

# MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

"By Farmers

MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS

For Farmers"

Volume 14

MAY, 1941

Number 2

## Jacob Leicht

With sincere regret and our deepest sympathy to the Leicht Family, we reluctantly record the passing of Jacob Leicht on Saturday, April 12, 1941.

Mr. Leicht was born and raised in the town of Germantown and lived on the original homestead his entire life. Mr. Leicht was a well educated man. Upon completing his rural school education, he attended the University of Valparaiso, Indiana and a school at Dixon, Illinois. With this splendid educational background, Mr. Leicht was fully qualified to fulfill the many responsibilities placed in him during his long career as a public servant.

He was president of St. Johns Evangelical and Reformed Church of Germantown for many years. He served as director of the District School as chairman of the Town of Germantown, as chairman of the County Board of Washington County and was elected by his constituents to serve one term in the State Legislature.

Mr. Leicht had always been a leader in the Progressive Party in Washington County and enjoyed the personal friendship of the late Senator Robert M. La Follette. Mr. Leicht was most active in the affairs of the producers to the Milwaukee milk area, he could be counted on to take an active part in the annual meetings of the organization. As a fitting tribute to this interest he was elected to the Board of Directors in January, 1940 and had only recently completed his first year. Mr. Leicht is survived by his wife Ruth, nee Hollencamp and his six children, Homer, LaVera, Helen, Burdella, Mrs. L. Wand-schneider of Menomonee Falls and Mrs. Anita Oberman of Menomonee Falls, besides two brothers, Attorney Herman Leicht of Medford, and Dr. Philip Leicht of Milwaukee, also one sister Mrs. Peter Held of Milwaukee.

Mr. Leicht's passing brings deep sorrow to his immediate family and his friends; his funeral was attended by a large group of friends and neighbors as well as all members of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Co-operative Milk Producers with whom he had been so intimately associated.

## Farm Leaders Demand Government Reform

Culminating a two-day session more than two hundred farm leaders attending the National Defense Emergency Farm Conference called by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, unanimously adopted a vigorous program calling for many reforms in governmental procedure in reference to the defense operations of the federal government. These leaders speaking for more than one million farm families also suggest the calling of a second national conference of a similar character to be held in Washington in the near future and to represent a much broader base of farm life.

After outlining the plight of farmers, particularly producers of milk and its products, poultry and its products, corn and hogs—commodities which the government is suggesting to the farmers to increase materially—they suggested a ten-point program ranging all the way from abolition of strikes in war industries to the cleaning out of persons in the department of agriculture known to be antagonistic to farmers.

Following is the full text of the statement of policy and plan as adopted by the meeting in its closing session:

Between the ending of one World War and the beginning of a second, the lot of the American farmer has grown harder. In 23 years, the per capita income of non-farm people has risen 20 percent while that of farm people has fallen 40 percent. The rate of industrial wages has nearly doubled while farm prices have been cut in half. The working hours of industrial employees have declined at least a fifth while those on farms must work as long and as hard as ever. In that period, computed on an hourly basis, the buying power of the average industrial worker has risen 133 percent but the purchasing power of the farmer has fallen nearly one-third.

For a dairy farmer to keep pace with the rapidly advancing standards of the city factory worker, the wholesale price of butter today would have to be over 52 cents per pound. To be on a parity with the average factory wage rate per hour,

## Board of Directors Fill Vacancy

The Board of Directors at their regular monthly meeting on April 28 appointed Mr. Ambrose Wiedmeyer of Richfield to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Jacob Leicht.

Mr. Wiedmeyer served three consecutive three-year terms as a member of the Board and last January narrowly missed being elected by a few votes to serve a fourth term. With his years of experience and his knowledge of the problems in this fluid market, he is capable of carrying on in Mr. Leicht's place.

He represents the same general territory and his many friends and acquaintances will no doubt be pleased with the Board's choice.

the wholesale price of butter would exceed 60 cents per pound. To keep pace with the movement of wholesale prices of all non-farm products, the price of butter would have to be 40 cents per pound. Even to attain the lowest standards of so-called official parity, the price would have to be over 37 cents per pound. This simple comparison merely illustrates how the times are pressing hard upon the producer of farm products. Without relief, this burden may easily become heavier than he can bear.

