

Milwaukee Milk Producer

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY
Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers

Volume 3

JUNE, 1930

Number 3

June Fluid Milk \$2.85

The conference on the price of fluid milk for June was held on May 26, and the result was an agreement on a price of \$2.85.

The newspapers had played up the great difference in the price paid by manufacturing dairy plants as compared to our average price. The inference being that the dealers should buy their milk cheaper and give the consumer a lower price.

Stores were reporting increased sales of canned milk which of course meant smaller sales of milk in bottles. Instead of growing better, industrial conditions are worse and as a result the people have less money to spend, the dealers stated.

We did not like to take this cut in the price, but we know that our price is away out of line with the price farmers are getting outside of city markets. In fact, our average price is quite a bit higher than in many large cities.

We finally agreed on \$2.85, knowing that milk would sell at eleven cents per quart.

Most of the dealers were holding out for \$2.75, but that price was not considered at all by our board.

If eleven cent milk will mean that consumption will be better than at twelve cents, perhaps we are better off at the lower price. We hope that this will prove true.

Manufactured milk price for May is \$1.29. Butter took a bad slump towards the last of the month, and the average price of 92 score butter at Chicago was 33³/₄c. Manufactured skim milk products have scarcely any value.

Luick Dairy Company reports fluid milk sales of 55.6 and will pay an average price of \$2.29.

Gridley Dairy Company reports fluid sales of 56.1 and will pay an average price of \$2.30.

Layton Park Dairy Company reports fluid milk sales of 55, and will pay an average price of \$2.29.

Blochowiak Dairy Company re-

ports fluid sales of 63.88 and will pay an average price of \$2.44.

Sunshine Dairy Company will pay an average price of \$2.30.

CHEESE PRICES

Farmers delivering milk to cheese factories will get about \$1.25 to \$1.30 per cwt. for milk delivered in May. This will include the value of the whey cream. The whey is valued at from 10 to 15 cents per cwt. which will pay delivery cost when the whey is used on the farm. In some sections, we are told, no hogs are fed and the whey is not taken home and therefore has no value.

LOAN FROM FARM BOARD

Antigo, Wis.—Antigo Milk Products Co-operative are soon to start their new plant, which, with equipment, will cost about \$200,000. The plans are provided by Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc. Over half the money required has been subscribed by patrons and the balance will be secured on a long-time loan from the Federal Farm Board.

The board of directors of the organization are J. P. Schroepfer, Emil Schroeder, Otto Wirth, Martin Devine, Ludwig Steber, W. James Prosser and Henry Lade.

Study the advertisements in this issue. Our advertisers are reliable.

LOWER PRICE LEVELS

It is quite evident that farmers will have to take lower prices for their products for some time to come. In this market we have not been hit hard as far as our milk is concerned to date. In the condenser, cheese and butter districts, the lower prices have obtained for some time. How we are going to come out if prices of things we have to buy do not come down in proportion is not hard to see. Most of us are going to have a hard time to pull through.

Perhaps, we have kept on buying a little too freely. Had we not bet-

ter cut down wherever we can and tell the seller what we are told, "Your stuff is too high"?

The Harvester trust has not given us any of the gains it has made because of cheaper labor. Tell 'em so. Can't buy your machinery until your price comes down or ours goes up. Same all along the line of clothing, cars, gas, in fact, everything that we can cut down on a little. If we are in for a long term of low prices for farm products, it's time for us to demand lower prices for what we buy or go without some things.

Herewith the average price of butter, 92 score Chicago, for the years 1925, '26, '27, '28, '29, and '30 to date.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
January .....	.3909	.4340	.4826	.4708	.4654	.3517
February .....	.3919	.4301	.5046	.4556	.4919	.3515
March .....	.4754	.4146	.4927	.4816	.4759	.3717
April .....	.4290	.3935	.4820	.4397	.4411	.3728
May .....	.4076	.3941	.4151	.4338	.4203	.3375
June .....	.4219	.3913	.4043	.4295	.4235	
July .....	.4216	.3852	.3992	.4377	.4129	
August .....	.4161	.4012	.4149	.4577	.4248	
September .....	.4630	.4304	.4495	.4709	.4483	
October .....	.4920	.4585	.4623	.4637	.4400	
November .....	.4950	.4894	.4821	.4881	.4135	
December4733	.5248	.5050	.4904	.3938	
Average for year.....	.4398	.4281	.4579	.4600	.4376	.3370

MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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Chas. F. Dineen, Managing Editor
1511 FOND DU LAC AVENUE
Phone Kilb. 2050 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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John A. Davitz, President, R. 1, Oakwood.
Ed. A. Hartung, Vice-President, Sta. D,
R. 2, Box 936, Milwaukee.
Wm. Kerler, Treasurer, R. 5, West Allis.
C. F. Dineen, Secretary, 1511 Fond du Lac
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COMPARATIVE PRICES

Elsewhere in this issue we show the condensery prices for April, 1929, and for the same month in 1930. It will be noted that the 1929 milk brought about forty cents per cwt. more than this year's product.

We also show the average butter prices for the last five years and a glance will satisfy anyone that the creamery patron is taking it on the chin this year.

Our April average price runs about fifteen cents per cwt. under last year. A slightly greater difference is shown for May, largely due to a greater surplus brought about by the abnormally early pasture season.

Whether or not June average price will show a greater drop over the same month last year than has May, depends on the butter price and the amount shipped. Our guess is that production will fall off this month more than it did last June, for the cows went out early and the grass flush is about over with now.

We are not offering these price comparisons as an alibi for the lower price in this market, but rather for the thoughtful study and consideration of people who wish to be informed regarding their own business.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

We have a very select list of advertisers paying for space in this paper, and we bespeak for them your liberal patronage.

NEW MEASURE TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

By an overwhelming vote of 195 to 75 the House of Representatives passed H. R. 2152, a bill introduced by Congressman Ketcham to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing production and marketing information. A similar bill was passed by unanimous vote of the Senate a month ago.

Before passage by the House, the bill was subjected to filibustering on the part of opposing forces. A prolonged night session, in which warrants were issued to bring in absentee members, was required to perfect the bill.

Certain of the bill's opponents fought it upon the ground that the desired service could be rendered by the Department of Commerce. Farm organizations, however, insisted upon control of the service by the Department of Agriculture.

If signed by the President, the act will establish agricultural attaches abroad and will serve American agriculture in the same manner that commercial attaches abroad now serve business.

This legislation has been favored by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation for a number of years.

OVER-PRODUCTION

Some people say that it's all wrong to say that there is an over-production of dairy products. They say that the trouble is under consumption. That unemployment is the big factor. Maybe, but the stubborn fact is that there is more milk produced than can be sold at a profit.

Most of these people who say that there is no over-production have done nothing to help sell this enormous volume of dairy products. Their interest lies in the sale of feeds, machinery, advertising space, or of perpetuating their own jobs.

Three years ago John D. Miller, the president of the National Milk Producers Federation, warned farmers that they were on the verge of over-production but the federal government and other agencies kept right on telling people that expansion of the dairy industry was the great need of the country.

Some advocate more cow testing or herd improvement work. Fine, if the culls go to the block instead of

to other farmers' herds. Most of them are resold to other dairymen except the ones that have no udders left. Then again what is a cull? Is it a cow that with ordinary care makes under three hundred pounds of fat in a year while the owner pays some attention to his other farm projects and gives his wife at least as much consideration as his cows, or is it the cow in a herd that is fussed with by the whole family and all the other farm work neglected?

Some of the people who talk so glibly about herd improvement and its great value to the dairy industry, should go and try it themselves. Perhaps, friend wife would tire of being chamber maid to a herd of cows.

Believe it or not, it's a heluv a lot different than playing bridge.

IT PAYS TO COOL THE MILK

Hot weather is here at last and more attention to quick cooling of the milk will be profitable.

Milk does warm up in transit and while the truck is standing in line waiting to be unloaded. All loads are heavy now and some must necessarily wait a considerable time before they can be unloaded.

It is well to keep this in mind and endeavor to cool to 56 degrees.

