

# ILLINOIS REA NEWS

The Voice of 58,000 Members

VOL. 1, NO. 2.

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TWELVE PAGES

## Important Committees Are Selected at Meeting of State-Wide Directors

### Swollen Rivers Return to Banks After Causing Enormous Damage in Illinois

#### Farmers Facing Big Job To Reach Production Goals This Year

With most of the rampant rivers of Illinois back to normal and wide stretches of inundated farm land again under cultivation, the nightmare of cloudbursts and floods seems at last to have past, and fields, which a short time ago shimmered like lakes on moonlight nights, now are aglow in the evenings with the headlights of tractors operated by grimly determined farm workers.

Thousands of families, evacuated from their farm homes and cities in the path of the onrushing waters, have returned to their mud-spattered communities to tidy up residences and farm yards left to weather the raging waters of the Illinois, Sangamon and Mississippi rivers. Linemen from Illinois REA cooperatives, laboring under terrific handicaps and in driving rains, have now restored most of the damaged lines and poles so near-normal electric service is again being brought to the majority of farms in the flood areas.

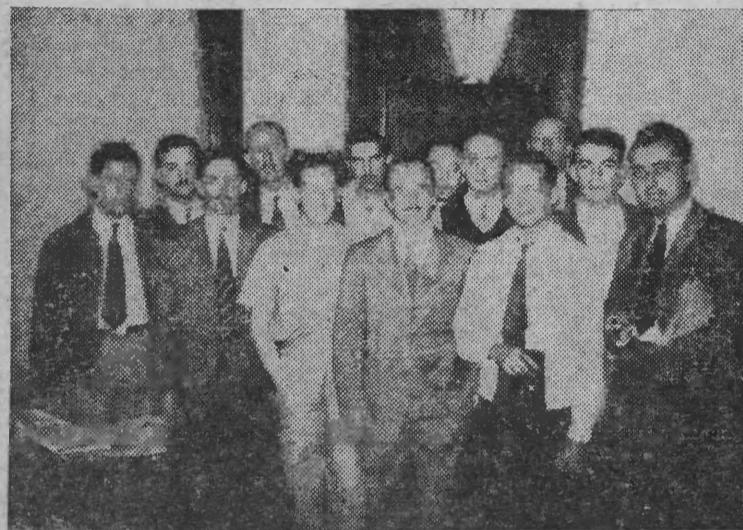
Northern Illinois escaped the ravages of the flood, which struck with all its fury from a point near La Salle, south to Cairo. Farm workers in the northern section of the state, however, were unable to work in the fields because of the constant rain, which drenched fields in the area in almost daily downpours for several weeks.

#### Roads, Bridges Damaged

It will take most of the summer and part of early fall to repair all of the extensive damage caused by the floods in Illinois and detour signs will probably remain up along some highways for sometime.

Fulton county, served by the Spoon River Electric cooperative, was one of the first counties in the state to be hard hit by the cloudbursts and floods which swept through most of Illinois. Beardstown, south of Lewistown, reported that the Illinois river had risen to record heights and soldiers from Camp Ellis, near Ma-

#### Good Neighbors on REA Tour



Their year of studying REA cooperative projects in the United States almost finished, these thirteen Latin American graduate electrical engineers are shown above as they assembled in offices of the Southwestern Electric cooperative at Greenville before witnessing their first hot line demonstration in this country. (Story of demonstration appears on another page of this issue.)

The young engineers included Jorge Arias of Guatemala, Gabriel Rodrigues of Colombia, Roberto Acosta of Cuba, Hector Cerna of Honduras, Roberto Ladd of Mexico, Vincente Ugalde of Mexico, Arturo Gantes of Chile, Jose Olinto Vilela of Brazil, Jose Cadilla of Puerto Rico, Marcio Gil of Uruguay, Jose A. Ordóñez of Ecuador, Rene Moravia of Haiti and Rolando Franceschini of Puerto Rico.

comb, were rushed to the city to help fight the flood.

Thousands of Beardstown residents were evacuated to Springfield and other nearby cities where they slept in halls, schools and other makeshift dwellings until they were permitted to return to their homes early this month. High water in Peoria threatened defense plants and inundated an enormous section of productive farm land in that general area.

Cornfields north of Springfield resembled huge ponds and farmers in that vicinity, like countless others in various sections of the state, were forced to replant corn which had been covered by water. Replanting was accomplished between showers early this month and at night, with chores left until late in the evening. Choring was made easier on electrified farms as bright lights provided by REA cooperatives shown in barns and yards.

#### Stock Is Saved

At Divernon, served by the Rural Electric Convenience Cooperative company, farmers worked from late at night until early in the morning on days when flood waters were rising, to remove stock, chickens and equipment to higher ground. The reservoir overflowed and water rose rapidly in creeks and rushed menacingly over the dam. One farmer who went back to his fields in the wake of the flood discovered fish flopping around in the mud near his barn, and, in keeping with the spirit of the times, caught the finny visitor and brought it home to provide a tasty meal at the family table.

By moving farther north to Canton the cooperative's office will be closed to the largest concentration of members.

#### Office of Spoon River Co-op Is Moved To Canton

Offices of the Spoon River Electric cooperative have been moved from Lewistown to Canton.

The move was decided upon in order to place the cooperative's office in a more central location in the territory. Construction of Camp Ellis and consequent loss of a number of consumers who formerly resided on farm lands taken over for the camp left the cooperative without sufficient members in that area to justify keeping the office in Lewistown, it was said.

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On Highway 10 leading to Peters (Turn to Page Four)

#### REA NEWS GROWS; ADD THREE MORE CO-OPS TO LIST

To the members of Corn Belt Electric cooperative at Bloomington, Adams Electric cooperative at Camp Point and Western Electric cooperative at Carthage, the Illinois REA News extends a hearty welcome.

As new subscribers of this paper, we want you to feel that the Illinois REA News is YOUR publication and to know that it is being printed in the best interests of the REA cooperative program. The paper will contain news, feature articles and pictures about folks you know in your cooperative; state and national news on the REA cooperative movement to help keep you informed on measures and plans effecting the REA program, and special stories of interest to both men and women.

The Illinois REA News will come to you each month in the future through action of your boards of directors, and replaces your mimeographed news letters. The editor of the paper will welcome whatever suggestions are made for improving the publication, for only through such cooperative efforts can the Illinois REA News grow and become the sort of publication of which we all can be proud.

#### Election To Be Held by Safety Group in State

#### Nominees Are Announced A. E. Becker Resigns From Committee

Three members are to be elected to the Illinois REA job training and safety committee to take office in July.

The two vacancies on the committee, caused by the expiration of terms of L. C. Groat, manager of the Spoon River Electric cooperative, and Herbert Long, line foreman of Egyptian Electric Cooperative association of Steeleville, has been increased to three through the resignation of A. E. Becker, manager of Menard Electric cooperative of Petersburg.

Mr. Becker, who is coordinator of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives, asked to be relieved of his duties as a member and secretary and treasurer of the committee. In a letter to all state cooperatives, Mr. Becker said that the "stress of other activities" made it impossible for him to devote the necessary time to the state safety and job training organization.

Mr. Becker was one of the organizers of the committee and served as secretary-treasurer since its inception July 1, 1941. He had one more year to serve.

#### Select Nominees

At a meeting of the nominating committee, headed by T. M. Brady, manager of the Eastern Illinois Power

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#### Managers Named To Study Best Plan To Follow

#### Meet Once Each Month; Will Further Unify Illinois Co-ops

In a move to make the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives as active and helpful as possible and to provide its member units with the latest information on pertinent problems of the day, board members of the association at their May meeting in Springfield appointed five all-manager committees to investigate and report on further progressive steps which might be taken in all phases of REA cooperative operations.

Managers were chosen to head and assist on all committees, because it was felt that they, through the very nature of the positions they hold in the cooperatives, are more closely in touch with matters affecting operations of the rural electrification program than board members. It was also explained that REA cooperative managers possibly have more time to devote to various problems arising in operation of the rural electrification program than members of cooperative boards, all of whom are engaged in either operating or managing farms.

The personnel of the committees, as prepared by A. E. Becker, coordinator of the association, follows:

#### Committees

Engineering, construction and operation of outside plant—N. B. Elliott, chairman; Illini Electric cooperative, Champaign; John Wolfe, Illinois Valley Electric cooperative, Princeton; Manford White, Rural Electric Convenience cooperative, Divernon; L. C. Marvel, Western Electric cooperative, Carthage; Dean Sears, Adams Electric cooperative, Camp Point.

Taxes and legislation—B. H. Tuttle, chairman, Tri-County Electric cooperative, Mount Vernon; George Endicott, Southern Electric cooperative, Dongola; Ray Grigsby, McDonough Power cooperative, Maccomb; F. E. Fair, Egyptian Electric cooperative, Steeleville; F. A. Tannahill, Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative, Fairfield.

Labor and public relations, wholesale rates—Joseph H. Heinman, chairman; Clinton County Electric cooperative, Breese; T. H. Hafer, Corn Belt Electric cooperative, Bloomington; F. I. Ruble, Jo-Carroll electric cooperative, Elizabeth; Merle Yost, Norris Electric cooperative, Newton; V. C. Kallal, Southwestern Illinois Electric cooperative, Greeneville.

Finance, insurance and office procedure—John G. Wagner, chairman, Coles-Moultrie Electric cooperative, Mattoon; A. C. Barnes, M.J.M. Electric cooperative, Carlinville; Lester Boys, Shelby Electric cooperative, Shelbyville; A. F. Lentz, Southeastern Illinois Electric cooperative, Harrisburg.

The various committees are to meet once a month with the coordinator to review activities in their particular field for presentation to the board of the state-wide organization. In this way, it was felt, board members would have before them at (Turn To Page Four)

# EDITORIAL PAGE

## Illinois REA News

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Thousands of farmers in Illinois, their lands flooded by swollen rivers and drenched by rains which seemed never to end, went back to their sodden fields this month to do over again the jobs which they thought had been finished last spring.

Hundreds of thousands of acres of farm land were re-plowed, re-disked, re-harrowed, re-dragged and re-planted by men and women on whose shoulders rest the enormous task of helping to supply this nation and her allies engaged in the greatest war of all time.

The farmers of this nation face a tremendous job this year, but all of them—even those who could do nothing but watch fields being covered higher and higher by flood waters, have gone back to salvage what they can from the land. They have returned with the conviction that even the stubborn elements will be conquered.

Helping mightily in this food for freedom battle are the REA cooperatives. Without electricity the farmers would find the job which they are facing almost impossible to accomplish. Barns lighted with coal oil lanterns, machinery turned by hand, gasoline motors or shifting winds; houses full of shadows cast by flickering lamps would present a discouraging picture to even the most hardy farm resident.

To keep electricity flowing to farmers in flooded areas, REA cooperative linemen worked many hours overtime; went without sleep entirely on some 24 and 48-hour shifts to repair damage caused by angry waters which snapped off poles and broke down lines. As the fields dried and farmers worked far into the night re-planting, electricity again flowed through hurriedly repaired wiring systems and was ready to light homes and barnyards for late chores jobs when labor in the fields was no longer possible.

Many a farmer who had come to take his REA service as a matter of course, realized the value of electricity when disaster struck his community and temporarily deprived him of current. It is in times of greatest need that we most appreciate that which we so often take for granted under more normal conditions.

Returning to coal oil lamps reminded members of REA cooperatives of the struggle which has gone on for years to electrify the nation's farms. It should also remind cooperative members of the fight which lies ahead to keep that service on its present low-cost basis.

In the months ahead, members of REA cooperatives will be brought face to face with a situation which many can not now comprehend. It is strange, but there are men in our state legislators and in the halls of congress who are totally unfamiliar with the rural electrification program. To some of them REA is no different from WPA or some other alphabetical enigma.

Waves of unbridled economy occasionally strike our elected representatives and in these moods it is entirely possible for some unthinking congressman to "crack down" on the rural electrification program. There is no middle ground in the road ahead; either rural electrification will advance by leaps and bounds until every farm in the country is electrified or the entire program will disintegrate.

As members of REA cooperatives who know the value of electricity on the farm, we have a solemn pledge to fulfill—and that is to keep our representatives fully informed on the value of electricity to the farm resident.

When calls come to you REA cooperative members to write, wire or telephone your representatives, do so at once and don't put the matter off. Congressmen or state legislators can tell only through messages from their constituents which way the wind is blowing on pending legislation. We must make it our duty to keep that informative wind blowing in the right direction—toward greater future expansion of rural electrification and toward efforts to hold present ground which was so hard to gain.

### Scrap Needed

The drive to collect scrap in which rural electrification cooperatives are participating is reported to be falling short of its goal in the matter of salvaging copper, brass and bronze.

This is a job which must be done if the nation's war production factories are to keep operating at required speed. In some counties, scrap campaigns, particularly those involving the collection of salvage materials in rural areas, have failed because of inadequate organization.

If you are in such a county you can perform a real service to your country and your REA cooperative by using every spare minute you have to help to more efficiently organize your community's scrap campaign. It follows that the more scrap is collected, the less need there will be to use present restricted supplies intended for civilian projects—especially those in which REA cooperatives are now interested.

With electrical extensions going along at a rapid rate, it would be criminal to curtail this activity because materials needed for them were held up due to the lack of scrap metal available. Collect all the scrap metal possible on your premises and help keep the electrical extension program rolling.

The WPB is reported to have said that if the present scrap drive does not net copper, bronze and brass in sufficient quantities to satisfy manufacturers of war materials, the government will be forced to collect large scale mechanical equipment, mater-

Will we pass on 15 years of social advancement to this boy—or will we allow the forces of reaction, now assembling, to rob him of these hard won victories, as they did after World War I?



ials and supplies now in civilian use.

It is vital, therefore, for every REA cooperative member to make a thorough search of his home and farm yard to see if any of the critically needed scrap can be found, and to see that it gets to the proper source.

### Cooperation

This year more than any other the true meaning of cooperation is being brought home to farm families. With the labor shortage on the nation's farms causing deep concern, farmers are being motivated by the spirit of the early pioneers to complete their various tasks.

Neighbors are pitching in to work out their problems on a cooperative basis; sharing equipment and planning their days in community fashion much as they did many years ago when house-raisings were as common as house-warmings are today.

This is the Big Year for the United Nations. If we get by during the next twelve months, chances are that the major part of the last battle will have been won. Members of REA cooperatives know the meaning of cooperation more than most individuals and they know it is the faculty of pulling together rather than doing it alone that gets the job done.

### Spite Lines

Ever hear of 'em? They're the insidious things which unscrupulous competitors erect to keep REA cooperatives from entering territory rightfully belonging to them. It's the army theory of getting there first with a preponderance of equipment.

One Illinois cooperative in the early days of rural electrification started out on the theory that public utility companies had no desire to spend large sums of money to bring electricity to families and

ran into "spite line" trouble which reduced its available territory by nearly 200 miles. The theory on which the cooperatives proceeded was logical, because it was the common opinion that public utilities had no desire to expand their service to farm families because the cost was so great that such extensions were unprofitable for the utility and the farmer as well.

By the time the cooperative involved awoke to the realization that the utility company was building lines merely to keep rural electrification from spreading to farms in the territory, it was too late to do much about it. The utility company was there first.

Situations similar to the one cited above may arise again in other REA cooperative systems. Utility companies appear convinced that rural electrification is an attempt by government to move in and take over one phase of private business. In view of this erroneous impression, they will fight the spread of rural electrification to the last ditch. The growth of cooperatives will only serve to arouse more wrath against the program to electrify the nation's farms on the part of interests opposed to the extension of this very worthwhile and reasonable service to rural residents.

The Rural Electrification Administration would never have been organized or the vast system of REA cooperatives formed if public utility companies had been willing to bring electricity to the farms. There have been instances where rural electrification has been blocked by utility companies on grounds that such a program was financially unsound and lobbies have operated to bring pressure against extension of rural electrification in the interests of public utility firms. Public utility companies operate for profit and cannot grasp the scope of the

REA cooperative movement, which establishes lines solely for the mutual benefit of farmers. Pressure from high places against further expansion and for curtailment of rural electrification demands the attention of every cooperative member.

This is a serious situation and will become more serious in the years ahead when the show-down battle will come to either kill or expand rural electrification under the cooperative system. To deal with this problem, every REA cooperative member must be kept fully informed on every turn of events which effects his electrical service. A handful of alert board members and managers will be unable to stem any threatened move against the rural electrification program, but thousands of cooperative members, working together in unity, can turn the trick. No interest, however powerful, can defeat the majority of the people. No law can be crammed down the throats of an unwilling majority and no measure, detrimental to their best efforts, can be passed over the veto of thousands of well informed farm men and women.

That is one of the duties of the Illinois REA News—to keep members of the state's cooperatives informed, truthfully and completely. It has been said that a little learning is a bad thing. And so it is. Knowing too little about the future problems of rural electrification to act intelligently on matters of vital importance to the entire program can defeat the purpose for which your cooperative was established.

See to it then that your cooperative members are ready to rally to the cause of rural electrification; that your board of directors acts forthrightly on important matters and that your managers are capable of putting your cooperative in the front rank—able to meet competition from unfriendly sources and quick to judge when pressure of the right sort is needed in the right places. Keep your representatives informed that they are dealing with REA cooperative members when they vote on rural electrification measures. Follow their vote and inform them promptly when they have gone against your best interests. They are not always at fault; for they may be misinformed about the program. For that reason, it is well to establish contact with your representatives on frequent occasions and let them know on which side of the fence you are; tell them about the value of electricity on the farm and they, no doubt, will be glad to cooperate.

Representatives come up for election occasionally and they are anxious to express the will of the people—if they know where their constituents stand. That is our job—to tell them where we REA cooperative members stand and to see that they stand with us in our fight for electricity.

