

ILLINOIS *REA* NEWS

The Voice of 58,000 Members

VOL. 1. NO. 6.

OCTOBER 20, 1943

TWELVE PAGES

CEILING PRICES PLACED ON CORN; EXPLAIN PROGRAM

Part of the government's program to prevent inflation and to hold down the price of feed in order to stimulate livestock production is represented in a permanent order establishing ceiling prices on corn through-out the United States.

It went into effect on March 12, 1943, and was subsequently amended as of April 14, 1943, according to L. J. Norton of the agricultural economics department of the University of Illinois.

(1) The entire state of Illinois is included in what is designated as Area A, which also includes the state of Iowa. In this area the highest price at which a farmer can sell corn other than to another farmer is a terminal market price less the sum of the cost of freight to that market and 3 cents a bushel. He may sell to other farmers at the terminal price less the sum of freight and 1 cent a bushel. The 3-cent minimum deduction is made up of 1 cent terminal dealer's margin and 2 cents local dealer's margin.

(2) The maximum terminal market prices for No. 2 grade of yellow corn a bushel at Chicago is 107 cents, shelled corn basis.

Thus at a point in Jo Daviess county with an average freight rate to Chicago of 12½ cents a 100 pounds, to which 3 per cent tax must be added, the maximum price at which a country dealer, who ships corn to a terminal market or sells on the base of a terminal market, can buy No. 2 yellow corn from a farmer would be 10.25 cents less than the Chicago price, or 96.75 cents. An exchange sale between two farmers, provides for the seller to collect the 2 cents local dealer's margin or a total of 98.75 cents per bushel basis No. 2 corn.

For each one-half of 1 per cent that the moisture content exceeds 15½ percent, the maximum price is reduced one-half cent a bushel. For example No. 3 corn with 17½ per cent moisture would be worth 2 cents less than the base price for No. 2.

(3) A local dealer in Illinois may resell corn which he has stored to a farmer or other local user at 5 cents over the price at which he can sell corn in carloads on track, or 7 cents over the maximum price he may pay producers. However, the maximum price on sales to truckers is the

(Turn to Page Twelve)

Cooperatively Speaking

Here is what your cooperatives are saying in their personal columns to their members which appear in another section of your monthly publication:

Farmers Mutual, Geneseo—"It's the little things that count. Your Cooperative cut its teeth on the basis idea of people working together . . . a lot of little acts of cooperation can go a long way toward making our system successful financially as well as in point of service."

Southern Illinois, Dongola—Column this month contains timely article on tree trimming. "To date the cooperative has had approval of approximately 40 extensions on the project."

Wayne-White, Fairfield—"Members can often help the maintenance force to reduce interruptions to service and extra expense by reporting anything they might see wrong on their line. This is a big help to the cooperative and thus helps to hold down expenses in maintaining our lines."

Southern Co-op Subscribes To State REA News

Continually moving ahead month by month, the Illinois REA News—your own state-wide REA cooperative publication, with this issue welcomes as new subscribers, the members of Southern Illinois Electric cooperative.

With offices located in Dongola, this southern-most Illinois REA cooperative serves the most diversified farming area in the state. Its officers include Frank Kimber, president; Lewis C. Johnson, vice president; and William Bride, secretary-treasurer. Directors of the cooperative include William M. Planert, Sam E. Brown, Steve Lynn, W. J. Rendleman, Otto Finger and K. R. Douglas.

George W. Endicott is the manager of the cooperative. Roy N. Baggott is the electrical adviser and Warner Wall serves the cooperative as attorney.

To each and every member of the cooperative, the News wishes to say that it is happy to see your name included on its constantly growing circulation list. Make this monthly publication YOUR PAPER, because that is exactly what it is. The News is glad to print articles about you personally and your cooperative in general.

Your suggestions and criticisms for improvement of YOUR PAPER will be appreciated.

Pilot Hero Is Welcomed Back Home For Rest

Macomb welcomed home one of the heroes of World War II this month, when Capt. Gilbert G. Smith, Jr., winner of the distinguished flying cross and the coveted army air medal, arrived on furlough in time to celebrate his second wedding anniversary, October 12, and to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert G. Smith, Sr., who reside a short distance out of Macomb. The Smiths are members of the McDonough Power cooperative.

Captain Smith has been a pilot in the air corps about three years. His training was received at Muskogee, Okla., Randolph field and Brooks field, both in Texas. Until the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor, Captain Smith was stationed at Jackson, Mich. The bombing of that Pacific base, however, started things moving in a hurry and the Macomb pilot was ordered over seas on June 2, 1942.

He has taken part in numerous engagements in the south Pacific war area. Captain Smith was presented the air medal "for meritorious achievement while participating, during the period of November 14, 1942, to April 26, 1943, in twenty-five operational air flights during which exposure to enemy fire was probable and expected," according to the war department citation.

The flying cross was awarded for "extraordinary achievement while participating in five medium bomber stories during the period of September 12 to September 19, 1943." The missions, the citation says, were "of a hazardous nature, during which enemy opposition was met or during which the airplane (he piloted) traversed an area where enemy anti-aircraft fighter patrols were habitually encountered."

Captain Smith was scheduled to report back for duty at Tampa, Fla., on October 28. He has not been assigned to any definite squadron, but it is thought that he will not have to return to the south Pacific fighting zone in the near future.

Optimistic View Is Expressed For Purchasing Larger Farm Motors

Dad and the Boys Get in the Scrap



DAD AND THE BOYS

Heavy scrap from America's farms is still vitally necessary to beat the enemy, according to statements made by leaders of the United States department of agriculture in conjunction with the war department. Illinois has been asked to supply a huge quantity of scrap metal this fall . . . consequently, scenes such as that shown above will be the rule, rather than the exception throughout the state during the coming weeks, as dad and the boys make a thorough search of the barnyard, tool shed, house and other buildings to do their share in building a scrap iron pile. They know that from such heavy scrap iron as they collect are fashioned the tools of victory—guns and ammunition for our fighting forces.

MULE DAY HELD IN ENFIELD; REA MEMBERS ATTEND

Scores of REA cooperative members attended the twenty-second annual mule day, held this month in Enfield in the area served by Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative at Fairfield.

The 1-day event, unique in the annals of fairs in Illinois, attracts a huge crowd each year as mules from many sections of the nation compete for cash prizes. The show this year featured selections by the Enfield school band, hillbilly music, a street parade, free vaudeville acts by professional entertainers and a saddle horse exhibit.

Mule day is as much a homecoming event as anything else, and many former residents of Enfield return to the "old home town" to renew acquaintances and make new friends. The event this year was held under the slogan: "It's free to all, and you'll never forget the day."

SUPPLIES OF HAY SHORT BY 70,000 TONS THIS YEAR

Supplies of hay in Illinois this year are expected to be nearly 78,000 tons short, even though all available alfalfa, clover, timothy, red top and mixed hays, as well as indicated amounts of soybean hay, are put up and if livestock are fed according to recommended standards.

EVERETT READ IS APPOINTED BOARD MEMBER

Everett R. Read, president of Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Elizabeth, has been elected a member of the board of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives.

Mr. Read succeeds Raymond Eiten of Zearing, a member of the Illinois Valley Electric cooperative at Princeton, which withdrew from the state-wide association. A practical farmer, as well as a leader in the rural electrification field, Mr. Read is a distinct asset to the association's board of directors.

He is supervisor of Woodbine township in Jo Daviess county and also serves as chairman of his county board of supervisors. Mr. Read's purebred Guernsey herd has won numerous prizes in mid-west competition. He formerly was secretary of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives.

There is no need to oil exposed chains on farm machinery which run in heavy dust. The combination of dust and oil forms a compound which wears out the chain faster than if it were kept dry. If a lubricant is needed, try graphite.

FRACTIONAL TYPES ARE DIFFICULT TO BUY; DATA IS GIVEN

The Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, working through the war food administration, war production board, Rural Electrification administration and the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, has received encouraging information relative to the release in the future of electric motors for Illinois farmers.

Letters from each of the agencies and organizations give renewed hope to hard-working farmers that they may soon expect to be able to purchase without too much difficulty a limited number of motors in excess of one horsepower, as well as fractional horsepower motors.

Depending as so many progressive farmers do these days on electric motors to "make the wheels go 'round'" on electrified farmsteads, the shortage of motors was a real hardship in the matter of meeting their production goals.

Larger Motors Freer

Writing on the subject of the availability of larger motors, B. J. Sickler, director of the power division, office of war utilities of the war production board, says:

"At the present time, integral horsepower motors in the one to five horsepower range are considerably freer than fractional horsepower motors, and can be procured on six to eight week's delivery from most motor manufacturers, with an AA-3 priority rating."

R. M. Merrill, chief of the farm machinery and equipment division of the war food administration, in further discussing the problem of buying electric motors in excess of one horsepower has this to say:

"Motors from one horsepower and up can only be purchased by farmers upon individual application for priority rating by the farmer. The dealer uses this rating to replace his stocks if the motor is on hand, and if not he can use the rating for obtaining a motor for the farmer. Dealers are not permitted to order motors for stock of one horsepower or larger."

Additional Data

In the opinion of W. L. Nelson, director of war services of the food administration:

"The fact that industry's demand for electric motors of from one to ten horsepower is on the decrease should make it possible for the supplier to deliver electric motors in excess of one horsepower in a shorter time than that required for delivery of fractional horsepower motors."

Returning to fractional horsepower motors, many of which are also needed on farms, Mr. Merrill declares:

"Because of the great need of fractional horsepower motors by our armed forces, practically the entire output of our factories is scheduled for military use. However, because of the need of these small motors by agriculture, 18,000 fractional horsepower motors per month have been diverted to distributors for the farm areas for the past several months. This program of diversion to farm areas is being continued and the present rate is 10,000 motors per month."

In outlining the procedure necessary for a distributor to get motors, he said:

"The war production board has controlled the distribution of small (Turn To Page Four)

EDITORIAL PAGE

Illinois REA News

Published Monthly for the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives by Wisconsin Electric Cooperative of Madison, Wisconsin.

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Postmaster: In using Form 3578-P, always give our key number, and address to PUBLICATION OFFICE
303 East Wilson St., Madison, Wisconsin.

EDITORIAL OFFICE
122 South Sixth Street, Petersburg, Illinois

Application for Entry as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Madison, Wisconsin, is pending.

Entered as second-class matter June 1, 1943, at the post office at Madison, Wisconsin, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Members, per year60c
Non-members, per year\$1.00

The proposed investigation of REA by congress will reveal to our elected representatives some very vital information which they should have in connection with the rural electrification program and what it has meant to the hard-pressed, under-manned farms of the nation.

They will learn that REA cooperatives have brought to hundreds of thousands of farmers in the United States electricity without which FOOD PRODUCTION GOALS, DESIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN REACHED. They will hear that this very essential electrical energy is being provided rural residents by REA cooperatives at rates lower than public utility companies were willing to accept for similar connections. Also, it will be disclosed, REA cooperative leaders hope, how many electricity-conscious, progressive farmers pleaded in vain with public utility companies for power, only to have their pleadings fall, apparently, on deaf ears. Scores of these farm families in this category have since received electricity, thanks to REA cooperative lines.

Congressmen from cities will hear from congressmen living on REA-serviced farms and in rural communities how electricity, provided by REA cooperative lines, is helping take much of the drudgery out of early and late chores—chores, which in former un-electrified days, were accomplished by the uncertain and flickering light of kerosene lanterns. Take electricity away from electrified farms today and the chances are good that food production goals will SLUMP.

Testimony will be presented to show that REA cooperatives are operated on an economical and efficient basis and that the entire program is one of minimum cost and maximum service. Let our congressmen learn of the cooperatives who are rapidly paying back all of their original RFC loans and of the millions of dollars which have been credited on the pre-payment side of the ledger.

No attempt has been made to high-pressure any congressmen into backing the rural electrification program. Leaders of the REA cooperative movement seek only to fully inform the representatives of the thousands of cooperative members, vitally interested in the program, and to let them judge REA cooperative projects for themselves when voting for or against appropriations beneficial to the rural

Before and After



electrification field.

REA cooperative members are certain that when their congressmen have all the facts they will vote for a continuation of the program. The rural electrification program does not want to become a political football; it wants to be judged on its merits and to be treated realistically and fairly. It is not too much to hope that congressmen who join in the investigation will not make hasty decisions which will tear down the greatest movement ever started in this country for the benefit of the farmer, whose welfare is the concern of the nation and who individually and collectively is the backbone of our economic system. Let us urge that the investigators talk to REA cooperative members about the REA cooperative program and learn first hand what electricity has done to jointly speed up and make easier the endless tasks which the farmer has been called upon bear.

Civilian Defense

Members of mid-western rural communities who are members of civilian defense committees, and, therefore, are subject to occasional criticism by persons who feel that Illinois may never feel a bombing attack, can take heart from activities in which OCD organizations have participated in other states.

Ashland, O., may never experience a raid by nazi bombers, but more than 300 civilian workers saw considerable action of a very vital sort the night of September 24 when twenty-three tank cars were derailed, and burning gasoline threatened to wipe out a section of the city.

The Mutual Rubber company plant, Erie Railroad shed and several shops were destroyed in the huge blaze. A general alarm was sounded by the office of civilian defense and auxiliary firemen, police, air raid wardens, road repair crews, demolition squads and utility workers responded. Auxiliary police threw a cordon around the scene to keep spectators away and to maintain guard while auxiliary fire-

men helped battle the flames.

Auxiliary air raid wardens made a thorough canvass of the area, warning each person against smoking and of the danger of sewer gas. The other squads assisted in the heavy work connected with keeping the fire under control.

The blast was so severe that nine regular fire department units were rushed to the scene of the wreck. Blood plasma was brought to Ashland and regional medical staff workers hurried supplies to the city under guidance of the office of civilian defense. For their efficiency and their ability in meeting a disaster, the various auxiliary units won the high praise of state and national officials and were complimented by their office of civilian defense chief.

Next time you leave your farm or your office to attend a meeting of your office of civilian defense group remember what happened at Ashland and how big a part members of an affiliated organization played. It will help you combat the misguided witticisms of those who think that air raid wardens, auxiliary policemen and others connected with different groups in the office of civilian defense can function only if and when a nazi plane appears overhead to shower bombs down on some rural Illinois community thousands of miles from the fighting zones in Europe and the south Pacific.

Farm Costs

Uninformed persons are quick to criticize the raise in prices which the farmer has been accorded since the war, but they seldom stop to delve into the increase in farm costs which has kept pace with rising commodity prices.

The average hired man on the farm today is making as much if not more than the city worker, when room, board and other allowances are considered. In fact he may be just a little better off in the long run.

A survey shows that wages for hired farm labor has increased 81 per cent from January, 1941, to May, 1943. Only those working on jobs associated with water transportation

show a larger increase. Coupled with this increase in wages for farm labor, is the necessity for working longer hours which adds to expenses in connection with greater use of farm machinery. Farmers today are having to compete with war industries to keep their employes and if they are to be successful they must be paid a fair price for their products.

Lights Out

Electricity's power to repel crime was never more graphically illustrated than during the recent riots in Harlem, New York's negro section.

Through Harlem's dimmed-out streets not many weeks ago, negro and white mobs battled in one of the worst race riots in New York in many years. Troops were called in to quell the disturbance and additional police patrolled the area.

Taking a chance against possible enemy action from the sea, city officials rushed through a special request for permission to turn the lights up in Harlem and to bring into play huge searchlights which dispelled the shadows in which dangers lurked during the wartime dim-out. Discovered in their dark hiding places, hoodlums responsible for the trouble began to slink away, their intentions bathed in the bright radiance of electric lights. Fights subsided and the following evening, Harlem was again quiet and the big city returned to its usual hustle and bustle existence.

Safety-Minded

Stay safety-minded. All of us are under a strain during wartime; we can't seem to keep our "eye on the ball" the way we used to do when the world was at peace.

Most of us have sons, daughters or relatives in the armed forces and we can't help but take time off once in a while to think of them fighting on far-flung battlefronts. But cooperative linemen must not relax their vigilance for an instant when they are working with electricity. Neither must members of cooperative office

staffs be careless, lest some accident on the street, in the office or at home mar their safety record. It has been said that accidents just don't happen, they are caused. Remember, that linemen and office personnel are fighting the home-front battle, and loss of time on the job can mean a slowing down in food production on the farms from actions of the country harboring them during wartime.

Want To Stay

Government agents have arrested 13,000 enemy aliens—men and women who have been working and benefiting under the free economic system of the United States without bothering to clear their status as citizens.

However, these aliens don't want to go home—they say they aren't enemies. Maybe not, but those who enjoy the hospitality of another country and are willing to "take" but not "give" something in return are not entitled to immunity which their cooperative serve.

Half-way Mark

The Illinois REA News has reached the half way mark on the road to its first anniversary. Started in May, with only three cooperatives included on its subscription list, your statewide publication this month goes up another notch with subscriptions received from the Southern Illinois Electric cooperative at Dongola.

Other cooperatives are beginning to understand now that the Illinois REA News is a state-wide publication for the sole benefit of REA cooperative members in Illinois. Is it non-political in every sense of the word, striving only to inform all cooperative members of the great movement in which they are playing a part and helping keep alive in the halls of congress as well as in the farm yards of the nation the spirit of the act which brought to farms one of the greatest blessings in the history of agriculture.

