



THE KANSAS UNION FARMER

Organization

Co-operation

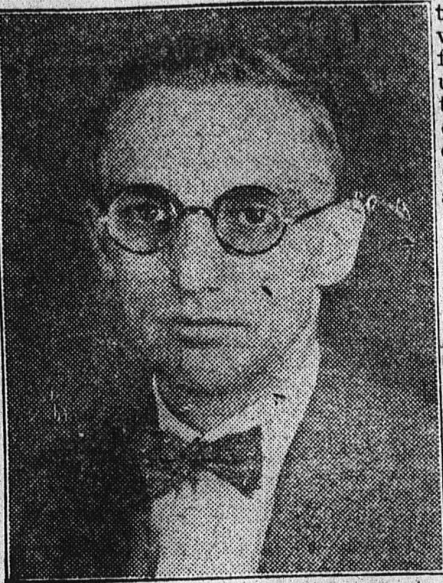
Education

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KANSAS UNION FARMER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1925.

THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION TAKES ANOTHER STEP FORWARD IN THE OPENING OF THE FARMERS UNION CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY OF KANSAS



A. W. SEAMANS
(Manager-Secretary)

At last comes the message for which the Farmers Union members of Kansas have long been waiting — the message that a Farmers Union Creamery, once a dream, is now a reality and will start operations on Monday, September 21.

With the establishment of this enterprise comes a new line of cooperative endeavor and the adding of a new link which should lengthen and strengthen the Farmers Union Cooperative Chain.

A great deal of time and effort have been devoted to the establishment of cooperative selling agencies for grain and live stock in the State of Kansas, but very little attention has been given to the dairy products of the State. This is probably due to the fact that the average person does not recognize the importance of the dairy and butter industries in this great wheat State.

While dairying is considered a sideline by many Kansas farmers, we are told by the State Board of Agriculture that Kansas now ranks twelfth in the production of dairy products in the United States. During the past ten years, the average annual value in dairy products has increased approximately three times, the value of dairy products marketed in the State of Kansas being exceeded only by wheat and corn. If the market value were placed on these products used for home consumption the value would not doubt more than equal that of corn. This condition is also true of poultry and eggs. Farm developments of the past two years, it is evident that the cow and hen are destined to occupy a more prominent place on Kansas farms, as farmers have come to recognize the necessity of giving more attention to the production of dairy and poultry products. Especially is this true in the eastern half of the State where farmers are rapidly turning from the production of wheat to diversified farming. The dairy industry gives the farmer assurance of a regular, dependable income; it adds to the fertility of the soil, making possible the production of better crops.

Dairy leaders of long experience tell us that Kansas has the possibility of becoming a rival of Minnesota and Wisconsin, the two leading dairy states in the Union. We are told that less than thirty years ago, the State of Minnesota which last month marketed approximately eleven million pounds of butter cooperatively thru one Association, was laboring under practically the same conditions as is Kansas today. The fact that these two States in particular have made such rapid developments along the dairy lines, is contributed to the cooperative dairy organizations which have been developed by farmers themselves.

Active interest in the cooperative marketing of poultry, eggs and dairy products thru Farmers Union channels in Kansas, dates back to the early days of the Farmers Union Jobbing Association, when many Union stores and individual members shipped eggs and poultry to the Jobbing Association in Kansas City. Because of the lack of facilities for handling these commodities, the Jobbing Association turned all shipment to old line interests, selling to the very best advantage possible. While this method was no doubt of some value to shippers, it was not far-reaching in effect. An arrangement was made at that time with the Holton Creamery, then owned by Holton, Kansas, for the handling of cream. This arrangement, however, was not satisfactory because of the limited service which the Jobbing Association could render to the shippers. Early in 1920, the Jobbing Association discontinued the handling of general merchandise and produce, turning their attention to the grain and hay commission business and to car lot merchandise. This action did

not lessen the interest in the cooperative marketing of these products; on the other hand, almost simultaneously with this move came urgent demands from every section of the State to set up a department for the handling of these products cooperatively. The outgrowth of these demands is the establishment of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, which is to be added to the list of five successful State-wide activities now in operation in the Sunflower State.

The purpose of this new organization is to enable farmers to produce their products on a more profitable basis. It will be the aim of this organization to produce a higher and more uniform quality of products. Thru the employment of a cooperative system of sales and distribution, the farmer will be in position to produce these products at a profit. Its purpose also is to protect and develop the local cooperative buying stations which have previously been established. These local organizations have been beneficial to the stockholders and patrons altho their accomplishments have not been far-reaching enough to perform the best of service due to lack of a terminal agency thru which to make disposition of their products.

One of the principal purposes of this organization will be to encourage the farmers to take more pains and care in the handling and delivery of products to the local station, thru the medium of education. The result of education along this line is very evident in Minnesota today, where a large proportion of farmers are producing sweet cream. For their effort, they receive a premium of several cents per pound on butter fat.

There is an immense field open for educational work in the handling of eggs. Under the present system of grading eggs, there is no incentive for the producer to deliver a better product, regardless of grade, all producers receive one and the same price. Experience of other cooperative organizations along this line should be a valuable example.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery is offered by strong, substantial union men, all of whom are actively identified in Farmers Union work in various capacities. The Directors of the Association are all successful cooperative farmers, truly representative of the farmer's best interest. With this as a foundation and with the support of the Farmers Union members of Kansas, there is no question but that this organization will achieve success.

You will notice on this page, a picture of the building which will house the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. This is a fire-proof, brick building, two stories high, with sixteen thousand square feet of floor space. It has been leased for a period of five years. The building is very favorably situated and ideally adapted



VEST STEVENS
(Assistant Manager)

to the purpose for which it is to be used. It is adjacent to the produce section of the city, next door to one of the largest and best equipped cold storage plants on this side of the Mississippi River. Should we desire to use their storage, products can be delivered on small electrical trucks which eliminates the necessity of hauling by motor truck or loading on cars. The building is located on trackage, which will facilitate the handling of shipments in and out of the city. Having formerly been a brewery, it is provided with ample cooler space. Refrigeration will be furnished by the Kansas City Cold Storage Plant by means of brine pipes. This arrangement is very desirable due to the fact that it eliminates the necessity of purchasing ice machinery. The creamery has a capacity at the present time of from three and one-half to four million pounds, with very little added expense due to volume.

