

Milwaukee Milk Producer

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers

Volume 2

AUGUST, 1929

Number 5

July and August Fluid Price \$2.95

As stated in our last issue the July fluid price was not agreed upon at the price conference on June 26. We wanted \$2.95 and the dealers held out for \$2.90.

On July 26 it was agreed that both July and August fluid price would be \$2.95. Butter was lower in July than in June as was sweetened condensed skimmilk and as a result the manufactured price is \$1.71 or five cents lower than May and June.

The supply of milk held up remarkably well until July 24 when a big decrease was noted at all of the plants. Hot weather and flies made the cows uncomfortable and then too the pastures were drying off.

Since that date most of the territory supplying Milwaukee with milk has had rain and at this writing cooler weather has made milk production a simpler problem.

The different companies report on fluid sales and average price per cwt., 3.50 per cent fat, for July as follows:

Gridley 64.4 per cent sold as fluid milk, average price \$2.50.

Wisconsin Creameries 60.8 per cent sold as fluid milk. Average price \$2.46.

Luick Dairy Co. 61.8 per cent sold as fluid milk, average price \$2.47.

HUGE SURPLUS SLASHES JUNE MILK PRICES.

Dairymen delivering milk to the Kennedy Dairy Plant, Madison, during June will receive an average of \$2.24 per hundred and those delivering to Mansfield-Caughey company will receive \$2.31.

These prices are seven and five cents respectively lower than the prices paid for milk delivered during May. A tremendous surplus is reported as the cause of the decline.

A surplus which is 30 per cent greater than the surplus of a year ago is reported by T. G. Montague of the Kennedy Dairy Company. By surplus is meant the amount of milk over the fluid milk requirements of the city, or the amount that must be diverted to butter or other manufactured products.

Directors of the Madison Milk Producers' Association state that they have not seen pastures equal to this year for 30 years, and that the abundant pasturage is responsible for the great flow of milk. The cattle are grazing in clover to their knees, and a continued heavy milk flow is certain for several weeks.

With 55 fewer farmers delivering to the Kennedy dairy plant in June as compared to the same month in 1928, the company received 20,000 pounds more milk daily. The price a year ago in June was \$2.10, and in 1927 it was \$2.

The surplus milk situation is said to be general throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota.

ONE HUNDRED NEW SUP-PORTERS.

Over one hundred shippers signed up to support the organization during July.

Read the list as shown on another page and note that these shippers are scattered over a wide expanse of territory. To get a large number of farmers to support requires considerable work. It is a source of gratification to your board of directors to know that most of the shippers are willing to come in when things are explained to them in a common sense way. We know that the men who are in must be saying a good word for their organization to their neighbors who are not supporting, otherwise our efforts would be less productive. This is as it should be for when a shipper plugs for the M. C. M. P. he is helping himself as well as the organization as a whole.

Let's all work together. Tell this office about our faults and shortcomings and tell the non-supporters about the good things we do.

FIRE DESTROYS CHEESE FACTORY NEAR BRODHEAD.

Fire, believed to have started from a defective chimney, was responsible for the destruction of the Shanghai Cheese Factory, southwest of Brodhead, Wis., recently. The structure was burned clear to the ground and damage is estimated at several thousand dollars.

JUNE PRICE \$2.33 IN MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL.

With sales to the Twin Cities remaining practically constant our June production this year was 5,031,814 pounds greater than last year. Every pound of this had to be manufactured and sold in outside markets. Production in June was 1,513,000 pounds more than in May, which is unusual as May has been the month of greatest production for several years.

Markets for dairy products have not been as favorable this June as last. Milk powder, which is the main outlet for skim milk, has shown a decided decrease in price. So many creameries have rushed into the manufacture of this product that production has increased faster than sales, leaving a large surplus.

Butter stocks are now greater than last year, which has caused the butter price to be lower than a year ago. Sweet cream and condensed milk are based largely on the price of butterfat so these products also have been lower.

Four average cheese factories within our forty mile circle paid \$1.75 for 3.5 per cent milk for May and one of the largest condenseries in this region paid \$1.85 for June. Our price to distributors remains at \$2.70 for July and as this is written, on July 9, there has been no change in prices of manufactured products. —Twin City Bulletin.

We have received several letters recently which we presume were meant for publication in this paper.

We would be glad to give space to those letters but no name was signed and of course we cannot print communications coming from unknown sources.

If any of our supporters wish to have their views appear in this paper they should sign their names so that we may know whether the writer is one of our own people or an outsider bent on mischief. We will not publish the writer's name without his permission.

DIVISION OF
OPERATIVE MARKETING

CARDED

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

Owned and Published by

Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers
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Volume 2 August, 1929 Number 4

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Entered as second-class matter at the
Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., May 1, 1928.