When the present World War began, the time was out of joint for agriculture. The scales were tipped downward for the farmer, and the rapidly changing conditions have left our people far behind. The supply of farm labor is scarcer than at any time since 1920. The farms are being continuously drained of young men into industrial plants and into the army. Farm wage rates are soaring, and in some communities it is almost impossible to procure farm labor. And yet, under such conditions, the government is asking the producers of milk and its products, poultry and its products, corn and hogs to increase production. To accomplish such a task will become increasingly difficult even under adequate price incentives. Without price incentives the outlook is necessarily one of constricted production due to the physical inability of those left on the farms to supply the need.

(Continued on page 3)

# MILWAUKEE MILK PRODUCER

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THE MILWAUKEE CO-OPERATIVE  
MILK PRODUCERS

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## Include These Foods in Daily Diet

A recent article in Consumers Guide merits more than passing attention. Allow us to pass on the high lights—they are most valuable. The United States Bureau of Home Economics says: Try to include the following foods in your daily diet. Milk—three-quarters to one quart for a growing child, expectant mothers a quart, others in the family a pint. Fruits and vegetables—use green leafy vegetables often, conserve their vitamins and minerals by cooking no longer than is necessary and in no more water than is needed.

## Milk Control Not Certain for Wisconsin

Two milk bills patterned after the present control law, one by Senator Freehoff, introduced in the Senate and one by Assemblyman Runden, nearly identical, introduced in the assembly, were heard in joint session on April 9, before the Senate Agricultural and Labor and the Assembly Agricultural committee.

The session lasted about four hours, at which the proponents of the bill pointed out that the present law has stabilized the market and that it was necessary to have a law controlling the prices to the producer and consumer, so that dairies and farmers would not be allowed to chisel and disrupt the orderly prices that prevail under control of the department of agriculture. The majority of your Board of Directors appeared in favor of the bill. The opponents of the bill, led by E. G. Keller, attorney and operator of the Kewaskum Creamery assailed the bill as only controlling 6½ percent of the dairy products of the State of Wisconsin.

The joint committee, as that session being large and unable to agree, decided to appoint a subcommittee consisting of Senator Nelson, Maples; Senator Laird, Marshfield, as chairman; Assemblyman Miller, Senator James, Iowa; and Senator Sweeney of Brown, who have been attempting to wrestle with these bills and are also attempting to draft a new bill. They have been holding meetings every Tuesday since and so far no results have been reported.

Oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes and raw cabbage are very rich in vitamin C. Try and eat at least three or four eggs per week, one a day if possible. Use butter or other vitamin-rich fats each day. Plan to serve lean meat, poultry or fish once a day, choose different kinds of the above mentioned for variety of food value and flavor, use liver, kidney and such salt water fish as salmon, herring and mackerel, as an occasional change. At least two servings daily of whole grain products in the form of cereals and breads. Sweets should be used in moderation to make the diet palatable, but not to spoil the appetite for other foods. Water should be used abundantly—at least six glasses per day, try to make this a regular habit. Vitamin D is absolutely essential to infants and growing children. This source of vitamin is supplied by fish liver oils and direct sunshine.

## Farm Product Prices Up 7 Points in Mid-April

Prices of farm products at local markets advanced seven points during the month ended April 15—the sharpest rise since war was declared in September, 1939, the department of agriculture reported today. At 110 percent of the 1910-14 level, the all-commodities index in mid-April averaged 12 points above a year earlier, and was the highest since October, 1937.

Chicken and egg prices made material gains, meat animal prices were up, and dairy product prices rose contraseasonally during the month. By mid-April, grain and cotton prices were also well above March levels, though wheat prices during the last half of the month have declined substantially.

Domestic demand, as measured by earnings of factory workers, continued to strengthen in response to some increase in industrial wage rates and more employment. Mill consumption of cotton and wool exceeded all previous records in March, while output kept pace. On the other hand, foreign demand for agricultural products on April 15, as indicated by purchases for export, continued near the record low levels of recent months.