You board members of REA cooperatives in Illinois which have not yet subscribed to the Illinois REA News, what do you think of the paper as it enters its sixth month? You have received complimentary copies since the first issue rolled off the press. Let us have your reactions, your criticisms, your suggestions: If we have not yet pleased you with succeeding issues of the paper, we'd like to know why and we'd like to have an opportunity to remedy the situation.

This is a state-wide paper, and the thousands of subscribing REA cooperatives are asked to keep this in mind, for you are the life and breath of this publication. If you have an article of interest in your neighborhood, drop a card to your cooperative office or call your manager and your bit of news will find its way into this publication, just as it finds its way into the weekly papers of your own community. The difference is that you are now becoming aware that your REA community has widened—it takes in, not only the territory in which your particular weekly or daily paper circulates, but the entire state, going into thousands of farm homes from Elizabeth in the north to Dongola in the south.

REA Plans Aid In Developing Chick Brooder

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER, COOPERATIVE WORK ON PROJECTS

(Note: This following article was prepared in cooperation with Fred Darr, electrification adviser of Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg.)

The development and building of home-made electrical equipment has received marked attention during recent months owing to the difficulty in obtaining commercial equipment to serve the same purpose.

The Rural Electrification Administration has cooperated with REA cooperatives by developing plans on several pieces of home-made electrical equipment. These plans have been available to members or anyone else interested.

Realizing the need and practicability of electrical equipment which could be built at a nominal cost, A. E. Becker, manager of Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg and Fred E. Darr, electrification adviser, interested M. J. Worthington, agricultural instructor at Petersburg high school in assisting his students in seeing what could be developed along this line.

Equipment Made

Over a period of three years a number of home-made chick brooders have been built by the high school agricultural class and have been put to practical use. The most successful type is illustrated on this page. It is the brooder which is easiest and most reasonable to build, because the frame or body of the brooder can be built of lumber which is usually scrapped.

The limited amount of wiring material needed can usually be found among scraps left over from wiring the premises or can be obtained by making application through the county U.S.D.A. war board on a PD-1A application.

The sockets and bulbs can be purchased at nearly any hardware or electrical store. The thermostat can be purchased through a hardware dealer; care should be exercised that this thermostat is a reliable make and is of the heavy duty type.

The illustrations, prepared by Mr. Worthington, are quite clear and easy to follow. Those wishing to build this type of brooder will find it operates economically and will produce the desired results. This is a 250-chick brooder.

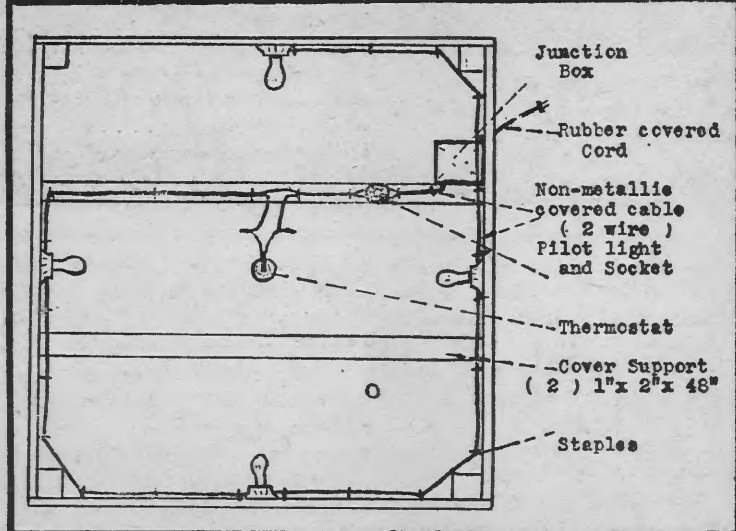
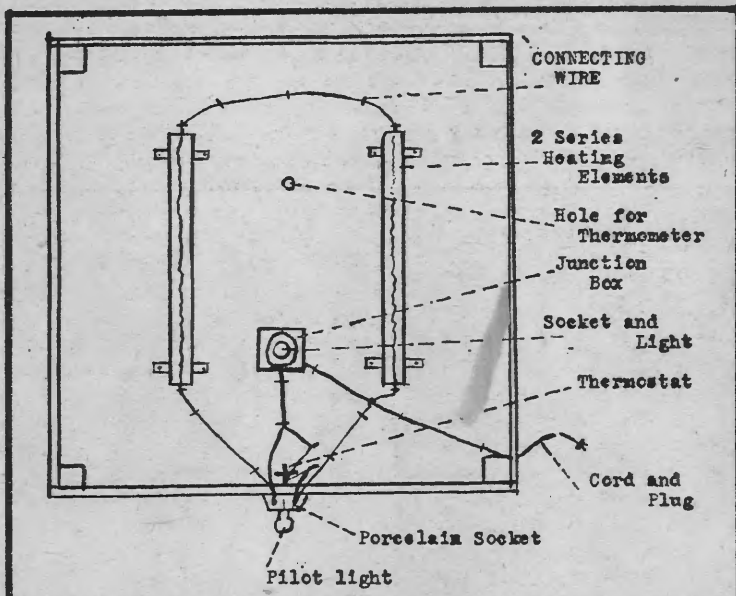
Supplies Needed

To secure the heating elements for the heater type units, contact your hardware dealer or hatchery. Many REA cooperatives have made it a point to stock these heater elements as a matter of accommodation to their members. This adds to the construction cost of the brooder but a number of users prefer it.

There have been some remarks made regarding the effect of the bright light from the lamp type brooder on the eyes of baby chicks. After many inquiries from those who should know it is Mr. Darr's opinion that it has no noticeable effect. Readers who desire further information or data on the home-made chick brooder described in this issue of the Illinois REA News are asked to write Mr. Darr or Mr. Worthington. Plans and suggestions on how to build your own electric chick brooder have been developed from specifications sent out the Rural Electrification Administration.

Mr. Darr has spent considerable time in assisting Mr. Worthington and his class build various pieces of home-made electrical equipment, including several types of electric chick brooders (using either electric light bulbs or heating elements as a medium of heat) pig brooders, poultry water warmers. Some work has also been done with dehydrators. The equipment includes only a limited amount of critical material and has

High School Teacher Devises Improvements For Brooders



LEGEND FOR DRAWINGS

EXPLANATION OF ABOVE ILLUSTRATIONS FOLLOWS:
UPPER LEFT—WIRING DIAGRAM FOR BROODER USING BULBS. LOWER LEFT—DETAILS OF SOCKET WIRING. UPPER RIGHT—CUT-OUT VIEW OF COMPLETED CHICK BROODER. FIGURES 1 AND 2 (RIGHT)—SIDE ASSEMBLIES. FIGURE 3 (LOWER RIGHT)—WIRING DIAGRAM OF BROODER USING HEATING ELEMENTS.

proven highly successful.

Thousands of baby chicks have been raised to frying size or developed into producing flocks. In addition, the number of pigs saved at farrowing time through the use of home-made electric pig brooders, built by students and members from REA plans, would weigh several tons.

This program of building home-made electrical equipment will be emphasized this fall and taken into other committees and schools in the area by the Menard Electric cooperative.

Following is a list of materials for use in building the electric chick brooder illustrated:

Brooder Materials

WIRING MATERIALS

4 Porcelain sockets (covered terminal type); 4 200-watt ordinary light bulbs, 1 junction box, 1 porcelain receptacle cover (fits on junction box); 1 10-watt bulb (pilot light); 1 thermostat; twelve feet non-metallic cable; fifteen feet of rubber covered cord; 1 plug; 18 Romax staples, 8 small staples; 1 quart of white paint for under side of hoover and 1 quart of red paint for outside of brooder.

Note: the frame and construction of the brooder with which the heater elements are used is the same as that with which bulbs are used. The change is that no non-metallic cable is needed. The heating elements, sockets (2), and thermostat are installed as shown in the drawings.

CONSTRUCTION STEPS

1—Assemble the sides as shown. Make two sides of each. Note overlap of ends.

2—Cut cover as shown in figure 3. Two pieces, 1x2x48 inches across the brooder adds a much desired support for the cover.

3—Wire as shown for the type of brooder desired. Note thermostat is wired in series and not parallel. Be sure all joints of wire are soldered and well taped. Leave no bare wire exposed beyond the socket covers. Note: In the brooder using heater elements, the light under the cover is wired to burn continuously and the pilot light on the outside burns only when the elements are burning.

4—When brooder is put in operation, the top should be filled in with ground corn cobs, peat, or any insulating materials.

Note: In adjusting thermostat, care should be taken not to turn the regulator too far as to injure the wafer.

A list of materials needed for home-made electric chick brooder, 250-300 chick size, follows:

LUMBER

2 pieces—1x12x50 inches for two sides.

2 pieces—1x12x48 inches for two sides.

4 pieces—2x2x18 inches for legs.

2 pieces—1x2x48 inches and 4 pieces—1x2x44 inches for cover support.

1 piece—1/4x48x48 inches for cover (either plywood or pressed wood.)

Canopy Cloth

4 strips—8x48 inches (old overall cloth, denim, or similar material) Tack along each side of brooder, allowing 1/2 inch clearance above floor. Note: Make 4 scallops, slit 3 inches up. Use 4-ounce bill poster tacks to tack cloth to sides.

To save your clothing from barbs, try wrapping burlap sacks places in the fence where you occasionally crawl through. It will please your wife too.

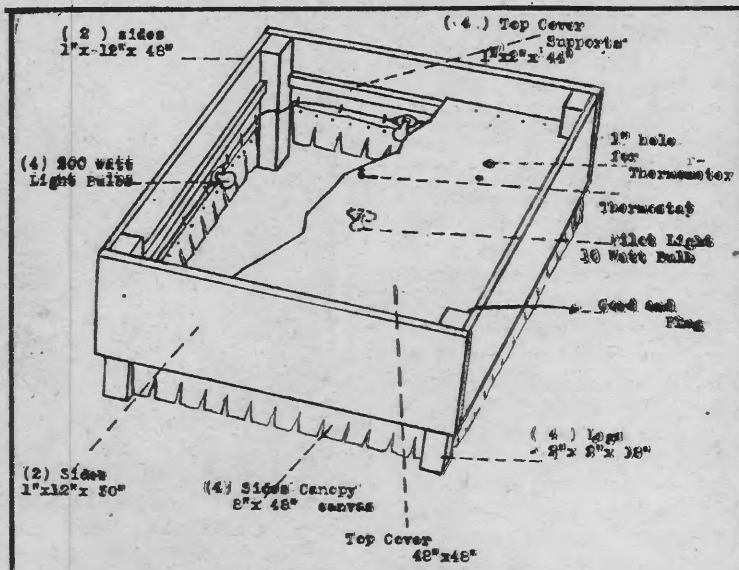


Fig. 1

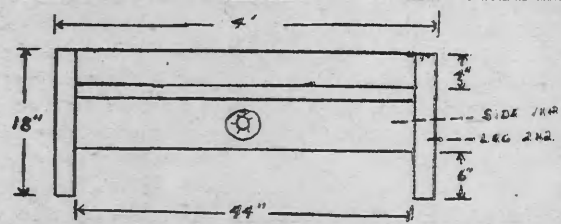


Fig. 2

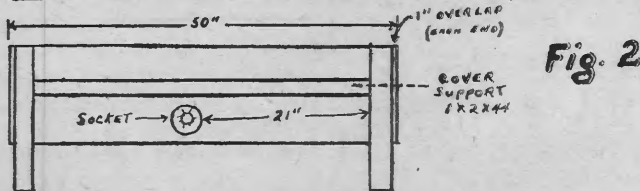
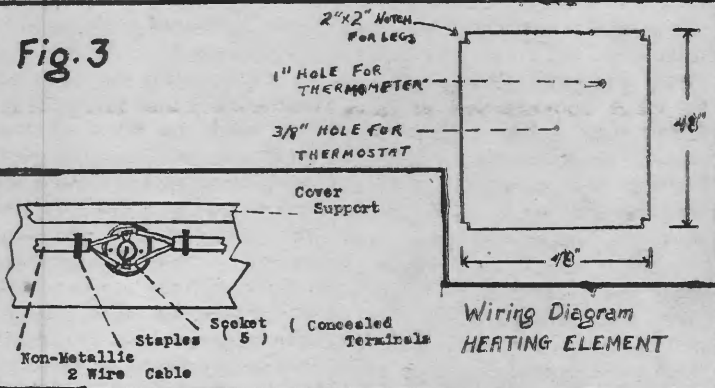


Fig. 3



Officers Chosen by Wayne-White for Coming Year

J. Wess Barth of Cisne has been reelected president of Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative for the ensuing year and reports, made at the company's recent annual meeting, indicate that the cooperative has just completed one of the most successful periods in its history.

Additional officers named to serve the cooperative include Harold Shepherd, Albion, vice president; Arthur J. Deom, Enfield, secretary, and L. M. King, treasurer. Other members elected to the board are Frank Gray, Sims; Ogle West, Xenia; Irvin Yohe, Mount Erle; Orville Smith, Calvin; G. O. Moreland, Norris City.

As of July 31 of this year, the cooperative serves 3761 members. During the past year a total of 2,084,615 KWH were consumed. Fifty-five extensions were completed under the U-1-c order and the cooperative invested a total of \$24,000 in war bonds during the year. In addition to its investment, the organization also made an advance payment of \$87,000 on its government loan.

Reports of the officers and Superintendent F. A. Tannahill reveal that consumption of electricity on farms in the area is increasing and that members are each using an average of 42 KWH of electricity each month. The average revenue realized by the cooperative per mile totals \$11.43,

which is 93 cents more per mile than the amount stipulated by REA for cooperatives to "pay out" on their investments.

POULTRY SHOULD GET FIRST CHANCE AT PROTEIN FEED

In stretching protein to make each pound do the most good during these times when supplements are scarce, poultry as a class should receive first consideration, says W. E. Carroll, head of the department of animal husbandry, University of Illinois college of agriculture.

"Swine should receive second consideration, dairy cattle third, beef cattle fourth and sheep fifth. Roughage-consuming animals are less likely to suffer from inadequate protein than are poultry and swine, because roughages, particularly those from legumes, serve as protective feeds when fed with farm grains."

Whenever growth or milk production reaches the point at which the roughage intake must be reduced because of bulk, some high-protein concentrate must be added to the ration to provide the protein required for supporting high production.

Young, growing animals require a high percentage of protein in their rations in order to make rapid increases in weight. Nursing mothers, milking cows and laying hens need relatively large quantities because of the amount of protein needed for the production of milk or eggs.

When you write to a boy in service, be cheerful, don't moan. Keep your troubles to yourself—he has plenty of his own.

TOP PRICES ARE RECEIVED AT SALE CONDUCTED IN TIMBERLINE FARMS

JUNIOR BOAR SOLD FOR \$1500; GILTS BRING \$119.60 AVERAGE

With boars bringing an average of \$184.40 a head and gilts going for an average of \$119.40 each, the annual Hampshire hog sale at Timberline farms, owned by Forrest W. Lemons, was considered a success and attracted scores of top hog breeders from several midwestern states.

Mr. Lemons, one of the original directors of Corn Belt Electric cooperative, has been holding sales for three years and his reputation as a Hampshire breeder is growing rapidly in agricultural circles. At a private sale, held prior to the general sale, he disposed of his junior boar, On to Glory, which had been judged junior boar pig of best type at the 1943 National Type Conference at the University of Illinois, for \$1500 to Farwell and Emerick farms of Aledo, Ill.

A leader in the rural electrification field in the Corn Belt area, it is natural that Mr. Lemons should have all the buildings on his farm completely wired. The large white barn in which the ring for the sale was located was constructed just a year ago. Modern in every respect, it is arranged so that tiers of seats can be erected to give bidders an opportunity to see the hogs displayed to their best advantage.

Top Purchaser and Owner at Close of Sale



Mr. Lemons (right) is shown with Ralph Farwell who, with his partner, Ralph Emerick, of Aledo purchased the Timberline Farms junior boar. On to Glory, for the top price of \$1500 at a private sale prior to the general auction. In the truck behind the two men, On to Glory, and two other purebred Hampshires, On to Glory 1st (boar) and Regal Rita (gilt), all purchased by the Farwell-Emerick farm, are getting accustomed to their cramped surroundings preparatory to starting the trip to Aledo.

Top Angus Herd

In addition to his large Hampshire herd, 50 head of which were auctioned off at the October sale for an over-all average of \$154.70 each, Mr. Lemons also specializes in Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He has 150 head of Angus cattle, including a bull valued at \$5000.

In previous years, he used individual electric brooders in A-type farrowing houses for his pigs, but last year he placed the pig brooders in the new barn for greater protection against cold weather.

Because of the large electric load on the farm, it was necessary for Corn Belt to install a 7½ KVA transformer to serve the premises. Mr. Lemons, who resigned from the board of the cooperative three years ago because he was unable to devote sufficient time to the organization, uses electric brooders for his chicks, as well as for his pigs. His herd of Hampshires total 600 head.

Impressive Record

The platform on which the auctioneer stood to "cry" the boar and gilt sale was decorated with an impressive array of premium ribbons from the Wisconsin state fair at West Allis, Wis., Kansas state fair and the Schuyler county livestock show. Overhead hung a banner rating the Timberline farms as premier breeders in the swine department at the Wisconsin state fair.

Neighbors mingled with hog breeders to give the sale a "country fair" atmosphere. Lunch was arranged for the big crowd and a succession of trucks backed up to the loading door to take home hogs which had been purchased by successful bidders.