Subscription\$1.00 Per Year

At several of our price conferences with the dealers the subject of reducing the tolerance or amount over base that a shipper might get average price for during the first six months of the year was discussed.

It is the general feeling, as far as we have been able to determine, among the shippers who make a high base that the tolerance should be reduced on the theory that the average surplus would be less.

Right here it might be well to say that excess over base is deducted from the general surplus thus making a higher price for the man who stays within his base.

Some sentiment seemed to favor a reduction of the tolerance from 50 per cent to 40 per cent or in other words if a man had a base of 10,000 pounds his shipping allowance would be 14,000 instead of 15,000.

A study of the production figures of a number of shippers disclosed the fact that this change would place a great many shippers who have had no excess under the 50 per cent tolerance in a position where they would have a considerable amount of excess.

After careful consideration of the available information it was agreed that cutting the tolerance to 45 per cent was as far as it was fair to go.

Suggestions were made that this change be made effective for the base to be made in 1930 and to affect shipment of milk in 1931.

We know that some shippers do not like the plan at all but all are agreed that it has driven out of the market the man who did not want to bother with cows during the early fall months but milked anywhere from ten to fifty head during the winter and early spring months.

We hear that some haulers tell their shippers that if milk is cooled down to 60 degrees at the farm no trouble will be experienced. Milk does warm up in warm weather on the way in, and particularly when the truck is standing in the street or alley waiting its turn to unload.

No extensive research is needed to convince any sane man that this is a fact, and while the farmer may say that it's no fault of his that a truck must wait several hours at the city plant in the flush season, it must be admitted that until conditions change and the companies take in milk faster it is necessary to cool milk down to 55 or 56 degrees in order to have it pass inspection.

We trust that before another flush season comes around the various companies will have arranged to receive milk quicker than is the case this year.

Getting milk down to 55 degrees in hot weather is a slow job even though water at 49 or 50 is running through the tank, but after we go to all the trouble of producing the milk it seems too bad not to take good care of it.

We have heard men say that a large amount of milk can be cooled by placing the cans in a tank and stirring while well water runs through the tank, in fifteen minutes. The only reason why we don't call such men liars is because we were taught that terms like that should not be used.

Many salty tears have been shed by newspapers over the great sacrifice Mr. Legge has made by leaving the International Harvester Company to become chairman of The Federal Farm Board.

We are not quite so sure that the gentleman is headed for the poor house or the potter's field as a result of changing jobs.

It is quite possible that the dividends from his stock in the Harvester Company will keep some bread and butter on Mr. Legge's table while he is laboring to increase the price of wheat which incidentally will lure more men into developing new lands and buying more harvesting machinery.

Then, too, think of all the free advertising he gets. Almost as much as Jack Dempsey or Babe Ruth. To a man who has more money than he can possibly use first page notice should go a long ways towards softening the shock of sacrificing an \$80,000 per year salary.

In our dumb way we wonder if it would not be just as well to figure out how many farmers we have in

the United States and divide up the five hundred million between them and let the men who are sacrificing their time, talents and money on the Federal Farm Board go home and take of their own farms.

In our June issue we discussed a system of paying fluid price for basic milk delivered in the eight months not included in the base period. Manufactured price to be paid for any amount over the actual base paid. We neglected to say that under this plan the bargained or fluid price would be paid for all milk shipped during the base making months. Since that time we have received two letters commenting on this plan which are printed below with the names of the writers.

Brookfield, Wis.
June 7, 1929.

Gentlemen:

Would like to say a word in regard to uniform production plan printed in the Milk Producer of June.

I think the plan stated therein would make farmers buy more cows, when making their average, because right now we have cattle dealers shipping in one and two car loads of cows per week, and if that would come in effect it would mean more cows shipped in, would raise the surplus in the average making and have a lot of surplus producers in summer and would lower the price of milk, and the farmer would be gaining nothing.

Your truly,
HERBERT LOTH,
Brookfield, Box 73, Wis.

June 19, 1929.

Milwaukee Co-operative Milk
Producers.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the new plan on Uniform Production as outlined in June number of M. M. P. will say that I **am for this plan** and think it is a far better idea than the first one.

Yours truly,
WALTER A. RAMTHUN,
Route 2, Cedarburg, Wis.

MEANING WHAT?

Ministers' wives, as everybody knows, have a difficult lot in life, and a particular lady's lot so aroused the sympathy of a friend that she remarked: "There ought to be a special place in heaven for ministers' wives." "Perhaps you're right," responded the minister's wife, "but I should rather go with my husband."—The Christian Register.

CATTLE GRUB MAY BE KILLED BY NEW WAY.

It costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 a year for cattle owners, dairymen, feeders, butchers and tanners to support the cattle grub, yet this pest can be destroyed.