When this paper reaches you the weather may be quite cool, but right now it's hot and undoubtedly we will have more of this weather.

DES MOINES, IOWA, PRICES

During the past month we received at the association plant 2,234,118 pounds of milk, or 48.9 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which the association paid \$1.65 per hundred. The average price of butterfat for the month was 38½ cents. The average test for the association was 3.7; the average price for all milk delivered through the association to the city of Des Moines was \$2.03 per hundred, based on 3.5 milk.

KEEP YOUR SHIRT ON.

"Have you left anything?" is a sign placed in many American hotels. There are hotels in London where a more appropriate question to the departing guest would be: "Have you anything left?"—London Opinion.

ART FOR HEART'S SAKE.

She: "Can you draw?"
He: "A little—why?"
She: "Then draw closer."

MILWAUKEE HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROPOSED MILKING MACHINE REGULATIONS

After Milking

- 1 a. Immediately after milking, empty milker pail, replace milker head, place the teat cups in a full pail of clean, cold water, while operating milker, douse teat cups in and out of the water slowly ten or twelve times; thus removing milk from the tubes before it has had a chance to dry on.
- b. The cold water rinse must be followed with a rinse of boiling water in the same manner, which will remove traces of fat and check bacterial growth.
- 2 Remove milking machine from stable to milk house or other clean, sanitary place where further cleaning can be done.
- 3 Milker tubes, rubber and metal, and teat cups must be thoroughly cleaned and STERILIZED daily, the outside surfaces as well as the inner surfaces. Dirt, milk acids and foreign substances damage the rubber parts.
- Sterilization—Heat or Chemical.**
- 4 a. **Heat.**—If the heat method is used, pour boiling water into a clean container, place tubes, teat cups and parts to be sterilized into the hot water in such a manner that tubes are completely filled, covering container with a tight cover to retain heat and leaving parts in this water until needed for next milking, or hang in a clean place allowing water to drain. Do not allow water to get into vacuum tubes, openings or channels.
- b. **Chemical.**—Provide a rack made so that teat cups and milk tubes may be suspended in a position to hold a fresh sterilizing solution. Pour solution into and completely fill teat cups and tubes, and allow solution to remain until apparatus is again needed for milking. Before again using the milker, the units must be rinsed to remove sterilizing solution.
- c. If sterilizer rinser is used, it must be located and operated in a place as stated in paragraph 2. This department does not favor the use of crocks and holders for sterilizing purposes, and will stop the use of them if found to be dirty, or the solution weakened.
- 5 Metal parts must be cleaned, scalded and placed on a rack in a clean, sanitary place.

- 6 All milking machine parts and tubing must be kept in good condition at all times. Use proper rods or reamers to determine cleanliness of milk tubes.
- 7 The air line must be kept clean.
- 8 Used closed top pails for stripping.

FARM PRICE LEVEL 12 POINTS LOWER THAN MAY, 1929

Three Point Drop Shown in May Over April, U. S. Agriculture Statement Says

Washington, D. C. — The general level of farm prices on May 15 was three points lower than on April 15, and 124 per cent of the pre-war level, the index of prices paid to producers was 12 points lower than on May 15 a year ago, the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced in a statement issued recently.

Lower prices for cotton, grains, meat animals and dairy and poultry products accounted for the decline from April 15 to May 15. Potatoes, apples and cottonseed were the only commodities which rose in value per unit during the month.

On May 15, indices of poultry and poultry products were seven points lower than on April 15; farm prices of grains were down five points; meat animals, four points; dairy products, three points, and farm prices of cotton and cottonseed, down one point. As compared to April 15, the May 15 index of farm prices of fruits and vegetables was the only sub-group to show an advance. This advance amounted to six points.

Cotton Prices Down

Compared to a year ago, the May 15 farm price index for cotton and cottonseed was down 29 points; farm prices of poultry and poultry products were down 24 points; meat animal prices down 22 points; dairy products, down 16 points, and farm prices of grains, down eight points. Grain prices were the lowest since October, 1922.

