

ILLINOIS REA NEWS

The Voice of 58,000 Members

VOL. 1. NO. 5.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

TWELVE PAGES

INFORMATION ON CO-OP INSURANCE PLAN IS GIVEN

AGREEMENT MADE BY EMPLOYERS MUTUAL FIRM AND NRECA

The National Rural Electrification Cooperative association has concluded an insurance pooling arrangement with the Employers Mutual Liability Insurance company which, Clyde T. Ellis, executive manager of the association says, will save member cooperatives an estimated \$150,000 a year.

In addition to the savings in money, cooperatives who join the insurance pool will "get the benefits of the insurance safety program which will supplement that of REA and will be able, by thus cooperating with the pool, to help bring about further rate reductions," according to national association leaders.

Selection of Employers Mutual Liability Insurance company to handle the insurance pool was arrived at because: "of its outstanding record in accident prevention and safety engineering, its agreement to work the national association in an effort to get cooperative rates adjusted downward and its low bid," according to the NRECA. It was also necessary for the association to affect an agreement with an insurance company which operates in all states and whose policies would be acceptable to both cooperatives and Rural Electrification administration. Policies of Employers Mutual are non-assessable.

General Provisions

Participation in the insurance pool is left entirely up to the individual REA cooperatives in the state. Insurance companies were asked to bid on the proposed pooling arrangement on the following general provisions:

1. The insurance companies will establish a comprehensive safety engineering program designed to minimize accidents and loss of lives of employees. This safety program will involve service specifically designed for rural electrification problems and hazards.

2. The companies, in addition to other savings to the co-ops, will pay dividends, estimated at not less than 20 per cent, to all of our member co-ops who participate.

3. The companies will agree to work with the Insurance Department of the National Association in securing compensation rates in the various territories based on our members' own experience. The co-ops are now being penalized 50 per cent over rates charged private utilities. There are no loss figures in recent years to justify this discrimination.

4. The insurance companies will agree to reduce public liability and property damage rates at least 25 per cent from prevailing manual rates, in addition to paying the 20 per cent dividend mentioned above. They will also cut compensation rates 25% in states where it is allowed.

5. The companies will agree to allow a group discount on all automobiles owned by our member co-ops, and thus provide a substantial reduction in premium, in addition to paying a 20 per cent dividend. Similar savings will be made on all other kinds of insurance.

6. The companies will agree to allow the Insurance Department of the National Association to review loss reserve estimates, to assist in the rating of risks, to assist in soliciting and servicing members' accounts and to make recommendations from time to time as to improvements in the safety engineering program and the services of the company to our mem-

REA Service Makes September 1 Red Letter Day for Farm Family

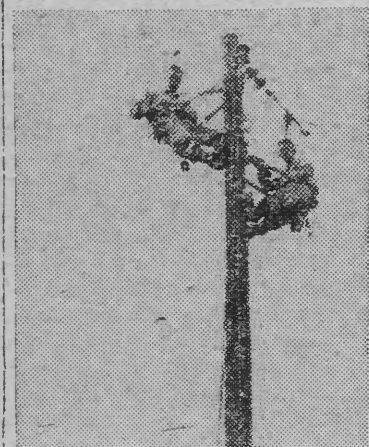
September 1 was a red-letter day in the life of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Parkins and their son, Bill, and daughter, Dorothy. For that was the day when the Parkins farm home received electrical service from McDonough Power cooperative at Macomb.

BIG MOMENT AS ELECTRIC POWER COMES TO FARM



This is the moment for which Mrs. Walter Parkins has been waiting for many years. Kerosene and other type lamps have been put away in the attic for electricity has at last come to the Parkins farm home, located four and a half miles northeast of Sciota, through the facilities of McDonough Power cooperative at Macomb. The electric lamp which Mrs. Parkins is about to switch on is a gift of her daughter, Dorothy, a rural school teacher, who presented it to her mother, "just to speed up the coming of REA power."

EXTENSION NO. 40



Warren Graham and Freeland Swarcens pause a moment before completing extension No. 40 for McDonough Power cooperative. This is an every-day occurrence in the lives of these two, young linemen, but to the Parkins family, it represents the beginning of a new, electrified era on their farm and an opportunity for increased production.

bers. (This safety program will supplement, not duplicate, REA's safety work).

7. The insurance companies will pay the expenses of the Insurance Department of the National Association in return for the various services rendered. The Association will derive no profit from its Insurance Department.

8. The agreement as finally concluded will be with the National Association but will not accrue to the benefit of any director, officer, or employee of the Association.

Mr. Ellis states that there is no conflict with the REA concerning the insurance program. A typical example
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Dorothy was the only member of the family who wasn't at home to watch linemen from the REA cooperative complete work on the extension, as she is teaching in a rural school house four miles south of Macomb. However, her contribution to the festivities—a new electric lamp—stood proudly on the livingroom table awaiting the moment when power was finally brought to the farmstead.

The Parkins family have resided on the farm for eight years and have been trying to get electricity since the U-1-c extension order went into effect. Mr. Parkins is building superintendent at Western Illinois State Teachers' college in Macomb and son, Bill, who is a junior in high school this year, has been doing much of the farm work.

Want Refrigerator

Of all the electric appliances which the family wants at present, the most welcome would be a refrigerator, Mrs. Parkins says.

Although, Bill is of the opinion that a radio for his den is pretty important too, Mr. Parkins was at work at the teachers' college so his preference could not be learned, but somewhere in the list of things he would like to have are probably an electric pump, pig brooder and, maybe, an electric razor.

Mr. Parkins raised 130 pigs this year and hopes to increase that number next year when electricity will permit him to install a modern pig brooder. Mrs. Parkins is correct in stating that loss of pigs, due to cold, damp weather, will be almost negligible with a pig brooder electric unit.

Completion of the extension, which stretches about one-fourth of a mile, will electrify all of the farmsteads in the church group to which the Parkins family belongs, and make them all one happy McDonough Power cooperative family.

STOP AND THINK BEFORE CAUSING DAMAGE TO LINE

Boys and girls who believe they are having a good time by maliciously damaging a high line with firearms or stones, may think twice before "enjoying" such misguided fun if they realized what can happen when a "blackout" occurs on a rural electric system.

The consequences of a heedless act may result in the following: Young chicks and pigs which were warmed by electric brooders may die from exposure. Someone who is sick might take a turn for the worse when suddenly deprived of the comfort and aid of electrical devices.

The farmer, already short of help, may be forced to take time off from other important work to milk cows, pump water and do many other jobs by hand. The farmer's wife, who has been spending much of her time helping with outside work, must devote longer hours to her housework without the aid of her electric washing machine, iron range, refrigerator, and other time and labor saving appliances.

Children Warned Not To Sabotage Electric System

School children are being warned today about the seriousness of damage inflicted on rural power lines by people who use firearms carelessly or employ other destructive means.

In addressing students throughout the nation, REA cooperative leaders said,

"We are sure that schoolboys old enough to carry rifles are not chiefly responsible for the shooting of insulators along our lines, but anyone who willfully and thoughtlessly destroys someone else's property, especially if such an act amounts to wartime sabotage, has failed to receive the proper kind of training at some time in his life, regardless of his present age.

"It is especially important that we keep our line in good shape right now so that our farmer-members can look forward to the fall and winter season with assurance that no avoidable service interruptions will occur just when they need the power most. An insulator which is cracked by gunfire now may stay in service until the first wet or stormy spell comes along and then cause an outage under the worst possible conditions. The expense of repairing such outages, as well as the waste of materials and gasoline, are additional reasons why we want to eliminate these destructive acts."

"Most farmers, are tolerant of hunters and want to cooperate with them provided the hunters show the proper respect for the farmer's property. Although the shortage of ammunition may keep many hunters at home, he suggested that sportsmen who go afield this fall use their influence to prevent damage to high-lines so that friendly relations may be maintained with all farmers.

This message points to America's traditional skill with firearms and stresses both the responsibility that goes with the use of a dangerous weapon and the havoc which can be caused by a destructive act in a farming area where great dependence is placed upon electricity in pumping, milking, grinding feeds and performing many household tasks.

Outages caused by throwing pieces of wire over high-lines are also troublesome and rank with insulator shooting as a source of difficulty which must bring great comfort to the nazis and Japs.

RATE CLOVER AS BEST CROP FOR ENRICHING SOIL

As a boon to wartime production, sweet clover has no superior, because it is a soil builder, yields abundant forage and is readily available to Illinois farmers who grow it extensively for soil building.

When used as green manure, sweet clover may be plowed early in the spring of the second year when it is four to six inches high. Used as a pasture crop, it provides a long period of grazing during the second year, but it is a mistake to clip or pasture sweet clover in the fall of the first year if maximum yields are to be cut the second year.

CANNED GOODS FOR CIVILIANS.—Applesauce, blueberries, figs, beets, carrots, pumpkins, and squash will be available to civilians in cans as a result of a curtailment in government requirements. Under a previous order canners were permitted to pack these foods in cans only for government needs.

TAKES LEADING PART IN COPPER WIRE PROBLEMS

STATE ASSOCIATION IS FACTOR IN GETTING MORE MATERIAL

Playing a leading role in efforts to boost production and extend electricity to rural areas, the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, together with individual REA cooperatives, aided materially in having allocations of copper for farmstead wiring increased through action of the war food administration.

Statistics gathered by the association and individual REA cooperatives on outstanding, unfilled P-144 certificates, pertaining to applicants along existing REA lines, formed the basis used by state war boards concerning the allocation of copper for farmstead wiring work.

Because of these statistics, definitely proving the need for additional copper, Illinois was allocated 52,000 pounds of this strategic material for September, the last month in the third quarter. This is an increase of 11,000 pounds over the total amount of copper formerly allocated the state the entire three quarters.

See War Boards

With such a gratifying amount of copper allocated, cooperative members are urged to contact their local war board chairmen to see that they are informed concerning the increased amount available and take advantage of it.

All-out cooperation of war boards is necessary in order that electricity may be brought to the greatest number of farms possible for the sake of increased production of food for the war effort.

The new allocation of copper, which is a special allotment sanctioned by the war food administration, is in addition to the 750,000 pounds already allotted on a nation-wide basis for the third quarter. It is expected that the special allotment will enable cooperatives to complete all work August 1, may be taken care of through the regular quarterly allotments of copper.

In approving the special allotment, the war food administration makes it clear that the additional allocation of copper wire is not intended exclusively for P-144 certificates, but is also for use of other urgent requirements where the critically-needed material is required.

The additional copper can not be used to build up inventories, but must be used immediately on projects which do the most good.

Copper not used through the special allotments will be "lost" to the program as no carry-over of material will be allowed. State officials, however, have authority to transfer copper from counties which have no use for it to other areas where it is needed.

Therefore, it is suggested that war boards in counties which face a shortage of copper for farmstead wiring apply at once to their state war board office for additional copper, in order that transfers for more of this critically needed material may be arranged with counties which are amply supplied.

Government officials have stated that copper will be allocated to areas which will benefit the most from its use and that supplies will be directed for use on a basis of value to the war effort through increased food production.

Adopt Resolution

The Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives adopted a resolution at its annual meeting asking that all possible
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EDITORIAL PAGE

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Tall, earnest, sincere Deputy REA Administrator William J. Neal, speaking at the recent annual convention of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives in Springfield, in one single, potent statement gave staunch supporters of the REA cooperative movement in Illinois enough verbal ammunition to smash to bits the statements of the uninformed utility-minded critics who claim that the rural electrification program is squandering millions of dollars of government funds without bothering to repay the loans.