Either the old method of hand extraction may be used, or the newer methods developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The department advises the application of Derris as a wash, ointment or powder, pyrethrum ointment, fine tobacco powder or nicotine dust, or the injection of benzol or carbon tetrachloride.

A concentrated drive on the cattle grub is necessary to eradicate it from a locality. The pest is becoming more serious, says the department, owing to the spread of a second species of grub, known as the northern, or European, grub.

BORDEN EXPANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The \$12,000,000 merger of the Borden Milk Co. and the Dairydale Co. of San Francisco is one more step toward the control of the California milk business. The Borden Co. has also purchased the holdings of the Standard Creameries, Inc. Such a deal involves \$5,000,000.

The Standard operates the following: Producers' Milk Co. and Producers' Ice Cream Co. of Oakland; Peerless Ice Cream of Sacramento; Benham Ice Cream and Sierra Ice Cream of Fresno; Gloria Ice Cream of Stockton; Modesto Milk Co. and Golden West Milk Co. of Modesto; Turlock Milk Co. of Turlock, and Val Rose Ice Cream of Lodi.

HOW CO-OPERATIVES GROW.

Not simply by an increase in membership but more surely by an increase in the loyalty of the members.

Not necessarily according to the number of cars, or tons, or dollars handled, but according to the extent this business aids in improving the conditions of each member.

Not only by an increase in quantity, but constantly by an increase in the quality of the marketable product of the individual.

Not by spurts of evangelism which bring large groups of uncertain minds into the fold at one time but by constant missionary work which brings into membership one by one those sober-thinking, yet perhaps conservative and individualistic producers who, once convinced of the value of co-operation, remain loyal to the very end.—Keystone Co-operation.

MR. SCHILLING APPOINTED TO FEDERAL FARM BOARD.

As we go to press we learn of the appointment of W. F. Schilling to the Farm Board by President Hoover. We feel that it is an honor to our Association to have Mr. Schilling appointed, and to know that two men from this organization were offered this highly responsible position. The following editorial comment from the St. Paul Pioneer Press expresses the sentiment of the Northwest:

"The appointment of W. F. Schilling of Northfield to represent the dairy industry on the new Federal farm board is highly gratifying. It is particularly fitting that this position should fall to Mr. Schilling, not only because of his outstanding ability, but also because of his association with the dairy co-operative movement of Minnesota. This state is not only the leader in butter production, but it is the home of the most successful examples of co-operative marketing in the United States, the dairy associations of which Mr. Schilling has been a leader for many years. As president of the Twin City Milk Producers Association Mr. Schilling has been in a position to accumulate experience and knowledge of co-operative marketing which will be invaluable in the reform of farm marketing now to be attempted by the Federal government. President Hoover has been fortunate to obtain the services of Mr. Schilling."—Twin City Milk Producers Bulletin.

FLORIDA HAS NEW MILK CODE.

The last Florida legislature passed a bill affecting the sale of both foreign and domestic milk. Governor Carleton signed it. Two years ago Governor Martin vetoed the same bill.

The bill requires 3.25 per cent butterfat in milk; in cream 18 per cent milk fat, not more than two-tenths of solid reacting substance, except sour cream for making butter may have three-tenths.

All milk and cream sold in the state, from inside or outside of Florida, must be labelled showing state and county in which it was produced and grade and source of production. No milk can be re-pasteurized nor can domestic and foreign milk be mixed. A \$25 license is required to re-sell foreign milk.

The act takes effect on November 1. It does not affect those under the Tampa code, which is more stringent.

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The Universal Natural Milker employs low vacuum (suction) because it's easy on the cow — it duplicates as nearly as mechanically possible, the actual sucking action of the calf. It combines, with this low-vacuum suction, a gentle massaging action (just like that of the calf's tongue on the teat). That's why cows respond to it so readily and completely.

Low vacuum is one of the reasons why leading purebred herds throughout the country are Universal-milked — why dairymen everywhere are more and more equipping their dairies with Universal Milkers.

Write for free catalog that describes and illustrates Universal Milkers in detail.

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Dept. 00 Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.



Universal
natural milker

Up to New York Dairymen

Must Meet Milk Needs to Hold Their Market

By J. A. Owen

It is estimated that New York City will need about 7,000 more cans of milk next November than it did in 1928. This fact is giving the dairy farmer much concern at the present time. Production must go up in the New York milk shed or extension of the shed will doubtless follow in due time. Extension of the milk shed will mean western competition for the New York dairyman. Lower costs of milk production in Wisconsin and other middle-western states would give the westerner an advantage on the market in the metropolis.

The demand for milk in New York has been increasing steadily over a period of several years, due to improved quality, larger population, education of the public to the food value of milk, prohibition, and the increase of the Jewish race in the metropolis. At the present time the New York milk shed is decidedly out of adjustment with the demand for milk. Either the New York dairyman must produce more milk

in the seasons of shortage or eventually see the milk shed expanded.