Farm product supplies in April continued large. Milk production on April 1 was the highest of record for that date, and increased supplies of beef cattle about offset the reduction in hog and sheep slaughter compared with April of last year. Total stocks of commercial grain at terminal markets during the four weeks ended April 14 averaged about one-fourth larger than during the same period last year, and stocks of corn, wheat, and oats on farms April 1 were substantially above average. Supplies of cotton also were large, but current supplies of truck crops were somewhat smaller than last year.

The index of prices paid, interest, and taxes rose one point to 129 percent of the 1910-14 level. And the index of prices paid (not including interest and taxes) also rose one point to 124 percent.

With prices received by farmers showing an even larger advance, the ratio of prices received to prices paid rose to 89 percent of the pre-war average, placing the per unit purchasing power of farm products five points higher than on March 15

and nine points higher than April 15, 1940.

The mid-April group index of poultry product prices advanced to 104 percent of the 1910-14 average, or 14 points above last month and 22 points above a year earlier. This contraseasonal increase reflects large current and prospective purchases of eggs under the recently announced program to increase production.

The index of meat animal prices pushed up eight points to 137 percent of the pre-war level. Hog prices advanced 93 cents per 100 pounds, reflecting the effect of the expanded government food purchase program, and cattle and lamb prices advanced moderately.

Grain prices rose six points to 90 percent of the 1910-14 level, but in spite of higher prices received for corn and rice, the mid-April level of grain prices was six points under that of a year earlier.

The index of cotton and cottonseed prices rose six points during the month, and at mid-April was three points higher than a year ago.

Fruit prices at local markets advanced six points to 89 percent of the pre-war level, compared with an index of 81 percent a year earlier.

All truck crops, except carrots and onions, brought higher prices than they did in April, 1940. The index of truck crop prices averaged 161, up 16 points from a year ago.

## Farm Leaders Demand Government Reform

(Continued from page 1)

Never has there been a time when the farmers of this nation failed to respond to their utmost ability when called upon in time of war. Never has there been a time when these same farmers did not suffer more than other classes of society. Even now, straining themselves to the utmost, they cannot but be shocked by the dislocation of the industrial plant caused by strikes and lock-outs with the contending parties apparently heedless of the national interest. In the first four months of this year, more than 13 million man days have been lost from industrial production. In this period, a greater number of man hours was lost than in any comparative period in the history of the nation.

Our people also note with concern the fact that the average industrial worker is now working 10 hours less per week than he did in the last World War. Such a condition savors of the tragic breakdown

which occurred in France and horrified the world. Since September of 1939, a total of 24 million man days has been lost as a result of industrial strikes. To make up for this lost time, 10,000 men would have to work for eight years.

To such a condition and its fearful implications, we call the attention of the people of this nation. With that, it would appear that our ills are not to end. We are now faced with the prospect of a federal commodity price policy designed to prevent the prices of farm products from materially rising, designed to preserve this evil inequity as between respective classes of society, designed to keep the American farmer the "under dog."

Against such a policy and against such prospective legislation we protest with all the vigor of our hearts. Against such a policy we appeal for the considerate help of the fair-minded people of this nation. We oppose and resent price-pinning for commodities with no comparable fixation of wage rates.

We oppose and resent price-pinning on commodities when manufacturers of defense materials are granted adequate compensation for capital outlay plus profit guarantees arising out of privately negotiated contracts. We cannot see the justice of holding down farm commodity prices under such conditions. We can see little difference between production problems of a manufacturer and the production problems of many types of farming enterprises.

In the last World War, the organized farmers of this nation united and demanded an equal economic position and an equal share in the conduct of the war. In our present defense effort, we again demand such rights. Instead of this recognition, agriculture and agriculture's cause are literally being "pushed around" in the nation's capitol. In the administration of the defense agencies, little or no regard has been given to agricultural representation. Even with respect to women's representation in the national defense activities, the farm woman and her interests have been forgotten. For her also we demand equality.

Specifically and urgently we make the following requests for change:

1. We call for a total cessation of strikes and lock-outs in defense industries. Such disturbances are unfair to others who are making sacrifices in the interest of national defense.

2. We ask that agriculture be given equal representation with industry and labor, satisfactory to agriculture, on all federal agencies having to do with the national defense.

3. We urge the President and the Congress to eliminate from the United States Department of Agriculture all component parts whose functions and activities are not directly conducive to the welfare of farmers, and that all individuals whose activities are discovered to be antagonistic to farm interests be also removed.