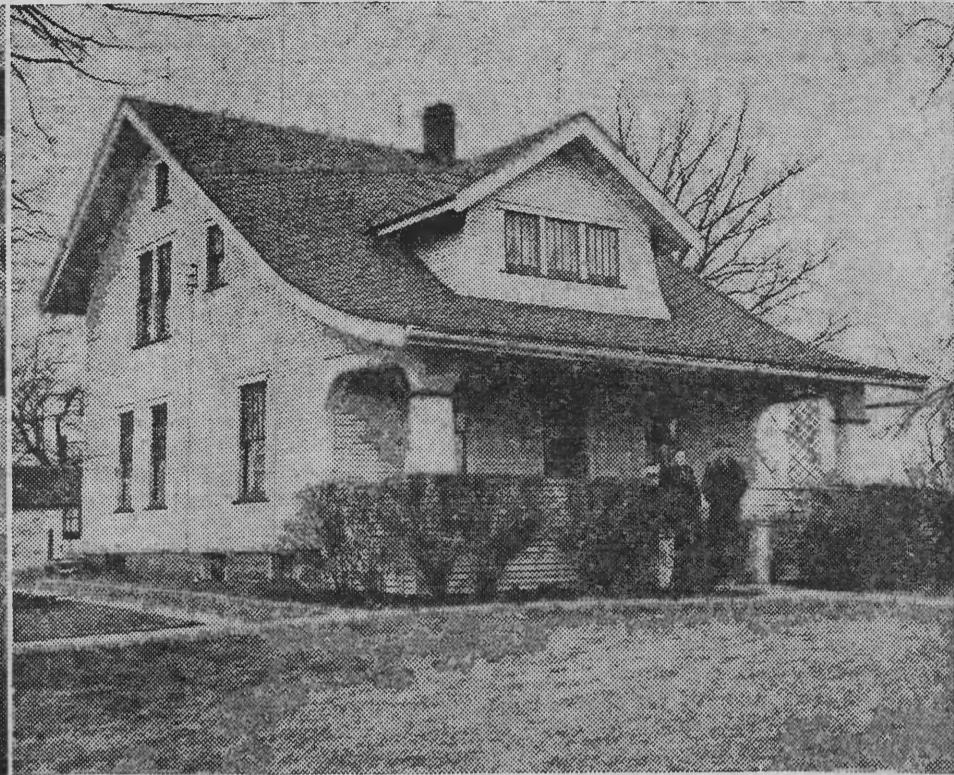
### Raise Protein Crops

Illinois dairymen with plenty of good alfalfa or clover hay will not have to be without protein supplements this coming winter or pay high prices for them if they take the precautions of seeding a few extra acres to soybeans for harvesting as seed.

# Corn Belt Cooperative Member Says Electricity is Big Factor in Developing Farm and Raising Hogs



Frank Hubert, (left) successful McLean county farmer is shown above as he looks over a small portion of his 2000 head of hogs, which are scientifically raised on his large acreage near Saybrook. The farm is served by the Corn Belt Electric cooperative. Mr. and Mrs. Hu-



bert (right) appear on the steps of their modern, electrically equipped farm home. The residence was built in 1926 and has all the conveniences of city houses, thanks, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert say, to rural electrification.

## Success Follows Hard Work, Says Saybrook Farmer

### Frank Hubert Gives His Method of Raising 2000 Hogs

When farmers sit down to discuss their problems with Frank Hubert, McLean county AAA chairman and head of the county's war board, they know they are speaking with a man who can talk their language—for Mr. Hubert, whose 400-acre farm 1½ miles west of Saybrook, is one of the best in this area, has achieved success the hard way.

The big acreage was not given him by some Dutch Uncle, but was acquired through a gradual expansion program, motivated by hard work, efficiency, attention to business and a willingness to progress with the times. Mr. Hubert was born on a McLean county farm, but left when a boy to work for a time as a grocery clerk. In 1916, however, he returned to the land and has remained a farmer ever since.

One of the largest hog raisers in the McLean county area, Mr. Hubert last year had 2000 head of hogs and expects this year's total herd to be as large or larger than in 1942. Specializing in mixed breeding, the Saybrook farm crosses Cheshire Whites and Poland Chinas.

#### Electricity Helps

Without electricity, however, the farm might not be the shining example of productivity which it now is, and Mr. Hubert gives electric power, supplied by the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, considerable credit for helping him reach his high goals.

Farrowing on the Hubert farm takes place in a long row of individual pig brooders which are located along the north fence of his property beneath an electric power line connected with his main farmstead REA cooperative line. Drop lines extend from the overhead supply wire to the brooder houses to provide electricity for heating units, which consist of electric lights set in sockets in the center of 10-inch funnels. One heating unit is used in each brooder house.

Manure is packed at the rear and in between each brooder house to help keep them warm. Sows are dipped in an antiseptic solution before being put into the brooder houses at farrowing time to eliminate the possibility of disease affecting

the litters. Floors of the brooder houses are made of 2x6 timbers and cracks of about one inch between each timber are filled in with corn cobs, thus helping keep the floors dry. Mr. Hubert says the floors are removable and are taken out when the hog houses are moved into the fields after the spring farrowing season is over.

#### Individual Pens

In front of each brooder house is an outdoor exercise pen, the ground being covered with limestone or some similar material and slanted away from the brooder houses so that rain will have less chance of running inside. When the pigs are approximately two weeks old, the hog houses are moved into rye, sweet clover or blue grass fields and each group of eight to ten sows is given from two to three acres in which to roam. Later they are put on alfalfa or red clover pasture.

Self-feeders are established in creeps for young pigs, while feed for sows is placed in various sections of the big pens. Pigs are castrated "as soon as we get to it," Mr. Hubert says, and they are vaccinated five or six weeks after being farrowed. The pigs and sows get all the corn, supplement and water they want. Water is piped under pressure to the fields for use in homemade water stations, equipped with valves and floats. As soon as hogs have drunk all the water available in the field troughs, the valve opens and fresh water pours in.

Water is electrically pumped to the field from a deep well, with pressure tank in a false well. An addi-

tional supply of water is on hand in a 4000-gallon storage tank and flows into the elaborate system by gravity.

#### Farrowing Times

Farrowing time on the Hubert farm comes in February, March, April, June, July, August and September. The early spring pigs are sold in the field and weigh from 200 to 300 pounds when marketed. Summer pigs are farrowed in the field, and in the fall they are brought into large sheds to mature and fatten. Farrowing time is staggered in order to permit the maximum use of equipment and labor, Mr. Hubert said.

In addition to his large herd of hogs, Mr. Hubert also has twenty white face nursing calves. He keeps one milch cow to supply milk for his family. To help along with the feed bill, he raises 140 acres of corn and 75 acres of oats. This home source of feed is rather small, however, since last year he fed 35,000 bushels of corn to his hogs.

#### Served Three Years

The Hubert farm has been served by the Corn Belt Electric cooperative about three years. Rural electrification service has made possible, not only the rapid growth of his farming activities, but also has enabled him to electrically equip his modern home with all the necessary appliances.

Mr. Hubert must get considerable satisfaction in going home to his farm from his AAA office each evening, for it can truthfully be said that he has brought and paid for every dime's worth of equipment and buildings on his large acreage. It is an indication that young farm-

ers can start from scratch and achieve their aims of owning and equipping their own farms.

He has been a member of the McLean county AAA committee since it was first organized and five years ago rose from treasurer to chairman, the position he now holds.

## Corn Belt Farmer Real Booster of REA Cooperatives

Rural electrification is no stranger to A. L. Prosser, one of the first members of the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, and an outspoken believer in the value of electricity for increasing farm production.

Mr. Prosser, who resides southwest of Downs, says that his power bill at present is from \$10 to \$15 per month cheaper with REA cooperative service than it was when he was using his own plant to generate electricity.

Not only is REA cooperative service cheaper, he says, but it is able to carry a much more substantial electrical load than he had formerly been able to use. Another thing, Mr. Prosser adds, there are no "breakdowns, no repairs and no fuel to buy when using REA service."

#### Real Booster

"I wouldn't do without REA cooperative service now for anything in the world," this firm believer in rural electrification declares.

Mr. Prosser has forty-eight head of cows and gets nineteen cans of milk daily from his better than average producing herd. Of all the electrical

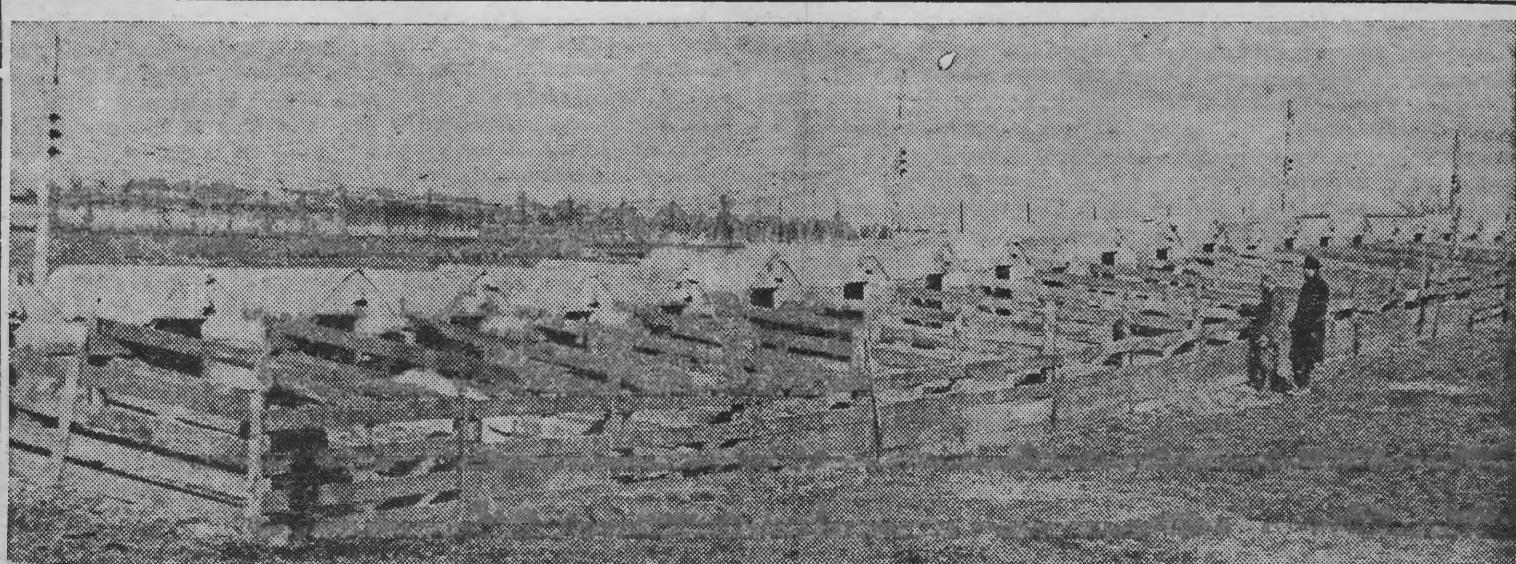
appliances on the farm, he thinks he gets more service out of his milker, milk cooler and water pump than any others. His wife, he says, probably has different ideas and her preference probably leans toward the various household appliances with which her home is amply equipped. Among these home appliances are a water heater, toaster, radio, electric iron, refrigerator, water cooler and electric range—all of which enable Mrs. Prosser to do her housework with a minimum amount of effort.

Mr. Prosser's son, Delmar, whose new home is across the road from the family farmstead, recently had his electric extension completed under the U-1-C order and has joined the growing Corn Belt Electric cooperative membership.

All of his crops, with the exception of a small amount of sweet corn for the cannery, had been planted when Mr. Prosser stopped to give his views on rural electrification and what it can do to boost food production. And, typical of this completely electrified farm, the interview took place across an electrically charged fence, which protects a good share of his 309 productive acres.

Rural electrification and production go hand in hand on modern farms, Mr. Prosser believes, and his records back up his honest contention.

Hired hands on Illinois farms during the last twenty years received per month, wages equivalent to 600 pounds of live hogs, or 550 pounds of cattle, or 150 pounds of butterfat, or 75 bushels of corn.



GETTING READY FOR FARROWING TIME—Something a little out of the ordinary for many hog raisers are these exercise pens in front of each pig brooder house. Current to operate the heating units in the brooder houses comes from the line serving the row of houses.

Drop lines extend from the supply wire to each brooder house making individual heating unit connections. The floors of the exercise pens slant away from the brooder house doors so that rain flows away from, rather than into, the houses.

# Here 'n there in ILLINOIS

BY RUSSELL GINGLES

Memo on last month's trip: Don't forget when you get back to dry land to stop in the nearest marine supply store and get a yachtman's cap.

We have always had a desire to travel across wide stretches of open water, but we never thought that it could be done with our normally land-bound, 6-cylinder, recapped, duration-special model. However, such was the case during the early part of June when we cruised along Illinois highways, bounded on both sides with flooded fields. No wonder we couldn't get anything on our automobile radio but Anchors Aweigh.

Filling station attendants greeted you with "Ahoy, there mariner."

And there was a salty tang in the air. For a time we thought maybe the navy had bundled us up in our sleep and stowed us aboard a battleship. The glove compartment of the car became a galley and we stowed in it a couple of apples for emergency rations—just in case our gas-line buggy decided to go for a swim.

When you started out to drive somewhere, you consulted the stars and threw the map away. Detours were so numerous you thought you must be on the wrong road when the highways weren't marked "Under construction, travel at your own risk."

Highway crews gave you your choice—you could either swim to the next town or go sit on a sandbag and hope the levee held. Even the pictures we tried to take were "washed up"—or maybe it was the photographer. When we wrote our copy for the Illinois REA News at night, the paper was so wet and slippery the words ran off the keyboard into our lap.

You didn't have to wash your face at night—just open the windows of your car and let a fish swim by and do the job for you. It wasn't sanitary, but the fish didn't mind and you know you just can't argue with a fish—especially when you're playing on his home grounds.

The other side of the story is a much more serious one—and will be written in the sweat and toil of thousands of Illinois farmers who have seen their lands flooded and who aim, God willing, to get back on the job as soon as they can and erase from their normally productive acres the nightmare of one of this state's worst high water records. Given a break in the weather and the strength to carry on and they will do the job to the satisfaction of themselves and a waiting, anxious world.

When Ed Barnes, genial line foreman of Southwestern Electric cooperative, is elected president he's going to make some changes in regulations governing the length of shirt tails. Ed, a big fellow with a pair of the longest legs in the Illinois REA cooperative system, has been forced to take considerable ribbing by his associates because shirt manufacturers just can't seem to understand the foreman's lanky measurements—and consequently, Big Ed's shirt tail is generally protruding from the rear of his trousers most of his working day.

A. E. Becker's son, Ivan, found a treasure trove under the front seat of the family car recently. Included in the unexpected haul were a pair of heavy pliers, several coins, keys, cards and matches. Abe confiscated the matches and let "finders be keepers" on the remainder of the treasure. Mr. Becker is coordinator of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives.

Ask Dave Fleming, head of safety and labor relations for REA, about how best to trim trees, and he'll give you the perfect answer—as far as linemen are concerned. "Cut them off just six inches above the ground," Dave says, "and the wires won't bother them."

In the office of Fred Daar of the Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg there hangs a little sign which all of us can remember when the going gets tough. It reads: Of all our

troubles great or small, the greatest are those that don't happen at all.

Wherever there's work to be done on the Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative project at Geneseo you'll find Walter Parsons, manager, in the thick of things. For Mr. Parsons has been having considerable difficulty getting a lineman and is doing most of the work himself. When we called on him this month he had just finished completing an extension on the Kenneth Lewis farm a short distance out of Geneseo. Working with only part-time help is pretty hard, but Mr. Parsons feels that the personal satisfaction he gets out of his job compensates him for the assistance he has had to do without.

At an hour when most REA cooperative employees are either in bed or taking in a show, we discovered John H. Wolfe, superintendent of Illinois Valley Electric cooperative at Princeton, still on the job finishing up a long day's work. It was 10:30 p. m. when we chugged into town. It was a good thing we called him that evening, because early morning found Mr. Wolfe out on the line working against time to complete as many electrical extensions as quickly as possible.

Take it from B. F. Snively, it's the "cold" wire not the "hot" one which causes the trouble. Ben didn't mean it exactly that way—but he paraphrased the linemen's saying to parallel the one about the fellow who was accidentally shot by an "unloaded" gun. Hot wires do cause trouble, but usually when an unthinking lineman thinks they are cold and takes hold of them. Be on your guard, Ben says, and don't take chances; don't be so sure the gun is empty that you don't examine it before you look down the barrel and pull the trigger.

South American engineers who recently witnessed a hot line demonstration in Illinois said that if citizens of their countries could come to the United States for an extended visit and see the people here as they have seen them there would be no cause to distrust Uncle Sam. Seems as if the high-powered salesmen we send to South America don't take any diplomatic medals for cementing Pan-American relations. The young engineers have made most of their contacts here with REA cooperative employees—so maybe we better round up a few managers, superintendents and linemen and let them sell South America on the United States. It would be a nice trip and results would undoubtedly be better than those reported to have been achieved in South America by our so-called career diplomats and high-pressure get-the-dollar-and-let's-get-back-home type of salesman.

A. E. Becker's son, Ivan, found a treasure trove under the front seat of the family car recently. Included in the unexpected haul were a pair of heavy pliers, several coins, keys, cards and matches. Abe confiscated the matches and let "finders be keepers" on the remainder of the treasure. Mr. Becker is coordinator of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives.

Superman has nothing on T. H. Hafer, superintendent of Corn Belt Electric cooperative. Without drawing an extra puff on his cigar, Mr. Hafer put a skid plank in position and nonchalantly helped roll a 300-pound coil of wire into one of cooperative's truck. That done, he went back to helping line up some features for this issue of the News.