The United States average farm price of hogs declined approximately two per cent from April 15 to May 15, as a result, the farm price was about 10 per cent lower than a year ago. Lower farm prices of hogs are a reflection of the weak demand for pork and pork products in both the domestic and the foreign market.

The corn-hog ratio for the United States declined from 11.7 on April 15 to 11.6 on May 15, due to a greater decline in average prices of live hogs than in average farm prices of

(Continued from page 5)

Farm with retail milk route only 4½ miles from Milwaukee. Electricity, good team, 19 cattle, poultry, tools and equipment; \$14,000 complete. Selling because of old age.

ZANDER BROTHERS

413 Juneau Avenue
Milwaukee : Wisconsin

W/IV

a low vacuum



THE suction of a milking machine is determined by the amount of its vacuum.

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.

The UNIVERSAL MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. 00 Waukesha, Wis. or Syracuse, N. Y.

MILKS LIKE THE CALF

Two Types
Double and
single units.

alternates-
like milking
by hand . . .

Universal

natural milker

GREAT AD FOR BUTTER

The following news article, giving the testimony of Dr. Weston A. Price, Cleveland scientist, appeared in the New York Sun of April 17th, under a Philadelphia date line:

"Dr. Weston A. Price, Cleveland, told an audience of prominent Philadelphia physicians last night that after ten years of research he had found in vitamin D a preventive, and in some cases a cure, for the so-called degenerative diseases—cancer, heart disease, influenza and pneumonia.

"In some instances he said he had cured cases of these diseases by the introduction of the vitamin in capsule form, or in less advanced stages by changing the patient's diet to include quantities of spring butter containing a high percentage of the curative element. He did not mention cancer specifically among these cases.

"Dr. Price spoke in the auditorium of the County Medical Society before members of the society and of the Academy of Stomatology. With conclusions drawn from spectral analysis of the sun's rays, he presented the theory that light is com-

posed of those elements which sustain the spring season and are absorbed by grass-eating animals. Hence, he said, milk at this season of the year is abnormally rich in vitamins, particularly vitamin D.

"'In our modern life,' Dr. Price said, 'we practice self-cannibalism. We draw upon the calcium and vitamin content of our bodies to keep us going, and eventually we break down. By introduction of vitamin D, known as the sun-light vitamin, we build up the bone, prevent tooth decay, which is the most universal disease, and eventually remove the infections which produce degenerative diseases.

"'Although it is not generally realized, pyorrhea, or decalcification of the teeth, is usually accompanied by a similar breakdown in other bones of the body. Hence the remedy is one of diet.

"Our primary object is that of prevention. It is regrettable under the circumstances that people have not come to realize fully the advantage of spring dairy products, and particularly spring butter. In the winter mothers pay high prices for 'fresh' butter, whereas the product that has been in cold storage from

the previous spring is of much higher value.

"'The capsules I use contain a concentrate of vitamins from high-vitamin butter, together with almost equal mounts of high-vitamin cod liver oil.'"

A LITTLE IRREGULAR

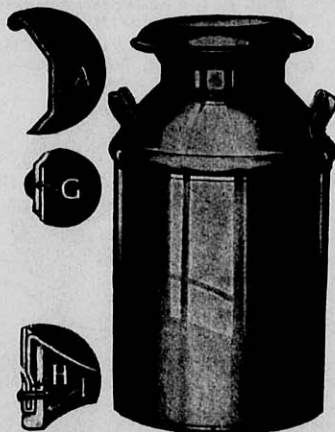
In reprimanding the United States Chamber of Commerce Alexander Legge, who is chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said, "There has been considerable evidence the last several months that entirely too many of your members were for the principle of co-operation only so long as it didn't work." We grant that Mr. Legge is correct, and the same thing applies to a lot of business men who have no membership in the chambers of commerce.

We hope that Chairman Legge can induce our machinery and implement manufacturers to co-operate with the farmers in such a way that both machinery and repairs can be secured at a lesser price than we now are compelled to pay. That would be some much needed farm relief.—Equity News.

Follansbee Forge Security Milk Cans

Five Reasons Why Security Cans Cost Less

CLEVELAND PATTERN



1—Neck and Breast drawn without seam from highest quality FOLLANSBEE FORGE STEEL, insuring longer service.