4. We urge a federal policy to restore economic equality as between agriculture, industry and labor.

5. We oppose any federal policy by the executive, or by congressional enactment, which is designed to place maximum prices upon commodities, particularly those of agriculture, until such time as agriculture is on an equal footing with industry and labor, and we further oppose rigid price fixing even under these conditions, but suggest such a policy of stabilization rather than price-pegging.

6. Since industry has received a cost plus guarantee in its production for national defense and the farm groups now being called upon to increase production have received no such guarantees, we insist that such farmers should immediately have prices which will compensate both for current production and increased capital outlay.

7. We urge reformation in administration of the National Draft Act with a view to protecting agricultural production in all matters involving legitimate deferment for the draftees. If the present act does not confer adequate authority for restoration of the fundamental principles of essentiality of occupation and dependency, we urge the congress to pass amendatory legislation to that end.

8. We ask for a discontinuance of federal government propaganda designed to mislead the public into believing that farm prices are satisfactory and remunerative to producers.

9. We urge the farm leaders gathered together in this conference immediately to acquaint the farmers in their respective communities with the urgency of this problem and to bring about wide-spread discussion of it.

10. We request the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, the American Farm Bureau Federation

## April Prices

### LUICK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	47.15	\$2.63
Relief .....	2.45	2.40
Cream .....	16.39	1.57
Manufactured .....	34.01	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$2.01

### LAYTON PARK DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	49.91	\$2.63
Relief .....	2.43	2.40
Cream .....	11.79	1.57
Manufactured .....	35.87	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$2.02

### BLOCHOWIAK DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	57.97	\$2.63
Relief .....	3.59	2.40
Cream .....	12.82	1.57
Manufactured .....	25.62	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$2.14

### GEHL'S GUERNSEY FARMS

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	44.83	\$2.63
Relief .....	1.92	2.40
Cream .....	14.03	1.57
Government Sales ..	6.05	1.57
Manufactured .....	33.17	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$1.98

### GRIDLEY DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	45.17	\$2.63
Relief .....	2.06	2.40
Cream .....	16.29	1.57
Manufactured .....	36.48	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$1.97

### EMMER BROS. DAIRY

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	58.74	\$2.63
Cream .....	15.25	1.57
Manufactured .....	26.01	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$2.13

### SUNSHINE DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	46.46	\$2.63
Relief .....	1.95	2.40
Cream .....	16.30	1.57
Manufactured .....	35.29	1.32
Composite price .....		\$1.99

### FOX DAIRY CO.

	Percent	Price
Fluid .....	45.17	\$2.63
Relief .....	.26	2.40
Cream .....	18.47	1.57
Government Sales ..	1.70	1.57
Manufactured .....	34.40	1.32
Composite Price .....		\$1.97

and the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives immediately to call a nation-wide conference of farm leaders selected through regular channels of their own organizations, to confer at an early date in Washington, or some other convenient place, for the purpose of mobilizing the great strength of the farm people to achieve these most needed results.

In presenting to the public this picture of the plight of agriculture, and our conception of some needed reforms we approach the problem without dogma and with the recognition that this is only an imperfect presentation of some things but not

all of the things which must be done to save the farm people of this nation.

## Fly Control

Yes, we know that it is a bit early for flies to be a nuisance, but it is not too early to start thinking about getting rid of that nuisance.

The fly is an annoyance to any self-respecting housewife who wants to keep her house in a clean, sanitary condition. It is also a menace to sanitation any place where food supplies are handled. Although a single fly has a normal lifetime of only 10 to 12 days, in that time it may deposit from 2 to 21 egg masses, each containing about 130 eggs. The problem must be attacked, then, before it reaches large proportions. The way lies in the removal of the breeding places of the common fly.

In order to exist, the fly must have food, moisture, and shelter. It is happiest in an area free from sunlight and frequent disturbance and thrives on any kind of filth, which it carries on its hairy legs and feet to other food supplies. Its favorite breeding places are manure piles, sewage drains, garbage cans, outdoor toilets, and cracks and crevices in barn floors and walls. It relishes the moisture and food found in wet hay and straw, silage, animal excreta, whey, skim milk, or any waste matter. Thus we can see that elimination of the fly means elimination of the things upon which it exists.

