the production of milk. He was fined \$50 and costs.

* * *

Richard and Ralph Voight, Merrill, recently pleaded guilty in county court at Merrill to the charge of offering insanitary milk for sale and were fined \$25 and costs.

Wrong Approach

"I thought you said if I was sociable to the Judge, he'd let me off."

"Well, didn't it work?"

"No, I said 'Good morning, Judge, Howsa boy today?'" and he said, 'Fine—ten dollars!'



Use This Many-Purpose, Fast Material for All Your Clean-Up Tasks!

The emphasis today is on SPEED! And you, too, will find as so many Wisconsin milk producers are discovering, that the FASTER, EASIER way to keep your separators, milkers, churns, pails and other equipment clean and film-free is to use that specially-designed, time-tested 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 TO-DAY! For FREE booklets, write to



A. H. BOND

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



TO IMPROVE FOOTING IN THE DAIRY BARN

Keep Floors and Walks Dry With

HYDRATED LIME

To Secure Gritty Surface and to Scour Floors Apply Hydrated Lime with Equal Volume of Ordinary Limestone or Sand

For Information, Write

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Wisconsin Dairymen Will Make the Grade

Wisconsin farmers are in fine position to follow the War Food Administration's new nation-wide program for greater milk production. Each of the eight points has been practiced by progressive Badger dairymen for many years, dairy husbandmen at the University of Wisconsin report.

First point in the WFA-dairy industry program, "provide abundant pasture," is the basis for Wisconsin's dairy supremacy, farm leaders are convinced. Badger farmers have been quick to adopt improved pasture ideas, and their pastures are among the nation's best.

"Bluegrass is the old standby," a pasture specialist explains. "Reed canary grass is used as a lowland pasture, and legumes have taken an important place in the pasture. Pasture renovation has also helped improve the forage plan."

Point two, "provide plenty of good hay," has also found wide acceptance in the state. Wisconsin leads the nation in acreage of productive and nutritious alfalfa. The third suggestion, "provide abundant silage," is likewise almost unnecessary in a state which has 130,000 silos and annually ensiles about half its corn crop.

Conditioning of cows before freshening, another of the eight points, is growing in favor throughout the state, though there is room for improvement in this respect. Two hundred pounds of grain, fed while the cow is dry, will bring from 25 to 35 pounds more butterfat in the next lactation, Wisconsin dairy scientists have found. There's no other time when herdsmen can get such a return.

The next two points—good roughage and balanced rations — are strong in Wisconsin herds, dairy leaders continue. But "feeding to avoid summer slump," they report, is not so universal a practice.

The important point in that regard is to plan a summer-long pasture scheme, with good feed at all times, they explain. Scientists Henry Ahlgren and Vic Buralow, working with pasture renovation and use of sudan grass and other crops for supplementary pastures, have developed forage plans which a good share of dairymen are following.

The final WFA suggestion is "raise calves with less milk," a practice which varies in importance as



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Courtesy Card for Sub-
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the milk supply fluctuates. However, a year ago the College of Agriculture issued a bulletin, "Raising Calves When Milk is Scarce," which embodied the findings of science and the experiences of leading dairymen.

Wisconsin farmers have also added their own points to the program. Careful and regular milking and the keeping of good records are vital to good production, farmers have recognized.

Breeding rings, and especially artificial breeding associations, are also helping to hold dairy production high. Members of Wisconsin artificial insemination associations have been able to dispense with 4,000 bulls, replace them with 5,300 additional dairy cows, market 30,000,000 more pounds of milk yearly, and at the same time make rapid gains in herd improvement.

Herd improvement and dairy testing are important in the Wisconsin plan, because they help farmers decide how to feed economically and how to select herd replacements for the greatest possible sustained production.

Ozaukee County Fair July 28 — Aug. 1

The Ozaukee County Fair will be held at Cedarburg, July 28, 29, 30, 31 and August 1. This Fair date is unusually early due to difficulty in setting dates when attractions could be booked.

A good fair is promised by the management. The grandstand and other buildings have been repaired and the grounds landscaped. This is a free fair — people can go right in and enjoy themselves.

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

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

West Allis
Germantown

May Receipts

According to a report of the Department of Agriculture, total receipts of milk for the month of May were 980,913 pounds per day, a total of 30,408,303 pounds per month. Of this portion 16,195,454 pounds sold as fluid; 3,718,357 used for cream, and the balance used for manufactured.

These figures do not include receipts or sales of milk by dealers not under Milwaukee inspection, but who sell considerable milk to stores in the suburbs of Milwaukee. According to the report these outside dealers in most cases had made no report or an incomplete report. This represents a sum of approximately \$860,554.97 paid for milk and for cartage by Milwaukee dealers for the month of May.

Wet Brewers Grain

DELIVERED AT YOUR FARM

Save money by feeding this high
protein easily digested feed.

Special Prices for Silo Jobs

JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., MARquette 3057

Outline Eight-Point Program to Increase Milk Production

Dairy farmers of the nation were urged recently to put forth every effort to maintain or to increase milk production throughout the rest of this year.

An eight-point program to guide farmers in their efforts for efficient milk production was announced by the War Food Administration and the Dairy Industry Committee. The Dairy Industry Committee headed by W. T. Nardin of St. Louis, Mo., and composed of the seven national associations representing butter, cheese, dry milk, evaporated milk, fluid milk, ice cream and dairy machinery has worked with the food administration in development of this program to make available a maximum amount of milk to meet war time needs.

The program will be carried to farmers through utilization of the field services of the dairy industry and the Food Administration field services with the co-operation of all federal and state institutions and agencies working with dairy farmers. With the objective of helping farmers obtain a greater supply of milk, the production program calls particularly for assistance to farmers in providing and using home-grown feeds for efficient production.

The statement outlining the need for increased production and the program for obtaining the objective follows:

A Message to the Dairy Farmers of America

Dairy farmers have responded magnificently to the war time demand for increased milk production,

but the world needs still more milk—all the milk, in fact, that American dairymen can produce.

Despite the favorable rate of milk production so far this year, critical times are ahead. As more cows go on pasture, the nation's milk supply will continue to increase until the peak is reached sometime in early June.

But then, unless the cows are given more feed than they usually get throughout the summer, milk production will decline rapidly and continue at a low level throughout the fall and winter. Once a cow begins to decline in milk production because of lack of feed she seldom regains her normal rate before she freshens again.

This year it is extremely urgent that everything possible be done to lessen the nation-wide decline in milk flow that always follows when pastures begin to dry up. Much of the so-called summer slump in milk production is the result of failure to recognize the inadequacy of summer pastures and to provide supplementary feeds.

The War Food Administration and the Dairy Industry Committee have jointly developed an eight-point program to stress the possibilities of providing more home-grown feeds and of utilizing them more efficiently in the production of milk. The program emphasizes the following practices:

(1) Provide abundant pastures — Pasturage stimulates milk flow, cuts feed costs, reduces labor needs, conserves soil. Grow temporary pasture crops to lengthen the grazing season and insure extra feed when the permanent pastures dry up.

(2) Provide plenty of good hay—400 pounds a month for small cows

and 500 pounds for large cows. Early cutting to increase the protein content, and care in curing and handling to save leaves, improve the quality of the hay.

(3) Provide abundant silage — at least 2½ tons per cow. Corn, sorghums, soybeans are good silage crops. Temporary or trench silos give extra feed storage capacity. Silage provides extra feed when pastures dry up and extend pasture benefits through the winter.

(4) Condition cows for freshening — Eight weeks' rest leads to greater milk production. Stop grain feeding to turn cows dry, continue feeding liberal amounts of good roughage during the dry period, and resume grain feeding gradually. Feed enough to have cows in good flesh at calving time.

(5) Feed good roughage liberally — It's the natural feed for cows, also the cheapest. Cows can't eat too much. The more good roughage a cow gets the less grain she will need to produce up to the limit of her inherent ability. Good roughage consists of leafy legumes and early-cut grasses, silage, and immature pasturage.

(6) Feed balanced rations — Use protein concentrates wisely. Feed a grain ration containing 12 percent protein with good legume hay, 16 percent protein with good mixed hay, and 18 percent protein with non-legume roughage. Adjust grain ration to production — feed one pound for each two to four pounds of milk produced.

(7) Feed to avoid summer slump — Summer decline in milk production is largely the result of inadequate food. Permanent pastures seldom furnish enough feed more than a month. Cows on dry, short, or tough pastures must be given extra feed, such as temporary pasture, hay, grain, and silage.

She Loves Him

He doesn't buy her flowers,
And he stays away for hours.
He forgot about that "honor and obey."

He doesn't notice new things,
And since he bought the two rings,
He only brings himself home every day.

He gripes about the coffee,
And he leaves the bathroom sloppy.
He won't show off his brains or manly brawn.

But she will always love him
And hold his flaws above him,
'Cause he always does the dishes
when she's gone.

35¢

Including Tax

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR

MILWAUKEE

Dedicated to Victory

August 21-27

To the Members of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers

WE'RE COUNTING ON YOU—

TO ATTEND

Free on the Grounds

WAR FAIR HIGHLIGHTS

- victory dairy products
- youth exposition
- livestock show
- machinery care . . . repair
- poultry production line
- honey goes to war
- dairy cattle production
- dairy king contest
- conserving beef supply
- sheep shearing contest
- women's exhibits
- patriotic pageant
- nutrition show
- barrow judging contest
- fruits and flowers
- crops and gardens
- food preservation
- art show
- fur show

TO EXHIBIT

It's Yours! Come and Get It!

\$63,000⁰⁰ in Premiums

Opportunities galore to win your share of the prize money . . . ribbons . . . trophies. Open class entries close August 2.

NATION'S TOP STOCK SHOW

Show your dairy cattle, beef, swine, sheep, horses, goats. Extra prizes Wisconsin stock. Enter horse pulling contest.

JUNIOR FAIR YOUR FAIR

Boys, Girls — Be a Champion! Thousands of dollars to winners. Prizes plus transportation for livestock. Win with poultry. Entries close August 12. Girls, enter food and clothing exhibits . . . style revue.

FARM MACHINERY CONTESTS

Any old machinery still in service on your farm? Send picture and affidavit signed by ag teacher or county agent. Win war bonds! How about that homemade gadget? Enter in homemade labor-savers contest, now!

Serving a State and Nation at War

7 BIG DAYS AND NITES 7

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 5

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

August, 1943

Transportation

Plan Approved

The Office of Defense Transportation has approved a Dairy Industry Transportation Plan for Milwaukee County. The plan is to become effective on August 16, 1943. Russell R. Lynch, District Manager, O.D.T., Milwaukee, has been named administrator of the plan.

The Milwaukee Dairy Industry Advisory Committee has the same membership as the original Transportation Committee. The members are:

Representing Producers

Edward A. Hartung, 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis., president, Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers.

Charles Dineen, 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee, Wis., secretary, Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers.

Representing Haulers

Louis Gaulke, R. 2, Box 403J, Hales

Corners, Wis., secretary, Milwaukee Milk Haulers' Association.

Ralph Raddenbach, Pewaukee, Wis., Milwaukee Milk Haulers' Association.

Representing Plant Operators

Gavin McKerrow, 2206 N. 30th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Golden Guernsey Co-operative Dairy.

Dr. V. V. Martinson, 620 N. 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Borden Company, Gridley Division.

All changes involving the transportation of milk between the point of production and the primary market must be submitted to the Advisory Committee.

Issues Provisions for Distributing Milk Cans

Milk can manufacturers will distribute their 1944 production on the basis of their distribution into states and territories in 1941 and 1942, under an amendment issued by the War Food Administration. The 1944

milk can distribution program is provided in Amendment 3 to Food Production Order 3, as amended, issued June 30.

The amount of milk cans each manufacturer may distribute within a state will be based upon gross sales in that state in 1941 and 1942. The 1943 distribution was made on the basis of sales to individual distributors. Another change places the distribution on a quarterly, rather than yearly basis, conforming to the 1944 production program which also is on a quarterly basis.

The amendment also directs manufacturers to withhold a reserve from which unusual needs occasioned by shifts in dairy production or population, can be met. Between July 1 and December 31, 1943, the reserve will be 15 percent of the quarterly production. This will increase to 30 percent for the first two quarters of 1944, unless the War Food Administration specifically or-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

\$55,000 Entertainment Program

1943 Wisconsin State Fair ★ August 21-27

GRANDSTAND

	AFTERNOON	EVENING	EVENING COLISEUM	MODERNISTIC BALLROOM
Saturday, August 21 MILITARY AND AMERICAN LEGION DAY	HORSE PULLING CONTEST Acts and Legion Drum and Bugle Corps	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks		Servicemen's Ball
Sunday, August 22 WISCONSIN DAY, VICTORY WORKERS	GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACING and ACTS	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks	Horse Show	Dog Show
Monday, August 23 WAR BOND DAY	SPECIAL WAR BOND SHOW	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks	Horse Show	Dog Show
Tuesday, August 24 CIVILIAN DEFENSE DAY PIONEER and CHILDREN'S DAY	GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACING and ACTS	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks	Horse Show	Dog Show
Wednesday, August 25 STATE and GOVERNOR'S DAY, PRODUCTION and DAIRY DAY	GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACING and ACTS	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks	Horse Show	Dog Show
Thursday, August 26 MILWAUKEE, ZEIDLER, and POULTRY and EGG	GRAND CIRCUIT HARNESS RACING and ACTS	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks	Horse Show	Dog Show
Friday, August 27 YOUTH DAY and PRESS DAY	PAGEANT by YOUTH OF WISCONSIN (free to the public)	"LET FREEDOM RING" Revue, Acts, and Fireworks		

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. 16 August, 1943 No. 5

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Milk Price

Our Board of Directors has been asking O.P.A. to raise the ceiling price on fluid milk since last February. Many visits were made to the Milwaukee O.P.A. office and one trip to Chicago. On each occasion we were told that attention would be given to our request.

On July 28 the entire board called at the Milwaukee office and met with the Milwaukee representatives and a man from the Chicago regional Office of O.P.A. At that conference we were told for the first time that we would have to file a written request for a raise in price. We have done so and have a letter acknowledging receipt of our request and assuring us of prompt attention to the matter. We are hopefully waiting for a favorable answer. In the meantime it's impossible to negotiate a higher price with the dealers. The dealers agree that more money should be paid but can't pay more than the ceiling price.

June Production Very High

The daily receipts of milk in this market as reported by the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture reached an all time high per farm in June. There were 211 less pro-

ducers in June 1943 than in June 1942.

Criticized milk averaged 7,562 pounds per day this year while criticized and overbase milk averaged 82,209 pounds per day in June, 1942.

Had the base plan been used this year, it is estimated that the average or composite price would be five cents per hundred higher. Of course anyone who had much overbase would get considerably less for his entire shipment.

Fieldman At Your Service

Now and then some good member tells us he has had milk rejected and we did not come out to advise him on what to do.

Of course we are pleased to send Fieldman Ed Held out if any of our people want him to come, but are rather reluctant to send him out without a request. So let us know through the hauler or otherwise if you want service.

Regrettable

According to a newspaper report a statement was made to a group of farmers gotten together at Tess Corners that farmers did not get any part of the raise when the price was raised one cent per quart in this market.

As most every farmer knows we had a price of \$2.63 per hundred pounds when milk retailed at 11½ cents. In November, our price went to \$2.73 and in December to \$3.00 for milk sold for fluid consumption. It was several months later when the retail price upped to 13 cents per quart. Thus it will be seen that we got the raise before the price to the consumer was raised. Very naturally consumers feel that they are being over-charged when they read in the paper that we got no part of the raise when they had to pay one cent more per quart and if in their anger and resentment they buy from cut-rate stores and stands, we lose sales and get a lower composite price.

For that reason it is very regrettable that someone sounds off with an unfair statement and sees that it gets in the paper. The cut-rate stores and stands could not buy that kind of a boost from the paper for a thousand dollars but they get it for nothing and on the first page too.

Federation Board Scores Government for Milk Shortage

In a special two-day meeting held in Chicago, July 16 and 17, the board of directors of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation charged that the administration's food program with reference to dairy products is creating scarcity rather than abundance.

With representatives from nearly every dairy section of the country represented at the meeting, the board canvassed the production situation from coast to coast and declared that "for dairy prices to regain competitive relation with hogs and beef cattle, and to cover advances in wages and feed costs, the national average price of 92 score butter at Chicago should be 58.5 cents per pound; condensery milk (3.5 percent butterfat), \$3.52 per hundredweight; and milk for bottling purposes (3.5 percent butterfat), \$4.27 per hundredweight with materially higher prices required in high cost milk sheds since prices with regard to both condensery and fluid milk customarily vary by region.

"Such a program of restoring equity of income," the board said, "requires an increase of income to dairy farmers of approximately \$700,000,000 per year. This increase may be attained by either rises in prices or by the subsidy method, but it must be attained if total milk production is to be sustained and public health assured."

Claiming that centralized government price control and subsidy policies are destroying the national balance and normal functioning of economic forces, the board pointed out that corn and grain supplies in relation to the number of grain consuming animal units are at the lowest levels of any period since the drouth years of 1936. To attain maximum food from animals, it is imperative that feeds and particularly grains be allocated according to the efficiency with which different types of livestock convert them into human food. The dairy cow is pre-eminent in this respect. Therefore, prices of dairy products should be so set as to divert feed grains into their production.

The federation, through the board, reiterated its traditional opposition to subsidy programs. It went on record that it is opposed to government subsidies in connection with price rollbacks or in lieu of necessary price increases, and regretted

that the administration has embarked upon this dangerous course. "We deplore the fact that our people, disliking subsidies, will inevitably be forced to accept them. But if subsidies come to be the rule, we warn the federal authorities that not only must the general level of prices for all dairy commodities be lifted, but inequalities which now prevail among various regions should be leveled out. The responsibility for doing this rests upon those who control prices or give subsidies."

The board also went on record as recommending consideration for the food stamp plan recently advanced as a means of equalizing those consumer groups of low income whose standard of living is being reduced because of war time inequalities in buying power. "Such a plan with its free distribution of food through the regular channels of trade would control and direct properly the funds of government into channels where that part of the population which most needs help can obtain it," the federation said.

Issues Provisions for Distributing Milk Cans

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

ders a disposition of the reserves, which are established by quarters, the reserve for the quarter will be released automatically 15 days before the expiration of the quarter, according to the order.

As in 1943, milk cans will be rationed when sold for use.—United States Department of Agriculture.

Wisconsin State Fair August 21-27

Thank you, and you, and all of you!

So says Wm. T. Marriott, manager of the Wisconsin State Fair to the farm folks in the area covered by this paper.

Yes sir, you did it before, and you really have done it again! When the call went forth for entries in the livestock department of the Wisconsin State Fair, the response was greater than anticipated, and much of it came from the territory served by the "Milwaukee Milk Producer." While a complete count of the livestock at this year's State Fair was not available at the time this report was written, entries were sufficiently heavy to indicate that the livestock show will be just as big, if not bigger than a year ago.

So when the State Fair opens its gates, August 21-27, the fair-going

don't use
SOAPY DISHWATER
TO WASH
DAIRY UTENSILS

Use **DUMORE**

WIN THE WAR WITH FOOD

LEAVES NO SOAPY FILM IN WHICH MILK-SPOILING BACTERIA CAN HIDE!

Greasy film left on utensils by soapy dish water provides an ideal hiding place for milk-spoiling bacteria. Play safe . . . protect your milk . . . by washing utensils with Dumore, the soapless cleaner that leaves no film or scale even in hard water. Specially made for dairy utensils, Dumore vigorously attacks milk fat and stubborn dirt. Rinses quickly, completely . . . economical to use . . . softens hard water. Safe for hands as well as utensils. Order from your hauler. The Diversey Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF

DIVERSOL

public will be given another eye-full of prize-winning livestock that will send them home talking to themselves.

A hasty glance at the entries received by deadline August 2 reveals the return of many familiar show ring exhibitors from this area in the livestock show! Here's a partial lineup of Holsteins from the Milwaukee area: Baird Bros., Glen C. Hubman, and Bob and Louis Seitz, Waukesha; Ben Dibble and Orson Williams and Son, Pewaukee; Pabst Farms and Oosterhuis Farms, Oconomowoc; Clyman Farms, Hartford; Wm. Halbach and Son, Waterford; Milford Meadows Farms, Lake Mills; Allen Hetts, Fort Atkinson; Albrecht Bros. and Piper Farms, Watertown.

J. B. Ahlers and Sons, West Bend, have entered Red Polled exhibits.

It looks like the Ayrshire show will be predominated by well-known exhibitors in the vicinity of Mil-

waukee. The lineup includes George Simmons, Pewaukee; Greenfield Farms, West Allis; Spring City Stock Farm, Waukesha.

Theodore J. Kurtz, Cedarburg, has made Brown Swiss entries.

Draft horses will be exhibited by Edward Conrad, Hales Corners; Robert Eschrich, Jr., Milwaukee; Val Bast and Sons, Rockfield; R. J. Pritchard and Thomas R. Jones, Dousman.

Best Entertainment Program

One of the greatest entertainment programs ever offered the American public will be presented at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 21-27.

The entertainment world has been canvassed for the most sensational acts and amusement features. This year, because of the war, women are playing a greater part in the circus acts than ever before. Even the high aerial acts, which normally featured strong muscular men, have

MUTUAL Dairyade

Now

Is The Time
To Plan To

Increase Your Base Allotment

You'll Find

MUTUAL Dairyade

A Very Welcome Help

Mutual is the highly concentrated food compound that is simply mixed with water and fed.

One Pail of MUTUAL Dairyade at \$3.57
Saves \$18.00 to \$24.00 in Feeding Cost

Many Dairymen in the Milwaukee territory have learned the milk-saving value of Mutual. You, too, can raise fine, husky heifers and top-market hogs while selling ALL of your milk.

**Every Gallon Saved Equals
An EXTRA Gallon Produced**

Mutual Dairyade is guaranteed — you must be satisfied or your money back.

Carried for Your Convenience by All Milk Distributors
and Milwaukee Milk Producers

MUTUAL PRODUCTS CO., Minneapolis

turned to the ladies to perform daring feats far above the crowds.

This year's program of 16 circus acts is both thrilling and highly entertaining. Listed among the artists are La Tosca, famous bounding rope performer; two Juvelys, balancers supreme, who head-balance with two rubber balls between their heads. For those who like horse

acts, and who doesn't, there is the famous George Hanneford Family, scions of a circus dynasty who thrill with their daring performances on horseback. For the children, the Pallenberg educated bears are tops. Jojo, the celebrated 800 pound brown bear, actually rides a motorcycle on the stage.

Another sensational act is Canes-

July Prices

GRIDLEY DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	55.49	\$3.00
Relief	.24	2.77
Cream	13.37	2.75
Manufactured	30.90	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

GOLDEN HARVEST DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	87.89	\$3.00
Cream	12.11	2.75
Composite Price		2.97

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	63.95	\$3.00
Relief	.32	2.77
Cream	5.15	2.75
Manufactured	30.58	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	67.18	\$3.00
Cream	9.08	2.75
Manufactured	23.74	2.60
Composite Price		2.88

LAYTON PARK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid	58.65	\$3.00
Relief	.14	2.77
Cream	6.56	2.75
Manufactured	34.65	2.60
Composite Price		2.84

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	54.09	\$3.00
Relief	.27	2.77
Cream	11.72	2.75
Manufactured	33.92	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

WILKE DAIRY COMPANY

	Percent	Price
Fluid	49.74	\$3.00
Relief	.16	2.77
Cream	22.90	2.75
Manufactured	27.20	2.60
Composite Price		2.83

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid	45.61	\$3.00
Relief	.17	2.77
Cream	12.30	2.75
Manufactured	41.92	2.60
Composite Price		2.80

trelly's ladder stunts which are unique and different from anything offered at the Fair in recent years.

Glorious Night Show

The world's greatest outdoor production; "Let Freedom Ring," has been many months in the making. Woven together with beautiful music, gorgeous girls, and colorful settings, this great show brings together stars of the stage, screen, and radio. As usual it will feature five tremendous scenes with scenery to color and to help portray famous songs and the colorful costumes to illustrate the period or the idea. This year one of the main themes will be Russia, and the Charm Singers will sing some of the famous Kossack songs in the Russian costumes.

Other Features

In addition to the regular grandstand performance there are, of course, thousands of interesting things to see and do on the grounds all free. There are such exhibits as the fruits and flowers, home economics, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, goats, bees, and honey, and the interesting industrial building with many exhibits which will be used in the post-war world. Of great interest will be the dairy building with its beautifully arranged displays.

One of the features will be the youth exposition. Thousands of dollars are being expended to make this beautiful building illustrative of the victory work being done by the youth of Wisconsin. The Junior Fair will have reason to be proud of the story this exhibit will tell.

Farm Machinery Contests

When the closing date, August 2, had arrived, many interesting entries had been received in the two state-wide farm machinery contests, sponsored jointly by the State Fair and farm equipment manufacturers and dealers. A number of entries were received from farmers in the Milwaukee area. A committee of judges will decide awards in each of two contests, labor-saving devices and oldest piece of farm machinery still in use, and prize-winning exhibits will be displayed at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 21-27.

Among the interesting labor-saving devices entered is the homemade buck rake built by Merlin and Wilson Wright, Waukesha. Another entry from the Milwaukee milk shed is the homemade tractor submitted by Norman Nyhof, Cedar Grove, built from discarded auto and truck parts.

In the oldest-piece-of-farm-machinery-still-in-service contest 36 farmers in all parts of the state submitted entries on 45 pieces of machinery whose combined age is more than 2,000 years. From the Milwaukee area the oldest entry was the "champion" grain binder, age about 65 years, entered by John De Swarte, Cedar Grove.

Bills for the Future

Adequate exploration of existing but unused market opportunities all over America can guarantee post-war prosperity for the basic Wisconsin dairy industry, according to the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin.

For the duration of the war we must keep American consumers constantly reminded of the economy and health values of all dairy products and be ready to expand the demand for dairy products the minute the shooting stops, according to Milo K. Swanton of the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin. Actual market investigations and demonstrations by field men of the American Dairy Association have proved that per capita consumption of all key dairy foods can be boosted through effective promotion, merchandising and advertising.

The American Dairy Association which sponsored such marketing projects and other dairy promotion efforts during three previous years is a vast partnership of the dairy producers of America of which the Wisconsin organization is a part.

It is financed exclusively by the contributions made by dairy producers at a modest rate.

Its current objective is to combat the invasions of the normal dairy-

men's market by dairy substitutes and to open new and profitable outlets for dairy produce after the war.

Contributions made by Wisconsin dairy farmers during August at the rate of one-half cent per pound of butterfat will therefore be used in conjunction with similar funds raised in 14 other dairy states to finance research that will develop new and vital health values in all dairy products; to prove the economy of using dairy foods; for experimentation and research to improve methods of packaging and merchandising cheese; and for a national promotional and advertising campaign designed to reach millions of American food buyers.

A **specialist** is a man who concentrates more and more on less and less.

An **optimist** thinks the future is uncertain.

A **pessimist** is afraid the optimist is right.



Avoid High Counts in These Hot, Humid Days the Easy Oakite Way!

How can you do it? By using this practical Oakite method that gives you an EXTRA margin of protection against harmful bacterial organisms. First, clean all your processing equipment with fast-working, thorough Oakite General Dairy Cleaner, then spray, flush or brush surfaces with solution of . . .



Due to its MORE ACTIVE form of available chlorine, this POWERFUL germicidal material swiftly destroys bacteria, mold and mold spores. It is completely soluble and free-draining. Leaves no white residues on equipment. Packed in two-pound cans. Order a supply from your creamery TODAY! For FREE booklets, write to



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OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 2

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TO IMPROVE FOOTING IN THE DAIRY BARN

Keep Floors and Walks Dry With

HYDRATED LIME

To Secure Gritty Surface and to Scour Floors Apply Hydrated Lime with Equal Volume of Ordinary Limestone or Sand

For Information, Write

THE WESTERN LIME & CEMENT CO.
Milwaukee Wisconsin

Talk to Your Congressman

Congress recently voted to recess until September 14. Most of the senators and representatives returned to their homes to relax and, while there, to "get the feel of sentiment of the people back home" on important questions of national policy. Why not try to have a "heart to heart" talk with your Congressman and, if at all possible, with one or both of our U. S. Senators? It's an unusual opportunity to get your views across more effectively than by correspondence. We strongly urge that you make the utmost effort to that end. When Congress reconvenes on September 14, it will give consideration to, and act upon the following highly important questions:

Social Security

Pending in the Senate is S.1161 (by Wagner) and in the house is H.R.2661 (by Dingell), identical bills, which seek:

- To alleviate the economic hazards of old age, premature death, disability, sickness, unemployment, and dependency;
 - To amend and extend the provisions of the Social Security Act;
 - To establish a Unified National Social Insurance System;
 - To extend to coverage, and to protect and extend the social security rights of individuals in the military service;
 - To provide insurance benefits for workers permanently disabled;
 - To establish a Federal system of unemployment compensation, temporary disability, and maternity benefits;
 - To establish a national system of public employment offices;
 - To establish a Federal system of medical and hospitalization benefits;
 - To encourage and aid the advancement of knowledge and skill in the provision of health services and in the prevention of sickness, disability, and premature death;
 - To enable the several States to make more adequate provision for the needy aged, the blind, dependent children, and other needy persons;
 - To enable the States to establish and maintain a comprehensive public assistance program.
- The above is known as "the cradle to the grave" program. Remind your Senator and Congressman, when you talk with them, that



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Use Your Milk Producer's Courtesy Card for Substantial discounts.

Free Parking With Purchase of \$1.00 or More.

our nation's material growth, progress and wealth, and the social and intellectual advancement of the people, are attributable to the exercise of initiative, self-reliance and sense of personal responsibility of the people for their existence and progress. Tell them that enactment of the program would (1) tend to kill individual initiative, self-reliance and sense of responsibility, (2) federalize unemployment compensation, (3) federalize "employment services" and thereby violate the terms under which "state employment services" were relinquished to the federal government "for the duration," and (4) increase the powers of the federal government at the expense of state and local sovereignty . . . Some expansion of the social security program may be warranted during the critical post-war year, but to foist a program as broad as provided in S.1161 and H.R.2661 upon our nation permanently will lead to national decline, decay and, finally, suicide.