Bidding was spirited as outstanding types were paraded around the sale ring. Timberline farms are located one and a half miles north and east of Goodfield on state Route 117.

WPB Asks Co-op Support In Power Conservation

The War Production Board has called upon the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association, and through it the member cooperatives and their connected consumers, to assist in the voluntary conservation of electrical energy.

Executive Manager Clyde T. Ellis has advised the proper branch of the War Production Board that the co-op people all over the country will cooperate in this conservation program in the same enthusiastic spirit that they have supported the entire war effort.

Electricity Brightens Memorial Day for Owners of Camp America

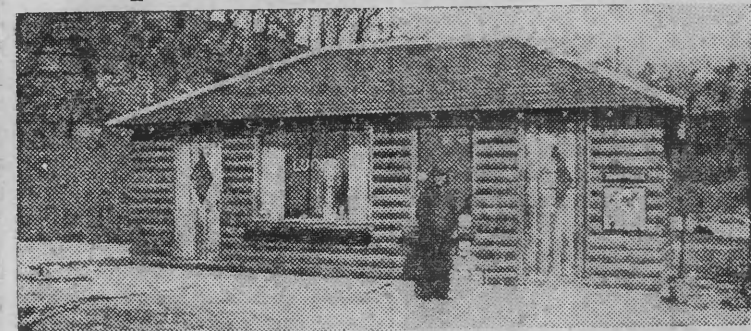
Emergency Connection Installed by REA Co-op Linemen

Memorial day in 1941 was more than just another annual observance as far as the E. A. Busse family was concerned, for they had just completed construction of several tourist cabins, the attractive site had been officially named Camp America and all that was needed to top off the scheduled opening was electricity.

An urgent request for power had been made sometime ago to Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., at Elizabeth, but difficulties remained to be overcome. There was, for instance, the almost unsurmountable obstacle of insufficient wire.

However, Mr. Busse, who also is a toll collector on the new bridge over the Mississippi river between East Dubuque, Ill., and Dubuque, Ia., was not a man to give up easily. His cabins and lunchroom were ready for business and he wanted electricity to make his opening day a complete success.

Camp America Bids You Welcome



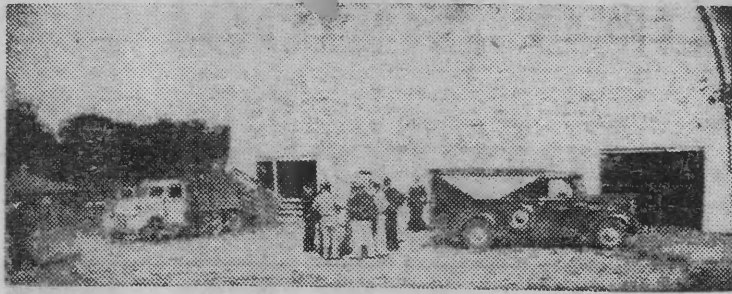
"Welcome to Camp America," says E. A. Busse, who is shown above standing outside the dining room of his REA cooperative-serviced tourist camp, located slightly more than a mile east of East Dubuque on Route 20. A favorite with tourists, the camp has been in operation since 1941 and was connected by Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., on May 28 of that year.

Electricity Lights These Cabins



Pictured above is a group of five log cabins which form the nucleus of the sleeping accommodations offered at Camp America. Located near the Mississippi river in a scenic section of Jo Daviess county, the camp is completely electrified. An American flag flies from the flag staff shown in the foreground, giving an approved patriotic touch to the name of this popular tourist site.

Sale Barn of Timberline Farms



Shown above is a small section of the huge, white barn in which Forrest W. Lemons, owner of Timberline Farms, near Goodfield, held his October boar and gilt sale. Outside the structure may be seen trucks drawn up to remove hogs purchased by high bidders from various communities. In the foreground a group of breeders gather after the sale to discuss prices and talk over values offered.

Homeward Bound



A successful bidder at the Timberline Farms hog sale is shown above directing two rather unwilling gilts into a truck which will take them to their new home. The gilts were happy enough to parade in the sale ring, but didn't seem to relish departing permanently from Mr. Lemons' herd.

Have a Drink



Just hearing the perpetual-motion auctioneer exhorting the bidders to go on. Ten or twenty dollars higher makes these girls dry . . . and they know what to do about quenching their thirst. A trip to the stock tank pump in the Timberline Farms expansive farmyard, a little cooperation from a willing pal (who will be next in line) and they are ready to return to watch activities in the sale ring.

Emergency Connection

On May 28, 1941, linemen for the cooperative arrived to make an emergency connection. Wire, which had been on order had not yet arrived, but the cooperative was determined to make a new member happy and to sell him on REA service.

Consequently, linemen had no other alternative but to string the hot phase line, without a neutral, to the camp to provide a temporary connection until sufficient wire arrived to complete the job. The 1000-foot connection served the purpose, and additional grounds were installed on the single phase hot line. Approximately two months later, when additional wire had been received and linemen had time to work on the line, construction work was finished in approved REA style.

The Busses had previously sought to buy electricity from a public utility company, but the cost of the extension was too great and the Jo Carroll cooperative line was closer to the camp.

Lights in Cabins

All of the cabins, built in sturdy, rustic style, with log exteriors and knotty pine interiors, have electric lights. Some of them also have fireplaces.

The tourist site is part of a 117-acre farm, which also is electrified. Located on Highway 20, a short distance from East Dubuque, Camp America is a favorite place for those who wish to eat out occasionally and for tourists who want to stay over night, "gas-up" and eat before continuing on their way.

Located a short distance from the Mississippi river, Camp America has a section of the wooded hills of Jo Daviess county for a "back drop" while tourists can look out upon the broad Father of Waters from the front porches of their cabins. Because it is the first gasoline stop on the highway after crossing the recently opened Julien Dubuque bridge, Camp America is a welcome place for inter-state trucking concerns.

The Busse family is well-pleased with REA cooperative service and still remembers with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction the first all-important day when electricity arrived at the camp as a permanent "guest" in the tourist cabins and dining room.

ANSWERS INQUIRIES REGARDING VICLAND OATS FOR SEEDING

In response to several inquiries, farmers who produced Vicland oats from certified seed last spring, need not hesitate to seed this oats next spring.

Recent correspondence from Prof. J. C. Hackleman of the college of agriculture, University of Illinois, indicates that Vicland oats produced by our farmers this year, should, if they are kept pure, remain as satisfactory over a period of years as experienced farmers have had with such varieties as Columbia, Gopher, Iowar, etc. In other words, the mere fact that Vicland is a result of a cross made many years ago between Victoria and Richland oats, does not mean that the variety as now established will run out any more quickly than any standard variety.

ELECTRIC MOTORS

(Continued from Page One) motors in order to place them where most needed. The distributor files his application on War Production Board Form PD-547 (formerly known as PD-1x). In many cases it has been necessary to prune the distributor's request. The distributor is authorized to place his order for the authorized number of motors, and he is free to choose his own supplier. Two alternatives are suggested for your Illinois distributor who needs motors.

"1. He can request reconsideration of his PD-547 application, since some increases have been allowed recently.

"2. He can contact other than his usual supplier in order to locate a supplier who is in a position to make more prompt delivery."

Mr. Nelson also provides the following information which, at least in part, is not very encouraging: "The general industrial equipment division of the war production board, informs us that at the present time delivery of electric motors can not be expected sooner than from twenty to thirty weeks after an order has been placed with a supplier. Also, because of the large number of motors required for certain L-257 equipment, increased production of food processing equipment, and for other expanded programs, it is quite possible that the delivery period will be on the increase in the future.

"The manpower situation has placed limitations on the capacity to produce electric motors and no improvement is expected in that situation in the near future."

Brighter Aspect

The brighter side of the picture, however, is given in the following excerpt from Mr. Nelson's letter to Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the Illinois state war board:

"The general industrial equipment division of the war production board assures us every effort is being made to increase the capacity to produce electric motors. To date very little trouble has been experienced in procuring machine tools and the materials necessary for the production of electric motors."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1932, OF ILLINOIS REA NEWS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT MADISON, WISCONSIN, FOR OCTOBER 1, 1943.

State of Wisconsin, County of Dane, ss. Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. M. Schermerhorn, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publications Manager of the Illinois REA News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, to wit:

1. That the publisher is Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, Madison, Wisconsin; that the Editor is Russell J. Gingles, Elizabeth Illinois; that the Publications Manager is H. M. Schermerhorn, Madison, Wisconsin.

2. That the Owner is: Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, Petersburg, Illinois.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

H. M. SCHERMERHORN, Publications Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1943.
Milton R. Melthouse
My commission expires April 27, 1947.

Statistical Data Released on Cooperative Systems; Record Evidences Sound Investment

(Reprinted From Public Power)

The allotment, construction, operating and financial statistics of REA-financed systems show an encouraging picture of a program which has largely been responsible for lifting the percentage of farms served with electricity from about 10 per cent in 1935 to approximately 42 per cent today. While the war has curtailed new construction, eliminated load building, and created very definite operating problems, the record on the whole is gratifying and trends apparent in the factual report give assurance of continued successful operation. The recent allocation by the WPB of additional critical materials to permit line extensions where food production will be increased substantially, demonstrates the contribution electrified farms are making to the "food-for-victory" campaign. The nations farms, with 14 per cent less manpower and with little increase in the agricultural plant, are producing 43 per cent more goods in this war than in the last and one-third more than in the 1934-1939 period.

Amortization Plan

In recognition of the fact that electric utilities require a period of time to develop to a level of operating stability, REA loans generally are made on the following 25-year amortization plan: accumulation of interest for 30 months from the date of the note; payment of interest on accumulated interest and principal from 31 to 48 months; and payment of principal and interest from 49 months to the end of the 25-year period at an increasing monthly rate which varies from \$3.00 per \$1,000 during the period from 49 to 60 months, to approximately \$5.35 per \$1,000 after 85 months.

Delinquency on loans made for the construction and acquisition of the electric plant is less than 1 per cent and payments in advance of schedules were, on June 30, 1943, more than \$12,400,000.

Present trends in operating statistics indicate that borrowers are progressing toward a level of financial stability which will enable them to meet from their revenues all expenses, including interest and depreciation, and the necessary reserves to amortize the capital sums lent by the Federal Government. The table (above) presents median averages for the various REA-financed systems by age groups, based on the average age of the miles of distribution line comprising the system. The progressive development of the systems with time toward financial and operating stability is illustrated by the trends shown in this table. It will be noted that on the average, as the lines become older, consumers connected per mile of line, energy consumption and revenues per mile show a steady increase, whereas the proportion of minimum bills steadily declines.

The weighted average age of all REA-financed systems based on dates of energization of existing mileage is only 2.75 years. Because these systems are still in a relatively early stage of development, care should be taken in interpreting all data given in the report. Individually, the 1942 income statements of the various borrowers show that with few exceptions, all systems earned interest due and payable, and nearly all showed net income before depreciation. Those failing to show adequate earnings are with few exceptions the younger systems with undeveloped loads and only a portion of projected miles energized and consumers connected. In some instances, the effect of war-time operating conditions on these relatively immature rural electric systems has resulted in a status of development

OPERATING STATISTICS OF REA-FINANCED SYSTEMS BY AGE GROUPS—DECEMBER 1942

Age in Months	Systems Included	Consumers Per Mile	KWH Per Consumer	Per Cent Min. Bills	Revenue Per Mile
1-12	49	2.31	51	35	7.29
13-24	138	2.35	55	33	9.13
25-36	286	2.36	60	29	9.59
37-48	229	2.60	71	26	11.14
49-Over	84	2.89	82	20	14.02

Here 'n there

in ILLINOIS
BY RUSSELL GINGLES

R. E. Kidd, whose farm is served by the Southern Illinois Electric cooperative at Dongola, has his own, expressive way of calling into the co-op office. Nothing tries for him, like saying, "This is Mr. Kidd." He knows whereof he speaks—and so does the co-op's office force—when the telephone rings and the voice at the other end of the phone says: "Hello, this is the REA Kidd calling."

Words of the auctioneer are as authoritative and arresting on the radio as they are at a farm sale—especially when they drift out over a crowd in the booming style of L. Oard Sitter, a Southern Illinois cooperative member. Mr. Sitter, who "cried" the combination sale held last month near Dongola for Victor Cundiff and Edward Corzine, prefaced his "sold to that gentleman over there" lingo with a few choice words about the value of REA. His spiel must have done some good electrically, because a few minutes later he sold an electric fence control switch box for \$2 more than it costs when new.

Roy Sharrow, president of Adams cooperative at Camp Point, is one fellow who can explain away all disputes of members who object to where power poles are placed in their yards. For he is a typical example of a member who might have had some objections, but who thought more of electricity than he did about poles. Roy was in the office of the cooperative during the early days when REA was just getting started in the Camp Point area—and part of his job was soothing over the ruffled feelings of those who objected to giving right-of-way to the cooperative line. After one particularly hectic day, he came home to discover that linemen, in extending service to his home and buildings, had chosen his garden as the proper spot for one of the power poles. It was either electricity or garden—so Roy chose electricity and moved the garden.

Art Wiedeman looks at the orchard business like a gambler looks at a dice table. "Both are about the same," Art says, "you roll the dice and wander what's going to turn up—and you plant trees and wonder whether they're going to bear enough fruit to make the venture pay."

A trip through F. A. Tannahill's area around Fairfield would drive some of the cooperative members in northern Illinois slightly daffy.

which temporarily lacks balance and which permits the maintenance of prior commitments only with considerable difficulty.

Through the trees they'd see flames which would make them run to the nearest telephone and call their village volunteer fire departments and they'd also discover odd contraptions rising up and down 'in cornfields which would have them talking to themselves in no time. The flames, investigation would disclose, are caused by gas issuing up from oil wells—and the odd contraptions, they'd find, are oil pumps working day and night bringing to the surface a "cash crop" beyond their fondest dreams.

What do you suppose most of the employees of the Seymour Orchards of Payson top off their afternoon lunches with? You guessed it, big, red, rosy apples, thousands of which they sort and pack during the remainder of the day. Eating your own product, it is said, is its best advertisement.

It didn't take F. A. Tannahill, superintendent of Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative, long to get in the swing of things on a visit last month to the Bowyer Brothers dairy farm near Fairfield. Milk is his weakness and he gave in without a struggle when the refrigeration room door of the milk house was opened. Buying a quart of cool, appetizing milk, the superintendent downed it with a relish generally reserved by most of us for a juicy, tender steak.

If the nazis ever decide to take a fling at bombing the United States as a final gesture of despair and reach as far inland as Marblehead, that thriving community beyond Quincy in the area served by Adams Electric cooperative, they're bombs will have to penetrate deeper than usual to reach any civilian objectives. For Marblehead is a flourishing limestone center—and, as motorists drive by the steep, rocky hillsides which rise up beside the highway, they can see numerous caverns stretching far back under the ground. Lights twinkling in the darkness indicate that men are at work extracting the stone from the limestone deposits. The rocks are brought by subterranean railroads to crushing plants and kilns along the riverfront across the highway. Like the caves of much-bombed Malta, the limestone mines would make excellent shelters. Remind us to go there next time Illinois is bombed.

Notice to a rationed public: Anyone finding several chunks of rubber on the gravel road north of Griggsville may return same and win the undying devotion of the Illinois REA News reporter. If enough rubber is turned in to make a casing to replace that which we blew out on our jour-

ney we will forward an autographed copy of that popular motoring guide: Coming in on a Dare Minus a Spare. Please wrap your findings in an inner tube and send to us via carrier pigeon.

John Peasley's cats are once more eating in the barn, following several milk-lapping luncheons on the Peasley back lawn. Seems that something happened to the containers from which the cats formerly ate in the barn and, during the period when the essential dishes were being replaced, the mousers appeared at the back door of the Peasley residence to demand their rationed allotment of milk.

The editor of the Clayton weekly newspaper appears to be on his toes when it comes to taking full advantage of features from his territory which appear in the Illinois REA News. Noticing five pictures in the News and a story about Clayton's new REA-served water plant, he immediately asked for permission to reprint the article and use the pictures. We were glad to grant that permission and to let him use the cuts free of charge. Other weekly editors may exercise the same privilege. Being a weekly newspaper man ourself, we know that time doesn't permit an editor to go tearing around the countryside taking pictures and writing stories—as much as he would like to do both. Another thing, photo-engravings cost money. But your weekly newspaper editor may have both stories and engravings free for the asking. Just drop us a line and the cooperative and your neighborhood paper can enjoy an additional amount of publicity free of charge.

President Walter Risser of Corn Belt Electric cooperative at Bloomington now brings the board meeting to order with an authoritative rap of a new gavel. Turned out on a lathe by Ted Hafer, with assistance of a neighbor, the gavel is of walnut which came from the late N. T. Hafer (Ted's dad) farm near Centralia. Walter has been president of Corn Belt Electric cooperative since its organization in 1934.

Hugh Brock, farm adviser of Woodford county, has the distinction of residing in a county which has one of the highest percentages of electrified farms in the state. Hugh has been a leader in rural electrification and farmers in Woodford give considerable credit to electrical energy for the results they have achieved in meeting food for freedom goals.

Self-reading meter programs, according to statistics gathered by Corn Belt Electric cooperative, have saved that cooperative 10,000 gallons of gasoline, 8000 man hours and 16 tires.