## SAFETY ELECTION —

(Continued from Page One)

cooperative at Paxton, on June 4 in Springfield, the following nominees for the three positions were selected: B. H. Tuttle, superintendent of Tri-County Electric cooperative of Mount Vernon; C. M. Douglas, manager of Monroe County Electric cooperative at Waterloo; John Waggoner, manager of Coles-Moultrie Electric cooperative at Mattoon, and the following line foremen: Homer Virden of M. J. M. Electric cooperative at Carlinville; Jack Sensney of Norris Electric Cooperative at Newton, and Robert Gallagher of Illini Electric cooperative at Champaign.

Three are to be elected—two managers or superintendents and one line foreman. One of the managers or superintendents will serve one year to fill Mr. Becker's unexpired term. The other two men elected will serve terms of three years each.

The committee this year will undergo virtual reorganization as a new chairman as well as a new secretary-treasurer will have to be appointed to succeed Mr. Groat, current chairman, and Mr. Becker.

Holdover members from this year's committee include Mr. Brady, R. E. Reiman, line foreman for Corn Belt Electric cooperative at Bloomington, and Edgar Barnes, line foreman of Southwestern Electric cooperative at Greeneville.

Only the personnel of the cooperatives is eligible to vote. The combined returns of each cooperative will count as one vote toward final election of the three members. Cooperatives are free to vote for any other manager or line foremen they desire and are not bound to cast ballots for the suggested nominees.

Returns are to be mailed so as to reach Mr. Brady's office in Paxton by July 1.

### Leads County

The Illinois REA cooperative safety program was the first organized in the country and its methods have been praised and many of its features adopted by REA cooperatives in other states.

Arrangements are being made by the committee, in cooperation with B. F. Snively, Illinois REA cooperative safety director, to join with the University of Illinois extension service in promoting a safety and fire prevention program in rural homes in the state.

This program is expected to prove beneficial in reducing preventable accidents and carelessness at a time when a maximum amount of energy on the part of all farm men and women is needed to produce as much food as possible for the home and fighting fronts.

## STATE MEETING —

(From Page One)

each session recommendations prepared after careful study on every phase of the REA cooperative program.

Adoption of suggestions which meet with the board's approval is expected to result in strengthening the rural electrification program throughout Illinois and placing state REA cooperatives among the leaders in the nation. Regular meetings among managers of REA cooperatives also provide a means of unifying cooperatives and bringing about concerted, well-planned action for the mutual benefit of all cooperative members.

### State REA Committee

The association also voted approval of a biennial appropriation by the state of Illinois for continuance of the Illinois REA committee, following an address at the afternoon session of the board by Vilas Rice, acting secretary of the committee.

A. E. Becker and C. V. Swanson, president of the Illini Electric cooperative, were named as a committee to accompany Mr. Rice in announcing the action of the association at a brief conference with Governor Dwight Green.

In his talk to board members, Mr. Rice explained that one of the functions of the Illinois REA

is to act as a mediator between REA cooperatives and the Illinois Commerce commission. He explained that the committee is spending approximately \$10,000 a year and that "we are trying to use common sense in holding expenses to a minimum." Mr. Rice compared the appropriation asked for continuance of the Illinois REA committee with the amount being spent by public utilities for promotion and publicity work, saying that public utility companies are appropriating more than twice as much to interest consumers in electrical service as the state REA Committee plans to do.

He also said that rural electrification expansion will follow after the war and recommended that the committee be continued to assist in this work, adding that REA cooperatives have accomplished the easiest part of their task and that the hardest road lies ahead. Without an Illinois REA committee the remaining 50 per cent of the farmers who are prospective REA cooperative members and who may join in the program after the war will be without friendly representation, Mr. Rice declared.

### Consider REA News

The board also discussed further expansion of the Illinois REA News and indications are that additional cooperatives will subscribe to the publication in the near future.

William Thomas, manager of the Wisconsin Electric cooperative, explained to the board members that the paper was set up on the basis of 10,000 subscribers and that this number must be reached soon if the paper is to be continued.

Copies of the first issue of the paper were distributed and favorable comments were received. The paper, it was said, is published on a non-profit basis and that all money in excess of actual costs will be returned to subscribing cooperatives.

## FLOOD DAMAGE —

(Continued from Page One)

burb, flood waters early this month were still swirling around second stories of farm homes along the Illinois, but farmers were still hoping that they could salvage something from their inundated fields.

The rivers started falling early in June and hope is held out that late corn and soybeans at least will be harvested in substantial quantities this year. Wheat, planted in the fall of the year, has been written off the state's production list in most sections. While the farm production picture is dark, some county farm advisers have sounded optimistic notes concerning corn and bean crops, saying that if the planting of these two crops is carried on this month with no more than normal interruptions the harvest should prove satisfactory.

Rainfall in the general flood area averaged 10.60 inches for May, while sunshine was only 41 per cent of the possible amount. In one small town north of Carthage, home of Western Illinois Electric cooperative, a cloudburst deluged the area with seven inches of rain in one morning. Temperature during the month dropped to a low of 37 degrees in some sections of the state and rose to nearly 90 in other areas on at least two days late in May, and early in June.

From Menard Electric cooperative, whose home office in Petersburg is also the editorial headquarters of the Illinois REA, comes the following report on flood conditions in that area:

### Highest In History

The historic Sangamon river, which flows through several counties served by the Menard Electric cooperative, has just experienced the highest flood crest in its history. Overflowing hundreds of acres of rich farm lands, many acres of which had already been planted with 1943 crops, the flood waters caused damages amounting to thousands of dollars. In addition to crop damage, many homes and outbuildings in the path of the flood were damaged by water and a number of them ruined beyond repair.

### Several summer cottages along

the river were washed away or damaged to the extent of having to be entirely rebuilt. The Menard Electric cooperative was successful in maintaining service to all but twelve user-members in this area in spite of the overwhelming difficulty presented by their office, located in Petersburg, being isolated by the flood waters from most of the territory served.

The Sangamon river at Petersburg is located south and east of this town of 2600 population; fed by overflow waters from Lake Springfield and Lake Decatur in addition to swollen streams this river become a raging torrent, taking everything movable in its path. The force of the flood uprooted large trees, washed out bridges and in one instance caused the collapse of a massive concrete bridge over State highway 78 north of Chandlerville.

### Homes Evacuated

Residents living on the east side of Petersburg were forced to abandon their homes and flee as the waters from the Sangamon advanced into their homes.

Stepping in to aid in the evacuation of homes and property, Menard Electric cooperative personnel made a definite contribution to meet this emergency.

Manager A. E. Becker as county director of civilian defense and Fred E. Darr, Menard county disaster chairman for American Red Cross, were both active in organizing and appointing committees to meet the immediate situation of evacuating, housing and feeding evacuees.

The A. A. Electric company of Cicero, Ill., has been employed to build extensions developing from the recent U-1-c applications authorized by the war production board. The line construction crew of the A. A. Electric company was in Petersburg with their equipment at the time this evacuation emergency existed, and directed by Neil Hamlin, superintendent in charge, this group worked for three days and nights assisting to evacuate the flood victims.

### Workers Praised

An editorial by Editor S. L. Shaw in the Petersburg Illinois Observer reads as follows:

"In passing, let me give at least one orchid to the boys who work for the A. A. Electric company, the contracting firm which has the job of building spur lines for Menard Electric cooperative. Those fellows had nothing at stake; they knew nobody in Petersburg, they have no interest here, other than their jobs. Yet they used their trucks and other equipment, and the men worked thirty-six hour shifts, taking people from the flood district. The suffering might have been much worse had it not been for their fine work. I wish I knew the names of all the men, and could give them a bit of individual recognition."

The flood waters of the Sangamon have receded, leaving a path of waste and destruction in its wake—work to replant crops and restore homes and buildings has already begun. The damage caused and the crops lost can only be partially replaced this year.

The indomitable spirit of the sturdy pioneers that helped build the Sangamon river valley into rich farming communities will eventually surmount these obstacles and the valley will be more productive than before.

### Fair Is Planned

The Elizabeth community fair and Jo Daviess county 4-H club show will be held in the Elizabeth city park on Thursday, August 26. As a service to the community, linemen of the Jo-Carroll Electric cooperative, last year wired the park for lights and provided outlets for ride and concession extensions.

Black markets in Illinois will have a difficult time operating in the future, because of action taken by county war boards. These organizations have acted promptly to set up war meat control board to see that butchers operate according to government regulations and to prevent the start of black markets in Illinois communities.

## South American Engineers Visit REA Project; See Hot Line Work

### Will Return Home Soon To Assist in Rural Electrification

The good neighbor policy was never more in evidence than it was on one of those rare, sunny afternoons early this month when thirteen young Latin American engineers assembled on a country road near Greenville to watch their first demonstration of hot line work in this country.

Speaking rapidly in Spanish and using quick, expressive gestures to emphasize each point, the representatives from the various nations conferred with each other at various stages of the work and marveled that linemen had so mastered their trade that they could manipulate wires energized with 7200 volts.

The demonstration, presented by linemen from the Southwestern Electric cooperative, was accomplished without a hitch and nearly every movement was recorded by motion picture cameras trained on the workers by the interested engineers.

Working quietly and efficiently, the Southwestern co-op linemen changed out a cross arm on a 3-phase line and removed a cross arm from a single phase line, changing the latter line to 1-A or vertical type construction. The cross arm was originally used on the single phase line in order that the wires could pass through the branches of a large tree, which has since been topped and trimmed, permitting use of 1-A construction.

#### To Return Soon

All but two of the Latin American engineers are scheduled to return to their respective countries July 1, having been in the United States observing operation of REA cooperatives for nearly a year. The two who will remain in the United States to continue their studies are to leave for home in late August or early September.

The good neighbor visitors included Jorge Arias of Guatemala, Gabriel Rodriguez of Colombia, Roberta Acosta of Cuba, Hector Cerna of Honduras, Roberto Ladd of Mexico, Vincente Ugalde of Mexico, Arturo Gantes of Chile, Jose Olinto Vilela of Brazil, Jose Cadilla of Puerto Rico, Marcio Gil of Uruguay, Jose A. Ordonez of Ecuador, Rene Moravia of Haiti and Rolando Freschini of Puerto Rico.

The linemen were in charge of Edgar Barnes, line foreman of the Southwestern Electric cooperative and a member of the Illinois REA safety and job training committee.

David "Dave" Fleming of St. Louis, head of national REA safety and labor relations, and Mrs. Fleming, and B. F. Snively, Illinois REA safety director, attended the demonstration, and assisted in explaining the hot line work to the Latin Americans.

All types of equipment in connection with this highly specialized work were in use and linemen handled their "hot tongs," "hot sticks" and other thoroughly tested and approved equipment in a very capable manner.

Linemen who worked on the top of the pole were Maurice Ketten and Paul Morgan. Groundmen on the job were William Jones, Roy Walker and Jerold Cole. All of the linemen and Foreman Barnes and Superintendent V. C. Kallal hold "hot line" cards given them by Mr. Snively.

Mr. Snively explained that in April, 1942, there was only one set of "hot tongs" in the state and that now this number has been increased to seventeen. Linemen in the seventeen cooperatives are all qualified "hot line crews" and carry cards showing that they are capable of doing this type of work. The hot line equipment is tested to withstand 75,000 volts per foot.

#### Like United States

The Latin Americans like the United States, but they are wondering what is going to happen to the

good neighbor policy after a change in administration occurs. They also worry a bit about whether the air bases being developed by the United States in their various countries will revert back to their nations or if the United States will still control them after the war.

Coffee is a subject which they would rather not discuss—not because of any international complications, but because the very mention of coffee as it is now served in the United States under wartime rationing restrictions with the inevitable use of "coffee stretchers" just doesn't rate as coffee in South America where the coffee bean is grown. One of the engineers said he wasn't able to talk about coffee as it is served here, because he just had one sip—and hasn't been able to take another since.

South Americans were worried about the threat of the Nazis early in the war when the status of Dakar was in doubt. Now, however, with that danger point in allied nations' hands, they no longer are concerned with invasion. They have only a few Nazis sympathizers and only a small percentage of Japs in South America, they said, discounting trouble from both sources.

#### Like Present Policy

All of the Latin American nations represented are friendly to the United States, it was said, and hope that the good neighbor policy will be maintained for the mutual benefit of our country and theirs. The United States, they said, is beginning to better understand Mexico and the South American countries and as a result a feeling of resentment toward the big nation to the north of them is disappearing.

Rural electrification is under close study in the countries and cooperatives have already been started in Mexico and Chili, with Puerto Rico scheduled to start construction of lines soon. With rural electrification will come electric lights and the host of electrical appliances which are household words here, but which are still beyond the reach of most residents of Latin America.

As the caravan of cars carrying the engineers, REA cooperative representatives and linemen moved through the countryside it was noted particularly by Mr. Snively that the cooperative's trucks were spic and span with every piece of equipment in place for the most efficient use.

#### Meeting Is Held

At a safety meeting held prior to the demonstration, the safety director reported that no accident from electric shock has been reported in Region 5, which includes Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, since January 1. One man incurred an injury to his foot while trimming trees on the Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative project.

Illinois REA cooperatives, Mr. Snively said, have the best safety record in the nation. It was pointed out, however, that experienced linemen who are striving to maintain a high safety record are necessary to hold the accident toll to a minimum.

Linemen on the Southwestern Electric cooperative system expressed themselves as being in favor of grounding oil circuit breaker cases to the neutral, rather than grounding the case to the ground by extending a line down the pole. It was their opinion that linemen would be hindered in climbing poles if ground wires extended down the pole.

A serious shortage of steamed bone meal and other phosphorous bearing supplements for farm animals now faces American farmers, according to the American Veterinary Medical association. Farmers should be cautioned against using rock phosphate, which has not had the fluorine removed, as a substitute, because fluorine is toxic for all forms of animal life, it was said.

## Region Five Leads NRECA Membership

Region Five, comprising the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, has now taken the lead in the number of connected consumers represented by membership in the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. According to the most recent report, Region Five has 71 of its 110 cooperatives with membership in the national organization, representing 90,729 connected consumers. This region not only holds the lead in connected members, but only one other region has as many of its cooperatives holding membership in the National. To date, 549 of the 815 cooperatives in the nation have joined NRECA, with a total membership of 636,151 represented.

## Geneseo, Center Of Battle Over Power Franchise

Geneseo, home of Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative, has become the focal point of a fight which may set a precedent in the matter of public utility companies operating in communities which have their own municipal light plants.

Several years ago the franchise of the Illinois Northern Utility company was discontinued in Geneseo and a municipal electric plant was built, bonds having been voted for that purpose by citizens of the community. Despite the fact that the franchise had not been renewed, the utility company continues operation of its Geneseo service and provides electricity to a number of farm families in the vicinity.

Recently, the utility committee of the Geneseo city council inserted a full-page advertisement in the Geneseo Republic, a weekly paper, in an attempt to clarify the situation.

It called attention to action of the Illinois Commerce commission authorizing the Illinois Northern Utility company to discontinue electric business to Geneseo and to remove its poles and wires from the city streets.

#### Commission Ruling

The matter was referred to the Commerce commission after lengthy legal battles in which the question of continuance of service by the utility company in Geneseo was taken to the United States supreme court. The company had held that in view of its large investment that it should have a right to remain in Geneseo despite operation of a municipal electric plant. A few weeks ago, the supreme court refused to consider the matter and it was referred to the Commerce commission.

Although, the commission was not empowered to order the utility company to discontinue business, it did give the company authority to cease operations in Geneseo.

Since the commission's ruling, however, employees of the company, according to the council's statement, have circulated petitions among residents of Geneseo asking that action concerning removal of wiring equipment be deferred at least until after the war. The utility company has charged that waste of essential materials would result if it should remove its wiring system and thus compel the city to re-wire to bring service to the company's consumers in the area.

#### Refute Claims

The city council's utility committee, however, contends that it could reimburse the company with an equal quantity of new wire if the utility firm's present connections remain in use. It further states that removal of the Illinois Northern Utility company's distribution lines and the fourteen or more miles of additional lines through which the company formerly serviced the city's street lighting system would add from

## Watch Hot Line Demonstration



David "Dave" Fleming, head of safety and labor relations for REA, was among those who witnessed the hot line demonstration presented this month by the crew of the Southwestern Electric cooperative at Greenville.

Mr. Fleming appears at the extreme right in the above picture. With him are B. F. Snively, (center), Illinois REA safety director, and Edgar Barnes, line foreman of Southwestern and member of the Illinois REA safety and job training committee.

115,000 to 120,000 pounds of copper to the nation's supply.

Removal of these lines would not require any additional expenditure of copper on the part of the city, it is declared. The council's utility committee also contends that its present manpower and plant are sufficient to handle the increased business which would result from discontinuance of service by the public utility.

In its full-page advertisement, the council's committee concluded with this statement:

#### Promises Action

"Representatives of the company (Northern Illinois Public Utility company) have stated that the order of the Commerce commission leaves it optional with the company whether or not it will discontinue service.

"The commission has gone, in its order, as far as it can. It is without power to order the company to discontinue service and remove its poles from the streets, and enforce such an order. Its consent, however, is necessary before the company can discontinue its service. This consent has now been granted, and the city is now in position to take appropriate steps to compel discontinuance. This will be done."

In its authorization order, the commission allowed the company to discontinue business within ninety days from May 18 and authorized it to remove its poles and wires from Geneseo streets within six months from that date.

Council members feel that discontinuance of the service by the public utility company will set a precedent which will have far-reaching results, in that it will publicize the fact that cities with municipal power plants can take action to halt operation of utility companies in their respective communities. For that reason, rather than because of the loss of revenue involved in discontinuance of service, the utility company is going to considerable lengths to remain in business, Geneseo leaders contend.

If the public utility company is finally forced out of Geneseo, there is some likelihood of the Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative adding approximately 100 consumers to its line. Power for the cooperative is purchased from the municipal power plant. There is a strong possibility, however, that the rural consumers on the Illinois Northern line may be switched over to another public utility system operating in that general area.

News items say German tanks are made to run as well in reverse as forward. Fine idea! They hardly know if they're going or coming, anyway.