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.

FOLLANSBEE BROS. CO.

—DISTRIBUTORS—

Thirty-First and Auer Ave.

Milwaukee, Wis.

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

WISCONSIN'S EXPERIMENT ON ABORTION

Four years ago the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association created a foundation fund of \$50,000, that is \$10,000 a year, with which the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin should pursue a study of contagious abortion, particularly from the standpoint of the influence of nutrition on this disease. The results have been published from time to time in the press and through bulletins. Some deductions may be drawn from these findings that the practical dairyman should consider seriously. There will be no attempt in this bulletin to consider scientific facts. My attempt is merely to point out some things which the practical farmer should weigh and study.

Nutritional Differences

Reading of the report might indicate that the animals fed on the poor ration, that is the one lower in vitamins, minerals and proteins, did better or suffered less than the ones fed on the better balanced ration. I have heard it said throughout the state on more than one occasion that the experiment proved that good feeding was the cause of abortion. The comparatively small number of cattle in the test would not warrant this conviction. With approximately 20 animals in each group there is too much opportunity for slight variation to change percentages. The difference in abortions or retention of afterbirth between the two groups was not large enough to be perhaps more than accidental. One thing is certain and fixed, however, and that is that the feeding of the better ration did not prevent the disease, nor did the feeding of the more unbalanced ration prevent the disease. So far as the experiment is concerned the control of contagious abortion by nutritional means has been demonstrated to be impossible. Neither the so-called good or the so-called bad ration prevented cattle from contracting and being victims of the disease. The slight variation in groups was probably accidental.

Interpretation of Test

One of the best veterinarians in the state of New York, who has had much experience with the agglutination test, state that in his opinion it is more reliable than the test for tuberculosis. Whether that is true or not it seems to be quite satisfactory. The interpretation of the test, however, is a somewhat different matter. Of the 37 head in the experimental herd at Madison all but four reacted at some time in the test. Nine became reactors, aborted, became negative, and are still negative. Twelve became reactors, calved nor-

mally, became negative, and are still negative. In other words, so far as the experimental cattle show, 57 per cent of the herd that were at one time reactors either aborted but once or calved normally while reacting and became and remained negative. Most of the heifers have had one or two calves since aborting. Quite a number never aborted after reacting. This, I think, is the phase of the testing for abortion that is most important to the farmers. If the animals that ceased to react have made a complete recovery and are not now harborers of the germ then they would constitute no menace to a herd and once the herd has stopped reacting then clean cattle might be brought in without any danger. If, however, the cattle merely fail to respond to the test and still are harborers and spreaders of the germ they will be a menace in any herd, but particularly so to clean cattle brought into the herd. Opinions differ as to whether or not a positive cow becoming negative in her test has made a complete recovery. Scientifically, it is still an open question. Personally, if I had a good, profitable cow I would give her the benefit of the doubt.

Financial Consideration Controlling Factor

If an unprofitable cow should react it merely offers another argument for getting rid of her. She should go whether she reacts or not. If a profitable cow reacts the situation is quite different. Really good cows are scarce and hard to find. It has been proven that reacting cows are not as profitable as those that do not react. If there were no chance of the cow recovering, unless she were a pure-bred cow producing very valuable offspring it would be a close question as to whether or not she should be kept. The considerable number of cattle in the experiment making an apparent recovery, and that within a period of a little over a year, would raise the question of whether it would not be cheaper to give the good producer a chance to recover from the disease rather than taking a loss in her sale and running the risk of replacing her by a cow not so good. A really good cow, one producing 400 or 500 pounds of fat in a year, will warrant being kept, even at some loss for one year, if she recovers. To send her to slaughter until we are surer of her non-recovery than we are now are would entail a double loss, the initial one of salvage and the secondary one of putting some cow in her place that might not produce profitably.

On the farmer's own judgment,

based on financial consideration, must rest the question of how far we are going to go in sending our reacting animals to slaughter. We know now by practical experience in the field that many aborting herds clean up of their own accord. Whether or not this clean-up is permanent we do not know. The experimental herd, practically all of which aborted once, has not had an abortion in a year and a half. The writer would suggest that before too many good animals are sent to slaughter in the face of this certain economic loss the owner should weigh the question from all sides and wait upon science for more information. J. P. RIORDAN.