Said Mr. Neal: "There are no delinquencies on loan repayments among REA cooperatives in Illinois." He also went on to declare that Illinois REA cooperatives have "a cushion of \$1,000,000 to their credit in pre-payments on loans as of July 1 of this year."

To those critics of the rural electrification movement, we say that those two statements by Mr. Neal should silence you and make you pause before entering on a tirade against the waste and mismanagement of REA cooperatives. Started on an experimental basis and working against great odds in the face of organized opposition of the strongest sort, the nation's REA cooperatives are coming out on top. They are paying their way and are doing so on power rates which the farmer can afford to meet with wartime or peacetime earnings.

Mr. Neal said something else which indicates what national REA executives think of the future, and which should forever place these pioneering rural electrification leaders forever above that popularly conceived class of dreamers who plan great things just for the sake of planning. In positive tones, the deputy administrator told his listeners: "We are not making plans to be able to make more plans after the war, but are making plans to be ready for action."

When this war ends in the long, hard months ahead it is not to much to hope that within a comparatively short time electricity may be brought to more than 4,000,000 farm homes which still must depend on lanterns and kerosene lamps for their source of light and on fuel oil engines for power to operate stationary farm equipment. The electrification of every farm in the United States is the high goal set by the REA cooperative movement and no effort will be relaxed until that aim has been achieved.

One of the most surprising

Today's Questions

By Mrs. Frances Searls



statements made at the convention was that of James M. Barnes, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, who declared that when the war started, 90 per cent of Germany's farms were electrified. The very efficient Nazi high command recognized the need of electric power on the farm for rural workers to reach the production figures desired by the ruthless war machine.

If farms can produce more in wartime with electricity, they can produce still more in peacetime. That very important statement made by Mr. Barnes emphasized more than any other the high regard with which electrification of farming communities was held in a nation geared for top efficiency. It also presents a challenge to the United States and to other nations in North America—a challenge which the REA cooperative movement has accepted in its post-war plans and a challenge which cooperatives are trying valiantly to meet today despite all the difficulties encountered from material shortages of various kinds. Production reports from farms which have been electrified through the U-1-c extension order show that REA cooperatives are meeting the Nazi challenge as best they can under restrictions imposed on wartime construction and wiring activities.

After the war, however, restrictions will be lifted and millions of farm families, some of whom were skeptical in the past of the worth of electricity, will be ready to accept REA cooperative service, for they have seen the results of electricity on their neighbor's farms. No wonder, therefore, that national REA leaders are making plans for action; that they are asking that surveys be made for post-war activity; that they see a bright future ahead for rural electrification.

For the future is bright and action will be needed to keep pace with the demands for electricity on the farms of the nation. In the post-war world, electrical power without question will be one of the greatest

boons to the farmer—and to the nation; as the farmer prospers, so shall the nation prosper.

Four-Star Program

Seldom, if ever, will a state-wide REA cooperative organization be able to present a galaxy of more prominent speakers than appeared at the convention of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives.

Headed by Deputy Administrator Neal, the speakers included James M. Barnes, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt; Clyde Ellis, executive manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association; E. J. Stoneman of Platteville, Wis., vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative association, and Howard Leonard, director of the Illinois department of agriculture.

Such a distinguished group of speakers would do credit to a national REA convention. While attendance was good, it could have been better. A program of this magnitude merits the attendance of every REA cooperative leader in Illinois, for meetings of this sort form a "sounding board" against which plans, hopes and declarations of the nation's top men in the rural electrification movement are tested. Here national REA leaders and men who come in actual contact with every-day problems meet to discuss pertinent questions concerning the REA cooperative movement and here is built the spirit of cooperation which must permeate the entire rural electrification movement if it is to be the mighty program it has a right to become.

REA News

Happy over the boosts given it by Clyde Ellis and Professor E. W. Lehmann, head of the University of Illinois college of agriculture, and leading members of cooperatives which subscribe to it, the Illinois REA News, with this issue, enters its fifth month of publication. Its subscribers include Mc-

Donough Power cooperative, Adams Electric cooperative, Menard Electric Cooperative, Corn Belt Electric cooperative, Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative, Jo Carroll Electric cooperative and Western Electric cooperative. Its readers number nearly 11,000—but it needs many more thousands to make it a truly state-wide paper.

What some cooperatives, who have not yet subscribed to the paper fail to realize, is that the Illinois REA News belongs to every REA cooperative in Illinois. It is not just another piece of literature which can be purchased at so much per copy, but it is your paper and you can make it just what you want it to be. We urgently ask that you look at it from that angle.

One of the few truly cooperative newspaper ventures in the country, the Illinois REA News is established on a basis whereby its cost diminishes according to the growth of its subscription list. What magazine or paper sent out to the REA cooperative membership will pay a refund dividend at the end of the year? None can afford to do so, because other magazines and papers subscribed to on a yearly basis are private ventures and must make money for their companies. Not so with the Illinois REA News—its sole aim in a financial way is to make expenses. After the bare cost of publication has been met, the profits go, not to stockholders or individual owners, but back to the REA cooperatives which subscribe to it.

No other paper contains so much news of local interest to your membership and, in addition, publishes so much pertinent material of vital concern to REA cooperative members as your own Illinois REA News. This is a cooperative venture—to succeed it must have the cooperation of all far-sighted and progressive REA cooperative leaders in the state. The Illinois REA News is not a post-war project, but is being published now to give your membership a head start when

peace again comes to our shores and the inevitable struggle for existence of the REA cooperative movement will begin.

Those who have pioneered in giving the Illinois REA News a chance to be a state-wide paper sincerely ask the cooperation of all other REA cooperative leaders to help their paper be the sort of publication it can become with all-out support.

Publicity-Minded

It is surprising to discover the number of city residents who are unfamiliar with the REA cooperative movement. Thinking of it as just another government agency, many uninformed persons scoff at the rural electrification program.

But these uninformed persons are not always to blame for their lack of knowledge of one of the greatest advances made to bring electricity to farms. Some of the blame should be shouldered by those who are in position to correctly interpret the program for their misguided fellow residents.

There are daily or weekly newspapers in most communities in which REA cooperative offices are located. Most editors are happy to print news—worthy articles concerning any enterprise which is a credit to their community . . . the REA cooperative movement fits into that category. Therefore, it is wise to meet your local editor and familiarize him with the facts about your REA cooperative unit and about the rural electrification movement in general.

Present your editor with news which interests his rural readers; re-copy the stories about your cooperatives which appear in the Illinois REA News. You can be certain to get into print a portion of the material you give him; thank him for that which you have published and don't be disappointed at the paragraphs he has deleted—newsprint is valuable today and he may have had to "tailor" your copy to fit the space he has available. But above all, try and get something in your local press concerning the worth-while activities of the REA cooperative movement. An informed public is our greatest asset—see that the city as well as the rural voters are familiar with the issues at stake, for voters, you know, elect our representatives—and representatives who are friendly to the rural electrification movement are the men and women we need when the roll is called in congress, in state, city and county governments on measures pertaining to the growth and intrinsic value of our program.

BUYING METHOD IS SIMPLE

—To obtain supplies, the farmer has only to give his dealer a signed certificate, reading as follows:

"I certify to the War Production Board that I am a farmer and that the supplies covered by this order are needed now and will be used for the operation of a farm."

The farmer may copy and sign this form himself, or the dealer may have forms printed, for him to sign.

However, if a farmer wishes to buy more than \$25 worth of any one item at one time, he must have his certificate approved in writing by the County Farm Rationing Committee.

Native Timber Used To Build New Stock Shed

Lumber shortages may bother some farmers, but A. Donley and Son, whose farm is served by Adams Electric cooperative at Camp Point, aren't going to worry as long as their timber land holds out.

At least that seems to be the spirit in which father and son are working on in constructing a new 20x48 stock shed, which includes an 8-foot granery at one end and ample space for baled hay and straw at the other end.

All of the lumber for the building was cut from native timber on the Donley farm, sawed into suitable lengths at a nearby lumber mill and then hauled to the site of the new structure. A circular saw, powered with REA electricity, is playing a big part in construction of the building—as Dale Donley, the junior partner in the farm venture says: "The electric saw saves us many hours of work every day."

The Donleys feed about twenty head of Herefords every year, growing the necessary corn, oats and alfalfa hay on their large farm. The only feeding ingredient which father and son don't produce is soybean meal.

They were among the first in the area to receive electric service from Adams cooperative and are using power in every way possible. In addition to the usual brooder units, lights and home appliances, the Donley family also enjoys water electrically pumped into the house.

January Lucky Month; Western Members Find



Farm Folks Relax

The temperature was below zero; snow covered the ground and wintry winds whipped through the countryside. To most folks that day probably seemed mighty cold and dreary—but to Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hutchison, who reside on a farm a short distance from Carthage, it was the greatest day they had experienced in many a long year of farming.

It was Jan. 10, 1940—the day when lines of Western Electric cooperative at Carthage were energized for the first time. The Hutchisons were the first to receive electrical power. They have given electricity a fair test, wired the farm yard, barns, chicken house and residence; they have a number of essential home appliances and operate an electrical chick brooder. And, if you'll ask Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison what they think of electricity on the farm, you'll find they wouldn't trade their power service for anything else on the place. Mr. Hutchison sums up his feelings this way: "We like everything about our electrical service."

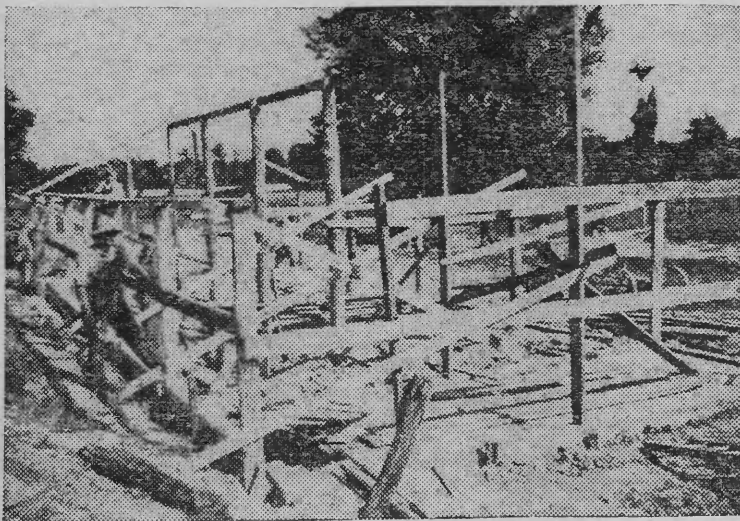
The farm house was built 100 years ago and is one of the oldest buildings in that section of Hancock county. Freshly painted and kept in excellent repair, the average person would not guess that it was constructed a century ago, probably out of lumber hewn from the original owners' timber.

MANY HOURS SAVED BY POWER SAW



Dale Donley is shown above as he cuts through a heavy timber with his power saw in a labor-saving operation of the cattle shed on the A. Donley and Son farm. Mr. Donley says that the saw saves many hours of work. The Donleys are enthusiastic boosters for REA cooperative service.

WORK STARTED ON DONLEY BUILDING



Shown above is a view of the cattle shed being constructed on the A. Donley and Son farm near Camp Point with native timber from the Donley farm. Most of the construction work on the efficiently-built shed is being done by Dale Donley and his two brothers-in-law, Ervin Mealiff and August Janssen. With timber cut from the farm, the only other materials needed for the building consisted of nails, shingles, and cement.

But age is not the only thing that makes the old house interesting. Before the Hutchisons moved in to dispel such nonsense, folk around Carthage used to say the house was haunted. Mr. Hutchison hasn't found a ghost around the place yet—but if he does, he says he is going to see if it won't pitch in and do some of the chores.