If you want to see \$5000 on the hoof, just journey to the Timberline Farms, located 1½ miles north and east of Goodfield on State Route 117. There you can feast your eyes on a mountain of red rationing point stamps which represent the chunky frame of one of the top Aberdeen-Angus bulls in the Bloomington area.

Ray Hutchison, Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., lineman who was injured last summer while climbing a pole to re-fuse a cutout, was out of the hospital one day on the cooperative's service truck the next. Ray didn't do any work . . . just went along for the ride. There is a time coming, however, when Ray will again dig his spurs into a pole and his injuries will become just a nightmare which happened "once upon a time."

Ben DeKezel, whose farm is served by Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative in Geneseo, sums up activity on the farm in on comprehensive statement. "The farmer's work," says Mr. DeKezel, "is never done." Doing some work on his chicken house when we called, this busy farmer stopped his activities long enough to say that he is thoroughly satisfied with his

National Board Pledges Support To Investigation

The board of directors of the National Rural Electric Cooperative, meeting in Washington on October 7-8, pledged its full cooperation to the agricultural sub-committee in connection with the Senate investigation of the Rural Electrification Administration. The national board also urges member cooperatives to do likewise in order to properly deal with the malicious propaganda that has been spread against REA and NRECA. The sub-committee has mailed questionnaires to all REA cooperatives throughout the nation, material to the inquiry.

Foundations of Cement Best For Farm Buildings

Farm building foundations damaged by storms, may be replaced with a concrete mixture of cement, sand and gravel or with concrete blocks, since these are noncritical materials and are well suited for this purpose.

Good masonry foundations prolong the life of buildings because they insure uniform distribution of weight on the soil, prevent settlement and cracking of walls and retain the structure in good condition at a low maintenance cost.

Concrete foundations and basement walls are either of precast units or concrete cast-in-place. Masonry construction in the form of concrete blocks is often less expensive than solid concrete, which requires forms for construction. It is a common practice to use concrete footings for all types of foundation walls, since they provide an even surface on which to start the wall. Footings also provide increased bearing area on the soil to insure against settlement.

Footings should be extended below frost penetration, even though firm bearing soil may be found at a shallower depth, to prevent the foundation from being upheaved by freezing and thawing. For barns, footings of concrete two feet wide and one foot deep will usually be sufficient. Small residences generally require footings 18 inches wide and 10 inches deep. Footings 12 inches wide and 8 inches deep will serve to support garages, poultry houses, milk houses and other light farm buildings.

REA service. He specializes in raising chickens and hogs on his small, efficiently-worked farm. Winter seemed just around the corner as we visited the DeKezel farm, but in the midst of cold blasts and a suggestion of snow, we noticed that the family is preparing itself against those long, snowy days . . . for, as we climbed back into our duration-special to take off for another visit, we observed quantities of home-canned fruits, jellies and what-have-you being taken into the fruit cellar to await coming family breakfasts and dinners.

E. E. Brass, who operates the Petersburg Canning Works at Petersburg, Ill., and who has several farms served by the Menard Electric cooperative, turns poet to illustrate his theory of "doing how what so many of us put off for tomorrow." Here is his self-explanatory verse, sent to the Menard office along with his electric bill:

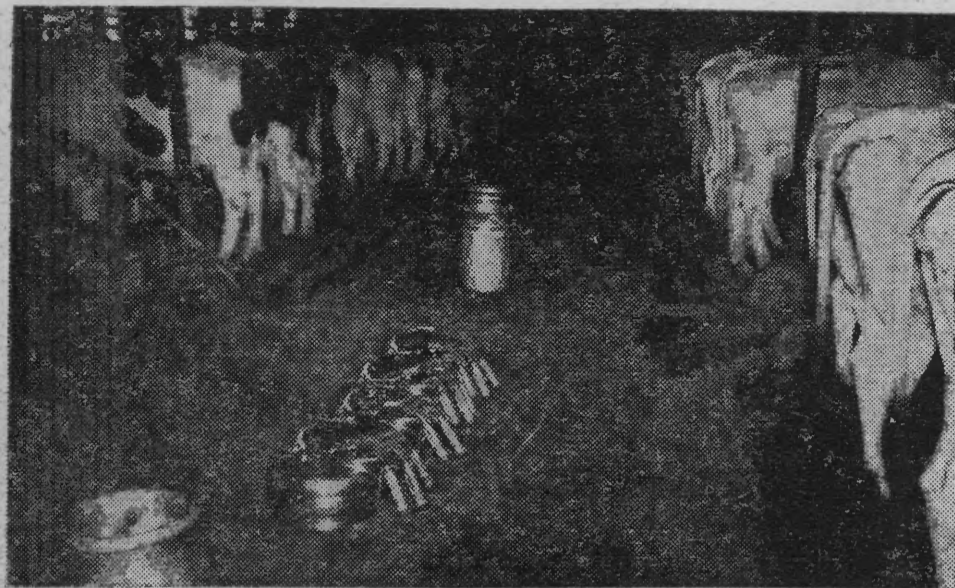
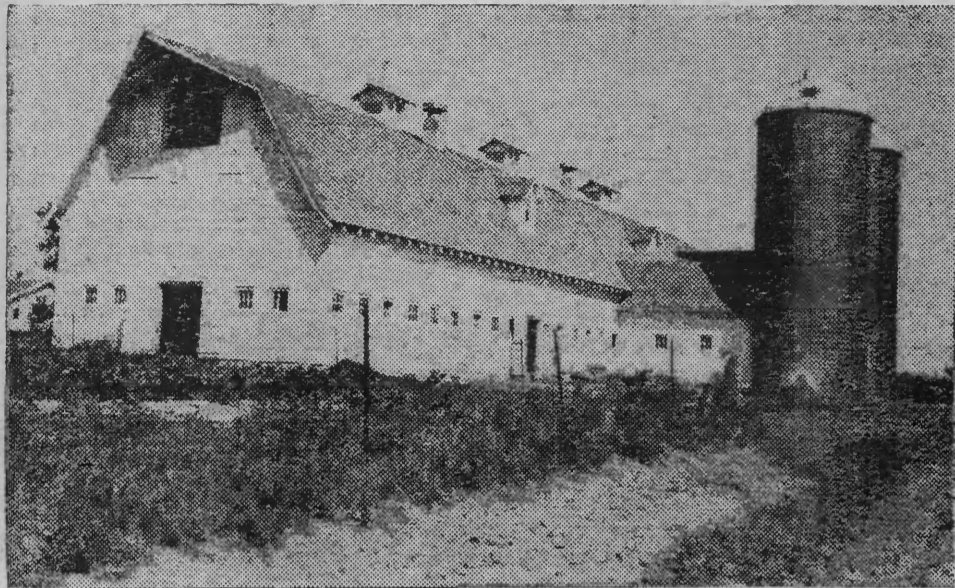
NOW

The reason for most failures
Is because men hesitate;
Father Time and this 'Old World',
Were never known to wait.

The one who doubts this statement
Is just a silly dunce,
That hasn't come to realize
That 'NOW' don't come but once.

Therefore it's time for action,
To really show you how
To practice what I'm preaching
And pay this bill right NOW.

Electricity Cuts Down Overhead and Saves Manpower on Large Dairy Farm



One of the cleanest and best equipped barns on REA cooperative lines in Illinois is shown above on the Bowyer brothers farm near Fairfield. Served by Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative, this dairy farm, largest in the area outside the St. Louis milk shed, is completely electrified. The barn was built during the time the Bowyer place was used as an experimental farm by Deere and Co., farm implement manufacturing company in Mo-

line, Ill. Second panel above is a view of the interior of the Bowyer brothers barn. In the foreground may be seen the 4-unit milker, without which, Mr. Bowyer says, it would be almost impossible to milk the large herd and operate the farm on the same economical and profitable basis which is now maintained. Forty-two cows are now being milked on the Bowyer brothers farm, the herd being composed of Jersey and Holstein cows.

POWER IS VITAL FORCE IN WORK ON BOWYER PLACE

With 120 gallons of milk going daily to Mount Vernon from their large herd of purebred Jersey and Holstein cows, the Bowyer brothers of near Fairfield have built their business into the largest dairy farm in that section of Illinois.

The 429-acre farm last year did a \$14,000 business and is near the top in kilowatt hour consumption for Wayne and White counties, according to figures compiled by the Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative, which serves the farm.

Formerly a Deere & Co. experimental farm, it is one of the show places in the area as well as being one of the most successful farms from the standpoint of productivity. With land well cared for, its crops are among the best in the state and the stand of corn compares favorably with that grown in the corn belt section of Illinois.

Thirteen Motors

Equipment on the farm includes thirteen motors, which drive various pieces of machinery, among which are an electric pump which supplies water from an 83-foot well to stock in pasture and in the barn, 4-unit milking machine, refrigeration plant and a modern milk cooler in the milk house.

Milk is cooled and stored in the refrigeration room less than thirty minutes after the cows have been milked. Approximately twenty-four hours later, the milk is delivered ready for use in Mount Vernon stores.

Without electricity, this large, flourishing dairy farm would not be possible, according to Alonzo Bowyer who, with his brother, Jake, own the farm.

Not only has REA cooperative service helped in building up production, but it also has been a big factor in cutting down costs. A survey shows that the electric bill averages only \$24.80 a month, whereas the cost of ice alone for the milk refrigeration unit totaled from \$80 to \$100 a month.

The power load on the farm, aside from operation of the thirteen motors, includes two electric ranges, refrigerators, electric lights in houses and barns, stocker and a host of modern home appliances.

Model Barn

The imposing, white barn, with its two large silos and concrete floor, is a model of efficiency and cleanliness. It is 36 feet wide and 133 feet long, and is completely wired. In it at present are stored 8000 bales of

Even The Boss Works On This Farm



When it's milking time on this farm, Alonzo Bowyer takes his turn, as illustrated above. Mr. Bowyer is pictured using one of the milking machines on a prize Holstein cow. A firm believer in rural electrification, he gives the REA line credit for helping him operate his farm with a minimum of expense and a maximum of ease.

COWS MILKED BY RADIO IN MODEL REA SERVED BARN



Whether the cows give more milk with music ala radio is a question, but it makes the chores a little easier as far as the hired men are concerned, according to Alonzo Bowyer, one of whose employees is shown above tuning in on a snappy tune before starting work. It is doubtful whether the herd appreciated the world series broadcast which came over the radio this month—but the Cardinals and the Yankees should be happy to know that their audience extended into the Bowyer barn at least, keeping farm boys informed as to what was going on in New York and St. Louis while they continued to do their part on the food production front.

hay and 800 bales of straw. Individual watering fountains are attached to the stanchions for the cows, which are milked to the tune of a

radio—or World's Series broadcast. It is one of seven radios on the farm. Alonzo Bowyer says he isn't sure whether music helps the cows give more milk—but "it keeps the milkers in good humor."

The spotlessly clean milk house is divided into two sections—one being used for washing and cleaning the milk cans and other equipment, and the other devoted to cooling the milk preparatory to storing it in the adjacent refrigeration room.

An electrically-operated water softener has been installed in the building to soften the normally hard water so that the equipment and bottles may be more thoroughly and easily cleaned.

Aside from protein concentrates, all feed for stock is raised on the farm. The Bowyer brothers have seventy-seven acres in corn and have close to 100 acres sowed in red and sweet clover.

Helps Labor Problem

With the labor situation so acute, this dairy farm, one of the largest outside the St. Louis milk shed, would have been forced to hire several additional men if it were not for REA cooperative service, Mr. Bowyer said.

Pumping nearly 3000 gallons of water daily, this chore alone would require the services of more than one man. The farm employs three men regularly and one part-time worker, but would need more than ten men if it were not for electricity, Mr. Bowyer stated.

There are 100 head of cattle on the farm, of which forty-two are milked regularly. In addition to dairy cattle, the Bowyer brothers also have fifty head of hogs. They are firm be-

lievers in rotation of crops and in keeping the soil in the best condition possible.

Like other farms in the area, several areas of land are now optioned to an oil company for drilling purposes. No work has been started yet, but some day oil may gush from wells on the farm. Oil has been found on several neighboring farms and the Bowyer brothers may also be fortunate enough to have the same good fortune in the future.

Four Homes on Farm

There are four residences on the farm, with hired men occupying two of them and the other two occupied by the Bowyer brothers' families. Because of illness and the inevitable inroads made by age on a man's vitality, the farm is being offered for sale, according to Alonzo Bowyer.

Kilowatt hours of electricity consumed over a 12-month period on the farm totaled 14,044. Of this amount the largest total was recorded in April, when KWH consumption reached 1460, the bill for which came to \$27.35. The average KWH consumption totals 1170 and the average bill paid amounted to \$24.80.

Of the total acreage, only 63 acres are considered non-crop lands. Much of the non-crop land is in timber, which provides a ready source for fence posts and other lumber needed for repairs around the farm. During the time when the farm was used by Deere & Co. for experimental purposes, the farm implement company tried out a number of new machines on the land in planting and harvesting a variety of different crops.

In 1942 the University of Illinois college of agriculture planted a test plot of corn on the Bowyer farm on "level land which had been limed, phosphated, had clover and which was a former hog pasture," the report said. Results of the test follows:

HYBRID YIELDS

U S 13	68.6
Ill 2059	72.1
Funk G 80	75.9
Ill. 804	76.3
Pioneer 336	73.2
Ill. 784	77.3
Dekalb 817-A	75.4
Funk G-88	80.3
M-L 830	70.4
Pfister 160	68.2
Ill. 126	80.6
Ill. 877	68.2
Bear OK 99	76.3
Pioneer 313	70.5
Pfister 164	68.0
Ill. 842	65.3
Bear OK 66	63.8
Funk G 527 W	74.5
Pioneer 300	71.7
Pfister 360 A	56.8
Ill. 289	58.0
Dekalb 899	71.1

Iowa REA Group Plans To Adopt Safety Program

The Iowa Rural Electric Cooperative association, at its annual meeting last month in Des Moines, approved a resolution for establishing a job training and safety program for Iowa REA cooperatives, similar to that now in operation in Illinois.

The resolution on formation of a job training and safety program was presented for adoption on the floor of the convention following a joint meeting of the state board of directors and the safety committee of the Iowa state-wide association.

Fifty of Iowa's fifty-one REA cooperatives are members of the state association, according to G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, and A. E. Becker, Illinois state wide coordinator, both of whom attended the meeting as representatives of the Illinois association.

Speakers at the meeting included E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association; Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the N.R.E.C.A.; Herb Plambeck of WHO farm news editor; R. K. Bliss, extension director of Iowa State college; Francis Johnson, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation, and Harvey Schermerhorn of Madison Wis., editor of the Wisconsin REA News.

OPA ESTABLISHES CEILING PRICE ON FARM SEED COSTS

Recently the Office of Price Administration announced a price ceiling program to regulate the purchase and sale of farm seeds. These regulations will be available for publication in the near future.

Many farmers have been inquiring if there will be alfalfa and other farm seeds available for the spring of 1944. It is a little too early to state just what the volume will be as much of the seed crop has not been harvested as yet. The establishment of price ceilings on the various classes and grades of seeds will prevent a runaway market such as was seen last year. Farmers are advised not to be stampeded into buying old, hold over seeds of inferior quality before the new seed becomes available.

Funk G 94	67.1
M-L 523	67.0
Pioneer 332	77.0
Average	70.9

Southern Illinois Co-op Helps Orchard Firm Set Top Record

Huge Peach Crop Marketed; Power Equipment Aids

Southern Illinois—a haven of diversified farming—can point with special pride to its large orchards without taking away any of the glory which belongs to its industrious truck farmers, whose prosperity is interlocked with the economic well-being of the entire section.

Among the thousands of fruit trees in the 6-county area served by Southern Illinois Electric cooperative, are those owned by the Massac County Orchard company of Metropolis. Covering 325 acres, the company's orchards produce some of the finest Elberta, Hale and Red Bird peaches grown in the country. Several hundred apple trees are also included in the well-kept and carefully-pruned orchards.

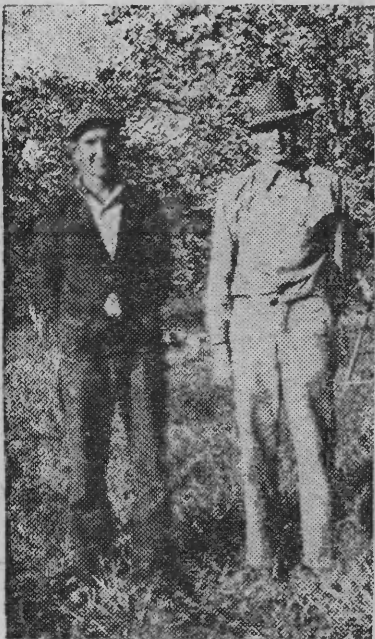
The company was started about twenty years ago by the late Fritz Hinners, whose son, Edward Hinners, now heads the firm in addition to operating a hardware store and other business enterprises in Metropolis.

Huge Packing Shed

Under the expert guidance of A. W. Wiedemann, superintendent, the company this year marketed 45,000 bushels of peaches and realized the largest return on its investment in its long and successful history. With peaches selling at the highest price in years, culled fruit, which in the past was fed to pigs, sold for a top figure of \$1 a bushel.

Sorting, grading and packing takes place in a newly constructed electrically equipped 2-story packing shed. Peaches pour onto one end of the long conveyor belt and go through de-fuzzing and grading processes until they emerge ready for market at the other end.