## Tries and Tries Again Until REA Comes To Rescue

Do farmers appreciate rural electrification?

You'll get your affirmative answer if you ask that question of George Pilkington, who is a new member of Western Electric cooperative at Cartage.

It looked for a time as if Mr. Pilkington wasn't going to get the electrical extension he had been trying so hard to get, but persistence finally won out and he is now one of the happiest young farmers in the country. First to apply for an electrical extension when the U-1-C order went into effect, Mr. Pilkington's application hit a number of snags which took four airmail letters to Washington to straighten out. But stamps at 45 cents per letter didn't deter him from his path.

There were other difficulties too, such as moving several telephone poles and wire for a distance of about a quarter of a mile from one side of the road to the other, but Mr. Pilkington and his father, G. R. Pilkington, who resides in the same vicinity, undertook the job and did it to everybody's satisfaction. Because of the shortage of help, he also pitched in to assist the linemen in their task of completing the 1800-foot extension.

#### Great Satisfaction

Now, however, he has the satisfaction of seeing his buildings, barnyard, kitchen, pantry and living room well lighted. It's a great thing, Mr. Pilkington says, to come in from the fields after dark and be able to do your chores by electric light. And it helps with that favorite radio program of his too—"Something was always going wrong with the batteries just when I was in the middle of a good program," Mr. Pilkington said.

Another self-satisfying feature of electricity, as far as this determined young farmer is concerned, is the opportunity he now has to use his electric razor. But radio programs and razors are small items in his life, he says, compared with the wonders being worked in production on his farm through electricity.

Mr. Pilkington has arranged his wiring system so that he can turn on all the lights in his buildings and barnyard by switches located on the front porch. In that way, he says, it will go pretty hard on any unscrupulous prowler who may be wandering around the place looking for a stray chicken or a piece of valuable machinery.

Although the house is not completely wired and he has other plans for additional lights on the farmstead and has made provisions for increasing the lighting system when more materials are available after the war. And, another thing, he no longer is antagonized by the fact that a public utility line runs right past his property and by the company's statement that it would cost too much to extend service to his farm. He has REA cooperative service now, and that, he says, meets all his requirements.

## Allot State 21,600 New Pressure Cookers

Illinois will receive 21,600 new pressure cookers for home and community canning, it is announced by Lester J. Norris, chairman of the victory gardens committee of the Illinois state council of defense.

The war production board has approved manufacture of an additional 125,000 pressure cookers, making a total of 275,000 for national distribution to dealers by the United States department of agriculture, Norris said. Approximately 8 percent of these have been allotted to Illinois.

Dry laundry or corn starch will remove grease spots from any light material. Rub in well and brush out, until spot leaves.

# Ever See 4,000 Turkeys? You If You Visit Farm in Carroll

## Project Started 15 Years Ago Is Proving Success

Like the proverbial acorn which grew into a mighty oak, so an experiment with fifty turkey eggs has grown until today it has matured into a profitable agricultural enterprise which this year will place approximately 4,000 plump Grade A birds on the nation's market.

The turkey project is located on the William Law farm, a short distance from Mount Carroll in Jo Daviess county, which is serviced by Jo Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc. Raising turkeys was Mrs. Law's idea—Mr. Law being much too busy with the thousand and one things which have to be done from dawn to dusk on the 147-acre farm to devote much time to turkeys.

### Huge Brooder Building

Winding through wooded, rolling land, the first indication a motorist has that he is about to meet 4,000 turkeys face to face is the peculiar sound made by the birds as those about eight weeks old scamper about their "sun porches" along both sides of the large 2-story brooder house.

The older turkeys, early this month, were about ready to be turned out into the open fields to mature for the nation's annual Thanksgiving day feast. Inside the brooder house were additional turkeys—the older ones on the bottom tiers of the battery brooders and the younger turkeys on the upper trays. As the birds reach the period when they can be turned into the fields, they are lowered to the bottom tiers of the brooders and can, if they wish, wander down the runways into long, wire cages, which Mrs. Law laughingly calls "sun porches."

### Keep Premises Clean

The interior of the brooder building, the brooders and outdoor cages are kept spotlessly clean. Water pans also are cleaned daily. Cleanliness is one of the most important things to remember in raising turkeys—in fact, "It is the key to success," according to Mrs. Law.

Turkeys on the Law farm are never kept on the same field for any length of time and are constantly being moved to new pastures to prevent disease. The flock generally stays where its feed racks and roosts are located—but if any are seen wandering away from the home place, Queen gets on the job and brings them back. Queen, is a big German police dog—friendlier in the day time than at night, the Laws say. She has been raised as a pup on the Law farm and has been taught to herd the wandering birds back to the rest of the flock.

### Enjoy REA Service

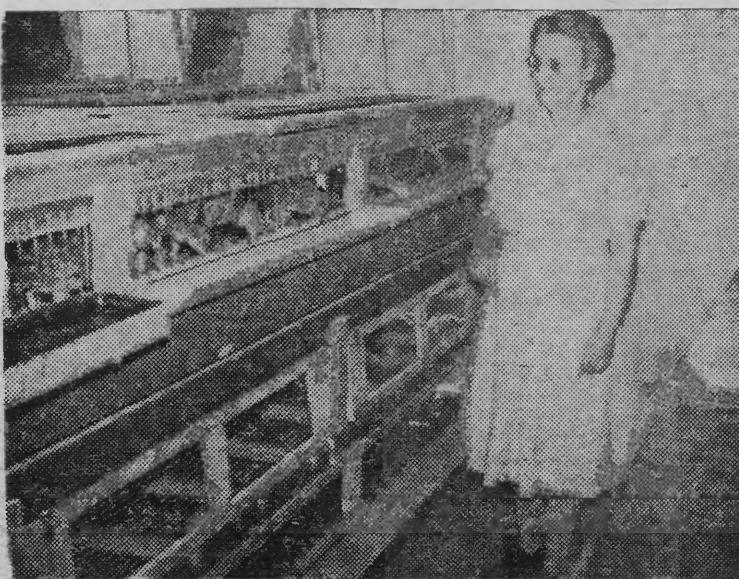
The Law farm has been serviced by the REA for more than two years and the arrival of electricity ended many of the worries connected with raising turkeys, the Carroll county couple said.

Before the farm was connected with the REA system, the fans which circulate warm air from the oil burning furnace in the brooder building were turned by electricity generated by the farm windmill—when the wind was blowing—and by a Delco plant—when the wind died down.

Sleep was a hazardous gamble on cold, winter nights—for if the temperature in the brooder house drops much below 75 degrees, the turkeys die. To wake them when the windmill stopped operation, the Laws installed a warning signal in the house. When the signal sounded, they would brave the chilly night and start the Delco plant.

Now, they have no complaint with the electric service and sleep without worrying over the fickleness of

## Her Idea Becomes Big Business



Meet Mrs. William Law. Mrs. Law once had an idea that she would like to raise turkeys—and she did. This year a total of 4,000 turkeys will be sent to market from the Law farm. Mr. and Mrs. Law reside a short distance from Mount Carroll and their farm is served by the Jo-Carroll Electric cooperative. In the picture above, Mrs. Law is shown beside one of many battery brooders in the 2-story brooder house from which some of the finest turkeys in the state are sent to market.

## Dog Keeps Eye On Stray Turkeys



Queen, full-blooded German shepherd dog, appearing above with Mrs. Law is a trifle bashful about facing the camera, but not at all backward when it comes to rounding up turkeys which have strayed from their home pasture. Taught as a puppy to keep a watchful eye on the big birds, Queen has saved many turkeys from wandering away from the Law farm. In the background of the photograph can be seen a small section of the outdoor pens or "sun porches" where turkeys are allowed to exercise in the open air a short time before they are put out into the open fields. Openings in the lower trays of the battery brooders permit the birds to enter the cages at will.

the wind. The auxiliary brooder stoves stand unused in the second story of the brooder building.

Out of their experience, however, has come an innovation—the construction of a "feather board." This simple and effective device consists merely of a board on which feathers have been tacked. It covers an opening in one end of the battery brooder tier and the feathers which dangle from the board fool the young turkeys into thinking that it is the mother hen. Consequently, when one of the young birds get cold it huddles under the feathers for a time, warms up and joins the others.

### Production Boosted

The Laws are doing their part in the food for freedom program. They have boosted turkey production 50 per cent, in addition to raising a number of hogs, milking several cows, tending a big garden and raising a large crop of hay and some corn.

So successful have they been in feeding and carrying for the birds that losses are kept to minimum. At six months, the average hen weighs from 15 to 20 pounds and the average Tom, 25 to 30 pounds.

All of the birds are killed and dressed when sent to market and about twenty men assist in preparing the birds in November and at Christmas time when they are shipped on their way to grace the tables of

fortunate American families. The Laws do not make a practice of selling their birds at retail.

### Have Never Lost

Despite occasional depressed markets, Mrs. Law says that they have never lost money on their turkey business. This year, with prices at record levels, the couple should make a comfortable profit.

The Laws keep a number of breeders out of the flock each year and also sell several. When the turkeys are turned out in the field, frequent trips are made to the pasture to gather eggs to prevent them from being punctured—as they frequently are—by the sharp claws of the big birds.

The big Toms in all their fine plumage make an impressive sight as they strut about the green fields in the fall.

A surprise to people who are unfamiliar with turkeys is the revelation that their eggs are good eating—they taste like chicken eggs, Mrs. Law says. And, when she bakes a cake, she counts them as 1½ times the size of a chicken egg.

The Law farm is well equipped with electrical appliances and lights, making farm work easier and more pleasant.

Freshly harvested vegetables are higher in nutritive value than those which have lost their first freshness.

## Livestock Hints

priced hay does not worry men who feed corn to cattle. In recent years there has been a popular return to the system of pasture feeding that once was common. Little or no protein feed is used until August. Corn is self-fed or else fed each morning. Pasture feeding saves protein, labor, hay, bedding, and manure. The cattle keep cleaner and they spread the manure over the field where it will do the most good in the shortest time.

A small pasture is best because the cattle will not walk far, states E. T. Robbins, livestock extension specialist of the University of Illinois. A 20-acre rotation pasture may furnish enough grazing for 50 to 100 steers getting a full feed of corn. When there is a strong demand for beef, there is usually very little discrimination in price against cattle fattened on pasture. Anyway, the pastured cattle commonly make the most profit. These factors make this project a winner for wartime cattle feeding.

### Aid To Sheep

An easy way has been developed to keep a flock of sheep relatively free from worms after a thorough initial treatment has been given. This plan is suitable to use now with sheep which were given one or two doses of phenothiazine the past winter. Two years of tests by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that this system may offer a permanent and practical protection for farm flocks under common conditions, Robbins says.

Phenothiazine is mixed with the salt supply for the sheep. The mixture which has proved most satisfactory consists of one part, by weight, of powdered phenothiazine and nine parts of loose granular salt. Mixtures containing from nine to fourteen parts of salt gave good results in thrifty flocks. The medicated salt is placed in a box-like trough with a roof to exclude the rain, and no other salt is offered. This year at the Dixon Springs station the University of Illinois is trying a mixture of phenothiazine and salt, 1:14. The sheep eat it better than they do the combination of 1:9. Time will tell whether the weaker mixture is effective.

### Pigs in the Pasture

At present prices of corn, tankage, soybean meal and alfalfa hay, an acre of alfalfa pasture is worth about \$60 for pigs. This is the conclusion drawn by Robbins, from the average results of thirty-three experiments. Pigs were fed well-balanced rations from a weight of 60 pounds to 200 pounds. The pasture saved \$30 worth of feed at present prices and also yielded 1.5 tons of hay per acre, worth this year another \$30. These figures do not include the saving in labor and manure or the advantage of faster gains by the pastured pigs. It is considered good policy to stock alfalfa pasture lightly enough so that it will still yield about half a crop of hay, as in these experiments. Close grazing may ruin the stand of alfalfa.

### Fattening Hogs

It is best to continue to feed hogs on pasture until they are fat and ready for market. This is the conclusion of many farmers who have tried both pasture and drylot finishing.

Robbins tells of a demonstration staged by Royce and Ralph Smith, Kendall county, in 1941. On August 15 they removed their heaviest March pigs from pasture and finished them in a drylot on corn with tankage, soybean meal and alfalfa hay.

At the time of the county tour on October 16, those pigs which were left on pasture were fully as heavy as the others. The pastured pigs had consumed less purchased protein and no more corn than the others, so the continued pasture feeding was more satisfactory than the drylot finishing.

This experience is in line with Robbins' suggestion that a satisfactory

## Plan Drive To Promote Safety In State Homes

Surveys show that accidents in the home are daily taking a tremendous toll of manpower so vitally needed now in wartime America.

To foster greater safety, the home economics department of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, together with the Illinois Home Bureau Federation and the National Safety Council, is sponsoring a "safe homes" campaign to continue through December 1.

All families in Illinois are eligible to participate in the campaign and "safe homes" will be recognized.

### Many Accidents

Home, which should be the safest place in the world, produces more accidents than does industry or any other accident-producing unit except traffic, according to the report of the National Safety Council. Last year someone was accidentally injured in one out of every seven homes in the nation, and 30,500 deaths resulted from home accidents. About 16,000 of these deaths were caused by falls, and about 6,000 persons died from burns. More than half of those who died as a result of burns were children four years of age or younger and adults who were 65 years of age or older. In addition to these deaths, there were 4,500,000 injuries to persons in homes, 120,000 of which resulted in permanent disability.

Your home need not be a contributor to this horrible annual toll. Accidents do not "just happen." There is always a cause. Observance of a few preventative regulations and intelligent watchfulness can reduce hazards greatly. Every accident that occurs not only brings pain and unhappiness to all concerned, but it is a direct aid to the enemy. Safety in the homes of wartime America will help a lot toward ultimate victory.

## Care of Woolens Called Important Home Front Task

For each new service man there must be about 200 pounds of fleece wool for warm uniforms and blankets. Our country's wool supply is limited and imports are uncertain. So it's up to us at home to use wool clothing and household articles with care—make them serve us long and well.

Chief Axis-aiders in this war to preserve wool are the clothes moth and the carpet beetle. But their larvae don't eat into paper, can't stand bright sun, can't take some gases. You can kill them by washing wool in thick suds, sunning and airing your garments. You can give your wool further protection by using flake naphthalene, paradichlorobenzene, mothballs, or a spray.

### Do's and Don'ts

When you take good care of wool things, they keep their fresh, fluffy look, hold their friendly warmth, give longer wear. Do this:

**KEEP IT CLEAN.** Dirt and perspiration weaken, and may cut wool.

**GIVE IT AIR.** A gentle airing blows stale odors away and lifts matted nap. Sunshine kills larvae, but may cause fading.

**MEND IT IN TIME.** "A stitch in time" is a good rule.

**DON'T SHOCK IT.** Sharp temperature changes shrink wool, harden it.

**PROTECT IT FROM PESTS.** Keep them down—and out.

Before storing wool for the summer, be sure it's clean and free from pests. Protect it from light and keep it dry and cool in a tightly sealed storage place.

wartime way to finish well-grown shotes in spring and summer is to turn them on good green pasture and give a full feed of corn without additional protein.

# Eighteen Hours Per Day— It's Not Long Enough, Say Hatchery Owners

**Serve 19 Flock Owners  
In Area; Keep Busy,  
Couple Says**

A thriving chicken hatchery business built entirely on retail sales, began twenty-three years ago with a mail order house brooder and only 105 eggs as a trial order has grown to surprising proportions through the hard work and efficiency of Mr. and Mrs. James Lindsey of near Hamilton.

In addition to hatching thousands of baby chicks each year, the couple also operate apple, cherry and peach orchards, tend a well-kept garden and manage to do all the other things necessary on their typical American farm. Last year they harvested 800 bushels of apples and 700 bushels of cherries, which in itself is no small task.

There's never a dull moment at the Lindsey hatchery and it is small wonder that the end of the day finds both Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey a bit tired. Mrs. Lindsey says they work eighteen hours a day—and it is easy to believe.

#### Under Supervision

The hatchery is under state supervision and all of the nineteen flocks on the Lindsey list, as well as their own flock, are blood tested before eggs are accepted. The Lindseys also do custom hatching in one section of the hatchery building to accommodate a large number of farmers in that area.

Last month a total of 23,469 baby chicks and 2855 turkey pullets were hatched. The capacity of the hatchery is 30,000 per month and that mark is regularly achieved throughout the season, which starts in January and continues through June.

The Lindseys keep 400 laying hens of their own and get an average of 1400 eggs per week.

One of the features built up by the hatchery is its policy of putting five extra chicks in every 100 delivered to a customer. In that way, it was explained, possible losses are compensated for after the chicks leave the hatchery and begin to mature in their new surroundings.

The modern, fireproof hatchery building was constructed only five years ago to replace the original hatchery, located at some distance from the farm home. Compact and neat, the new building offers the very latest in equipment for its many satisfied customers.

#### Boost REA Service

The Lindseys became members of the Western Illinois Electric cooperative, with offices in nearby Carthage, about three years ago and are "sold" on rural electrification. Like most hatcheries, the Lindsey hatchery keeps in readiness an auxiliary generating plant to supplement REA cooperative current in the event of possible temporary breakdowns in service because of fire or storms in the vicinity.

With the hatchery season nearly over, those unfamiliar with Lindsey way of life would think that the couple would take some time to rest before starting again next winter, but such is not the life led by Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey.