As Mrs. Hutchison says, we've heard noises around the place, but "when you hear noises, there generally is a reason for them." Nobody knows exactly how the legend of the haunted house came into being—but there were spooky rumors around the neighborhood a number of years ago that a woman could be seen walking past the windows at the bewitching hour of midnight, the ghostly form bathed in a wierd light. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison, however, the rumors are just rumors—and, as far as the ghostly promenader is concerned, Mr. Hutchison thinks the spectre was probably a character in somebody's nightmare.

Mysterious Rapping

Sometime ago Mr. Hutchison did notice a mysterious rapping in the house and came running up from the barnyard to see what was causing it.

When he neared the house, however, it stopped. Probably, just the gate or a branch blowing against the roof, he says, but the rapping has been added to the generous store of ghost stories surrounding the century-old residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison have lived on the farm eleven years—and don't intend leaving now because of a few fantastic tales concerning their house. Besides, a good ghost farmhand is probably better than none at all—and Mr. Hutchison is out to sign up the first spectre he finds before fall-plowing starts.

Robert Hutchison, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison is a private first class in the United States army cavalry stationed in Australia.

WHO MAY BUY EQUIPMENT

Briefly, WPB has given everyone who engages in farming as a business by raising crops, livestock, bees, or poultry, or who uses farm supplies in operating silo filling equipment, threshing machines, or similar equipment for farmers priority to buy any of 140 listed farm items.

It's hard to beat alfalfa pasture for pigs, say feed authorities.

Here 'n there

in ILLINOIS
BY RUSSELL GINGLES

Henry Walline has solved the problem of a fly wheel for operation of his electric water pump in a very economical way, and his 130 head of hogs are as happy as he is about the discovery. For Mr. Walline merely substituted a small wheel from a combine for the usual attachment and now pumps all the water he needs for his hog fountain, water flowing from the well through a combination of iron pipe and ordinary sheet metal down-spouting to where the hogs are quartered.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Reed, whose farm is served by Illinois Valley Electric cooperative, have a "farm hand" who, although only 16 years old, is as capable as the average experienced man. He is Hubert Medley, brother of Mrs. Reed, and he divides his time between his eighth grade studies in nearby Edwards rural school and the farm. When classes are completed for the day, Hubert can be seen every afternoon heading his bicycle home to help his brother-in-law and sister to the chores. A visitor to the Reed farm after school would find Hubert hurrying into the house to change his school clothes for overalls, eating a bite of lunch and then heading toward the barn to do the many things required of farmers before dark . . . and sometimes after dark by light provided through REA cooperative service.

One more hail storm like the one which struck the McDonough Power cooperative area recently and Ray Grigsby threatens to take drastic action to protect the meters which were smashed by the uncooperative chunks of ice, some of which weighed more than a pound. Might be an idea to build the pole around the meter, if mother nature could be prevailed upon to grow her trees that way. Either that or make the cold north wind an honorary member of the cooperative and let it share the cost of replacing the damaged meters.

Just give George Pugh, whose farm is served by Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg, an idea of what you want made and chances are that he'll have no trouble meeting all requirements. Mr. Pugh, whose hobbies seem to be photography and wood-working, puts those long winter evenings to practical use. In his spare time he made a wood-turning lathe and fashioned a very durable coat rack and then, just for fun, made a replica of the log cabin he and his wife vacationed in a few summers ago in Canada. And, when it comes to photography, Mr. Pugh needs no expensive equipment to get results—when he wanted an enlarger for his darkroom, he just went to work and made one, and now pictures from his 616 camera compare favorably with those "blown up" for display in commercial photography establishments.

Doc has an eagle eye for chickens and is annoyed when they get too close to the back door. A medium-sized black and tan pup, owned by Martin Zahnd of near Ludlow, Doc enjoys sunning himself on the walk at the rear of his master's farm home—but let one of the family's Plymouth Rocks come too close to the house, and Doc is on his feet chasing them away. He doesn't nip them as some dogs might, but the chickens take no chances and run away when they notice they have come within range of Doc's resting place . . . with the dog lending some encouragement.

By the looks of things, it appears that there is going to be bass one of

these days on the T. M. Brady family table. For Ted has purchased a couple of new "bass-persuaders" which, it was easy to see, he was itching to try on the end of his fishing line. When Ted isn't casting about for new extensions, he may be found in the vicinity of Paxton casting for bass. There is nothing, he says in his REA safety committee program, which compels fish from staying safely away from the chairman's hook. Time will tell.

We don't know whether good cigars and top Angus herds go together—but they do in Walter Risser's case. For if there is a good Angus herd in the Bloomington area you'll probably find that Mr. Risser knows all about it—and if there is a good cigar around, he is probably smoking it, or has it tucked away in his top pocket to be smoked at his rare leisure moments. As one of the leaders in the Angus herd association of the Bloomington territory, Mr. Risser is as familiar with this heavy, black breed of cattle as he is with the Corn Belt Electric cooperative, which he serves as president.

Mrs. R. G. Hutchison of near Carthage harked back to her mother's sound philosophy recently as she hurried over to visit a neighbor, who had suffered a stroke. On the way to her neighbor's home, where she had gone to see if there was anything she might do in time of illness, Mrs. Hutchison recalled that her mother used to say "You can get along without your family, but you can't get along without friends."

Les Marvel, manager of Western Electric cooperative at Carthage, has one prospective member on a long list who appears to be working in the right direction. The elderly farmer, Mr. Marvel says, knows that youth must be served—and he is anxious to get lights for his mechanized farm, because he is of the correct opinion that it takes all the modern conveniences possible these days to keep the "boys down on the farm." Farm boys get around these days; they see what their neighbors have, and they are familiar with scientific agricultural pursuits—consequently, they have an appreciation for the better things in farming which machinery and electricity can bring.

Very much puzzled, Frank Keller of Big Neck awoke the other morning and searched in vain about his house to find his glasses. What made the situation all the more mysterious was the fact that he hadn't even remembered taking them off the night before when he went to bed. The problem was finally solved when he went out to the clothes line—for on the ground beneath a section of the line were his glasses. While carrying milk from the barn, he hadn't stooped quite low enough and the clothes line had removed his spectacles so neatly, that he hadn't even noticed the incident.

Keep Appliances Covered

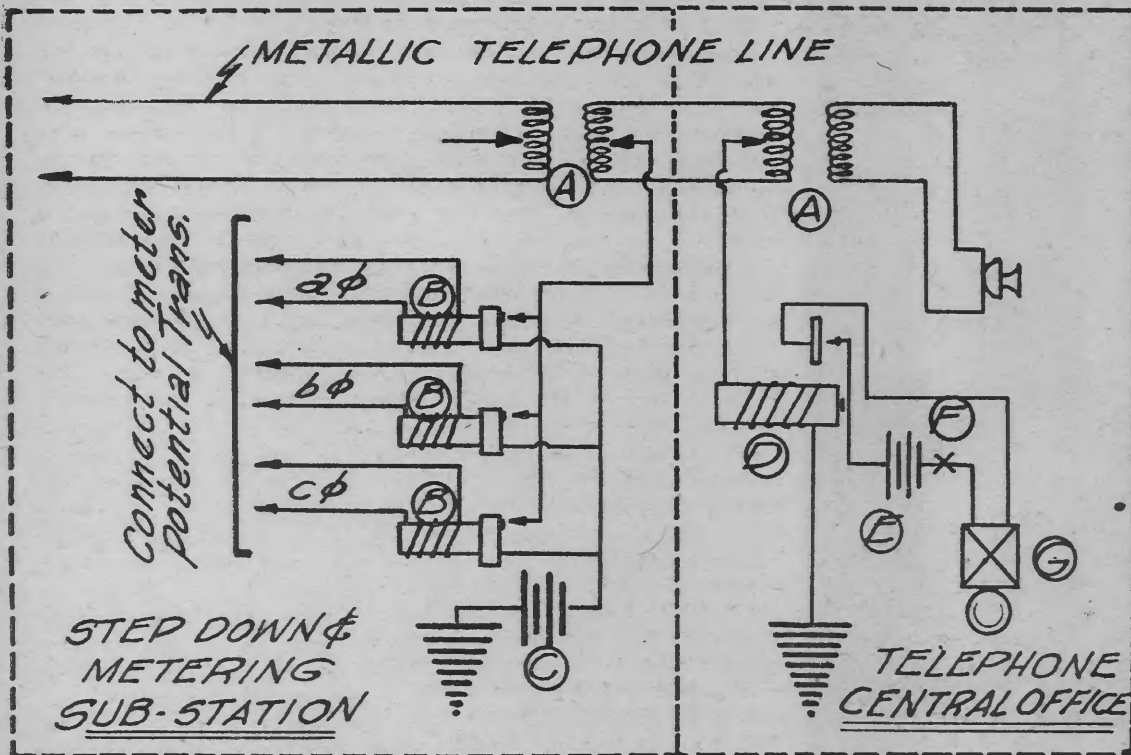
Toasters, mixers, etc., should be covered when not in use. Dust from the air may affect the working parts. Covers can be bought ready-made for many household devices. Pans, and heaters should be carefully wrapped when stored for the season. Care will make your appliances last longer. Save for Victory!

Horse sense is that sense which keeps a horse from betting on the human race.

Outage Time on REA Systems Cut by Installation of Parkyn Devices

PHANTOM SIGNAL CIRCUIT

TO INDICATE POWER TRANSMISSION PHASE OUTAGE BY SIGNAL TRANSMITTED OVER LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



LIST OF ITEMS

- A.—Repeating Coil.
- B.—A.C. Normally Closed Relay.
- C.—45-Volt Radio B-Battery.
- D.—2500 Ohm D.C. Relay.
- E.—3-Volt Dry Cell Battery.
- F.—Single Pole Toggle Switch.
- G.—Door Bell.

NOTE—Device signals the local telephone operator who in turn notifies the manager of your cooperative. This same idea is adaptable to indicate when a line fuse blows by using a small transformer in place of drawing the energy from the potential transformers.