The supply of milk in June always has been in excess of the demand, while during the month of November it approaches a shortage. The shift from summer to winter dairying which has been going on has been checked in the last few years due to several causes. Chief among these is the high cost of labor, making it cheaper to produce milk on grass with less winter milk. The New York milk shed also is short of good cows from four to six years old. The price plan used in paying for milk has made it relatively more profitable to produce June milk. The spread between summer and winter milk prices has been growing constantly less in the last five years.

Western cream is already at the door of the New York City market but the health department prohibits the sale of uninspected cream. Just across the river is Hoboken, Jersey City, and other places where west-

ern cream has been competing with that from the New York milk shed.

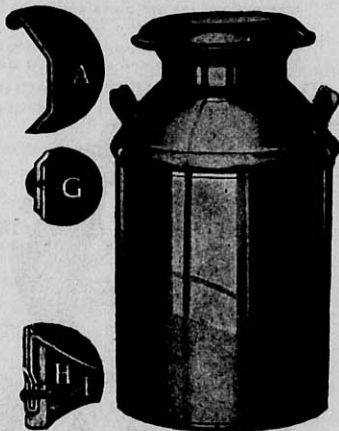
For three days during the fall of 1927 New York City was short of milk. This was at the time of the New England flood, which gave a reasonable excuse for the shortage. But there was no flood in 1928 and there was no such excuse to offer for the ten days' milk shortage that struck New York City last November. That puts the question squarely, "Can the New York milk shed produce enough milk for this coming November?" The answer is, "Yes, and for many more Novembers to come." A shift from summer to winter production will solve the problem.

Costs of production are so much greater in New York state than in the middlewest that if New York markets were opened up to western cream it would mean the ruination of the New York dairymen's present-day market. It matters not so much what the dairy farmer will get for his milk in November, as whether

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FORGING ADDS STRENGTH

2—Security Lock Joint clinching bottom to body Bottom joint floated heavy with solder.

3—Sealed bottom prevents washing solution working in between side wall of body to set up corrosion.

4—Special angle section bottom band, terne coated. Chime of Can rests in angle protecting bottom and absorbing shocks, thus preventing rivet holes from enlarging or the rivets shearing.

5—Better Tinning—Breast, Cylinder, Bottom and Covers are hand tinned separately *before* assembling. No black surfaces between joints to rust out and far more sanitary.

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WE BUILD THE QUALITY IN — YOU TRY TO WEAR IT OUT

will he have a market for his milk in 1930 and thereafter.

Many men of prominence in dairying, state college leaders, and others, state that the shortage of good cows is not due, as some are apt to claim, to the tuberculin test. On the other hand, they insist that the shortage is really due to the low price of milk and cows back in 1924, which made it discouraging to raise heifer calves. They feel that satisfactory prices for the product will automatically mean a sufficient number of cows to take care of the demand for milk. But regardless of the cause, the New York dairyman must produce more milk in November to overcome the shortage or eventually lose the market which is generally considered to mean so much to him.

BORDEN TAKES CENTRAL DISTRIBUTORS.

Confirmation of Rumor Previously Announced — Matter Settled Thursday of Last Week.

Confirmation was given out in New York last week that the papers by which Central Distributors, Inc., passes to the Borden Co., was completed by the signing of papers on Thursday.

Central Distributors is the Ben Titman organization, including his own concern, Titman Egg Corporation, and H. J. Keith Co., Boston; Amos Bird Co., Shanghai, China; and the butter firms: Fox River Butter Co., New York; Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Mistletoe Creameries, Inc., Texas Creamery Cold Storage Co., Western Ice Co., Fort Worth, Tex.; Kirschbraun & Sons, Inc., Omaha; Springfield Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo.; M. Augenblick & Bro., Inc., Newark, N. J.; and the egg and poultry house, Norfolk Poultry Co., Norfolk, Nebr. In addition to the foregoing the Borden Co. includes the following besides the original Borden Co.:

The Hendler Creamery Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, Baltimore; the

Casein Co. of America and subsidiaries, operating in the United States, Canada and Europe; S. Caulfield & Sons, Ltd., and Caulfield's Dairy, Ltd., of Toronto; Borgen's Dairy Co., Irving Park Dairy Co., Logan Square Dairy Co., Des Plaines Dairy Co., Arlington Heights Dairy Co., Rascher Dairy Co., Central Dairy Products Corp. and subsidiaries, Chicago, and the Averill Dairy Co., Akron, Ohio.