Davis Out, Jones In

Chester Davis resigned as War Food Administrator when he found that he was a near figurehead. Davis was considered a good administrator by farm groups but his hands were tied.

Judge Marvin Jones who succeeded Davis probably wants to and can do a good job if the behind the scenes planners will let him. Judge Jones issued a statement when sworn in from which we quote:

"As I view the present picture, several things are needed. (1) A full allotment of materials for new machinery, supplies, repair parts, shel-

WANTED—GOOD HEIFER CALVES
I want to buy Holstein heifer calves, grades or pure breeds, from dams with 400 pound fat records. State age, price, record of dams.

ARNE NIELSON

Route 1

Waukesha, Wis.

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

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

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Germantown

ter and storage, as well as processing facilities . . . (2) Farm labor has been and will continue to be a problem. There is a shortage of labor in all production lines but much has been done to keep sufficient help on the farms to produce and harvest our crops . . . (3) Production requires seed, feed, fertilizer and credits. These essentials must be planned for well in advance of planting time . . . (4) A fair return must be assured the farmer for his production. This must be related to other prices in fairness to all. There are other steps that need to be and will be taken.

"There is a limit to our capacity to produce. The demands are great.

Wet Brewers Grain

DELIVERED AT YOUR FARM

Save money by feeding this high
protein easily digested feed.

Special Prices for Silo Jobs

JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., MARquette 3057

First of all we must supply those in our armed services. Our civilian population must be provided with an adequate diet; and to assure equal distribution, rationing of essential commodities must be maintained."

Diversey Establishes a Dairy Department

On August 1, the Diversey Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, established a new department whose efforts will be devoted toward further developing improved methods to aid the Dairy Industry in the handling of their sanitation problems.

Mr. W. E. Noyes, formerly manager of the company's Cleveland Division, has been appointed manager of this new department and will devote his entire time to the directing and developing of that department. Mr. Noyes came to Diversey in 1935 after having served six years with the Health Department of the City of Lansing, Mich., where he had charge of milk, foods and meat inspection.

The establishment of the Dairy Department is another forward step in the company's policy of placing their cleaning and sanitation service on a more specialized basis so as to more thoroughly meet the problems which arise in the various industries which they serve.

A consultant is a man who knows less about your business than you do and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you could possibly make out of it even if you ran it right instead of the way he told you.

Wisconsin Livestock at Record Levels

The number of cattle, hogs, and chickens on Wisconsin farms are the largest on record, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Department of Agriculture.

Stimulated by wartime demands for food and a series of good crop years, the livestock population during the past two years has greatly increased. Further increases in livestock numbers depends upon the 1943 crop season. Vast quantities of feed must be produced this year to maintain the present livestock population and take care of any further increases. Should the Wisconsin crops turn out poorly, present livestock numbers would have to be decreased.

Wisconsin now has about 2½ million head of milk cows, the largest number of hogs being fed for market and brood sows being kept for fall farrowing on record, and the number of hens and pullets in June was estimated at about 13 million birds. The number of spring pigs raised on Wisconsin farms this year totaled 2,780,000 or 13 percent more than in 1942. The number of layers in the state's farm flocks in June was about 6 percent above the level of June 1942.

Dairy Cattle in Demand

Livestock inspection records of the state department of agriculture show that the out-of-state demand for Wisconsin cattle increased 71 percent during the first six months

New Supporters July, 1943

Mrs. Tillie Bienlein, Grafton, Box 387

Elmer R. Laubenstein, Saukville

Alois Hoffmann, Route 1, Grafton

Paul Zimmerman, Route 12, Milwaukee 13

Oliver Kolbow, Route 5, Box 1169, Milwaukee 14

Roger Halverson, Waterford

John A. Mitchell, Route 12, Box 355, Milwaukee 13

August Schmidt, Route 1, Sussex

Henry Giese, Route 12, Box 504, Milwaukee

Harry Doman, Waukesha, Route 5, Box 333

Wm. H. Neitzel, 6344 N. 91st St., Milwaukee

Robert M. Weichmann, Thiensville

Otto Schoenbeck, West Bend

Random Ice & Coal Co., 1300 E. Locust St., Milwaukee

of 1943 compared with the same period last year.

Bearing out Wisconsin's reputation for high class cattle, this state exported 29,769 cattle from Jan. 1 to July 1, this year, compared with 17,398 for the first half of 1942.

Art Johns, cheesemaker and operator of the Riverside cheese factory at Greenleaf, paid a fine of \$25 and costs in municipal court at Green Bay, June 22, when he pleaded guilty to a charge of placing cheese in unclean boxes.

W. E. Laufenberg, cheesemaker at the Sunny Banks cheese factory, Hillpoint, paid a fine of \$25 and costs in county court at Baraboo, June 30, when he pleaded guilty to a charge of delivering cheese not held on the shelves at the factory for at least two days after date of manufacture, and which was improperly turned and tended, and insufficiently dry on all surfaces.

John Strebel, cheesemaker at the Banner cheese factory, Waupun, pleaded guilty in justice court at Fond du Lac, July 2, to a charge of accepting re-strained, insanitary milk at the factory and was fined \$75 and costs. This was Mr. Strebel's second offense.

Wisconsin STATE FAIR

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The night show you'll always remember . . . a grandstand production unrivaled in the annals of the outdoor show world. Unforgettable moments of relaxation, enjoyment, and patriotic thrills. Truly an extravaganza of extraordinary entertainment. A star-studded cast of top stage, screen, and radio performers.

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES

4 Big Days 4 . . . thrilling track carnival . . . largest field of entries in years . . . rich purses . . . red letter days for trotting fans . . . Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday . . . fastest 1-mile dirt track in the country.

CIRCUS ACTS

World's greatest before grandstand every afternoon and evening . . . high acts . . . performing animals . . . bounding rope artist . . . clowns . . . riding troupe . . . acrobats.

YOUTH PAGEANT

Free before grandstand Friday afternoon, August 27. 2000 performers from youth organizations in a fast-moving action-filled patriotic production "IT'S UP TO YOUTH!" Spectacular pageantry — parades — music — color — drama.

2 DOG SHOWS

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday in the Modernistic Ballroom. Special demonstration Tuesday "Dogs for Defense."

HORSE SHOW

5 nites in the Coliseum, beginning Sunday. Midwest's finest gaited horses, hunters, jumpers, equestriennes, high stepping hackneys, high school horses, and 6-horse draft teams.

DAILY PROGRAM

SATURDAY
Military and Legion
SUNDAY
All-Wisconsin Day
MONDAY
War Bond Day
TUESDAY
Children's, Civilian
Defense and Pioneer
WEDNESDAY
Governor's and
Dairy Production
THURSDAY
Milwaukee, Zeidler
FRIDAY
Youth and Press

LET
FREEDOM
RING!

\$55,000 in Entertainment

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 6

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

September, 1943

September Price

The Board of Directors as a body or through committees, started in six months ago, to contact the Office of Price Administration otherwise known as OPA regarding a raise in the ceiling price of fluid milk in this market. Many calls have been made at the Milwaukee office of OPA and several trips have been made to the regional office at Chicago. In every case your representatives got a cordial hearing and were assured that consideration would be given to the request for a raise in the ceiling price of fluid milk, but nothing definite was promised. However, under date of September 3 a letter came to this office from the OPA stating that authority to make adjustments on the price of milk at any level was denied the regional office and instructions to send our applications with all accompanying material to Mr. Fred M. Vinson of the Office of Economic Stabilization, Washington, D. C.

On receiving this letter on September 4 a call was sent out for a meeting of the Board of Directors for Tuesday, September 7. At a price conference held that day with the dealers, it was agreed that a price of \$3.00 per hundred pounds will be paid for milk used for fluid purposes, \$3.00 per hundred for milk used for cream purposes and \$3.00 per hundred for milk used for manufactured purposes, all based on a fat test of 3.5 percent with a differential of four cents per point of fat above or below 3.5 percent for the month of September. It was further agreed that if favorable action by the federal government is taken on our request the question will be reopened.

Neither directors nor dealers feel that the above mentioned agreement will bring sufficient returns to producers, but it's the best thing that could be done until the government agency makes a favorable adjustment on the fluid price.

Repeal of All Oleo Taxes is Proposed

On April 5, Congressman Hampton P. Fulner of South Carolina introduced a bill in congress which would lift the taxes on oleo-margarine.

Enactment of this bill would mean the repeal of the present-day safeguards provided to consumers and producers of butter. Dairymen know only too well what will be the results if the oleo traffic is turned loose again.

All dairymen must prepare to meet this attack on butter. We must ask our representatives in congress not to be high-pressured into surrendering the present control of oleo traffic.

Wire or write your congressman. Keep in the fight to keep America the land of splendid dairy resources that it now is.

Swanson Heads State's Farm Safety Program

Randall C. Swanson, Milwaukee County agricultural agent, has been appointed director of the new Wisconsin Farm Safety Program. He will take over his new duties on October 1, and will have his office on the campus of the University of Wisconsin. His appointment was approved by the board of regents at their recent meeting.

The program will be carried out through a special appropriation of the Wisconsin legislature. It has been supported by both the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin and the state department of agriculture, as well as by representatives of farm equipment manufacturers.

All farm organizations will be enlisted in an effort to reduce the number of accidents occurring on Wisconsin farms, and also to reduce farm fires. It is estimated that farmers paid one billion dollars for farm accidents in 1941. Farming is known to have more accidents than any other occupation.

Wisconsin Milk No. 1 War Food

Wisconsin's dairy industry is giving outstanding aid to the war as billions of quarts of milk flow this year through channels of processing and distribution to the armed forces, war workers, civilians and to our allies on distant fronts.

With milk production on Wisconsin farms aimed at government war time goals, latest figures compiled by the Milk Industry Foundation emphasize how the state's dairy industry is helping in the Allied march to victory.

Milk has been called the leading war time food. Milk helps American boys in military service attain high nutritional standards; it reaches Great Britain as cheese; Russia as butter; China and Africa as powder; French youngsters in evaporated form.

Wisconsin ranks first in United States farm milk production with a total of 6,623,000,000 quarts in 1942. The 2,319,000 cows on Wisconsin farms each produced an average of 2,856 quarts of milk. In addition to the large quantities consumed as fluid milk and cream, Wisconsin milk was used for making 160,210,000 pounds of creamery butter, 426,750,000 pounds of cheddar cheese and substantial amounts of ice cream and other dairy products. Wisconsin 1942 farm cash milk income totaled \$278,771,000.

Corn Borer Makes Home In 57 Wisconsin Counties

That uninvited farm guest, the European corn borer, has moved into 57 Wisconsin counties for permanent free board and lodging.

Following a corn borer survey made by the state department of agriculture last month, 20 counties were added to the 37 in which infestations were reported a year ago. The new hosts to the invader are Adams, Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Crawford, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lincoln, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Rich-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

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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Legislative and Educational Committee

This co-operative has set up a legislative and educational committee for the purpose of getting information on subjects that affect dairy farmers and taking effective action to further and protect the welfare of dairy farm families.

This committee was set up by the selection of two farm couples by each of the twelve directors. Each couple so selected to name two other farm couples to complete the committee.

The twelve directors and their wives are also members of the committee. More information on the work of this committee will be given when its activities begin late in September.

Dairy Products in the News

A shortage of butter all over the United States and talked of shortage of fluid milk are getting headlines in the daily press. The general public takes little interest in whether or not the farmers are coming out all right, but when food shortages stare the consumers in the face, considerable interest is aroused.

In California dairymen have announced a price higher than set by OPA and the newspapers of the na-

tion carried the story. Announcement of special meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation called for September 28 in Washington also makes the by-lines. John Brandt, president of the federation, is quoted as saying that a critical milk shortage impends and that gets the interest of the consumer.

Wisconsin's junior senator, Alexander Wiley, meeting with different organizations throughout the state, stresses the importance of a heavier production of milk, pointing out that there will probably be a shortage of dairy products.

Also in the headlines is the case of the War Labor Board against the Twin Cities Milk Producers Association of St. Paul. This case arises because of the organizing of the plant workers in one of the Twin Cities plants by United Mine Workers which is John L. Lewis' group. According to the reports some of the employees of the Twin Cities plant did not want to belong to District 50, United Mine Workers, and the union insisted that the Producers Association should maintain the membership or at least deduct dues from those who did not wish to belong to the union. Case was heard by the Regional Labor Board and referred to the National War Labor Board with recommendation that the association be forced to comply with a maintenance of membership order.

When the co-operative, comprising 7,000 farm families, must take orders from a little group of employees organized by John L. Lewis, this country has gotten plenty far away from one of the freedoms at least.

Dairy Farmers Called to Washington

Milwaukee and most other large cities are facing a shortage of milk. For that reason and because a real shortage of butter already apparent an emergency meeting of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will be held in Washington, D. C., on September 28, 29 and 30.

The board of directors will discuss ways and means of avoiding the point rationing of fluid milk and of combating critical shortages and inequitable distribution of butter, cheese, cream and other dairy products.

"A critical situation in the nation's milk production has devel-

oped that involves all dairy products," President John Brandt declared. "The National Emergency Meeting of these representatives of thousands of dairy farmers will endeavor to formulate a program to help government officials correct the maladjustments of dairy prices and alleviate the conditions that are hampering the American dairy farmers in their efforts to produce at full efficiency for the war effort."

At the same time the federation pointed out that if the present price policies are continued, the rate of decline in the nation's milk production will increase. According to computations made by the national headquarters of the federation, the end of December is apt to show milk production at least six percent below a year ago.

According to these same Washington sources, the need for leveling up the price of dairy products this summer has manifested itself in almost every part of the country. Regional Office of Price Administration offices have had many requests for ceiling raises of one to three cents per quart. In almost all cases these requests have been filed without action. A number of groups have also visited Washington with similar appeals. To such appeals the answer of the OPA and the War Food Administration has been that producers must wait until a national policy has been developed.

As a further illustration of the critical situation, Mr. Brandt said that the production decline in butter at the present time is more than seasonal. He cited five reasons for extreme consumer shortage. They are (1) a decrease in production, (2) peak storage holdings of butter owned by the government, (3) increased demand, (4) mal-distribution of butter, and (5) the absence of price or rationing control of fluid cream.

"There will be no let-up in the current civilian butter shortage before December," he said, "and even then civilian supplies will be drastically short unless prompt action is taken. Production is below last year's figures because of government indecision on the price of dairy foods, making dairying less profitable than any other major farming project, as well as the inability of dairy farmers to obtain adequate manpower and equipment."

The emergency meeting will be the first gathering of this nature

that the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation has ever called in Washington. All such sessions previously in the 27 years of federation history have been held in the Middlewest. This time, however, the problem is considered so acute that many of the representatives are planning lengthy stays in the city.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation is the oldest and largest federation of commodity co-operatives in the United States. Its 69 affiliated groups range in membership from associations with only a few hundred dairy farmers to groups with many thousands in their ranks. Within these groups approximately 900 dairy plants of different types are owned co-operatively by dairy farmers. The federation represents more than 300,000 families who earn their livings on dairy farms in 41 states.

One of the best known exponents of modern agriculture in Wisconsin, Chris L. Christensen, has offered his support and endorsement of the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin and its farmer-managed and financed program of dairy promotion, research and post-war market development.

Long dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and therefore well known to Wisconsin rural citizens, Christensen described the association as a "needed and worthwhile enterprise." He added that "I am happy to endorse it."

The former agricultural college executive pointed out that, like members of the college staff, he is always ready to help in any project looking toward the improvement of Wisconsin farming and help for Wisconsin farmers.

"More people need to know the importance of dairy products and any well-considered plans to acquaint consumers with the facts are clearly worthy of support by producers and consumers alike," Mr. Christensen declared.

Such a plan is that evolved by the association, its officers have pointed out.

The organization represents the combined efforts of farsighted Wisconsin dairymen to build a reserve of funds for the future betterment of their industry. Its program has been called mutual insurance, an attempt to anticipate and prepare safeguards now for the probable

post-war problems of the dairy producer.

And while a primary purpose of the association is to set up a post-war reserve for market development and merchandising, it is also actively at work on current research into dairy problems.

The financial arrangements to support the year-round program of the organization are made during one month each year when thousands of farmers contribute on a voluntary basis. Individual contributions are made according to farmers' butterfat production, but the amount approximates only 10 cents per dairy cow in production and for the one month only.

Corn Borer Makes Home In 57 Wisconsin Counties

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

land, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon and Wood Counties.

The old area of infestation extends eastward from this block of counties to Lake Michigan and south to the Illinois border.

The spread of the borer population increases the danger to Wisconsin's 90-million-dollar field corn crop and two million dollar crop of sweet corn for canning, according to E. L. Chambers, state entomologist, since crop reductions occur wherever the infestations are bad.

A two-brooded strain of corn borer has descended from the original borers which invaded Wisconsin 12 years ago, Chambers says. This means two generations in one summer, twice as many borers, and twice the damage to corn, he points out.

Clean plowing is the most effective method of controlling the corn borer, Chambers says. The method will be demonstrated at corn borer control meetings to be conducted by the state department of agriculture and the state college of agriculture during the fall plowing season.

Another effective control method is to cut the corn stalks low so that few borers will be left in the stubble. The cutting knives of silo fillers and corn shredders figure prominently in keeping the borer population down.

Save War Foods

Per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States increased 5.5 percent from 1941 to 1942. This information, just re-

leased by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that last year the greatest increase in consumption of milk occurred in the history of the dairy industry.

Production of milk on farms is leveling off about the same as last year. As American armed forces abroad increase in numbers and the needs of the Allied Nations become more acute, the demand from them for more milk in its concentrated forms such as butter, cheese and dry milk becomes increasingly pressing. "These conditions," points out Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council, "make it imperative that every means be used to conserve milk and all other dairy products. Every precaution should be taken to see to it that milk is placed in the refrigerator immediately upon delivery, kept covered, and none allowed to waste. If acute shortages develop in certain areas, the needs of children, pregnant women and nursing mothers and invalids should be cared for first. Today milk and its product are in a front-rank position among the materials needed in the war effort."

It is interesting to note that the per capita consumption of milk and cream among about 100,000,000 people in cities and villages is .91 pint daily. The national average consumption is .94 pint daily and the average consumption for about 30,000,000 people on farms is 1.04 pints daily.

WFA Suspends Corporation's Ice Cream Manufacture

The War Food Administration has issued a suspension order against the Silver Crown Ice Cream Products Corporation of New York City, forbidding the company to manufacture, buy, sell, or carry on any exchange of milk solids or frozen dairy foods or mix during the month of September.

In violation of Food Distribution Orders 8, issued January 19, 1943, and 8.1, issued on February 1, 1943, the company exceeded its quotas of milk solids for use in the manufacture of ice cream.

Served with a statement of charges by the War Food Administration, the company admitted the violation but claimed extenuating circumstances and requested a hearing. The hearing was held in New York City last June; both the Sil-

ver Crown company and the War Food Administration were represented.

Testimony revealed that milk solids used in ice cream produced by the company in March, 1943, totaled about 1,534 pounds, or 217 percent of the quota of milk solids which the company was entitled to use. Monthly quotas are 65 percent of the milk solids used in the production of frozen dairy foods and mix during the corresponding month of the base period, December 1, 1941, through November 30, 1942.

In view of the tight situation on dairy products in the channels of distribution and the need for distributing available supplies equitably for military and civilian use, the violations were held to have impeded the war effort.

Acting under authority conferred upon him by Executive Order 9322, as amended by Executive Order 9334, the War Food Administrator suspended the corporation's production of ice cream from September 1 through September 30, 1943.

Disposition of Milk As Reported By Dairies to Wisconsin Department of Agriculture for July

Total daily receipts of milk received by handlers was 886,186 pounds, or 27,471,766 pounds for the month.

The total amount sold as fluid in regular channels was 15,682,404 pounds plus 54,684 pounds sold as relief milk, 3,466,296 pounds were separated to obtain cream and 8,213,016 pounds were used for manufactured products.

Fourteen fewer shippers were reported for July as compared to June. These figures do not include the business done by six companies whose products are at their stores and roadside stands at cut rate prices.

New Process for Chilling and Packing Condensed Cream Announced

Abbotts Dairies, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., announces the perfection and adoption of a new process for chilling and packing cream, having a butterfat content of 70 percent and above, and covered by United States patent No. 2,327,140, issued August 17, 1943. By this process, cream that has been first concentrated, is chilled upon a revolving surface. The resultant con-

Edwin Fred Named Dean of Agriculture

Edwin B. Fred, who has worked on Wisconsin farm problems for the past 30 years, has been named dean of the state college of agriculture, director of the agricultural experiment station, and director of the agricultural extension service by the regents of the University of Wisconsin. He succeeds Chris L. Christensen who resigned to engage in private business.

Fred has been dean of the graduate school at the university since 1934. During the past year, he has been on leave from the university to work with the National Research Council.

Born at Middleburg, Va., March 22, 1887, Fred attended Randolph Macon Academy, Front Royal, Va. He received his bachelor of science degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1907 and his master of science degree from the same institution in 1908. He studied at the University of Goettingen, Germany, and received his doctor of philosophy there in 1911.

The new dean began his teaching career at Virginia Polytechnic Institute as an assistant in bacteriology, serving in this capacity in 1907 and 1908 before going to Goettingen. On returning to this country, Dean Fred became assistant professor of bacteriology at the Virginia institution.

In 1913, Fred came to Wisconsin as assistant professor of agricultural bacteriology, and in 1914 he was made associate professor. He held this post until 1918 when he entered the United States Army to serve in World War I. On his return Fred was made a full professor.

He is a member of the National Academy of Science, and the Society of American Bacteriologists. He is also co-author of a number of books on bacteriology.

centrated cream is reconstituted by the restoration of the proper proportion of skim or whole, and produces a cream equal in consistency, texture and flavor to the fresh product. It can be satisfactorily employed to replace any other form of cream in ice cream, cream cheese and other dairy products.

After several years' commercial use, the process has been found to be commercially practicable and under mutually equitable conditions the company is willing to license its use by others.

August Prices

EMMER BROS. DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	69.70	\$3.00
Cream	8.05	2.75
Manufactured	22.25	2.60
Composite Price		2.89

GOLDEN HARVEST DAIRY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	92.98	\$3.00
Cream	7.02	2.75
Composite Price		\$2.98

GRIDLEY DAIRY COMPANY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.80	\$3.00
Relief	.22	2.77
Cream	14.71	2.75
Manufactured	25.27	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	68.69	\$3.00
Relief	.34	2.77
Cream	5.50	2.75
Manufactured	25.47	2.60
Composite Price		2.88

LAYTON PARK DAIRY CO.		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	61.68	\$3.00
Relief	.12	2.77
Cream	12.01	2.75
Manufactured	26.19	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

LUICK DAIRY COMPANY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	59.76	\$3.00
Relief	.28	2.77
Cream	13.60	2.75
Manufactured	26.36	2.60
Composite Price		2.86

WILKE DAIRY COMPANY		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	60.17	\$3.00
Relief	.17	2.77
Cream	26.19	2.75
Manufactured	13.47	2.60
Composite Price		2.88

GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS		
	Percent	Price
Fluid	56.18	\$3.00
Relief	.17	2.77
Cream	13.73	2.75
Manufactured	29.95	2.60
Composite Price		2.85

State Department Enforces Sanitary Laws

William Berthold, Cadott, pleaded guilty in county court at Chippewa Falls June 4 to a charge of manufacturing butter from insanitary milk or cream and was fined \$25 and costs. On the same day and in the same court, Alois Diedrich, Cadott, pleaded guilty to a charge of manufacturing cheese from insanitary milk and was fined \$25 and costs.

L. J. Hansen, Manawa, pleaded guilty in justice court at Waupaca on June 2 to a charge of delivering for sale American cheese which was not dry on the surfaces. He paid a fine of \$25 and costs.

Locker Rental Charges Based on March 1942 Rentals

Prices charged by new operators of frozen food lockers for rentals and processing services must be in line with prices prevailing in March, 1942, the Office of Price Administration made clear July 9.

To determine their prices firms going into the frozen food locker business should investigate rates charged by plants which were operating in the same area and offering the same types of services during March, 1942.

Investigations will be made of prices charged by new plants, the OPA stated, and in cases where they are out of line, they will be rolled back to a level comparable with those of firms in business during the base period.

Under Maximum Price Regulation No. 165 (services) a locker plant operator who did not rent space or sell services in March, 1942, may use the highest price charged by his closest competitor of the same class as of that date. If there are no competitors in the area the operator must report his price to the OPA for approval.

The OPA's statement today involves no new regulation, but is simply a clarification of existing rules.

Butter and Cheese

Production of creamery butter, estimated at 181 million pounds, was three percent short of that in July a year ago, but showed only about the usual seasonal decline, it was announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. American cheese production fell off somewhat less than usual from June, and in July was estimated at 87 million pounds. This was about 50 percent above the 10-year average for the month but 10 percent short of production in July, 1942.

During the first weeks of August creamery butter production has been dropping steadily relative to that in the corresponding weeks a year ago when milk production in North Central areas was unusually well maintained. American cheese production in recent weeks has been holding about the same rate of decline as last year, but at a level 12 percent lower.

It is quite evident that there will be less dairy products with the decline in production as quoted above. July butter production 10 percent lower than July, 1932; American cheese 12 percent under production for the same months last year.

If the planners in Washington had heeded advice of organized dairymen and allowed dairy prod-

ucts to increase moderately in price so that farmers could employ more help, production would probably be



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much higher than last year instead of lower. The planners chose to follow demands of labor leaders who have always demanded cheap food with the result that food is becoming increasingly scarce as time goes on. Sooner or later the consuming public will discover that the wise planners in Washington have followed a course of action which results in a shortage of food and the consumer will realize that instead of getting cheap food they will get an insufficient supply and possibly they will not feel quite so friendly to the people who have brought the condition about.

Of course the wise planners will say there is a lack of manpower and will say that production is low on that account. It is true that there is some shortage of manpower but it is very true that there is a faulty distribution of manpower. In the many government bureaus which have been set up to regulate every activity in these United States there are men who could be in the armed forces or in war industry and genuine farmers could be released to work on farms and produce food, particularly if there was an inducement in the way of fair prices.

It is the opinion of people who have had to do with many of these bureaus and agencies that they are overstaffed and that the personnel could be more usefully employed.

Lincoln on Limitation

The philosophy behind the executive order setting a top limit of what man is permitted to earn is the philosophy of leveling off at the top, of taking from those who have and giving to those who have not. How different the principles of Lincoln, Civil War president, who said:

"Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. ... Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently to build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence. . . . I take it that it is best for all to leave each man free to acquire property as fast as he can. Some will get wealthy. I don't believe in a law to prevent a man from getting rich; it would do more harm than good."



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Building Dairy Rations With Available Feeds

G. Bohstedt,
Department of Animal Husbandry

Because of corn and protein feed shortages the average Wisconsin dairy cow during the coming year will be fed somewhat less grain and protein concentrates. She will have better hay than a year ago, and if fed good quality silage, will probably be able to produce about as much milk as she did last winter.

Quality Hay Saves Grain

To show the importance of quality in hay as a substitute for grain, at a western experiment station good and poor alfalfa hay was fed to two different groups of milking cows. It required rations of 10 pounds ground barley fed with the poor alfalfa hay, to equal good alfalfa hay without that amount of grain.

Legumes Save Protein Concentrates

To the extent that legumes are fed in rations, protein concentrates may be reduced or eliminated. Thus a ration of alfalfa, clover, or soybean hay, with or without legume silage, and fed with most any combination of farm-grown grains, is balanced from the protein standpoint.

Example 1: Alfalfa hay (with or without alfalfa silage). Mixture of ground corn and oats, or barley, with one percent salt.

As part of this legume roughage is replaced by timothy or similar grass roughage, or by corn silage, some oil meal or other protein concentrates need to be mixed with farm grain to keep the ration as a whole in balance.

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Example 2: Alfalfa hay-corn silage (fed in the usual proportion of one part hay to three parts silage by weight). Mixture of corn-and-cob meal 40, ground oats 25, ground wheat 25, soybean oil meal 9, salt 1.

Example 3: Alfalfa-timothy or alfalfa-brome grass hay and corn silage. Mixture of corn-and-cob meal 25, ground oats or barley 25, ground wheat 25, soybean oil meal or linseed meal 24, salt 1.

Example 4: Clover-timothy hay, corn silage. Mixture of corn-and-cob meal 40, ground oats or other small grain 25, gluten feed 10, soybean oil meal 24, salt 1.

How Roughage May Be Used For Increasing Protein in Ration

The following means will reduce the otherwise necessary protein concentrates in the dairy ration:

Have the roughage be legume roughage.

Have it be early-cut, leafy, bright-colored legume roughage.

Feed a larger than usual proportion of legume hay to corn silage, such as equal parts by weight, instead of one part hay to three parts silage.

If there is a plentiful supply of hay, give cows more than they care to eat of hay, letting them pick it over for the leafiest and most palatable portions, and letting the re-

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Save money by feeding this high
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JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., Marquette 3057

Whitewash the Barn

A shortage of whitewash machine operators indicates that we ought to locate one as soon as possible for all of the jobs can't be done in the last weeks of October. Let's get this job done early this year.

fused stemier portions go to such animals as idle work horses, or stocker cattle, or be used for bedding.

Protein as Supplied by Available Concentrates

Other ways of providing protein feed is to let soybeans get ripe in the field, to be threshed for seed, and this ground and mixed like so much oil meal with the rest of the grain. Ground soybeans have been found worth pound for pound as much as soybean oil meal or linseed meal for dairy cows. But grinding unthreshed soybeans, with stalks and pods and what leaves may still be present, is not making a protein concentrate out of a roughage. It is still that much roughage, no matter how processed, or how fed.

Buying and feeding wheat instead of corn adds protein, for wheat has about 35 percent more protein than has corn.

Making use of gluten feed or gluten meal has been quite uniformly a good practice for the past several years, and is an economical practice now. Wisconsin dairymen should get in the habit of buying more gluten feed than they have in recent years.