In the war in Europe, the blockade is used to prevent the enemy from receiving the food it needs for existence. The same tactics can be used in our war upon the fly. Years of research in laboratories and in areas infested with dread diseases led to the discovery that if the breeding

places of the fly were cleaned up, the spread of epidemics could easily be controlled. Our concern today is mostly with keeping extraneous matter out of food products, and here again we meet the challenge of war against the fly. So let's look at some of the things that can be done to win that war.

First, we must get rid of the shelters which harbor the fly. That means filling in cracks and crevices with cement, or better still, filling them first with common borax, which has a prophylactic action on living organisms, and then with cement for permanent protection. Borax also kills flies in the larvae stage. Second, we must get rid of any moisture or filth which may nourish the fly by keeping concrete floors perfectly dry and clean and by providing an outlet for any sewage which may accumulate thereon. All manure should be removed to the fields where it will not only nourish the soil but will dry up and disintegrate and thus no longer serve as food for our enemy. Rotted wood is a favorite breeding place for flies and should be replaced with new tight planks. Outdoor toilets should be at least 50 feet from any food supply. They should be tight and provided

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*We carry the following on hand:*

B. K. Cleaner & Cleanser	Thermometers
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Diversol	Milk Cans (Seamless)
Dicoloid (Milkstone remover)	Milk Cans (Soldered)
Dumore	Strainers
Oakite Bactericide	Milk Pails
Oakite Dairy Cleaner	Johnson & Johnson Discs
Oakite Milkstone Remover	Perfection Discs
Wyandotte Washing Powder	Milk Stools
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Red Cross Egg Mash 20% . . . . .	2.15 per cwt.		
Red Cross Egg Mash 16% . . . . .	1.90 per cwt.		
Red Cross Scratch . . . . .	1.85 per cwt.		
Red Cross Developer . . . . .	1.95 per cwt.		
Red Cross Chick Feed . . . . .	2.15 per cwt.		
Special Scratch . . . . .	1.75 per cwt.	18% Dairy . . . . .	1.75 per cwt.
36% Supplement . . . . .	3.10 per cwt.	16% Dairy . . . . .	1.65 per cwt.
42% Concentrate . . . . .	3.15 per cwt.	Cattle Spray (bulk) . . . . .	.49 per gal.
25% Dairy . . . . .	1.90 per cwt.	Hog Oil — 1 gal. can. . . . .	.75 per gal.

Your results will be equal to other feeds costing you from 25c to 50c more per bag. Don't be misled by high-powered salesmen. It is not necessary to pay high feed prices.

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<b>HEILEMAN BROS.</b> Hales Corners, Wis.	<b>FARMER'S GENERAL STORE</b> Menomonee Falls, Wis.	<b>PRZYBYLA BROS.</b> Milwaukee, Wisconsin
		<b>MILTON WOELBING</b> Granville, Wis.

with covered seats and self-closing doors. Garbage cans should be tightly covered and emptied frequently. If there is no plumbing in the house, some outlet must be provided for wash water or any wastes which may attract flies if left standing in a pool in the yard. In other words, the fly's food supply must either be covered so that she cannot get to it or it must be destroyed or carried away under ground. No fly will enter any place where she has to exist upon a starvation diet. In her short life cycle, she enjoys good nourishment and frequents places that provide it with the least trouble and interference. There she lives, deposits her eggs, and dies knowing that her successors will be born into a land of plenty. That is, unless we use our ounce of prevention. If we don't, we may find our homes, our barns, and the storage place for our food supplies infested with hundreds and thousands of flies. Then we must use our cures.

There are many commercial fly sprays on the market which are successful if used as directed. Most of these consist of a solution of pyrethrum in a petroleum oil. A 40 percent solution of formalin mixed with water and a little sugar or honey means quick death for the fly. Ordinary screens have long been used to keep out flies. Recently electrified screens have been placed in the upper half of doors, not only to keep out flies but to kill those that try to enter into forbidden territory. Preparedness

pays, so let's all hurry and prepare a blockade of cleanliness and sanitation before the fly's life cycle begins in your own back yard.