The Trojan Ice Cream Corp., operating in Troy, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs and Hudson, N. Y.; Hosler Ice Cream Co., Inc., Albany; Plainfield Milk & Cream Co., Plainfield, N. J.; Mutual Dairy Ass'n, Los Angeles; Peerless Creamery Co., Los Angeles; Standard Creameries and subsidiaries, operating in Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton, Santa Barbara, Taft, Hayward and Turlock, Calif.; Maricopa Creamery Co., Phoenix, Ariz., and Galloway-West Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Red Wing Corp. Co., Dayton, O.; Castanea Dairy Co., Trenton; the Monroe Cheese Co., Van Wert, O., and Hasselbeck Cheese Co., Buffalo.

The A. H. Barber & Co., Chicago, manufacturers and distributors of cheese, and other cheese firms that were associated with the Barber organization. These here given do not complete the list but show the wide distribution of The Borden Co.'s interests.

The Borden Co. now consists of 52 units that are engaged in the distribution of milk and cream, the manufacture and sale of butter, ice cream, cheese, condensed and dried milk, casein, milk sugar and the distribution of eggs.

TAKE OVER CREAMERY AT CLOVIS, N. MEX.

The Indianola Creamery Products Co. is now operating the creamery at Clovis, N. Mex. This business was taken over during June and several weeks were required to put the plant in readiness for the Indianola company. Butter, ice cream and milk will be the products handled.

Teacher: "Johnny, what is your greatest ambition?"

Johnny: "To wash mother's ears."

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Time Payments If Desired. We Deliver.

Farm three miles west of Brown Deer and one
mile east of Granville Center on Highway 74.

HENRY KAUL, North Milwaukee

NEW YORK DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE.

June Pool Price—\$2.27.

This price is 21c higher than last year's and 14c higher than that of 1927, the previous high mark for June. It is 38c greater than the average of preceding June payments since the pooling system was put into effect.

Owing to the occurrence during June of the greatest volume of production and to the fact that the disposal of the surplus to best advantage has ever been a measure of efficiency, it is of timely interest to study the present price with particular reference to its relation to the value of milk used for making cheese during the same period.

The records show that during the years 1910-14 producers of fluid milk in June received less than cheese values. Since the operation of the pooling system, this has been materially changed with the result that there has always been a spread between the net pool price and the cheese value in favor of the former. Since 1922 the highest spread previous to this year amounted to 31½c in 1926. The spread in 1927 and 1928 was 24½ cents and 8 cents respectively, but this year the spread has increased to 38½ cents.

Although butter is not now a product of our territory to any appreciable extent, it is of interest to note a similar trend in the gradual growth of the spread between the pool price and the value of milk made into butter. That spread this year was 70½ cents as compared with 60½ cents in 1927 and 47 cents in 1928.

A Dog's Life.

"You vas only a dog but I vish I vas you. You got no vorry. Ven you want to lie down all you got to do iss turn round tree times und your troubles are over.

"Mit me every day I vake up in de morning mitt sass from mine vife. I build de fires und slop de hogs und milk de cows und harness de horses und den lissen to more sass vile I eat breakfast. Den I vork hard all day und get no reward but sass from mine wife at dinner und again at supper. At night I milk de cows again und go to sleep lissinging to more sass from mine vife. It is de same ting all my life. Den ven I die I must go to h—l already. Yas, you vas chust a dog, but oh! how I vish I vas you."

He: "Do you play golf?"

She: "Oh, dear no; I don't even know how to hold the caddy."

ATTENTION FARMERS

We wish to call to the attention of the members of The Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers that The Equity Live Stock Sales Ass'n is *farmer owned* and *farmer controlled*.

Why not send your live stock to a farmer's organization just as you sell your milk through a farmer's Association? Best prices obtained at all times. When in Milwaukee look us up at the New Stock Yards.

Equity Co-operative Sales Association

PRICES PAID AT CONDENSERIES.

3.5 per cent milk, F.O.B. factory.
(Evaporated Milk Association.)

Territory	July 1929	July 1928	June 1929
ILLINOIS—			
Amboy	1.8375	2.0125	1.925
Dixon	1.8375	2.012	1.925
Morrison	1.837	2.012	1.925-1.837
Oregon	1.85	2.05	1.85
Sterling	1.8375	2.012	1.925
INDIANA—			
Goshen	1.97	1.968
Sheridan	2.10	1.925
IOWA—			
Waverly	1.85	2.00-2.10	1.85
MICHIGAN—			
Cass City	1.8375	1.881-2.012	1.8375
Charlotte	2.05	1.95-2.10	2.10-2.05
Hudson	1.85	1.90-2.00	1.80
Lake Odessa	1.90-2.00	1.95-1.90
Mt. Pleasant	1.85	2.012	1.90
Sparta	1.837	1.925-2.012	1.837
Wayland	1.85	1.90-2.00	1.80
Uby	1.8375	1.881-2.012	1.8375
OHIO—			
Barnesville	1.925	2.05	2.00
Bryan	1.85	1.90-2.00	1.80
Delta	1.85	1.90-2.00	1.80
Marysville	1.85	2.00-2.05	1.85
Wauseon	1.85	1.90-2.00	1.80
WISCONSIN—			
Berlin	1.75	2.143	1.793-1.75
Sullivan	1.85	2.00-2.05	1.80
Chilton	1.837	2.143	1.837-1.793
Stoughton	1.85	2.05	1.85
Juneau	1.90	2.05-2.10	1.90-1.85
No. Prairie	1.90	2.05-2.10	1.90
Whitewater	1.90	2.05-2.15	1.90-1.85

REVIEW OF CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKET.