BETTERING SERVICE IS PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF TWO PLANS

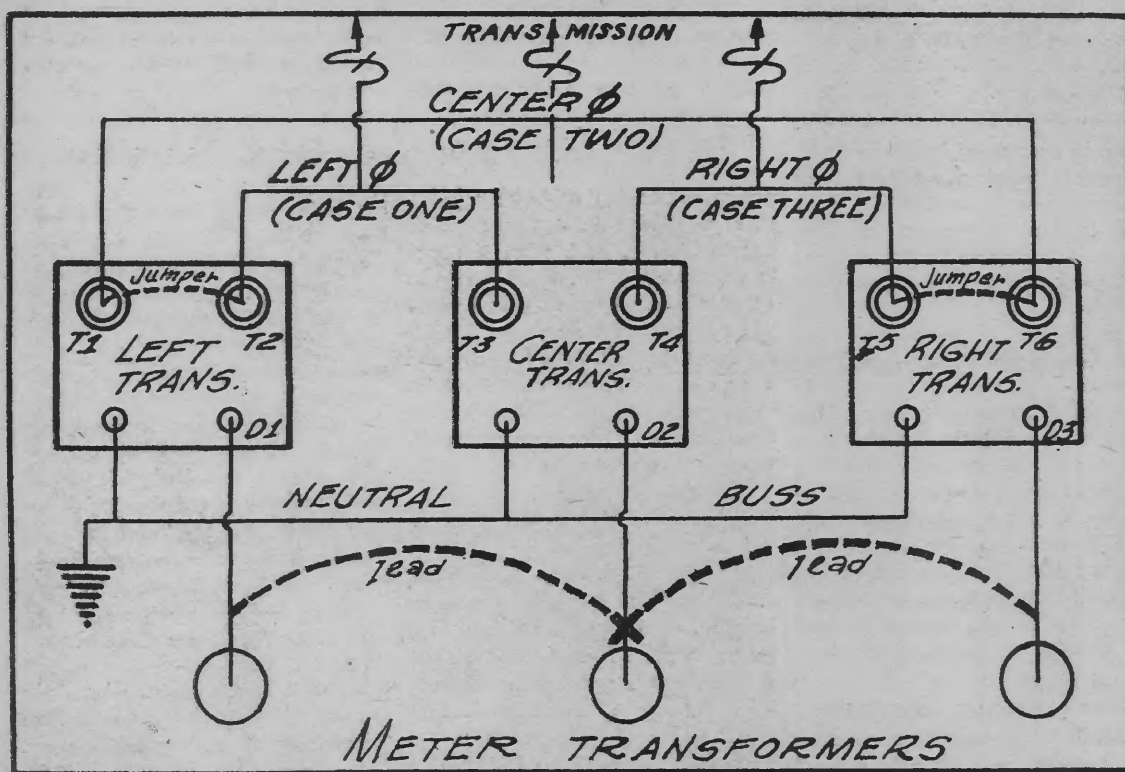
With the betterment of electric service to members as the primary concern of all REA distribution cooperatives, it can be presumed that the design and development of two plans reproduced on this page will be of major interest to the managers of all REA cooperatives. Both plans have been perfected by L. E. Parkyn, former superintendent of transmission for the Genoa Division of Dairyland

Power Cooperative in Wisconsin, and closely allied with REA construction since the inception of the program. Both plans have received high praise from REA engineers and the Phantom Signal has been accepted and prepared for early publication in the Electrical World. The reproduction of the plans in Illinois REA News is not intended for a limited reader interest, because all members of a cooperative are concerned and interested in the best service available over their distribution system. The Phantom Signal Device, reproduced above, is for the purpose of advising a co-op office of a sub-station interruption in the quickest

time possible. According to Mr. Parkyn it is simple and economical to install. It can be operated over any metallic telephone line that is accessible to the substation. It will not interfere in any way with the line's normal function as a source of communication. It is safe and telephone companies should raise no objection to its use on their lines. In further explanation of the device Mr. Parkyn states that it would undoubtedly interfere with communication if connected to a grounded telephone line, although it has never been tried out on this type of connection. Where the cost would not be too great, an extra wire could be installed on any tele-

EMERGENCY SUBSTATION CHANGE-OVER

WHEN ONE PHASE OF THE TRANSMISSION FAILS. CAUTION: WILL NOT GIVE THREE-PHASE TRANSFORMATION.



PROCEDURE

CASE ONE—With the left phase dead, remove high-side fuse from the dead phase and install jumper between bushing (T-1) and bushing (T-2). Then disconnect lead from bushing (D-1) and swing it over and connect it to the center lead at point

marked (X). **CASE TWO**—With the center phase dead, remove the high-side fuse from the dead phase and install jumper between bushing (T-5) and bushing (T-6). Then disconnect lead from bushing (D-3) and swing it over and connect it to the center lead at point

marked (X). **CASE THREE**—With the right phase dead, all connections are made the same as in Case Two, except that the high-side fuse is removed from the right phase and not the center phase.

phone pole line, in which case the repeating coils, pictured in the diagram above, would not be necessary.

This device has already been installed and tested on the substation at St. Ansgar, Iowa, according to Mr. Parkyn, where it is giving satisfactory service and will become a permanent installation at that station. In addition to cutting outage time on a distribution system, it is believed by Mr. Parkyn that it will alleviate to a large percentage damage to motors that are exposed to low potential for too long a period when a transmission phase failure occurs.

The second plan, to aid in the bettering of service on REA systems, is diagrammed below under the caption of "Emergency Substation Change-Over." This plan is designed to restore immediate service to a distribution cooperative with one conductor of the transmission line de-energized. Experience has proven that lightning (the main cause of line failure) causes damage to only one conductor, and that the two other conductors are in shape to operate. By isolating the damaged conductor the power source can restore service over two conductors to the distribution system, within a very few minutes, thereby reducing the outage time on the system. By reconnecting the substation as shown in the accompanying diagram, satisfactory single-phase re-energization of the entire generation system is accomplished and service restored to the members while the maintenance crews are "running down" the original source of trouble. According to Mr. Parkyn, there are very few, if any, substations that will not carry the full load on two transformers without damage, over the short peaks, consisting of rural farm load. Mr. Parkyn adds that this arrangement will not operate three-phase motors and that they should not be on the line during this change-over operation.

Although primarily a membership publication, Illinois REA News is happy to reproduce these two technical plans by Mr. Parkyn. For further detailed information concerning either plan, Mr. Parkyn can be contacted by addressing your communication to him to Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

Insurance

(From Page One)

sible copper wire be allocated for farmstead wiring in order to assist farmers in reaching their food-freedom goals.

Indications of the value of the resolution are shown through the following letters—one from William J. Neal, deputy administrator of REA, and the other from Lee M. Gentry, chairman of the Illinois United States department of agriculture war board. The letters follow:

Letters Received

Mr. Neal, in his letter to the coordinator, said:

"Thank you for the copy of the resolution adopted by the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives at their second annual meeting held in Springfield on August 19 and 20.

"The REA is definitely interested in assisting the cooperatives in securing allotments of critical materials for extension of lines to unserved farms that are in a position to increase food production. No doubt you have already received word that additional farmstead wiring materials have been made available by recent WPB action.

"The resolution by the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives along with similar actions of other REA cooperatives furnished the WPB with information leading to their review of the situation and making additional materials available."

From Lee M. Gentry came the following letter to the coordinator:

"A copy of your association's resolution dealing with copper wire was received here today (August 26) and I want to thank you for sending it.

"We have received a small additional allotment of copper for agricultural uses which will be distributed to county war boards within the next few days. I know there will

not be enough to fill all the requests for this material, but every little bit will help.

"I am sure your association can be of major assistance in securing proper allocation of copper for use in agricultural production."

Copper

(From Page One)

of the actual workings of the insurance pooling arrangement follows, with a Missouri REA cooperative's insurance figures used:

Fidelity bonds	\$ 68.13
Compensation	537.86
Public liability and property damage	489.64
Auto non-ownership	17.70
Auto bodily injury and property damage	246.91
Fire and windstorm	74.40

Total premium\$1,434.64

If this cooperative had been included in the proposed insurance pooling program, it could have saved 25 per cent of \$356.66 of its insurance costs, according to officials of the NRECA.

Norris

Newton, Illinois

Faulty Wiring

Here is an old question, "If I wire my barn or other outbuildings, do I have to have them inspected?" A brief answer is, the member's interest is our interest. A few cases have arisen where members have made extensions to their present wiring. The National Electric Safety code was not followed.

Partial short circuits developed and the meter was run up. They complained about a faulty meter, and upon investigation, it was found that these partial short circuits were costing in energy wasted. It is not only hazardous but expensive to the member to string wire on his premises, disregarding sound wiring practices. Better play safe and have these buildings inspected.

Report Outages

When the current goes off, check your fuses or breakers. If they are all right, call in at once. The longer you wait, the longer you will be out of current.

If you call collect and your call is not accepted, don't be offended. Someone else has already reported the outage and other calls have been accepted.

Please cooperate with us by calling in as soon as the current goes off if possible.

During office hours call—Newton, 30-J.

Evenings and Sundays call—Newton, 131-J.

South lines call—Claremont, 9F23.

WHAT THE MEMBERS ARE DOING

We haven't an electric brooder, but we are getting one to use in April when we get our chicks. We think that is going to be the best way of brooding chicks, more accurate and lots easier to operate.

We enjoy electricity more every day.

Yours truly,
Lee Anderson

I sure do think the electricity a wonderful thing to farm folks. Sure would hate to go back to "oil lamps."

Respectfully yours,
Ben Gaither

Raymond Henry of Oblong purchased a new electric brooder last month.

Rev. Martin Rothe, Louisville, has purchased a used electric refrigerator.

INCREASE IN FARM MACHINERY

—A new farm machinery and equipment order (WPB L-257) sets up quotas based on the actual needs of farmers for machinery and equipment as determined by the War Food Administration. The order, which becomes effective July 1, permits uncompleted quotas under L-170 to be produced in addition to quotas hereby established.

The Chicago hog market averaged \$14 in August.

REA Service Is Chief Factor in Top Production

The constant struggle to increase food production—a factor so necessary to winning the war and "writing" the peace which will follow—has become just a bit easier for Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jutkins, who reside near Sadorus.

For electricity, provided by the Illini Electric cooperative at Champaign, has come to the aid of this farm, couple, enabling them not only to boost production, but also to enjoy the other advantages and labor-saving devices brought about through an REA cooperative serviced farmstead.

Energizing of the line which brought the Jutkins family electricity for the first time about completed a group of forty-one extensions built by the Illini cooperative under the U-1-c order, according to N. B. Elliot, manager.

Has Large Farm

Mr. Jutkins farms on a rather extensive scale on his 350-acre farm, and electricity is a welcome "extra hired hand" around the place. Purchase of an electric milking machine is one step taken by this progressive farmer to bring his milk production to the highest level possible.

Electricity is expected to be especially welcome during next year's spring and summer season, and during the coming fall harvest, Mr. Jutkins says. It will enable him and his hired man to work as late as they desire in the fields, instead of having to return to the barn before dark to milk and complete the other chores. Pre-dawn and after-dark farm work loses some of its drudgery when it can be done under electric lights, rather than by the uncertain glow of lanterns, Mr. Jutkins declares.

And Mrs. Jutkins can now use her electric sewing machine and other home appliances which have been stored away awaiting the day until the REA line was completed. A corn grinder and power-driven emory wheel can also be put to use. The family purchased these appliances, as well as an electric range and refrigerator, when they resided on an electrified farm, but have been unable to use them since moving to their present place. They have, however, one regret, they sold their range and refrigerator when they left their other farm, not realizing that such equipment would be so difficult to get when their present farm was electrified.

In the meantime, while they continue to hunt for appliances to replace those they have sold they are enjoying electric lights and other conveniences which have been stored away pending completion of the long-awaited power service.

Clinton

Breese, Ill.

Edward Kniepmann of near Trenton says he is very pleased with the electric milk cooler and water system which he recently purchased and installed. In order to help him produce a higher quality of milk and to meet the requirements of Grade A Milk, William Richter of Breese has installed a milk cooler.

Arthur C. Paulsmeyer, who resides northwest of Centralia, and George J. Raterman, who lives northwest of Breese, have informed us that they have home-made dehydrators. Mrs. Raterman has dehydrated some apples and is enthusiastic about the results. Both the above are also dehydrating corn.

On August 19 and 20 your president, Fred J. Hempen, Fred Korte and Vincent Albers, Trustees, and Joseph H. Heinmann, superintendent, attended the second annual meeting of the Association of Electric Cooperatives at Springfield. Your cooperative is a member of this association. Vincent Albers represented your cooperative as the official delegate while Fred Korte served as a member of the committee on resolutions and by-laws.

REA Bolsters Farm Home Front



An electric sewing machine, desired so much by women on non-electrified farms, is operated skillfully above by Mrs. Charles Jutkins, whose farm is now served by the Illini Electric Cooperative at Champaign. The little girl watching so intently is Shirley Ann, Mrs. Jutkins' daughter. There is a reason for Shirley Ann's wrapt attention—for mother is working on a dress which daughter will soon blossom out in to the envy of her classmates at school.