Another by-product of war industries than that is a good dairy feed, is distillers' dried grains

By-products of local industries often are more economical than shipped-in protein concentrates; hence consider brewers' dried grains and malt sprouts.

On the other hand, some of the most expensive concentrates for many months have been wheat bran and wheat middlings. While desirable, and adding bulk to the grain mixture, they are not indispensable in dairy rations. Don't let us pay too much attention to fancy points like bulk in grain mixtures during war time, at least not for the average cow. We often pay too high a price for bulky feeds like bran, oats, or beet pulp, as pointed out directly.

"Bargain" and "Luxury" Feeds Among Carbohydrate Feeds

If one must buy grain or carbohydrate feeds, ordinarily the cheapest feed is corn, and one of the most expensive, oats, feeding value considered. Molasses and beet pulp also usually are expensive in this part of the country. This has in mind feeding the more or less average cows of the state, and not those capable of, and fed for, high production.

Sensible Feeding Under War Conditions

If we have the grain, let us try to feed cows according to their individual milk production, or therefore about one pound grain for every four pounds of Holstein milk, or one pound grain for every three pounds of Guernsey or Jersey milk. Feed Brown Swiss and most other breeds in between those amounts.

But if short of grain or protein concentrates, let us remember that high-quality roughage can save both

grain and protein, and we can, by feeding such hay, afford to feed somewhat less grain than the above rule specifies.

While we let cows fill up on roughage according to appetite, each cow should be fed grain according to her production or her requirement. Low producers may not warrant being fed any grain at all.

Feed the best hay to the best or most critical animals in the herd; the high-producing cows, the calves, and feed at least a few pounds of such good hay daily to the herd sire.

Do not neglect salt in dairy rations. Feed one percent salt, preferably iodized salt, in the grain mixtures and in addition free-choice in a suitable container. It may be desirable also to feed steamed bone meal or other suitable and safe phosphate free-choice along with the salt.

Also let us remember that there is more milk and more money in fewer cows well fed, than in more cows poorly fed.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient"

So wrote Marco Polo in the year 1298 of a tribe in the "Great Province of Maabar," now southern India.

—Topeka, (Kan.) Capital.

A conference is a group of men who individually can do nothing, but as a group can meet and decide that nothing can be done.

A statistician is a man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a foregone conclusion.

A professor is a man whose job is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor.

Although consumption of American cheese has increased steadily since 1932, most of the increased production since 1940 has been used to meet military and lend-lease requirements. Nevertheless civilian consumption in 1942 was five percent above a year earlier and by far the highest on record. Production of most other types of cheese also has tended to increase since 1932. Increased production of various foreign types has slightly more than offset a reduction in imports.—

The Dairy Situation, U.S.D.A.



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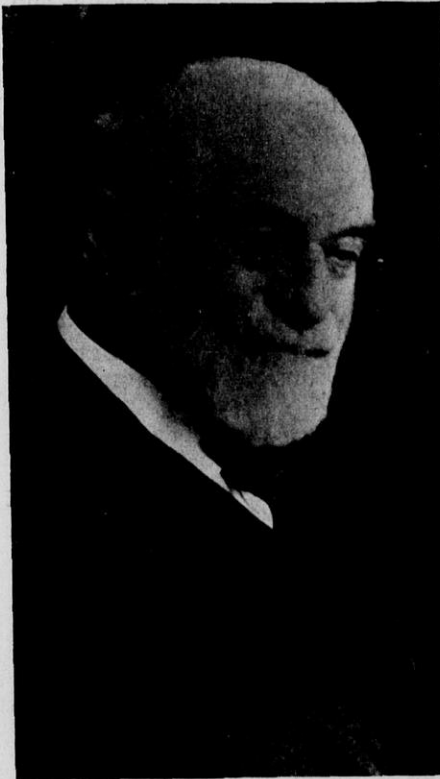
MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 7

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

October, 1943

Stephen Moulton Babcock, Laughing Saint of Science



birth with a special program at the university October 22. So widespread is interest in this celebration that a joint resolution was passed by both houses of the Wisconsin legislature last June instructing the governor of Wisconsin to appoint an official state committee of five to participate in behalf of the state in the centennial memorial services at the university.

Most Americans know about the Babcock test for butterfat. Comparatively few knew Babcock—the man.



Back in 1890 the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin issued a bulletin describing a new test for the butterfat content of milk. It was a test which removed the old rule-of-the-thumb methods of determining butterfat content and made scientific an industry which previously had been haphazard.

The Babcock test is the greatest single invention ever offered to the dairy industry.

And the man who perfected the test, Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, was one of the most outstanding dairy scientists and most lovable individuals whom the dairy industry has ever known.

To commemorate the accomplishments of this man, and pay honor to his memory, the University of Wisconsin is planning to celebrate the centennial anniversary of his

Stephen Moulton Babcock had a childhood not unlike that of thousands of other Americans. Born on a farm, he had ambition which took him to college. He entered Tufts College in 1863, graduating four years later. But he had not been a model student, not being interested in the classics. "I didn't care much about my undergraduate days at Tufts," he often reminisced in later years, adding, "didn't do so well either. In fact I wasn't only at the bottom of my class—I was in the sub-basement!"

But the course at Tufts, which had been largely classical in nature, did not satisfy the practical analytical, and searching mind of the young Babcock. He aspired to be an engineer and went to Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., but at the end of the first year he was called home by death in the family and was unable to return to

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

National Federation Holds Important Meeting

The Board of Directors of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation met in Washington, D. C., on September 28, 29 and 30. This meeting was called for the purpose of taking steps which would assure the farmers of fair returns for feed and labor in the production of milk and to impress on the federal government, particularly the congress, that fair prices should be paid to dairy farmers rather than giving of subsidies which, as every farmer knows, would have to be paid back in taxes at a later date, plus high administrative costs and a heavy interest rate.

Some forty-seven co-operative organizations, including our own, were at this meeting. The following statement of policy was agreed on and presented to authorities in Washington as the considered opinion of the organizations represented at the meeting.

A serious impending shortage of the national milk supply now confronts the American people. Increase of the number of ration points on butter to 16 per pound or double the number of points originally set by the government, and the recent freeze on sales of fluid milk, are but surface manifestations of a critical condition whose advent was predicted early in the year by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. Failure of the government to provide means whereby dairy farmers could pay for advancing production costs, including higher farm wages and feed costs, is the cause of this national crisis with respect to the milk supply. An arbitrary policy of holding down prices of some dairy products and beating down the prices of others without regard to its consequences, now brings the people face to face with the stark reality that violation of the eternal principle of supply and demand coupled with rationing of relatively low priced commodities leads to scarcity.

Instead of following the simple and natural course of adequate pricing

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
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Fluid Milk Sales Limitation

The War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has decided that sales of fluid milk must be limited in all cities of 100,000 population very shortly, smaller markets to be placed under the regulation which is known as Order 79 as fast as the director of food distribution can get around to it.

June has been selected as the base month and dealers are expected to sell no more milk in any month than the amount they sold in June, 1943. In case they exceed their sales quota by 5 percent, they must sell 5 percent less on the following month to equalize that amount. What will happen if they sell more than 5 percent is not exactly known but violations of this order are treated as criminal offenses and subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. Details of the program may vary in different markets because of different conditions, but basically all markets which are put under this order will be treated the same.

An agent of the War Food Administration met with our board of directors and the dealers on Monday, October 4, to explain the order and why the government believes such an order should be put into effect. At the conference there was a unanimous agreement on the part of the directors of this co-operative

and all of the dealers that we did not need this limitation program in our market, and we asked that we be exempted. At this writing, we do not know what the decision of the War Food Administration will be. To date some 32 markets have been listed as having come under the program on the 4th or 5th of October and it seems to be the desire of the War Food Administration to have all markets under this order by the 1st of November if not sooner. By-products such as cream, cottage cheese, etc., will be limited to 75 percent of the amount sold in the base period. Basic purposes of the program as explained is to stabilize consumption of fluid milk at approximate current levels rather than to lower consumption. Sales of fluid milk and milk products have been increasing steadily for over two years, the War Food Administration said, consumer rationing of fluid milk and fluid milk products may be necessary in many areas. Rationing of such highly perishable products would be extremely complex, it was pointed out, and would almost necessarily result in substantial reductions in fluid sales in many markets. Rationing will be necessary, however, if this system of dealer quotas does not operate equitably and effectively to regulate the total volume sold in fluid channels.

With consumer income at an all-time high, the War Food Administration said, total fluid milk and cream sales have risen rapidly and are now approximately 20 percent above what they were in 1941.

The encroachment of fluid milk markets on supplies normally used for manufacturing purposes has been so heavy, War Food Administration officials state, that practically the entire increase in whole milk deliveries since 1941 has been absorbed in fluid milk and cream sales.

This means that although war has greatly expanded the requirements for manufactured dairy products, both on the home and battle fronts, the supply of milk available for manufacturing uses, at present is but little greater than it was during 1941, and promises to become lower, especially if fluid sales continue unchecked.

Civilian consumption of every other major dairy product is already controlled. Butter, cheese and evaporated milk are rationed. The quantity of milk solids which can be used in the manufacture of frozen dairy foods for civilians has been limited to 65 percent of that used last year. A limitation on heavy

cream has been in effect since last November. Government agencies are taking 75 percent of the dry skim milk and an even larger proportion of the dry whole milk produced.

In addition to effectuating a more strategic division of the milk supply between fluid and manufacturing uses, the program also is expected to alleviate present unfavorable conditions in fluid milk marketing. Especially in markets where fluid milk supplies are short in relation to the continually rising demand, disruptive competition for milk supplies has arisen among some dealers. Stabilization of sales will eliminate the incentive for further diversion of normal manufacturing supplies.

The order authorizes the director of the Food Distribution Administration to designate the boundaries of milk sales areas and to appoint market agents to administer the orders for each large sales area or for groups of sales areas. The expense of administering the order in each case will be met by an assessment on the handlers for whom quotas are established.

Many large markets are short of milk and welcome this order, for they cannot get enough to serve all of their customers. If they can tell the customers that the government has limited the sale it will take some of the burden of explanation off of the dealer. Army camps situated near some markets have taken a great deal of milk and this supply, by the way, is not curtailed. Dealers may sell all the milk that camps call for. Unfortunately we have none of these camps and if we produce more milk than is needed on the basis of quota sales, we may have to go into a classification paying a lower price.

Deduction for American Dairy Association

Agreeable with action taken at the annual meeting of this co-operative in January of this year, the board of directors authorized the dealers to make a deduction of six tenths of one cent per hundred pounds of milk on September deliveries. As most of our members know, this money is used by the American Dairy association to keep the goodness of dairy products before the consuming public. Of course, there is a good demand for all dairy products now, but we must look forward to the time when there again will be a great surplus of dairy products and only by keeping the consumers well informed can we hope to sell our products at a fair price.

Stephen Babcock

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

school until the late seventies. Then he went to Cornell University, where he worked in the chemical laboratory under the direction of Dr. G. C. Caldwell. He took no regular courses; received no scholastic credit. But he did work around the laboratory and was happiest when he could make his own apparatus with the help of a jack knife, string and perhaps some tubing. While at Cornell, he lived on the old Schuyler farm of 20 acres, which he had purchased. He worked this farm while attending the university.

His work in the laboratory inspired his desire to study further, and he decided to go to Europe. This decision required great courage and initiative, but he went through with it. In 1879 he received his Ph.D. degree from Goettingen University. From Europe he returned to Cornell and the experiment station at Geneva, New York.

Receiving a call to serve at the University of Wisconsin in 1888, Dr. Babcock went to the Badger state and worked under Dean W. A. Henry. It was only two years later that Dr. Babcock, a young man of 47, perfected the Babcock test for butterfat and gave his invention to the world. He lived in Madison for nearly a half century, dying there in 1931.

The Babcock test opened the door to real progress in the dairy industry. The effects of its development were wide-spread. Before invention of the test, the buying and selling of milk and cream were largely guess work, with tests so inaccurate as to make the purchase of raw material for butter making extremely inaccurate.

Not only did invention of the test change actual practices in dairy plants, but it wrought changes in the men in the industry as well.

H. L. Russell, former dean, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, outlines this when he writes:

"To train the factory operator how to use the test properly, it was necessary to give him specific instruction. This need was apparent the moment the test was devised. In the winter of 1890, a few months after the test had been made public, the Wisconsin Dairy School, the first school for dairy education in America, opened its doors. Its first session was attended by two pupils. The next winter 70 were crowded into the little room in an old wooden building on the university farm, the

instruction being given by Dr. Babcock and H. B. Gurler, later of Macon, Miss., who was the first practical dairyman in America to use the test.

"Success of this school enabled W. A. Henry to secure the appropriation from the legislature for the new dairy building in the summer of 1891. This building, named Hiram Smith hall in honor of Wisconsin's veteran dairyman, was the first in America to be constructed for dairy education.

The world has never forgotten that Dr. Babcock gave his great discovery to the world, despite the fact that it could have made him immensely wealthy had he so chosen.

But he was generously rewarded. Not with worldly goods, but with love and admiration and world-wide recognition.

And his reward was a lasting one. For Dr. Babcock, though dead, still lives. He is a vital, pleasant memory in the minds of those that know him; a "saint of science" to those who know of his works.

Dr. Babcock, modest, human though he was, carved for himself a niche in the American hall of immortality.

The late Dr. Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin, in paying homage to Dr. Babcock, spoke thus:

"In an age smitten with the passion of publicity, he forgot himself into immortality!

"And in the midst of the sickness of an acquisitive society, his spirit remained unsullied by legitimate personal considerations!

"Scholar of a great university;

Servant of a great state;

Shy benefactor of mankind everywhere;

Laughing saint of science!"

—Taken in part from National Butter and Cheese Journal.

Oleo Making Fight

A shortage of butter for civilian consumption, due in part to the large amount that is being held in storage by the government and a decline of 7 percent below last year, makes a picture that is just what the oleo people want. With 16 points required for one pound of butter, four for a pound of oleo, many consumers will feel that they must buy oleo or go without a spread which resembles butter in appearance at least.

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

National Federation

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

ing to obtain adequate production, the government has chosen the hard way of attempting to free prices, freeze the free movement of producers from one outlet to another and to substitute instead various types of subsidies, to give producers partial compensation under terms and conditions which greatly inhibit their freedom.

At this time we will not attempt to discuss the relative demerits of the different types of subsidies. We limit our comment to the broad question of subsidy in lieu of adequate prices at a time when the vast majority of the people of this nation are amply able to pay for the food which they are now eating. Such a policy is open to many objections, among which are:

1. Food subsidies represent a constantly increasing public debt which will be transferred, when they return from the war, in large part to the men in our fighting forces, the majority of whom are now serving for \$50 per month.

2. Food subsidies are inflationary. The printing of bonds to pay for food is not unlike the printing of currency to pay for governmental expenditures when the governmental credit has run out.

3. Food subsidies imply that the government intends to share more or less permanently the payment of the grocery bills of its citizens without regard to their capacity to pay their way through life.

4. The new milk subsidy, which we are informed is being worked out on the basis of individual subsidy payments to some three million producers of milk, will strengthen bureaucratic control over the lives of the farm people.

The payment of subsidies has developed an elaborate scheme of interlocking controls so that the terms and conditions of receiving a subsidy constitutes the exercise of policing power not contemplated by existing law. Thus government by regulation is constantly supplanting government by law; and government by regulation rapidly emerges into government by fear. Knowledge is within our possession of many instances wherein this type of governmental compulsion is being exercised co-ordinately by various branches of officialdom to require persons to obey regulations through pressure tactics and to make them fearful of entering the courts to protect their constitutional rights.

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

National Federation

(Continued from page 3, column 3)

While one branch of the government is putting an iron hand upon food cost, another branch of the government is continuously telling the congress that the people have so much money unexpendable that it must be taxed away from them and that compulsory savings must be inaugurated; and various plans are offered to utilize the increasing take-offs from the incomes of individuals. We hold that a line of distinction should be drawn between those who are able to pay their own grocery bills and those who for various reasons, such as old age, dependency, disability and lack of sufficient skill, are not able to earn a sufficient amount of money to provide a decent standard of living. For such as these, we concede that the government should in some degree supplement low standard earnings with relief payments. But for the remainder of the people, it seems to us only common sense that they should pay their own way through this war and not transfer their present living costs to the returning members of the armed forces. If congress intends to subsidize living costs for those who can afford to pay, let it make cash payments to those consumers who are to benefit; and let those beneficiaries shoulder the responsibility of this stigma. Farmers do not desire such payments. They seek only fair prices.

A large percentage of America's remaining dairy farmers can and will survive the distress under which they now labor. Many will abandon dairy operations. More will curtail dairy production so as to reduce their losses to a minimum; but enforced self protection of this character will not maintain enough production of milk and its products. The choice, therefore, lies with the people as to whether they will prefer to pay moderately increased prices for dairy products or severely curtail and in some instances do without these products until the time comes when dairy production can be revived.

We are confident that the congress is aware of this serious economic situation. We, therefore, offer to the congress the suggestion that it immediately enact legislation which will direct the responsible agencies of the government to provide reasonable price ceilings which will at least compensate milk producers for their increasing costs of production and enable them to meet the competition of alternative opportunities in farming.

Oleo

(Continued from page 3)

Politicians and political-minded newspapers will get on the oleo bandwagon, believing that that will be a popular thing to do in the eyes of the consumers. A Milwaukee assemblyman is preparing a bill which will call for repeal of state taxes on oleo and editorially The Milwaukee Journal is championing the cause of the oleo people and abusing dairy farmers for having the oleo tax laws enacted. It probably would be all right to repeal the oleo tax laws if oleomargarine could be made to sell for the grease that it is, instead of being flavored and colored to imitate butter. Very few people would purchase the stuff and place it on the table uncolored and unflavored.

There are well informed people who think that the oleo crowd had considerable to do with having points raised on butter, believing that would help turn business to them.

There is a bill to be offered to congress which would eliminate the tax on oleo and probably the best way to meet that is to have legislation enacted which will prevent oleo from being sold when flavored and colored to imitate butter.

Annual Meeting of the American Dairy Association of Wisconsin Oct. 18, at Wisconsin Rapids

The fifth annual meeting of the American Dairy association of Wisconsin (formerly the Wisconsin Dairy Industries association) will be held Monday, October 18, at the Hotel Witter in Wisconsin Rapids, commencing at 10:30 a. m.

Everett Mitchell, famous for his years of experience over the NBC network on the National Farm and Home Hour, will be one of the featured speakers. Everett Mitchell, who also conducts the American Dairy association coast to coast radio program known as "The Voice of the Dairy Farmer" will present a nation-wide viewpoint on the critical dairy issues facing the American dairy farmer today. Owen Richards, general manager of the American Dairy association will bring first hand information on the present methods used by the American Dairy association to maintain consumers' preference for dairy products and to build consumer understanding of dairy problems.

At noon a free luncheon will be served to representatives of dairy

September Prices

As per agreement reached between the board of directors and the dealers on September 7, all dealers will pay \$3.00 per hundred for milk used for fluid purposes; \$3.00 per hundred for milk used for cream purposes and \$3.00 per hundred for manufactured milk, all prices based on milk testing 3.5 percent fat with a differential of 4c up or down from 3.5 percent.

Since all dealers will have the same blend price, they are not listed separately as they have been in the past.

New Supporters

Chris. Gross, Menomonee Falls.
Hilbert Farm, Route 1, Germantown.
Oliver Fleischmann, Germantown.
Charles Anstey, Hartland.
Aloys F. Gebhardt, Route 5, Box 242, Waukesha.

A Feed (?) Subsidy

Notice that a feed subsidy on milk produced in October, November and December will be paid by the federal government through the triple A county committees of from 25 to 50 cents per hundred pounds of milk has been mailed to farmers. Like all other milk subsidies this one smells of politics. Raising the price of milk is the honest and fair way to get enough money to farmers to pay for feed and other costs. The subsidy money must be paid back in taxes plus cost of administration, plus interest at some future date.

plants and dairy organizations who are contributing to the nation-wide dairy market improvement program of the American Dairy association. Wives of dairy plant representatives are also invited to attend both the luncheon and the entire program of the day. This state-wide dairy meeting in Wisconsin Rapids will attract dairymen from all parts of Wisconsin interested in the critical dairy problems facing producers today. This fifth annual meeting of the American Dairy association of Wisconsin will provide an opportunity not only to discuss problems but to develop a program of united action for the benefit of all.

All branches of the dairy industry are represented in the American Dairy association of Wisconsin. The 17 directors representing these various branches will be elected at the annual meeting.

Write to Your Congressman!

The above caption is used in a joking way quite often when people complain about various things that affect them adversely. There are times, however, when it's worthwhile to write your congressman and tell him very plainly, but briefly, how you feel about things over which he may have some control.

For instance, O.P.A. determined effort to keep milk prices down, the use of subsidies instead of fair prices, the unreasonable demands of some labor leaders, etc.

For the information of anyone who may wish to write to his congressman a list of the congressmen and senators from Wisconsin and the counties that the congressmen represent follows. If any of our members know congressmen other than those representing the district in which they live it might be well to write to them also.

U. S. Senators:

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., (represents entire state).

Alexander Wiley, (represents entire state).

Congressmen:

1st District—Lawrence H. Smith, (represents Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock and Walworth counties).

2nd District—Harry Sauthoff, (represents Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson and Waukesha counties).

3rd District—William H. Stevenson, (represents Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, LaCrosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Richland, Sauk and Vernon counties).

4th District—Thaddeus F. Wasielewski, (represents south half of Milwaukee county).

5th District—Howard J. McMurray, (represents north half of Milwaukee county).

6th District—Frank B. Keefe, (represents Calumet, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington and Winnebago counties).

7th District—Reid F. Murray, (represents Adams, Green Lake, Langlade, Marathon, Marquette, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Wausara and Wood counties).

8th District—LaVern R. Dilweg, (represents Brown, Door, Florence, Forrest, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto and Outagamie counties).

9th District—Merlin Hull, (represents Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa,

Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix and Trempealeau counties).

10th District—Alvin E. O'Konski, (represents Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn counties).

The members of the house of representatives get their mail at The House Office Building, Washington, D. C., and the senators at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Market Conditions at a Glance . . .

STRENGTHENING FACTORS: Output of U. S. creameries this month fell to a total of 152 million pounds, a round 10 percent less than August of last year. Best estimates had expected an additional 13 million pounds.

For the nation as a whole pasture conditions this month were reported at 73 percent of normal, 15 points lower than a year ago. In the eastern states and in Oklahoma, Arkansas, drought had been extreme.

U. S. milk supplies, basis of all dairy production, were this month measured at 200 million pounds less than the 1942 output of 10.8 billion pounds. Production per cow had decreased by 5 to 6 percent.

Farm labor shortages, feed scarcities acted this month to influence the percentage of the national herd kept in production. At 71.2 percent the number of cows milked, particularly in the west north central states, approached an unusual low.

WEAKENING FACTORS: Set this month at twice the original value ration requirements might be expected to discourage some demand for butter, encourage the use of the 16 red points (this month changing to brown) for purchases of other foods.

Set aside percentages required from U. S. creameries will this month be suspended, leave 100 percent of October production free for civilian uses.

Withholding of some set-aside obligations to provide for the winter needs of veterans' hospitals, war shipping administration, certain contract schools and military installations will permit a free use of the total current production for the civilian trade.

Effective October 1, Food Distribution Order No. 79, limiting the distribution of fluid milk, may be ex-

pected to check diversion trends away from creamery production, return to the churns some of the milk supply now being bottled.



New Blades and Repair Parts Also Available

● The limited quantity of STEWART Clipmasters WPB has authorized us to produce will be available through your dealer. Although there will not be nearly enough to meet the demand, you can keep your present Clipmaster in good working condition with necessary repair parts. Check it now. If you need blades or repair parts, see your dealer or write to us.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, Dept. 57
5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago 50, Ill.

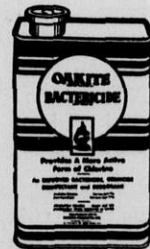
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To make **QUALITY CONTROL** more certain . . . to surround goodness, flavor and taste of your milk, cheese, butter or other milk products with an **EXTRA MARGIN of PROTECTION** against high bacteria counts the year 'round . . . treat your processing equipment with that fast-working germicidal material . . .



Because it possesses a **MORE ACTIVE** form of available chlorine, recommended solutions swiftly destroy all mold and harmful bacterial organisms. Completely soluble, instantly ready for use, Oakite Bactericide is free-draining and leaves no white residues on equipment. Packed in 2-lb. cans. Order a supply from your creamery **TODAY!** For **FREE** booklets, write to



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

OAKITE Specialized **CLEANING**

Research Planned

Two national dairy manufacturing firms have asked the University of Wisconsin to undertake special research projects beginning this fall, reports E. B. Fred, dean of the College of Agriculture.

One of the companies is making available \$7,000 to support a ten-year research projects to be set up as a memorial to the late Stephen Moulton Babcock, the pioneer Wisconsin leader who is generally recognized as America's greatest dairy scientist.

This Babcock research fellowship will permit the university to study any question it considers important in the handling or manufacture of milk.

Its ten year research project starts this month, the hundredth anniversary of Babcock's birth, and the university will formally accept the grant October 22 in connection with the centennial program.

Under the second research project a study will be made of the factors affecting adsorption of substances on fat globules in dairy projects. "This is a baffling scientific problem with large practical importance," Dean Fred explains.

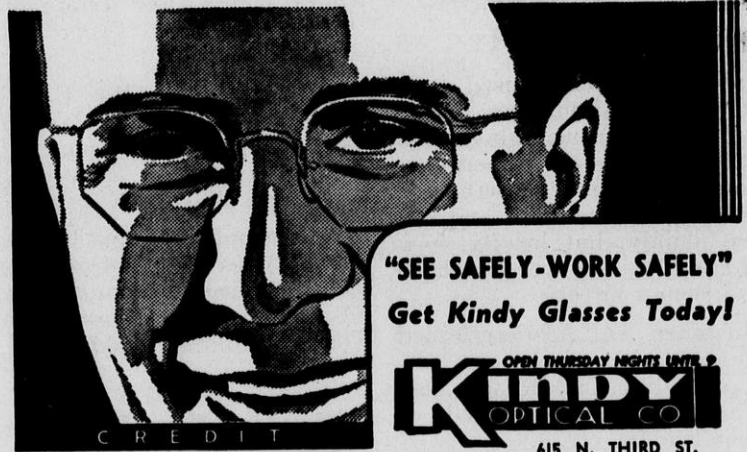
Hugo Sommer, honored a year ago for outstanding contributions to knowledge of dairy processing, will have charge of the fat globule inquiry.

Commercial Feed Sales are Greatest in History

Wisconsin farmers purchased at least 35 million dollars worth of commercial feed last year to supplement their home grown supplies and increase milk, meat and egg production for the war effort, the state department of agriculture reports.

The estimate, based on reports obtained from commercial feed registrants on their tonnages of feed sold in Wisconsin in 1942, shows that a record volume of commercial feed was sold to the farmers of this state.

Net retail sales of commercial feeds in this state, exclusive of grains and hay, totaled 783,110 tons in 1942, according to W. B. Griem, chemist in charge of the department's feed and fertilizer section. This represents an increase of 22 percent over 1941 and 40.4 percent over 1940, Griem said.



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615 N. THIRD ST.

Save!

Use Your Milk Producer's
Courtesy Card for Sub-
stantial discounts.

Free Parking With Pur-
chase of \$1.00 or More.

FOR SALE

Good Farm Team about ten years old; also one year old colt. All animals black in color.

HERB NITZ

Route 5, Box 1259 West Allis 14, Wis.

FOR SALE

Registered Holstein Bull; 11 months; perfect top; deep-bodied; well rumped. Dam first prize two year old Tri-County Black and White Show; excellent D.H.I.A. records. Bangs' certified herd. Price \$175.00.

LAUNFAL FARM—Brunnquell Bros.

Highway 57 Saukville, Wis.

CLIPPER REPAIRS

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 CO., Dept. 37 • RAGINE, WISCONSIN

WANT MORE EGGS?

LARGER PIGS?

MORE MILK?

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

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Guernsey Bulls of serviceable age, some younger, from dams with 400 lbs. of fat in 305 days as 2 yr. olds. Also some heifers ready to breed, entire herd T.B. tested and accredited.

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DELIVERED AT YOUR FARM

Save money by feeding this high
protein easily digested feed.

Special Prices for Silo Jobs

JAMES J. DONOHUE, 1633 N. 13th St., Marquette 3057

The total volume of low protein feed sales decreased from 145,221 to 127,837 tons. Wheat mill feed sales decreased from 132,206 to 113,343 tons.

The tonnage of unclassified feed sold in Wisconsin, such as bone meal, iodized salt, limestone, molasses and vitamin supplements, increased from 7,285 to 10,787 tons.

Wisconsin manufacturers of mixed feeds stepped up their production from 108,209 tons of ingredients in 1941 to 161,841 in 1942. These figures do not include the grains used in making the mixed feeds.

Among the principal items used by the Wisconsin feed manufacturers were 13,057 tons of mixed supplements, 17,023 tons of soybean meal, 12,201 tons of meat scraps and tankage, 7,672 tons of malt and brewers' by-products, 10,104 tons of gluten feed and meal, 15,944 tons of linseed meal, 45,683 tons of wheat mill feeds, 8,437 tons of screenings, 5,980 tons of alfalfa products, 2,412 tons of molasses and 4,181 tons of ground limestone.

Feed dealers were fortunate in obtaining more of the Wisconsin-produced malt sprouts and dried brewers' grains at a time when the available supply of soybean meal was reduced, Griem reported. At the same time they were able to obtain significant, increased amounts of linseed meal—another favorite dairy feed.

If restrictions on feed distribution are not too great during the coming feeding season, farmers should again be able to obtain larger amounts of linseed meal, gluten feed and meal, and dried brewers' grains and malt sprouts, Griem pointed out.

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, 1943.
State of Wisconsin,
County of Milwaukee, } ss.