### Government Lays Plans for Nutrition Drive

Army medical officers have found that 32 percent of otherwise eligible draftees have been unfit physically, and fully half of these rejections are caused, in part at least, by malnutrition. This is only one of the moving factors—but one of the major ones—behind the government's plans for a full-fledged campaign to make the country nutrition conscious. President Roosevelt's announcement of a nutrition conference, May 26 to 28, sets the stage for a drive designed to put foods of high vitamin and mineral content on American dinner tables.

The new enriched flour will play an important role in the campaign. Sugar and margarine manufacturers are likely to bring out similarly "pepped up" products as the result of close work with the National Research Council. And other foods will follow suit. Foods which already contain the desired mineral and vitamin content—notably fruits, vegetables, and dairy products—will be given due promotion.

This drive on nutrition has been in the offing for some time, but now the machinery appears ready to switch into high gear to make consumers conscious of the "protec-

## FLEXIBLAC *Protective* **PAIN T** for Concrete Silos

Owners of concrete or brick silos realize how rapidly they disintegrate due to the destructive action of ensilage juices. This can be prevented by painting the inside of the silo with two coats of Cabot's Flexiblac, which seals the pores and resists the acid juices, thus protecting the silo and preserving the ensilage from mold and decay, often saving as much as 15 or 20 percent spoilage.

And this durable paint, valuable for so many uses on the farm, is decidedly low in price.

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tive" values of artificially or naturally "enriched" foods. Publicity on protective foods will be headed up by M. L. Wilson, U. S. D. A.'s director of extension work. Research work will be directed mainly by the National Research Council.

### State Fair Dairy Day Plans Take Shape

With everyone putting his shoulder to the wheel, the machinery for organizing Dairy Day at the Wisconsin State Fair, August 22, was started rolling on high at an enthusiastic meeting of the Dairy Day committee at State Fair Park the night of April 22.

Every detail essential to the success of Dairy Day was brought before the committee, point by point, by the committee chairman, A. C. Thomson, for assembling into a non-stop working machine to turn out the very latest and best model in Dairy Day programs.

Present to examine and discuss the working details and accept and delegate the responsibilities of Dairy Day were R. W. Stumbo, fieldman

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HIDDEN GERMS SPOIL  
**YOUR MILK!**

USE QUICK-ACTING

**DIVERSOL**

WON'T RUST UTENSILS



85% of the bacteria that get into milk and cause "rejects" come from improperly handled utensils. Protect YOUR milk by disinfecting utensils with DIVERSOL . . . just as your dairy does in their own plant. DIVERSOL is easy to use . . . simply dissolve in hot or cold water. Will not rust utensils. Approved by Health Authorities. Remember . . . a single "reject" may cost you more than a year's supply of DIVERSOL. Order from your hauler, today.

(Clean utensils first with DUMORE!)

**THE DIVERSEY CORPORATION, Chicago, Ill.**

Chairman Thomson, of the Hoard's Dairyman editorial staff.

The committee decided to start the Dairy Day parade promptly at 10:30 a. m. and to end it not later than 12:30. The starting time was changed from 10 a. m. to 10:30 to make it easier for the crowds to arrive in time to see all of the parade. Responsibilities for staging the parade were delegated as follows:

Band and music, A. W. Kalbus; entertainment, Gordon Crump and Kalbus; machinery, Kalbus; livestock, Fred Klussendorf, Harvey Nelson and Russell Frost; juniors, Frost and W. J. Reynolds; industries, Lee Yorkson and Milo K. Swanton; information for microphone, A. C. Thomson; printed programs, Crump, Reynolds and A. O. Collentine; educational floats, Reynolds.

The parade will be enlivened this year by the addition of many new and professional entertainment features.

Admission to the grandstand for the parade will be by ticket only and tickets will be available for distribution by July 1. These will be supplied to dairy plants where they will be sent out with patrons' checks. Tickets will be distributed through the Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association, dairy inspectors, graders and other employees of the state department of agriculture. It was also decided to have the Dairy Day folders ready for distribution by June 1.

It was suggested that an Honor Roll be prepared listing the names of farmers who received certificates for herds averaging at least 350 pounds butterfat production for each of three consecutive years. The Honor Roll will be exhibited in the Dairy Barn for the duration of the fair, August 16-24, together with a map showing where each of these herd owners lives.