Recess Time at Fairview School



Recess time in city school somehow isn't quite like the play period in country school. There's no cool water to be pumped from a deep well in the city; no wide expanse of farm land to rest the eyes of boys and girls which have grown a bit tired from toiling over lessons for several hours—and no pony hitched to the back fence to bring at least one of the children to and from school each day.

Such was the impression gathered by your Illinois REA News reporter as he stopped at Fairview school to take the above picture of students and teacher as the ytook time out from recess fun to pose for the above picture. Grouped around the pony are Joan Spangler, Clifford, Bobby and Clarke Carle, Sandra and Donald Hornbaker and Eleanor and Jimmy Justice. The teacher is Miss Mary Lee Swain. Joan Spangler is the proud owner or the gentle pony.

Like so many other rural school houses, Fairview school is served by the REA line, power in this case being supplied by Western Electric cooperative at Carthage.

Methods Given For Increasing Forage Yields

Larger forage yields and bigger animal gains for needed food are obtained by seeding legumes with brome grass and orchard grass than from these grasses seeded alone, according to tests carried on at the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

R. F. Fuelleman, assistant professor of crop production, and W. L. Burlison, head of the agronomy department, have compiled the results of investigations over a 4-year period in a new pamphlet, Investigation on Agronomy Pasture Plots.

Copies may be obtained from the University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Slants on Safety

With the start of September, the accident rate from electric shock should normally decrease, according to statistics compiled by safety leaders. Figures show that 80 per cent of employees of electric lines killed during the last seven years lost their lives during June, July and August.

During the summer months, minds of employees are less alert than in cooler weather. Also they generally wear less clothing and their garments are often damp with perspiration. Many linemen roll up their sleeves increasing the possibility of actual contact between energized circuits and the body.

A fourth factor in the accident rate, however, will persist throughout the year—and that is worry over a friend, husband, brother or son in military service. To forestall accidents all linemen must be always alert to the dangers which can be caused by shock. They also must be impressed with the necessity of using all their protective equipment to the fullest extent.

Safety Rules

Safety and health form a good team. The ten safety rules of health can be defined as follows: Go less, sleep more; ride less, walk more; talk less, think more; scold less, praise more; waste less, give more; eat less, chew more; clothe less, bathe more; idle less, play more; worry less, laugh more; preach less, practice more.

THE EXPERIENCED LINEMAN SPEAKS:

"When a new inexperienced man is assigned to our line crew, we must accept the responsibility of instructing and guiding him until he becomes an efficient member of the crew. We should make him feel that we are glad to be among his friends and will be patient with him while he is new on the job."

Inspect your medicine chest and streamline it for today's needs. All old prescriptions should be discarded because their therapeutic value has probably been dissipated over the years. Look upon that old cough medicine with suspicion. Likely time has separated the ingredients or precipitated some of them into the crystals we see clinging to the sides of the bottle.

As the ancient contents of the medicine chest are disgorged, gaps will appear which must be filled. Essentially, first aid articles should always be readily available—just in case. For suggestions on what to put in the medicine cabinet, ask your doctor or druggist, either will help you.

Injuries on Farms

The reasons why farmers get hurt are many and varied, but the most frequent causes can be enumerated as

Raise Rabbits For Meat; Farm Served by REA

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bloom, whose farm is served by the Illinois Valley Electric cooperative at Princeton, are making their hobby pay dividends this year by providing meat for the family table.

Starting less than a year ago with a pair of big New Zealand Red Rabbits, the Blooms have been able in recent months to enjoy several meals with rabbit forming the main dish. So far the couple has raised only enough rabbits for their own use, but there is no telling what the future holds for these enthusiastic young farmers.

In addition to doing her share in taking care of the small farm, while her husband works for the Douglas Lumber company at Alpha, Mrs. Bloom also turns her attention to carpentering. She says her efforts aren't quite as "professional" as could be expected from an experienced carpenter, but the shelves she has constructed out of scrap lumber hold numerous jars of canned fruit and preserves—and that is all they are expected to do. Mrs. Bloom goes in for carpentering on a more extensive scale and last month was completing construction of a chicken house.

Like other rural residents, Mr. and Mrs. Bloom enjoy REA cooperative service and "don't see how we could get along without it."

ILLINOIS REPRESENTED AT MEETING IN IOWA

G. Wayne Welsh of Sciota, president of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives, and A. R. Becker, coordinator of the association, attended the annual meeting of the Iowa state-wide REA organization at Des Moines, Ia., on August 15 and 16. In attending the session, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Becker returned the courtesy of Iowa state-wide organization in sending representatives to the annual meeting of the Illinois state-wide association.

STICKER FOR RATION-FREE SHOES

Shoe dealers must put an official OPA sticker on shoes that are to be sold ration-free because of damage by fire, water, steam, or other accidental cause, the OPA has announced. The purpose of the sticker is to protect the customer against black markets in shoes.

follows: Wearing loose clothing, cleaning, oiling or adjusting a running machine; failing to keep a child from machinery; driving tractor in unsafe area or in unsafe way, starting machine without looking or warning, using feet to feed limestone spreader, leaving tractor or truck in gear.

REA Girls Entertain REA Meeting



Entertainment at the last annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives was provided by these four young musicians from the Sciota-Good Hope area, which is served by McDonough Power cooperative at Macomb.

The group above includes Dorothy Gallehua, Vildra Fargusson and Betty Calvert, comprising a vocal trio, and their accompanist, Twila Asher. All reside in REA-serviced homes, except Miss Fargusson, who lives in the village of Sciota.

Hybrid Seed Corn Company In Geneseo Backed By Forty-Three Years Of Experience; History Is Given

Father, Son Are Partners; Many Types Marketed

"We're modest out here, so don't make it too flowery."

With those orders G. E. "Ed" Hulting, senior partner in the G. E. Hulting and Son hybrid seed corn firm of Geneseo, left us to appraise a very highly technical business which covers a span of forty-three years and to touch lightly on a man's confidence and vision in expanding wisely and well.

Long before hybrid seed corn was placed on the market, and long before very many people had ever dreamed of such a product, A. G. Hulting and his son, G. E. Hulting began growing and experimenting with open pollinated varieties of corn. That was back in 1898. Tangible memories of that day are found in a low frame shed on the Hulting farmstead where corn, sacked and picked in the field, was hung up to dry near a big coal stove, shelled and graded during the winter months between chores and then sold on a small scale to neighbors who believed in the varieties developed by the Hultings.

The maximum capacity of the small shed was 300 bushels—a far cry from the 25,000 bushels of hybrid seed corn which now goes forth to mid-western farms from the main Hulting plant, located in the city of Geneseo, home of Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative.

Would Have Marveled

As Mr. Hulting looked at the little frame shed—first unit in the present large seed corn business—he couldn't help but wonder what his dad would think were he able to come back and see what his early experiments had led to. "Probably wouldn't believe it," Mr. Hulting mused.

For twenty-eight years, A. G. Hulting and his son, G. E. Hulting, carried on their experiments working toward the present strain of hybrids, trying to out ear to row plantings and selection of types along with other seedmen in the country. The first Hulting hybrid seed corn was placed on the market shortly after the elder Mr. Hulting died.

A few years ago another Hulting entered the hybrid seed corn business. He is Cyril Hulting, G. E. Hulting's son, and the building engineer of the firm. All the equipment in the modern plant, which once housed a large Geneseo cannery, was constructed under direction of Cyril Hulting.

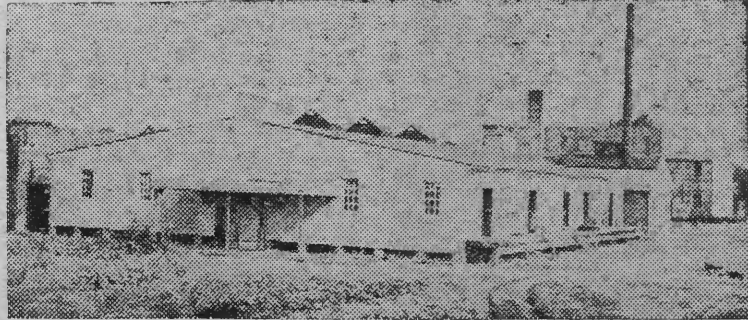
Rapid Expansion

When the firm began expanding and larger quarters than the frame shed on the farm were needed to take care of the increased business, the Hultings purchased a feed house in Geneseo and installed a dryer and grader. That was ten years ago three years ago another expansion move was decided upon and the old cannery building was purchased. New equipment was installed and the former feed house is now used principally for storage and for commercial grading of small seeds.

The Hultings have 700 acres in seed corn; 45 acres are planted in single crosses and three acres are used for inbreds. Adjacent to the main plant there is a large field in which the foundation seed is planted and where experiments in the development of seed are conducted under the watchful eye of G. E. Hulting.

As Mr. Hulting says about this field: "This is where the boss works." And it is easy to believe, when it is explained that every kernel of corn there is planted by hand. The Hultings this year accomplished 10,000 hand pollinations of corn.

HULTING'S MAIN SEED CORN PLANT



This is a view of the main plant operated by G. E. Hulting and son and represents a remarkable step forward from the little, old frame building in which the hybrid seed corn business was started forty-three years ago. Its modern equipment is considered the best possible for a plant of this size. Thousands of bushels of hybrid seed corn are sent from this plant to customers in several mid-western states every year.

Star Salesman



Matthew "Matt" Smith, member of the board of Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative at Geneseo, successful farmer and, incidentally a star salesman of Hulting hybrids, is pictured above with a small section of his large herd of Spotted Poland Chinas. Mr. Smith, a leader in the fight to bring the REA line to the Geneseo area, and Mrs. Smith left shortly after this photograph was taken for the fair at Morrison where Mr. Smith was showing several strains of Hulting's hybrids. The couple has a son, Wilford, serving with the armed forces in England.

The big furnaces which provide heat for the dryer in the main plant are capable of generating 2,400,000 heat units, which are sent into the air tunnel. As many as five tons of coal are burned in a day in the furnaces, which are operated with stokers, sending 600 pounds of coal per hour into the fire pots.

A 50-horsepower motor turns the big fan which drives the heated air into the dryer. This fan is capable of sending 130,000 cubic feet of air per minute through the seed in the dryer—or a 30-mile-an-hour blast through ear corn piled eight feet deep. The plant contains 20 drying bins—ten on each side of the dryer.

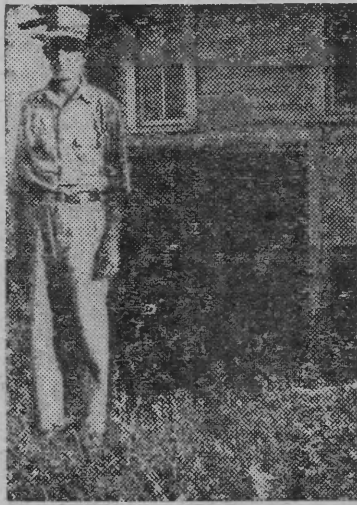
Fifteen Strains

The firm markets fifteen varieties of hybrid seed corn, but the field adjacent to the plant contains 175 different strains—all of which are being checked carefully for improvements in current marketed strains.

Under the heading "dependable", the Hultings offer: Inbred lines kept pure by hand pollination, careful and thorough detasseling, proper isolation, picked by hand and dried by modern equipment, careful and accurate grading to insure even planting and storage heated warehouse to insure proper germination.

The firm operates in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture and the various state experiment stations—all of which are engaged in plant breeding work. All work is carefully supervised.