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. Edward A. Hartung, Station D, Rt. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.; Vice-President, Paul W. Bartlett, Jackson, Wis.; Secretary, Charles F. Dineen; Treasurer, Ambrose A. Wiedmeyer, Richfield, Wis.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (if there are none, so state): None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of September, 1943. Ann T. Prinz, Notary Public. (My commission expires March 12, 1945.)

AUCTION

Tuesday, Oct. 19th
Commencing at 12 Noon Sharp
Ferd. Ansay

on farm known as Math. Thill farm on Hy. K, 1½ miles east of Fredonia, 6 miles northwest of Port Washington, 1 mile west of Holy Cross.

50 DAIRY CATTLE — 20 cows — 19 Holsteins, 1 Guernsey; some fresh, others springers. All are T. B. and Bang's tested. 100% clean. This is an excellent herd. 14 years member of dairy testing association. 1 Holstein bull 1½ yrs. old; 8 heifers, bred (3 Guernseys, 5 Holsteins); 1 registered bull 10 months old; 20 heifers, not bred; 2 Guernseys, 1 Brown Swiss, 17 Holsteins; 1 white-faced steer. All vaccinated.

5 HORSES: 1 matched team, dapple greys, 4 and 6 years old; 1 matched team sorrels, 6 and 11 years old; 1 colt, 2½ months old. These horses won first place at three county fairs in pulling contest. Also pulled at State Fair and won 6th place.

6 SOWS, all bred; 1 boar; 16 feeder pigs, weight 100 pounds each; 33 feeder pigs, weight 65 pounds each; 25 New Hampshire Red chickens. 6 sheep: 4 ewes, 1 buck, 1 lamb.

MACHINERY—John Deere model D tractor, on steel, with extension rims (in excellent condition); new 2-bottom Oliver tractor plow, new 3-section John Deere springtooth, 5-section wooden drag, new John Deere side delivery, new Case hay loader, new Champion potato digger, McCormick grain binder, McCormick corn binder, Deering binder, new Gehl feed cutter with pipe and blower, new McDeering manure spreader, new 2-row Case corn planter with fertilizer attachment, 14-bar Kentucky seeder, John Deere grass mower, Lindsay Bros. potato planter, riding cultivator, 2 hog feeders, Oliver sulky plow, wagon box, bob sleigh, 1 set heavy harness, stock tank, 8 milk cans, Dodge truck tractor, new rubber tire wagon, emery wheel and grind stone, and many other tools generally found on a large farm.

FEEDS—50 ton mixed hay, 20 ton straw, 1000 bushel Vicland oats, 1000 bushel early oats, 200 bushel cob corn, silo full of silage.

Terms: ¼ down, bal. 8% for 6 months. Come early—this is a large sale and must start promptly at 12 noon. Come and buy—your credit is good—no co-signers.

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Portable Milking Machine, Double Units, Good Condition.

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Wisconsin September Crop Report

Crop production in Wisconsin is again at a relatively high level this year, according to Walter H. Ebling, statistician for the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. Total crop production in the state, however, is not expected to reach the record level of 1942.

Much of August was warmer and drier than usual in Wisconsin this year and crops progressed satisfactorily, for the most part, although there were some dry areas in the state. Late in August and early in September there were general rains and in the second week of September there was some cold weather which resulted in localized frosts.

Wisconsin will have a record corn crop if there is no serious frost damage during September. The estimate for all corn now is over 108 million bushels. The acreage of corn has increased considerably this year which, with the good yields that are being reported, accounts for the record prospects.

Grain crops are quite varied. The oat crop will be large partly because of the increase in acreage this year. Oat yields are not as good as in 1942 but with a greatly increased acreage the crop in Wisconsin probably will exceed 100 million bushels and be the fourth largest oat crop in the state's history. Barley production will be under 9 million bushels and the smallest crop since 1881. The acreage was sharply reduced from 1942 and yields have been poor in many counties.

Tame hay production, while much above average, is about five percent smaller than last year. The quality of the early hay was better than last year but some of the late cuttings have been damaged by rains. Total hay production in Wisconsin this year is estimated at more than 7 million tons.

Excellent crops of vegetables for canning are being produced in Wisconsin this year with new records made by several crops. With the substantial increase in acreage this year, the prospects for the potato crop continue well above 1942.

FOR SALE

Holstein Bull Calves, well marked, well bred, good type. Good work horses.

CHARLES DINEEN

Cedarburg, R. 2

MUTUAL Dairyade

The Food Compound For Baby Calves

Mutual Dairyade is a highly concentrated food compound that is simply mixed with water and fed—raising fine, sturdy calves at only a fraction of the usual cost.

One Pail of Mutual at \$3.57 Saves \$18 to \$24 in Feeding Cost

Many fine, pure bred heifers are being raised in this area on Mutual. You too, can raise your own herd replacements from your better cows—while marketing all of your milk—start feeding when calves are four days old.

Every Gallon Saved Equals An Extra Gallon Produced!

Mutual Dairyade is GUARANTEED. You must be satisfied or your money refunded.

Carried for your convenience by all Milk Distributors and Milwaukee Coop. Milk Producers.

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DAIRYMEN... Why Gamble?

Buy Holstein and Guernsey springers and fresh cows on a GUARANTEED PLAN from a reliable dealer. Time payments — No down payment — Under 5% interest. Cows sold on a percentage of your milk checks. You can select a herd or one cow from our large herds.

THEODORE KLEIN & SONS, INC.

Dealers in Horses and Cattle

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Est. over 30 Years

Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 8

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

November, 1943

Don't Be Fooled by Feed Subsidy

In a desperate attempt to keep farmers producing dairy products at less than the cost, even though family labor gets nothing, the Federal Government is paying a subsidy of thirty cents per hundred pounds of milk in our state—more in some other states.

Now in the face of declining production, the Administration is asking for more money to pay food subsidies with, on the grounds that an increase in price to the farmers would cause inflation. Subsidies will put more money in circulation, while a higher price for food products would take money out of circulation in the cities and enable farmers to buy feed and hire some labor. Keep on telling your representatives in Congress that farmers want fair prices instead of subsidies that only help the city consumer.

Central Grade A Co-op. Holds Annual Meeting

Meeting in Appleton on October 4, Central Grade A, one of several farm organizations selling on the Chicago market, adopted a resolution in opposition of subsidies payments, as a substitute for a fair price for milk. General Manager, Ed. Tiedeman, discussed the trend to control the dairy industry by the federal government. Charles W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation stated that subsidies will bring farmers under control of politically minded government officials. Otto K. Wirth of Antigo was re-elected president.

BAE Reports Alfalfa Seed Production

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports production of alfalfa seed this year, at 1,079,400 bushels of thresher-run seed, which is 10 percent larger than the 1942 crop

Dr. Martin Retires to Go Into Private Business

Dr. Ivan Martin, known to milk producers throughout the milk shed for his kindly disposition and helpful ways, has resigned his position at the Gridley Dairy Company after seventeen years of work in the Company's country department.

Dr. Martin has a large wholesale drug business, handling supplies for veterinarians which will take all of his time.

Doc asks us to greet all his friends on the farm and to thank them for the splendid co-operation given him in his work while with the Gridley Company. His many friends will wish him success in his new venture.

An Invitation

This is to invite you to attend the 15th annual Farmers' Get-Together Conference to be held at the Loraine Hotel in Madison Monday, November 15. The business session will continue on November 16.

During the stress of war, farm problems are increasing in number and complexity. These problems bring a challenge to all farm people in the different farm organizations and cooperatives—a challenge to get together and to pull together so that a common ground of understanding and purpose may be developed.

The program this year will again provide top-notch speakers and leaders of national reputation on subjects of up-to-the-minute interest to all agriculture.

Milton Button, Director, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, will speak on the subject — Dairy Problems Aplenty.

of 977,700 bushels but six percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,147,780 bushels.

William Moscrip, Minneapolis, President, Twin City Milk Producers Association, will bring the graphic story he reviewed recently in Washington on how the United Mine Workers threaten to tie up the dairy industry.

Farm Family Noon Luncheon—Dr. E. L. Sevringhaus, Wisconsin General Hospital, one of the world's leading endocrinologists and an outstanding authority on nutrition, will discuss Making Rationed Limited Diets Adequate.

R. C. Pollock, Chicago, Secretary-Manager, National Live Stock and Meat Board, will discuss the present danger of restricting the production and use of livestock products while expanding the production and use of cereal and vegetable products in the human diet.

Wheeler McMillen, Philadelphia, Editor of Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife, as well as founder of the Farm-Chemurgic Council, will speak on the subject, Agriculture In Tomorrow's America.

Banquet — Presenting Dr. E. B. Fred, new Dean, College of Agriculture.

John Brandt, Minneapolis, President, Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., dynamic and well-known farm leader.

Members of the armed forces stationed at Madison will provide unusual entertainment and interesting features for the banquet.

Since you are a member of one or more of the farm organizations in the Council of Agriculture, you and your family are especially urged to attend the entire program on November 15. The critical nature of present-day farm problems speaks for the need of our farm leaders coming together on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

MILO K. SWANTON,
Executive Secretary.

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. 16 November, 1943 No. 8

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Dairy Feed Subsidy Program

In order to qualify for the dairy feed subsidy payment on October milk, producers must present a statement from the buyers of the product showing the number of pounds delivered in the month of October. For payments on butter-fat or butter, a statement of fat pounds must be presented.

Statements must be presented to representatives of the County Triple A committee at a place designated by the County Triple A chairman. If statement requires no further verification, a draft for the amount will be issued and the statement will be returned to the producers. The payment is 30c per hundred pounds of milk. No statement on the amount of feed used or its cost need be furnished. Applications for payment on October milk must be made on or before November 30, 1943. Sale of goats milk or goats milk products may not be included.

State ADA Holds Good Meeting

The American Dairy Association meeting at Wisconsin Rapids on October 15, was well attended. A good program included a talk by Owen Richards of the National Association, Milo Swanton, general manager of the State branch of A.D.A., Milton Button, director of

Our Milk Sales Limited to Amount Sold in June

Under date of October 26, the United States Dept. of Agriculture announced that Milwaukee Metropolitan Market would be regulated under the Food Distribution Administration's fluid milk conservation and control program, beginning November 1. Herbert Erdmann, who is connected with the Market Administrator's office in Chicago was named as market agent. Milwaukee thus became the 80th milk market to be placed under federal control as far as limitation of sales are concerned.

"A dealer may also increase his milk sales by reducing his cream and milk by-products.

"Under the program, milk dealers will be permitted to sell as much fluid milk as they sold in June and three-fourths as much cream and milk by-products (such as cottage cheese, chocolate milk and butter-milk) as they sold in June. Milk dealers include all persons or firms engaged in the sale or transfer of milk, but not such distributors as subhandlers ("peddlers") retail stores, hotels, or restaurants.

"A dealer may also increase his milk sales by reducing his cream and milk by-products sales, and increase his sales of milk by-products by reducing his cream sales, providing such an adjustment is approved in advance by the market agent for the area."

ture, Everett Mitchell, director of farm activities for National Broadcasting Company, and Chris Tretsvan, state A.D.A. fieldman.

The association went on record in favor of taxing oleo and making it sell on its own merits and not as something just as good as butter.

A resolution called on the O.P.A. to lower the point value of butter as soon as butter stocks become more plentiful. In his talk, Milo Swanton termed the subsidy on dairy products in lieu of a fair price political cowardice and that subsidies would not result in the increase in production needed to supply enough dairy products.

Richards said that apparently the government was favorable towards oleomargarine and felt high point values on butter was made to order for the oleo manufacturers. Mentioning the Fulmer bill now before Congress which would remove all federal restrictions on oleo, he said the dairy industry faced a bitter

So We Are Shortsighted!

The Dairy Record, published in St. Paul, Minnesota, takes this market to task because we opposed an order limiting sales of milk to our June sales which by the way, are the lowest for any month of the year.

We quote from the Record: "Recognition of the need of curbing the war-induced civilian consumption of fluid milk was slow to come to the Eastern Seaboard but today some of the strongest support of governmental curbs is found in that area. The South, take it as a whole, has not yet seen the light.

"It is understandable, perhaps, why recognition of the need of providing an equitable distribution of the milk supply should come tardily in the East and South. Both are essentially market milk areas, and it probably is to be expected that the rank and file of distributors and producers in those sections should not have as wide an appreciation of a balanced supply situation as is, or should be, the case in sections where large quantities of manufacturing milk are utilized, and where the dairy economy is dependent to a great degree upon a diversity of operations.

"There is no excuse for shortsightedness in the Mid-west. But it exists. Milwaukee and its subsidiary markets, for example, are opposed to the milk control program. It is reported that it was soundly condemned at a recent meeting of producers and distributors of the section. The reason, apparently, is the fear that it will lower the blend price. It will.

"As nearly as can be determined without possession of all the figures the amount of the reduction will be about 1c per cwt.

"And so Milwaukee, in order to get its producers another cent, appears willing to see butter, cheese and evaporated milk wrecked. Shortsightedly, it appears willing to participate in a vast widening of its own milkshed, indifferent to the problems such action will bring in the future.

"Milwaukee, and other markets taking the same attitude, are going to be startled one of these days when it is confronted by a hostile manufacturing milk industry, demanding in language which leaves no doubt of its meaning. 'Just what the hell do you think the fluid milk industry is, anyway?'

"Chicago offers a startling con-

"It is the Mid-west's largest market. It is confronted to a greater degree than most with the problems arising from a short supply. But its producers and distributors are giving 100 percent co-operation to FDO-79, even though it would profit them greatly to chisel on the deal. No protests have emanated from Chicago. It is solidly behind the milk control program. Like all others, it hopes to avert rationing, but is it a pretty good guess that if rationing comes, Chicago will support it according to the letter and spirit of the law."

The truth of the matter is that Milwaukee has not gone outside of its well established, close in milk shed, has raided no other market supplies either fluid or manufactured, has no desire to do so. In spite of the fact that O.P.A. has kept our class I price 30c below Chicago over the protests of the entire industry in this market and with the further handicap of extremely dry weather, our producers have done a great job of producing milk. Our uniform production plan put in effect in 1922 has been a factor in keeping our production close to the market needs and has made this market more self contained than many other fluid milk markets.

Chicago, too, had a base plan, but that was thrown out some years ago although many of the old directors of Pure Milk believed in it. When the Federal Order was put on, the base plan was scraped, just why is not evident unless such a plan was just too simple for the professorial minds to grasp. Instead uniform production was to be obtained by paying a lower price in the months of higher production. Witness the result. In the last days of May of this year some Chicago plants were flooded with milk. By the 15th of July some Chicago buyers (not Pure Milk Association) were soliciting the milk of our producers and have continued to do so ever since. And, of course, Chicago got some of our milk. Thirty cents per hundred looks pretty good to farmers whose costs are constantly rising. By August, Chicago was drawing on plants way up through this state for milk that ought to go into manufactured channels and still Chicago was short and of course welcomed an order limiting sales for it could then have a good alibi to the consumers. "Just what the hell" is the Dairy Record correspondent talking about. Is he an unmitigated liar or did he have too much booze under his belt?

Oleo Taking Advantage of War Conditions

Breaking an informal truce which has been in effect since Pearl Harbor, Chairman Hampton P. Fulmer of the House Committee on Agriculture has ordered public hearings to begin October 26 on his bill, H.R. 2400, intended to repeal all existing domestic oleomargarine legislation including even the definition of oleomargarine. Dairy interests will be heard beginning November 15.

The Fulmer Bill is backed by a power coalition of oleomargarine manufacturers, producers of vegetable oils and fats and representatives of retail stores. These interests have been exceedingly busy during the war emergency taking advantage of every development to use it for their own interests. For example, the Administration's blunders with respect to the rationing of butter and roll-back of butter prices intensified the shortage of butter available for the civilian population, already reduced to a scant one-quarter pound per person per week by requirements of the military forces and the Lend-Lease operations. This shortage caused the Government to put butter upon a sixteen point per pound ration basis in order to distribute more equitably the remaining anticipated supplies, equivalent to about one-fifth of a pound per person per week. Difficulty in procuring butter is now made the basis of an attack upon the whole structure of oleomargarine legislation which since 1886 has been on the Federal statutes in order to guard consumers against the production of inferior quality oleomargarine and against fraudulent practices connected with the imitation of butter. The latest bell to be rung is heard from the owners of private sanitariums who want the right to serve their paying patients colored oleomargarine without the payment of the manufacturer's tax and the ten cents tax on the colored product.

The National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation will exert every effort to preserve the Federal oleomargarine legislation. Our members are asked to write to their congressman asking that he do everything he possibly can to defeat the Fulmer bill. This bill is a direct attack on the dairy industry for it is an attempt to put an inferior product on the consumers table, colored to look like butter and emulsified in skim milk to give the grease a butter flavor.

Dairy men do not ask that sales be prohibited but do maintain that

it should be sold for what it is. The Oleo manufacturers may color it blue or green or red to which no dairyman can or will object, but when it is colored yellow, the dairy people have a right to demand protection from the competition of this inferior product.

WFA Announces Dairy Feed Payment Rates

The War Food Administration announced the rates of payment which will be made to farmers delivering whole milk and butterfat to offset increases in dairy feed costs since September 1942. These rates are applicable for October, November and December 1943, the period for which the dairy feed program has been announced.

The rates range from thirty cents a hundredweight on whole milk deliveries and four cents a pound on butterfat in such states as Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin to fifty cents a hundredweight on whole milk and six cents a pound on butterfat in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and southern California. The maximum rates also have been established for counties in Arkansas and adjoining states, which have been designated as drought counties, in order to compensate farmers in these counties for the larger than normal proportion of their dairy feeds they will need to buy, as well as for the increased cost. For farmers in designated drought counties in the central Atlantic States, a program for importing hay at fixed prices is now in effect so no drought area increase is being made in the dairy feed payment rates for this area.

Payment will be made by draft direct to the producer upon the submission — to the County AAA Committee for the county in which the applicant's farm is located—of satisfactory evidence of the quantity of milk or butterfat sold.

For dairy producers selling whole milk to cooperative associations, milk distributors or evaporated milk plants, cheese factories, etc., the statement normally furnished the producer will constitute satisfactory evidence, provided it shows the quantity of whole milk delivered. Similarly, the receipts furnished by creameries for butterfat deliveries will constitute satisfactory evidence. Dairy producers who retail milk will need to substantiate their claims by submission of customers' lists or other supporting evidence. Producers who sell butter to con-

sumers, local stores, etc., will need to obtain receipts from the buyers or other evidence of sale. Payments on sales of butter will be made at 80 percent of the rate on butterfat, since there are about four pounds of butterfat in five pounds of butter. Payments on sales of cream will be made at 20 percent of the rate on butterfat, since there is about one pound of butterfat in five pounds of cream.

The War Food Administration emphasized that dairymen delivering whole milk should be sure that the records being furnished them by the buyer show the hundred-weight of milk delivered, and not merely the quantity of butterfat in it, since the feed payment will be based on the weight of milk delivered rather than on the pounds of butterfat in such milk.

Instructions for handling the program and the procedure to be followed in making the payment will be forwarded to State and County AAA Committees. Forms will be sent to county committees as soon as they can be printed. It is expected that, in most instances, the first payments will cover October deliveries of dairy products but the exact time of payment will depend on the availability of the forms.

Dairymen will not be required to submit evidence showing actual quantities of feed purchased but are asked by the War Food Administration to keep such information on file. Area rates are based in part on the proportion of purchased feed fed dairy cows and additional information thereon would be helpful.

Experienced Warehousemen Needed As Federal Inspectors

An opportunity to serve in a vital wartime activity — the movement and storage of food and other agricultural products—is being offered to experienced warehousemen by the Federal Government. Men with active and responsible experience in the managing of warehouses are urged to apply to the United States Civil Service Commission for both supervisory and inspector positions.

The Department of Agriculture needs personnel to inspect warehouses for suitability of storage facilities and conditions of products. Positions as examiner pay from \$2,433 to \$4,428 a year, including Federal overtime pay.

Primary need is for men experienced in the operation of grain stor-

age facilities and cotton warehouses. For grain warehouse inspection, persons should be able to grade grain in accordance with the official grain standards. Experience in large-scale operations is preferred; persons experienced in small country operations where there are only one or two men employed would be considered only for the lower-paying positions.

Persons are also desired who are familiar with the warehousing of processed goods such as cheese, canned goods, fresh meats, milk in various forms (dried, evaporated, or condensed), and various kinds of warehouse products that are placed in both cold and dry storage facilities.

Since the positions involve the inspecting of warehouses, appointees are in a travel status 95 percent of the time. Applicants who are willing to accept appointment in any region where inspectors are needed will have the earliest chance of being appointed. The duties of the job, e. g., going into warehouses and inspecting them from top to bottom, require a certain amount of physical exertion.

Experience in a warehouse as laborer, stock clerk, supply clerk, or in any position not involving the responsibility of management, will not be accepted as qualifying. No written test will be given. War service appointments will be made, to extend generally for the duration of the war and no longer than 6 months thereafter.

Applications are not desired from persons now using their highest skills in war work. Federal appointments are made in accordance with War Manpower Commission policies and employment stabilization plans.

Announcement 271 for Agricultural Warehouse Manager and application forms may be obtained at first- and second-class post offices (except in the Commission's regional headquarters' cities, where they must be obtained at the Civil Service Regional Office), or from the Commission's Washington office. Applications must be filed with the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

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Milk Prices

Price of milk in each classification except relief milk (which is frozen at \$2.75) continues at \$3.00 per hundred pounds. The amount of relief milk sold is so small that it does not alter the composite price. Until O.P.A. allows a higher ceiling on fluid milk, no change is likely to be made in this market. O.P.A. is looking to Congress to vote subsidy funds and probably will not allow price changes until the subsidy question is definitely settled.

Kiekhaefer's Get an E

The Kiekhaefer Corporation, Cedarburg, was presented with the Army and Navy E for its meritorious production of products for the armed forces. Chief among these products is a motor driven saw, made in co-operation with the Diss-ton Saw People. Arnold Kiekhaefer, one of the organizers of this Co-operative and for many years a director and officer is President of the Kiekhaefer Corporation. His son, Elmer, is Vice-president and general manager and together they make a father and son team that is hard to beat.

City Saves Dairies

When two large dairies in The Dalles, Wash., were forced to close because of OPA ceilings on retail milk prices, relates California Milk News, the city leased both plants and agreed to pay a lump sum to two other dairies to enable them to stay in business. The city went into the milk business temporarily after a fact-finding commission reported that distributors had been operating without profit in recent months.

Don't Blame the Bureaucrat!

By Hatton W. Sumners

We all believe in democracy—democracy operated through representative government. Why is it, then, that in a land where everybody proclaims his devotion to it, representative government is withering before our eyes?

The bureaucrat is blamed for this. But he is not the cause. He is the effect. The seat of the trouble lies far deeper.

Our whole political system is based on the principle of local self-government. But two forces have been destroying this principle. One is the demand of the people for the

federal government to intervene in problems of every community and every class. The other is the ever-growing practice of passing all these problems on to the government in Washington. The last war gave this a big push. The postwar dislocation hurried it. The Great Depression raised it to avalanche proportions. The present war is completing the job. Every town and state, every trade association and trade union, every class and group and desperate minority brings its problems to Washington. And Washington is gladly accepting that responsibility.

But Congress is made up solely of mere human beings. And Nature has not endowed any group of human beings with the sweep and grasp of intelligence necessary to handle the multitude of federal and local problems dumped upon Washington.

Not being able to handle the impossible burden itself, Congress of necessity creates bureaus and passes on the overload to the bureaucrats. By bureaucrats I do not mean those government employes once called "civil servants" because they were employed to "serve" the government and execute the laws of Congress. I refer to the bureau chief and his squadrons of counselors and economists and specialists. I am not criticizing them but the system. They issue what are called "directives," which actually have the force of law. One bureaucrat in the Securities and Exchange Commission said recently: "We do make the law. This order supersedes any laws opposed to it." Actually the bulk of what in effect are our general laws are now being made not by Congress but by bureaucracies.

This is not a new thing. It was under way 30 years ago when I entered Congress. I made a speech in the House warning of it in 1923 and again in 1932. I am not discussing the concentration of federal power which has been made in order to fight the war. The present picture is merely the natural development of our policies over several decades. It is a procedure as old as tyranny. But it cannot exist in a democracy, because where it exists government inescapably ceases to be a democracy.

The essence of democracy is that laws shall be enacted by representatives of the people, and that all sides have a hearing. But laws enacted by bureaucrats are fashioned behind closed doors. The real author is not known to the people. He is appointed,

not elected. Generally the first the public knows of his directives is when they are proclaimed. The law, once thus announced, is subject to frequent and sometimes capricious amendment. The bureau enacts it, enforces it and sits as judge in interpreting it. Most of these imperial bureaus are provided with tribunals equipped as courts and recognize a multitudinous bar which practices before them.

It is not easy to get a law passed by Congress. But the bureaucrat can toss off a directive while you wait. The very facility with which he legislates encourages the multiplicity of laws. The fact that he does not have to face a constituency makes him irresponsible to the people in the performance of this, the highest function of sovereignty.

The promoters of centralization are more and more resorting to the exercise of another unlimited power against which no constitutional barrier will ever stand: the control of the purse strings. By making the units of state government financially dependent on the federal government, that government is acquiring the power to control the units of state government. When this is fully consummated, the sovereignty of the state governments will be liquidated.

This job will have been done with money sent by Washington in the form of loans and gifts to states, towns, school districts, individual citizens. This money has served to attach all these interests directly to the central government and make them subject to its power.

But we are approaching the day of reckoning. Up to now Washington has been borrowing money and scattering it among the states. I do not refer to war activities but to ordinary current government activities. The federal government, long before the preparation for this war, was mortgaging the taxpaying ability of future generations to pay current expenses. The taxes to service these vast federal operations and pay the interest on the debt must come out of the same pockets from which the states and cities must collect their funds. The federal government has first call on these funds. We are therefore moving rapidly toward a condition where there will not be enough left to run the states.

In weakening the states we weaken the whole fabric of free government. The inescapable price of free government is that we exer-

cise it. The most destructive force in the world is nonuse. If we do not use our powers of self-government



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in the states we will awake one day to find that self-government has passed irrevocably out of our hands.

Government is exercised best in the local community. There the problems are perceived with greater clarity because they are close to the people and on a scale within their grasp. The self-reliance of the individual, town and state is being destroyed as they are being relieved of the necessity of governing themselves. When people stop thinking for themselves there is always someone willing to step forward and do their thinking for them.

What shall we do about it? Change bureaucrats? Consolidate bureaus? Abolish bureaus and turn the whole intolerable load back to Congress? None of these makeshifts touches the real problem. It is folly to talk about abolishing bureaus as long as we continue to pile on the central government the problem of every state and town and social group in the nation. The men who are trying to drive us toward government by bureaucracy understand this. The chief adviser of the National Resources Planning Board, recently abolished by Congress, prophesies crisply:

Congress will surrender to the Administration the power to tax . . . Congress will appropriate huge sums of money; will surrender its power of directing when and how the money will be spent.

Other extraordinary powers, such as to effect great social reforms, will be delegated to the Administration, which will retain most, if not all, of its wartime powers.

This is precisely the bureaucratic control we will have if we persist in making Washington the guide, philosopher, big brother, supervisor and master of every activity within our borders. The remedy—and the only remedy—is to send all these non-federal functions back where they belong: to the states and the local communities, where they can be handled upon a scale within the comprehension of the limited mind of man.

Strangely, those in Washington who fight for this new bureaucratic central control call themselves progressives and those who oppose them are branded as reactionaries. Such is the power of labels. We are grasping at ancient evils, and call them progress.

This disease has been most devastating in Germany. In Imperial Germany men already talked of the "tyranny of bureaucracy." The re-



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publican government which succeeded the Kaiser greatly expanded it. It reached its full flower under Hitler. Indeed, National Socialism may be described as government by bureaucracy. If we think Hitler's system is better than ours we should have the honesty to say so instead of copying while we denounce it.

The states must resume the status of responsible sovereign agencies of general government or democracy cannot live in America. — Reprint from Reader's Digest.

More Old Corn, Less Oats and Wheat on Farms

Wisconsin farmers have grain stocks about equal to those of a year ago despite the increased number of livestock which has been fed during the past year, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

The holdings of old corn on Wisconsin farms at the beginning of October totaled 6,761,000 bushels or about 3,000,000 bushels more than on October 1 of last year. These stocks of corn represent 12 percent of the 1942 crop. Stocks of corn on October 1 were double the 10-year average holdings for the years 1932-41.

Stocks of oats and wheat, which include this year's grain, are almost as large as the big holdings of a year ago. Wheat stocks on Wisconsin farms have been built up to a considerable extent by the inshipments of feed wheat with the result that there is more wheat being held on the farms than was produced in Wisconsin this year.

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Holdings of oats totaled nearly 91,000,000 bushels compared with about 92,500,000 bushels last year, and stocks of wheat on October 1 were estimated at 1,548,000 bushels and were only a little smaller than a year ago.

Stocks of corn, oats, and wheat on farms for the United States are somewhat smaller than they were a year ago. Holdings of old corn on the nation's farms on October 1 were about 365,000,000 bushels or roughly 58,000,000 bushels under a year ago.

Chicago Goes On Every Other Day Delivery

After months of negotiations between dealers and organized labor, the Chicago market started every other day delivery on October 11 under pressure of O.D.T. Verily The World Do Move.

Kansas Supreme Court Decides on Filled Milk

In a twelve-page majority opinion filed October 2, the Supreme Court of Kansas ruled that the Kansas filled milk statute applies to filled milk containing cottonseed oil in an action brought by the state attorney general to oust the Sage Stores Company from doing business in Kansas.

The Court in allowing the ouster writ narrowed it to enjoining the Sage Stores Company "from selling or keeping for sale, the products of the Carolene Products Company, whether sold or kept for sale under the trade name of Carolene and Milnut or under any other fictitious or trade name."

Referring to its former opinion in *Carolene Products Company v. Moh-*

ler, in which the validity of the Kansas statute was upheld, the Court stated that "the legislature, in the enactment of the law, had the right to weigh every factor germane to the subject of the public health, including economic considerations," and that it could not assume that the legislature did not do so—in answer to the defendant company's contention that the manufacture and sale of filled milk is a benefit rather than a detriment to the public.