CAN'T WORK AND BE DRESSED UP, SAY THESE MEN



You can't work and be dressed up in your Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes say these two men—and they should know, for they are George Endicott (left), manager of Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative, and A. W. Weideman, superintendent of the Massac County Orchard company. Mr. Endicott was taking a day off from his cooperative office duties to operate his farm when the News photographer arrived to take his picture.

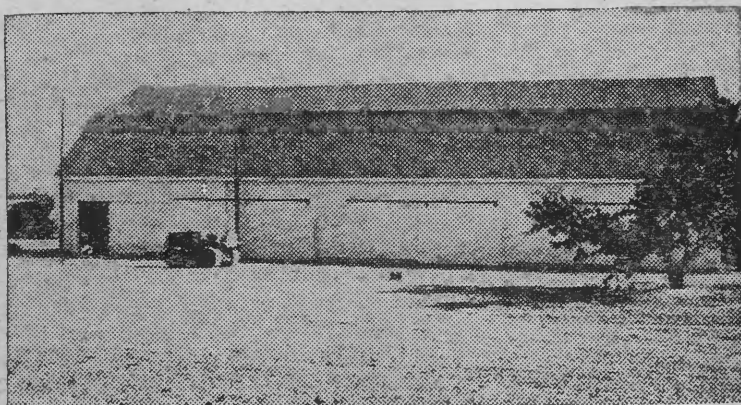
Several persons inspect the peaches as they go into the de-fuzzing machinery to remove those which have defects. After the peaches have passed inspection, they go into the grader and then move along wide belts to

Looking Down Row of Peach Trees



One excellent reason why the Massac County Orchard company, whose packing building and farm buildings are served by Southern Illinois Electric Cooperative in Dongola, is shown above in this view down a long row of hundreds of carefully cared-for peach trees. Ground between the trees has been seeded with rye, which will be disked into the soil in the spring. Trees are carefully pruned to the right height during the late fall and winter and branches and other debris are promptly removed from the vast orchard.

View of New Orchard Packing Shed



Shown above is a picture of the new electrically-equipped packing shed, where thousands of bushels of peaches and a large number of apples are prepared to be sent on their way to market. Inside the building are several motors which operate the conveyor belts and other equipment essential to packing the peaches and apples. This new, modern building was recently constructed and wired to be served by REA cooperative power.

be deflected into bins where they are packed for delivery. Packed with the small end of the cone-type basket upper-most, they are "up-ended" by an ingenious device as the concluding feature of this fruit "assembly line."

One of First

The company was one of the first members of the Southern Illinois Electric cooperative and REA service has been one of the factors in its rapid growth in recent years.

Prior to the advent of REA cooperative power, equipment was operated by a gasoline engine, with all devices connected to a central drive shaft. When the company's lines were energized, its electrical consumption totaled ten horsepower, and this amount was doubled in the last two years.

From 200 to 400 trees are replaced

each year in the huge orchard to keep production and quality up to top level. There are only a few of the original trees left with which the late Mr. Hinners started the original enterprise.

The new packing shed, with its thousands of boxes, baskets and picking bags stored neatly upstairs, was completed only last July. Its modern equipment, much of which has been added this year, was in operation while electricians were still wiring the building and hooking up the various motors.

The Massac County Orchard company was one of the few firms of its kind which didn't suffer from a shortage of labor this year. Picking and packing time comes at a period when much of the heavy farm work is done in the southern Illinois area and farmers from the neighborhood "pitched in" to get the big job finished before

ADVISE STOCKMEN TO ADJUST USE OF 1944 FEED GRAINS

Jo Daviess county farmers, at a recent meeting in Elizabeth, home of Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., were warned by L. J. Norton, agricultural economist of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, that some adjustment in their use of corn and other feed grains will be necessary in 1944.

Mr. Norton declared that since the total United States' supply of feed grains per animal for 1944 will be less than is being used in the current year, either the rate of feeding or the number of livestock will have to be reduced. On the basis of the September 1 crop estimates, the supply of corn for each grain-consuming animal will be about 17 per cent less than the supply for the current year, he said.

The economist also stated that the lower supply of feed per animal is not due to an abnormally small production of feed grains, but to the large number of livestock on farms.

He further stated that in view of the increased numbers of livestock and the lower feed-grain supply, farmers should plan their livestock production programs on the basis of the available feed in sight. If feed is to be purchased, arrangements should be definitely made in advance of the production program. Maximum use of roughage will be necessary with cattle and sheep. Cattle feeding programs should emphasize economy of feed grains and marketing at a degree of finish lower than usual. Hogs should be fed lighter weights than in 1943.

Conditions After War

The high rate of government expenditures, principally war expenditures, is the driving force behind the strong demand for farm products. Mr. Norton cautioned farmers to be on the alert for declines in prices when this rate of wartime spending slows down. He recalled, however, that after World War I prices of farm products averaged higher in 1919 than in 1918, and pointed out that devastated Europe will offer a strong market for our agricultural products for at least a short time after the war is over.

Methods by which the government finances this war will have an important bearing on economic conditions in the postwar years, he added. The bureau of budget estimates that revenues of the federal government in the present fiscal year will amount to only one-third of the 104 billions to be spent. It is important that a sizeable portion of the 68 billion dollar deficit be obtained from increased taxes and sale of war savings bonds to individuals if inflationary effects are to be avoided.

they had to return to their own crop lands.

Work "Never Done"

Work in the orchards is "never finished," according to Mr. Wiedemann, who late last month was preparing to start spraying operations, after having completed sowing rye between the rows of trees.

Later this fall, the job of pruning will start. All of the trees are kept at a convenient height so that pickers can reach the top-most limbs on ladders. Although the peach crop had long since been sent on its way to market in September, men were still busy in the orchards picking a bumper crop of Red Delicious apples.

Driving through the orchards in an automobile much as one motors through the countryside, Mr. Wiedemann pointed out the progress which has been made in growing fruit trees, picked out a tree here and there which is to be removed, reviewed the suitable types of trees and explained the ground most suitable for orchard land.

Bruises ruin meat enough to feed an army of 500,000 men.

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN SKIP THOSE POINT TROUBLES

Individuals who had planned to beat the meat rationing program by buying a prize 4-H club steer at county fairs or similar stock exhibits will have to surrender the necessary points if they slaughter it for their own use shortly after making the purchase, OPA authorities have ruled.

However, if the steer is brought home alive and fed for at least sixty days before slaughtering or is fed long enough to increase its weight by 30 per cent over that recorded at the time of exhibit, it can be killed and eaten without giving up ration points, the Office of Price Administration declared.

NRECA BOARD SETS DATE FOR REGIONAL MEETING IN DUBUQUE

E. J. Stoneman, Region Five Director and Vice President of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, attended a meeting of its board held in Washington on October 7-8. Formulation of plans for the ten regional meetings, to be held during the month of November, was one of the chief matters of business.

According to the schedule set up by the board of directors the meeting for Region Five will be held at the Julian Hotel in Dubuque (Iowa) on Wednesday, November 10th, convening at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Each cooperative from the states of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa will send one voting delegate to the meeting. Cooperative managers and board members have also been extended an urgent invitation to attend this meeting.

The business agenda includes the election of a director to represent Region Five on the National Board, which office is now held by Mr. Stoneman. Discussion will be given to various matters, including plans for the national convention, change in by-laws, policies of a general nature, and cooperative problems.

An invitation has been extended to Deputy Administrator William J. Neal and other REA officials to attend this meeting. Cooperatives are urged to send reservations to the Julian Hotel in Dubuque as early as possible.

Deficiencies in Iodine May Cause Still-born Pigs

When litters of pigs are born dead or when some pigs in a litter are hairless or show immature hoof development, the possibility of iodine deficiency should not be overlooked, warns the department of animal pathology and hygiene, University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Iodine-deficient areas are known to exist in the Great Lakes region, especially in such neighboring states as Wisconsin and Michigan. On Illinois farms where pigs have suffered from an iodine deficient-like disease, the losses occurred in the winter and spring months.

Iodine deficiency in newly born pigs may be prevented largely by feeding small amounts of potassium iodide to sows in the feed or drinking water during the last two months of pregnancy.

A dose of two level teaspoonfuls of potassium iodide (approximately 10 grams) dissolved in water and thoroughly mixed with the grain or added to the drinking water once a week is sufficient for 50 sows (three grains a sow weekly). One-fifth teaspoonful, or one gram, weekly is sufficient for five sows.

Good grass range for poultry can save up to 12 percent in feed bills.

REA Women and The Home



Saving Electricity Proves a Popular Pastime

By ETHEL MORRISON MARSDEN

There are a number of ways in which we can all do our bit to help out in the war effort—even though we are housewives, far from the field of battle. And one of the contributions we can make is to utilize every bit of electricity to the fullest capacity. There are a number of very simple rules which apply to saving electricity in cooking that are not hard to follow—and they pay dividends.

For one thing, never heat a whole teakettle of water when all you need is two cups. I know this is one rule I am inclined to break, but it is something we women should all remember. We can save energy also by heating water in the utensil in which it is to be used. Remember, too, always to cover the container in which water is to be heated. We can make a further saving by removing sediment that forms in the tea kettle.

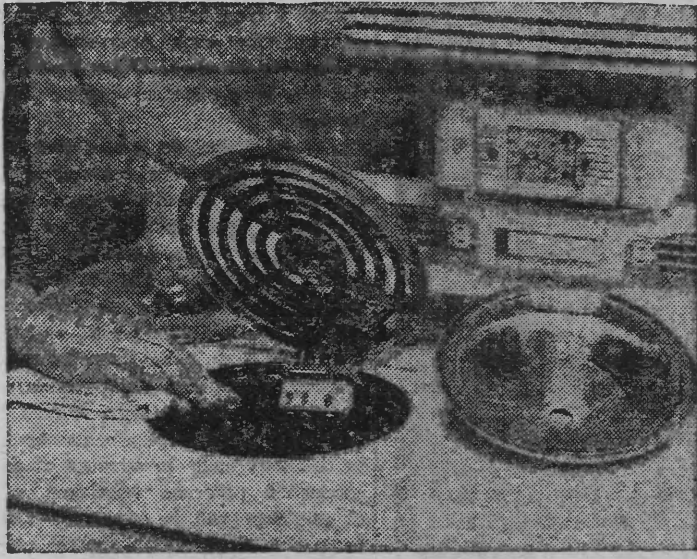
It's a good plan to cook all vegetables in the smallest possible quantity of water, using just enough to keep them from sticking. This saves vitamins and minerals, as well as energy.

When using an electric range, always use flat bottom pans that are the same size or slightly larger than the heating unit. Pans that are too small waste heat. When pans are so large that they extend over onto the porcelain enamel surface of electric ranges, their heat may cause the enamel to check.

And here's something for the best of housewives to remember—don't scrub the bottoms of your pans until they shine. A dull surface will absorb more heat than a bright shiny one. Pans with tightly fitted covers help to conserve heat also.

While preheating the oven is rec-

Remember---For the Duration



ommended for certain forms of baking, it does prove expensive for short baking processes, such as the making of biscuits and muffins. And whenever you use the oven, plan to do as many baking and oven-cooking operations at one time as is possible. Oven baked meals prove profitable on baking days.

Always have the food ready to place in the oven when the oven reaches the right temperature. Place pans in alternate positions on the oven racks in order to provide for the best circulation of heat and the minimum consumption of energy. You can waste a lot of heat by looking too often at the food in the oven. Use a time and temperature chart, and open the oven door as little as possible.

And above all else—never use the oven to heat the kitchen unless you have to!

because unlike our usual cornmeal muffins, the recipe calls for yeast—rather than sour milk and soda. Try it some snappy evening soon—and you'll add it to your favorite file of recipes.

Cool days also bring the annual harvest festival to small town and country churches. And that harvest festival is one we look forward to for months in advance. Some of them still bear a resemblance to those of our youth—with pumpkins, shocks of corn, squash trundled in from nearby fields to provide atmosphere. We also find frequently tables piled high with vegetables for sale—there are autumn flowers also—and in many instances a bazaar is also featured with the festival, with the women of the ladies' aid offering hand-embroidered pillow cases and perky aprons for sale to help out some worthy cause.

But best of all is the food served—chicken pie, mashed potatoes, salads, rolls, pumpkin pie, apple pie, and an assortment of never-to-be-forgotten cakes. We've a new cake to add to that assortment this month—and it also is novel in that it uses yeast!

CORNMEAL BISCUITS

- ½ cup cornmeal
- 2½ cups boiling water
- 1 package fast yeast
- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- ¼ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- About 4¼ cups (or more) sifted flour
- 1/3 cup melted shortening

Pour the cornmeal slowly into the rapidly boiling water, stirring constantly to prevent formation of lumps. Cook for 10 minutes, stirring frequently, then cool. Dissolve the yeast in the lukewarm water, add ¼ teaspoon of the sugar, stir and let stand about 5 minutes. When cornmeal mixture is LUKEWARM, add the remaining sugar, the salt and the softened yeast. Blend well. Stir in 2 cups flour, then the melted (not hot) shortening. Beat until smooth. Add the remaining flour, or just enough to knead into a smooth, medium-firm dough. Place in greased bowl and let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Punch dough down and let rise again, ¾ as much as first time. Turn onto floured board and roll until 1/3 inch thick.

Food Is a Weapon of War

By Ethel Morrison Marsden

In this war, food is a weapon—a weapon which our fighting men, the armies and peoples of our Allies need as desperately as they need tanks, planes, guns, and ships.

We want victory—and we want it as quickly as possible. Speedy victory means that we CANNOT have "food as usual" any more than we can have new electric appliances or automobiles as usual. In fact it means shortened food supplies here at home.

We will all agree that the problem of first importance on the dairy front today is the threat to the civilian supplies of butter, cheese, and evaporated milk which has arisen from the continuously increasing consumption of fluid milk. According to the War Food Administration, more people are using more fluid milk, which is the only major dairy product not

under distribution control, and as a result, less milk is available for the production of essential manufactured dairy products.

The total milk output in this country has increased about ten million pounds since 1940. However, it is now at about the highest level which can be expected under present conditions. And although milk production has levelled off, and may even decline somewhat, consumption of fluid milk is continuing to increase steadily—at the rate of about one per cent a month. This is resulting in greater demands for fluid milk—leaving less to be converted into the manufacture of war-important dairy products. WFA says that if fluid milk consumption can be prevented from rising further, butter production this year may be maintained at about the same level as last year.

We all appreciate the importance of milk in the diet. In a menu for low-cost adequate diet recently issued by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, milk headed the list along with vegetables and fruits, eggs, meats, fish and poultry—of foods which should be served in some form or other daily.

Because the increased use of fluid milk is cutting the amount of butter available, it might be advisable for us to take a look at the tightening situation in fats and oils—and see just what consumers can do to help.

Supplies of edible fats and oils are fairly satisfactory in most areas now. But the loss of certain key oil imports in the Pacific has not been offset, and the double-headed wartime demand—for munitions and for eating—continues to mount. We cannot quickly or easily replace the coconut oil from the Philippines, the palm oil from the Dutch Indies, nor the tung oil from China. Our heavy production increases of soybean, peanut, and flaxseed oils are largely on the edible side. The oil lost to the Japanese are the ones most needed by our munitions industries. Even at that, more and more of the animal and vegetable fats and oils used in peacetime for industrial and eating purposes are now going to manufacture nitroglycerine, to paint tanks and battleships, and to supply a hundred and one other military needs.

As a result, manufacturers of soap, printing inks, and oil cloth are feeling the pinch. Fats and oils for civilian paint, varnish, and linoleum have been cut to half the pre-war level. But fat materials for war cannot be cut, and so the entire field has been placed under wartime controls. Supplies of food fats are being rationed to wholesalers, bakers, confectioners and other food processors, as well as to homemakers and grocers.

But even though many of our visible fats are rationed,—butter, lard, shortening, and so forth—we still get a lot of invisible fats—which are found in meats, milk, eggs, grain products, nuts, and some fruits and vegetables.

Chopped sweet pickles added to cold slaw gives it an entirely new flavor.

If your mattress pad is smaller than your mattress, as they usually are, try sewing a 24-inch strip of unbleached muslin. (Feed sacks work equally well) around the pad on all four sides, this gives you something to tuck under the mattress and keeps pad smoothly in place.

Braid thin strips of pastry for top crust on apple pies. These do not make a tight top and thereby prevents pies boiling over in the oven.

Cut with biscuit cutter. Place, just touching each other, in greased biscuit tins. Brush tops with melted shortening. Let rise until doubled (about 1 hour), then bake 20 to 25 minutes in a fairly hot oven, 400 degrees F. If desired, the dough may be shaped into cloverleaf, Parker House or other designs, instead of round biscuits.