The larger the volume the less the cost of production and the greater the possibilities from a sales standpoint.

The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery will be one of the most modernly equipped, centralized creameries in this section of the country. The very best equipment available has been installed, the major portion being purchased thru the supply department of the Minnesota Cooperative Association which, during the past two years has returned to its purchasers approximately one-fourth million dollars in savings on purchases. By purchasing thru the Minnesota Cooperative we were able to buy at equal or better prices than from other sources, at the same time receiving a return dividend of several thousand dollars.

Provision is being made for the manufacture of powdered butter milk. This is one of the latest developments in modern-day creamery operations. The old style of turning buttermilk in the sewer or using it for feeding purposes in the raw stage, is a matter of history for in this day and age it has

like to have the readers of this article meet and become personally acquainted with every employee of the new association. The field men have been employed to effect contractual relationship with the stockholders and to work with them in an advisory capacity.

While provisions are being made for the handling of both poultry and dairy products, only cream will be taken at this time. The Board of Directors and the Management are busily engaged at this time working out a program for the handling of poultry and eggs. We hope to have definite plans for handling these poultry products in the very near future.

The cooperative movement has a decided advantage over old line interests in that if members support their own organization, a great deal of the field expense ordinarily incurred in old line operations, can be eliminated.

Did you ever hear of two plumber organizations in a city competing with each other to see who could get there first and do the job the cheapest? Not on your life. The Plumbers' Union does not operate in that manner. They

when they joined the Farmers Union.

I earnestly urge every Farmers Union Manager to support this creamery. You are working for the farmer and it is your duty to do everything in your power to build up the farmers' business. By supporting and building up this institution, your local strength and build up your local association. I believe this cooperative creamery is the greatest step forward that has yet been taken in the Farmers Union progress in Kansas. It will do more to build up Farmers Union sentiment in Kansas than anything that has been done before; and in building Farmers Union sentiment, in our communities, we are building up our local associations.

Every Farmers Union Manager should get out and work for this creamery; tell your members about it; advertise it, keep it before all of the people of your community, preach it, and above all patronize it.

I wish I could drive home to all the Managers the necessity as I see it, not only of supporting this creamery, but the necessity of supporting all of our State Institutions.



(New Home of the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery, Kansas City.)

been proven that butter milk can be condensed or powdered on a very profitable basis to the manufacturers, at the same time making a product which is available for both human consumption and feeding purposes. However, most of the buttermilk which is produced from centralized creameries is used for feeding purposes, the increased demand for manufactured feeds being responsible for the constantly growing demand for these products. We expect to dispose of this buttermilk for feeding purposes on a very profitable basis. In compiling the records for handling this type of business, we have found it necessary to make forms to meet our particular needs. We have endeavored to work out as simple a set of records and the keeping of accurate records efficiently. The records are at all times subject to the inspection of stockholders and patrons.

Contractual relationship will be held with the various local cream stations to handle cream in a commission basis. The creamery will at all times work in conjunction with the local stations in an advisory capacity, helping them whenever possible to improve their method of handling cream in such a way as to realize a greater profit for their effort. As this article goes to press, we have approximately forty stations holding signed contracts and expect to have fifty stations represented in the volume of our first day's operation. This should represent a very fair volume but we hope to soon see every Farmers Union station in the State of Kansas market their cream thru the Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery. We also hope to be instrumental in organizing and installing several new stations.

It is desirable that each local station own their own equipment but in cases where they do not, the creamery will furnish equipment for handling the product.

The policy adopted by the Association in securing employees, has been to secure men who are trained, trustworthy and with sufficient experience to make a success of the work which they are employed to do. We would

cooperate. We found this out in getting the plumbing done in the creamery. This should be an example to producers of dairy products.

Back of all cooperative movements stands the farmer and his family who in the end must be the winners or the losers. There is no question but that cooperation has proven of vast value to farming, but it is always in proportion to the actual part the farmers are willing to take. You cannot say "Go ahead" in cooperative marketing. You must say — "Come on" and ever practice what you preach if you are to be an example to your neighbor whom you are endeavoring to interest in the cooperative movement. The old adage — "In Unify there is Strength" is a very good one, and has been verified thru the growth of cooperation in Kansas the past few years. Let's prove that "cooperation" is not a new word in the English language, but that it is a thoroughly understood and practiced by us and by those around us every day.

By A. W. Seamans,
Manager-Secretary.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE
F. U. ASSOCIATIONS OF KANSAS
Dear Brother Managers:
The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery is an accomplished fact. We have been talking about it, dreaming about it and working for it for years, and now we have it. It will start out under most favorable conditions; it will in my opinion, make the greatest success of any of our State Institutions.

The Kansas hen and the Kansas cow brings to the farmer the most regular income of any of the farm products in Kansas; if the farmer receives the full value for these products, his income will be considerably increased. The Farmers Union Cooperative Creamery is the only institution which will guarantee to the farmer the full proceeds of his eggs and cream less the actual expense of handling it. The Farmers Union members of Kansas should patronize this creamery; if they do not, they are neither loyal to themselves and their families, or to the pledge they made

A year or two of successful operation for this creamery, and I have absolute faith in its success, and you will see the Farmers Union membership in Kansas more than doubled; with the membership of the locals in your community doubled, you can easily see what it will mean for your local association. I believe it to be the one thing needed to build up and hold together the Farmers Union locals.

I ask you again to give this Institution your hearty and earnest support.

By A. M. Kinney,
President, F. U. Managers Association.

THE BINDING TIE
The necessity of the Producer's Agreement in Cooperative Marketing. Herman Steen in his book "Cooperative Marketing" tells us that "back in 1905 central Kentucky blue grass seed growers formed a cooperative marketing association. Nearly all the growers in the blue grass district agreed to deliver their seed to the association's pool. Dealers were bidding from fifty to sixty cents per pound at harvest time."

"Association's going to sell this year's crop — you can't steal it!" growers replied to 60-cent bids by dealers. The same response met 70-cent bids. A week later, likewise the 80-cent offers were rejected that was about what the seed was worth. Dealers could possibly have purchased the entire crop for that figure from the Association, but they didn't intend to deal with it.