Senior Partner



G. E. Hulting, senior partner and co-founder of the G. E. Hulting and Son hybrid seed corn firm in Geneseo, is shown above standing in front of the small frame building which, forty-three years ago, was used as the company's first plant. The original shed, located on the Hulting farm, has been abandoned today, the company having expanded into two large buildings in the city of Geneseo.

G. E. Hulting built his 8-room brick home on the old farm four years ago and it is as modern—if not more so—than most of the residences in large cities. Served by Farmers Mutual Electric cooperative, the residence contains all the necessary home appliances, in addition to a stoker, air-conditioning equipment and electric water heater.

Along with his hybrid seed corn business, Mr. Hulting also operates a large farm, feeding approximately eighty head of cattle and raising 125 fall and spring pigs. The farm covers 220 acres and is one of the best equipped in the area.

As far as hybrid seed corn goes, Mr. Hulting believes that everyone engaged in the hybrid seed corn business should be interested in it from the cooperative angle and have a desire to help his fellow farmers improve their crops. With that philosophy, he believes, the financial side of the business will take care of itself.

NEW PIPELINE APPROVED

A 383-mile, 16-inch pipeline from Sundown, Tex., to Drumright, Okla., having an initial capacity of 54,000 barrels of crude oil daily, has been approved by the War Production board upon the recommendation of the petroleum administration for war. Construction is expected to begin early in October, 1943, and should be in operation sometime in March, 1944, the administrator added, providing that materials and workmen are available on schedule. The pipeline will serve to provide middle western refineries with additional supplies of west Texas crude oil, thus helping to relieve the national oil shortage.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted at the second annual meeting of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives:

Whereas the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives assembled in its second annual meeting, in reviewing the work done in the past year by the farmers of Illinois, finds that in the requests for food production Illinois farmers have more than ten times fulfilled their commitments to the war production board on increased food production which are valued at ten times the material and labor involved, and

Whereas a survey just completed by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives clearly shows that out of approximately 10,000 prospective members of electric cooperatives living within one-fourth of one mile of cooperative lines 7,500 are eligible for U-1-c extensions and whereas 3,000 of these eligible farms have been certified by county war boards but the farmsteads wiring material has not been made available for connections,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Association expresses its appreciation for the assistance given to the farmers of Illinois by the war production board and we do hereby request a continuance of their assistance during the scarcity of critical material and in proportion to the availability of critical material and to continue in an all-out rural electrification program following the present emergencies.

Publications

The publications committee recommends the continuation of the Illinois REA News and also recommends that the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives send a representative to each cooperative board to explain the paper for their consideration and solicit their cooperation.

The committee also recommends that the board of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives be authorized to appoint a review committee of three members properly representing the areas of the state to review and censor editorial policies, news content and advertising policy.

State-Wide Groups

Be it resolved by the Association of Illinois Electric Cooperatives that we recommend:

That electric cooperatives in every state and territory of the United States should federate into a strong state-wide association of such electric cooperatives.

That a national association of electric cooperatives should be in existence and that membership in such national association should be held by the state-wide associations.

That the board of directors of such national association should be made up of representatives from the board of directors of each state-wide association, and that such board of directors should meet but annually or at the call of a majority of the directors.

That in states where no state-wide association exists, representatives from each local cooperative should meet with similar representatives from other local electric cooperatives and select one from their number to represent that particular state.

That the board of directors of the national association, an operating committee, consisting of one of the directors from each region, as now designated by the Rural Electrification Administration, should be selected by the directors to represent the states and territories comprising each region and that such operating committee should have executive powers and meet at the call of their chairman or a majority of them.

That before any business can be transacted at any meeting of the members of the national association, a

Farmers To Make Own Survey For AAA Performance

In order to establish economy and give them more responsibility for their AAA program, farmers will determine their own acreages and extent of production during the present year.

Farmers who cooperate with the AAA in 1943 will be paid at the rate of three cents a bushel on the allotted acres of corn, based on normal yields, and in the case of wheat, the rate will be eight and one-half cents a bushel.

Known as production adjustment payments, formerly agricultural conservation payments, they will be made regardless of the acreage of corn and wheat planted, if the cooperator meets 90 percent of his war crop goal except as prevented by weather conditions.

In addition, cooperators earn a production practice or soil-building allowance for completing recommended practices, such as spreading limestone and phosphate, contour farming, pasture improvement, and construction of grass waterways.

Report to Committeemen

A check of performance will be made between now and early October. The farmer will determine the acreage in the various crops and report them to his local committeemen, along with the division of crops, soil-building practices performed and the contribution made by each party to each practice. Where practices have not been completed, the committeemen will furnish the farmer a blank to fill out and send in to the county AAA office when all practices are completed. The 1943 AAA program year will end December 31, 1943.

Farmers may use any reasonable accurate method for determining acreages of the various crops that they are accustomed to. This method of checking performance should save time for both the farmer and the local committee men and should be reasonably accurate and economical.

REA Line Helps Railroad Meet Wartime Needs

A new pumping and coaling station has been completed for the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad, south of Cheneyville, with power provided by the Eastern Illinois Power cooperative at Paxton.

The additional pumping and coaling station was made necessary because of the railroads increased freight business brought about through the movement of many wartime supplies. With heavier loads handled by the railroad, it becomes essential that engines stop oftener for water and coal.

Operation of the new station required the installation of two 7½-horsepower centrifugal pumps for water and a 15-horsepower motor for coal to refuel engines. An extension covering 1½ miles was built on a three-phase line to supply power for operation of the equipment.

This is one of the instances where REA cooperatives have been called upon to help in the war effort aside from serving the hundreds of thousands of farmers in the food for freedom program.

quorum consisting of at least 20 percent of the members, in good standing, must be present.

That minutes of all meetings of the operating committees and the meetings of the directors of the National Cooperative association be sent to each state director within ten days after each meeting.

TRIMMER SCHOOL FINDS EDUCATION AND ELECTRICITY GO HAND IN HAND

VISION OF STUDENTS IS PROTECTED; DISTRICT BACKS PROJECT

Thirty years of far-sighted, progressive planning and a constantly expanding program of improvements for the betterment of children of the district have made Trimmer school in Money Creek township one of the outstanding, electrically equipped rural school buildings in Illinois.

Located in District 206, the school is taught this year by Miss Edith Heck and has an enrollment of seventeen students in its eight grades. Looking more like a well-kept, white, country cottage than a rural school building, the modern structure is a product of community pride and a joy to the boys and girls who are fortunate enough to receive their educational foundation there.

Saves Young Eyes

Its spic and span interior is so well lighted that students may peruse their school books in any part of the large central study and recitation hall or library without being in vision-destrating shadows.

Going against the old adage of "what was good enough for granddad is good enough for my children," the enlightened school board and members of the community have worked on the theory of giving the boys and girls of the district all advantages possible. They know how poorly lighted school buildings have ruined the eyes of farm children of past generations and they are profiting by past experiences in bringing Trimmer school up to top standards.

Stoker Heat

Hot air heat is provided for the school building through a stoker-operated furnace. And now that cool weather is arriving, the electric range in the school kitchen will be put to good use in preparing hot lunches for the students, with teacher acting as chief cook.

Through community-wide activities and a scrap drive in which pupils of the school conducted a farm-to-farm canvass for paper and old iron, the school raised \$32. Of this amount, \$6.20 was given to the Junior Red Cross, while the remainder is to be used for purchasing playground equipment and additional furnishings for the school house. Into the scrap heap went the cast iron removed from outmoded school seats and desks, which have been replaced by the most modern type of equipment obtainable.

The school board is composed of W. T. Harrell, president; F. L. Barnard, clerk, and Lloyd Shifflet. Mr. Harrell and Mr. Barnard have served several terms on the board, while Mr. Shifflet is serving his first term as a director, having only recently moved into the community. All of their farms are on the REA line.

Community Activities

The school house is a center of community activities in the area and several times during the year, neighbors in the district assemble there for various programs. When the upstairs classroom is too small to accommodate the crowd, tables and chairs can be arranged in the large basement.

Few rural schools have the distinction of having to ask the REA cooperative office serving them power for a larger transformer than the type generally assigned to a school house. But that is the record reached by Trimmer school. It happened one cold night when neighbors in the district had assembled in the building for an oyster supper. The school house was brilliantly lighted, the electric range was in use and the large crowd was about to enjoy a motion picture show, when the unusually "heavy electric load" proved too much for the former transformer.

A lineman for the Corn Belt Electric cooperative at Bloomington, which serves the school building, arrived promptly to install a larger transformer—the party continued, the

oyster supper and movies were enjoyed, the lights went on and service has been satisfactory ever since.

Wins Prize Money

A visit to this very modern school house, with its electric clock, lights over the blackboards and above-average educational facilities, frankly surprises most people and makes them realize what can be done by rural school leaders who want to take advantage of electricity to the fullest extent.

The Trimmer school board has not squandered money to modernize the building but has gone at the job slowly and logically. Taxes have not been raised in the district to meet improvements, but savings have been made wherever possible and money left over from actual expenses has been put aside to meet the costs of the gradual modernization program.

Additional funds have also been raised through various school and community-wide programs. Careful management, high-type teachers and an appreciative community have done the rest.

Not long ago the school rated so highly in McLean County that it was awarded a prize of \$5 worth of shrubbery to beautify the grounds. Plans are being made now to repaint the building next year—by looking ahead Trimmer school's leaders have always managed to keep in the vanguard of educational improvements.

Former Cook in Restaurant Now Operating Farm

If any of Delmar Stiger's customers want to eat one of the delicious meals he used to serve when he cooked at a Bloomington cafe, they'll just have to jump in their cars and drive twelve miles north of the city to a farm in Money Creek township. And then, they'll have to wait until Mr. Stiger finishes all the work which goes with running a farm.

For the former restaurant cook has abandoned city life for the fresh country air and the pleasures which go with operating a farm. When the Stiger family first moved to the country they missed electricity, which is taken for granted by urban residents—but now even that has been taken care of, and it would take quite a bit to get back in town.

The line, which brought electricity to the Stiger farm, was energized on July 23, 1941—the date of Mr. Stiger's birthday anniversary and was the best birthday present he has ever had, the former cook says.

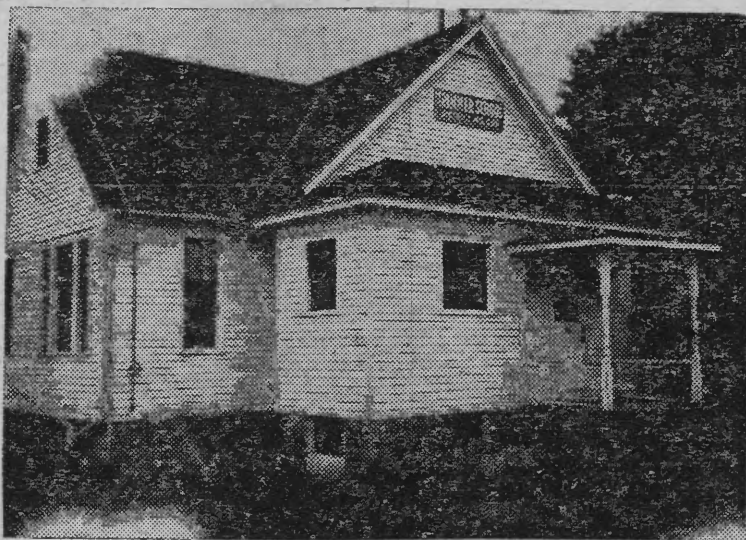
During the last two years, the Stigers have boosted their production gradually until they have now reached an enviable standard. Electricity has had much to do with the increase and has especially aided in providing them with facilities for electric brooders used in raising chickens, turkeys and ducks. The farm is served by Corn Belt Electric cooperative at Bloomington.