(U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

Market conditions at the close of June showed a degree of improvement over those of the previous month. This improvement has been due, in part, to an increased seasonal demand by the ice cream and confectioners' trade, and also to a slackening of competitive conditions.

May production was about 17 per cent heavier than last year, and

total stocks on hand June 1st were greater than since 1922. Unsold stocks were 15 per cent over last year due to the increase in volume of evaporated case goods.

Wholesale selling prices for May in the group of Mid-Atlantic states averaged as follows, changes from the preceding month being noted in brackets: Sweetened condensed, \$6.18 (+6c); evaporated, \$4.11 (-5c); sweetened condensed in bulk, \$10.45 (+3c); same, skimmed, \$5.41c; evaporated in bulk, \$9.07 (-13c); same, skimmed, \$3.45.

HOLSTEINS FOR PROFIT!

More Dollars per Cow per Year

The Farmer's Cow Holsteins are large and hardy, yield the most milk and butterfat, consume great quantities of cheap roughage, and produce big, strong calves which are easily raised.

Estimates Service

The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Illinois

Send for Literature

SENATOR AND HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland is a former health commissioner of New York and is a United States Senator from New York. The message he would give to every man and woman in North America is: "Cool refreshing milk should have first place in your summer diet." "Fortunately for them most children get milk," says Dr. Copeland. "Unfortunately, many of them do not get enough, but the majority of adults do not realize what delicious and health-giving beverage they are missing. However, milk is a lot more than a beverage. It is one of the most nearly perfect foods."

Dr. Copeland advises that you think of milk for your noon-time lunch during the hot days, when there seems to be no dish, hot or cold, that makes the least appeal to your palate. "Milk will satisfy your thirst and also it will supply you with all the nourishment you need."

MILK PRICES PROVE LOWER THIS YEAR.

Milk prices in Wisconsin have been slightly lower the first half of this year than they were in 1928, it was reported today by the federal-state crop reporting service here.

The price per hundredweight paid to farmers of Wisconsin for milk in June last year was \$2.03; this June it was \$1.94 (preliminary figure), the department report showed. In January, 1928, the price paid was \$2.34; this year it was \$2.23.

The high point in the milk price cycle seems to have been reached last October, according to the report, and since that time the average prices have fallen slightly below prices of the previous year.

He: "I made an awful mistake just now. I told a man that I thought the host must be a stingy old codger and it turned out to be the host I was talking to."

She: "Oh, you mean my husband!"

RETINNING and REBUILDING MILK CANS

Wacho Mfg. Co.
3036 Galena St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Certainly, we retin one piece cans

WANT DEPARTMENT

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Bold Type—Double Regular Rates.

Blind Address—25c EXTRA to cover postage in sending out replies from this office.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

FOR SALE—I have good farm horses for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Farm one mile north of Granville Town Hall on Wauwatosa Ave. or County Trunk P. Ed. Butler, North Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLECTOR OF DEAD AND DISABLED HORSES AND CATTLE—We pay from \$1

to \$3 for dead horses and cattle. Service seven days a week. Phone Thiensville 4313, Mike Sperber.

CONCRETE HIP ROOF SILOS—If you are going to build that Everlasting Concrete Hip Roof Silo, write or phone Alvin Hendricksen, Union Grove, R. 1. Phone 57-L.