FARM PRICE LEVEL 12 POINTS LOWER THAN MAY, 1929

(Continued from page 3)

corn. The ratio for Iowa advanced from 13.3 to 13.4 during the same period.

Demand is Weaker

The continued decline in the farm prices of sheep and lambs is attributed by the bureau to a somewhat weaker demand. The United States average farm price of sheep on May 15 was approximately nine per cent lower than on April 15. The May 15 average price of lambs was only about one per cent lower, a two per cent advance in the North Central States being almost enough to offset a farm price decline of four per cent in the South Atlantic Division and a three per cent decline in the far West. May 15 farm prices of lambs were 30 per cent lower than a year ago; sheep prices were about 28 per cent lower; and prices of both sheep and lambs were the lowest for the month since 1921.

Farm prices of corn, as of May 15, averaged 77.7 cents per bushel for the United States as compared to 78.3 cents a month earlier and 86.2 cents per bushel in May, 1929. Farm prices advanced about one per cent from April 15 to May 15 in the Southern states where supplies are usually limited at this time of the year; but corn prices declined slightly elsewhere, due to the weakness in wheat and commodity prices in general.

Continued poor foreign demand for wheat and the possibility of a carryover, even larger than in 1929, are given as the principal factors favoring the six per cent decline in the farm price of wheat from April 15 to May 15. The May 15 farm price averaged 87.5 cents per bushel as compared to 93.4 cents on April 15, 90.1 cents a year ago, and a May average of 90.3 cents per bushel from 1910 to 1914.

Milk Consumption in City Markets Below Normal

As we are preparing the material for this issue of the Farmer your management is faced with a number of problems produced by the present severe unemployment conditions in our various city markets. Records investigated at a number of milk plants indicate plainly that we have in reality no serious surplus for this time of the year but we do have to face the fact that the wage earner of the family has been for perhaps many weeks without regular employment. A rather careful check-up at some Toledo plants this week indicates that milk consumption is not as great at present as it was in January and February. Apparently many wage earners who have been looking forward for a number of months to increased employment with the coming of good weather have become convinced that regular employment is not easily to be found at present, and therefore every curtailment possible must be made in living costs.

It is unfortunate but true that many families when facing the need for curtailment of expense see fit to begin curtailment on their milk purchases.

We are still hopeful that with the permanent coming of good warm weather these economic conditions which our consumers in the city have been having to face will be improved and that as the result of more regular employment our milk markets may be improved.—The Co-operative Dairy Farmer.

CHANGES IN THE CHEESE INDUSTRY

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that in recent years there has been a tendency toward the expansion of the cheese industry into states which previously were of little importance in the manufacture of cheese. For example, in 1920 Wisconsin made more than 70 per cent of all the cheese produced in the United States, but by 1928 Wisconsin's production was only about 62 per cent of the total. This decrease has apparently been due largely to the increasing demands of whole-milk markets in the Middle West and of sweet cream markets in the East. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that notwithstanding these recent developments, Wisconsin will undoubtedly continue to be the principal cheese producing state for many years.

In the last two years, especially in 1928, the cheese industry was expanding in the Southern states. One of the most difficult problems which the cheese industry will encounter there is getting enough for volume production the year round. Dairying has been somewhat slow to develop in the South. The continued production of cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane will undoubtedly check a very rapid expansion of the cheese industry in most of the Southern states. Among the other states which have shown an increase in cheese production, Kansas and Nebraska were outstanding.