HARVEST FESTIVAL CAKE (Two 9-inch Cakes)

- 1 package fast yeast
- ¼ cup lukewarm water
- ¼ teaspoon sugar
- 1 cup milk scalded and cooled
- ½ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 2 egg yolks (or 1 whole egg)
- ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
- Grated rind ½ lemon (or omit)
- 4½ cups sifted flour
- 4 to 5 apples pared and sliced
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Dissolve the yeast in the lukewarm water, add the ¼ teaspoon sugar, stir and let stand a few minutes to soften. Scald and cool the milk. In a mixing bowl, cream together the shortening, ½ of the cup of sugar and the salt. Add the beaten egg yolks or whole egg, the nutmeg and lemon (if desired). Now add alternate portions of the LUKEWARM milk and the sifted flour, until about half the flour has been used. Then stir in the softened yeast. Continue mixing while adding the rest of the flour, or at least enough to make a dough a little too soft to be kneaded. Beat with wooden spoon until smooth. Let rise in a warm place until doubled in bulk. Cut dough down with knife or spatula, and let rise again, half as much as first time. Turn onto floured board, divide in halves, and roll each portion into circular form about ½ inch thick. Place in greased 9-inch layer cake pans. Brush tops with melted butter and let rise until light (about 1 hour). Have ready 4 to 5 apples pared and cut into sections ¼ inch thick. Beginning at the outer edge, cover top of each cake generously with the apple sections, pressing narrow edge of the apple wedges slightly into the dough. Arrange evenly in circular form, using smaller pieces near the center. Sprinkle tops of cakes generously with the remaining ½ cup sugar mixed with the cinnamon. Bake about 25 to 30 minutes in a moderately hot oven, 375 degrees F. Keep cakes covered with paper during first 15 minutes, to allow the apples to cook more thoroughly, then remove paper to brown the top nicely.

RECIPES OF THE MONTH



Cooler days renew our interest in baking—a fact we find our families do appreciate. Of necessity it appears this year as though we would be paying more and more attention to bread baking. Because of many other food shortages, the "staff of life"

will undoubtedly become increasingly important in our everyday meals. Fortunately, there are hundreds of interesting ways to vary the bread which we serve.

It is probable that you have never tried this recipe for cornmeal biscuits,

THOUSANDS OF APPLES SHIPPED BY SEYMOUR ORCHARDS OF PAYSON, ILL.

ADAMS CO-OP PROVIDES ELECTRICITY TO RUN VARIOUS MACHINES

Apples to the right and left of you, apples neatly packed in baskets and apples rolling down conveyor belts, apples coming in from thousands of trees and leaving by truck and train for nearly every section of the country.

That is the impression gleaned from watching operations in the packing house operated by Seymour Orchards of Payson and served by Adams Electric cooperative at Camp Point.

Owned by H. M. Seymour, with the assistance of his two sons-in-law, E. A. House and Lowell House, the orchard is among the largest in central Illinois and annually ships to market approximately 230,000 bushels of apples. This year, however, insufficient pickers and the late growing season will probably cut the usual number down to about 125,000 bushels.

Started Years Ago

Mr. Seymour started in the orchard business about forty-five years ago and his business has expanded rapidly. The orchard now covers 450 acres, with forty-two trees planted to each acre.

In past years the culls from the thousands of apples picked have been trucked to cider mills, but this season much of the fruit in this category will be shipped to manufacturers of apple butter. Varieties grown include Jonathans, yellow delicious, Roman beauties, and Ben Davis. Sold under the trade name of Square Deal Brand, the Seymour orchards supply apples to cities and towns in many states from coast to coast.

During the season, approximately 120 persons are generally employed picking apples, while 60 work in the packing house and 20 others drive teams to and from the orchards. The force this year has been reduced to compensate for the smaller crop.

The season usually lasts about

thirty-nine days, barring machinery breakdowns or other unforeseen difficulties.

Apples Washed

To comply with regulations governing packing of fruit, all apples are now washed by machine as they come tumbling on to the first section of the conveyor belt. When they emerge from their cleansing bath, the apples move along another belt where they are inspected and those not suitable for market are removed.

After passing inspection, the apples move along over a grader which separates them according to size, and then roll down shutes to be packed for delivery. The plant has a capacity of 3500 bushels of apples per day. All equipment is electrically operated, the plant having a 5-horsepower motor, a 1/2-horsepower motor, two 3-horsepower motors and a 1/3-horsepower motor.

Everett Kinder is orchard foreman for the company and M. D. Blausler is packing house foreman. The big packing house was built twelve years ago and was one of the first establishments connected by the Adams cooperative. Prior to construction of the permanent packing house, apples were crated and packed in the orchard under tents which were moved from place to place as packing operations became necessary.

Water Pumped Electrically

A big electric pump drives water through a 2-inch pipe system extending for four miles to bring water from a creek to the washing equipment in the packing house and also to provide water for use of thirteen spraying machines.

Work of pruning the trees will start late this fall and continue most of the winter. Trees will be sprayed in the spring and the plant put in readiness for another big season.

The big electrically lighted and electrically serviced packing house is a tribute to what REA cooperative power can do to put rural industries in the lead of the production front.

Many of the men, women, boys and girls working for the company are members of families who are receiving REA service—for the force of employees is drawn largely from farms in the neighborhood, augmented from residents of surrounding small cities and towns.

THANK YOU

Farmers of Illinois and REA cooperatives who serve those farmers take this opportunity of publicly thanking the war food administration and the war production board for their action in allocating additional copper for farmstead wiring during the month of September.

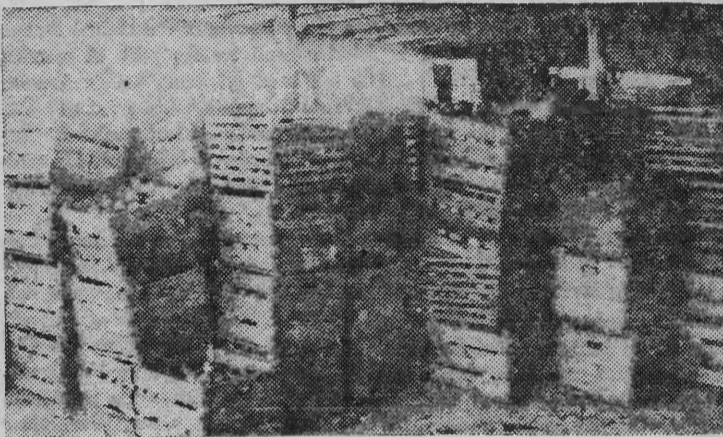
The additional allocation made possible the completion of hundreds of farm connections to rural lines, materially assisting in increasing food production for the war effort.

Apples Start Journey to Market



Apples come tumbling along electrically-operated conveyor belts in an almost endless stream in the Seymour Orchard packing plant, as this view of two workmen shows. The plant packs and ships a total of 230,000 bushels of apples in an average 39-day season. By railroad and truck big shipments of apples leave the plant every day, work being helped along materially with power provided by Adams Electrical cooperative at Camp Point, which serves the company.

Boxes of Apples in from Orchard



Apples, apples everywhere and every one to eat. Shown above is a view of the shed adjacent to the packing plant where apples are brought in after being picked in the Seymour orchards. Here they are stacked in boxes preparatory to being put through a washing process before being graded, inspected and moved along wide belts to the packers.

RATION TIMETABLE

Processed Foods—Blue stamps U, V and W good through Oct. 20. Blue stamps X, Y and Z good through Nov. 20.

Meats and Fats—Brown stamp C good Sept. 26 through Oct. 30. Brown stamp D good Oct. 3 through Oct. 30. Brown stamp E good Oct. 10 through Oct. 30. Brown stamp F good Oct. 17 through Oct. 30. Brown stamp G good Oct. 24 through Dec. 4. Brown stamp H good Oct. 31 through Dec. 4. Brown stamp J good Nov. 7 through Dec. 4. Brown stamp K good Nov. 14 through Dec. 4.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in Book One good for five pounds through Oct. 31. Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 in Book One good for five pounds each for home canning through Oct. 31.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in Book One good for one pair indefinitely. Airplane No. 1 stamp Book Three good Nov. 1 (probably for 6 months.)

Fuel Oil—Coupons No. 1 in new book good for 10 gallons each through Jan. 4, 1944 (fill tanks early). Coupons No. 2 good Nov. 30 through Feb. 8, 1944. Coupons No. 3 good Nov. 30 through Mar. 14, 1944.

Gasoline—Coupons No. 8 in A book good for 3 gallons each through Nov. 21.

Tire Inspections—For B book holders, must be completed by Oct. 31; for C book holders, by Nov. 30; for A book holders, by Mar. 31, 1944.

Tests Show That Soybean Hay Can Replace Alfalfa

Farmers whose alfalfa and clover crops have been lost will have to fall back upon soybean hay this year. Tests made on fifty samples of soybean hay taken from both northern and southern Illinois showed an average of 325 pounds of protein and 64 pounds essential minerals a ton of hay. This hay was harvested at pod stage.

Similar analyses of alfalfa hay showed an average of 344 pounds of protein and 74 pounds of minerals a ton. For red clover hay, the results were 296 pounds protein and 68 pounds minerals a ton.

"There is no need for farmers to suffer from shortages in high protein hay," Snider says. "These tests show the advantages of soybeans for hay and there is still time to plant them."

Farm Women In State Achieve Top Food Goal

TO SEND 29,000 POUNDS OF MEAT TO MARKET THIS YEAR

There'll be turkey and all the trimmings for hundreds of eager, hungry war workers on Thanksgiving day when the Gilbert G. Smith, Sr., flock of broad-breasted bronze birds go to market . . . that is if Uncle Sam doesn't requisition the prime fowls for his fighting forces.

Credit for raising the big flock of turkeys, totaling approximately 1000, belongs to Mrs. Smith and her very capable assistant, Mrs. Beulah Simms. The two women have done wonders with the farm, with only occasional help from Mr. Smith, who is regularly employed in the Studebaker Aircraft corporation plant in Chicago.

Production Specialists

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Simms are on the food for freedom production line from early morning until late at night . . . and they still find time to knit a few sweaters and sox for the boys in the armed forces. An incentive for their extra-curricular Red Cross work can probably be found in the person of Mrs. Smith's son, Capt. Gilbert G. Smith Jr., one of the army's top flight commanders in the south Pacific war area.

In addition to the turkeys, the two women this year raised 2200 chickens. They estimated that, counting chickens, hogs and turkeys, they will have placed 29,000 pounds of meat on the market at the close of this year.

The big Tom turkeys weigh between 25 and 28 pounds each when ready for market, while the hens weigh between 12 and 16 pounds each.

Much of the feed for the stock is grown on the farm, with the two women superintending the work.

Not only did Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Simms score 100 per cent in meeting their food production goals, but they

also managed to put up 500 quarts of canned fruit and vegetables this year. And, Mrs. Smith says, when they wanted to take a day off and go to a matinee in Macomb, they just closed up the house for a few hours and enjoyed themselves.

DESERVE PRAISE



Meet Challenge

Mrs. Smith (right) and, her assistant Mrs. Sims, are shown in the midst of their flock of bronze-breasted turkeys, holding two of the large birds which will soon be ready for the nation's meat-hungry market. The flock this year totaled approximately 1000 birds.

If ever the government decides on striking medals for women on the farm, neighbors of Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Simms are confident that they know two women who will win the awards without half trying. Women have been indispensable on the farm this year and in more than one instance have been the one single factor which enabled the nation's food producers to meet the high quotas set by wartime needs.

The Smith farm, incidentally, is completely electrified, being served

Can't Beat This Apple-a-day Trio



Three pretty girls and three big, ripe, red, rosy apples make an unbeatable combination as the above picture, taken at the Seymour Orchards packing plant, near Payson, shows. Like other employees of the firm, these girls usually finish off their afternoon lunch period with one of the thousands of apples which they spend the rest of the day inspecting and packing for shipment all over the country. The apple-a-day trio, from left to right, includes: Mary Hull, Omega Hull and Georgia Turner.

News from Member Co-ops.

McDonough Power Macomb, Illinois

Review of Meeting

Mr. and Mrs. G. Wayne Welch and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Becker attended the annual meeting of "Iowa Rural Electric Cooperatives Association", held at Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 15 and 16, 1943.

The state organizations of REA Cooperatives are strictly "grass roots" origin. Management is vested in a board of directors elected by cooperative members. Throughout the middle west at least the state organizations are working in full cooperation with the Rural Electrification Administration as well as the National Association of Electric Cooperatives. The State of Iowa is no exception as was demonstrated in their annual meeting where department heads of REA and officials of the NRECA sat in all of the sessions and took part in discussions.

President Oscar J. Grau and committees had prepared a fine program which was very ably carried out.

Some of the highlights of the convention were reports of various committees, some of the most inspirational among them to an out-of-stater were legislative, legal and engineering reports.

The banquet held at 6:30 the first evening was a memorable occasion. Among the distinguished guests were R. K. Bliss, Extension Director, Iowa State College, Francis Johnson, President of Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, Clyde Ellis, executive manager, and E. J. Stoneman, Vice President, NRECA, and an address by Arthur H. Brayton, convention secretary of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce whose wit served to emphasize every point he wished to drive home.

The second day's program was highlighted by addresses by Clyde Ellis, E. J. Stoneman, Harry Linn, who brought a message from the Secretary of Agriculture, Iowa, and S. A. Anderson, General Manager of Indiana State-Wide Rural Electric Cooperative, who told some of the accomplishments and aims of the Indiana Cooperative.

At the noon luncheon Herb Plambeck, W. H. O. Farm News editor, gave an interesting talk on war time agriculture in Britain.

The afternoon session was mainly taken up by reports of committees, election of directors and unfinished business.

Soybean Harvest

Soybeans are pouring into the elevators in this territory about as fast as they can be taken care of and of a quality unmatched in previous years. Farmers who grew them are reaping a golden harvest in the way of cash returns.

It is estimated that from one-third to one-half of the crop, which has been combined, represent No. 2 grade, which means farmers will get the top price of approximately \$1.86 per bushel for them. The average yield in Warren county will run about thirty bushels per acre, or a cash return of about \$56 per acre.

At present the elevators in Monmouth, Cameron, Kirkwood and North Henderson are filled to their capacity of over 100,000 bushels. The Farmers Elevator at Roseville has been handling from four to eight thousand bushels daily for the last ten days. Another two weeks will see the soybean harvest almost finished, it is believed, depending on weather conditions.

While the dry weather has been of assistance to the harvesting of soybeans, it has retarded retting hemp crops in our northern territory. It is thought that this processing is at least 50 per cent behind normalcy for this area, according to an opinion of representatives of the local hemp mill area.

Around the Territory

Eugene Martin, who resides 3 1/2 miles east of Roseville, has just finished building a new milk house and is installing a new electric milking machine. Another one of our members who is taking advantage of REA power.

Seven REA and public utility linemen and three telephone men handled the electric power and telephone lines so that George Simmons, Jr., of Prairie City, Ill., could move a large barn from his home town to his farm, rented by our member, Maurice Curtis, in Berwick township. The barn was moved a distance of nine miles and required about seven hours' time.

Kenneth, James and Everett Lofftus made a trip to Pulaski, Ia., last week where they purchased twenty-seven head of medium heavy shorthorn and Angus cattle.

Mrs. Carl Clore of Swan township has left for Wichita, Tex., to visit her son, Pvt. Boyce Clore, who is stationed at Sheppard field.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nisely of Roseville township entertained the Legion auxiliary October 5 at a pot-luck dinner, which was followed by five tables of bridge. This date coincided with the celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Nisely's wedding anniversary and Mr. Nisely's birthday anniversary.

Congratulations Wayne

Most of us who attended the annual meeting of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives held in Springfield, Ill., last August have some idea of the time and effort Mr. Welch devotes to the good of REA and we may be a little late in extending our compliments to our president upon his being re-elected president of the State Association of Co-operatives.

Members of the McDonough Power Cooperative are proud to have Mr. Welch held in high esteem by the State Association as we know he has the ability and integrity to assume the responsibilities as president.

Members Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Law of Cold Brook Township near Galesburg are proud of the fact that they received word a few days ago that their son, Tech. Sgt. Kenneth C. Law, 23, was awarded an Air Medal by the War Department.

Ordinarily war citations are given a score or more of servicemen. In the case of Sgt. Law it was different. Another Illinois boy, Sgt. Sherwood Fritzhall, of Chicago, was the only other mentioned.

His patrol duties were performed from North African bases during a period of six months, extending from December until June this year.

At the close of the half year of foreign service, Sgt. Law was the member of one of four bomber crews returned to the United States as instructors.

Some Refrigerator!

We know it is not advisable to suggest to anyone to make an extra trip these days, however if any of our members happen to be traveling through Point Pleasant Township, Warren County, they will find it interesting to visit the Everett Lofftus home and inspect their new mammoth refrigerator which is 6 x 7 x 7 ft., making a total of 296 cubic feet, and answers the requirements of three families.

While at present it only contains one freeze space, 3x4x3, which is about equal to three locker spaces, Mr. Lofftus says he will install another one just as soon as restrictions are lifted.

If any of our members desire to get in touch with Mr. Lofftus they can write him at Roseville, Illinois.

The Paul Turner home in Roseville Township and the Chas. Thomas home in Tompkins Township have been remodeled and are receiving their finishing touches from the painters. This is a very noticeable improvement to these farms.

For the first time in several years

school is being held in the Windy Ridge School "District No. 61" in Lenox Township. For several weeks the movers, the man with the shovel, and all classes of mechanics have been busy getting everything in readiness. Cooperative member Lester Crane, the clerk—and a very busy man these days—deserves much credit for his loyal service.

Our members Mr. and Mrs. Warren Talbert of Tompkins Township, Warren County, celebrated their golden anniversary at their farm home Monday, Sept. 13. Mrs. Talbert, was formerly Mattie Cassingham of LaHarpe, Ill.

The Talberts have resided in Tompkins Township for many years where they are held in high esteem by their many friends.