After a couple of months, the blue grass belt was startled by offers of \$1.10 per pound. Growers wavered. "That's more than the seed is worth, and more than the Association can get for it" they reasoned. "Guess I'll just get out and let it go." "First was a rush to the dealers. In a week, a few sold, then others, then there dealers owned the bulk of the crop. Then bids dropped to fifty cents again, and growers who remained loyal to their word were compelled to accept that price or keep their seed. The dealers' loss of 20 cents per

pound on all the \$1.10 was a good investment, for they had their own way for fourteen years about prices without any interference from organized growers."

So many times in cooperative history has this been true of the producers when they have attempted organization to market their products, that today the country is strewn with ruins of organizations that were wrecked by the disloyalty of their members. Cooperators who don't cooperate cause more disaster to cooperative marketing than does any other thing, or did, until the general adoption of the producers' Agreement.

Had early cooperation in Kansas been founded on the Producers' Agreement rather than on optional loyalty of the membership, there is no doubt but the result could have been written — COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Cooperative Marketing Organizations have come to realize the necessity of "The Tie That Binds" and more than 90 per cent of our marketing organizations that are larger than county-wide, have adopted the Producers' Agreement.

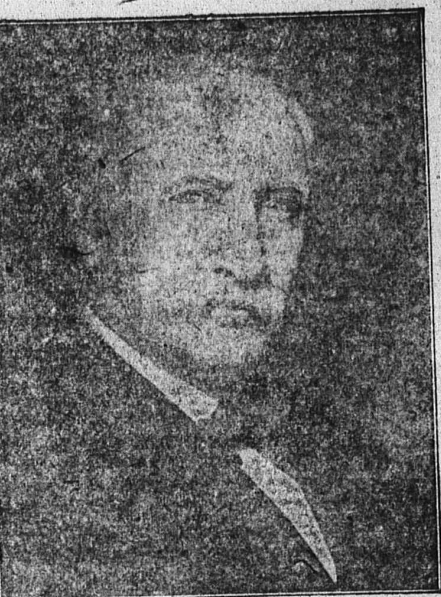
"Running a large cooperative association without a Producers' Agreement would be like running a bank without a vault" says the Secretary of one of our large associations. "Theoretically, all men are honest and won't steal money, similarly all producers are loyal to their association. In practice, neither proposition holds, and therefore, we have steel vaults to guard money and strong marketing agreements to guard growers' loyalty."

The necessity of the Producers' Agreement is shown in several ways. In order to finance the marketing organizations, it is necessary that the association be insured a volume of business over a period of years. Also, that this volume be of sufficient size to guarantee economical operation. Quite frequently, we hear the statement — "I would join the organization if it were for only a year." It would be impractical to attempt to operate on a one-year basis. The opposition to farmers' marketing associations could so manipulate markets in one year that members would be discouraged as were those of the Kentucky blue grass growers and it would take years to restore confidence to the point where cooperation would again be attempted.

It is frequently argued that it is impossible to enforce loyalty thru binding contracts. "Render service to producers and the business will come without a contract" we are told. "If a cooperative doesn't render service, all the contracts in the world will not hold it together."

Desperate means are being used by virtually all the old line companies, with which cooperatives come in competition, to kill the new movement. Already it is apparent that organized effort is being planned to oppose the

(Continued on page 2.)



JOHN TROMBLE
(President)

FINDINGS OF A FIELD-MAN
In our ramble over the country consisting of the Counties of southeastern Kansas, we are brought face to face with many interesting happenings.

Our principal "job" now is in attempting to change the habits of the farmers in regard to the marketing of the products of the farm, especially the poultry, eggs and butter fat.

When we go into a community, we are at first looked upon with suspicion, then with indifference and finally with contempt. The farmers are suspicious of us because they say they have been skinned so often by someone with something to sell them, indifferent because they feel that they can manage their own affairs and with contempt when we finally prove to them that they have no grounds whatever for their suspicions and indifference.

We fieldmen of the Produce Association are doing everything possible for the Individual, the Local Business Institution, the State Union and the farmer in general.

Most men we approach on this proposition realize and appreciate the power of cooperative effort, but are perfectly willing that someone else carry the load to the top of the hill and then let them slide down with the bunch without any effort on their part.

The Produce Association is attempting to do for the farmers of Kansas, the same thing that the Minnesota Cooperative Creamery Association has done for the farmers of Minnesota, where 74,000 people have combined in one gigantic selling organization, the output of more than 14,000 cows. These Minnesota farmers are thoroughly alive to the fact that if they are to get the top price for their product, they must do it themselves.

Pioneers in any undertaking have hard sledding and I suppose we men that are spreading the word of cooperation in Kansas are not having any worse time than did men in other lines of endeavor that have finally become successful. The first syllable of the word "triumph" is "trial" and if we never make the attempt we will never succeed.

Some men point out the failure of a local cooperative enterprise, but never refer us to the "rip roaring" success of others that have made the grade and are sailing now on smooth seas with a full crew ready to lend a helping hand should disaster threaten the good old ship.

The success or the failure of our local enterprises is due in a great measure to our own efforts. We can make a real success if we really buckle in and do our best, not leaving it to a few of the old wheel horses to guide the ship and also provide the motive power. My honest opinion of the local situation is that the success depends more on the loyal support and interest of the individual than it does on any other agency. You may take issue and say that inefficiency on the part of the management is the most disturbing cause, but just search yourself thoroughly and be fair; then decide. You may hire a man that is not real efficient, but if you attend strictly to your part of the business, you won't be long in finding it out and your Board of Directors will also find it out if they are really on the "job".

Such things are easily remedied before it gets too late, but a disloyal, knocking stockholder is surely hard to remedy.

Now let's get back to the Produce Association and its role in the local business associations are dependent upon the loyal support of the men that have made the business possible with their money. The Produce Association proposes to assist in every way to gain the support of the stockholder and deliver said support to the local enterprise, thru a series of contracts, binding them to their local business association and their neighbors. We

(Continued on page 2.)



E. AUGUSTINE
(Buttermaker & Plant Superintendent.)

Mr. E. Augustine, our Plant Superintendent and Buttermaker, was born in Denmark, and has devoted a lifetime to the creamery industry. He has been a citizen of this country for the past fourteen years. Mr. Augustine has always been a strong believer in the farmers' cooperative movement, and has devoted much of his time along this line. He can see a bright future for the farmers of Kansas and other States, in the marketing of their products, as they are working along proper lines to show a great profit from their herds and flocks.