The Court concluded that Carolene and Milnut containing cottonseed oil were "clearly within the prohibition of the statute and that while the question of the inferiority of the products as compared with the products containing milk fat remains a debatable question among scientists today, it, under the cir-

cumstances, could not say that the product was outside the terms of the statute."

This decision follows closely after the recent conviction of the Carolene Products Company and two of its officers by a Federal District Court sitting in the northern district of West Virginia, for violations of the Federal filled milk law.

Daily Average Pounds of Fluid Milk Receipts and Disposition of same in Milwaukee Metropolitan Market for September, 1943.

Total Receipts	816,306
Less—Criticized	558
Sales:	
Fluid	530,714
Relief	1,578
Cream	123,586
Manufacturing	159,870

Receipts and Disposition of Milk by the following dealers not included in the daily average summary above.

C. E. Dempsey — 80.81 percent fluid; 13.22 percent cream, 5.97 percent mfg.; Green Valley Milk Products—No Report; Kewaskum Creamery — Report Incomplete; King's Dairy—No report; Land O'Lakes Ice Cream Co—Report Incomplete; Pet Milk—No report.

"You can have milk again. Not all you want this November. It is too late for that. But the right kind of planning, based on farm experience, the right kind of action, based upon farmers' need for price, labor, machinery, repairs and encouragement, but above all price, will start correcting this before another year rolls around."

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Buy Holstein and Guernsey springers and fresh cows on a **GUARANTEED PLAN** from a reliable dealer. Time payments — No down payment — Under 5% interest. Cows sold on a percentage of your milk checks. You can select a herd or one cow from our large herds.

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Information on a few of the animals:

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Carnation Madcap Supreme, the only bull in the world with 7 world record dams in his pedigree. His own dam, Carnation Madcap Homestead, has 1216 lbs. of fat as a 3-yr.-old. Also 4 of their best heifers sired by Governor of Carnation, Sir Inka May, and Imperial and from dams with records up to 1100 lbs. of fat.

PABST FARMS

A son of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad from Lashbrook Pearl Burke with 737 lbs. fat as a 2-yr.-old. Rich in the blood of Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby.

PABST-KNUTSON

Pabst Claudette Ormsby Della with 750 lbs. of fat as a 2-yr.-old and heavy in calf to Pabst Barta Prilly Wayne, the All-American Jr. Yearling bull of 1942.

FRANLO FARMS

Consignment of 9 head composed of Lady Douglas Bessie, the All-American Sr. Yearling of 1942. And Lonsdale Model Veeman now milking 90 lbs. a day. A number of very choice 2-yr.-old heifers bred to "Chip" and a son of "Chip" from Canary Belle Crescent Field, Grand Champion cow at the National Dairy Show in 1941.

A. C. OOSTERHUIS

Consignment of 8 head of Oostie Premier breeding with records of up to 400 lbs. of fat as 2-yr.-olds on 2X a day milking.

EMIL TITEL

4 Admiral Ormsby Fobes bred cows—good ones, with records up to 400 and 500 lbs. of fat on 2X a day milking.

MOOSEHEART

Pearl Rag Apple Star, classified "Very Good" with 788 lbs. of fat with a 3.9% test as a 5-yr.-old.

ST. CROIX COUNTY ASYLUM

A 500 lb. fat 2-yr.-old and a son of Wimbledon Ollie Emperor out of a dam with 822 lbs. of fat.

PAUL STEWART

A daughter of Transmitter and a member of the first prize Get-of-Sire at Waterloo in 1942 with over 446 lbs. of fat in yearling form and a number of other Transmitter bred heifers. Also a son of Transmitter from one of Stewart's best cows.

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Some of the choicest young cows and heifers of Rag Apple breeding that have ever crossed the line from Canada with records up to 600 lbs. of fat. Show Ring winners. Also a son of Hays' High Time out of a 4% dam and worlds of 4% breeding.

TOM DENT

A daughter of Aristocrat from a 23,000 lb. milk cow and heavy in calf to Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign.

ALLEN HETTS

Crescent Beauty Jewel Joy, rich in the blood of the Crescent Beauty family and due to freshen after the sale.

JOHN WUETHRICH

Two sweet daughters of Colony George Sir Heilo out of dams with records up to 926 lbs. of fat.

HERB. LEPEIN

A consignment of three head. A daughter of Montvic Monona Marvel with over 500 lbs. of fat on 2X a day milking.

HARVEY A. NELSON

Consignment of 3 head which includes Homestead Princess Homestead Inka with over 400 lbs. of fat on 2X a day milking as a 2-yr.-old.

ELMWOOD FARMS

Consignment of 10 head includes several King Bessie bred bulls out of dams with record up to 800 lbs. of fat.

JACK McCAGUE

A young son of "Marksman" from Montvic Bonheur Tensen, a daughter of Pathfinder now milking 80 lbs. per day and on test.

ELLIOTT BROTHERS

A son of Eastwood Walker Abbekerk, GOLD MEDAL cow and the Canadian Champion for 5 lactations. He has 4 record dams in his pedigree. Also an "EXCELLENT" cow with 475 lbs. of fat as a 2-yr.-old.

MARTIN BUTH

A son of Carnation King from an "EXCELLENT" rated dam now making over 800 lbs. of fat on 2X a day milking and a marvelous cow bred to Montvic Rag Apple Chief.

ARTHUR PULS

A 2-yr.-old daughter of Rawleigh Aaltje Beechwood who has 584 lbs. of fat in 264 days as a 3-yr.-old with a 4.1% test.

There are just so many good cattle in this sale that we cannot mention them all. The only thing to do is to come and see them.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE . . . Everyone interested in Holstein cattle to attend this three-day event. No other sale in America affords the opportunity to make selections as this sale. There are show-ring winners, high producers and herd sires for everyone. Selections come from 8 states and 4 Canadian provinces. You will see more good cattle in this three-day sale than any other sale in America.

With the gas and tire situation such as it is, buyers will save time, tires and gasoline by attending this sale. We have trucks available to deliver cattle within reasonable distances. We have also arranged for freight and Arms-Palace cars to take care of all other shipments. Sale starts at 11:00 A. M. each day.

For Information or Catalog Write —

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

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MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 9

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

December, 1943

New Oleo Threat

A new bill by Senator Maybank, No. S1426, has been introduced in the Senate and if it becomes law, oleo can be colored to look just like butter without any restrictions as to sales tax or otherwise. Restaurants and hotels could serve oleo without notice to the patrons. Consumers would have no way of knowing what they were using, unless they could detect the difference in taste. Since oleo is now emulsified in skim milk, it has a butter flavor and many people are unable to tell by the taste what they are eating.

The Fulmer Bill which would allow oleo to be sold uncolored and untaxed was laid over indefinitely and then very suddenly the new Maybank bill was introduced and hearings begun immediately without notice to the dairy industry. An effort is being made to attach the bill to the Internal Revenue Bill as an amendment and as the Internal Revenue Bill must be passed to get revenue to operate the government, the oleo interests see a chance to have their bill passed quickly as an amendment to the revenue measure.

This bill was sent to the senate finance committee which is known to be very much in favor of oleo. With the immense amount of money which the oleo institute is willing to spend, dairymen are going to have a hard fight to defeat this sneaked-in measure. At the time of this writing, things look bad for the dairy industry.

Our friends in Congress have been asked to defeat this dangerous legislation.

Season's Greetings

Since this is our last issue before the Holidays we wish all our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Wisconsin Council of Agriculture (Co-operative) RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED AT THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL FARMERS' GET-TOGETHER CONFERENCE HELD AT HOTEL LORAIN, MADISON, NOVEMBER 16

Food is a Weapon of War

Food is war material. Agriculture is a war industry.

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture reaffirms its resolve to cooperate in the fullest in promoting the war effort on the agricultural front. This cooperation shall be directed to the end that our armed forces and those of our Allies be adequately fed; that our civilian population and those of the United Nations be supplied on a level of high efficiency; and to the end that the peoples of Axis occupied countries be rescued from starvation.

Subsidies

Farmers accepted government aid during the depression as an emergency measure to avoid disaster.

This program has not been accepted by farmers as a solution to a national problem of permitting and aiding agriculture to be self-supporting. Subsidies and roll-backs will not permit agriculture to become self-supporting. They will not prevent inflation. The incentive for sustained and increased production is not sufficient. The mounting manpower required to administer these subsidy programs is objectionable. Administrative orders are tinged with social reform and avoid Congressional intent. Threats of withholding necessary equipment, supplies and replacements force compliance at a time when the percentage of the national income required for food is the lowest in history. Part of this growing national debt is being passed on to the future. These food subsidies are consumer subsidies. We object to subsidies in any new form and we support the principle of fair prices in the market place as most conducive to sustained and increased food production.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

Wisconsin Farmers Are Co-operating in Livestock Survey

Are Wisconsin farmers planning to equal their 1943 record hog production next year? This and other questions on the trend of livestock numbers during 1944 will be answered in the annual livestock survey now being made, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

The survey is being conducted throughout the United States by the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The year is ending with the greatest production of hogs on record for the state and nation. The number of cattle on farms is also a record. Farmers in Wisconsin and the United States as a whole have just completed harvesting some of the largest feed crops on record.

With feed supplies good on most farms and prices received for livestock and livestock products the best in a quarter century, there is great interest in the plans of farmers for agricultural production during the coming year. Because of war time demands for food, the results of the present survey are of world-wide concern.

Fully 37 questions on livestock numbers are being asked the farmers filling out the cards distributed by their rural mail carriers. The answers to these questions will indicate the prospective size of the 1944 spring pig crop and the probable trend in the number of dairy cattle on farms during 1944. Results of the survey will be made public within a few weeks.

County Agent Changes Job

Robert C. Hefferman, who has been county agent for Winnebago County for a number of years, has been engaged by Pure Milk Products Co-operative as its director of extension. Hefferman will head Pure Milk Co-operative's field staff and membership relations work.

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor

1633 North 13th Street
Milwaukee, Wis.
MArquette 3057

Vol. 16 December, 1943 No. 9

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Milwaukee Price Still Frozen at \$3.00

With the condensery pay price going higher, which automatically raises the Chicago Class I price, our Class I price is frozen at \$3.00 by OPA. We have called this matter to the attention of the OPA office in Washington again and again, stating that the wide differential between Chicago Class I and Milwaukee is unfair and that the only remedy for OPA is to allow our Class I price to go to \$3.50

The Washington office informed us that the Chicago office of OPA has been instructed to study the situation and report to Washington. Two weeks have passed and we have no good news from the Washington office.

At one time Judge Vinson of the War Food Administration seemed to be the man in charge but he has evidently bounced the ball over to Chester Bowles of the OPA and Chester Bowles sent the problem to Chicago Regional Office asking that recommendations be made to the Washington office. It seems that these officials prefer to do nothing on our situation. Perhaps they are waiting to see what Congress will do on subsidies.

We have asked both the Milwaukee congressmen to point out to Mr. Bowles that there is a serious danger of consumers going short of milk in this market unless we are

granted a raise in price and both of the congressmen have acknowledged our letters and stated that they were laying the question before Mr. Bowles. Still no action.

New Milk Posters

The American Dairy Association has 17 posters in Milwaukee advertising fresh fluid milk.

These posters are paid for in part by the producers out of money deducted in September from the milk checks. The purpose of these ads is to keep consumers milk conscious.

New Administrator for Chicago Milk Order Named

The War Food Administration has announced the appointment of Hubert H. Erdmann as acting market administrator of the federal order regulating milk marketing in the Chicago area and as market agent of the Food Distribution Administration's milk conservation program in the Chicago, Peoria and Rockford, Ill., milk sales areas.

Mr. Erdmann's appointment became effective November 23, on which date A. W. Colebank, the present administrator of the Chicago marketing order, and agent for the three milk sales areas, reported for active duty with the Army.

Mr. Erdmann has been associated with the administration of the Chicago milk order since its inception in 1939. In addition, he has recently been named market agent of the FDA's milk conservation and control program in the Madison, Racine-Kenosha, and Milwaukee, Wis., milk sales areas.

Price of Milk

Since all dealers pay \$3.00 for fluid milk, \$3.00 for milk used for cream purposes and \$3.00 for milk used for manufactured purposes the individual report of each company is not shown in this issue, composite price of all dealers being the same.

Annual Meeting Resolution Committee

As provided for by action taken several years ago, President Hartung has named a committee on resolutions for the annual meeting of this co-operative, which will be held on January 25, 1944.

The members named with the approval of the Board of Directors are: Stewart Freeman, Ed. Bussewitz, Tom King, Alex Jacobsen, Henry Mahr, Ruben Schmah and John Rollinger.

Dairy Record Gets Mad

In its "Behind The News" column (just why this caption "Behind The News" does not appear on Dairy Record's masthead is something of a puzzle, since so many items appearing in the Dairy Record purportedly from a "staff correspondent" or "Special to the Dairy Record" have appeared a week or two earlier in other publications), the Dairy Record appears to get a little mad because some of the mud directed by it at the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers splashed back in its face.

Of course the Record was talking out of turn and knew nothing about the Milwaukee market when it first criticized it for opposing a limitation order for the sales of milk. Were it more careful in ascertaining the truth before writing it, it would not have to cover up by becoming abusive.

Evidently the Record was feeling a little out of sorts for in the November 10 issue, it criticized the attitude of the Farm Bureau and Farmers' Union because they took opposite sides on national legislation. In the same issue the editor tied into the Dairymen's League of New York because of something that Fred Sexauer and Leon Chapin, treasurer of the dairy league, had said about subsidies. Maybe the Record, like the Capitol Times at Madison, believes it gets farther by finding fault, abusing other people.

Disposition of Milk as Reported by Dairies to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture for Oct.

The total daily receipts were 746,432 pounds of milk, of which 470 pounds were criticized milk. Daily fluid sales were 554,690 pounds, relief sales 1,490 pounds, cream milk 123,328 pounds and manufactured 66,454 pounds or a total of 746,432 pounds per day for October.

The price of all milk delivered at the dairy plant was \$3.00 per hundred for milk testing 3.5 percent fat. Total paid out by the dealers was \$734,173.20 for the month.

The following dealers selling outside of the Milwaukee City limits, submitted no report: Green Valley Milk Products, Jackson, Wis.; Kewaskum Creamery, Kewaskum; Kings Dairy, Oconomowoc; and Pet Milk Co., North Prairie. Land O' Lakes Ice Cream Company, Oconomowoc, is listed as making an incomplete report. Just how much volume this unreported milk amounts to is not known.

Twenty-Seventh Anniversary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation

This year the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of its founding. It came into being out of a distinct need of the scattered dairy marketing associations for some common medium for keeping in touch with each other. It was initiated at the Fourth National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, held in Chicago, December 4 to 9, 1916. This was eight months after the inauguration of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, founded in April, 1916. The National Federation was incorporated in 1917 under the laws of Illinois as an educational and service institution.

The Federation does not engage in business, but acts as a clearing house for its member associations in matters pertaining to the gathering and dissemination of dairy statistics, the study of the progress of dairy co-operative marketing, the extension of co-operation among dairymen, and as the representative, when authorized, of its member associations in matters relating to federal legislation, to administration of federal laws and any other important projects wherein dairy co-operative associations have a common interest.

The federation is not an exclusive institution; the door to membership is open to bona fide, farmer-owned, co-operative, dairy marketing associations, which have been found to be acceptable and are willing to comply with the Federation's by-laws. Its officers are as follows:

Officers, 1943

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W. P. Davis First V.-President
W. J. Knutzen Second V.-President
George W. Slocum Treasurer
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Frank S. Walker, Orange, Va.
B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa.

Council of Agriculture

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

Price Control Policies

The Council feels that price control is a wartime necessity. To be effective and not to create maladjustments in production and consumption and above all to avoid discouragement of production, price control must in the future be more elastic and more readily responsive to related changes and conditions. We insist that freeze orders must be supplanted by dollars and cents ceilings adjusted as quickly as situations require and must be designed to insure equity and fairness between the different branches of the dairy industry and between different types of agriculture.

The present price policies that do not carefully consider production costs, civilian requirements, grades and qualities of products, and which do not take into consideration seasonal differentials in prices which have been so detrimental to our dairy and livestock industries must be discontinued. We believe that whole milk powder, evaporated skim milk, cream and all dairy products should be subject to such price ceilings.

Oleomargarine

The American people have a right at all times to know whether they are buying or consuming butter or so-called substitutes for butter. We do not object to the sale of butter substitutes provided they are sold exclusively on their own merits and are not permitted to masquerade in the color and flavor of butter.

Rationing

We believe that rationing is necessary as a war-time measure whenever the supply of essential foods and commodities is short or threatens to be less than the demand.

Rationing to be successful must be adjusted to the quantities of specific goods available for distribution. At present some of the rationed commodities are not available in many localities because there are not sufficient supplies to go around. Ration points should not exceed supplies available for distribution. Ration stamp values should be adjusted in accordance with supply and demand. Leakages and diversions that aggravate vital shortages should be prevented as far as possible.

Maintain Support Price

The promise of support prices without adequate machinery to

Ask Mr. Vinson

The following editorial comment appeared in the "Christian Science Monitor" and seems pertinent in the light of the present controversy over subsidies vs. a price increase in milk:

"Because an unspectacular speech by the Nation's economic stabilizer before the Investment Bankers' Association is liable to be by-passed by some readers in their end run for the funnies, it might be useful to call attention to a few paragraphs in Mr. Vinson's remarks:

"Women spent 104 percent more for furs in July, 1943, than in July, 1942; in the same month they spent 65 percent more for coats and suits, 37 percent more for dresses, 30 percent more for blouses, skirts and sportswear, 31 percent more for underwear, 24 percent more for foundation garments, and 41 percent more for gloves.

"In August, 1943, receipts of eating and drinking places were 27 percent above August, 1942; expenditures in cabarets, theaters, night clubs and other amusement establishments rose 30 percent for the same period, and outlays for beer, wine, liquor, cosmetics, tobacco and flowers were up an estimated 30 percent."

"To use Mr. Vinson's own quite accurate words, 'love of ease, political cowardice and personal ambition threaten the country with inflation and financial disaster.'

"He was blasting at the ridiculous assertion America cannot stand higher taxes. Americans must stand higher taxes now, or they will have to stand something worse later."

Might we add that maybe they could even pay a couple of pennies more for milk!—The C. M. P. A. Bulletin.

maintain them as evidenced by recent prices on hogs is disastrous to producers' morale, and is certain to curtail production.

We, therefore, ask that when ceilings are placed on agricultural commodities that a support price be also established and maintained at a point where it will not be disastrous to the producers in the production program.

Unified Administration of Food Problems

Such functions as may be exercised by the federal government in the production, pricing, rationing and transportation of food must be placed with one federal agency under a single administrator qualified by background and experience to the end that confusion which now bedevils the food situation will be eliminated.

Strengthen Co-Operative Marketing to Combat Monopoly

The Wisconsin Council of Agriculture reaffirms its position in opposition to monopolies and monopolistic control which has seriously threatened and which is threatening certain branches of our food industry, as was revealed by the exhaustive study made by our special committee investigating patents and monopolies. We believe that one of the best ways to combat the threat of monopolies is by building stronger and more effective farm marketing cooperatives. We urge all farmers of this state to maintain their loyalty and support for their various cooperative marketing agencies. It is our determined belief that the safest and surest safeguard against monopolistic control is through strengthening our farm organizations and farm marketing cooperatives.

Labor Supply Limits Farm Production

Only one Wisconsin farmer in eight has a regular hired man, and comparatively few have a large, strong family labor force to meet extra war time demands.

The University of Wisconsin investigators, Kenneth Parsons and Erven Long, found this out by analyzing more than 5,000 farm plan work sheets collected in the spring of 1943 by Agricultural Adjustment Administration fieldmen.

One of the striking indications was that it is a mistake to assume a farm family, in war time, typically

is a vigorous young one with children able to help carry on the work.

In the eastern part of Wisconsin, only 56 percent of the farms were operated by able-bodied men whose wives were living. The others were operated by partly disabled men, single men or women, widowers, and widows.

About 35 percent of the farmers reported they were unable to do a full man's work, four out of five of these being more than 50 years of age. No less than 47 percent of all these eastern Wisconsin farmers were over 50. Only 31 percent of the farmers had a son over 16 years of age at home, while 22 percent had other children over 10 at home. About 47 percent had no children over 10 at home.

Especially hard put to keep up the work were the 38 percent of farmers who had neither children over 10 at home nor regular hired help, especially since only two-thirds of these were able-bodied married farmers.

That the amount of available help limits production per farm is obvious from data secured by Parsons and Long.

For example, an average of 57 acres was cropped on the 25 percent of eastern Wisconsin farms operated by an able-bodied man and his wife, without the help of children over 10 or regular hired men. Here the labor force averaged 1.3 man-equivalents per farm, most of the three-tenths being contributed by the wife.

By contrast, the average cropped acreage was one-fourth larger where able-bodied operators farmed with grown sons at home, the labor force here being two man-equivalents.

Still larger — about twice as large as where a man and wife made up the labor force — was the cropped acreage where able-bodied operators farmed with regular hired help, the labor force being from two to three man-equivalents. Hired men were most often employed on the larger farms, on farms where there were no children of working age, and where the operator was partly disabled.

The age of the operator also was reflected in the number of cattle kept on farms. Men under 50, farming with only the help of a wife, kept an average of 17 cows and heifers, while men over 50 and their wives maintained herds that were smaller by 25 percent.

Having a son over 16 at home enabled able-bodied farmers to main-

New Supporters November, 1943

Reinhold Heckendorf, R. 1, Jackson
Mrs. John Schmid, R. 2, Caledonia
Arthur Liedtke, R. 1, Hales Corners
Adeline Weber, R. 2, Hales Corners
Willis Kellner, R. 2, Mukwonago
Francis Henneberry, R. 2, Mukwonago
Edgar W. Dhein, Rockfield
Harold Lueders, R. 2, Cedarburg
Emil Nicolaus, R. 1, Jackson
Erwin A. Krueger, Thiensville
Ray Walter, R. 2, West Bend
Hilbert Heilgendorf, Saukville
Reuben Gallwitz, R. 1, Saukville
Mary Koltz, Sussex

State Farm Bureau Meets at Madison

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation met at Madison on November 22 and 23. President Edward A. O'Neil of the American Farm Bureau Federation and Representative Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin Fourth Congressional District, were two of the speakers at the banquet sessions. Other speakers who appeared before the Federation meeting were Professor Asher Hobson, head of agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin; C. L. Clafflin, manager of Equity Co-operative Livestock Sales Association; George Ruppel, manager of Consolidated Badger Co-operative; R. K. Froker, University of Wisconsin; Arlie Mucks, assistant director, Agricultural Extension Service; P. O. Wilson, manager-secretary, Livestock Sales Association, and Ed. Malchefske, president Equity Livestock Sales Association.

The meeting was very well attended and probably marks a milestone in the Bureau's growth in the state for great progress has been made in a membership campaign in the past year.

tain an average of three more cows than those with no children over 10. The difference was greater among farmers past 50.

"Clearly any program designed to help farmers increase war time production needs to be adjusted to the age, health, and family status of farm operators," concludes the investigators.

No Sure Cure For Mastitis

Despite new methods of combating mastitis, one of the most troublesome diseases of dairy cows, there appears to be no sure-fire remedy at present.

That was the conclusion reached by G. R. Spencer, Burr Beach, and Janet McCarter, of the agricultural staff of the University of Wisconsin, after checking methods commonly recommended.

Udder injections, now coming into widespread use, gave only moderately encouraging results. While the work with udder injections was on a small scale, the trio of investigators felt that it hardly settled the question of just how valuable they may be, but they felt it did demonstrate these two points: (1) The types of injections tested by them cannot be depended upon to relieve all cases of mastitis and (2) some can have unfavorable effect if improperly used.

Colloidal silver oxide in mineral oil produced inflammation when injected into the udders of milking cows, and failed to clear up infections caused by the common mastitis-producing organism, *Streptococcus agalactiae*.

From this result the Wisconsin research workers have considered it unwise to inject silver oxide into the quarters of milking cows suffering from acute mastitis. Reports from other investigators indicate that tyrothricin gives similarly unfavorable results when used during the lactation period.

Better results were secured by injecting silver oxide into dry cows. Under these circumstances it did not cause inflammation, and it appeared to bring about a clinical improvement. In a 33-cow treated herd the percentage infected with mastitis dropped from 70 to 53 over a 15-month period, but part of the improvement no doubt resulted because four of the most seriously infected cows were sold.

Sulfanilamide in mineral oil apparently may be used safely on either dry or milking cows. Limited trials indicated it brought about some improvement in both.

A solution of sulfathiazole and urea in propylene glycol did not appear to good advantage in this investigation.

Sanitary practices — particularly those of placing infected cows at the end of the line and milking them last — are indispensable in controlling mastitis, but are not as effective as might be desired.

The investigators regularly checked up on six farm herds in which sanitation was used quite faithfully. They found that over periods aver-

aging about a year, the percentage of infected cows was not greatly changed. In only two of the herds were there no new cases of mastitis.

Although sanitation was not completely effective, more to the point was the indication that lack of it can be disastrous. When the milking order was changed in one of these herds, infection promptly spread to five more cows — the largest number of new cases in any of the six herds.

Incidentally, mastitis spread where the milking order was changed despite the fact that the herdsman attempted to practice one form of sanitation by dipping the milking machine teat cups in water and then in chlorine solution after using them on infected cows.

This indicates that, whatever may be the merit of using chlorine solution, it is not enough to control mastitis without regard to the milking order.

The investigators are checking on the possibility that mastitis producing *Streptococcus agalactiae* organisms may be spread from one cow to another through contaminated bed-

ding. Thus far it has not been possible to recover the organism from the stalls of infected cows.



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Fond du Lac Entertains Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association

Meeting at Fond du Lac on November 10, the Wisconsin Cheesemakers heard Milton H. Button, director of state department of agriculture, give support to the Steagall bill which would abolish the power of the Commodity Credit Corporation to pay food subsidies after December 31.

Button declared that everyone in the dairy industry has had to face the problem of subsidies. He said that if we are ever going to live without subsidies, that time should be now. The dairy industry wants no part of subsidy. We believe that a fair price should be paid for dairy products by the consumer which would eliminate the need for subsidy.

FOR SALE

I have sold the cows advertised in the last issue but still have young bulls, some ready for service and a few pure bred heifer calves. All sired by Sir Ormsby Hill Vale Lass whose dam has a production of 144,750 pounds of milk and 5,573 pounds fat with a test of 3.90% in 10 lactation periods.

BERNARD SCHOESSOW

Thiensville, Wisconsin
2 1/2 Miles West of Thiensville

Clover-Timothy Hay Makes a Come-Back

Madison—Clover-timothy mixture is regaining some of its old-time favor in Wisconsin and other humid states.

While clover and timothy have been making a comeback, Gordon Butler and Walter Ebling report an accompanying decline in the alfalfa acreage of the Middle West and parts of the East.

Seeking to determine what happened to the acreages of various hay crops in the 1929-1941 period, and to learn why changes occurred, Butler and Ebling studied records from 14 states: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

They have concluded that the soil conservation movement and the weather have been the most important factors affecting hay acreages during the period. Other factors included the depression, the development of hybrid corn, the great expansion of soybeans, and the increasing mechanization of agriculture.

The early years of the depression brought a gradual decline in hay acreage. When drouth combined with depression, the Middle West and East lost much of their clover-timothy acreage and went in for the more drouth-resistant alfalfa. Great Plains farmers, who had been growing alfalfa all along, lost much of it under their extreme drouth conditions, and in the emergency turned to various quick-growing feed crops such as the sorghums.

By 1936 the agricultural conservation program, affecting as it did about two-thirds of the cropland in the United States, was a powerful influence in expanding hay acreage, particularly that of alfalfa. The government not only subsidized the planting of so-called soil-conserving crops, but also subsidized the use of lime and fertilizer required to make them thrive.

Ever since 1937 another powerful factor has been operating: The return of normal or better-than-normal seasons, with plentiful rainfall. Great Plains farmers were able to return to alfalfa production. Those in the Middle West and East, finding that clover-timothy hay did exceptionally well in moist seasons on land that had been limed and fertilized to put it in shape for alfalfa, began growing more of the old favorite mixture, and cut down their alfalfa acreage considerably.



Save!

Use Your Milk Producer's Courtesy Card for Substantial discounts.

Free Parking With Purchase of \$1.00 or More.

In 10 of the 14 states the total hay acreage was on the upgrade from 1936 through 1941, although in only three of them did it exceed the pre-drouth level.

While beyond the scope of their investigation to pass judgment on the wisdom of the shifts in hay acreage, Gordon and Ebling did question how far this trend can go without impairing our feed supply. Field crops authorities generally agree that although clover-timothy deserves a place on dairy farms, being almost as valuable and almost as productive as alfalfa in wet seasons, nevertheless the return of dry years—with less trouble from alfalfa disease—may cause farmers again to expand their alfalfa acreage.

New Dairy Group Formed to Defend Public Laws

Organization of the Dairy Defense Association to defend federal legislation provided by Congress to protect consumers and producers with respect to imitation dairy products was announced November 30 by Charles W. Holman, Washington, D. C., chairman of the action committee of the newly organized group.

The association was incorporated a few days ago under the laws of the state of Illinois. Its officers and directors are Dr. H. A. Ruehe of Chicago, president and treasurer; C. G. Steele of Waterville, Kans., vice-president; Carl Paton of Chicago, secretary; M. G. Van Buskirk of Chicago; Charles Fistere of Washington, D. C.; Owen M. Richards of Chicago and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Ruehe is secretary of the American Butter Institute. Mr. Steele is president of the National Creameries Association. Mr. Paton

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LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

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is secretary of the National Dairy Union. Mr. Van Buskirk is secretary of the Illinois Dairy Products Association and of the United Dairy Committee. Mr. Holman is secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation. Mr. Fistere is secretary of the Dairy Industry Committee. Mr. Richards is manager of the American Dairy Association.