Richard F. Nelson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vic Nelson, of Macomb, Illinois, arrived home last week for a 10-day visit with his parents. Richard is a member of the United States Marines and for the past 15 months he has been attending a Government Electric School in Washington, D. C., where he graduated last week with the highest honors of his class. He will leave in a few days for San Diego, California.

From observation of the number of cattle around P. I. Kiley's and Lofftus Brothers feed lots one would not think there was a shortage of feeders.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora Oneal report that their son, Capt. Keith Oneal, is still with the 5th army in Africa or Italy. Their son-in-law, Wm. Johnson, having received an honorable discharge from the army, arrived home about two weeks ago.

Dehydration Meetings

Our Cooperative was rather fortunate in having two dehydration meetings held within our territory last month. We were also fortunate in having these meetings in cooperation with the Spoon River, Adams County and W. I. E. Cooperatives.

Elva S. Ronhanau of U. S. Department of Agriculture, demonstrated in a very capable manner how the average family woman can dehydrate fruits and vegetables for her family.

While dehydration is new to most of us, it undoubtedly will become very popular in a few months. In fact, we are informed that it has a lot to do with the progress our fighting forces are making at home and across the seas. And in a short time we need not be surprised to see dehydration expand by leaps and bounds.

The usual summer slump in gross revenue has failed to materialize this year due, no doubt, to the increased use being made of electricity for productive purposes, and we find our members using it in many different ways to replace labor and increase the food supply.

Lightning made several stops along our line the past few weeks. Several transformers and individual services were out of order for a short time.

Mr. Raymond Irish was operated on for appendicitis at the Phelps hospital in Macomb on Thursday, September 9. He is doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Keithley and family, who had the misfortune to lose their home by fire last spring, have a new home almost ready to live in.

Mr. and Mrs. Reon Hicks visited Pfc. and Mrs. Hiel E. Hicks at New Haven, Conn., the last of August. Hiel is attending Yale university, but was in the hospital when they were there for a sinus operation. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks spent two days in New York City.

LET'S HAVE YOUR METER CARDS, PLEASE

Some of our members are again becoming careless in sending in their meter reading cards and while we know that you do not like to receive estimated bills, we have no other alternative when we do not get your reading before the fifth of the month,

and it also requires additional work to make the adjustment on the following month. Please remember to read your meter and mail in your card on the last day of the month, and you will always be a member of our good cooperators' club.

Eugene Cunningham, son of E. A. Cunningham of Roseville, will return soon from St. Louis where he underwent an operation six weeks ago at Barnes Hospital. We are glad to know he is recuperating as rapidly as possible.

In traveling back and forth over our lines we meet up with some mighty proud granddads, but it seems that Ted Staat in Berwick Township, has them all beat when it comes to stepping high and it's all over that new grandson, Robert Wayne Grant, down in Point Pleasant Township, Warren County. His proud parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wayne H. Grant and Grandpa Staat are such good users of our Electric Service that we have a right to expect that one of his first toys will be an electric train. Anyway, we wish them well.

After the long spell of dry weather the last couple of days of rain and wind have kept our linemen more than busy.

Farmers Mutual

Geneseo, Ill.

ATTENTION: MEMBERS

It's the little things that count. Your Cooperative cut its teeth on the basic idea of people working together for the common good. When you signed an easement so that the line could cross your property you performed an act of fundamental cooperation. That act made your service possible and it enabled your neighbors to get service also. Unless you had acted in unison with your neighbors, you would not have electric service today. Similarly, unless you continue to pool your interests and your endeavor in behalf of the Cooperative, this service will never be as efficient or as economical as it should be. That's one of the good things about Cooperatives; you can make of it what you wish, because you are one of the owners of the enterprise.

A lot of little acts of cooperation can go a long way toward making our system successful financially as well as in point of service; such as reading your own meters, keeping trees and underbrush cleared in the fence rows under your REA lines, etc. Eighty-four percent of you Cooperative members are returning your meter reading cards promptly on the 20th of the month. Approximately eight per cent return your cards anywhere from the 25th of the month to the first part of the following month and the balance of eight per cent do not return their cards at all. This is a war time measure.

Saves Tires, Gasoline

It conserves tires and gasoline. It is also an economical procedure for your Cooperative. To those of you who are cooperating by returning your meter reading cards promptly and keeping the right of way clear underneath your REA lines, your Board of Directors and the personnel of your Cooperative wish to take this opportunity to thank you very kindly. It is because of your constant cooperation that your Cooperative is able to provide you with electric service at an overall rate that is somewhat lower than the prevailing rates throughout the State.

This applies to your neighbors in your immediate community who are being served from other sources. Your Board of Directors wants your Cooperative to continue to maintain this favorable status. They are doing their part by serving the Cooperative with no remuneration whatsoever for their time. To those of you Cooperative members who are not participating

and cooperating, you can show your appreciation for what your Directors have and are doing in your behalf by cooperating in the future. Your Cooperative system is here, its Directors and personnel will come and go, but it is up to you members, through your active cooperative participation to make it an efficient functioning organization.

Wayne-White

Fairfield, Illinois

First twenty to send in meter cards: F. E. Lambrich, Goff; Louis Miller, Cisne; Loy Spaulding, Goff; Perry Young, Fairfield; E. O. Dennis, Crossville; Gordon Perry, Cisne; J. A. Meyers, Wayne City; Cecil Frederick, Mount Erie; Harry Hortin, Albion; Frank P. Coad, Grayville; Carl Hosselton, Clay City; Fred Hawkins, Noble; Clarence Davis, Rinard; T. M. Pettigrew, Ellery; N. W. Jamerson, Springerton; John Sutton, Norris City; Otho Stevens, Kennes; Edgar Richardson, Sims; James A. Shera-den, Bt. Prairie; W. F. Witter, Garrison.

Charles Mann, one of our maintenance men, answered the call to defend his country and has enlisted in the Seabees. Charlie has been an employee of this cooperative for the past three years.

Welcome new members: Edward Longbons, G. L. Cremeens, Sam Long, Loy Montgomery, Carl Ivers, Rose Caldwell, Raymond Horton, Ogie Pennington, Raymond Barrett, Charles Croman, C. M. Stephenson, James Lemons, Flossie Frashier, Roscoe Kitley, R. W. Clay, Louis D. Keck, O. L. Phelps, Charles Stocke, Forrest Hunter, Glen Hilliard, William Smothers, Auburn Warren, Earl Sledge, Raymond Snidle, William E. Court-right and Joel Reid.

Thank You

We wish to thank Mr. F. E. Richardson, Xenia, for reporting the loose bracket at Roy Richardsons.

Members can often help the maintenance force to reduce interruptions to service, and extra expense by reporting anything they might see wrong on their line. This is a big help to the cooperative and thus helps to hold down expenses in maintaining our lines.

Post-War Program

Your cooperative, along with more than 800 other systems throughout the country, is beginning to lay definite plans for the post-war period. Hundreds of thousands of American farmers are hoping to get long-awaited electric service after victory has been won. Such a construction program will involve the setting up of new systems as well as the extension of old.

REA, working with other agencies of the department of agriculture, will use your plans to determine in advance the size of the national rural electrification job so that intelligent provisions may be made. Winning the war is our first and most important task, but those who are planning for the future know that the end of the war will bring many perplexing problems, many of which can be solved only by foresighted action now.

Southern Illinois

Dongola, Ill.

TREE TRIMMING

From time to time the Cooperative, through its monthly paper and through direct contact at board meetings and the membership meetings held on the Project, has found the necessity of giving more attention to the cutting and trimming of trees on the Project, near the energized lines.

During the last four or five months the Cooperative has averaged about three outages a month which have been due entirely to the felling of trees on to our line, which could

have been avoided, had the free service which is offered by the Cooperative been used, by those individuals responsible for the damage done, to the Cooperative lines when trees were thrown into the lines.

Distribute Placards

The Cooperative has had placards made which are distributed over the Project in those places where it was felt would do the greatest good to inform other than its members, of the service which is available, in the clearing of trees near the Cooperative lines. It seems that some members are not giving their fullest cooperation in advising individuals cutting trees on their property of this free service, and too, in their not informing the Cooperative of the name of the individuals who have caused these outages, by the felling of trees on to the Cooperative lines.

It is undoubtedly some timber men who feel that they are too good a woodsmen to require any assistance or advice in this work but, it is not with this thought in mind, that the service is offered, but rather as a preventive measure to avoid the outage and damage to the line when trees are felled into the line, as has happened during the last few months.

May Cause Injuries

An additional supply of these placards is still available, to any member desiring to post them on his premises. Simply notify the office, and the placards will be sent you immediately. Besides the outage, and damage done to the line, we are running into the present situation, where personal injuries will be caused and possibly death by those individuals after having thrown a tree into the line, attempting to clear the line, which in every case when the outage is reported, our maintenance men try the breakers and fuses to see that it is a dead short on the line before they start patrolling. In some cases by comparing the time at which the line was tested and the time that the felling tree was cleared off the line, there has been two minutes time in which death could have been caused, had those individuals been in contact with the line that was broken down by the tree.

This is too close a margin and it is a very dangerous practice, and can be eliminated by the use of the service which the Cooperative is offering. It is necessary that each member do his part to eliminate the outage, eliminate the damage and prevent the possible loss of life, which is sure, if the present practice is continued.

FARMSTEAD WIRING

A new order is now in effect whereby members can obtain a limited amount of electrical supplies, and wire, without going through the County War Board. The Cooperative has received a release on this and material is now available.

EXTENSIONS ADDITIONAL WIRING

To date the Cooperative has had approval of approximately 40 extensions on the Project. Also there have been about 50 certificates approved for additional wiring. The cooperation received by the office and by Mr. Baggott, the electrification adviser, has been swell, especially from the County War Boards, who have worked with us from the beginning, in keeping our members informed of changes in ruling passed by the War Production Board.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION

The Illinois REA News has been subscribed to by your cooperative on a trial basis, and renewal of the subscription will be brought up at the annual meeting in February. We would appreciate hearing from the members, as to their opinion of this publication.

FIGURE BILL RIGHT

Be sure to figure your electric bill correctly. There is a 3 per cent Utility Tax on the kilowatts used and this is already figured in the amount shown on the rate sheet in the front of your billing book. So by taking the exact amount shown in the book for the number of kilowatts used you will figure your bill as it should be.

Adams

Camp Point, Illinois

Too much praise cannot be given those members who report unsafe conditions along the line. These little things may seem insignificant but "it's the little things that count." Your meter card was designed with a line marked "Remarks" with the hope that this would give you an opportunity each month to express yourself about anything that's on your mind, for instance, quality of service, broken insulators you have noticed, meters not registering, trees in bad condition along the line, new equipment you have added, etc. Unfortunately time does not permit us to write you every time you report these things, but you can rest assured that it comes to our attention and is appreciated nevertheless.

Progress Being Made

Line construction is going forward as fast as possible on the U-1-c extensions. We too are limited on labor and equipment and recently some of the line building materials have become rather difficult to obtain. New members please be patient for maintenance of existing lines must take priority over new construction.

Secure Brooder Now

Secure your electric brooder now for use during the winter and spring months. There is a possibility there will not be enough brooders to supply everyone. Purchase your brooder now so you will be ready when the chicks arrive. It is imperative that you make the best possible use of the limited supply of feed. An electric chick brooder is safe, easy to operate, and will help make certain that unnecessary chick losses will not waste feed. Ask your neighbor about electric brooders.

Plans Available

Have you considered using pig brooders this winter? Members who have used them claim that you can not make a better investment to insure against young pig losses. Plans on how to build pig brooders may be had for the asking at your cooperative office.

Corn Belt

Bloomington, Illinois

ELECTRIC POWER LIGHTENS FALL WORK: During the five years of operation of Corn Belt Electric Cooperative we have noticed that the present season is the one where farmers seem to appreciate the electricity the most. Those of us who have the service need not be reminded to think back to the old days when we did not have electric lights and power during the corn picking season. These are the days when the short hours of day light and the long hours of work come together. Those farmers who have electricity now can make their labor produce with less effort than those not so fortunate.

LIGHTS AND WATER WARMER FOR POULTRY: This is the season to check up on your poultry house because electric lights and electric water warmers will also enable your hens to produce very much higher profit with practically no additional work. It should be possible now for any farmer to secure wire enough for his poultry enterprise either from a dealer or through an allotment from the County War Board. If you cannot get an electrician to do the wiring call the co-op office and we may be able to help you locate someone.

We had a letter from our member, Mrs. Gaffron, saying that she is producing a fall brood of chicks with her electric brooder. This is another way in which electricity and the equipment on hand can be used more efficiently.

ILLINOIS SCRAP DRIVE IN PROGRESS: According to information from farm machinery men the full quota of farm machinery allowed by the War Production Board has not been received because of a lack of scrap iron and steel to go into the steel furnaces. This farm metal scrap is necessary to be used along with new steel in order to produce farm machinery. Farmers cannot afford to turn down the opportunity to turn in old scrap since it is necessary

if they are to receive the farm machinery they expect.

This year the scrap collected will be called a "Scrap Bank" on which the steel mills can draw during the winter just as a person draws on his bank account as money is needed. The scrap must be located and piled before winter hits and snow and mud covers the scattered pieces of iron. These piles of scrap will then furnish a continuous supply during the winter for the steel mills.

The drive ends November 15. Arrangements are being made in each county by the scrap committee to facilitate the collection.

10,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE SAVED: An exhibit in your co-op office which many members are stopping to look at shows that by reading their own meters Corn Belt Electric Cooperative members have already saved more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline, 4 sets of tires, and 8,000 man hours. This is a real contribution to the conservation of these items during the war and is made with very little extra effort on the part of co-op members.

Buy Spare Fuses

Another exhibit in your office calls attention to the use of non-temperable fuses which are required in all new installations by the National Electric Code. It is advisable that each member have a supply of spare fuses, of the kind used in his wiring system, always on hand. A convenient place to keep these spare fuses is on top of the fuse box, then they will be handy if needed sometime when the lights go out. Fuses should be secured either from your dealer or from your co-op office.

BE CAREFUL IN PURCHASING A WELDER: A letter received from REA calls particular attention to the hazard from using an electric welder which does not have Underwriters Laboratory's approval. Our experience has been that welders are very hard to get during the war but are very useful on the farm if they can be secured. We want to warn our members not to buy a cheap welder which is not approved by Underwriters Laboratory.

TREE TRIMMING IS FALL LINEMAN'S JOB: One of the major jobs our linemen are trying to do this fall is to trim back tree growth which grew this past summer. Since we are short of men we may be able to get a tree trimming crew to work on our trees on the most important part of the lines, however, the regular linemen will no doubt have most of this trimming to do.

Many of our members are assisting in this work by agreeing to burn the brush after it dries thus saving the linemen the extra trip of having to drive back to burn it. This cooperation of the members will be greatly appreciated.

Let us remind members again that if you have any trees along our primary line which are likely to fall into the line let us know if you have not already done so and we will try to get them taken care of this winter. Members should not under any circumstances attempt to fall or trim trees which might touch the line, without a co-op lineman present.

BI-MONTHLY BILLING BEGUN: On October 1 we started the bi-monthly billing by not sending bills to the Kappa, Lexington and LeRoy systems. Members in these systems will receive a two month bill on November 1. Members in Danvers, Tazewell and Clinton systems will not receive any bill November 10 but will receive their two month bill on December 10.

We want to again call attention to the fact that from now on when you receive a bill it must be paid promptly since part of it is already over one month behind. The plan is that the bill must be paid within 15 days of its date otherwise a notice will be sent reminding the member and if not paid within seven days service will be discontinued. The advantages of the bi-monthly system will certainly make it worth while for members to be careful to get their bills paid promptly.

MANY NEW FARMS USING ELECTRICITY TO ASSIST FOOD

PRODUCTION: So far this year your co-op has connected 106 additional farms which have been approved by the War Production Board and we have 117 applications where the farms are not yet wired. These farms are all within close range of the present line so that the material needed is in proportion to the value of the electricity for food produced. Anyone desiring to be connected for service because of the shortage of labor should contact their County War Board to see if they are eligible.

Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

Your cooperative and all its members extend their sympathies to the families of Justin Levens of near Rodden and Alfred Altfillisch of Guilford township, whose farms were swept by disastrous fires this month.

A loss estimated at about \$2700 was caused on the Altfillisch farm as fire destroyed a 30x50 barn containing 35 tons of hay and a ton of straw and also burned a cattle shed to the ground. Neighbors joined in fighting the blaze and formed a bucket brigade to your water on other buildings threatened by the fire.

The barn, granary and chicken house were destroyed on the Justin Levens farm by a fire, which was caused by spontaneous combustion in the barn. A large amount of hay, several chickens, a wagon, bobsled, harness and milking equipment were burned in the blaze. As in the case of the Altfillisch fire, neighbors helped extinguish the blaze and formed a bucket brigade to save the farm residence from the flames.

Welcome New Members

New members who have joined Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., in the last few weeks include Arthur Haas, Paul Daehler, George Hartman, Harry Byars, Ivan McGinnis and Franklin Richmond.

Add Equipment

Electrical appliances have been purchased during the last month by the following members: Charles Rall, electric clock; Herman Daehler, electric razor and hammer mill; William J. Busch, Harry Handel and Myron Frederick, milking machines; John Gable, cream separator; William Kienzle, Haven Noser, George Knoess, Ed. Bauer, Elmer Wubben, electric pumps; Groezinger brothers and Erwin Spoerl, freezers; Ed. Sharpe, electric motor; Erwin Spoerl, vacuum cleaner, and Roy Hanson, chick brooder.