New Signers in July

Arthur W. Winkleman, R. 2, Pewaukee.
Peter Haas, Route 1 Box 166, Hartland.
Otto Meissner, Hartland.
Henry Griesner, Route 1, Nashotah.
M. Weber & Sons, Merton.
S. R. Dobbertin, Hartland.
Henry Heling, Hartland.
Ed. Stern, Hartland.
M. Katzfey, Merton.
Henry Becker, Merton.
Jonh Boltz, Hartland.
Fred Teuteberg, Route 1, Hartland.
Julius F. Tetzlaff, Hartland.
Henry Dorn, Route 1, Hartland.
Henry Becker & Sons, Hartland.
Edward M. Bussewitz, Route 1, Hartland.
Jonh Fieldhack, Merton.
Mrs. H. Haass, Hartland.
Thomas F. Riley, Route 1, Hartland.
Grover Dobbertin, Hartland.
Chester Dempsey, Route 1, Nashotah.
Jos. H. Jungbluth, Hartland.
John Murphy, Pewaukee.
John Jungbluth, Pewaukee.
Walter Stauss, Hartland.
Robert Winkleman, Route 2, Pewaukee.
Jos. Brandt, Route 2, Pewaukee.
Ira Kerr, Route 1, Hartland.
Fred Beaumont, Route 2, Pewaukee.
Fred Weiffenbach, North Lake.
E. W. Guderyon, Waukesha, Route 1.
Frank J. Traeder, Nashotah, Route 1.
D. J. Connolly, Nashotah, Route 1.
C. E. Parmenter, Pewaukee, Route 1.
John Weiffenbach, North Lake.
Henry Schlieber, Hartland, Route 1.
Herman Yanke, Cedarburg.
Geo. G. Lange, Route 1, Brookfield.
Mrs. C. Luedtke, Duplainville.
Wagner Bros., Duplainville.
Elmer Viesselmann, Grafton.
Henry Sievers, Grafton.
Albert Peters, Grafton.
Fred Breuer, Grafton.
Chas. Draves, Random Lake, Route 2.
Arnold Kirmse, Fredonia.
Otto Klein, Fredonia.
John J. Schulz, Random Lake, R. 2, B. 18.
Philip Boye, Random Lake, R. 2.
Joseph Goeller, Fredonia.
Geo. Regner, Colgate, Route 1.
Frank Hansen, Colgate, Route 1.
M. Dippmann, Menomonee Falls, Route 1.
Gilbert Swanton, Colgate, Route 1.
W. Wachholz, Colgate.
W. F. Connell, Colgate.
C. W. Steele, Waukesha, Route 7, B. 223A.
Thomas Sennott, Colgate, Route 1.
Jos. Goetz, Colgate, Route 1.
Frank Borlen, Hubertus.
Chas. Goerke, Colgate.
Ed. Cusick, Waukesha, Route 7, Box 222.
High Acre Farm.
Mr. Coffin, Prop., R. 1, B. 39, Germantown.
Chas. Balsiger, Route 1, Rockfield, Wis.
Mrs. Martha Goetz, R. 1, B. 8, Brookfield.
Richard Grade, Colgate, Wis.
Adolph Duerwaechter, R. 1, Colgate.
J. P. Becker, Colgate.
G. A. Gerke, Colgate, Wis.

Henry Feil, Route 1, Colgate.
Henry Schmidt, Jr., S. F. R. 13, B. 305, Mil.
Elmer Pickhardt, Sta. F. R. 13, Milwaukee.
Chas. F. Groth, R. 1, Menomonee Falls.
Hubert C. Meyer, Sta. F. R. 13, Milwaukee.
Fred Lietzau, Route 3, Pewaukee.
Max Schultz, Pewaukee.
Louisa Eichstaedt, Route 3, Pewaukee.
Henry Kaltz, Route 1, Templeton.
Ryan & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.
Ed. Schultz, Route 1, Pewaukee.
Christ Gleratz, Grafton.
Edw. Harmann, Templeton.
Herman Rothe, Lake Beulah, Route 1.
Walter A. Groth, Cedarburg.
Oscar Highes, Hartland.
Peter K. Lund, North Lake.
Alfred Krueger, Hartland.
Fred W. Teutenberg, Hartland.
Fuller Bros., Hartland.
Hans C. Nelson, North Lake.
Joseph Stapleton, Nashotah.
Peter L. Johnson, Route 1, Nashotah.
Mart. N. Johnson, Route 1, Nashotah.
Frank Monroe, Route 1, Nashotah.
John Lord, Route 1, Nashotah.
P. Victor Petersen, Route 1, Nashotah.
Wm. F. Miles, Route 1, Nashotah.
Wm. F. Meissner, Hartland.
E. A. Graven, Merton.
Carl Dorn & Son, Hartland.
Adam Geszvaen, Hartland.
R. D. Bilbert, Hartland.
Fred Funk & Son, North Lake.
G. A. Stein, R. 1, B. 35, Franksville.
R. Duwel, R. 2, B. 187, Menomonee Falls.
Emil Hilliger, Route 2, Lake Beulah.
Hasslinger & Oldenhoff, R. 1, Hartland.
Hugo Cafmengo, Hartland.
W. H. Swartz & Sons, Waukesha, R. 5.
Thomas Burke, Waukesha, R. 5, B. 109.
Jos. Krummenacker, Route 5, Waukesha.
Walter Hinchcliffe, Route 1, Kansasville.
Geo. J. Dufenhorst, Waterford.
D. J. Howell, Waukesha, R. 5, B. 111.
Walter Wehren, Waukesha, Route 1.
A. C. Kluender, Pewaukee, Route 1.
Rudolph Baehler, North Lake.