"The association is set up as an independent agency and has no affiliation with any dairy organization," said Mr. Holman. "Its creation, however, was the result of an insistent desire on the part of the entire dairy industry for some organization which could serve as a watchman and defender with respect to the numerous attempts that are being made to destroy federal laws which over a period of several generations have been enacted by the Congress to protect people from deceptive and fraudulent practices

(Continued on page 7, column 3)

Wise Choice of Seeds Helps War Production

Short supplies of a few farm seeds will encourage many farmers to make their seed purchases early, which is an excellent practice, the state department of agriculture points out, provided the selections are made carefully and wisely.

As never before, seed users should insist on seed that is properly cleaned and tested as indicated on the label, declares Henry Lunz, supervisor of seed and weed control for the department. Seed of that kind is sold at fair prices, will help to reduce the spread of noxious weeds and will secure better crop yields.

Ceiling prices placed on certain farm seeds vary according to quality and weed seed content, with the result that better grades are going

to market and weed-infested lots are being kept for use at home or to trade with a neighbor, Lunz says.

By co-operating in weed control programs fostered by the state, farmers have for years been able to keep several troublesome weeds from gaining a foothold in Wisconsin. One of those weeds is Buckhorn. Since seed lots infested with Buckhorn command a low price, some infested lots of clover will be held back for private use or possibly for illegal distribution among neighbors, Lunz fears. The use of this seed, he cautions, will mean extra labor that the farmer can ill-afford to expend on eradicating weeds and will reduce crop yields.

Particularly in these times when production for the war effort is so essential, every farmer should make an effort to use only seed of high quality, he stresses.

New Dairy Group Formed to Defend Public Laws

(Continued from page 6, column 3)

in the manufacture, handling and sale of imitation dairy products. An excellent illustration of the need of some such agency may be found in the pending struggle in Congress over oleomargarine legislation. Many of those who make oleomargarine evidently desire to be freed of restrictions and particularly to be able to produce colored oleomargarine without having to pay the federal tax of 10 cents per pound. With the present safeguards abolished there would be nothing to protect the consumer once the oleomargarine were removed from the original package and were served in hotels, restaurants and other places. It is our intention to do everything in our power to defend the present federal oleomargarine code from efforts to weaken it as well as federal legislation now safeguarding or prohibiting the movement in interstate commerce of other imitation dairy products."

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3,000 Calfhood Vaccination Permits Issued by State

Widespread interest in official calfhood vaccination as a means of controlling Bang's disease among Wisconsin cattle is indicated by the fact that approximately 3,000 vaccination permits have been issued by the state department of agriculture to herd owners of this state.

Of this number, 1,817 were issued from January 1 through November 24, this year, according to Dr. V. S. Larson, chief of the livestock sanitation division. In recent weeks the number of applications for vaccination permits has ranged from 10 to 20 daily, Dr. Larson reports.

Calfhood vaccination was inaugurated in this state in 1940 as a supervised program. Five procedures for vaccinating calves are now available. Under four of these plans, the vaccinating is done by an approved veterinarian on permit from the department and the vaccination receives official recognition. Under the fifth plan, the herd owner vaccinates his own herd and needs no permit from the department since the vaccinating is not officially recognized.

Only one permit is required for each herd in which official vaccination of calves is practiced, Dr. Larson points out. The permit authorizes vaccination of oncoming calves

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when they attain the proper vaccination age of four to eight months.

Calves officially vaccinated are identified by ear tag number or, in the case of pure bred registered calves, by registration number if the herd owner so requests. All vaccinates are tattooed in the left ear with the letters WV, indicating Wisconsin-vaccinated, and figures designating the month and year of vaccination.

Within five days after the vaccinating is completed, all official vaccinations are reported by the veterinarian to the state department of agriculture where permanent records are maintained.

The department has just issued a bulletin, "Breeders' Guide to a Bang's-Free Herd," to acquaint the farmers of this state with all the procedures available in Wisconsin for controlling Bang's disease.

Victory in First Round in Defense Against Oleo!

Dairy farmers are the winners of the first round!

The defense has staved off the immediate threat, giving dairy people needed time to rally their best efforts for the longer struggle that lies ahead!

By a vote of 14 to 11, on Tuesday, November 9, the House Committee on Agriculture, on motion of Representative August H. Andresen of Minnesota, voted "That further hearings or action on H.R. 2400 or similar legislation relating to oleomargarine be deferred for the balance of the Seventy-eighth Congress."

By this action the Fulmer Oleomargarine Bill, which would have removed federal regulations, some of them of more than 50 years standing, from the domestic manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, disappeared at least until January, 1945, when it may be introduced with the opening of another Congress.

Prominent in the action that led up to Congressman Andresen's timely motion to table this controversial bill were the forces of the entire dairy industry, including the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, rallying to the support of those who were leading the fight in Congress.

Action of the committee came significantly at a time prior to the hearing of the first witness for the dairy side. In the two weeks previous, the committee had listened to a long parade of witnesses at public hearings extolling virtues of oleo.

"The cumulative effect of this lengthy array, however, was so in-

effective in building up a case for oleo," Charles W. Holman, Federation secretary, said after the decision, "that the committee felt it unnecessary to hear witnesses from the dairy side."

Protein Feeds Scarce

Many Wisconsin farmers are unable to buy sufficient high unmixed protein ingredients and as a result sales of commercial mixed feeds are skyrocketing, the state department of agriculture reports in announcing a summary of the first 150 returns received in a state-wide survey of current feed sales.

Dealers report inability to obtain unmixed protein ingredients in quantities to materially satisfy the demand, says W. B. Griem, in charge of the state department's feed and fertilizer section. In addition, the distribution of available high protein feeds is poor with a few dealers retailing more than a year ago and many others drastically less.

Based on the dealer reports, high protein unmixed ingredient sales have decreased an average of 34.9 percent. In this feed group, soybean meal sales have decreased with 141 dealers, increased with four dealers and remained the same with five dealers. Soybean meal is used extensively in mixing feeds for cattle, hogs and poultry.

More high protein unmixed ingredients will have to be made available if Wisconsin's livestock industry is to meet the production goals set for 1944, Griem points out.

According to the department's survey, total current commercial feed sales are now up an average of 10.7 percent. Total mixed feed sales, about half of which are fed to Wisconsin poultry, have increased an average of 21 percent over a year ago. Mixed high protein supplement feed sales, which are fed to dairy cattle, hogs and poultry, are up 19.3 percent.

Wisconsin Farm Income at New Record

The total gross farm income in Wisconsin last year was about \$147,000,000 more than in 1941 and the largest on record for the state, according to Walter H. Ebling, statistician for the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture.

While farmers had more dollars to spend last year than in any other year on record, it took more dollars to keep the farm plant going and to maintain the farm family and household. During 1942 the prices of farm products rose 24 percent

Iowa Man Heads New Feed and Livestock Branch, FPA

The appointment of Walter C. Berger of Des Moines, Iowa, as head of the newly created Feed and Livestock Branch of the Food Production Administration is announced by the War Food Administration.

Mr. Berger, reared on an Iowa farm, and graduated in agriculture from Iowa State College, is on leave from his post as president of the Des Moines Oat Products Company.

Before establishing this firm, he worked for some of the largest firms in the food and feed manufacturing and distributing trades. He has been active in trade association circles, being one of the organizers of the Iowa Feed Dealers' group, and a member of the board of directors of the Western Grain and Feed Association.

He is regarded as spokesman for the small feed mixers and dealers on the National Feed Industry Council.

Mr. Berger will administer food production orders relating to feed and livestock matters, and will carry on other duties in this general line of activity as assigned by J. B. Hutson, director of food production.

above the 1941 level and the prices paid by farmers in Wisconsin for the things they bought increased 17 percent.

Of the total 1942 gross farm income for Wisconsin, \$289,376,000 from milk was the largest single item. However, with the exceptionally large marketings of hogs and the generally higher prices received for livestock last year, the percentage of the total income from milk in 1942 was somewhat less than usual. The returns from hogs alone amounted to \$104,312,000 and the income from chickens and eggs was \$65,250,000. While there are many cash crops which are an important source of income to some Wisconsin farmers, the total income from crops in 1942 was only \$67,426,000.

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 10

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

January, 1944

Annual Meeting

10 A. M. Jan. 25

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers, a Wisconsin co-operative association, will be held in Plankinton Hall, Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (entrance on North Fifth Street) on Tuesday, January 25, 1944, 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 directors whose terms expire:

GROVER DOBBERTIN, Route 1, Hartland.

ROY LEKFELD, Route 3, Mukwonago.

CLARENCE MAERZKE, Route 1, Burlington.

THEO. J. KURTZ, Route 2, Cedarburg.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the following resolution was adopted by ballot vote at the last annual meeting of this Co-operative held on January 26, 1943, at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis.

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 I 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."

Dated, January 15, 1944.

Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers,

By Edw. A. Hartung, President.

Food doesn't just happen; it has to be produced by work and planning and conserved by genius and care.—Maryland Farmer.

Frank Kelly Retires From the Dairy Business

Frank W. Kelly, for more than thirty-four years an employee and executive of the Gridley Dairy Company, resigned as president of that company as of December 31, 1943.

Because his health did not permit him to work as hard as he liked to, Frank decided to let someone else "run the show." He will be missed at the conference table and in industry meetings for his knowledge of the dairy industry is deep and profound. A hard fighter for the things he believed in, he was always fair as every competitor will testify. Every man whoever contacted Frank Kelly in a bargaining conference from the producers' side of the table will say the same thing.

From a letter written by Mr. Kelly, addressed to this office, under date of December 20, the following paragraphs are taken:

"We, of course, have not always agreed in our business affairs, but through the many years during which I have been brought in frequent contact with the producers' association, I have developed the highest personal regard for you and for each of your directors, and the other members of your staff. Your viewpoint on dairy industry problems has always been broad and fair, and indicated a thorough understanding based on long experience.

"The years of rather close association which I have had with producers has given me a very kindly feeling toward Gridley shippers, and I regret that it is impossible for me to meet each one of them and extend them my best wishes at this time. I will always be interested in the dairy problems, and will be happy to be of service in any way if the occasion presents itself in the future.

"Please accept my sincere thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies which you and your organization have extended me in the past. My very best wishes to each of you for your good health and happiness at this Holiday Season."

National Dairy Council Advocates Conservation

The expression "Use dairy products wisely" can be interpreted in broad terms. It means far more than merely avoiding kitchen waste. It means conserving dairy products in quantity and quality and assuring maximum food value and enjoyment for all members of the family. Dairy products do not keep well if carelessly treated. They must be kept clean, covered and cold. Obviously, proper care of milk and other dairy products prevents waste. Further than that, however, waste can be avoided through the serving of dishes which the family enjoys. Such foods are eaten — not wasted. For the most part, dairy products should be used where they will contribute the most in flavor and nutritive value. The National Dairy Council is actively engaged in presenting to professional, educational, and consumer leaders and groups the ways of caring for dairy products in the home and of utilizing them to get maximum food values.

Dairy Products Are in the War

As weapons of war in building and maintaining the strength of allied nations, dairy products are in greater demand than ever before. To meet these demands, we must conserve our supply of milk. Dairy products do more for good nutrition than any other food group and do it more cheaply. Under all circumstances, recommendations for the use of less milk and its products, when there are shortages, are war time measures. People in this country are not at present attaining dietary standards advocated by authorities and increased consumption is to be advised as soon as the war emergency is past. Conservation means using milk to the best possible advantage. It means saving every precious drop and protecting its food value and flavor for greatest nourishment and enjoyment. It also calls for providing milk first and in greatest quantities to those who need it most.

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

Marquette 3057 Milwaukee, Wis.

Vol. 16 January, 1944 No. 10

OFFICERS — DIRECTORS

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Annual Stockholders Meeting

As noticed on the first page of this issue, the Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of this Co-operative will be held at the Milwaukee Auditorium on January 25. A great deal of milk has come into this city since the first stockholders' meeting was held in the Old Liedertafel Hall, at Seventh and Prairie, on April 15, 1916.

One of the most pressing questions at that time was what to do with a great surplus of milk which the dealers could find no use for in the city, and which had to be kept on the farms at a great loss to the producers.

As this is written, the dealers in this market have one big worry and that is how can they keep milk enough coming to the city to supply the demand (with a class one price about 40 cents per hundred pounds less than Chicago and a blend price of 24 cents under Chicago, and no chance to offer or pay more while OPA keeps the Milwaukee price frozen). Twenty-eight years ago people did not buy milk very freely. Most people are eager to buy but the federal government limits sales because of war conditions.

Much more could be written comparing conditions today and as they were in the milk industry back in 1916, but this writer will close by saying that in that year the Board of Directors thought they had a

Milk Prices for December

Because the Office of Price Administration has not seen fit to grant a raise in the ceiling price in this market, each handler is paying \$3.00 per hundredweight for milk in each classification except for relief milk, which is \$2.77 per hundred. The percentage of relief milk is so small that it does not affect the composite or blend price, consequently that is \$3.00 per hundred pounds for December, 1943.

Goodbye 1943

Nineteen Hundred and Forty-three was not a good year for dairy farmers, particularly in this market.

When the board of directors agreed with the dealers on a price of \$3.00 for fluid milk for Dec., 1942, it looked like a fair price. Milk was still retailing at 12 cents per quart in January and continued at that price until Feb. 12. By that time the directors were battling hard for an "up" in the price, but along comes OPA and freezes all prices to producers "at the January level." The order also provided against evasions such as the dealer paying the transportation cost unless he had paid it in January.

The local OPA office was contacted regarding a raise in the ceiling price of fluid milk. After several visits were made to that office, we were told that only the regional office in Chicago could make any change in the ceiling price. The board sent the executive committee to Chicago to confer with the head of the regional office. The committee was courteously received and a study of our case was promised. No action was taken, and more visits were made to the Milwaukee OPA office by committees and on several occasions, by the whole board; the head of the regional office having come to Milwaukee to meet with us. We were finally told that no evidence was presented that would indicate that much milk was being diverted to Chicago, and that no change would be made unless proof was furnished of heavy diversion to Chicago. All of the members of the board, and practically

all of the dealers, went to Chicago and joined in a request that the ceiling price be raised. Still no results. Another joint meeting was held in Milwaukee. A few days later we were informed that only Judge Fred Vinson in Washington could raise prices. A letter to Judge Vinson brought an answer that he had turned over our application and other correspondence to the top OPA man. That gentleman finally said that he had asked the Chicago regional office to investigate and make recommendations. Our member of congress and the two senators from Wisconsin have been asked to talk to OPA and we have a nice letter from them following conference with OPA, but still no action. A joint committee is now attempting to convince OPA that our situation is serious.

Everyone in the dairy industry has known for over two years that a shortage of dairy products was bound to develop unless higher prices were paid to farmers. Efforts to make responsible people in government understand the situation in time proved useless.

Finally when shortages of all dairy products became apparent even to government heads, limitation of sales was decided on for milk and cream (butter and cheese had already been point rationed), and an order placed in all markets of over 50,000 population which allowed a dealer to sell not more than 75 percent of the cream and 100 percent of the fluid milk sold in June, 1943. This order was put in effect in many markets in October, but not until November in this market. Thus, the upsurge in milk sales that came about through the increased purchasing power of the consumers was checked and set back to June quotas.

Feed subsidy was offered farmers for October, November and December and now is extended through January.

How much has this payment helped the dairy man? Well, his feed cost went up as soon as the October subsidy payment was made and is still mounting. Who gained by this expenditure of the taxpayers' money? Maybe the feed manufacturer, maybe the consumer, certainly not the producer of milk. However, in spite of all the mistakes of government planners, the farmers did all that they could in 1943 to produce food in abundance and will continue to do so in 1944.

tough job on their hands and the present board knows that it has plenty to worry about, although marketing conditions are just the reverse.

Milk Prices for 1942-1943

	1942					1943					
	Fluid	Cream	Mfg.	Relief	Blend	Fluid	Cream	Mfg.	Relief	Blend	Differ.
Jan.	\$2.63	\$2.03	\$1.78	\$2.40	\$2.33	\$3.00	\$2.63	\$2.60	\$2.77	\$2.85	+\$.52
Feb.	2.63	2.08	1.83	2.40	2.33	3.00	2.63	2.60	2.77	2.85	+ .52
Mar.	2.63	2.10	1.85	2.40	2.35	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.86	+ .51
Apr.	2.63	2.22	1.97	2.40	2.30	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.84	+ .45
May	2.63	2.23	1.98	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.84	+ .43
June	2.63	2.18	1.93	2.40	2.36	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.82	+ .46
July	2.63	2.23	1.81	2.40	2.31	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.84	+ .53
Aug.	2.63	2.39	1.975	2.40	2.30	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.77	2.86	+ .47
Sept. ...	2.63	2.42	2.09	2.40	2.44	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.77	3.00	+ .56
Oct.	2.63	2.45	2.25	2.40	2.51	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.77	3.00	+ .49
Nov.	2.73	2.45	2.35	3.40	2.62	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.77	3.00	+ .38
Dec.	3.00	2.55	2.55	2.77	2.83	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.77	3.00	+ .17

Average blend price for 1942, \$2.44

Average blend price for 1943, \$2.90

Average difference in blend price in favor of 1943, \$.46

For a Surer Food Supply . . .

To obtain the fullest utilization of existing productive capacity and to eliminate the confusion which now prevails, there must be restored in the minds of farmers in general a confidence that conditions essential for production will be maintained during the period in which production is in progress. To stimulate war time food production, we recommend:

First, the assurance, when production plans are being made, that prevailing price levels at the time products are ready for market will be sufficient to compensate fully for the expenses of efficient production, including essential labor, and in addition provide the incentive for continued production, if such is necessary.

Second, the protection of the farm labor supply from depletion through the operation of ill-considered administrative policies, and effective provision for emergency supplies of labor both from local sources and from nearby areas.

Third, the supply of necessary farm machinery to replace so far as possible the loss of manpower which has taken place and to permit needed expansion in production of food and feed crops. To this end government agencies should cooperate to insure the production of a timely and adequate supply of farm machinery.

Fourth, the centralization and clarification of administrative authority among government agencies in order to restore that confidence in the minds of farmers which is essential for maximum food production. — Department Committee for Agriculture of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Elmer H. Sexauer, chairman, in Nation's Business.

Mr. Bowles of Benton & Bowles

In a recent issue, Consumers Research Bulletin "does some speculating about Chester Bowles," head of the Office of Price Administration, and his advertising firm of Benton and Bowles.

It seems that Benton and Bowles has the advertising account of Nucoa, a leading brand of oleomargarine. Consumers Research Bulletin notes that Mr. Bowles was assistant administrator of OPA when the point value per pound of butter was raised from 12 to 16 points. Since Mr. Bowles has become administrator, the point value has stayed at 16 with a reported government storage of 200,000,000 pounds of butter. Question in the mind of the editor of Consumer Research Bulletin seems to be whether or not butter points would stay at 16 and oleo at 6 points if the advertising firm of Benton and Bowles was not advertising Nucoa.

Milk Coops Will Buy \$700,000 Worth of Bonds

One of the features of the banquet of the National Co-operative Milk Producers was a bull calf auction. The bids were in terms of bonds, each organization pledging that it would buy victory bonds in the amount of its bid. The highest bidder will get a bull calf and will stage a contest among its own members, the calf to go to a boy or girl interested in 4H or Future Farmer work. The calf will be of the breed favored by the winner. Twin Ports Coop. Dairy Association of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn., was the successful bidder. Col. James McCord, Tennessee Congressman and Jersey breeder, did the selling, ably assisted by Everett Mitchell, National Broadcasting Co. farm director.

To the Members of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers

It is with deep regret that I find it necessary, due to circumstances, to make known the fact that I am resigning as your Director of this good and very useful farmer organization, on January 20, 1944.

Also wish to thank the membership for their votes that gave me this most appreciated Directorship, and wish the organization a strong and beneficial future.

With your interest at heart, I am,

Yours very truly,

THEO. J. KURTZ.

Federation Condemns Food Subsidies

Demanding fair prices for farm products instead of subsidies to hold consumer prices down, the member associations of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation went on record for increased dairy production at the annual meeting held in Chicago in December.

Action was taken condemning the Mayband Bill which would repeal the commodity tax on yellow oleomargarine and the license tax on those who color uncolored oleo yellow.

They asked that both political parties promise to reorganize the Department of Agriculture of the United States so that it may be useful to agriculture.

A representative of each organization was asked to tell about the problems most troublesome in its own market. Government interference by people who misunderstood marketing and production problems was stressed by all speakers.

Review of Recent Developments

Background—Milk production in 1943 was maintained at the 1942 level until July. It declined rapidly later, and the total for the first 10 months of the year was 0.6 percent under that for the corresponding period of 1942. Consumption of fluid milk increased, leaving proportionately less milk for manufactured products than a year earlier. The widened seasonal swing in milk production, and the increased consumption of fluid milk which varies little seasonally have contributed to an exaggerated seasonality in the production of manufactured products. These products in general have shown more than seasonal declines from June peaks. Production of butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and dried skim milk has been lower in 1943 than in 1942, though output of cheese and evaporated milk has recovered some from low points reached early in 1943.

Military and other noncivilian requirements for dairy products increased from 1942 to 1943. Set-aside orders were in effect during at least part of 1943 for dried milk, butter and cheese, to help the government acquire its supplies of those products. A shortage in consumer supplies made consumer rationing necessary, beginning in April on butter and cheese, and in June on evaporated milk and condensed milk case goods. Ice cream production was under limitation orders throughout the year. Limitations on sales of fluid milk, fluid cream, and milk by-products were applied by market areas beginning in October. Ceiling price controls, already in effect on manufactured dairy products and on retail sales of fluid milk and cream, were extended in 1943 to cover sales of whole milk by producers to fluid milk distributors.

During 1943 subsidies were used at times in some fluid milk markets where consumer price ceilings were not high enough to permit the maintenance of producer prices. The subsidy on American cheese was continued. A butter subsidy was begun in June to permit a lowering in the price of butter to consumers without lowering returns to dairymen. A plan of payments to farmers, to offset increased dairy feed costs, was introduced for October through December. The index of prices received by farmers for dairy products rose to 190 in November from 171 a year earlier. It was lowest, seasonally, in June and July at 178 percent of the 1909-1914 average.

Milk production has declined since June at a more than normal rate, and this trend was continued when October production fell 6 percent below September. At 8,726 million pounds, milk production in October was 2 percent below last year, and on the basis of normal seasonal variation was equivalent to an annual production of 115 billion pounds. Production per cow on November 1 was down 4½ percent from a year ago, while the number of milk cows on farms continued higher than last year, but with a smaller percentage milked. On November 1 the percentage of milk cows being milked was the lowest for that date for all years since 1925. The percentage of milk cows being milked has been lower each month this year than in corresponding months a year ago.

This decline in percentage of cows milked indicates that milk production throughout this year has been sacrificed to some extent because of an over-all scarcity of labor for dairy operations.

Heavy Cattle Losses in European Countries

In a report made to a committee of a breed association, Mr. Peters of the Netherlands Embassy at Washington, D. C., states that there has been approximately a 25 percent decline in the cattle population of the Allied European countries. In the middle of 1942, cattle losses in these countries had amounted to something like 11,000,000 head. However, where the decline in cattle is estimated at 25 percent, the decline in milk production is estimated at 25 percent due to poor feeding, he reported.

A special livestock committee was set up by the Allies in 1941 (United States became a member in 1942). Chairman is Sir Frederick Leith-Ross. Its purpose is to consider ways and means of restoring animal production as soon as possible after the liberation of the Allied countries. Since the most serious food deficiency of animal origin is fresh milk, Mr. Peters said that the recovery of milk production would have a high priority in the immediate post war period. He predicted that natural recovery to a pre war level would take from 5 to 8 years in the case of cattle. At this time, Mr. Peters said, it seemed possible that from the United States could be obtained 750,000 to 1,000,000 cattle during a two-year period following the end of the war.

In the Netherlands, there has been a decline of 760,000 head of cattle

New Supporters December, 1943

Elmer Casper, Rockfield
Lawrence Stephan, R. 1, Richfield
Max Hermann, Menomonee Falls
Chas. Appel, Menomonee Falls
Albert M. Kelly, Hales Corners
Willard M. Morris, R. 2, Box 168, Waukesha
Mrs. Meta Heling, Hartland
Herbert Graetz, R. 1, Waterford
William Traxel, R. 1, Germantown
Adam Cibik, R. 1, Rockfield

according to reports as of June 1, recently received by the Netherlands Embassy.

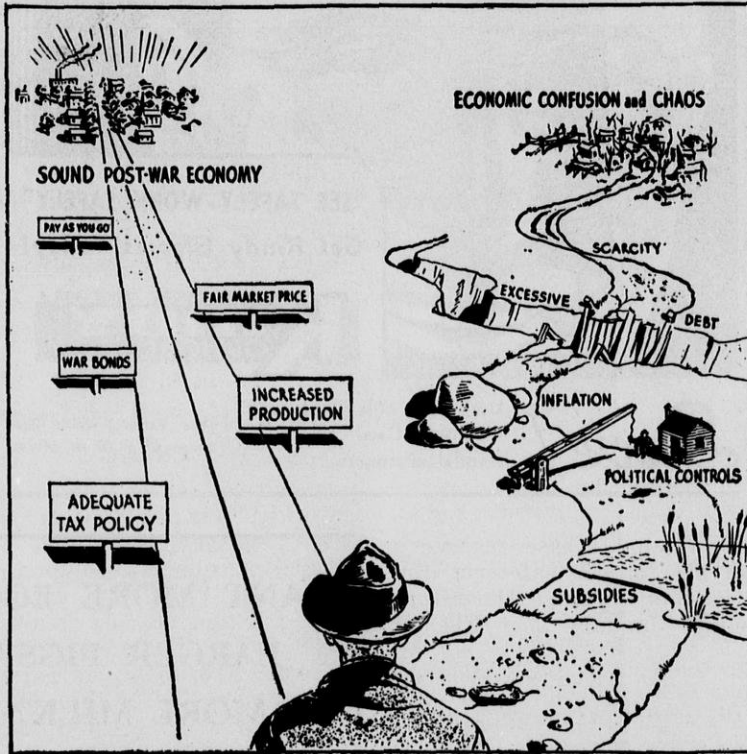
The priorities which will and must be given to shipments of food and medicine to devastated countries will prevent any considerable shipment of livestock immediately after the war, Mr. Peters said. Meanwhile, an advisory committee for the rehabilitation of dairy cattle in the Netherlands has been appointed to make necessary preliminary preparations of such quantities of cattle as the Netherlands Government deems it advisable to import after the war. Mr. Peters is chairman of that committee.

Movies Tell Story of Nutrition

By E. M. Harmon, Director of Public Relations, National Dairy Council

National Dairy Council motion pictures are answering the plea of hundreds of thousands of persons for more information on what to eat for maximum health, vigor, and efficiency. Each month, in response to urgent requests from groups and organizations in all walks of life, prints of two of these films, namely, "More Life in Living" and "America Learns to Fly," are giving broad national coverage to the story of the food values of dairy products. Leaders in the professional and educational fields and who largely determine the food habits of America are being reached in every section of the United States.

If any more proof of the value of these films is needed, in addition to the fact that they are booked up throughout the nation for months ahead, it may be found in the enthusiastic expressions of appreciation coming from all parts of the United States. From Talco, Texas, where 600 high school students saw "More Life in Living" comes the statement that after seeing this film, "milk was sold out in the cafeteria



With discussion on the issue of food subsidies at fever pitch in Washington, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives renewed its efforts on behalf of what it termed "a sound U. S. economic policy," as opposed to the subsidy route—depicted in this cartoon as beset with pitfalls that lead to economic chaos. The Council advocates a pay-as-you-go policy in lieu of subsidies, and urges adoption of an adequate tax and savings program, continued war bond buying, and increased production with fair market prices for farm products.

at lunch before all of the students were served." From Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 664 high school students report "Excellent, best films we have ever had on this subject." From the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service of the College of Agriculture at Athens, Ga., comes the statement, "Excellent reaction from staff members." In E. Pittsburgh, Pa., where 805 employees of the Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. saw both films, comes the statement: "Very interesting, educational and instructive films. The audience was well pleased and expressed its desire to see more of the same kind." The Antigo, Wisconsin, School of Vocational and Adult Education says: "Very good, would like to reschedule it for another date."

Probably the most important and the most interesting of all, however, are two National Dairy Council

films: "A Guide to Good Eating" and "America's Favorite." The first is going to be a pleasant surprise to nutritionists seeking new ways of telling the old story of food selection. It is one that literally puts the spark of life into the common everyday subject of foods and nutrition. To the busy housewife worrying about tomorrow's meals this film would be a revelation in the magic of color, animation and sound. She will learn that balancing meals consists merely in selecting the proper amounts of common foods she and her family already like.

Quietly and consistently this activity is building in every corner of the nation a realization that we are what we eat—that our health, our vitality, our happiness, our very prestige and strength as a nation and even our victory in this war depend largely upon our eating habits.

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College of Agriculture Calls Conference

Under date of December 28, 1943, Professor H. C. Jackson, of the Dairy Department of the College of Agriculture, issued a call for a conference of dairy fieldmen to be held on January 17-18 at Madison.

The program follows:

Emergency Milk Production Conference for Dairy Fieldmen
Agricultural Hall Auditorium
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wis.

January 17 and 18, 1944

Monday, January 17, 1944

1-1:30 P. M.—Registration

(Afternoon Session)

Chairman—H. C. Jackson

- 1:30—Welcome—Dean E. B. Fred
- 1:40—Prospects for 1944 Milk Production—W. H. Ebling
- 2:05—Wisconsin's Farm Labor Prospects—K. H. Parsons
- 2:30—How to Use Fertilizer in 1944—E. Truog
- 2:55—Intermission

Enhancing and Safeguarding Wisconsin's Feed Resources

- 3:05—With Improved Grains—L. F. Graber
- 3:30—With Improved Pastures—H. L. Ahlgren
And Better Hays—F. V. Burcalow
- 4:15—The Dairy Barn Research Project—S. A. Witzel, G. R. Barrett
- 5:45—Dinner—Short Course Dormitory

(Evening Session)

Chairman—G. Bohstedt

- 7:30—Financing the War—W. H. Kiekhofer
- 8:15—Secret Weapon—A Movie

Tuesday, January 18, 1944

(Morning Session)

Chairman—E. E. Heizer

- 9:00—Maintain Dairy Quality — Why?—Harvey Weavers
- 9:25—Milking Equipment and Quality in 1944—E. Wallenfeldt
- 9:50—Cures for Mastitis—G. R. Spencer
- 10:15—The Feed Situation in the State and Nation—G. Bohstedt
- 10:40—Intermission
- 10:50—Balance Herd Feed Requirements with Feed Production—I. W. Rupel
- 11:15—Make the Best Use of the Feed Supply—G. M. Werner
- 11:40—Vitamins and the Calf Scours Problem—N. S. Lundquist

I plan to attend the Emergency Milk Production Conference for



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OPTICAL CO.
615 N. THIRD ST.