HOW DEALERS RE-ORDER—

A dealer may at any time buy new farm supplies to replace those he has sold and has received certificates for from farmers. To place an order with his supplies, he simply certifies that his order, at wholesale prices, does not amount to more than 75 per cent of the retail value of the goods already sold. The difference of 25 per cent represents the dealer's mark-up allowance.

If the dealer wishes to stock up on farm supplies immediately, he may do so without waiting for farmers' certificates. In this case, he certifies to his supplier that he expects to sell the goods covered by his order, and that the goods ordered plus the goods on hand do not exceed a month's normal inventory.

REA Line Helps School Make News



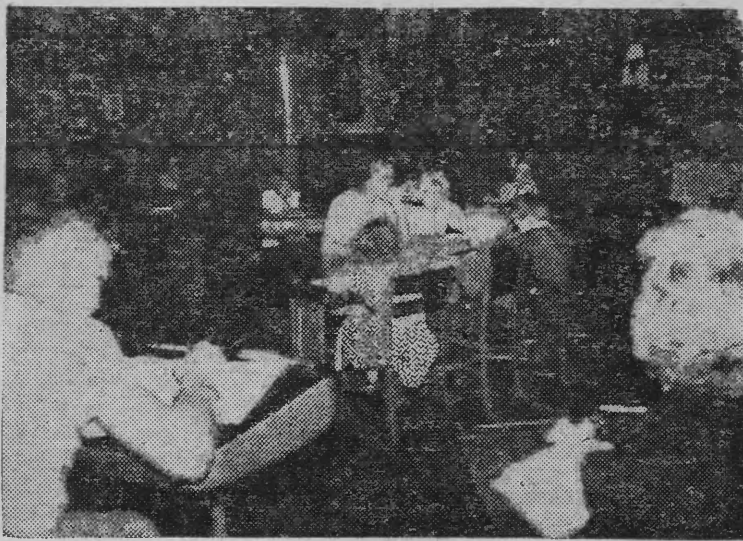
It's news when a rural school has to have a larger transformer than the one originally assigned to it. It's news because it shows that the school building is equipped with a number of modern electric appliances and that the electric load calculated for the school was greater than is generally the case in most rural schools. For this and for other reasons found in the adjoining article, Trimmer school, shown above, is considered one of the best in Illinois.

Lunch Is Served at Rural School



When it's lunch time at Trimmer school, teacher's duties are expanded to include the task of cooking and serving—while hungry youngsters put aside reading, writing and arithmetic for plates and a place in line in front of the school's electric range.

Interior of Trimmer School Shown



Shown above is a view of the interior of this very modern rural school. In the center of the picture, Miss Edith Heck, teacher, is conducting a reading class for several of the students, while other pupils are shown preparing their lessons at desks arranged in a circle outside the recitation center table. Although it was dark, dreary and rainy outside the building, the interior was well-lighted, six overhead lights providing plenty of illumination for the large room.

Substitutes Are Offered Farmers Needing Lumber

Faced with shortages in lumber, those planning construction work essential to the food production program may help "stretch" the amount of available lumber by using substitutes.

Plans have been announced to increase the amount of lumber for farm use, but it must be conserved by making use of other, less critical supplies. In 1942 the nation used 38 billion board feet of lumber, but produced only 34.8 billion feet. This deficit was made up by dipping into stocks and

inventories, both wholesale and retail, all over the country. In many cases these stocks were wiped out. This year's requirements are estimated at about 32 billion board feet, although production will probably be less.

Wood substitutes include commercial wall board, insulation board or panel board, brick and tile, concrete and rubble masonry or stone-and-mortar. Included among board substitutes are granular siding, insulation board, cement asbestos, asphalt board and laminated fiber board. Concrete is excellent for flooring, foundations and supporting structures. Concrete blocks also have many uses around the farm.

It is necessary to limit the use of lumber to the essential parts of buildings.

Hog Represents About Half Ton of Costly Feed

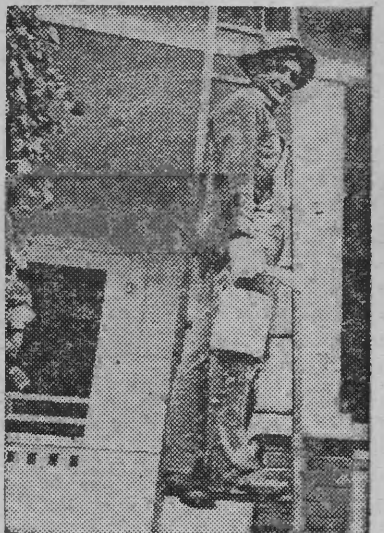
Every hog that dies when nearly finished for market represents a loss of nearly a half ton of sorely needed wartime feed, this loss being cumulative from the time the sow is bred.

In the average sized litter each pig farrowed dead represents a loss of 140 pounds of feed from the standpoint of production of edible meat. Experimental results obtained by the U. S. department of agriculture indicate that, with average sized litters, feed consumption a pig for sow and litter was 120 pounds for the first 10 weeks. About 100 pounds a pig were required for the next eight weeks, 242 for the third eight weeks and 388 pounds for the final eight weeks. Adding to this the 140 pounds a pig chargeable to the sow from breeding to farrowing time, there is a total of 990 pounds, or approximately a half ton.

Normally 35 to 40 percent of the pigs farrowed die at farrowing time or before weaning. A good standard or goal is eight pigs weaned a litter, although the average is slightly more than six. Production costs for larger litters are substantially lower when the carrying cost of the sow is prorated over the number of pigs weaned.

An average of eight pigs a litter weaned and production of 1600 lbs. of pork a sow in six months from farrowing time are practical goals which the best producers attain. On most farms where this is accomplished, there is strict observance of the sanitation system, and portable housing equipment is used.

No Rest Period On Farm, Leader of Co-op Finds



That brief relaxation period on the farm which comes when the second crop of hay is in, the oats harvested and morning chores done is no idle time for Roy L. Sharrow, president of Adams Electric cooperative at Camp Point.

Mr. Sharrow is not the sort of fellow to let a minute go to waste—and so, as the above picture indicates, puts a normal relaxation time to good use by painting the house. Like the efficient fellow he is, Mr. Sharrow keeps just ahead of the sun and so far has managed to paint in the shade in giving his house the first coat.

A staunch supporter of rural electrification, Mr. Sharrow has been in the "thick of the fight" in bringing electricity to hundreds of farmsteads in his area. He has been head of Adams Electric cooperative long enough to see production increased through the use of electricity and has passed on applications of those who first rejected the rural electrification program and later became members of Adams cooperative when they had been convinced of the wonders to be achieved through electric power.

The happiest people are those who cultivate the virtue of open-mindedness—do not have time to hold grievances—keep clean bodies, busy brains and clear consciences.

REA Women and The Home



Housewives Join Hands in the Nation-wide Home Front Pledge Campaign

By ETHEL MORRISON MARSDEN

At last we women have been assigned a definite part to play in the fight to hold the home front — we have been asked to carry on a Home Front Pledge Campaign in which every woman in the country is asked to pledge not to pay more than top ceiling prices and not to buy rationed goods without giving up ration stamps.

The purpose of this campaign is to help hold down the cost of living and to insure fair distribution of scarce commodities. And throughout our entire nation, housewives and merchants alike are joining hands as partners in observing the price and ration regulations which the war has forced upon them.

It began back in May, down in New Orleans when five thousand OCD block leaders called on 150,000 housewives—all in one week, mind you, and secured signed pledges. The following week, labor unions, industries and churches cooperated in distributing another 100,000 pledges. Booths were set up in stores, public buildings— even on street corners to explain the campaign and accept signed pledges. And the best part of it was that within a month, actual figures, substantiated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, revealed a five percent decrease — the greatest monthly drop shown by any city in the country.

The Home Front Pledge Campaign is being sponsored by various governmental agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Price Administration and local government along with leading women's organizations and church and service groups. Through these cooperating agencies, every consumer in this broad country of ours is being asked to sign the Home Front Pledge. All those who sign will receive colorful red, white and blue emblems to display in their windows as a token that they are keeping faith with the men on the fighting fronts by helping maintain a stabilized home front.

Those signing the pledge agree "I WILL PAY NO MORE THAN TOP LEGAL PRICES. I WILL ACCEPT NO RATIONED GOODS WITHOUT GIVING UP RATION STAMPS."

In many communities, merchants, retail associations, and chambers of commerce are assisting in the campaign, and retailers are pledging that

they will neither sell above top legal prices, nor give up rationed goods without collecting ration stamps.

Newspapers, magazines, radio, movies are all publicizing the Home Front Pledge Campaign at the moment. Plans are well under way throughout the state for the local campaign, with Community Service Members in each community assisting with the program. This is affording an opportunity for every organization — be it a church group, a PTA or a woman's club to assist in educating its members in the part they, as consumers play in helping to hold the Home Front Line—and it is bringing home to each housewife the importance of her own contribution to the war effort.

SHORT CIRCUITS Around the Home

By EDNA RITTER

Do your windows stick in damp weather? Melt some paraffin, apply to the window frames with a small brush. Do this when wood is dry. Paraffin acts as a lubricant and prevents moisture entering the fibers of the wood.

Try this treatment on zippers, which refuse to zip. Unless badly worn, they will be good as new. Lay on a flat, solid surface, iron with a flat iron, have fastener open and press lightly at first, bearing down harder if it does not zip after the first trial.

If a batch of yo cucumber pickles should turn out shriveled, and wouldn't look nice canned, try grinding them fine and pack loosely in pint jars, fill with the hot sirup from the pickles. They make fine relish.

If your small daughter wipes dishes place silverware upright in a pitcher to scald, this prevents burned fingers.

When making baking powder biscuit, roll the dough a bit thinner than usual, fold over double, cut both layers together. Made in this way they separate easily when ready to butter.

When stitching heavy materials such as canvas or heavy overcoating, rub the seams with laundry soap. This allows the needle to slip thru the material easily without breaking.

An old fly sprayer filled with furniture polish does a neat job of oiling dust cloths.

Although Christmas is a long way

Cash Awards

Because we want to know just what our REA experiences have been with fast freezing food in farm freezers (at home—not in lockers), we are offering five cash prizes of one dollar each for the best five letters telling about the experiences of our members this past year in freezing their own fruits, vegetables, meats—or what have you. Letters must be post-marked by midnight September 30th. Here's your chance to break in print—to earn a cash prize—and to share your experiences with the rest of our readers. Remember this applies to farm and home freezers only—not to locker experiences. Write your letter tonight!

off it isn't too early to begin saving empty egg shells to decorate the tree.

If you ever have a desire to move a mountain start on a molehill first.

If you write to a boy or girl in Service or other loved ones far away, keep a pencil and pad handy as you think of neighborly news or farm events and jot them down. When you're ready to write a letter you can be sure you haven't forgotten any news of importance.

Canning Clinic

Q. May fruit be caned successfully without sugar?

A. Yes, by using fruit juice or water in place of syrup.

Q. Why do berries, other fruits and tomatoes float from the bottom of the jar?

A. This is sometimes caused by using foods that are overripe. Another cause may be too high a temperature for processing. This can also be caused by use of too heavy a syrup or too loose pack.

Q. How full should jars be packed with fruit for canning?

A. Jars should be filled to within 1/2 inch of top with fruit and syrup for open kettle method and for hot or cold pack canning, jars should be filled with fruit to within 1/2 inch of top, then filled with syrup to within 1 1/2 inches for cold pack. When fruit is packed hot fill to within 1/2 inch of top with syrup.