Grandpa—"You never see a girl blush nowadays. When I was a young man it was different."

Cora Ann—"Oh, grandpa, what did you say to them?"

Tailor—"Why, those trousers fit you like a glove."

Customer—"Yes, but I'd rather they would fit me like trousers."

Borden Share Earnings Gain

1929 to Exceed Five-Year Average.

Acquire 53 Companies

The Borden Co. has acquired the stock or the assets and business of a number of important dairy products manufacturing companies.

Arthur W. Milburn, president, states that gross sales for 1929 will be greatly increased over the year 1928 which showed \$180,000.00. This carries with it a proportionate increase in net income, and at the close of 1929 should show an increase over the previous year, bettering the five-year average.

Additional companies now contracted for operate in 13 states and in Canada. They are engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice cream, cheese, dried milk, butter, milk and sugar and the distribution of milk, cream and eggs. In announcing that contracts have been entered into for the purchase of these companies, Mr. Milburn stated:

"All companies acquired or to be acquired in 1929 are in the interest of an improvement of existing business; the entrance into important new territory having marked potentialities; or a further product diversification, all within the dairy industry."

The companies being acquired by The Borden Co. with their subsidiaries, number 52. They are as follows: Hendler Creamery Co., Inc., and subsidiaries, Baltimore; The Casein Co. of America and subsidiaries, operating in the United States, Canada and Europe; S. Caulfield & Sons, Ltd., and Caulfield's Dairy, Ltd., of Toronto; Borgens Dairy Co., Irving Park Dairy Co., Logan Square Dairy Co., Des Plaines Dairy Co., Arlington Heights Dairy Co., Rascher Dairy Co., Central Dairy Products Corp. and subsidiaries, Chicago; The Averill Dairy Co., Akron; Trojan Ice Cream Corp., operating in Troy, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs and Hudson, N. Y.

Hosler Ice Cream Co., Inc., Albany; Plainfield Milk & Cream Co.,

Plainfield, N. J.; Mutual Dairy Association, Los Angeles; Peerless Creamery Co., Los Angeles; Standard Creameries, Inc., and subsidiaries, operating in Oakland, Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton, Santa Barbara, Taft, Hayward and Turlock, Calif.; Maricopa Creamery Co., Phoenix, Ariz.; Galloway-West Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.; Central Distributors, Inc., and subsidiaries, New York and Boston.

The Amos Bird Co., Shanghai, China; The Fox River Butter Co., Inc., New York; Hanford Produce Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Norfolk Poultry Co., Norfolk, Nebr.; Mistletoe Creameries, Inc., and subsidiaries, Fort Worth, Tex.; Kirschbraun & Sons, Inc., Omaha, Nebr.; Willow Springs Creamery Co., Springfield, Mo.; M. Augenblick & Bros., Inc., Newark, N. J.; The Red Wing Corp. Co., Dayton; Castanea Dairy Co., Trenton, N. J.; The Monroe Cheese Co., Van Wert, O., and Hasselbeck Cheese Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

In the Wrong Place.

A Chicago man had just passed into the great beyond. After being guided around for several hours he disgustedly remarked, "Well, I've heard a lot about Heaven, but it isn't a bit different from Chicago."

"Heaven!" exclaimed the guide. "This isn't Heaven!"

Inherited Characteristics.

A Florida real estate man came home one night to be greeted by the following from his eight-year-old boy:

"Well, dad, I sold the dog."

"You did! How much did you get for him?"

"Ten thousand dollars."

"Ten thousand dollars! What do you mean? Show me the money."

"Oh, I didn't get money, dad. I got two five-thousand dollar cats."

NOTICE!

We sell First Mortgage Bonds on Milwaukee Improved Real Estate.

6% Interest 6%

Send for Circular.

Do You Want to Sell Your Farm?

Write to

WM. STEWART

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STEWART INVESTMENT CO.

601-603 First Wis. Nat. Bank Bldg.
MILWAUKEE

Farm for Sale

130 ACRE ideal dairy and garden farm, 1/2 mile to interurban. Brick house, barns, silo. Woods, Riverfront. \$16,000. Terms if necessary.

Write for Free Farm Lists.

ZANDER BROTHERS

413 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

REAL DEVOTION.

Father: "Donald, I am only punishing you because I love you."

Donald: "Well, daddy, I wish I was big enough to return your love."

Market your livestock
at the new

All livestock sold in
competition to the
highest bidder.

MILWAUKEE STOCK YARDS

Canal Street and Muskego

ROUTE:—South on 13th Street (Muskego avenue is a continuation of 13th Street) if coming over 6th st.-First ave. Viaduct. Leave viaduct at incline to Canal Street thence west to Muskego Avenue.

NO DELAYS IN UNLOADING TRUCKS