Dairy Fieldmen. Please reserve a place for me for the cafeteria dinner at the Short Course Dormitory on Monday, January 17, 1944, at 5:45.

Signature
Street Address
City

Reservations should be sent to H. C. Jackson, Department of Dairy Industry, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis., not later than Saturday, January 8, 1944.

Office of Defense Transportation

(General Order ODT 17, Amdt. 6)
**Part 501—Conservation of Motor
Equipment
Motor Carriers of Property**

Pursuant to Executive Orders 8989 and 9156, *501.69 of General Order ODT 17, as amended (7 F.R. 5678, 7694, 9623; 8 F.R. 8278, 12750), is hereby amended by adding the following paragraphs designated (d) and (e), respectively:

(d) On and after October 25, 1943, no person, without prior approval of the Office of Defense Transportation, shall extend or inaugurate over-the-road service or local delivery service as a motor carrier over a route or within a territory not being served by such person as a motor carrier on that date. No approval will be granted unless the extension or inauguration of service is shown to be necessary to the war effort or to the maintenance of es-

* 501.69 Loading and operating requirements.

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LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?**

Then feed

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sential civilian economy. Any application for such approval shall be in writing and shall contain the name, address, and principal place of business of applicant, a specific description of the route or routes over which, or the territory within which, an extension or inauguration of service is proposed, and a full statement of the facts upon which the application is based. Such application shall be filed with the District Manager, Division of Motor Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, of the district in which the applicant's operating headquarters are located.

(e) Approval of the Office of Defense Transportation under the terms of paragraph (d) of this *501.69 shall not be required in respect of changes made by a motor carrier in routes established within a territory, (1) as a result of consolidation of existing routes, or (2) by reason of the substitution of a

new route or routes in lieu of an existing route or routes: Provided, That such change does not result in an enlargement of the territory served by the motor carrier or increase the total mileage of the routes previously operated.

This amendment shall become effective October 25, 1943.

(E.O. 8989, 9156; 6 F.R. 6725, 7 F.R. 3349)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this twenty-fifth day of October, 1943.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

November Receipts and Sales

In its report on the receipts and disposition of milk in the Milwaukee market area, the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture lists total receipts of 716,209 pounds per day of which 553,280 pounds per day were sold as fluid milk, 90,981 pounds per day were used for cream purposes and 69,760 pounds were manufactured.

Limitation of sales under federal order 79.80 has apparently resulted in a drop of 32,347 pounds per day of milk used for cream purposes, but the sale of fluid milk went down only 1,410 pounds per day, according to the report. Conversion of other sales to fluid milk sales as provided for under the order evidently kept fluid sales from going off very much.

The business done by dealers who

have their plants outside of the Milwaukee area and who sell in the suburbs of the city is not included. Four of these made no report and one is listed as making an incomplete report. The combined volume handled by these outsiders is known to be large.

When You Use Your Neighbor's Sire

About two years ago, one of our breeders repurchased for service in his herd a bull that he had previously used and then sold to a neighbor. The average production of the breeder's herd for the last few years, milked twice daily, has been about 430 pounds of butterfat. This year the production will be close to 300 pounds and, in addition, very few calves are in evidence on the farm. Many of the highly prized members of the herd have gone to the block, as it has not been possible to get them in calf. The trouble? Evidently, from the breeding history of the herd prior to and following the use of the repurchased sire, the bull was infected with Bovine Trichomoniasis. This is a true case history and we could relate many similar stories.

What is the answer? We have always encouraged our breeders to make use of sires of known inheritance and we still believe this is a sound policy. However, we urge any dairyman, before using a sire that has been in service elsewhere, to examine the bull's breeding rec-

ord. If the cows to which the bull has been mated show a degree of breeding irregularity, we believe the safe thing would be to forego the use of the bull. If there is any question in your mind, discuss the matter with your local and state extension veterinarians.—News, Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Dairymen's Ass'n to Meet in Madison

The seventy-second annual convention of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association will be held in Madison on Monday, February 7, at the Park Hotel, according to an announcement by B. R. Dugdale, Fort Atkinson, extension fieldman for the association.

Dr. C. S. Bryan of the Michigan State College of Agriculture will talk on "Mastitis, What It Is and What To Do About It." Among other speakers will be Milton H. Button, director of the state department of agriculture; Dean E. B. Fred of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture; Dr. E. E. Heizer, chairman of the Dairy Husbandry Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, and Dr. B. A. Beach, Veterinary Science Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

The Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club and the Wisconsin Brown Swiss Breeders' Association will hold their annual meetings at noon luncheons on this same occasion.

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Reg. Holstein Bull—10 mo. of age
Dams Record as three year old.
10,692 lbs. milk
434.5 lbs. fat
4.06% fat test

Sire's Dams Record as ten year old
16,885 lbs. milk
665.6 lbs. fat
3.94% fat test

All above records made on twice a day milking.

Bull Calf 5 weeks old
Dam has 2806 lbs. milk, 112.3 fat
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NEW BERLIN, WIS.

"Second Round" of Oleo Battle Being Fought

No sooner had dairymen relaxed tension developed during hearings on the Fulmer Oleomargarine Bill, which was defeated by the House Committee on Agriculture, 14 to 11, than the ugly head of oleo popped up in the United States Senate. Senator B. R. Maybank of South Carolina attached a rider to the all-important federal tax bill while this measure was under hearing before the Senate Finance Committee. The Southern Senator's rider provides for suspension of all taxes and licenses now imposed by the federal government on colored oleomargarine for the duration of the war. Acceptance of this mild sounding "rider" would permit oleo, under the McNutt definition, to completely imitate dairy butter's color, package, flavor, and physical substance.

This move by Senator Maybank marked him as a shrewd politician, as the rider, even though reducing revenue, does deal with taxes and is thus held germane to the substance of the bill.

A vicious attempt was made by the oleo crowd to limit debate on this rider to a single hour. At this date it appears as though the tax bill would be reported out minus this malicious attack on butter's future. However, the able Senator Maybank has served notice that he will press its adoption when the federal tax bill comes onto the Senate floor, following a Christmas recess of Congress.

It should be needless to say that every individual and concern having the slightest interest in the future of the dairy industry should contact personally, or by wire or letter, his Senator with a demand that oleomargarine legislation be considered fully and fairly in unlimited open hearings, before legislation which has been in force for 50 years to protect the consuming public against fraud and deception in the merchandising of dairy butter is wiped off the federal statutes on the basis of "one hour's debate."

Wisconsin State Fair Dates are Announced

Dates of the 1944 Wisconsin State Fair will be August 19-27, according to an announcement this week by William T. Marriott, state fair manager. Again this year a program of close co-operation with various state

and war agencies will feature the exposition, Marriott said.

In the agricultural departments a program of increased production and improved quality will be stressed. Work on both the junior state fair and general fair premium books will be started in the near future.

The theme of the 1944 state fair, Marriott said, will again be "Aiding a State and Nation at War," with exhibits, premium lists, and every facility of this great agricultural exposition given over to this purpose.

Feeding Aids Quantity, Quality Production

For at least three months prior to freshening, the dairy cow should be amply fed with feed of a quality that will bring a steady increase in her weight until one or two weeks before she freshens, advises A. T. Bruhn, acting chief of the dairy division, Wis. Department of Agriculture.

If a cow that is not in production is continually increasing in weight it is a sign that she is healthy. This is essential because of the heavy drain on her system when milk production starts. A cow in good flesh will not only produce a maximum amount of milk in return for the feed given her but the milk will have a higher fat content than that produced by a cow in thin flesh at the time of freshening, Bruhn says.

Usually a cow that is well-fed has a shorter coat of hair than one that is underfed. The preparation of such a cow for clean, sanitary milking takes far less time than is required for a cow with long hair.

How Government-Held Butter is Consigned

Of the 176 million pounds of butter in storage on January 1, 108 million pounds were held by the War Food Administration. Of this latter quantity, 30 million pounds have been scheduled for transfer to the U. S. armed forces, adding to military stocks already held, 38 million pounds to the Russian army, 10 million pounds to the War Shipping Administration (which purchases for the Allied merchant marine in the U. S. ports), four million pounds to the U. S. territories, one million pounds to Red Cross, five million pounds to civilian hospitals, and the remainder, 20 million pounds for a contingency reserve.

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

Volume 16 — Number 11

"By Farmers ... For Farmers"

February, 1944

Resolutions Adopted at Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of this organization held at the Milwaukee Auditorium on January 25, the following resolutions approved for passage by the resolution committee were adopted without dissenting vote. The following members served on the resolution's committee: Edward Bussewitz, Henry Mahr, Ruben Schmahl and Stewart Freeman.

Resolution No. 1

WHEREAS, There is a concerted and determined movement in the state and nation to repeal all laws controlling the production and sale of oleomargarine colored yellow in imitation of butter, and

WHEREAS, The oleomargarine manufacturers are very well financed and have many friends who are high in government, and

WHEREAS, The Dairy Defense Association has been organized to work for the dairyman's interests particularly in Washington, a need for money to finance its activities is apparent;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers in 28th annual meeting request the Milwaukee milk dealers to make a deduction from all producers' accounts in the month of March, 1944, in the amount of two cents for each one thousand pounds of butterfat delivered in the year 1942, such money to be turned over to either the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation or to Dr. H. A. Ruehe, treasurer of the Dairy Defense Association, to help finance the fight against the oleomargarine interests,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we ask the Milwaukee milk dealers to pay one-half of the above mentioned contribution.

Resolution No. 2

WHEREAS, Order FDO-79.80 restricts the sale of milk in this market to 100 percent of the amount sold in June, 1943, and 75 percent of the amount of cream sold during the same period, and

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

"DAIRY CAPITAL OF THE WORLD," NEW WISCONSIN INSIGNIA



A new insignia of the Wisconsin dairy industry, designed to symbolize the state's post-war opportunities and responsibilities as a dairy center of the world, has won official favor and will soon be widely distributed. It is a circular design, attractively done in four colors, and consists of a yellow outline map of Wisconsin super-imposed over a sketch of the world in blue, with the slogan, "Wisconsin — Dairy Capital of the World," imprinted in red and black.

State dairy leaders had an opportunity to preview the original art work in Madison recently at a meeting of the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture. To Acting Governor Walter S. Goodland went the distinction of dispatching the first letters carrying the new emblem in the

form of mailing stickers. Other state officers and representatives of farm and dairy organizations have made test mailings to sound out public reaction, with results described as very favorable.

Dairymen consider the design timely because it dramatizes the key position Wisconsin will occupy after the war — both as a producer of dairy foods and as a world headquarters for dairy cattle, experience and knowledge. It has been revealed that Russia has proposed an artificial insemination service from Wisconsin by plane to speed replacement of the Soviet's depleted dairy herds. The Mediterranean island of Cyprus recently inquired about purchasing Wisconsin cheese after the war. The announced policy of reviving local agricultural production in liberated countries of Africa and Europe is expected to bring calls on Wisconsin for breeding stock to replace dairy animals slaughtered or shipped out by the invading Nazis. Thus may be reversed the migration of blooded livestock from Denmark, Holland and the Isles of Guernsey and Jersey which once helped to form the foundation herds in the United States.

Seals will be made available, with Wisconsin Department of Agriculture approval, to any Wisconsin company, industry, association or society interested in promoting the welfare of the state's dairy industry.

Milking Machines

A type of bacteria generally traced to unclean milking machines is found in a considerable amount of milk coming to market.

Many producers are using milking machines now who did not have them before the help problem became so tough.

Rinsing with clean cold water right after milking, then washing in a warm water to which a good cleanser has been added, will mean a clean machine. Of course, the inflations should be kept on the

rack filled with a solution of lye, rubber clean or other good bacteria killer. Regular care will mean good milk, no returns for high count or bad odors or flavors.

Did You Lose War Stamp Corsage?

A war stamp corsage was found on the seat in the Milwaukee Auditorium after the annual meeting adjourned on January 25. The owner may call and identify same at this office, 1633 N. 13th Street.

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

CHARLES F. DINEEN, Editor
1633 North 13th Street

MARquette 3057 Milwaukee 5, Wis.

Vol. 16 February, 1944 No. 11

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Will Milk Trucks Last for the Duration

The average age of the trucks used in hauling milk to this market is not known. To one who sees quite a number of them every day and from conversations with truckers, it appears that most of the trucks are aging fast. New parts are hard to get if available at all. The quality of parts that can be had is said to be inferior. Many good milk haulers are of the opinion that a month of severe weather — snow and subzero temperatures such as we had in 1936, would put one-third of the milk trucks now in use out of commission until repaired or in some cases have them in such condition that repairing would be impractical.

A very few new trucks are or will be available for the duration. In order to keep milk moving to market it's just good business for every producer to keep his driveway in good condition at all times so that there will be less wear and tear on the milk trucks.

Many truck miles have been saved by exchange of shippers among dairies and haulers and by consolidation of routes. More savings can and should be made. If a producer considers changing markets one of the things to consider is whether some saving in trucking can be made. Milk must go to market via truck and to have trucks to haul with every possible saving must be made.

Annual Meeting

Very mild weather, ideal for getting around, did not seem to help get a crowd out for the annual meeting of this Co-operative, held at the Milwaukee Auditorium January 25.

Resolutions adopted appear elsewhere in this issue. Harvey Phillips of Waukesha spoke on the need of rationing in order that food, fuel, gasoline and other things in common use will not go too high in price and will be apportioned more equitably among civilians after the armed forces are supplied.

E. M. Harmon of the National Dairy Council talked briefly on the need of promoting the use of dairy products.

Directors elected were Grover Dobbertin, Roy Lekfield, Edwin Schmidt and Clarence Maerzke. Theodore J. Kurtz had resigned from the Board as of January 20 and was not a candidate for re-election.

Butter Has Rights

Guest Editorial From "Hoard's Dairyman"

Passing strange how few people really understand the legislation governing the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. In an editorial in "The Milwaukee Journal," entitled "Oleo is Good Food," we find the following:

"The farmer has a right to demand that oleo be properly marked. At the moment, his rights would seem to stop there. His objection to the use of yellow coloring in margarine has never been a really valid one, if only from the fact that dairy-men were the first to resort to this artificial 'eye appeal.' Much good Wisconsin butter would be a lot whiter than it is if nature alone provided the color."

We can all agree that all foods should be properly marked so the consumer knows what he is buying. We can't agree with the "Journal" that the farmer's rights are ended when oleomargarine is properly marked. The "Journal" has its copyright protected; industries their trade marks, but when the trade mark of butter is protected, in part only, it is not valid. Yellow is the trade mark of butter.

The farmer cannot make white butter. Butter color is not used to deceive the consumer or to make butter imitate another product but to produce a uniform shade of yellow. The color of butter ranges from light yellow to a deep shade of yellow, depending upon the feed

the cow receives, the breed of cattle, and the season of the year.

If oleomargarine interests didn't desire to imitate butter, they would use some other color than yellow. There are plenty of attractive colors that could be used if oleomargarine wanted to sell upon its own merits. The dairy industry, in asking for its present federal law, placed only one-fourth of a cent a pound on oleomargarine when sold in its natural color, which is white, but when it wants to imitate butter there is a tax of 10 cents a pound imposed upon it.

Hasn't the farmer a right to have his trade mark protected? The "Journal" has its copyright protected. The question, so far as the legislation is concerned, is not whether oleomargarine is superior or inferior to butter but having this farm product receive the same protection as is extended to other industries.

Broadcast on Subsidies

A 15-minute broadcast of a recording made by Ezra Benson, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives, Washington, D. C., will be made by WTMJ, The Milwaukee Journal station, on Saturday, February 12, at 11:15 a. m.

This broadcast will expose the false claims made for subsidies and tell why a fair price should be paid for food instead of granting subsidies which must be paid back in taxes sometime in the future. Time was granted for this broadcast at the request of The Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers. We are grateful to WTMJ for allowing time for this public interest message. Listen in if you have a chance.

Dairy Production Payments Continued

The War Food Administration announced the continuation of dairy production payments up to February 17, or the date on which the Commodity Credit Corporation is further extended. The basic rates during such period will be the same as those in effect for January.

While dairy farmers have been affected by increased costs since the program was first announced, Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, pointed out that a commitment had been made with the Congress not to change substantially the subsidy program now in effect prior to February 17.

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

Resolutions Adopted

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

WHEREAS, This will result in a limitation in the sales of both milk and cream resulting in a great amount of milk being thrown into the manufactured class during the flush period, facilities for manufacturing being limited,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers in 28th annual meeting petition the War Food Administration to allow liberal adjustments in this market over June, 1943, sales of milk and cream to the end that food will not be wasted and that producers' prices will not be unduly lowered.

Resolution No. 3

WHEREAS, The American 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 1,000 pounds of fat handled during the month of August of each year to finance this organization,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we endorse 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, using their discretion, desire.

Resolution No. 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-eighth 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.

Resolution No. 5

WHEREAS, Food subsidies represent a constantly increasing public debt which in large part must be paid by men now in uniform when they return to civilian life although their present earnings of fifty dollars per month are less than one-third of that earned by defense plant workers, and

WHEREAS, Food subsidies are inflationary. The printing of bonds to pay for food is like the printing

of money to pay for government debts after the governmental credit has gone bad;

BE IT RESOLVED, That we favor the payment of prices high enough to maintain and increase production and guarantee by act of congress of floor prices during the war and for at least one year thereafter so that farmers may properly plan their activities.

Resolution No. 6

We desire to thank the management of the Milwaukee Auditorium for its conscientious service rendered during the 1944 meeting. We also take this occasion to thank the Milwaukee Association of Commerce for its services in furnishing clerical help to registering our members and visitors.

Dairy Production

(Continued from page 2, column 3)

Subject to action by the Congress continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation without limitations preventing dairy production payments, it was stated that thereafter rates for the remainder of February and for March and April would be adjusted to take into account increases in feed and other costs since the original rates were established last October.

The War Food Administrator said he is desirous of recognizing these increased costs in the dairy payments as soon as it is possible to do so, and further expressed the hope that in the interim dairy farmers would continue to produce and market the milk that is so essential for the war effort.

For the spring and summer months, it was indicated that it would be the administrator's intention to continue the general dairy payments at seasonally lower rates during the time when pastures are more productive. The rates would be seasonally higher next fall and winter. The whole program is contingent, the administrator emphasized, upon congressional action continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation without limitations preventing such payments. Subject to such contingency, the rates for next summer will be determined and announced before the first of May; and for next winter, before the first of September.

And Around the World to the Repatriates

The New York Post "Radio Roundup" reports an interview with the captain of the exchange ship "Gripsholm," which recently car-

Side Lights on Annual Meeting

Up in the front row at the annual meeting sat William Kerler, 82 years young. Taking an active interest in the business of the Co-operative which he helped organize in 1916 and of which he was a director from 1916 to 1940 and treasurer for many years, Bill Kerler sets an example for others to follow as a loyal, steadfast believer in the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers.

He served for many years without receiving one cent either for time or money spent in promoting the Co-operative in its early days of trials and disappointments. At one time when he and other members of the board had guaranteed the account of the Co-operative at a bank, it was probably due to his good standing and credit that the bank did not take action and collect from the guarantee-signers. Bill Kerler was a happy man when the Co-operative cleaned up its obligations and established good credit.

Quiet Meeting

The most quiet and most orderly meeting since 1939. No reformer or uplifter appeared to tear down the Co-operative on the pretense that he wanted to make it stronger and more worthwhile.

Dairy Council Speaker

E. W. Harmon, looking like a prosperous farmer and talking like one, got close attention from the members when he advocated dairy council work to keep consumers dairy products minded so that our products will be in good demand.

Mr. Harmon is fieldman for the National Dairy Council.

Resolutions

Every resolution presented was passed without dissenting vote. A tribute to the resolution committee which spent an afternoon reviewing the resolutions before endorsing them for passage.

ried American repatriates safely home!

"Captain Ericsson, master of the ship," says the article, "was more impressed by the passengers' delight over the food served them. The repatriate Americans seemed to appreciate the ice cream most. The first serving after they got on board, he said, aggregated half a ton."

Waukesha County Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association Meets on February 17

Fred E. Klussendorf, secretary-treasurer of the Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' Association, writes that Waukesha County's annual Holstein association meeting will be held on February 19 at the church parlors in Waukesha. Dinner served at noon. Dr. Ray C. Klussendorf will talk on mastitis in the afternoon. Dr. Edwin E. Heiser of the college of agriculture will talk on "Breeding Better Herd Replacements."

Both of these men are well fitted to discuss the subjects assigned to them. Our members regardless of the breed of cattle they like best are invited and are assured that a few profitable and pleasant hours can be spent at this meeting.

Ice Cream in the War News

Ice cream bobs up in the war news in the most unexpected places! W. C. Heinz's column in the New York Sun recently was titled—

"Hunting U-Boats on a Baby Flat-Top

"An Ice Cream Pitching Contest on the Ocean or What Happens When a Destroyer Escort Runs Short of Supplies."

And the article explains, "Men stood today on catwalks about 40 feet above the water and threw ice cream over the Atlantic Ocean. It was vanilla ice cream, too.

"It may be a bit confusing to try to imagine what men at war, men hunting U-boats, are doing scaling ice cream over the mid-Atlantic but it should be understood that each escort carrier operates in the company of several escorting destroyers and that, in time, these latter run short of supplies. Then it is that the destroyers nestle in turn close to the side of their mother ship and find there not shelter, for they are buffeted and tossed about by the waves off the carrier's bow, but ice cream and meat, fruit, flour, bread, cigarettes, chewing gum, rags and candy.

"Then it is that the seamen bring up the ice cream and start scaling it across the mid-Atlantic. It is vanilla ice cream, too, but next time it may be chocolate, for wars are won on all flavors these days. But mostly on vanilla."

Annual Board of Directors Meeting

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held on January 28. Officers were elected for the year as follows:

Edw. A. Hartung, President
Paul W. Bartelt, Vice-President
Charles Dineen, Secretary
James R. Taylor, Treasurer.

The whole day was taken up with a discussion of ways and means of making the organization more useful to its members.

Butter Supply Very Short

War Food Administration in its dairy report out of Chicago says that any improvement in the butter supply situation was slight.

Stores in Philadelphia are reported to be limiting sales to one-half pound to consumers. New York supplies are short of demand and dealers are pro-rating butter to regular trade. In Boston no bulk butter is available for distribution. Dealers are piecing out their meager supply to their regular trade.

The War Food Administration seems to believe that the supply of butter will continue to be low for the duration. Thomas J. Stitts, chief, Dairy and Poultry Branch, War Food Administration, is quoted as saying that "butter does not represent the most important use of milk and in view of the relative level of production in pre-war years it has not been urgent to increase the production of butter as that of some other products." "On the home front," continues Mr. Stitts, "fluid milk is more important from its standpoint in the diet and from the standpoint of wide distribution."

Oleo Lost Round But Is Not Out

Oleo backers in Congress tried to fasten an amendment to the new Revenue Act which would remove the tax from colored oleo, but lost out by quite a margin. Senators LaFollette and Wiley did a good job fighting for the dairy interests.

Oleo is not licked and will be back again trying to get tax laws amended so oleo can steal butter's trade mark which is its yellow color.

New Supporters February, 1944

Edwin Rennicke, Thiensville
Ray Schmahl, Jackson
No-Li-Ge-Lo Dairy Farms, Thiensville
Lauer Bros., Menomonee Falls
Wilmer Ehlke, West Bend, Route 5
Walter Albrecht, Mukwonago, R. 2
Kingston & Beilfuss, Mukwonago, Route 2
Clifford P. Morden, Hales Corners, Route 1

Name Superintendents for 1944 State Fair

Superintendents of the open class departments at the 1944 Wisconsin State Fair, August 19-27, were announced this week by William T. Marriott, state fair manager, as follows:

Livestock sanitation — Dr. V. S. Larson, Madison, chief, division of livestock sanitation, state department of agriculture.

Draft horses — Harvey Nelson, Union Grove.

Cattle — Fred Klussendorf, Waukesha.

Swine — Burlie Dobson, Lancaster.

Sheep — R. E. Fisher, state department of agriculture.

Horticulture — E. L. Chambers, state department of agriculture.

Farm crops — Carl J. Ritland, Chippewa Falls.

Poultry — C. Howard King, state department of agriculture.

Fur show — Bruno J. Delsman, Hartland.

Bees and honey — James Gwin, state department of agriculture.

Little Theatre — Miss Gwen Stenehjem, Madison, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

Dairy goats — Clem Weiss, Waukesha.

Dairy — A. T. Bruhn, Madison, chief, dairy division, state department of agriculture.

Home economics — Mrs. Milton Koegel, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Fred Rust, West Allis.

Art department — A. N. Colt, Madison.

Gates — Fred Young, Madison.

Grandstand — C. Healy Powell, Milwaukee.

War Food Administration Limits Cheese Production

Effective February 1, Order FDO 92 restricts production in 1944 of all types of cheese other than cheddar, cottage, pot and bakers to the quantity produced in 1942. War Food Administration says "that this is part of its program to obtain the most efficient war time use of the nation's milk supply. Officials pointed out that it has become necessary to extend controls to substantially all dairy products in order to avoid shifts to products less essential in war time. Deliveries of cottage, pot and bakers' cheese already were limited under the milk conservation order (FDO-79).

So far as war use is concerned, cheddar is the most valuable cheese type, WFA officials explained. It keeps and ships best under difficult war time climatic, storage and transportation conditions. Cheddar constitutes more than 95 percent of all war purchases of cheese. It also is the variety civilians most prefer.

However, an increasingly large quantity of milk has been drawn away from cheddar and other war-important products and into the production of other cheese. There was a 17-million-pound increase in the output of such cheese as brick, Limburger, cream, Roquefort and Italian types during 1943, as compared with 1942. This took about 165 million pounds of milk. In 1944 this milk will be saved for use in dairy products more important to military forces, civilians and allies. As a matter of fact, said WFA officials, today's action probably will divert even more than 165 million pounds of milk from the less important cheese, because the uptrend in their production in recent months has been especially sharp. In November, 1943, for instance, their production was 30 percent higher than in November, 1942. Cheddar output on the other hand, was two percent lower. Production of butter and evaporated milk also declined.

PENICILLIN and the Dairy Industry

When Dr. Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin at the University of London in 1929, he gave medical men their most effective weapon against a number of diseases — especially septicemia and gonorrhea. Now it appears he also gave our dairy industry an opportunity to expand output of one of its products

and thus make more efficient utilization of existing milk supplies.

The mold *Penicillium Notatum*, which secretes the substance we call penicillin, grows in a culture of lactose or milk sugar. With production of penicillin now only a small fraction of what it ultimately will be, the demand for lactose undoubtedly is scheduled for a very sharp increase. A considerable increase in demand already is apparent.

In 1942 approximately 7.5 million pounds of lactose were used in the United States — about 3.2 million pounds in baby foods; 2.4 million in "pharmaceuticals"; and the remainder in various miscellaneous food and non-food products.

In 1944 it is estimated that about 5.0 million pounds of lactose will be required in the manufacture of penicillin alone. Total demand for all uses is estimated at a minimum of 12.5 million pounds and might be as high as 14.0 million.

Enough Lactose?

That raises the important question: will we have enough lactose for essential needs?

New processing plants are being installed and it is expected that total production in 1944 will be about 10.5 million pounds — leaving a deficit of at least 2.0 million pounds. The Food Distribution Administration is considering various methods to assure the best use of available supplies and has requested the National Research Council to investigate the various uses of lactose and to establish a list of priority uses.

Lag in the production of lactose is expected to be only temporary, however, since potential sources have not been utilized to their fullest extent. In 1942, about 1,365,000,000 pounds of whey were a by-product of casein manufacture. On the basis of a 2.5 percent yield of USP lactose, the potential supply from this single source of whey is about 35 million pounds. This is well over twice the estimated need for 1944.

There is also the possibility that quantities of unused whey resulting from the manufacture of cheese could be used for lactose. The process of making lactose from cheese whey is relatively simple and could be set up in many cheese factories which do not have a commercial outlet for whey at the present time.

It is possible that some other culture medium with properties superior to lactose might make its appearance; science is exploring every possibility for increasing output of pen-

icillin. But the way it looks now, the use of lactose in the preparation of penicillin is a development the dairy industry should watch with keen interest.

In preparation for a coming event, little Joan had been told that daddy was ordering a small brother.

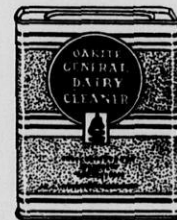
Triplets arrived, and when Joan heard that she said to her mother: "Why didn't you order a baby yourself? You know how daddy stutters!"

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If you would like to put all your clean-up work on a FASTER, EASIER basis, then here's the answer! Do what so many other Wisconsin milk producers are doing . . . use

OAKITE GENERAL DAIRY CLEANER

For with this one material, you can accomplish ALL your cleaning tasks . . . and . . . save time and manual effort. Oakite General Dairy Cleaner removes all traces of milk from your equipment and utensils quickly, with complete safety to surfaces. It rinses freely . . . leaves equipment quick-drying . . . helps you keep bacteria counts low! For further details, write to:



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The Dairy Situation Summary

Milk production in 1943 was about 118 billion pounds, although during the last quarter of the year the level of production was equivalent to an annual basis of only 115 billion pounds. To reach the 121-billion-pound goal for 1944, there will be required increased cow numbers, diversion of feed from other livestock to dairy cows, and maximum production of pasture and feed crops for the latter part of the year. If present trends continue, total milk production will be about 116 billion pounds in 1944. Supplies of feed are not sufficient for maximum production from all the livestock now on farms. Ratios of livestock prices and feed prices are uniformly favorable to feeding any kind of livestock. If this relationship continues, it is unlikely that enough feed will go to dairy cows for production to exceed 116 billion pounds of milk.