Everett Read, president of your cooperative, and Manager Floyd Ruble conferred with national REA officials in St. Louis, Mo., this month on important matters in connection with your cooperative.

Menard

Petersburg, Illinois

Member Suffers Injury

Mrs. Walter Underwood, residing near Sherman, had the misfortune of having her arm caught in the machinery of a sorghum mill which she was operating on their premises. The arm was so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have been members of your cooperative several years and have made good use of REA service. Sincere regrets are expressed by the management and our members to Mrs. Underwood for this unfortunate accident.

Board Meeting Held

The regular monthly meeting of your board of directors was held Thursday evening, October 14, and business pertaining to the continued successful operation of your cooperative was transacted.

Owing to the fact that everyone is busy combining their soy beans at this time, and as members of your board are practical farmers, the night session was necessary.

ELECTRIC FARM REPAIR SHOPS—A new program launched by the war food administration has as its goal "the efficient maintenance and full use of farm machinery and equipment, transportation vehicles and farm structures to obtain maximum food production with minimum ex-

penditure of labor, steel, petroleum supplies, building materials, rubber and other critical materials.

Members of the cooperative can make an important contribution to the success of this program by establishing electrically-equipped repair shops to serve farms in the various communities along our lines. Why not start now and do some serious thinking on this subject?

Looking Ahead

Electrical engineers now are working on new and better electrical devices to be placed on the market after the war. Many more electrical tools undoubtedly will be available to help you with your farm and household tasks.

A list of electrical appliances proposed by a large manufacturer for use in the home when the war is over includes a round refrigerator with revolving shelves; a refrigerator with a large frozen food compartment; a quick freeze cabinet; a range with a high oven; an electric blanket, and a washer which fills itself, pre-soaks the clothes, washes, rinses, spindries and shuts itself off without attention.

In planning for the post-war era, your cooperative will give special attention to two important considerations. First, that most of the members already connected to its lines will make greater use of electricity. Second, that it will be asked to extend service to many unserved rural consumers in this area. Your cooperative stands ready to assume this responsibility to its members when the last cannon shot is fired and victory is ours.

Avoid Penalty

Most of the credit for the victories our armies have won belongs to the ordinary soldier who, often unsung, does his duty. Similarly it is you, the individual member, who is largely responsible for the successful operation of the cooperative. Every member desires the best possible service. However, the kind of service your cooperative can give depends upon your cooperation. One way in which each member can cooperate is to pay his or her bills when due.

When energy bills are paid on time, each member has the satisfaction of having helped provide a steady income from his or her cooperative, without which it could not long continue to operate. PLEASE AVOID THE 10 PER CENT PENALTY BY PAYING ON TIME.

Community Programs

The demand for service by our personnel in assisting with community club programs has reached the point where it is necessary that those wishing this service advise Mr. Becker as early as possible of the date when the program is to be held.

If possible, suggest two dates and state which you prefer; if no other programs are being held some place else on those particular dates, you would then get the one you prefer.

Programs held this month in which the personnel from your cooperative participated included those presented at Numanville community club, October 13; community club at Fancy Prairie, October 14; Sand Burr school community club, Green Valley, October 15; three at Camp Ellis, Sunday, October 17; Lynn school community club, Oakford, October 21; Independence school, Jacksonville, October 26, and Royal Dell school, Petersburg, October 28.

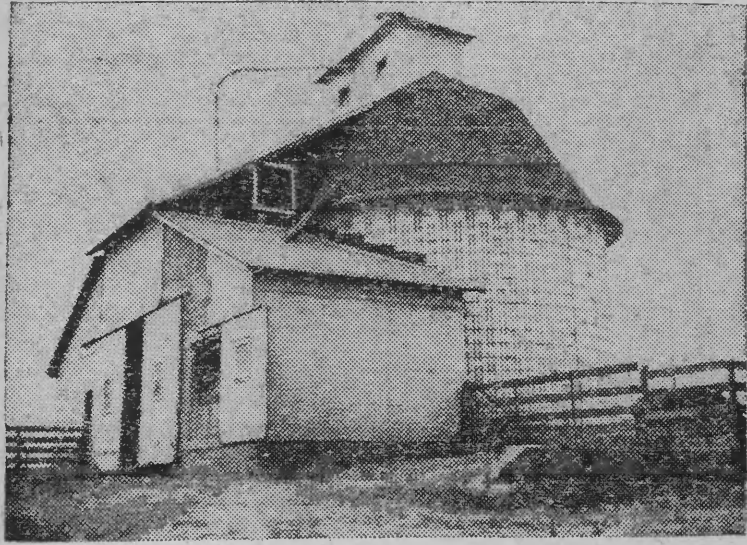
As indicated in our column in the September issue of the NEWS, programs available include educational talks on subjects pertaining to your cooperative and the operation of your electrical equipment; sound films are made available through the courtesy of the Illinois state film library and movie equipment is provided through the courtesy of the Cass county Farm Bureau.

LET YOUR COOPERATIVE HELP PLAN YOUR NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER COMMUNITY CLUB PROGRAM.

Do It Now

Oil every motor appliance you have . . . do not permit your appliance to FAIL from lack of OIL. ELECTRICITY HAS GONE TO WAR—DON'T WASTE IT.

CRIB, MANY FARMERS HOPE FOR BUT NEVER GET, OWNED BY JOHN PEASLEY



SERVED BY REA LINE

Farmers who have always wanted the proper type of crib in which to keep their small grain, ear and shelled corn will appreciate the above building which is located on the John Peasley farm, northeast of Terre Haute, Ill.

The crib holds 6000 bushels of ear corn and 8000 bushels of small grain and shelled corn. Mr. Peasley, who specializes in cattle raising, generally feeds about 400 Hereford steers a year.

Buildings on the farm are electrically lighted and Mr. Peasley also uses power for operation of the elevator in the corn crib. Machinery is so arranged in the crib that feed can be ground and blown into storage bins overhead. Mr. Peasley also raises about 400 pigs each year, including 200 fall pigs.

Back of the farm upon which this exceptional crib is located are memories of a fire of fifteen years ago, which destroyed the residence and very nearly resulted in serious injury to various members of the family. The house was not rebuilt, Mr. Peasley having decided that it was just as reasonable to buy a nearby farm, which included a house, as to rebuild the residence which had been destroyed.

Mr. and Mrs. Peasley are exceptionally proud of their three sailor sons—Lieut. (jg) John Peasley in San Francisco, Cal.; Ensign Kenneth Peasley in New York and Donald Peasley, who now is in officers candidate training school at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Fifteen years ago when the three boys were removed from the second story of their flaming farm residence, they didn't know that their adventures in life were just starting, and that today they would be engaged in the greatest war in history.

Electricity for the farm is provided by Western Electric cooperative at Carthage.

CEILING PRICES —

(From Page One)

price at which he can sell in carloads by rail.

(4) A trucker may add 2 cents a bushel to the price he pays plus the actual transportation costs at rates not higher than the lowest applicable common carrier rate.

For example a local dealer in Illinois who buys No. 2 corn at 97 cents a bushel and can sell in carloads at 99 cents may resell to local users at \$1.04 cents, but his ceiling price on sales to truckers is 99 cents. The trucker who hauls to a point to which the transportation costs is 5 cents may resell this corn at a maximum of 106 cents. If he sold to a local dealer in Illinois, the latter can resell for local use at 111 cents a bushel.

(5) A dealer in Illinois may ship in corn from outside points or from terminal markets and sell at the delivered cost plus 5 cents a bushel, but it is specifically provided that the maximum price paid producers must be fixed as described under No. 1 above.

John Peasley Preparing To Turn on Switch



John Peasley is pictured above as he prepared to switch on the electricity, without which his large scale farming operations would be seriously handicapped. He is planning to add additional appliances in order that he may get more benefit from electrical energy than he now enjoys.

TESTS INDICATE MORE PROFIT IN HOGS THAN BEEF

"Illinois stockmen are in a position to choose between feeding cattle for patriotism and pleasure, or feeding hogs for patriotism and profits," says E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Veteran cattlemen hesitate to invest in thin steers, with prevailing prices of stocker and feeder steers, costs of 100 pounds gain and the prices of fat steers all being in about the same notch. A little advance in feed costs or a slight downward manipulation of beef ceilings could erase all chance for profit, Robbins points out.

Some feeders have already reduced their cattle business. Many have raised more pigs this year and others have bought feeder pigs and even lightweight market hogs for further feeding. While profits from pork production have been steadily dwindling for months, they have not yet vanished.

Most cattlemen are inclined to feed hogs to heavy weights. Their shift from cattle to hogs will reduce beef tonnage, but may not seriously affect total meat production.

Beef and pork require about the same amounts of grain and other concentrated feed under good corn-belt systems of raising and fattening the animals, as shown by experimental results. In two series of tests, less than 500 pounds of such feed was used to produce each 100 pounds of dressed pork from hogs finished at 225 pounds, or to produce 100 pounds of dressed beef from steers finished at 1220 pounds. Production of beef involved the use of much more pasture and other roughage than was required for the pork.

Safe y Slants

Plan Conference

The REA safety division, University of Illinois agricultural extension service and the Illinois safety and job training committee will join in sponsoring a foremen and linemen's conference November 3 and 4 in St. Louis.

The conference will start with registration at 9:30 the morning of November 3 and is scheduled to close at 4 in the afternoon on the following day, according to B. F. Snively, director of the safety and job training program in Illinois. Copies of subjects to be discussed will be given foremen and linemen at the time they register for the conference.

Maintenance, construction and operation will be the topics to be given careful consideration at the meeting.

Fly Spray

Frank Bogard of Flora warns fellow farmers about starting a fire in a stove in which dead flies, killed by fly spray, have been deposited. An explosion of fly spray resulted in a fire on the Bogard farm which destroyed the wash house, ground cellar roof and the west side of the residence. It is pointed out that fumes from fly spray remain in the stove for a considerable time.

Smoking in Barn

Take a match from your pocket and examine it. It looks harmless and it is when used properly. But other matches the same as the one you are holding in your hand have caused the destruction of millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives. They have deprived men of jobs and families of incomes as well as ruining entire communities.

The misuse of matches is dangerous. Because you have never had a loss from this cause, do not think that you are exempt. There is danger not only in lighting a match and throwing it away before it is completely extinguished, but also from matches which are dropped accidentally on dry hay or litter where they can be stepped on by men or cattle.

The careless smoker is as big a fire menace as the person who misuses matches. The unextinguished cigar, cigarette butt, or discarded heel from a pipe constitute a serious fire hazard. During the coming months, our barn buildings will be full of produce you cannot afford to lose. Do not smoke in or around your barns or allow anyone else to do so. If you do, you are violating a provision of your policy. Tack up "No Smoking" signs in conspicuous places on your buildings. If you need some, we will be glad to send them to you without charge. **DO NOT TOLERATE SMOKING IN YOUR BARN!**

FARMERS CAN NOT AFFORD TO LOSE HOGS BY CHOLERA

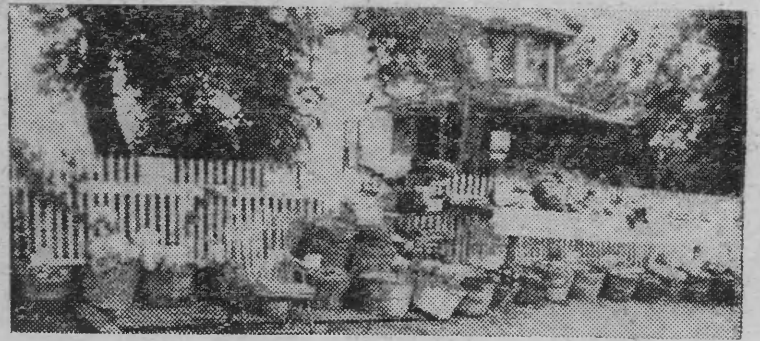
Farmers can not afford to take a chance of losing a herd of hogs this year by failing to vaccinate against deadly hog cholera, which has been estimated to cause a \$65,000,000 loss to the livestock industry of the nation.

Anti-hog-cholera serum and virus are produced in large quantities in the United States each year under careful supervision and inspection of veterinarians employed by the bureau of animal industry. Pigs can be successfully immunized with serum either before or after weaning.

Many veterinarians and farmers prefer to have the pigs vaccinated at five to six weeks of age and weaned at eight weeks. Vaccination before weaning time reduces the cost and lessens the shock to the pigs from the inoculation of serum and virus.

A survey of farmers showed that if runaway prices brought about inflation, 17 percent thought that farm land was the best place to put their cash, 72 percent preferred war bonds, 7 percent said they would "follow the crowd" in making up their minds, and 4 percent were undecided what would be the best thing to do.

HARVEST TIME IS MELON TIME ON THIS FARM; STORY BEGINS IN 1890



LAND OF PLENTY

Harvest time on the Wolf farm, Rural Route 2, Geneseo, is best illustrated by the above picture, which shows a few of the products, including a few of the famous watermelons raised on this northern Illinois farm, ready for eager tourists and townspeople who make this vegetable stand a regular port of call during the growing season.

The story back of this successful farm begins in 1890, when William G. Wolf planted a small watermelon patch on his place—"because," he says, "I was as poor as Job's turkey and I wanted to be certain of having something to eat."

Time and hard work, however, worked miracles on the farm, which today is operated by Mr. Wolf's son, Grant Wolf, and his grandson, Billy. Instead of having a few melons left over to sell to the neighbors, the farm now uses two trucks to haul melons daily to towns within a radius of thirty miles of Geneseo.

Still Active

And, although the elder Wolf is now about 76 years old and resides in the thriving little city of Geneseo, where offices of Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative are located, he is still very much in evidence around the farm during the melon season. This year, as in all previous years, he arrived in the morning at the old home place in his Model T Ford, looked over his 40 acres of melons with an experienced eye, shouldered his favorite hoe and marched off to work.

When Mr. Wolf's melon business was young, he had two wagon routes to Kewanee, operating them on an

every-other-day schedule. One driver left at 8 in the evening and drove from the farm to Atkinson, where he changed teams and went on to Kewanee, arriving there about 5 in the morning. A second driver would return from Atkinson to Geneseo for another load of melons.

The system, however, changed in 1921 when Mr. Wolf bought the first gasoline powered truck in Geneseo township. The truck, a 2-cylinder Buick, didn't tire out on trips like the horses, but the driver did, Mr. Wolf says—and he should know, because he drove the machine himself.

Not Only Melons

Although considerable emphasis is still put on raising melons, farming activities have expanded greatly recent years. Grant Wolf said that this year, in addition to the forty acres of melons, the farm produced 180 acres of corn, 65 acres of soybeans and 75 acres of oats.

Along with these products, there also are 400 apple trees on the farm and a large amount of stock.

The Wolf family was one of the first to receive REA service from the Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative at Geneseo when lines in that section of the area were energized.

RELEASE OF COPPER INDICATES FURTHER EXPANSION OF REA

A story appearing in the current issue of the NRECA Bulletin, official publication of the national organization, announces that War Food Administration officials have allotted one million pounds of copper for the fourth quarter—October, November and December. This quantity, added to the third quarter allotment of 750,000 pounds and a special allotment during August of approximately 1,000,000 pounds to take care of pending P-144s and other emergency needs, will mean close to three million pounds made available for farm use during the last six months of 1943.

In addition to these allotments, the War Production Board has just announced that three million pounds of copper wire per calendar quarter have been earmarked for sale to the public without restriction.

This ruling by the War Production Board makes it possible for retailers, electricians and repair men to order up to \$100 worth of copper wire for delivery during any calendar quarter. If they need more, they may determine as accurately as possible the dollar value of the copper wire they sold or used during 1941 and they may buy in any calendar quarter one-eighth of this amount. This means that during the course of a year they can obtain an amount equal to one-half of their 1941 purchase. Although civilians must use this copper wire with care, as it will be needed to cover all essential repairs for general use, War Production Board and War Food Administration officials believe the allotment will help to solve the house wiring problem.

Executive Manager Clyde T. Ellis

of the NRECA has been further advised by a division of the War Production Board, "This order makes available for sale to farmers, as well as other civilian purchasers, a considerable quantity of copper wire. Apparently there is no restriction in this Order which would prevent farmers from doing a limited amount of household wiring.

The National Association has also received the following information from James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy: "The importance of the food program to the war effort is fully recognized. In considering the allotment of copper for any quarter, the farm wiring requirement will be carefully weighed in its relationship to all other requirements for copper. Insofar as the War Production Board's determinations involve inter-agency deliberations, the Navy Department will continue to maintain a constructive attitude."

Another communication to the National Association states: "The fourth quarter allotment is being made to the states on the basis of requirements as reported to the War Food Administration. We believe that this will carry us through the next few months. Several of the states were able to return part of the special allotment which had been assigned to them, and this, of course, was reallocated to other areas in need of same. Reports coming to the War Food Administration are most encouraging and co-op people can be assured we'll continue to work with them."

A farmer in Pennsylvania fitted out a station wagon with twenty-four seats, substituted horses for the 6-cylinder motor and now takes the whole neighborhood to parties in the area.

Statistics show that milk production can be increased from 10 to 15 percent by milking at regular hours.