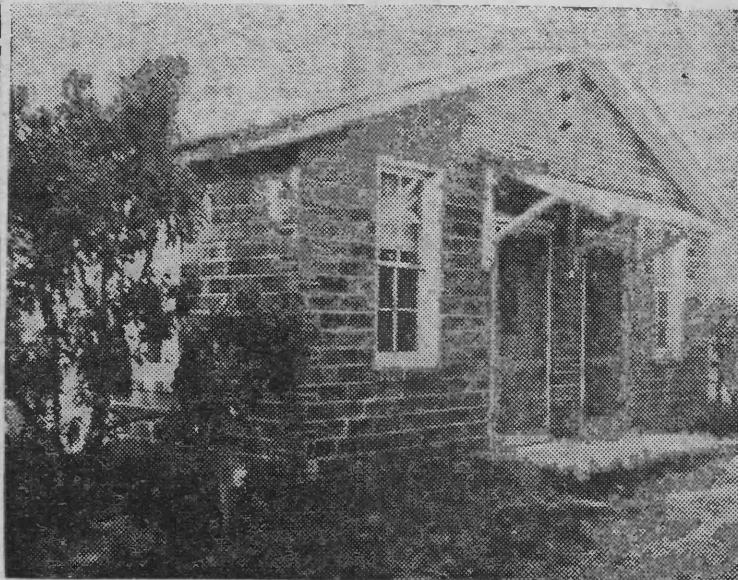
As Mrs. Lindsey explains: There is the garden to take care of, the housework to do, farm chores which must be done and then comes the canning season and orchard harvests to take care of. When the harvests are completed in the fall, the hatchery is readied for the influx of the first thousands of eggs. The more their friends think of the various jobs ahead, the more they marvel that this very busy REA cooperative couple manage to crowd in all they have to do in that long 18-hour day Mrs. Lindsey speaks of.

## Own and Operate Model Hatchery



Mr. and Mrs. James Lindsey are shown above as they stopped long enough in their work to pose for a photograph in their model chicken hatchery near Hamilton. A small section of their chick brooder appears in the picture, though were in their "working clothes" when the picture was taken which is just the way their many customers enjoy seeing them, for frills and freshly laundered garments add nothing to the quality of the chicks produced—and chicks from the Lindsey hatchery have a high standard, produced as they are under strict state supervision.

## Hatchery Served by REA Current



This is a view of a portion of the modern new building which houses the Lindsey hatchery. Of fire proof construction, the building was erected only three years ago, about the time the hatchery received service from the Western Electric cooperative. One side of the building is used for custom hatching and in May of this year 2855 turkey pullets were hatched here on a custom basis in addition to the thousands of chicks produced in the state-approved section, where only eggs from blood-tested flocks are received. The new structure replaces an older building which was abandoned when the Lindsey hatchery business expanded to its present capacity.

## Farmers Resort To Labor Saving Ideas This Year

"Some jobs may have to go undone this year, but we'll get by and keep up production," Illinois farmers are saying as they swing into their stride in the face of shortages in farm labor.

Many who always have had the ability to get by under adverse conditions are studying each operation on their farm to determine ways in which the work can be simplified to reduce labor needs. There are several practical means of eliminating extra work.

Over a period of years farmers have eliminated certain operations that were formerly standard practices—and suffered no bad effects. Reducing the number of times corn is cultivated is one example; feeding shelled instead of ground corn is another.

#### Combining Jobs

Jobs can be combined to save labor and make better use of available power. Pulling a harrow section behind the plow, or a harrow behind the disk are common practices. Pulling both a disk and drill at one operation is another practical combination in soybean production. Under favorable conditions disking may take the place of plowing, or harrowing replace a cultivation. Self-feeding

can be substituted for hand-feeding and growing hogs or cattle may be kept on pasture.

Keeping machines in good condition not only saves labor but also results in better work, reduces draft and prevents excessive wear. Extra travel about the farm can be eliminated by changing the places where tools, feeds and supplies are stored. This cuts the time for chore work, at which most Illinois farmers spend more than half their time rather than in the field.

To reduce the amount of time the job now takes, can a new tool or piece of equipment be obtained or made? Recent demands for self-feeders, buck rakes and fertilizer distributors indicate that this question is also being asked. Easier ways of doing heavy hand tasks are being considered to reduce exertion and fatigue for the worker.

Is the hired help trained in the best way to do a job in the best way to use tools? This is a particularly important consideration now that many farmers are hiring less experienced labor than in past years.

The OPA has announced an increase of \$5.25 a thousand board feet in the price of shod, western pine lumber prepared for assembly into agricultural containers to compensate for higher costs resulting from wage raises.

## Suggestions Are Given on Service Outage Reports

During the summer months outages along transmission lines occur more frequently especially in the storm belt of Illinois.

Your R.E.A. Cooperative has made every effort to eliminate outages by making a thorough inspection along the power lines serving its members; in spite of this precaution outages occur. These outages may be caused by lightning striking on or near the high lines, during severe wind storms or some local condition.

Every effort is made by your maintenance men to restore service as soon as possible when notice is received that service to your premises has been interrupted.

Please do not wait until the end of the day to report an outage if it occurs the previous night or early morning. Check your lights and make your report so that maintenance men will not have to make an extra trip to take care of an individual outage that should have been reported hours earlier.

As an interested member of your Cooperative you should be concerned in keeping the operating expenses of your REA system at a minimum. A saving of unnecessary expense for duplicate travel will eventually reflect a substantial saving to all REA Cooperative members.

#### Reporting Outages

1. Check your fuses at the entrance switch.
2. Look outside at your transformer; if the door is tripped and down it indicates the fuse is blown. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PUSH IT BACK; your Cooperative has experienced men to do this work.

3. After checking these two items call your neighbor and learn if his electricity is off. If, after doing these three things, you are still without service, call your co-op office or whomever you are supposed to call or your telephone exchange and tell them your current is off, that you have checked for the trouble, and advise if there are any broken tree limbs or wires down.

NEVER TRY TO CLIMB ANY Cooperative pole or pick up or touch loose wires near or on the pole. The maintenance man will attend to this when he arrives.

## Farm Prices Higher

Illinois farm produce prices last month were 18 per cent higher than for a corresponding period last year, according to A. J. Surratt, state-federal agricultural statistician.

Average prices included corn, 99 cents; wheat, \$1.36; oats, 61 cents; soybeans, \$1.65; chickens, \$2.45; hogs, \$14 per 100 pounds; cattle, \$14.

## Damage Results As Storm Hits McDonough Area

One of the worst electrical storms this year struck the Macomb area, served by the McDonough Power cooperative, on the evening of June 3, disrupting service, felling huge trees and halting traffic on some country roads.

Striking hardest in the Willow Grove vicinity, the storm washed out roads around culverts and caused extensive property damage. The Willow Grove United Brethren church, built in 1915, was damaged by a tree, 3-feet in diameter, which crashed on the roof. A call for assistance came to the McDonough Power cooperative office from several members of the cooperative who also belong to the church and linemen were dispatched to remove the tree.

Using REA cooperative equipment, John Hund, line foreman; Oren Graham, Freeland Swarens and Ray Henderson, lifted the splintered trunk of the church so that services could be held as usual the following Sunday morning. The tree was struck by lightning a short time after rehearsals for a children's day program had been concluded.

Albert DeWitte, who resides in the parsonage, adjacent to the church building, said that the storm was one of the worst he has seen in that vicinity. A tree in front of the parsonage also was struck by lightning and fell across REA lines disrupting service for sometime. Rev. J. W. Smith, pastor of the church, resides in Good Hope, several miles away.

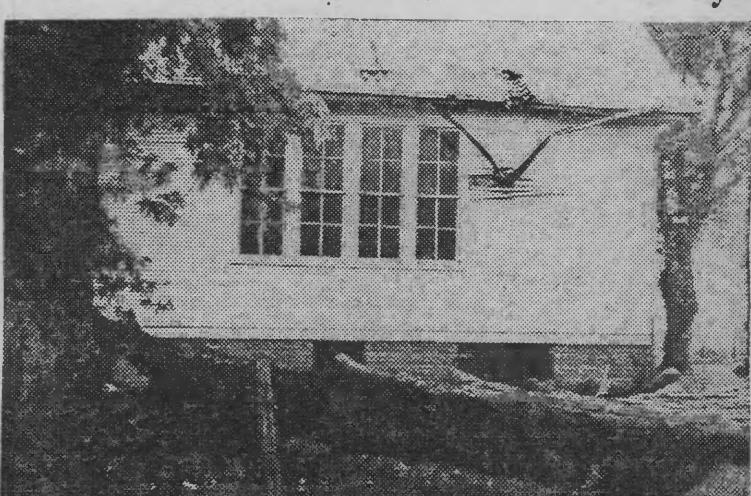
A short distance from the church, the high wind, which accompanied the electrical storm blew over a 30-foot long chicken house on a farm owned by Mrs. Jesse Hainline and operated by her son, Silas W. Hainline. Fortunately no chickens were injured and Mrs. Hainline had just gathered the eggs a few minutes before the building was blown over. Two tractors were used to put the building back on its cement block foundation.

The Hainlines have had REA service for several years and appreciate all the advantages electricity can bring to the typical farm home.

## Where To Write

Farmers in Illinois having difficulty in obtaining tools, equipment, maintenance items, repairs and replacement parts or any other supplies needed for farm production are urged to write A. S. Pringle, Room 379 Temporary Building 3, Washington, D. C. Pringle is head of the maintenance repair and used equipment branch of the war production board's farm machinery division.

## REA Crew Does Good Turn For Day



Services were held just the same Sunday morning despite the fact that the huge tree shown in the foreground was splintered by lightning and crashed through the roof of the Willow Grove United Brethren church, which appears above with an eve spout hanging askew and a gaping hole covered by tarpaulin.

It took linemen from the McDonough Power cooperative at nearby Macomb less than an hour to remove the tree trunk from the roof and save the day for the little parish. Lines of the cooperative which pass the church were also damaged by the severe storm and lights in the area went out when a second big tree in the yard of the parsonage, adjacent to the church, was struck by lightning and fell across the wires.

# REA Women and The Home



## Dehydrated Foods Capture The Imagination

By ETHEL MORRISON MARSDEN

One of the most interesting things about conducting radio programs is that you meet such unusual people and gather such fascinating information. I had known of course, that more and more work is being done with drying of foods these days, but it wasn't until some two or three weeks ago when I interviewed Major Carl F. Hilker of the Chicago Quartermaster Depot of the War Department on one of my radio programs that I had any idea of what the army was actually accomplishing in the field of dehydrating foods. I know now, that in months to come, we will

find more and more constant use of dehydrated foods in civilian meal preparation also.

Perhaps you know that our American troops anywhere in the world can get the same food they have been accustomed to at home, even to spaghetti and meat balls for dinner in New Guinea and buckwheat cakes for breakfast in North Africa. Moreover their meals are the best balanced meals which skilled nutritionists and meal planners can devise. It is not only food which our fighting men like, but it is planned in order to give them maximum nourishment.

This of course, is imperative in order to provide them with the energy on which to fight.

This job of meal planning for the army is a tremendous one because menus have to be made up months in advance with adjustments made from a master menu in order to substitute various foods in different climates and localities. In order to accomplish this it requires constant experimenting with cooking and preservation of foods and this experimenting is being carried on through the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army and its subsistence research laboratories in Chicago.

Much of the food that is sent to the boys must be dehydrated in order to send it across, and as a result dehydrated foods have captured the imagination of everyone. When I asked Major Hilker to define dehydrated foods for my listeners, he said that his definition of dehydrated foods was that they are fresh foods from which most of the water and all the inedible portions—such as peels, cores, seeds, stems and bones have been removed. These foods are first carefully cleaned, according to Major Hilker, then they are dried by scientifically controlled processes, which are designed to retain much of the original food value, vitamin content, flavor and natural texture.

He also stated that the process of bringing dehydrated foods back to their original state is called "reconstitution". The water which has been taken from them is returned.

I was interested in learning whether or not these foods are suitable for all methods of cooking, but he assured me that they were, particularly if they have been properly dehydrated. They can then be boiled, baked, fried or even pickled.

We have heard so much about dehydrated foods in this war, that I wondered just how long foods had been dried, and though I knew it was used some during the last war, I certainly had not realized that certain methods of drying foods were reported to have been used before the time of the Pharaohs, especially for the drying of fruits, like figs, dates, and similar foods. Small quantities of dried foods were used by the Union Armies during the Civil War. Also in the Boer War.

It was most interesting to learn of the wide variety of foods being dehydrated at this time for shipment to our men over-seas. These foods include dehydrated beets, cabbage, carrots, onions, white potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, as well as various dried soups—green and yellow pea soup, tomato soup, bean soup, and chicken concentrate. There's also a dehydrated mixed vegetable soup that is really excellent according to reports from the boys! Now the Army is also buying dehydrated tomato juice cocktail and dehydrated cranberry juice cocktail.

Major Hilker said that other items were being considered—among them dehydrated prune and apricot powder and apple butter. Imagine getting your apple butter that way. Incidentally this apple butter, when mixed with a small amount of sugar and water produces a very acceptable spread that can replace jams and jellies. One of the newest and most striking items is dehydrated baked beans. Beans of course, have always been a standard

## Plan and Plant

By Ethel Morrison Marsden

Every woman has a part to play at home in this war—and right now her job is to plan on a rounded-out program for feeding her family throughout the coming year. This means that we are all going to need to sit down and figure carefully on the food we wish to raise this summer. Some of us have already done this. Others have given it no thought. Some of us live on farms where a good share may automatically be produced, others live in small towns or cities where planning of gardens as well as planting is essential.

That garden must be planted in terms of canned (or dried) fruits and vegetables for next winter's use. If we have all cucumbers and no carrots or beets, we'll hardly be able to take care of the needs of our families.

We all appreciate the importance of Vitamin C in our diets. This means, plant plenty of tomatoes. Even the city dweller can accomplish this. It's surprising, as a matter of fact, just how much tomato juice can come off every tomato plant we start. In the past most of us have relied upon citrus fruit juices for our Vitamin C, but tomato juice is far less expensive, particularly when we raise it ourselves, and home grown and home canned tomato juice take none of our blue ration stamps either.

Every day we need several vegetables, one of which should be leafy green or yellow vegetable. Spinach can be canned; beet greens also. Even Swiss chard offers possibilities of an additional leafy green vegetable from your own garden. And it might be an excellent idea to have as wide a range of vegetables as possible, so the family will not tire of repeated servings of the same food.

Then there are beans—and now that meat is scarce, beans provide a good substitute for the large amount of protein formerly obtained from our generous meat servings. And there are all sorts of beans we can raise—navy, lima, green snap beans, yellow wax beans.

Carrots are rich in Vitamin A, and as that is the vitamin we have depended upon such foods as butter and cream to supply us with, it is evident why we should plant and store (or can) a goodly amount of carrots in this year's garden. Unfortunately neither butter or cream is as easy to obtain or as abundant as here-to-fore.

If the garden is large enough be sure to include beets, turnips, cab-

bage, sweet corn (in successive plantings) and as many potatoes as there is room to plant. Cabbage again, even when made into sauerkraut, is an excellent source of Vitamin C.

It may be that some of our readers may not have space enough for a Victory Garden, but anyone can raise salad vegetables for summer use. Leafy green and salad varieties can be planted easily in flower borders, and prove quite the patriotic touch. They'll provide vitamins and minerals we need every day. Leaf lettuce and radishes make fine edgings for a row of flowers, and you can put in onion sets almost anywhere. The foliage of parsley looks well among flowers, and you'll need only three or four plants for the needs of an average family.

A staked tomato vine needs about the same space as a dahlia, and twelve or fifteen plants will supply enough tomatoes for salad all season. Set the plants back next to the fence and tie them up well. Greens can be planted in odd spaces among your flowers and will add foliage to the picture.

But whether you live in town or in country, the important thing is to raise all the food you can; to plan in advance the food you wish to put up against next winter's needs in order to supply both adequate nutrition and a well balanced diet; and to plant vegetables and fruits that will assure variety in meals.

## SHORT CIRCUITS Around the Home

By EDNA RITTER

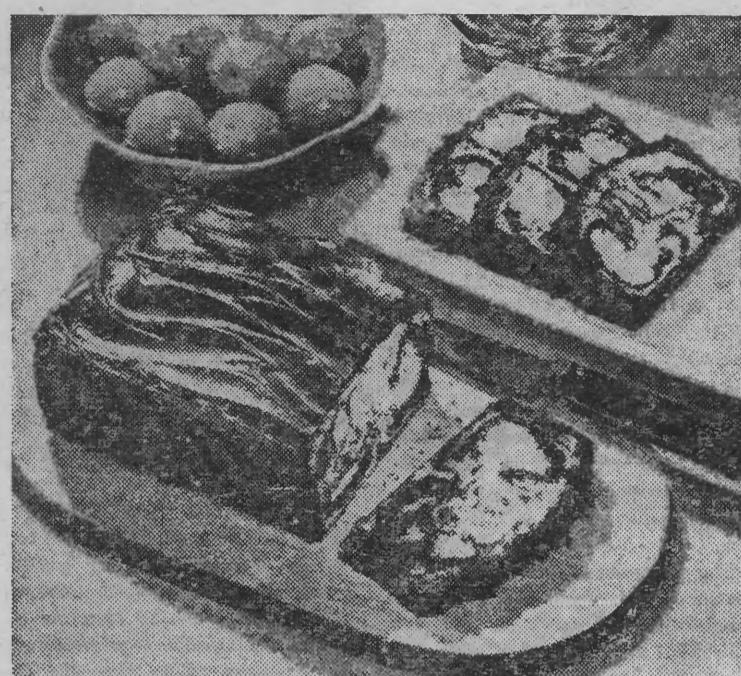
To reheat mashed potatoes, place them in a double boiler, filling lower part with hot water, stir occasionally until potatoes are heated.

Try adding a scant teaspoonful of baking powder to cooked frosting as soon as it is removed from fire. This prevents sugaring. Frosting made in this way needs no cooling before being beaten.

Before molding frozen desserts put two crossed strips of heavy waxed paper in the mold, leave ends long enough to extend over the edge after the dish is filled. A little pull on the ends of paper will assist you in turning the dessert out without breaking.

Protect baby's furniture and toys with a coat of wax. They'll resist dirt and shine longer.