You can be assured the butter manufactured in your new plant will be of the very best quality which can be produced from centralized cream. It is up to you to care for your cream so that we may keep our butter up to a very high standard at all times. It is also up to you, Mr. Stockholder, to hold together and you are then bound to prosper and meet with the best of success.

The Countrywoman

THE BARNYARD CONVENTION

There was once a great commotion in the barnyard on the farm; cows were mooing, roosters crowing, quacking in alarm. They were looking at each other and wondering what was the matter. They would strike if their farmer did not travel down the Farmers Union pike. Said the big Rhode Island rooster, as he raised his spike-armed leg, "If our farmer proves too stubborn, I will never lay an egg. If I will give you, said Miss Leghorn, "For we'll 'scape the dealer's tax, and he'll get the sharpened cleaver where our people get the ax." "Cream will be as thin as water," said old muley, looking wise, "If our boss don't join the Union, he will get a big sorrow that no will find out of their crop; but a blooming slacker; and I'm out to raise a row." There was sure a troubled farmer as he listened to the noise; and he quickly signed a contract to deliver to the boys when he ships his honest treatment; when he ships his eggs and cream; and the FARMERS UNION PRODUCE is no longer just a dream.—A. M. Kinney.

CHILD MANAGEMENT

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

8. The "finicky" appetite.

Dainty serving of food goes a long way in arousing appetite. A small table and china "all his own" or being allowed to sit in mother's place at the table may have a great appeal. Let the child know that when he learns to feed himself in a quiet, efficient manner he may then come to the table with the "grown-ups." This may give him incentive to strive for perfection. Occasionally consult the child's preference about his food, but never let him feel he is free to dictate as to what he will and will not eat. Teach him that certain foods are required if he is to grow big and strong and rugged like the "Daddy" he adores. Do not insist on pushing him; lead him once in a while to the meal now and then. There are times when food is repulsive to children for no apparent reason. There are other occasions when their mood is such that they enjoy arousing anxiety, worry, and solitude in the parent's arms. Of course, the child should have plain, nourishing, easily digested food that is well cooked and served in small quantities. Regularity in serving meals is of great importance, not only for physiological reasons, such as keeping the intake of food evenly regulated in order that the digestive apparatus may work smoothly, but for other reasons as well. Obviously, if a child learns that food is available at any hour of the day he will not be greatly concerned in eating at any definite time. It should be understood by the children and strictly adhered to by the parent that if the youngster does not eat at the allotted hour he gets nothing until the following meal. Cakes and candy, however, that he is not fed between meals by other members of the family or supplied with pennies with which he can buy sweets to appease his hunger during the interval. The child should not be hurried during the meal, nor should he be given sufficient time to play and dabble with his food. The ordinary meal for a child should not require over 30 minutes at the most. If by that time he has not finished remove the food without any comment.

USE DYES TO RE-NEW OLD CLOTHES

School days are only a short time away and already every mother is busy making new clothes and remodeling old ones for the children. In these days when the housewife wants to make use of every available article of clothing, nothing will help to renew the appearance of old clothes more than the use of dyes. The household dyes are the only ones practical for the inexperienced dyer to use, according to extension specialists at the South Dakota State College. Here are a few simple directions for using household dyes.

In dyeing silk and wool, acid colors are used. These require an acid, such as vinegar, to set the color.

The direct cotton dyes require the addition of salt to set the color.

Garments may be dyed in the whole but probably for the inexperienced dyer best results will be obtained by dyeing in the pieces. It is necessary to give the dye a chance to get evenly into the fiber in all parts of the garment. In garments with seams, plaits, tucks, hems or padded linings, it is much harder for the dye to get into the cloth than if it were dyed in pieces.

Remove all stains and spots and

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wash out all starch before dyeing the garment.

Weigh the material dry before immersing in the dye.

Keep the material in constant motion while it is in the dye bath.

In order for the dye to be fast it should be boiled into the material, but they should not be hung in the sun as bright sunshine will many times cause streaking. The material should be hung with no overlapping and opened out.

SCHOOLS TO TEACH HOW TO MARKET CO-OPERATIVELY

The farmers cannot make a profit on their produce until they cease dumping their crops individually at a loss and begin to market them collectively at a profit—this was the consensus of opinion at a meeting of the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association held at Indianapolis.

Frank Evans, general marketing counsel of the American Farm Bureau Federation, met with the Rural Educational Department and told them of the aims and purposes back of the American Farm Bureau Federation's active campaign to stimulate the organization of properly founded producer-owned and controlled marketing agencies.

To this story Mr. Evans added an earnest plea that the public schools of America include in their courses proper instructions to enable the boys and girls to be schooled in the fundamental principles underlying orderly marketing.

Announce Policy

Immediately following this Indianapolis meeting, the Department of Rural Education of the National Education Association announced a vigorous new policy "looking to the preparation of farm children for intelligent participation in co-operative marketing."

The Department also announces that the motives which impelled the National Education organization to take this step are as follows:

"Every American believes that farm children should be given as good educational opportunities as other children have.

"Educators now know how to develop as good educational facilities for farm children as other children have, when adequate financial support is given.

"Farmers cannot get the money to support good schools except as they get out of their crops. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Jan. 1 1925 Jan. 1 1926

Number of Farms: 1,291 1,282

Total Acreage: 616,255 647,910

Land in farms: 389,202 389,202

Harvested: 373,476 373,476

Crop failure: 14,723 14,723

Fallow or idle: 11,003 11,003

Pasture, 1924: 209,074 209,074

Woodland: 165,373 165,373

Other: 41,673 41,673

Woodland not pastured: 401 401

All other land: 7,873 7,873

Farm Values:

Land and buildings: \$23,602,345 \$29,623,180

Land alone: 20,296,310 26,372,685

Buildings: 3,306,035 3,250,495

Livestock on farms:

Horses: 11,574 13,045

Mules: 3,291 2,825

Cattle, total: 28,829 24,522

Beef cows: 24,522 24,522

Other beef cattle: 12,425 10,133

Dairy cows: 3,757 5,822

Other dairy cattle: 2,194 3,014

Swine, total: 7,875 7,838

Breeding sows: 933 1,012

Principal crops: 1924 1919

Corn, acres: 14,837 14,247

Bushels: 181,652 119,384

Wheat, acres: 291,646 279,913

Bushels: 4,979,080 3,559,632

Barley, acres: 17,285 12,560

Bushels: 224,637 324,444

Sorghum for grain:

Acres: 19,003 14,739

Bushels: 267,559 192,150

Hay, acres: 6,092 11,459

Tons: 24,240 11,399

"Co-operative marketing develops more rapidly and more soundly where young farmers have first been educated to understand it; the proper education of the youth before they become members reduces the strain on the membership contract and on the morale of the local."