CONDENSERY PRICES IN VARIOUS STATES

Prices Paid at Condenseries 3.5%
Milk, f. o. b. Factory (Evaporated Milk Association)

Territory	April, 1930	April, 1929
Illinois		
Amboy	1.6625	2.056
Dixon	1.6625	2.056
Morrison	1.662	2.056
Oregon	1.65	2.00
Sterling	1.6625	2.056
Indiana		
Goshen	1.8375	2.143
Sheridan	1.66	2.012
Iowa		
Waverly	1.65	2.10-2.05
Michigan		
Cass City	1.575	2.056
Charlotte	1.60	2.20
Hudson	1.65	2.10-2.00
Lake Odessa	1.60	2.05
Mt. Pleasant	1.60	2.10
Sparta	1.6187	2.012-1.968
Uby	1.575	2.012
Wayland	1.65	2.10-2.00
Ohio		
Barnesville		2.10
Bryan	1.60	2.00
Delta	1.65	2.10-2.00
Marysville	1.55	2.20-2.10
Wauseon	1.60	2.00
Wisconsin		
Berlin	1.6187	2.10-2.012
Sullivan	1.65	2.00-1.95
Chilton	1.6187	2.012-1.968
Stoughton	1.65	2.05-2.00
No. Prairie	1.65	2.05-2.00
Whitewater	1.65	2.05-2.00

THE PRIVILEGE OF CO-OPERATION

Time was when almost every co-operative marketing contract that was signed had to be sold to the individual farmer with the same persistency that might have been employed in peddling a new-fangled cream separator. The average grower was not convinced that he needed a co-op., and he usually signed the contract with a feeling that he was conferring a favor on someone else by so doing.

Since he felt that he was conferring a favor on someone, he naturally expected that his generosity was liable to cost him something. He was fully prepared, then, to consider himself a sucker the moment he first heard a word of criticism against his pool.

The modern type of pooler, of course, looks upon his association as something in which he has a personal as well as a business interest. He sees in it an opportunity to exert his own efforts for the benefit of a mutual understanding. He understands that the pool's possibilities are measured by the energy of its members. And he knows that his membership in the organization is not only an obligation, but a privilege.—The Bean Grower.

Men in the cheese industry are facing the storage season with full memories of what happened two years ago and prices are being hammered down in consequence. Total stocks of cheese in this country on May 1st were approximately one and one-half million pounds less than on the same date a year ago. This should give buyers courage, but they emphasize the fact that stocks on hand are over seven millions above the five-year average. Not so good.

Competition is ever and always the law of death; co-operation ever and always the law of life.—John Ruskin.

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SERVICE BULLETIN G-14**From the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation.**

The Senate on May 26 passed a bill sponsored by Senator Norbeck amending the definition of oleomargarine to include various compounds which have been confused with butter in the consumers' minds. The vote was 44 to 32.

This legislation is in accord with the policies of the Federation.

The significant changes in the oleomargarine definition are in bold type.

Sec. 2. That for the purposes of this act certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine," namely: All substances heretofore known as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, fish oil or fish fat, vegetable oil, annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat; if (1) made in imitation or semblance of butter or (2) calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, or (3) churned, emulsified, or mixed in cream, milk, water, or other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of one per centum or common salt. This section shall not apply to puff-pastry shortening not churned or emulsified in milk or cream, and having a melting point of one hundred and eighteen degrees Fahrenheit or more, nor to any of the following containing condiments and spices: Salad dressings, mayonnaise dressings, or mayonnaise products.

This bill, sponsored by Congressman Haugen, previously passed the House by a vote of 245 to 74, as advised in Service Bulletin G-4 of February 7, 1930.

WISCONSIN HOGS FEWEST IN YEARS

1,331,000 on Farm Jan. 1, is Report; Average Return Put at \$28

Hogs provide 11 per cent of the gross farm income of Wisconsin, Walter H. Ebling, agricultural statistician of the federal-state crop reporting service, disclosed recently.

Milk and cattle are the only two items that outrank hogs in percent-

age contribution to the farm dollar of late years, he stated.

"Wisconsin's herd of hogs is the smallest in number since 1910, there being but 1,331,000 head on farms as of Jan. 1, 1930," Ebling reported. "There were 575,000 hogs on farms of the state in 1867. The number increased with only temporary breaks until the high point of 1923 was reached, when there were practically 2,000,000 head."

Varied declines since then resulted in a drop to 1,479,000 head in 1929, a number less than any year since 1914, while the number of hogs on farms this year is a decrease of 10 per cent compared to that figure, he stated.