The quantity of milk available for manufactured dairy products may be about one percent smaller than the amount so used in 1943. The expected decline in total milk production will be only partly offset by decreased utilization of milk as fluid cream and decreased farm use. Increases in the production of American cheddar cheese, evaporated milk, and dried whole milk probably will not offset lower butter production. Civilian supplies of manufactured dairy products will be smaller than in 1943 as a result of increased requirements for military and rehabilitation purposes.

Farm income from marketings of whole milk is likely to be larger in 1944 than in 1943. The average price will be about the same as at the close of 1943 while diversion of milk from sale as farm-separated cream to sale as whole milk for manufacturing will increase the volume of whole milk marketings. Sales of, and income from, farm-separated cream probably will be smaller than in 1943. The feed payment program has been continued through January with rate increases in the North Central states, the West, and the Southwest. Payments average about three cents more per hundredweight of milk sold in the United States and one cent more per pound of butterfat than under previous rates.—U. S. D. A.

To avoid trouble and insure safety, breathe through your nose. It keeps the mouth shut.



Save!

Use Your Milk Producer's Courtesy Card for Substantial discounts.

Free Parking With Purchase of \$1.00 or More.

Wisconsin Farm Prices About Equal to High Point of World War I

Prices received for products sold by Wisconsin farmers in 1943 were only slightly higher than the 1918 average, which was the highest for any of the World War I years, according to the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and United States Departments of Agriculture. Farm prices continued to rise after World War I with the all-time high being recorded for 1919.

The index of prices received by Wisconsin farmers last year shows there was a substantial increase from January through October, but a slight decline in prices occurred in the last two months of the year. The general level of farm prices, however, was 19 percent above the average for 1942 and about 100 percent above the 1910-1914 average.

Prices received for milk sold by Wisconsin farmers averaged \$2.61 per hundred pounds in 1943, which was 50 cents above the 1942 average. Prices received for milk delivered to city markets were the highest of the four major utilizations, and prices received for milk sold to cheese factories were the lowest.

The increase in farm prices during 1943 was substantially offset by the higher prices paid by farmers for the things they bought. Prices paid by farmers were 69 percent above the 1910-1914 average and nine percent higher than the average for 1942.

The purchasing power of the Wisconsin farm dollar in 1943, as measured by the ratio of prices received and prices paid, averaged 17 percent above the 1910-1914 level, and was nine percent above the 1942 level of purchasing power.

WANT MORE EGGS?
LARGER PIGS?
MORE MILK?

Then feed

GRADE A FEEDS

FEED SUPPLIES, INC.

Milwaukee
Saukville

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Germantown

Fluid Milk Advisory Committee Meets

Co-operation with the requirements of Food Distribution Order 79, the milk conservation order, was stressed as a war time duty of the dairy industry by Tom G. Stitts, dairy chief of the War Food Administration's Office of Distribution, at a meeting of the fluid milk industry advisory committee held January 26 in Washington, D. C.

With the present program of stable prices throughout the year expected to result in a greater-than-usual spring flush in milk production, Mr. Stitts urged members of the committee to appeal to everyone in the industry to help get all milk, which may not be sold for fluid uses especially, into plants making cheese, butter, evaporated milk and milk powder.

WFA officials believe the total milk production this year may be less than in 1943 and that the val-

leys, as well as the peaks, in output may be more pronounced. With the demand for manufactured dairy products continually rising and military needs expanding with the increased tempo of the war, FDO 79 is vitally needed, it was said, to assure that essential needs for the war-important dairy products can be met.

Some industry members recommended that the sales quotas be removed or at least raised during the spring flush in areas which do not have adequate facilities to take care of milk produced in excess of allowable sales. Mr. Stitts said that some tailoring of individual orders might be necessary but that any overall lifting of the quotas would not be possible. To assist in handling excess supplies, it was suggested that plants which are able to handle more milk than they customarily receive help to prevent milk waste and at the same time help to obtain a much-needed increase in the production of certain manufactured dairy products by purchasing milk at fair prices from plants which cannot take care of all the milk they receive. FDO 79 limits fluid milk sales to the quantity sold in June and sales of cream and milk by-products to three-fourths of the June level.

WFA officials said that in general the industry has co-operated very well with FDO 79 and that the order is achieving the desired results. It was stated that if necessary, court action would be instituted against violators.

Quotas for school milk sales were discussed and it was suggested by some industry committeemen that each area advise the WFA whether they would rather have school milk sales included in the quotas and the bases or exempt.

A proposed form for reporting sales of milk, cream and milk by-products under FDO 79 was endorsed by the committee.

Industry members agreed with WFA that some physicians were taking advantage of the exception to the heavy cream limitation order by prescribing heavy cream as a medicinal requirement in cases where it was clearly not needed. They volunteered to undertake a campaign against such practices.

Lee Marshall Appointed Director of Food Distribution

Lee Marshall has been appointed director of food distribution, succeeding Roy F. Hendrickson, who resigned to become deputy collector of the United National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the War Food Administration announced January 14.

During part of 1943 Mr. Marshall served with the War Food Administration as director of materials and facilities, in which capacity he co-operated with the War Production Board in setting up the 1944 program for a greater supply of farm and food machinery, repair parts, fertilizers and other production ma-

terials. Since completing that task, Mr. Marshall has acted as consultant to the administrator and now returns to full time duty with the War Food Administration. He has been granted leave from his position as chairman of the board of directors of the Continental Baking Co.

Before working with the War Food Administration Mr. Marshall served in two other posts with the emergency war organization of the government. In April, 1942, he was assigned the task of organizing the Shipping Procedures Branch of the Army Service Forces. On completion of this assignment, he returned to his industrial post. Shortly after that he was recalled to government duty as food consultant to War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson, in which capacity he served until May of last year, when he received his first appointment from the War Food Administration.

Farmers Equal To The Job

Farmers have proudly watched their sons go into the armed forces either by enlistment or by induction. They have lost to defense industries their experienced farm help, at wages twice or three times as great as they were able to pay. They have been censured as inflationists, while labor, the true inflationist, has been glamorized, but they have produced the food. "They have produced the food." I say that the farmers should be praised, rather than censured. I say, and experience is proving (witness the enormous crop of potatoes produced this year), that when the price is sufficient to insure the farmer or dairyman a reasonable return for his labor and investment, the necessary amounts of food and fibre will be produced.—Thomas Roy Brookes, Master, Maryland State Grange.

Even the simplest orders, delivered in the sergeant's loudest voice, had missed fire, and the perspiring N.C.O. glared at the batch of raw recruits in despair.

Then he had an idea. Disappearing for a minute round the corner of the barracks he returned, leading the regimental mascot—a sheep-dog.

"There you are, boy," he said, patting the dog's head. "See what you can do with them!"

Mrs. Black: "That poor Mrs. Jones has completely lost her voice."

Mrs. White: "Dear, dear, I must go and call. I've been longing to have a good talk with her."

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Market Conditions at a Glance . . .

STRENGTHENING FACTORS: Staleated by diversion of milk supplies to other products, United States creamery output this month stood below the 100 million pound level for the third time since 1928. At 96 million pounds production was 10 million less than in December of 1942.

Ration point values for meats, particularly pork, remained at the low December level for another month with only minor increases scheduled for February. Point purchasing power for butter remains more than adequate.

On United States farms the percentage of milk cows kept in production dropped again this month. At 64 percent of the national dairy herd the figure was the lowest for January 1 since 1925.

United States dairymen this month began the year with supplies of feedstuffs 11 percent smaller per animal than those of the past feeding season, were at the same time selling grains off the farm more freely than at any time in the past year.

WEAKENING FACTORS: Expected this month was a new series of limitation orders planned to curtail the production of alternate, incidental dairy products, encourage the flow of more of the milk supply back into butter, cheddar cheese.

Well past its seasonal low point milk production on farms this month reached 8.3 billion pounds, 300 million more than in the month before, only 200 million short of December, 1942. Extended at the December rate milk production for 1943 would reach 115 billion pounds. The goal: 122 billion.

In United States warehouses this month were 154 million pounds of butter, largely military and lend-lease stocks, enough to delay new set-aside restrictions through March, leave growing spring production available entirely to civilians.

Farm labor, critical since war began, was this month reported reaching a stable level, almost unchanged in numbers from January, 1943.

—D. M. P. A. News.

FOR SALE

Reg. Hol. Bull calves from 1 to 10 mo. old. Also a few heifer calves. From dams that will produce from 400 to 500 fat on twice a day. Sire Dam Record at 10 years old 16,885 milk, 665.6 lbs. fat and 3.94 percent test.

BERN. SCHOESSOW

2½ miles west of Thiensville, Wis.

WANTED TO BUY COWS

Fifty to twenty good grade cows, springer or milker, no discards, burnouts or peddler stock. Write Badger, Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers, 1633 N. 13th St., Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE

FARM HORSES
HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

CHARLES DINEEN

CEDARBURG

FOR SALE

CERTIFIED WISCONSIN
NO. 38 SEED BARLEY

LOUIS LEMKE

ROUTE 1 THIENSVILLE

"How kind of you," said the girl, "to bring me those lovely flowers. They are so beautiful and fresh. I believe there is some dew on them yet."

"Yes," stammered the young man, quite taken aback, "but I am going to pay it off tomorrow."

An amiable old man was trying to win the friendship of the small daughter of the house.

Man—"I'll give you a nickel for a kiss."

Girl—sweetly—"No, thank you, I can make more money taking castor oil."

New Ruling

The Office of Defense Transportation has advised Transportation Committee that "no truck operator may extend his route or territory of operation without formal application and until formal application has been granted by the Transportation Committee and District Office of the Office of Defense Transportation. No trucker may acquire a new patron along an existing route without formal approval of the committee sanctioned by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Farmer—"Let me tell you my friend, that horse knows as much as I do."

Friend—"Well, don't tell anybody else; you might want to sell him some day."

Thank you for your past patronage. I now have a limited amount of wet grain for distribution.

JAMES J. DONOHUE

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Milwaukee Milk Producer

Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers

Vol. 16—No. 12

"By Farmers . . . For Farmers"

MARCH, 1944

Publication Size Reduced

Due to paper shortage and to effect economies, the board of directors voted to reduce the size of the Milwaukee Milk Producer to 6 by 9 inches. This will mean that there will be two columns to the page instead of three, but because smaller type is used, there will be practically the same amount of reading matter.

Since this publication is for the purpose of getting information on this and other milk markets to our members, we feel that it will be serving its purpose under the new set-up.

Low Income Families Not Heaviest Users of Oleo

Low income group families are not the heaviest users of oleomargarine, according to a study of the "Consumption of Dairy Products in Knoxville" which has just been reported by the Agricultural Economics Department of the University of Tennessee. The report is based on a survey of 250 families divided into four income levels.

The highest income group consumed 24.6 pounds weekly in milk equivalent per capita, as against 12.6 pounds for the lowest income group. However, all groups spent about 21 percent of their food bill for dairy products and butter substitutes.

The per capita consumption for various products by high income groups as compared to low was as follows: Sweet cream, 36 times as great; cottage cheese, 9 times; ice cream, 3 times; oleomargarine, 2½ times; butter, whole milk, and cheese, twice as great. Consumption per capita of buttermilk and canned milk decreased rapidly as incomes rose, being only about one-half as great for the high income groups as for the low.

Low income families spent almost six times as much for butter as for oleomargarine, while the well-to-do and high income families spent about five times as much for butter as for the substitute.

Seventy-six percent of the low income families use butter as against 98 percent of the high income group. On the other hand the percentage of families in the different groups using oleomargarine showed a much wider variation, being only 28 percent in the low income group and ranging upward to 60 percent for the high income families.

OUT-OF-STATE MARKET FOR WISCONSIN

Milk, Cream Expanding, says Button

Because of a shortage of milk, many large cities in the South and East have turned to Wisconsin to supply them with high quality milk and cream in quantities sufficient to meet their needs, Milton H. Button, director of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, declared in a recent radio message to farmers.

The department, Button said, has increased its inspections of dairy plants to permit the shipment of milk and cream in greater quantities than ever before to cities such as New York, Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Atlanta, New Orleans, St. Louis, Houston, Galveston, Knoxville (Tenn.), Charleston (S. Car.), Miami, Jacksonville and Tampa (Fla.).

Virtually all of these cities have ordinances requiring that milk and cream sold on their market be produced according to exceptionally high standards of sanitation, he pointed out.

Voice of the Dairy Farmer

A radio program put on by the American Dairy Association, and can be heard over WLS-WENR at 12 noon each Sunday, is very interesting, not only to us dairy farmers but city consumers as well. Clifton Utley's and Everett Mitchell's discussion of news of the war, of the nation and of the farm, is always timely and to the point. The following paragraph which is a quotation from the February 20 broadcast gives an idea of the type of message on this broadcast:

"A true understanding of what America stands for — a deeper reverence for the cause of freedom and democracy — these are the things that are cherished in the hearts of all of us, as we pause, this week, in observance of the birthday of George Washington, first president of these United States — and the father of our country. History repeats itself, as America once more tries days ahead we want your guidance to our leaders, our military and political leaders, in their own

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

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MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

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Are You Getting Your Pound of Butter?

War Food Administration has announced that civilians may have about one pound of butter each month for this year. More butter will go to our armed forces this year, according to reports, and along with that production is expected to be close to 50 million pounds less than last year.

Much butter is said to be held by the government. Some of that may not be edible as butter, but probably will be used in some other way. It would seem that if a fair price was allowed to be paid by the government, more butter would be produced.

STATE FAIR DATES AUGUST 19-27

William T. Marriott, state fair manager, has announced the 1944 fair dates as August 19 to 27, inclusive.

Close co-operation with war agencies will be featured, according to Mr. Marriott.

Aiding a State and Nation at War will be the theme of this year's fair and the premium lists of both the Junior and General Fair will be written with that purpose in mind, Marriott states.

MILK PRICES

To this date, the Office of Price Administration has not allowed us to raise the price of Class I milk and all dealers are paying three dollars per hundred pounds for Class I or fluid milk for milk used for cream purposes and for manufactured milk.

This means that every dealer's blend or average price is the same, namely \$3.00, regardless of the amount of milk in the different classifications.

The state department of agriculture reports dairy receipts for January, 1944, as 785,393 pounds per day as compared with 815,611 pounds in 1943 or 30,218 pounds per day less in January, 1944, than in 1943. In January, 1944, there were 2,916 shippers as against 3,117 in January, 1943, or a loss of 201. There were, according to this report, 12 less shippers in January, 1944, than the preceding month of December, 1943.

To Consider Post-War Prospects at Wisconsin Conference

Current obstacles and post-war developments in the dairy industry will be considered by midwestern authorities at an annual dairy manufacturers' conference scheduled at Madison, Wis., for March 30 and 31.

Announcement of the conference is made by Howard C. Jackson of the university dairy industry department, who reports that the session will be centered on shortages of technically-trained employees, special dairy industry taxes, quality milk production, and techniques of rapid milking.

Dairymen will probably raise the questions of priorities, price ceilings in adjacent areas, and production problems.

In a post-war planning symposium speakers will look forward to a period of improved equipment, new operational methods and new products. The future of butter oil manufacturing will be discussed by M. S. ElRafey of the university dairy department. P. H. Tracy, University of Illinois dairy husbandryman, will discuss the future of the powdered milk industry.

Agriculture in South America will be the subject of an evening talk on Thursday by N. P. Neal, Wisconsin agronomist and geneticist, who spent several months in Uruguay in 1943.

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right, our American dairy farmers, who, through the inspirational guidance handed down to us by George Washington, are doing all in their power to provide the needed dairy foods in the present war emergency. They know the importance of dairy foods in the winning of the war. Theirs is the responsibility of producing our most perfect food, milk — one of the mightiest sinews of war, for, from it we get our butter, our cheese, our evaporated milk and ice cream, all vital — all necessary to the health and strength of the nation.

Government Encourages Oleo in Schools

Public school authorities are spurred on to feeding school children oleomargarine in their school lunches by a recent ruling of the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue. It exempts school authorities from having to pay the \$600 annual manufacturers' tax if they do their own mixing and serve the substance to children. "The ruling," said Secretary Charles W. Holman of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, "is another assault upon the federal law which the bureau should uphold instead of trying to break down."

Hoard's Dairyman.

OTHER MARKETS

Checking over publications from other markets we note that Des Moines has a fluid or Class I price of \$3.00, being for milk testing 3.5 percent fat, frozen at that figure just as ours is.

Manufactured milk brings \$2.65 per hundred pounds, brought the composite or average price down to \$2.88 for the first half of the month and \$2.86 for the last half, that market paid two times per month. The Des Moines organization handled 2,685,761 pounds in the month of December.

The Twin City Milk Producers, Minneapolis and St. Paul, are frozen at a sliding scale for different months in the year, \$3.12 per hundred being the price for December and the composite price being \$2.98. January price is frozen at \$3.06 and the organization asked that fluid price remain at \$3.12 per hundred, but the request was denied by the Chicago regional office, according to the Twin Cities bulletin. This puts the Des Moines and Twin City markets in our classification as far as getting consideration from the OPA. We understand, however, that the Twin Cities Milk Producers are still battling for a higher Class I price just as we are, and there is no question but that both markets are entitled to more money.

Fast Milking

The College of Agriculture has been experimenting with fast milking by machine for some time and has come out with recommendations in favor of three minute milking time. Of course the college goes through a lot of preliminaries and in fact the whole act is put on in a way that the average farmer could not conduct his work, such as having a milk cart with half a dozen pails, several solutions, very hot water, separate towels or napkins for each cow, etc. It all boils down to timing the milking operation and getting the cow in condition so she is eager to let down milk.

In reading about the work the college has been doing and listening to men describing the way in which they milk cows, we are reminded of the fact that for a number of years member Ed Gengler has been considered to be somewhat of a "nut" on timed milking, believing that if the machine was left on a cow for a very limited length of time the cow would soon get into a habit of being milked during that time and would give down the milk more freely and give more milk of a more constant fat content. "Ed" perfected a timing gadget which seemed to work out pretty well and probably was as much surprised as anyone else when the university and numerous milk machine manufacturers began to talk about timed milking and the arguments in favor of it and the time they recommended for leaving the machine on the cows coincided very closely with the statements which Ed Gengler had been making for several years, even before he got his "Tyme-Her-Rite" appliance working to his satisfaction.

Because Ed is so entirely imbued with the three minute milking time idea he has got up a little folder telling about the why and wherefore of timed milking and he goes a little further in this folder and discusses garget or mastitis problems, keeping records on the cows, discusses kicking cows and other matters pertaining to the care of milk cows. He even makes suggestions about breakfasts and supper time in the last paragraph in this folder.

Ed will be remembered as the farmer who pioneered the electric fence ideas and as far as we know put the original electric fence on the market.

FOR SALE

BELGIAN HORSES

- 1 Team Geldings coming 5 years
- 1 Brood Mare in Foal
- 2 Colts Coming 1 year

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Cheese Limitation Order To Reduce Production of Non-Cheddar Types To 1942 Level

Production of cheese other than American Cheddar in 1944 is to be limited to approximately the amount produced in 1942, according to Food Distribution Order 92 which became effective February 1, 1944. The new order limits production by each manufacturer to the amount produced in corresponding quota periods of 1942. Quota periods are the two months period from February 1 to March 31, 1943, and subsequent quarterly periods. Production for governmental agencies is exempt from the order. Cottage, pot and bakers' cheese is also exempt from this order, although its production is restricted by FDO 79.

Cheese other than American includes such types as Swiss, brick, Muenster, Limburger, cream, blue mold and Italian varieties. These types of cheese are less suitable for difficult shipping and storing conditions than Cheddar, and they are less generally preferred by United States civilians. Output of whole milk and part skim milk cheese other than American in 1943 is estimated to have been about 208 million pounds as compared with 192 million pounds in 1942. Production of full skim milk cheese other than cottage, pot and bakers' has not been reported for 1943, but in 1942 it amounted to only 1.0 million pounds.

In December, 1943, production of these cheese amounted to 18 million pounds, 32 percent more than a year earlier. It

NEW SUPPORTERS February, 1944

Jacob Leonhardt, Germantown
Helmuth F. Prah, Thiensville
Albert C. Kindt, 2471 W. Cornell St., Milwaukee

Leon Bienlein, Grafton
Mrs. Adela Hanneman, R. 1, Grafton
Lester Meins, Port Washington
John H. Gasser, Jr., R. 3, Box 711, Waukesha

Roy T. Hansen, M. D., Woodland Farms
No. 2, Pewaukee

Geo. Schwemmer, R. 2, Mukwonago
Thiesenhusen Bros., R. 3, Waukesha
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M. J. Kramer, Mukwonago
Kasten Bros., Cedarburg
Henry H. Brehmer, 8231 N. Granville Road, Milwaukee 9.

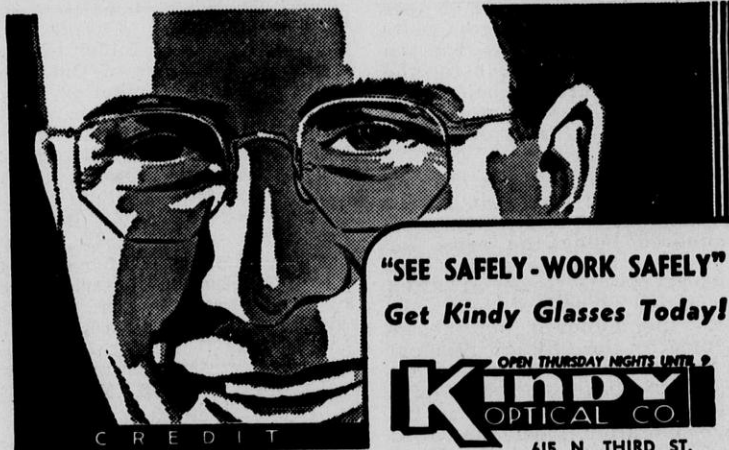
has been higher than a year earlier in each month since May, 1943, and before FDO 92 was announced, it had seemed likely that total production would be higher in 1944 than in 1943. Cold storage holdings of cheese other than American on January 1, 1944, amounted to 24.8 million pounds, about one million pounds less than a month earlier and for the date were second only to stocks on January 1, 1942.—The Dairy Situation.

FOR SALE

Serviceable Reg. Holstein Bull. Present rec. first 100 days 6,374 milk, 233.8 fat. Sire Dam Record 16,885 milk, 665.6 lbs. fat and 3.94 percent test.

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Utilize New Product to Increase Protein and Cattle Food

Urea, a synthetic organic compound now used as a partial replacement for protein in feeds for dairy cattle and other ruminants, is being utilized by Wisconsin feed manufacturers for the first time in the state's history to help relieve the critical insufficiency of protein in feeds, the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture reports.

About 150 tons of urea were allocated by the War Production Board to Wisconsin feed manufacturers for the month of February, according to W. B. Griem, chemist in charge of the department's feed and fertilizer laboratory.

Made synthetically from ammonia and carbon dioxide, urea is substituted for high protein feeds, such as linseed oil meal, which are insufficient in volume to supply the protein needs of the nation's increased livestock population, Griem points out. Each ton of urea carries as much nitrogen or protein equivalent as 8½ tons of linseed oil meal, he said.

The principal use of urea has always been and still is as a fertilizer. The product is also used widely by the plastics industries. As a feed it is intended only for cattle, sheep and goats. The micro-organisms in their rumen convert urea into this cell structure in true protein form. Urea is of no value to hogs, chickens and horses inasmuch as they have no rumen.

The state department of agriculture is assisting feed manufacturers in their efforts to utilize urea commercially by making chemical analysis of samples of mixed feeds containing that compound. By this means the manufacturers check the accuracy of their formulas in regard to total protein content and that part of the total derived from urea.

SEXAUER SPOKESMAN FOR NATION'S CO-OPS

One of the most important and significant conferences on post-war problems held to date, met in Atlantic City February 18-19. The Dairymen's League was represented through the National Council of Farmers' Co-operatives which was one of the major groups making up the conference. Fred H. Sexauer, president of the League and member of the executive committee of the council, was spokesman for the council at the meeting.

Other organizations represented were American Bankers' Association, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Legion, Association of American Railroads, Chamber of Commerce of the United

States, Committee for Economic Development, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Investment Bankers' Association of America, Kiwanis International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Foreign Trade Council, the National Grange and the Rotary International.

This was the first time American farmers had been directly represented in a conference of this kind. The sessions were not open to the public but a statement was issued at the close of the conference in which the organizations went on record as favoring an economy of plenty instead of scarcity and opposing solicitation of business and a government planned economy. The conference urged greater co-operation between major economic groups. Mr. Sexauer, speaking for the Co-operative Council, presented problems of farm economy as also did representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange.

(Editor's note: The Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers is a member of the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives, through membership in the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.

**Remember Waukesha Dairy Show
Dates March 21-24, 1944**

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AN ALLOCATION PLAN FOR FEED WHEAT

An allocation plan designed to effect a more efficient and equitable distribution of feed wheat was announced February 28 by the War Food Administration.

Feed Wheat Allocation Certificates will be supplied by regional offices of Commodity Credit Corporation to eligible purchasers of feed wheat on the basis of volume of 1943 sales and relative feed requirements and supplies available in the purchaser's area. Through the certificate, direct purchases may be made from the corporation or from approved warehousemen, to whom it will furnish feed wheat.

Under the new program, feed wheat will be sold through grain distributors to carlot purchasers at the established county prices without the addition of any merchandising charges. This will be made possible through allowance of stipulated merchandising fees to distributors of Commodity Credit Corporation. To offset expense of the fees, the price of feed wheat will be increased one cent per bushel on all sales and shipments made on or after March 1, and until further notice. This change is expected to result in greater participation of the grain trade in the distribution of feed wheat and more prompt filling of orders.

Margins which local dealers may add are in accordance with those provided by the Office of Price Administration in Maximum Price Regulation 487, as revised, of January 4, 1944, and stated in Commodity Credit Corporation's regular Confirmation of Sale. A local dealer selling whole feed wheat in bulk shall not charge a price in excess of the established county feed wheat price, plus six cents per bushel on sales of less than 100 bushels, and three cents per bushel on sales of 100 bushels or more, but less than a carlot. One cent per bushel may be added if wheat is actually transferred through the dealer's warehouse. If wheat is sacked, a charge of not more than three cents per bushel may be added. Dealers may make a reasonable charge for furnishing sacks. When wheat is ground, costs not exceeding those approved by the corporation for the area may be added.

Stranger Than Fiction— OPA Admits Dairy Losses

For many months dairymen of the New York shed have been beseeching the Office of Price Administration for higher retail prices for fluid milk and butter as methods to pass along to producers increased income to meet the steadily mounting cost of production.

The OPA, however, has refused to grant the requests. Yet, in a recent statement replying to criticism from dairymen, OPA

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Administrator Chester Bowles said "with the possible exception of dairy farmers, I know of no farm groups that have done business at a loss, although there may have been individual cases. * * * The dairy farmers have been an exception. * * *

At least the head of the OPA knows the appeal of dairymen is just—although so far nothing has been done to correct the injustice, he admits.

Butter Supplies Increase But Are Still Short of Civilian Demand

Civilian butter supplies were increasing noticeably in January and distribution appeared to be more uniform than at any time since May, 1943. Market reports stated, however, that supplies were still short of demand, and were being prorated by wholesalers and jobbers. Stores in some cities were still limiting butter purchases by individual consumers late in January.

Short supplies and abnormal distribution practices are conditions that have existed in varying degrees for more than a year, except for a short period after rationing was begun. During most of this time, the civilian supplies of creamery butter have mounted to above 100 million pounds per month. During the season of heaviest butter production, the government made substantial purchases to cover its current requirements and to build up supplies for the season of low production. Since October 1, the entire production of creamery butter has been available for civilians. However, production since then has been at the lowest levels in about 15 years, and somewhat smaller than the quantities available to civilians earlier in 1943.

Creamery butter production in December was 97.6 million pounds, increasing at about the usual seasonal rate from November. It was 16 percent below December, 1942. During the four weeks ended January 27, 1944, the weekly butter production averaged 11 percent lower than during corresponding weeks a year ago.

Although market receipts tend to lag one or two weeks behind production, they showed substantial increases during January. During December, 1943, total receipts at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston averaged 5.8 million pounds per week, as compared with 7.5 million pounds weekly a year earlier. In the week ended January 22, 1944, receipts of 8.5 million pounds exceeded those of the corresponding week a year earlier for the first time in more than a year, but during the week ended January 29 receipts again dropped below a year ago.

—The Dairy Situation.

MARCH, 1944

How to Make Quality Control More Certain

If you would like to join the ever-increasing number of milk producers that are making quality control MORE CERTAIN, use the following simple, successful method:

FIRST, clean your pasteurizers, pre-heaters, coolers, regenerators and other processing equipment with RAPID-ACTING Oakite General Dairy Cleaner. THEN, spray, flush or brush surfaces with recommended solution of



Because this material provides a MORE ACTIVE form of available chlorine, it swiftly kills thermophilic, thermophilic and other bacterial organisms . . . helps provide the EXTRA MARGIN of protection against high bacteria counts. Then, too, Oakite Bactericide is completely soluble and free-rinsing . . . leaves no white residues on equipment.

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Paul Stewart	Great Home Farm

and a great many others.

AMONG THE BULLS ARE

A son of Wisconsin Admiral Burke Lad from Pabst Bonny Fobes Superb with 17,138 lbs. milk as a 2-year-old and fifth prize senior yearling at the National Dairy Show 1940.

The first son of Montvic Renoun to be sold in the United States.

The first son of Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign to ever be sold in a public sale.

There will be a great many young cows with records of 400 to 700 lbs. fat or capable of those records, and one with over 700 lbs. fat as a 2-year-old and now milking over 70 lbs. of milk in 3-year-old form.

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