## RECIPES OF THE MONTH



### Chocolate Marble Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour  
2 teaspoons double-acting baking powder  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
6 tablespoons butter  
1 cup sugar  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  cup milk  
1 teaspoon vanilla  
3 egg whites, stiffly beaten  
1 square unsweetened chocolate  
1 tablespoon sugar  
2 tablespoons hot water  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon soda  
Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift together

three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add flour, alternately with milk, in small amounts, beating until smooth. Add vanilla. Fold in egg whites quickly and thoroughly. To melted chocolate, add sugar and water, stirring until blended. Then add soda and stir until thickened; add to 1/3 of cake batter. Put by tablespoons into greased 8x4x3-inch pan, alternating mixtures. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 70 minutes. Frost as desired.

### FOOD GOES TO WAR

By Ethel Morrison Marsden

The important part that American farm families play in the war is being brought forth anew each day as news comes of more and more food that has gone to war. Never a day passes without news of some sort affecting food—food that we women need to use at least three times a day to keep our men folk and our children healthy and happy—food that most of our readers are helping to produce. Yesterday it was word of milk—one of the mainstays in our diets—milk in evaporated and condensed form have had to be added to the list of rationed goods in order that babies may be assured of the food they need. Today it is news of a roll-back in butter prices. Tomorrow it will probably center around meat prices. But day in and day out, we are seeing food brought into the lime-light.

All of this talk about food is making women become more food-conscious naturally. As a matter of fact, food shortages are actually actually accomplishing a certain amount of good. Many of us went from day to day, from week to week, and from year to year without giving any very serious consideration to meal planning. That is one of the

things we are learning to do now. Even our young daughters are attending Red Cross nutrition classes, and are drinking milk in place of cokes, for mid-morning and mid-afternoon lunches. We mothers are learning to study the food market, to purchase more carefully, taking into consideration not only the point-value and the cost of foods, but the different forms of food we need to keep our families well.

We have already learned that we must plan foods to take the place of a part of the meat we relied upon so heavily in the past. We have learned too, that we must not only use foods that are filling but foods that will supply the nutritional value needed.

Vitamins have taken a prominent spot in our lives and must be given equal consideration in meal planning. This means plenty of fresh vegetables and lots of fruits in addition to dairy products.

When we are deprived of certain commodities, those items become more valued, and so it has been with each food which has grown scarce because it has gone to war.

Our soldiers and fighting men need the same foods, only more of them, than we need at home. There is only one way they can get them and that is through having them produced back here at home and shipped to them.

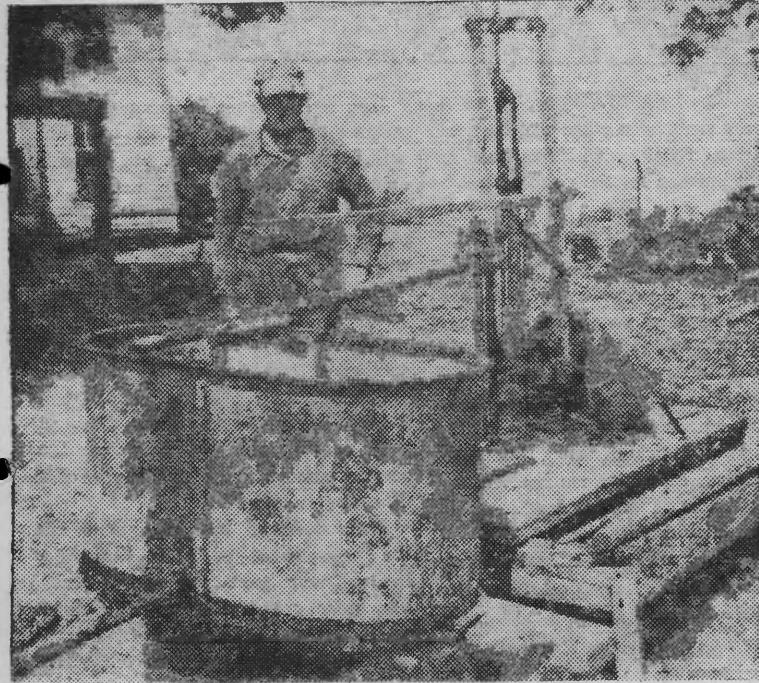
But we at home can raise many of them for ourselves and then we can use alternates and substitutes in the place of many of the more scarce items.

This year it is increasingly important for us to raise just as much of the food that we need to feed our families as is possible in order to free more to send to our boys, and in order to assure our own families of a well rounded diet.

Major Hilker assured me that our boys not only accept but like the dehydrated foods for they look and taste like fresh foods and have practically the same food value. There's no doubt that we civilians too will be using many dried foods before long in my estimation!

That is a job that can be done by those of us left at home—we can contribute to our own well-being by raising just as much food as possible. Even though food has gone to war, we can raise food at home to replace it.

## Salvage Material Used To Build 3-Way Farm Labor Saving Device



When it comes to homemade appliances, Cecil Walden, who resides a little more than a mile southwest of Bloomington and gets his electric service from the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, can move up to near the head of the class.

Mr. Walden is shown above with a rare combination of downright 3-way ingenuity. For just 80 cents, plus the cost of a milk stir and a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -horse power motor, he can, with the illustrated mechanism, pump water into a stock tank, stir a can of milk and charge the battery of his car—all at the same time.

The stir is attached to a wooden pole, connected with the pump jack. A cleverly devised valve in the water tank in which the milk can is placed can be manipulated so that water will rise to just the height of the milk and will then overflow into a stock tank.

While the milk is being stirred and the stock tank filled, a belt is attached to a second-hand generator which charges the battery of the family car. And, Mr. Walden, can eat supper or do the chores while all this is going

on. He bought the generator at a sale for 60 cents and spent 20 cents for new brushes.

The pole is 5 feet from the pump handle to the stir; the angle brace which connects the pole with the jack is 19 inches and the length of wood from the bottom of the brace to the operating pole is 25 inches. This material was salvaged from around the farm.

**Saves Time (sub-head)**—The ingenious device saves more than an hour a day and the motor only uses  $\frac{1}{2}$  KWH to pump water into the stock tank which holds more than three gallons.

Not satisfied with this device, Mr. Walden is now working on a home-made fly catcher for his stock barn, using a used radio transformer, scraps of wire netting and small pieces of insulating material. REA cooperative service will provide the current.

Mr. Walden, one of the first to receive service from the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, operates his 140-acre farm alone. He milks eight cows and does his share of crop farming.

## RATION REMINDERS

**Gasoline** — "A" Book Coupons No. 6, good for four gallons each, outside the eastern gasoline shortage area. Must last through July 21.

**Sugar** — Coupon No. 13 became valid June 1, and will be good for 5 pounds through August 15. Coupons No. 15 and 16 are good for 5 pounds each for home canning purposes. Housewives may apply to their local boards for additional rations if necessary.

**Coffee** — Stamp No. 24 (1 pound) became valid May 31 and is good through June.

**Fuel Oil** — Period 5 Coupons valid in all zones until September 30.

**Shoes** — Stamp No. 18 (1 pair) became valid June 16.

**Meats, etc.** — Red Stamps J and K good through June 30. L became valid June 6.

**Processed Foods** — Blue stamps K, L, M will continue good through July 7.

Civilians will gain 30 million cases of canned fruits and vegetables as a result of reduced government requirements, the War Food Administration has announced. The reductions are mainly for corn, peas, spinach, tomatoes, snap beans, fruit cocktail, sweet cherries, peaches, pineapple, and pineapple juice. Since the 1943 production is not known, current point values for these items will not be immediately affected.

**May Use Oil Stoves**. — Householders may use their oil cooking stoves this summer regardless of the availability of coal or wood-fired stoves, OPA has announced. The present restriction denying fuel oil allocations for domestic cooking and water heating if adequate "stand-by" equipment is available has been lifted because of the shortage of all fuels.

**Pay Off Farm Debt**. — Increased revenue from crops and livestock should be used to pay off farm debt, said Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently. He emphasized that the payment of outstanding obligations, along with as large an investment as possible in war bonds, is a sound protection for the future.

**Food For 3-Day Furlough**. — A

serviceman on a leave or furlough of at least three days hereafter will be provided with a complete application form for obtaining rationed food before he leaves camp. He will give the application to the person who provides his meals, who will submit it to the local board for food certificates within fifteen days after the furlough ends.

**Women Must Work**. — By December, 1943, one-third of the female population of working age—17.4 million women—will be required for the civilian labor force and the armed forces, said WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt. At least 2 million women must be added to the labor force in 1943.

**Lower Potato Prices 7 Per Cent**. — Consumers' ceiling prices on potatoes have been decreased about 7 per cent according to a recent OPA announcement. At the same time, the price paid growers was increased 30 cents per hundredweight on the 1943 early crop.

**Sugar Supply For 1943**. — On the basis of prospective 1943 supplies of sugar, the current level of consumption in this country probably

can be maintained, the War Food Administration has announced.

The allocation of the prospective supply will be as follows: 1,153,000 tons for the armed forces, lend-lease and other exports, and 4,600,000 tons for household use and home canning, for civilian uses. The civilian uses include an estimated 2,250,000 tons and 2,342,000 tons for industrial and institutional sugar users.

**Stocking Regulations**. — OPA's new regulation setting definite maximum prices on rayon stockings is based upon construction, which in turn governs quality. All full-fashioned rayon hosiery sold at retail must be marked with the ceiling price and the gauge or needle count. Gauge and needle count govern wearability, not sheerness. First quality, full-fashioned rayon hosiery prices now range from 71 cents to \$1.31. Hosiery with special features such as "non-run", or mesh, reinforced heel, sole and welt, etc., are now priced from 98 cents to \$1.67. Irregulars, seconds and thirds are cheaper.

First quality, circular knit rayon hosiery prices range from 28 cents to 64 cents. Hosiery with special features is priced from 36 cents to 66 cents and irregulars, seconds, and thirds for less.

**Teachers Can Take Summer Jobs**. — School teachers will not be prevented from taking jobs at higher pay under WMC Regulation No. 4, the "Hold-The-Line" order, nor will they endanger their regular positions by working during the summer vacation in war plants, agriculture, or necessary civilian services, said Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission recently.

**OCR To Supply Farmers Needs**. — The newly-created Office of Civilian Requirements, WPB, has worked out an emergency farmers supply program which will quickly make available to farmers some fifty items essential in the production of food. The procedure will enable a farmer to buy reasonable amounts of needed items directly from his dealer without complicated forms. Materials to be made available under the program include adjustable wrenches, agricultural forks, auger bits, barbed wire, clevises, dehorning saws, fence pliers, garden hoes, batteries, motors, grain scoops, grease guns, harness hardware, horse collars, nails, neck yokes, poultry netting, cold chisels, hog rings, knives, and many other products.

**More Radio Batteries**. — To bring relief to farmers in non-electrified areas of the nation, production of radio batteries has been boosted to 425,000 a month, the Consumers Durable Goods Division of WPB has announced. If the present rate of production is continued over a twelve-month period, normal requirements for the 3,200,000 radios estimated to be on farms will be met.

**Get 50 Gals. of Gas Any Time**. — Farmers will benefit from a change made in petroleum administrative order No. 4 which allows bulk deliveries of gasoline in quantities of 50 gallons or more, to be made at any time. This will be particularly helpful to farmers who drive to town after work and buy gasoline in steel drums of 5-gallons or more capacity.

**Maternity Care Provided**. — Wives of men in the four lowest pay grades of the armed forces can now get maternity care plus medical, hospital, and nursing care for their babies in twenty-three states without cost to the family, the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor has announced. To apply for such aid the wife must fill out a form secured from the state health department. Additional states are expected to have approved programs soon.

**Mileage From Scrap Tires**. — To obtain additional mileage from tires that can be made serviceable with the addition of liners, the office of rubber director has excluded reusable tire carcasses from rubber scrap going to reclaiming plants. Because of this order some-half-million otherwise unusable tires can be placed in service through the defense supplies corp.

## Favorite Recipes of Cooperatives

The following recipes were prepared by Mrs. Ethel Moon, member of Corn Belt Electric cooperative, with offices in Bloomington. If you have a favorite recipe send it to your cooperative office for publication in your Illinois REA News.

### A Busy Day Meal—Cooking Time—2 Hours.

Four pounds of meat—beef, lamb or pork (fresh or cured). Brown meat, then put on rack in thrift cooker or in a small roaster with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of water. Turn heat on high until steam comes out, then turn heat to 3rd or low. Just enough heat to keep it cooking.

Cook 2 hours. Salt meat if not cured. The last hour of cooking add 6 potatoes, 6 carrots and 6 medium or small onions. Salt vegetables. In pudding pan have halves of apples (unpeeled), pear or peach halves. Put sugar and cinnamon to suit taste on the fruit you choose to use, add just small amount of salt. Place rack over vegetables and set pan of fruit in the cooker, cover again and cook with the rest the last 45 minutes.

This gives you a whole meal with little trouble and very little watching. Use the kind of vegetables the family likes in the meal.

### Potato Pancakes

Six potatoes, grated or run through food chopper; 1 small onion (use own judgment as to this); salt and pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of baking powder, chopped parsley (use own judgment as to this); 6 eggs, 1 cup of milk, add enough flour to make consistency of pancakes.

## Canning Sugar

With Victory Gardens planted and well started, our 1943 canning program draws much closer. Unfortunately, there has been some confusion in regard to the manner in which canning sugar would be obtained for the next canning season. The Office of Price Administration has issued word to the effect that stamps 15 and 16 in War Ration Book No. 1 will be valid for five pounds of sugar each, for use in obtaining canning sugar. These stamps may be surrendered to retailers at any time during the period from May 24 through October 31, 1943. The sugar secured in this manner must be used for home canning and at the rate of one pound for every four quarts of finished canned fruit.

Sugar thus obtained will be sufficient to meet the requirements of most consumers. However, anyone requiring more than the ten pounds received by surrender of stamps 15 and 16, may make application to their local War Price and Rationing Board and receive an additional allotment not to exceed fifteen pounds per person. This would give a total of twenty-five pounds per person, and under no circumstances may more than five pounds of this total be used for the making of jams and jellies.

Application for additional allotments made at local boards in person or by mail must be in writing and accompanied by War Ration Book One for any person for whom application is made. One application per family unit is required and must give the following information: First, the number of quarts or pounds of processed foods the family unit has produced since March 1 of this year with sugar already obtained for home canning either with stamps in War Ration Book One or by previous application; second, the amount of sugar on hand for home canning; third, the amount of sugar that has been obtained for making jams and jellies; forth, a statement that all sugar obtained for home canning will be used for that purpose and at the prescribed rate, an average of one pound for four quarts or eight pounds of finished fruit and five pounds per person for jams and jellies; and fifth, any other information the board may require.

**Mileage From Scrap Tires**. — To obtain additional mileage from tires that can be made serviceable with the addition of liners, the office of rubber director has excluded reusable tire carcasses from rubber scrap going to reclaiming plants. Because of this order some-half-million otherwise unusable tires can be placed in service through the defense supplies corp.

## New Farm Help Boosts Need of Safety Caution

Meeting labor needs will be one of the major problems for most farmers this year—and if and when "new hired hands" are found, there also will be the problem of avoiding accident increases.

The new man problem is always a concern on the farm, as an employee who does not know all the hazards of a new job is more liable to have an accident. Especially this year, farmers are likely to face an even more difficult situation with help that is not well experienced with farming operations. As farming requires so many varied tasks, even the old hired hand hardly has the opportunity of becoming highly skilled in all of them and able to anticipate the hazards.

For this reason, it is advisable that farmers remind themselves, as well as their hired hands, that operating any farm implement entails certain hazards which must be watched constantly. The same applies to working with farm animals, or in making any repairs on machinery, equipment or buildings on the farm.

If the 1943 job of food production is to be met, accidents must be held to a minimum. Every man hour lost from this cause will be difficult if not impossible to make up this year because of labor and machinery shortages, according to the safety department of the Illinois Agricultural association.

## CONSUMERS' COLUMN

By Ethel Morrison Marsden

American women are expected to make a saving estimated at fifty million dollars on their yearly hosiery bill, as a result of the reduction in the prices of rayon hosiery brought about through the establishment of specific dollar and cents ceilings which went into effect Saturday, May 15. A saving of from five to forty cents a pair will be realized under the new dollar and cents pricing, with the price cut averaging fifteen per cent. This is in line with the policy of establishing dollar and cents ceilings which have been in effect for both nylon and silk hosiery for several months. When nylon went up in price, OPA set specific ceilings on nylon hosiery, and when silk hosiery went up in price due to scarcity and increased demand, OPA did likewise. Now, due to the fact that there is no more nylon hosiery available and very little silk hosiery on the market, rayon hosiery has advanced in price.

In order to protect American women, the OPA cut the price on rayon to as much as forty cents a pair in some instances. From Saturday, May 15 on, all rayon hosiery will be priced under the new dollar and cents ceilings. Each pair must be marked with the gauge and ceiling price. Specific dollar and cents ceiling prices have been set to cover not only full-fashioned rayon, but seamless rayon hosiery, irregulars, seconds, and thirds. The new price ceilings will range from a maximum of one dollar and forty-three cents for the finest full-fashioned rayon hosiery, to a low of twenty-eight cents for seamless.

Members of armed services, whether men or women, on leave or furlough for three days or more, will be able to qualify for a special ration of up to five gallons of gas for personal errands for which other means of transportation are not available. OPA advises that this became effective May 14. It is necessary for the person applying to go to his Rationing Board and present his leave or furlough papers to the Board. The Board may then issue one-gallon bulk coupons up to five in number to cover applicant's required mileage.

# News from Member Co-ops.

## Menard

Petersburg, Illinois

Elsewhere in this issue are several paragraphs pertaining to reporting outages of electric service which may occur on power lines of this and other Cooperative systems in Illinois.

To maintain a continuity of service to our members over the transmission lines of our system we have placed our maintenance trucks where they are available to reach any given area quickly.