"The spiritual virtues which make the farmer and the family good citizens in the economic democracy known as a co-operative marketing association are intelligence, faith in his fellows, willing obedience to self chosen authority, a sense of economic values, loyalty to the group and undaunted courage.

"These same virtues make the farmer and his family good citizens in the political democracy known as a township, a county, a state or a nation.

"There is no more dynamic educational means of teaching good citizenship than by teaching the citizenship necessary to successful co-operative agriculture. This should be taught in childhood when ideals sink deepest and bear the largest measure of fruit.

"To give such training in the public schools is an act of the soundest patriotism because that which increases the strength and prosperity of agriculture increases the strength and prosperity of the whole nation. The whole people will ultimately go up or go down with the farmers."

RARA AVIS

Generally speaking the average Legislator is a rare bird. It makes no difference whether he hails from some remote mountain district where the automobile horn would stamper every mule in it, or he is found parading Pennsylvania Avenue, they all have or acquire like manners and peculiarities.

Among other peculiarities, they do not, like the common barnyard variety, moult every year. These seasons come with them only every two or six years and, as a rule, last but a short time, but while they do last they are indeed melancholy days, especially if there is any real or threatened "opposition." Then it is you will see them cutting cross lots from one barnyard to another seeking and giving sympathy.

What few feathers are left are unpreened and bedraggled and any suggestion that he belongs to any strain of the bred up varieties is instantly met with the avowal that he is the direct descendant of the dung hill family and by reason, both of pride and consanguinity, he wants it understood that he still belongs to the common flock.

He is a great bluffer and while he pretends to ignore cockerels in general, he keeps a weather eye on the most husky and, though he prefers not to fight, he is no coward and will "mix it" with any of them that are just naturally spilling for a fight.

If he is allowed to hold his position as "Cock-of-the-Walk" he begins at once to flop his wings, in a tentative sort of way, crows now and then in rumpy tones and by the time his selection is made unanimous a new coat of feathers glistens in the sun and a few fancy wiggles have been added to the old time strut.

All these performances are natural and to be expected, but whenever one of these birds begins to "spread it on too thick" which is also natural and to be expected, he should be gently admonished with a brick bat and, on he is a great believer in the old adage that "self preservation is the first law of nature" and always bets on the side having the heaviest artillery, it will be found that he is open to conviction.

Instead of summarily chopping his head, as we too often do, it would be best in many cases to take him in hand and let him know in no uncertain terms that the creator is a whole lot bigger than the thing created.

If this is not done every now and then he is liable to become an estray and get himself and the whole barnyard in a most devil of a predicament. However, it is not fair to him if the rest of we fools spell it "fove" if you want to — to allow him to drift around by himself. He is socially inclined and, unless he is kept on intimate terms with his own flock and the fear of God abideth in his heart, he is almost sure to get tangled up with some Dellah and we are never to blame for it than he is. Aside from it being unsafe, there is no sense in letting him scratch around by himself. If we do not keep in close touch with him somebody else will. In all probability he would be glad to respond to our call, but if we don't even cluck to him, how is he to know what we want, if anything? Chanticleer is going to be just what we make him, brethren. He is no better or worse than the average men folk or fowls who work for wages. He will sit down on the job if you let him.

C. S. Barrett.
Union City, Ga.
August 29, 1925.

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement: Ford County, Kansas.

Washington, D. C. — The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Ford County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

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Land in farms: 389,202 389,202

Harvested: 373,476 373,476

Crop failure: 14,723 14,723

Fallow or idle: 11,003 11,003

Pasture, 1924: 209,074 209,074

Woodland: 165,373 165,373

Other: 41,673 41,673

Woodland not pastured: 401 401

All other land: 7,873 7,873

Farm Values:

Land and buildings: \$23,602,345 \$29,623,180

Land alone: 20,296,310 26,372,685

Buildings: 3,306,035 3,250,495

Livestock on farms:

Horses: 11,574 13,045

Mules: 3,291 2,825

Cattle, total: 28,829 24,522

Beef cows: 24,522 24,522

Other beef cattle: 12,425 10,133

Dairy cows: 3,757 5,822

Other dairy cattle: 2,194 3,014

Swine, total: 7,875 7,838

Breeding sows: 933 1,012

Principal crops: 1924 1919

Corn, acres: 14,837 14,247

Bushels: 181,652 119,384

Wheat, acres: 291,646 279,913

Bushels: 4,979,080 3,559,632

Barley, acres: 17,285 12,560

Bushels: 224,637 324,444

Sorghum for grain:

Acres: 19,003 14,739

Bushels: 267,559 192,150

Hay, acres: 6,092 11,459

Tons: 24,240 11,399

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"The spiritual virtues which make the farmer and the family good citizens in the economic democracy known as a co-operative marketing association are intelligence, faith in his fellows, willing obedience to self chosen authority, a sense of economic values, loyalty to the group and undaunted courage.

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RARA AVIS

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Among other peculiarities, they do not, like the common barnyard variety, moult every year. These seasons come with them only every two or six years and, as a rule, last but a short time, but while they do last they are indeed melancholy days, especially if there is any real or threatened "opposition." Then it is you will see them cutting cross lots from one barnyard to another seeking and giving sympathy.

What few feathers are left are unpreened and bedraggled and any suggestion that he belongs to any strain of the bred up varieties is instantly met with the avowal that he is the direct descendant of the dung hill family and by reason, both of pride and consanguinity, he wants it understood that he still belongs to the common flock.

He is a great bluffer and while he pretends to ignore cockerels in general, he keeps a weather eye on the most husky and, though he prefers not to fight, he is no coward and will "mix it" with any of them that are just naturally spilling for a fight.

KANSAS UNION FARMER WEEKLY EXCHANGE

If members of the Union have anything to Sell or Exchange, they should advertise it in this department. Rate: 3 cents a word per line. Count words in headings, as "For Sale," or "Wanted to Buy," and each initial or figure in the address. Compound words count as two words. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER—TRY THIS DEPARTMENT—IT WILL PAY YOU.