Wisconsin's income from hogs since 1921 has varied from \$39,560,000 for that year to \$65,795,000 in 1926, Ebling reported, with the average gross return from hogs amounting to a little more than \$28 annually for each animal on farms Jan. 1 of each year.

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DENMARK YIELDS THIRD OF BUTTER ON WORLD MARKET

By Alexander Herman
(Central Press Staff Writer)

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Although Denmark is considerably smaller than West Virginia (which ranks fortieth in state areas), it produces one-third of all the butter on the world market, one-fourth of all the bacon, and more than one-tenth of the eggs!

Credit for this achievement, say the farmers here, lies in the success of their co-operative enterprises, which cover both selling and buying. As world-wide recognition of the progress of co-ordinated effort, they point, with pride, to the United States federal farm board's loan of \$400,000 made some months ago to the Ohio Farmers' Co-operative Milk Association.

For almost every farmer in this land belongs to a dozen or more co-operative groups. The number of his membership cards would make a professional clubman at home jealous.

Although all these organizations are centrally joined in the Union of Danish Co-operative societies, the farmer operates directly with each of the component units.

Through one he sells his bacon (an association of 183,000 members owning 51 factories), through another he exports his butter (this group runs 552 dairies), through a third he markets his cattle (an organization of 17 societies with 19,000 members), through a fourth co-op. he sells his eggs (one of 700 units with 45,000 members).

Buying Organizations

At the same time, the Danish farmer belongs to a host of buying organizations, too. Through one he gets his insurance; through another his feeding stuffs. Fertilizers, coals, cements and seeds all come from clubs specializing in the purchase of each.

But most important of all is membership in the Co-operative Wholesale society, with its 1,800 groups and 321,500 members. For the body is the farmer's department and mail order store combined. From it he can get anything he needs for his family or home—excepting only autos, airplanes and pianos. When one considers that there are fewer than 200,000 farms in the whole country, the number of memberships in some of these co-operative groups seem astounding.

"The reason is simple," explains Johannes Larsen, an executive of the

wholesale co-ops. "The members are able to buy almost everything they need, either by mail, or in many convenient shops near their farms, at prices below the market. In addition, they share in the profits every year."

The turnover in these co-op. wholesale stores in 1928 exceeded \$35,000,000. And the dividend yield, passed on to the members, ranges between five and seven per cent annually. So successful has this phase of the co-operative movement become, the organization is developing special factories of its own to produce the merchandise sold.

Fruits from California

"But, of course," adds Larsen, "there is much that we cannot produce here. We then have to strike the best bargains in the open markets. I believe that we last year imported more dried fruits from California than any other northern European agency."

The purchasing of this co-op. has become so great it is effecting a larger grouping with neighboring countries' co-operatives, so that it may exert an international buying power.

At present, this Danish society operates its own coffee-roastery, chocolate factory, tobacco plant; owns valuable real estate, and operates its own shoe, hosiery and ready-made clothes manufactories. Its largest business is done in a margarine plant (a strange side-light on a country where most of the world's butter is produced).

In addition to the buying and selling co-ops., there are many others, to which most farmers belong, for educational purposes—libraries, horse breeding societies, bull clubs, cow-testing groups and pig breeding centers.

"The co-operative system," says Dr. S. Sorensen, agricultural advisor to the Danish government, "has proved to be of the greatest importance in bringing the Danish dairy to its present high level. As members of the societies and owners of the creameries, the farmers have become interested in producing the very best quality of dairy products. Efforts are made to deliver clean and fresh milk, and in most cases the societies keep the creameries well equipped with modern machinery. Last, but not least, they understand that it is necessary to have able and well-trained creamery managers and buttermakers in order to obtain the best results."

Each member binds himself to deliver for a certain period, usually 10

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years, all milk produced in excess of that used in his home. The proceeds are then divided in proportion to the amount of milk delivered. The creamery managers have the power to refuse sour and impure milk. Complaints of any nature are passed on to a general assembly (in which each member has but one vote, no matter how large his farm). This assembly is the supreme authority in the society's affairs.

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