\* Members living near Elkhart, Sherman or Williamsburg and east of U. S. Route 66 call Dave Ross' store, Buffalo Hart, during the day time and Guy Sanford, Dawson, at night. If you cannot contact the member listed nearest you. Mr. Sanford's phone number is Buffalo 2491.

\*\* Members in Logan County, north of Middletown and in MASON COUNTY except section 21 and 22 call Robert McLean, Mason City, Phone, 116W.

\*\*\* All members living in Morgan and Cass counties with the exceptions of the section around Newmansville and the Oakford-Chandlerville road, also all the western part of Sangamon county, west of Richland and New Berlin will call Ray Logan, Phone 190, Virginia; other members in Menard, Cass and Sangamon counties call in the daytime your cooperative office, Petersburg 41; at night call Harry Houseworth, Phone 1, Petersburg, or Ed DeLong, Phone 359-2, Petersburg.

Menard Electric cooperative members call the member listed nearest you when an outage occurs in your REA service.

Alexander—Ben Negus.

Ashland—William E. Leahy.

Arenzville—William H. Witte.

Buffalo Hart (See \*)—Dave Ross Store.

Central—C. H. England.

Chandlerville—Mike Basso.

Dawson (See \*)—Guy Sanford.

Easton—Ben Cave.

Easton—Lake Shore Service Station.

Elkhart—C. M. VanMeter.

Forest City—John Harms.

Greenview—Garrett Evers.

Green Valley—W. S. Frazee.

Havanna—Julius Frye.

Illiopolis (Miantic)—Thomas O. Knap.

Illiopolis—Harold Knap.

Kilbourne—Hal Ringland.

Kilbourne—Lotus Hawks.

Literberry—Clyde R. Martin.

Manito—Lewis Warner.

Middletown—Paul Becker.

Mount Pulaski—Herbert Shelhamer.

Mason City (See \*\*)—Bob McLean.

New Berlin—Edw. Stapleton.

New Holland—Homer Brown.

New Holland—William Kohl.

\* Petersburg (daytime - 41)—Co-op office.

\*\* Petersburg (night - No. 1)—Harry Houseworth.

\*\*\* Petersburg (night - 359-2)—Ed DeLong.

Pleasant Plans—John Taylor.

San Jose—McScarpin Service Station.

Virginia—Jas. E. Fox.

Virginia (See \*\*\*)—Ray Logan.

Williamsburg—Mrs. Earl Constant.

NOTE: New members in the vicinity of Sherman call Mrs. Earl Constant, Williamsburg.

The management of your cooperative appreciates the fine cooperation of these members in rendering this service to their fellow members.

Helen Culver Selcke who has been a member of your Cooperative office personnel since it was organized, resigned recently to go to Monticello, Ark., where her husband, Lt. B. F. Selcke, is stationed. Mrs. Selcke was an untiring worker during her employment with this organization and

her many friends, made while with the Cooperative, wish her happiness and the best of luck always. Wilma Davison will succeed Mrs. Selcke as office manager.

One hundred thirty-eight members, to-date, have taken advantage of the opportunity made possible by the War Production Board through the issuance of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c.

Sixty five of this group are now receiving REA service and the remainder are having service extensions built into their premises by the AA Electric company of Cicero, contractors who are employed by your Cooperative to build these extensions. The contractor has been employed to expedite service to these applicants so they can make a substantial increase in farm production in accordance with the spirit of the U-1-c order.

Applications for service under Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c ends June 30th.

The following letter has been received from Mrs. Nelson Dosier, Forest City. The Dosier's are now receiving REA service built into their premises through their U-1-c application.

Forest City, Ill.  
May 31, 1943

Mr. A. E. Becker  
Menard Electric Cooperative  
Petersburg, Illinois

"To thank you for being so prompt in connecting our farm with electricity which we are certainly enjoying. For your information, we wired and were connected within 10 days, so can you beat that for prompt service—Also thanks due to Mr. Houseworth, for his kindness."

Very truly yours,  
Mrs. Nelson Dosier.

The regular monthly Safety meeting for employees was conducted June 7th as part of Illinois REA Safety and Job Training Program with B. F. Snively, Instructor, in charge. Following the meeting, Mr. Snively and a committee appointed by Manager Becker made an inspection of Cooperative trucks, tools and equipment. A satisfactory report was returned by the committee, indicating that those in charge of maintenance are observing the safety rules outlined by the Illinois REA Safety and Job Training Committee.

Guy A. Husted, Farm Adviser, Cass County Farm Bureau and Miss Donovan Hester, Home Adviser for the Menard-Cass County Home Bureau deserve the thanks of every citizen living in the flooded areas of their counties for the untiring work which they did during Central Illinois' worst flood. The service rendered the communities by Miss Hester and Farm Adviser Husted and members of their committees will long be remembered as a definite service contribution to their country.

Miss Hester also served as nutritionist for the Red Cross Canteen which was set up for the flood victims at Petersburg.

## Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

Approximately seventy-five applications for electrical extensions have been received by your cooperative and approval of them is expected in the near future.

As soon as approval has been received plans are to employ a contracting firm to complete the connections. V. W. Gruver, engineer, employed by the Stanley Engineering company of Muscatine, Ia., has been working with your cooperative for sometime, staking out the proposed extensions and assisting in other arrangements to bring rural electrification to farms in Jo Daviess and Carroll counties approved under the U-

1-c ruling.

Extensions which your cooperative proposes to build will cover about fifteen miles and increase membership here to well over 600 consumers.

A number of new electrical appliances have been added by cooperative members here during the month of June. Among appliances added are eight electric brooders which have been installed by the following cooperative members: William Lundy, R. B. Gelwicks, John Hasken & Son, Bessie Uren, Louis H. Kieffer, Henry Miller, William Scharpf and James Cole.

Henry Miller has purchased a new electric clock; Phillip Brunner, a cream separator; William Welty, a refrigerator, and Harl Johnston, an electric range.

A number of outages were reported one evening early this month as lightning struck in several localities along the line. Linemen, however, repaired damage and restored service after working most of the night.

## Corn Belt

Bloomington, Illinois

Forty-eight members of the Corn Belt Electric cooperative have joined The 9999 Club, that growing organization of cooperative members whose meter dial indicators have made a complete revolution and have started over again at zero.

The list of club members, all of whom had used 10,000 kilowatt hours of electric power as of June 10, follows:

Roy M. Thompson—Clinton, Route 4.

Sherman Ready—Farmer City.  
Harold Allen—Weldon.

John Brown—Weldon.

R. E. Reeser—Maroa.

B. W. Stover (J. W. Stover, tenant)—Towanda.

Wm. Bittner Est.—Bloomington, Route 1.

Delmar Prosser — Bloomington, Route 2.

Gust Nelson—Heyworth.

Charles Walters—Saybrook.

Earl E. Clark—Towanda.

Walter Meers — Bloomington, Route 2.

V. L. Rhinehart—Hudson.

Frank Stewart—Lexington.

B. L. Stover—Towanda.

L. L. Dunmore—El Paso.

Chas. C. Bonar—El Paso.

Scott Bigger—El Paso.

Chas. R. Barnes—Minier.

F. E. Swartzendruber—Hopedale.

Homer Jeckel—Delavan.

Forrest Lemons—Congerville.

R. W. Firebaugh—713 W. Harris, Normal.

Guy Hilton—Bloomington, Route 4.

Lloyd Gundy—Normal, Route 1.

Arthur Witham—Stanford.

W. M. Thomas—Stanford.

William Wellenreiter—Danvers.

Marvin Wilson—Argenta.

Earl Percy—Bloomington, Route 1.

Frank R. Hubert—Saybrook.

Watkins Elevator—Farmer City.

Roy Schmidgall—Mackinaw.

Civil Aeronautics' beacon light—Chicago.

Iral Withers—Ellsworth.

Jake Schmidgall—Minier.

Leonard E. Lee—McLean.

M. J. Walker—Bloomington, Route 1.

Paul Anderson — Bloomington, Route 1.

A. V. Birky—Hudson.

Dan Malcom—Towanda.

L. M. Schultz — Bloomington, Route 3.

Robert Otto—Danvers.

James McWilliams—El Paso.

Sol Lipkin—Hopedale.

Howard Steiger—Delavan.

E. U. Hullinger—Clinton.

Lowell Smith—Farmer City.

Don Allen, our Job "A" lineman, has left for military service. He is the

third one of C.B.E.C. linemen to go into the army. His place will be taken by Glenn Meeker, who has been assistant lineman for the cooperative for several years.

## Believe It Or Not

One farmer along our line recently nearly sawed a pole off with barb wire. This is an unusual case but is a possibility which should be guarded against.

Your co-op has plans available for a food dehydrator. Materials cost from \$10 to \$15 if purchased, but many members would have much of the material available on the farm. Ask for plans if you desire.

Elmo Nagel, one of our charter members on the Lexington sub-station, recently installed a new 5-horsepower motor and hammer mill unit. It is installed in such a way that when conditions permit, overhead bins can be arranged to make the grinding of feed very efficient.

## Progress Report

As of May 1, 1943, your cooperative reports as follows: 1603 miles energized, 3725 members receiving service, 15 members connected during April, \$5.62 average farm bill, 105.34 average KWH per farm member.

## IN CASE OF TROUBLE ON CO-OP LINES CALL YOUR SERVICE MAN:

During the past few months we have had some changes in our service men, therefore, we are listing them again and explaining to new members how to handle calls for service. Please note the following points:

1. If your electric service goes off find out if your neighbors are out of service too. If they are—then see that someone in your community calls the service man for that area. If you are the only one out of service check your own fuses and if they are okay then call your service man.

2. If you have trouble in your own wiring, which is on your side of the meter, then you should call an electrician rather than the co-op service man.

3. Don't wait until after quitting time to call for service. Your co-op service men have regular hours from 8 to 5 each day except Saturday and Sunday. Any time they spend outside of these hours means extra work for them and extra cost to the co-operative. Therefore, you should call as soon as you know that your service is off. Service men will answer your call any time of the day or night when service is essential to prevent loss to members. If you call collect and your call is refused it will be because we already know that your line is out and the men are on their way out there. If your service does not come back on when your neighbors' does, then call your service man again and explain this.

4. When calling for service give the number from your electric bill if possible, and if not, your name and where you live. Also report any unusual conditions which you know of along our line. Recently when one line was out service men spent several hours driving the line to find the trouble and when they found a tree in the line the man living near by told them that he saw the fire fly when the tree went into the line. If he had called at once to the service man and reported this trouble the line would have been back in service hours sooner.

## 5. SAVE THESE TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

(a) Members on Bloomington telephone exchange:—During office hours call 1523. At other times call one of the following numbers:

Lineman Ralph Curby, 3840-W.  
Lineman Glenn Meeker, 4111-X.

Superintendent Ted Hafer, 6109.

(b) If the letter in front of your number on your bill is "X" or "L" call the office or Glenn Meeker.

(c) If the letter in front of your number on your bill is "R" call—  
Lineman Lynn Nolker, 70, LeRoy.  
Helper E. G. Dean, 63 LeRoy.

(d) If the letter in front of your number on your bill is "D" or "T" call—  
Lineman C. F. Johnson, 103 Danvers.

(e) If the letter in front of your number on your bill is "C" call—  
Lineman R. E. Reiman, 212 Clinton.  
Helper Joe Crosno, 7652 Clinton.

If you cannot get your regular service man you

**Southwestern**

Greenville, Ill.

A special radio course on food preservation is being presented by the home economics department of the University of Illinois college of agriculture. The programs are broadcast over Station WILL, 580 on your dial, every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 1 p. m. Lectures given are prepared by specialists of the staffs of the home economics department. Copies of the programs may be obtained by writing to the university.

If you have a motor you are not using, tell your neighbor about it. If you know of a 32-volt generating unit that is not in use, tell us.

The war production board is doing its utmost to locate every idle electric motor and generator and get it back into active service. Failure to put idle equipment to work steps up the demand for new equipment and wastes manpower and plant facilities that are urgently needed for the war effort, according to John Gammell, chief of WPB's electric equipment branch.

**Adams**

Camp Point, Illinois

Robert Donley, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Donley of Kellerville, is reported recovering satisfactorily from injuries incurred June 10 when he was stepped on by a horse after being thrown from the pony he was riding. It was said that the horse kicked the pony, frightening it so that Robert was thrown to the ground. A few moments later, the horse stepped on Robert's leg, causing a serious fracture. The Donleys were the first farm family to receive their electrical extension under the U-1-c order in the area served by this cooperative.

Carl Oberling, Adams Electric cooperative lineman, is displaying his ability as a carpenter these days and is busily engaged in re-roofing his home in Camp Point with asbestos shingles.

Your cooperative has purchased a sound film strip illustrating the proper care and maintenance of home appliances and electric equipment. The film will be presented at 4-H club meetings, rural gatherings and on all other occasions where information of this sort can be brought to the largest number of persons interested in keeping their electrical equipment in the best condition possible. One of the features of the film will be several informative discussions on the care of electric motors, which is so important during wartime.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jahn, cashier of your cooperative, returned to the office June 15 after having one week of her annual 2-week vacation in Chicago. She plans to take the second week of her vacation later this summer.

Welcome new members: Harry Bowman, James Donley, Wendell Doole, J. L. Ewalt, Mrs. Hila L. Fowler, Virgil T. Funke, Osborne L. Hatch, Leonard Hildebrand, J. Ben Jefferson (service connection), Roscoe Koch, Floyd McCaskill, Alva T. Nichols, Dr. L. G. Pottle, Wayne Ranken, Alma Sherrick, Minnie Sprenger, George H. Swaney, Mrs. J. S. Wear, Harry Weese and J. M. Woodbridge. Additional new subscribers have been added in recent weeks and their names, along with a cordial welcome from your cooperative, will be extended to them in next month's issue of your Illinois REA News.

No-accident honor pins have been awarded all linemen and office employees of your cooperative for having attained a safety record in 1942 whereby no time was lost while on the job. These awards are made each year by the Illinois REA safety and job training committee, in the interest of co-op employees becoming safety-minded and thus setting up a well-established safety program for the state.

One dollar will buy 10,000 matches—one match will destroy \$1,000,000.

Welcome new members: Harry Bowman, James Donley, Wendell Doole, J. L. Ewalt, Mrs. Hila L. Fowler, Virgil T. Funke, Osborne L. Hatch, Leonard Hildebrand, J. Ben Jefferson, Roscoe Koch, Floyd McCaskill, Alva T. Nichols, Dr. L. G. Pottle, Wayne Ranken, Alma Sherrick, Minnie Sprenger, George H. Swaney, Mrs. J. S. Wear, Harry Weese and J. M. Woodbridge.

A tin can has always been the symbol of worthlessness, but with the Japanese in possession of 90 per cent of our former sources of supply, the used food tin cans now take on a most important role.

**Egyptian**

Steeleville, Illinois

We realize that our words of sympathy can not repair the damage done to the home of nearly 250 of our members who were forced to vacate recently due to the flood, but, nevertheless, we are extending our heartfelt sympathy to you. Due to poles and some line being torn down by barges sent out to rescue families and livestock, it was deemed advisable to discontinue service to the flooded area to prevent the danger of anyone coming in contact with the live line.

Our line crew installed lights at the intersection of Route 3 and Kent Keller highway and also at the landing dock to aid in getting people and livestock moved out of the territory.

Miss Irene Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gill Edgar of Campbell Hill, was married to Joseph Bryant on April 18. The ceremony was performed in the home of the bride by the Rev. Unruh of Percy. Electric service was installed on the Bryant property recently.

Welcome New Members: Amos Bierman, Paul Campbell, Harry House, Ernest Luedeman, W. J. Struck, James L. Patton, Alex Eggemeyer, Edgar Hanft, Louis Jacquot, Rudolph Schmidt, Roy Willis, Victor Epplin and Adolph Eggemeyer. We also wish to welcome the following members who have replaced former members who have moved away: Lyle Foster, John Hermann, Archie Kane, Edward Luthy and Leslie Taylor.

**Wayne-White**

Fairfield, Ill.

Now is the time for members to plan to wire their chicken houses so that the electricity will be available this fall when the days begin to shorten and the chickens go to roost early. By having your chicken house wired and ready for use this fall, you will be able to start your chickens out on the extended daylight by substituting light in the chicken houses. This will increase your egg production and likewise bring in more revenue because your chickens will have to be fed and the cost of feed is going to be high.

You may just as well get one-third more production as not. It is there for the taking, if your chicken house is wired. If you are planning to wire your chicken house, we recommend that you get in touch with your cooperative office for advice and information on how you can obtain the necessary materials.

Welcome, New Members, and More Power to You! Charles Allen, Percy Borah, Lillian Hedrick, Ed Burkett, Donald Hortin, Robert Hortin, Floyd F. Cushman and W. A. Taylor.

Vernon Hooper, Fairfield, was a recent caller at this cooperative office. He told us how fine his homemade brooder works. He says the chicks this year are the best he has ever raised. He leaves a small light burning in the brooder house all night, and as a result, the chicks feed and exercise throughout the night, and Mr. Hooper thinks this has caused them to feather faster and gain more weight.

It is not only hazardous, but expensive to the member who allows faulty wiring on his premises, and destroys sound wiring practices. It

is best to play safe and have new wiring inspected. It will be more satisfactory and cheaper in the long run.

To members and consumers who are planning to move: If you are planning to move, we suggest you notify your cooperative office several days in advance, advising us the day and date you will be finished with the service. In this way, we will arrange to read your meter on the day you finish using the service which will help us to keep the records straight and to submit correct billings.

**Tri-County**

Mount Vernon, Ill.

During the last two months your cooperative has been building quite a number of services to farmers living on our existing lines who can qualify under the food program recently established by WPB. Few supply houses in our territory had sufficient house wiring materials to allow these new members to wire their farmsteads, therefore the cooperative purchased enough materials to take care of their needs, and in this way they are able to get their places wired as soon as their requests are approved.