FARMS WANTED

FARM WANTED—For cash, Sand, E. S. Burns, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER POOR man's price—only \$25.00 with bundle of attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvesters. P. U. Box 228, Salina, Kan.

MANAGER WANTED
Manager Wanted—Man qualified to manage retail yard in a small town. Must furnish references. Farmers Lumber Company, Marietta, Kansas.

FARM WANTED
Wanted—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSONAL
6000 Blood Tablets are safer than 600. Money back guarantee. Price \$2. Pat. pending. Free. Welch Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY
Whereas, Our Heavenly Father is His Infinite wisdom has entered the home of our brother, W. C. Barrett, of Union City, Ga., and he has resolved that we, the members of the Prospect Lodge No. 258, A. O. U. W., of Union City, Ga., extend to the sorrowing family and relatives our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

Furthermore, he it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to the Kansas Union Farmer for publication.

M. R. R. Jr., Sec. Treas.
M. R. R. Jr., Sec. Treas.
M. R. R. Jr., Sec. Treas.

Union City, Ga.
August 29, 1925.

1925 FARM CENSUS

Preliminary Announcement: Ford County, Kansas.

Washington, D. C. — The following statement gives some of the results of the 1925 farm census for Ford County, Kansas, with comparative data for 1920. The 1925 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

Jan. 1 1925 Jan. 1 1926

Number of Farms: 1,291 1,282

Total Acreage: 616,255 647,910

Land in farms: 389,202 389,202

Harvested: 373,476 373,476

Crop failure: 14,723 14,723

Fallow or idle: 11,003 11,003

Pasture, 1924: 209,074 209,074

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FARMERS' UNION DIRECTORY

NATIONAL OFFICERS
C. S. Barrett, Pres., Union City, Ga.
J. A. Harrison, Vice Pres., Lexington, Ky.
A. C. Davis, Secretary, Springfield, Mo.
W. C. Landon, Lecturer, Salina, Kan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
John Tromble, Salina, Kansas
C. J. Osborne, Omaha, Neb.
Geo. M. Bowles, Lynchburg, Va.
C. E. Huff, Oronoque, Colo.
J. W. Batteiler, Mission Hill, S. D.

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C. J. Osborne, Vice Pres., Salina
C. E. Brasted, State Secretary, Salina
Grant Biles, Treasurer, Woodston
School, Conductor, Emporia
M. O. Gleason, Lecturer, Salina

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C. B. Henderson, Kincaid
Carl Clark, McPherson

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M. O. Gleason, State Lecturer
W. C. Landon, Salina
H. C. Johnson, Salina

GENERAL ATTORNEY
Jerome S. Koeber
400 Brotherhood Block
Kansas City, Kansas

Farmers' Union Jobbing Association
643 New Board of Trade Bldg.
Farmers' Union Bldg., Room 212
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Live Stock Commission
408-810 Live Stock Bldg.
Farmers' Union Bldg., Room 212
Kansas City, Missouri

Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Co.
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Auditing Association
Thomas B. Dunn, Salina

Farmers' Union State Bank
Kansas City, Kansas

Kansas Union Farmer
Salina, Kansas

Farmers' Union Managers Association
A. M. Kinney, President, Huron, Kansas
Harry Neath, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY HAY MARKET REPORT

September 4, 1925

There were 273 cars of Prairie, 322 cars of Alfalfa, 101 cars of Timothy, 34 cars of Clover Mixed, 2 cars of Clover and 3 cars of straw on the market this week, a total of 735 cars of hay, as compared with 508 cars last week and 674 cars a year ago.

Prairie hay is quoted unchanged to fifty cents higher this week. Alfalfa is unchanged to one dollar lower, with a good demand for choice hay. Timothy is unchanged to two dollars lower, generally fifty cents lower. Clover Mixed is also generally fifty cents lower, with quotations unchanged to a dollar and a half lower.

Nominal Quotations — September 4, 1925

Prairie

No. 1 \$10.00-12.00
No. 2 9.50-10.50
No. 3 7.50-9.00
Packing 5.50-7.00

Timothy

No. 1 17.00-18.00
No. 2 15.50-16.50
No. 3 14.00-15.00
Clover

No. 1 13.00-16.00
No. 3 9.00-13.00

Alfalfa

Sol. Dairy 23.00-25.00
Choice 20.50-22.50
No. 1 19.00-20.00
Standard 16.00-18.50
No. 2 13.00-15.50
No. 3 8.00-12.50

Clover Mixed

Light 17.00-17.50
No. 1 15.00-16.50
No. 2 9.00-14.50
Straw 6.00-6.50

If you will consign consistently it will mean more money for you. We are equipped to give the best of service and to secure top prices for consigned hay.

Yours for business,
T. C. BELDEN,
Hay Department.

ROLL ROOFING \$1.00 PER ROLL

Slate surfaced, \$2.00 per roll.
C. A. Ransom, 527 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass., Dept. M.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED AD

Mail This To
THE KANSAS UNION FARMER
Salina, Kansas

RATE: 3 Cents a Word Straight
Minimum charge is 50c

Count Initials or Abbreviations as Words

(Your Name) (Route)

(Town) (State)

NOTE: Count your name and address as part of advertisement

GRAIN MARKET NEWS

Receipts

Department of Practical Co-Operation

MEETING NOTICES.

It has been necessary for us to change the form of the meeting notices, making them uniform and set in six point type, in order to conserve space. We are glad to do this, and hope to see the notice of every active local in the state in this space in the near future.

ATHLETIC LOCAL NO. 1006

Meets first and third Monday night, Mrs. Alice Headley, Sec. Clay Co.

AMOT LOCAL NO. 2180

Meets first and third Friday, J. M. Swayze, Sec. Anderson Co.

BARNEY LOCAL NO. 839

Meets second and fourth Saturday night of each month, T. H. Roberts, Sec. Neosho Co.

ANTIOCH LOCAL NO. 1181

Meets first and third Monday, Wm. Finckha, Sec. Marshall Co.

BATTLE CREEK LOCAL NO. 122

Meets each Tuesday at 8 p. m. I. E. Sewell, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BETHLEHEM LOCAL NO. 1000

Meets first and third Friday, Roy E. Osburn, Sec. Cowley Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 2042

Meets first and third Thursday, John T. Anderson, Sec. Anderson Co.