Talked of for several years, the herdsman's banquet appears on the verge of blooming into fruition in 1941 because of the enlarged facili-

# Attention

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ties of the new dairy lunch. The banquet will be held Thursday, August 21, not later than 8 p. m. in the dairy lunch, with admission by ticket only. Tickets will be provided by the State Fair. The committee in charge of banquet arrangements consists of Klussendorf, Frost and Collentine.

Responsibilities connected with other activities, such as the bull essay contest, dairy queen contest, butter ball, F.F.A. recognition, proved sire exhibit, Stars of the Milky Way contest, youth participation, D.H.I. fieldmen's judging contest and members' judging contest, and ladies' milking contest were discussed and placed with the committees in charge. These committees were named at the first Dairy Day meeting this year.

### Farm Labor Situation

On April 1 the supply of farm labor was 18 percent under last year and the demand was 10 percent over a year ago. The supply of farm labor as a percentage of demand at 81.8 percent on April 1, 1941, was the lowest on record since 1920. April farm wage rates are about \$4.00 per month over last year. The index (based on 1910-14) of farm wage rates this April was 138, thus to give butter a "farm wage purchasing power" equivalent to 1910-14 the butter price would have to be 39.90 cents.

### Dairy Industry Victorious in First Encounter With Oleomargarine Group

The efforts of oleomargarine manufacturers to secure removal of the present restrictions against purchases of oleomargarine for use in veterans hospitals fortunately has been defeated.

Representatives of the oleomargarine manufacturers appeared before both the House and Senate and urged that the government be permitted to purchase oleomargarine for table purposes in veterans hospitals. Because of the concerted action of dairy interests in Washington and the strong support which we have received from our membership in the field, this effort was defeated and the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for the coming fiscal year continues to prohibit the purchase by the Veterans Administration of "oleomargarine or butter substitutes except for cooking purposes."

### U. S. D. A. Speeds Pace of Its New Program, Cooperates with O.P.A.C.S.

While Washington still wonders at the abruptness with which the administration swung from the theory of plenty to the new premise that if Britain and America are both to be fed, agricultural production must increase, the machinery of the new program is gaining a faster



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tempo with every new day. As yet, nobody has formally named the Department of Agriculture as a "food administration" to handle lend-lease operations and the domestic situation as one, but U.S.D.A., through its Surplus Marketing Administration is doing just that, working closely with the new Henderson price unit, O.P.A.C.S.

It is told about Washington that President Roosevelt's long-time right-hand man, Harry Hopkins, whose thinking has often influenced Roosevelt's decisions, is behind the sudden U.S.D.A. policy shift. Hopkins wanted an even more drastic swing to production increase, with a mass junking of A.A.A. controls, but calmer opinions prevailed, with U.S. D.A.'s hog, butter, poultry and tomato increase program the immediate outcome.

The most recent development in the new U.S.D.A. program has been the announcement of intentions to buy 15 to 20 million cases of new-pack canned tomatoes. The program has advanced rapidly, with bids from canners to be opened May 1 and acceptances announced two days later. In tomato counties, A.A.A. people are informing growers that they should ask canners for \$3 more for tomatoes this year, as a

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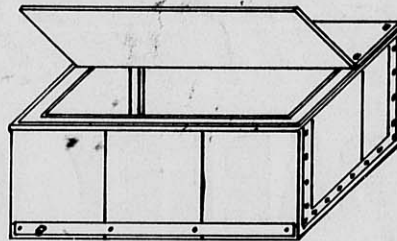
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result of U.S.D.A.'s announcement that a price of \$2.75 to \$3 per ton over the 1940 level will be paid to canners for government purchases.

Washington is noting the close cooperation between U.S.D.A. and O.P.A.C.S. as to farm prices in general . . . Henderson reportedly looks upon the production increase program as a safety valve on prices, but his office has repeatedly indicated that a gradual rise in farm prices, within reasonable limits, is not to be discouraged. It is important to keep in mind, though, the fact that price-fixing legislation is now in the formative stage and before

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long will reach Congress. Such legislation undoubtedly will apply to farm and food prices alike. The bill, as law, would give O.P.A.C.S. the power it might need if voluntary regulation of prices failed.