The materials purchased are to be used for the production of foods, and any of our present members wishing to connect their brooder houses, water pumps for livestock, milk cooler or separators will be taken care of if they will call at our office in Mount Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Campbell of Route 4, Mount Vernon, have received word that their son, Earl D., is somewhere in north Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rather of Route 4, Nashville, write as follows: "Thanks to the REA cooperative, we have a refrigerator, washer and electric iron. It sure would be hard to get along without the refrigerator in the summer, now that we are used to it."

Says Everett Mathus of Route 4, Mount Vernon: "We have had electricity one year today. Think it is fine and couldn't do without it. We use the washer, iron, toaster, sweeper, refrigerator, radio and have a brooder which we want to get started soon. We also have all the lights anyone would want."

**Monroe County**

Waterloo, Illinois

Please report line trouble at your cooperative office every day except Sunday from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. by calling Waterloo 154. At other hours call Joe Kipping, Waterloo, 121; Leo Esker, Waterloo, 361; C. M. Douglas, Waterloo, 166.

We are informed that the Holy Cross Lutheran church at Millstadt has installed an electric organ. It is the first electric organ on our lines that we know of.

Louis Skaer of New Athens advises us that he has purchased a combination electric and coal stove. George Touchette of Columbia recently installed an electric stove.

Charles M. Wetzel of East Carondelet misplaced his March 20 meter reading card. He wrote as follows: "We misplaced our meter card. This is our meter reading." Mr. Wetzel never misses his meter reading card of monthly payments. Thanks—many more members could do the same.

Edwin Huch, who also misplaced his meter card and sent his reading into your cooperative office, used a total of 3935 kilowatt hours of electric energy in 1942, an average of 327 KWH per month.

Joe Reichert, residing north of Columbia, reports that his entire monthly REA service bill, with one brooder operating, was not as high as the cost of fuel oil to operate one oil brooder.

The corner just north of Albert Asselmer looks rather bare these days. The land marks were two trees which had decorated this corner for many years. Joe Kipping and Leo Esker removed the large trees, which

were endangering our lines. Permission was granted by the owners and not only did the tenant, Mr. Asselmer, agree to the removal of the trees, but he helped clean up the whole mess. Thanks!

**Clinton**

Breese, Ill.

Welcome New Members—Louis Varel, Harold Strotheide, Alvin Bitterberg, Andrew Krieger, Henry Schleper, Athwell Vaninger, Ben Anderson, William Linkon, J. Ogle Hughes and Anton T. Kohrs.

We really appreciate the efficient method that our members have developed in reporting outages. We find that persons calling in to report outages have already contacted the members in that community and from their report we can, with a minimum loss of time and mileage, make repairs where needed. Keep up the good work.

On May 11 we installed meter NUMBER ONE THOUSAND. Your cooperative is now serving 1000 connected meters. This goal which seemed impossible, was reached when the recent WPB-U-1-c ruling permitted the extension of electric lines.

Hubert Markus, southwest of Breese, has installed a milking machine and Edwin Horstmann, east of St. Rose, has installed an electric range.

**McDonough Power**

Macomb, Illinois

Welcome, new members, and may you enjoy the service which the McDonough Power cooperative is happy to extend to you.

Those who have recently joined your cooperative are: David Litchfield, Macomb, Route 2; Roland Graham, Blandinsville, Floyd Allison, Route 4, Macomb; Wesley Green, Route 4, Macomb; Charles Hodges, Colchester; Leslie Marston, Roseville; G. L. Hickman, Blandinsville; Earl Easley, Route 4, Vermont; Henry Kirkbride, Vermont; Glenn M. Watson, Route 3, Macomb; J. B. Foster, Good Hope; Fred Sullivan, Good Hope; M. C. Hoke, Route 1, Macomb.

Members of the United Brethren church at Willow Grove are grateful to the linemen of the cooperative for assisting them in removing a tree which had been struck by lightning and damaged the church roof. Linemen arrived at the church the day after the electrical storm and removed the tree before further damage could be caused.

The majority of farmers in this area have their crops in and all of them, who are members of this cooperative, are thankful that they have REA service. Because of rural electrification they have been able to work longer in the fields at night and do their chores by electric light.

Members are asked to report outages as quickly as possible. Calling in after closing time forces your cooperative to pay linemen overtime and raises operating costs.

**Norris**

Newton, Ill.

Our boys at the front—yours and your neighbors—are counting on your individual support to see them through. You're practically on the firing line—right there in your own home! Farmers are doing a Number 1 job in this war, but there's another important contribution you can make. You can pass your ammunition!

You're storing a lot of it—useless metal, household scrap, waste fat, tin cans, unwanted rags, discarded silk and nylon hose. It's all precious ammunition. Get it out of your way and into the enemy's way!

Our operating report for last month shows 968.9 miles energized, 2540 members billed, 68.28 average KWH used, \$3.85 as the average bill, \$10.11 income per mile, 1242 minimum bills, 246,600 KWH purchased, 173,441 KWH sold, 29 percent line loss.

John W. Ashbrook writes to say

that he is moving out of the Norris Electric cooperative territory. He says: "I regret to say that due to conditions beyond my control, I am forced to move from this place and from the sphere of Norris service. I have very much enjoyed Norris service and wish here to state that I expect, before many years, to be back on this line in a slightly different location."

We welcome the following new members: Wayne Gray, Roy Elliott, Joe Major, Orel E. Thomas, John L. Harvey, Walter Schottman, Sterling R. Pinkstaff, Frank A. Geiger, Loren N. Peter, Harold Spittler, Hayes Stifal, Karl M. Brown, Ausby Fuller, Robert L. Lewis, Ralph Mitchell, George Stroble, Charlie Seesengood, Evelyn Cochran, Luther Burgener and J. E. Nicholas.

**Health Hints Are Given; Emergency Shelf Suggested**

With so many doctors now serving in the armed forces of the United States and the comparative few remaining at home so busy, it becomes the job of all of us to protect our health as best we can.

For this reason, a few helpful Do's and Don'ts relative to maintaining home medicine chests and guarding against carelessness in the matter of remedies, are given below:

**DON'T** keep medicines on the same shelves with toilet articles such as toothpaste, hair tonic, mouth wash and nail polish. Doing so can result in tragic mistakes.

**DON'T** save old prescriptions. Many drugs deteriorate with age, become actually harmful or too weak to be effective.

**DON'T** choose your remedies by guess. You can't afford to gamble with health.

**DO** keep all medicines in a special place and high above the reach of children.

**DO** keep all poisons apart from other medicines and mark them well.

**DO** keep labels clean so they can be read distinctly.

**DO** consult your doctor to learn what emergency remedies he prefers.

**DO** keep your emergency medical shelf or cabinet clean, in good order and properly supplied. The list would include:

An antiseptic for cuts and scratches. An application for burns.

A stimulant for fainting or shock. A laxative—for occasional use only.

A tube of white vaseline.

A roll of adhesive tape.

A small box of absorbent cotton.

A few packages of finger dressings.

A few sterile gauze squares.

A few gauze bandages of different widths (or clean white cotton cloth strips may be used if ironed with a scorching hot iron as they are rolled, and then wrapped in oiled paper).

A pair of tweezers to remove splinters.

A fever thermometer.

A medicine glass.

A medicine dropper or two.

**State Dairymen Urged To Grow Protein Crops**

Illinois dairymen with plenty of good alfalfa or clover hay will not have to be without protein supplements this coming winter or pay high prices for them if they take the precaution of seeding a few extra acres in soy beans for harvesting as seed.

Ground soybeans and farm grains mixed in the right proportion to fit the kind and quality of roughage made a desirable grain mixture for dairy cattle. It is wise, however, to add some bone meal or defluorinated phosphate to the mixture. Eight or nine acres of soybeans will normally provide enough protein for a herd of from fifteen to twenty cows and the customary number of heifers and calves.

## Granted \$10,000 To Help Finance New Extensions

The Farmers Mutual Electric co-operative company of Geneseo has been granted an allotment by REA as a loan to "finance the extension of electric service to fifty farms engaged in the production of livestock, dairy and poultry products," it is announced by Walter O. Parsons, manager.

In order to be eligible for extensions, farmers must meet production requirements and use at least one of the following electrical devices: Water pump for livestock, milking machine, milk cooler, brooder, incubator, feed grinder, or milk equipment sterilizer.

## Lives In Shadow of Sub-station; Is First Member

Rural electrification practically knocked on the door and came in to tea at the farm home of Frank Steffen, who resides in the shadow of the Adams Electric cooperative substation on Highway 24 and about seventeen miles west of Camp Point, where offices of the cooperative are located.

Mr. Steffen was the first farmer in the three counties to join the cooperative and he says he has never regretted his decision—in fact, he adds, that he and his family don't see now how they ever got along without electricity for so many years. It has been four years since the cooperative began serving the rural areas in this district, and Mr. Steffen has always been happy to tell prospective members about the advantages which electricity has brought to his farm. Electrical service has saved him time and labor and brought many added comforts which were not possible before. Mr. Steffen said.

He credits the chick brooder, which he built from REA plans, with helping him this year raise the best flock of chickens he has ever had. When only nine weeks old, the chickens weighed an average of 2½ pounds each, which, Mr. Steffen said, is heavier than chickens of similar age weighed when an oil burning brooder was used.

### Owner in Alaska

The 120-acre farm which Mr. Steffen has operated for twenty years is owned by Gertrude Sterne, who has been teaching school in Tanana, Alaska, since 1916. It adjoins a farm owned and operated by Mrs. Alice Sterne and her son, Thomas. Miss Gertrude Sterne is a sister-in-law of Mrs. Sterne.

Thomas Sterne and Mr. Steffen farm the two places together and early this month, when the rain had finally stopped for a day or two, they were planting the last of their corn and preparing to plant soybeans.

Mr. Sterne says his home and farm are completely equipped, appliances including an electric range, refrigerator, two radios, iron, fan, blower on furnace, washing machine and water system in the house. Milking machines, water pump and similar time-saving devices are in the barn. The Sternes have twenty head of mixed cattle, but are building up a herd of purebred Jerseys.

### Showing Initiative

An example of what farm boys can do in their spare time to turn a few leisure moments into profit is illustrated by the comparatively small patch of popcorn which Frank Steffen's son, Frank W., is raising. When harvest time comes, the corn will find a ready market among friends and at several neighborhood grocery stores, the boy said.

Dick, Frank's younger brother, is not outdone in the matter of ambition, however, and spends as much time as he can out in the fields running the tractor to free his dad for other work around the farm.

## Time Out as Board Enjoys Luncheon



Shown above are members of the board of directors of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, REA cooperative managers and guests as they assembled for luncheon following a meeting May 25 in the Abraham Lincoln hotel in Springfield.

Those who attended included the following members of the board: G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president, and member of McDonough Power cooperative; W. H. Koonce of Greenville, member of Southwestern Electric cooperative; E. C. Lewis of Ash-

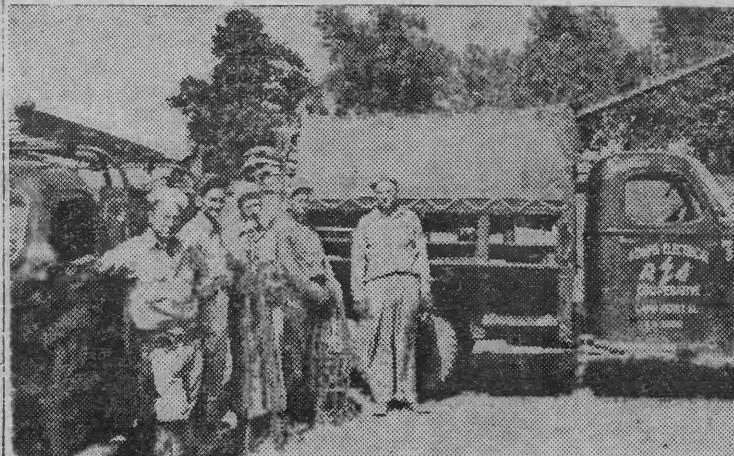
land, secretary-treasurer, member of Menard Electric cooperative; A. E. Becker of Petersburg, coordinator, manager of Menard Electric cooperative; Raymond Eiten of Zearing, Illinois Valley Electric cooperative, and Walter Risser of Danvers, Corn Belt Electric cooperative. Harold Shepherd represented J. Wesley Barth of Cisne, member of Wayne-White Electric cooperative.

Others in attendance included L. C. Marvel, manager, and Lee Murphy of Western Illinois Electric cooperative;

A. C. Barnes, manager, and Herman Dubbelde of M. J. M. Electric cooperative; C. V. Swanson of Illinois Electric cooperative; F. A. Tannahill, superintendent, of Wayne-White Counties Electric cooperative, and J. H. Heiman, superintendent, and Fred Kortey of Clinton County Electric cooperative.

Guests at the dinner were William Thomas, manager of the Wisconsin Electric cooperative; Harvey Schermerhorn, editor of the Wisconsin REA News, and Russell Gingles, editor of the Illinois REA News.

## Line Crew of Adams Cooperative Ready to Complete New Extension



Members of the line crew of Adams Electric cooperative are shown above a few minutes before work was started to complete an electrical extension to the William Harvey Bowen farm a short distance from Timewell.

Lined up and ready for action, left to right, are: James Carpenter, line foreman; Carl Oberling, Francis Smith, Fred Vollbracht and Omer Kestner. A short time after the above photograph was taken, a transformer was installed near the Bowen farm home and preparations were made to bring electricity to the residence, barn and other buildings on the premises the following day.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have gone for many years without electric lights and the many electrical appliances made possible through rural electrification. Consequently, they watched anxiously as work on the extension progressed and looked forward with pleased anticipation to the time when they could join the Adams Electric cooperative and enjoy all the advantages of electricity.

To prepare for electric service, Mr. Bowen cut two white oak poles from the timber of his brother, Earl Bowen, who resides five miles away; creosoted them and placed them in position in his barnyard. The couple was fortunate enough to acquire an electric refrigerator and some other appliances, and Mrs. Bowen was still hopeful of locating an electric iron. She said she would be glad to dispense with the gasoline motor on her washing machine and convert to electricity.

The Bowens also plan on installing an electric brooder to replace their fuel oil burning type. Mr. Bowen, who raised about 500 hogs last year, feels that electricity will help him increase production on his farm this year.

The 2700-foot extension to the Bowen farm was one of the last completed during the middle of June by Adams Electric cooperative. Additional extensions have been ap-

proved and will be built in the near future.

## Craig Appointed On Export Staff of Eastern Firm

Robert C. Craig, former deputy administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration and one of the pioneer REA leaders, has been appointed South American representative of the Copper Weld Steel company of Glassport, Pa.

Mr. Craig resigned last month as deputy administrator of REA after leading the fight for rural electrification for a number of years. He and his family expect to leave the United States in the near future and may reside in Mexico City, Mexico.

Beware of the cocklebur sprout—it's sure death to pigs. This precaution should be added to the list compiled to help reduce losses in swine, according to the department of animal pathology and hygiene of the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Pasturing chicks on short, tender, green grass will overcome cannibalism quickly.

## Announce Release of Refrigerators For Civilian Use

Notice has been received at the office of the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives at Petersburg that 20,000 refrigerators are to be released for civilian use in the near future.

Of this number, 18,200 will be electrically operated and the remainder will be operated by gas. A survey shows that this large number of refrigerators will, if divided equally throughout the country, allow placement of only four to a county.

Families desiring to purchase a refrigerator are urged to make immediate application to merchants handling electrical appliances, as the refrigerators are to be released through regular channels.

relax occasionally in the evening to read the paper and listen to the radio.

For days the Flinns watched the rain descend and soak their farm land, and when it had stopped Mr. Flinn and his husky 13-year-old boy, Danny, went to work on a pre-dawn to late evening shift.

They left the house for the fields at 4:30 in the morning, returned home for a brief lunch, and then went back to work until 10:30 at night. "We work when we have to," Mr. Flinn said—which is a highlight of understatement.

Like most men who have farmed all their lives, Mr. Flinn takes his long hours and hard work in his stride. He believes that farmers should do their own butchering in order that city folks can take advantage of city meat markets, and he practices what he preaches by butchering a hog and a beef each year to keep his family supplied.

Mr. Flinn was "hooked up" with electricity too late to be able to get the appliances he wants—but that day will come. The only electrical frill he has on the place now is a porch light, which, he says, came in handy during that long week's stretch of 11-hour days in the fields—"lighted the way home," Mr. Flinn remarked.

Young Danny isn't sure if he wants to be a farmer or not, and his father is leaving the choice of occupations up to the boy. As for Danny, he still has a long life ahead of him and right now he is looking forward to a summer of work on the farm and then his freshman year in high school next fall.

## Crops Are In So Family Can Enjoy Electric Service

The corn is planted and sprouting satisfactorily, the garden is coming fine and the other farm work is at last back on a normal schedule—so Mr. and Mrs. Dan Flinn and their family are able at last to enjoy the electrically lighted home they had hoped for so long.

Residing near Ashland and served by the Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg, the Flinns were the first family to have their electric extension completed in the Menard territory. The Flinns were just a few days too late to get in under the old non-restricted program and so were forced to wait until the U-1-C order was put into effect.

Mr. Flinn is making preparations to wire the rest of his farmstead as soon as materials are available—but at present, he is happy to have electric lights in the house. And now that he has his crops planted, he can

## Personnel of Adams Cooperative



Dean Searls, manager of Adams Electric cooperative, and his office staff are shown above in front of the cooperative's office in Camp Point as they took a few moments off from a busy day to pose for a photograph for the Illinois REA News.

Those who appear in the picture, from left to right, are: Mr. Searls; Miss Leora Longlett, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Jahn, cashier; Benjamin Hughes, bookkeeper, and Marion Young, fieldman.

Adams Electric cooperative was organized in 1939 and its membership has grown rapidly. The cooperative's board of directors voted this month to subscribe to the Illinois REA News for the entire membership.