BROGAN LOCAL NO. 223

Meets second and fourth Thursday, I. L. Veneman, Sec.

BURNHAM LOCAL NO. 405

Meets first and third Thursday, O. J. Lamertson, Sec. Ottawa Co.

BUCKEYE LOCAL NO. 1031

Meets first and third Wednesday, J. J. Maaka, Sec. Ellis Co.

BEAUCHAMP LOCAL NO. 720

Meets first and third Friday of each month, E. J. Richards, Sec. Republic Co.

BOARDMAN LOCAL NO. 922

Meets first and third Wednesday, G. W. Cashman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

BLOCK LOCAL NO. 1783

Meets first and third Tuesday, Aug. Kolsch, Sec. Miami Co.

BELLVIEW LOCAL NO. 1192

Meets first and third Tuesday, J. Sloan, Sec. Miami Co.

COOK LOCAL NO. 1645

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Mrs. A. S. Sae, Sec. Osage Co.

CARGY LOCAL NO. 2136

Meets first and third Friday, Fred Steele, Sec. Douglas Co.

COLUMBIA LOCAL NO. 1232

Meets second and fourth Friday, Lee Deaver, Sec. Franklin Co.

COUNCIL CORNERS LOCAL NO. 1783

Meets first and third Monday, Ethel Roberts, Sec. Cherokee Co.

CRESCO LOCAL NO. 877

Meets first and third Thursday, John Wolf, Sec. Sheridan Co.

DEAGLE LOCAL NO. 1678

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, L. O. Kautsky, Sec. Miami Co.

CLEVELAND LOCAL NO. 354

Meets first and third Tuesday, Geo. J. Schoenhof, Sec. Neosho Co.

CARLTON LOCAL NO. 1911

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, R. J. Logan, Sec. Dickinson Co.

COLLINS LOCAL NO. 636

Meets first and third Wednesday, Winifred Crispin, Sec. Jewell Co.

CRESCENT GROVE LOCAL NO. 1917

Meets first and third Tuesday, Mabel Sayles, Sec. Jefferson Co.

DANE LOCAL NO. 148

Meets first and third Wednesday, Leslie Nelson, Sec. Washington Co.

DIST. 7 LOCAL NO. 1222

Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. Ernest Branch, Sec. Marshall Co.

EAGLE STAR LOCAL NO. 928

Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, Fred R. Lehman, Sec. Nemaha Co.

EAST CREEK LOCAL NO. 1403

Meets first Tuesday of each month, Philip Stenzel, Sec. Sumner Co.

ELBOW LOCAL NO. 1786

Meets second Friday of each month, M. J. Reynolds, Sec. Pottawatomie Co.

ELLSWORTH LOCAL NO. 2009

Meets first and third Thursday, Brad Hooper, Sec. Ellsworth Co.

ENCLOSURE LOCAL NO. 605

Meets first and third Monday of each month, Frank G. Erbert, Sec. Ellis Co.

ERIE LOCAL NO. 322

Meets on the first and third Tuesday of each month, Walter J. Schumisch, Sec. Neosho Co.

EMMONS LOCAL NO. 783

Meets second Friday of each month, C. E. Wilson, Sec. Washington Co.

EXCELSIOR LOCAL NO. 388

Meets first and third Wednesday, Ralph E. Haundt, Sec. Mitchell Co.

FAIRVIEW LOCAL NO. 504

Meets the third Friday of each month, Mrs. Delpha Burton, Sec. Marshall Co.

EMERALD LOCAL NO. 2137

Meets the third Tuesday of each month, Mrs. J. S. McJannet, Sec. Anderson Co.

EUDORA LOCAL NO. 1830

Meets every third Friday of each month, W. W. Garsdenberger, Sec. Douglas Co.

FREMONT LOCAL NO. 2014

Meets first Friday in each month, A. W. Elsemuenger, Sec. Wabasha Co.

FONTANA LOCAL NO. 1789

Meets first and third Friday, W. H. Suter, Sec. Miami Co.

GRACE HILL LOCAL NO. 1212

Meets first and third Friday, Homer Alkire, Sec. Republic Co.

GRAND VIEW LOCAL NO. 1214

Meets every other Friday evening, L. D. Buss, Sec. Riley Co.

GIRARD LOCAL NO. 404

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Roy W. Holland, Sec. Crawford Co.

GOOSE CREEK LOCAL NO. 1301

Meets second and fourth Friday, Al Fred P. Hotten, Sec. Geary Co.

HAPPY LOCAL NO. 1003

Meets first and third Tuesday of every month, G. A. Dorman, Sec. Trego Co.

HACKBERRY LOCAL NO. 1592

Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month, J. M. Tuttle, Sec. Cory Co.

HERYK LOCAL NO. 1427

Meets second and third Tuesday, Henry Eden, Sec. Washington Co.

HERKIMER LOCAL NO. 1002

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Karl Laube, Sec. Marshall Co.

BEAULIEU LOCAL NO. 373

Meets first and third Wednesday, Mrs. Claire Sec. Sheridan Co.

HIGH PRAIRIE LOCAL NO. 1588

Meets first and third Wednesday, W. R. Furman, Sec. Atchison Co.

HIGHLAND LOCAL NO. 1009

Meets first and third Friday, G. W. Fort, Sec. Miami Co.

HAYS LOCAL NO. 804

Meets first Friday of each month, 8 o'clock at court house, Frank B. Pfeiffer, Sec. Ellis Co.

HILLSDALE LOCAL NO. 1005

Meets first and third Thursday, R. W. Sullivan, Sec. Miami Co.

INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL NO. 1677

Meets the first and third Friday, Mrs. Vedder, Sec. Miami Co.

I. X. L. LOCAL NO. 1409

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, C. O. Taubles, Sec. Sumner Co.

KORBER LOCAL NO. 814

Meets first and third Tuesday, F. A. Korber, Sec. Nemaha Co.

LABON CREEK LOCAL NO. 478

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, F. E. Hoy, Sec. Washington Co.

LENA VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1538

Meets first and third Tuesday of each month, H. F. Horton, Sec. Greenwood Co.

LITTON LOCAL NO. 2064

Meets first and third Friday, Mrs. Esther Williams, Sec. Anderson Co.

LINCOLN LOCAL NO. 688

Meets first and third Friday of each month, R. M. Glenn, Sec. Republic Co.

LIVINGSTON LOCAL NO. 1894

Meets first and third Friday, Clyde B. Wells, Sec. Stafford Co.

LONE STAR LOCAL NO. 1882

Meets first and third Wednesday night of each month, Roy Flory, Sec. Douglas Co.

LOST SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 885

Meets second Saturday of each month, H. D. Davans, Sec. Marion Co.

LIBERTY LOCAL NO. 1088

Meets first and third Friday, R. Law, Sec. Wright, Sec. Stafford Co.

LILY CREEK LOCAL NO. 2138

Meets first and third Friday, Florence Koppes, Sec. Marshall Co.

MAPLE GROVE LOCAL NO. 2107

Meets second and fourth Tuesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MERCER LOCAL NO. 1493

Meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month, W. M. Schmitt, Sec. Cowley Co.

MILLER LOCAL NO. 1929

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Velma H. McCandless, Sec. Chase Co.

MT. ZION LOCAL NO. 2072

Meets every two weeks on Tuesday, Maude Cranes, Sec. Anderson Co.

MT. JOY LOCAL NO. 2123

Meets first and third Wednesday, Lulu Shilling, Sec. Franklin Co.

MARINE LOCAL NO. 642

Meets first and third Friday, Albert Spoonman, Sec. Riley Co.

MOSS SPRINGS LOCAL NO. 1901

Meets Tuesday of each month, Clarence Brown, Sec. Geary Co.

NEW HAMIL LOCAL NO. 1784

Meets second Monday of each month, Henry Hoffman, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEWBERRY LOCAL NO. 1922

Meets first and third Monday, R. J. Muck, Sec. Dickinson Co.

NEW HOPE LOCAL NO. 2020

Meets first and third Thursday, Fred Hahn, Sec. Stafford Co.

ODESSA LOCAL NO. 1871

Meets every Tuesday night, B. A. Reynolds, Sec. Cowley Co.

OSAGE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1683

Meets second and fourth Friday, Jacob Smith, Sec. Miami Co.

OWSLEY LOCAL NO. 2004

Meets first and third Thursday, Joe Farmer, Sec. Crawford Co.

PHOENIX LOCAL NO. 2130

Meets second and fourth Friday, Mrs. A. R. Pielon, Sec. Osage Co.

PRAIRIE BELL LOCAL NO. 1806

Meets second Thursday of every month, E. B. Warner, Sec. Thomas Co.

PRAIRIE VIEW LOCAL NO. 2105

Meets first and third Tuesday, J. H. Scott, Sec. Martin Co.

PETTY CREEK LOCAL NO. 1652

Meets first and third Wednesday, H. C. Mathias, Sec. Wabasha Co.

PLEASANT HOME LOCAL NO. 2055

Meets first and third Monday, Minnie Carrico, Sec. Anderson Co.

PLEASANT RIDGE LOCAL NO. 1902

Meets first and third Friday, Frank Friend, Sec. Morris Co.

PLEASANT VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1809

Meets first and third Wednesday, W. T. Filan, Sec. Jewell Co.

PLUM CREEK LOCAL NO. 1874

Meets second and fourth Friday, Orth O. Miller, Sec. Miami Co.

RYDAL LOCAL NO. 703

Meets every second Wednesday of each month, Geo. Duncan, Sec. Republic Co.

RICHTVIEW LOCAL NO. 2037

Meets second Friday of each month, Chas. Basil, Sec. Osage Co.

RIVERSIDE LOCAL NO. 2026

Meets second Wednesday of each month, Mrs. Frank McClelland, Sec. Wabasha Co.

ROCK CREEK LOCAL NO. 1810

Meets first and third Friday, S. J. Lohr, Sec. Miami Co.

RURAL REST LOCAL NO. 2133

Meets first and third Saturday, Pauline Cowper, Sec. Saline Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1400

Meets first Monday in month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SALEM HALL LOCAL NO. 1824

Meets first and third Monday, A. F. Lindsay, Sec. Franklin Co.

SOLOMON VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1963

Meets the first and third Tuesday, H. M. Schrock, Sec. Sheridan Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 2111

Meets second and fourth Thursday, Wm. J. Wiltmer, Sec. Nemaha Co.

SPRING VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1725

Meets second and fourth Friday, A. C. Barrie, Sec. Miami Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 1974

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Alice Ames, Sec. Greenwood Co.

SCIENCE VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1946

Meets every other Friday night, J. D. Keasling, Sec. Cowley Co.

SILVERDALE LOCAL NO. 2051

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, J. E. Lewis, Sec. Cowley Co.

SNIP CREEK LOCAL NO. 924

Meets every two weeks on Friday night, H. M. Cope, Sec. Marshall Co.

SPENCE LOCAL NO. 601

Meets last Wednesday of each month, John A. Martin, Sec. Washington Co.

STONE LOCAL NO. 702

Meets the first Friday of each month, Other meetings on 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st, Sec. Rooks Co.

SPRING CREEK LOCAL NO. 110

Meets first and third Wednesday, Nell Lobengier, Sec. Douglas Co.

SHILOH LOCAL NO. 1873

Meets first and third Friday night of each month, C. H. Hankins, Sec. Cowley Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 1100

Meets every first Monday in the month, Fred Hildebrandt, Sec. Washington Co.

SUMMIT LOCAL NO. 539

Meets second and fourth Wednesday, Mrs. E. H. Warner, Sec. Marshall Co.

SUNNY SIDE LOCAL NO. 2144

Meets the first and third Wednesday of each month, A. H. Celler, Sec. Coffey Co.

STILLWELL LOCAL NO. 2000

Meets first and third Friday, H. H. Hays, Sec. Crawford Co.

JOUARE DEAL LOCAL NO. 923

Meets first and third Thursday of each month, Maggie Stanley, Sec. Norton Co.

TEMPLE LOCAL NO. 1801

Meets first and third Friday of each month, H. E. Kietzmann, Sec. Wabasha Co.

UNION VALLEY LOCAL NO. 1670

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, J. M. Wagner, Sec. Miami Co.

STATE CENTER LOCAL NO. 273

Meets second and fourth Tuesday, Chas. Grossart, Sec. Clinton Co.

UNION LOCAL NO. 2010

Meets second and fourth Friday, E. F. Lutz, Sec. Jefferson Co.

VASSAR LOCAL NO. 17