Q. How can discoloration of fruit be prevented?

A. By placing fruit when peeled in water to which two teaspoons of salt has been added for each quart of water.

Q. What causes corn to turn brown during processing?

A. As a rule this results from too high a temperature being used in canning. In some cases it is caused by some chemical, such as iron in the water.

Q. Should salt be added to vegetables at time of canning?

A. Salt may be added at the time of canning, or the vegetables may be canned without salt, and salted at time of serving.

Q. What causes cloudiness in canned peas?

A. It is frequently caused by insufficient precooking. However it is sometimes an indication of flat sour.

CANNING TABLES



FRUITS, TOMATOES

Be sure solid food is covered by liquid—leave one-half inch head space in each jar. Processing times are given in terms of minutes, for sea level. Use boiling water bath at 212 degrees F.

Kind of Food and How to Prepare	Pints	Quarts
Apples—Pare, core, cut into pieces. Steam or boil in thin syrup or water 5 minutes. Pack hot; cover with hot liquid	15	15
Or make applesauce, sweetened or unsweetened. Pack hot	10	10
Beets, pickled—Cook beets until tender in water to cover. Remove skins; slice or dice. Pack hot; add one-half teaspoon salt to each pint. Cover with boiling vinegar sweetened to taste	30	30
Peaches—Remove skins and pits. Precook juicy fruit slowly until tender, adding one-fourth cup sugar to 1 pound of fruit to draw out juice. Precook less juicy fruit in thin to medium syrup. Pack hot; cover with boiling juice or syrup	20	20
Pears—Peel, cut in halves, core. Otherwise same as peaches.		
Plums, prunes—Put up plums whole or in halves. Prick skin of each whole plum. Precook 3 to 5 minutes in juice, or thin to medium syrup to sweeten. Pack hot; cover with boiling juice or syrup	15	15
Sauerkraut—Heat well-fermented sauerkraut to simmering—do not boil. Pack into jars; cover with hot sauerkraut juice. Leave one-fourth inch head space	25	30
Tomatoes—Scald and peel; remove stem end and bad spots. Quarter or leave whole. Heat to boiling. Pack hot and add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart	10	10
Tomato juice—Remove stems and all green and bad spots. Cut into pieces. Simmer until softened. Put through a fine sieve. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart. Reheat at once just to boiling. Fill into hot jars immediately. Leave one-quarter inch head space	15	15
Fruit juices—Berries, red cherries, currants, grapes, plums, or blends of these—remove any pits; crush the fruit. Heat gently to 170° F. (below simmering) until soft. Strain through a cloth bag. Add sugar if desired—about one-half to 1 cup sugar to 1 gallon of juice. Heat to 170° F. again; fill into hot jars or bottles. Leave one-eighth inch head space	5	5
Fruit purees—Use any soft fruit. Put the cooked fruit through a fine sieve. Proceed as for fruit juices	20	20

VEGETABLES

Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart when packed—leave one-half inch head space for nonstarchy vegetables, 1 inch for starchy vegetables. Be sure solid food is covered by liquid. Time and pressure are given in terms of minutes for sea level. Operate pressure canner at 10 pounds (240 degrees F.)

Kind of Food and How to Prepare	Pints	Quarts
Beets—Before washing, trim off tops leaving taproot and 1 inch of stem. Boil until skins slip easily—baby beets take about 15 minutes; older beets, longer. Skin and trim. Slice older beets. Pack hot; cover with fresh boiling water	40	45
Carrots—Slice and boil 5 minutes in water to cover. Pack hot; cover with hot cooking liquid	40	45
Corn—Whole-grain. Cut corn from cob so as to get most of the kernel but not the husk. Add 1 teaspoon salt to each quart of corn and half as much boiling water as corn. Heat to boiling and pack hot. Add no more salt and no extra water	65	75
Pumpkin—Peel and cut into 1-inch cubes. Add a little water and bring to boil. Pack hot; cover with hot cooking liquid	85	105
Squash—Summer. Do not peel. Otherwise same as pumpkin. Winter. Same as pumpkin.		
Vegetable-soup mixtures—Use 2 or more of these: Tomato pulp, corn, lima beans, peas, okra, carrots, turnips, celery, onion. Cut vegetables into small pieces or cubes. Add water if needed. Heat mixture to boiling and pack hot; cover with hot cooking liquid. Season to taste	60	70

HOMEMAKERS STORE EGGS IN WATER GLASS SOLUTION

Many Wisconsin homemakers with larger-than-usual flocks are preserving eggs now to be used in cooking this fall and winter—well aware that ordinarily April and May are considered the months when the best quality eggs are produced.

Many different preserving methods are known throughout Wisconsin, including wrapping in paper, storing in oats or bran, or covering with grease. The method preferred by Barry Hayes, extension poultryman of the University of Wisconsin, is holding in a water glass solution.

The water glass, which is sodium silicate, may be purchased from a druggist. To each part of this material, Hayes adds nine parts of water,

that has been boiled and cooled. A five-gallon earthenware jar will hold 18 dozen eggs and will require 22 pints of solution.

Hayes advises that only good quality, fresh eggs should be used. The containers should be kept in a cool basement, and should be checked occasionally to be sure the solution is at least two inches over the top layer of eggs. If some of the liquid evaporates, add enough boiled and cooled water to restore it to the previous level.

Eggs preserved in this solution Hayes warns, will break when boiled unless the shell is punctured before boiling.

Farm Women Turn To Dehydration For Help In Conservation Of Food

By Ethel Morrison Marsden

Electricity is playing an increasingly important part in the preservation of food these days. For years, those of us who had electric ranges used them in the usual manner for canning with the water bath, with pressure cooker, or open kettle method, but recently electricity has proven that it has much more to contribute to the conservation of food, than just this.

First, we found that we could can in our electric ovens. Of course, we know that we should use it only for fruits and tomatoes. But it is so easy to use, and such fun to can in our electric ovens, that it grows in popularity constantly. We have only to preheat the oven to 275 degrees, prepare the product and proceed according to any instructions for either cold or hot pack canning, then place our jars about two inches apart and about two inches from the sides of the oven on a rack or in a shallow pan that will catch overflowing juices, and process according to time table.

Even more recently we have learned the importance of electricity in preservation of food through fast-freezing. By this, I do not mean, the day-by-day preservation of food in the refrigerator. I refer rather to fast-freezing of food which was just getting under way nicely at the time that the war curtailed the manufacture of farm freezers. Yet even so the interest has not flagged nor waned, instead it has reached a new high peak, with more women this year than any other, begging for instruction of freezing of food in the form of fresh vegetables, fruits, fish and meat. True, a certain number can make use of lockers for this type of preservation through fast freezing. As soon as circumstances permit, more home freezers will be used than we have thought possible.

There is another use that is being made of electricity these days in connection with preservation of food — and that is drying of food. Little did I dream a month ago when I wrote about my interview with Major Carl Hilker in regard to the use the army was making of dehydrated foods, that the entire country would be all agog within a matter of three or four weeks with excitement over the home-drying of foods. Why, even in the city, when three or four of us get together over a mere dinner, or for an evening chat, invariably the conversation begins, or ends with the subject of home-dried foods. And the thing that amazes me most, is the way the men insist on joining in the conversation telling just how their mothers dried foods way back when they were boys — and making us women feel as though after all, this isn't quite such a big accomplishment as our generation would like to make ourselves believe it is.

Last Sunday's dinner for six produced four different stories of home-dried foods "way-back-when". Yet none of these methods can compare with our own modern version, for our electric ovens contribute much to the process.

One of the men in our party told how his mother had dried her vegetables on screens out in the sun years ago, another's grandmother had used cheesecloth upon which the vegetables were spread to dry. The third had hung a screen by wires over the cook-stove, with the vegetables reposing on the screen (I hate to think of the heat generated from that cook-stove in a tiny kitchen on a red hot day!). And the fourth, and later method had been used about 25 years



ago when electric fans had been used to dry vegetables on screen shelves.

The strange thing is that city folks are as genuinely interested in drying food these days, as country women are. This is evidenced by the large groups of city women who are attending the home service classes of the public utilities where drying demonstrations have been conducted. We are advised by home service directors that the interest in dehydrating of foods is astonishing, even in view of the present conditions.

There is much to be said for drying food—for one thing it takes up much less storage space—for another it requires no sugar as a preservative. We all realize that when it is reconstituted and used, that most of its original flavor is retained, and that we may actually conserve more of its goodness than in many other modes of preservation.

Many of our farm families are using their electric ovens for drying foods, following the charts listed below:

More Service from Appliances

Appliances with motors or moving parts, such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, fans, shavers—except those with oil-less bearings or sealed-in lubrication, require periodic oiling or greasing. Since every appliance requires lubrication at different places, at different intervals of use, and often with different lubricants, there is only one safe way to be sure. If you have lost or mislaid your original instruction booklet, go to your dealer or REA office, or write to the manufacturer for another—and follow instructions exactly.

Some manufacturers sell special lubricants for their electrical appliances, which are better suited than general-purpose lubricants. Saving a few pennies on oil may mean ruining an expensive appliance. Don't take a chance.

When using eggs for cooking where whole eggs are used, pierce both ends of shell with ice pick, blow out contents, string shells on a string to dry. Color them with Easter dye, or gold or aluminum paint. String ribbon or tinsel thru the opening, and hang on your tree.

Wayne-White

Fairfield, Illinois
Operating Report

Miles energized	1005
Members receiving service	3739
Total KWH sold	182587
Average KWH used	48
Number of minimum bills	1266
Average bill	3.32
Revenue per mile	12.34
Density per mile	3.7

First Aid

A knowledge of elementary first aid is important. This should involve treatment of sunstroke, heat exhaustion, shock, fractures, serious bleeding, poison ivy and poison oak; snake bites, and infection. Of course a first-aid kit should be taken along on any vacation trip.

Accidents don't need to happen—Substantial strides are being made to prevent them, especially to prevent those which are the result merely of ignorance or thoughtlessness. The time to act is NOW! It is always Best to be Safe than to be Sorry!

Greetings to new members: Johnnie Pyle, Orville Bloodworth, Nora D. Chapman, Maynard McCormick, W. C. Brown, Ada White, Mary Hughes, Lewis P. Blackford, Ray E. Green, Nell Deach, C. H. Glenn, Ray Sullivan and Henson and Miller Oil company.

If your auto chamois has become hard, rinse in two parts of lukewarm water to which one teaspoon of olive oil has been added. This will make it soft again.

New Equipment Is Developed For Use Of Farmers

New types of dehydration equipment for home and community use, developed by research staffs of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Tennessee, are now offering a means of saving vital tons of steel normally used in canning operations, and are providing an opportunity to plug the holes in America's restricted wartime menus. Scientific tests prove the food value to be unimpaired by the processing, particularly with reference to Vitamin A which was lost by the old sun-drying method.

Cost Kept Low

Latest development in the design of equipment is two small home dehydrators tentatively termed "kitchen" and "table" models by the research men. Constructed with the "Victory Garden" home owner in mind, the units are simply constructed and easy to use. A primary consideration in the development of these units has been to hold the cost of the dehydrator to a point within the means of the average family. Materials for constructing the "kitchen" model cost approximately \$10, not counting the fan which can be a standard 10-inch or 12-inch household fan. Materials for the "table"

model cost about \$10 which includes an allowance of \$3.00 for a small 8-inch fan.

However, the major problem in the construction of a dehydrator is in securing a fan unless one is already in possession of the home. Plans for the construction of the family-size dehydrator have not been available for general distribution, although practically all of the REA co-op offices have secured one set of the plans, with directions for operation and the preparation of foods. Only recently there has appeared on the market a manufactured family-sized dehydrator, complete with fan and thermostatic control, which is now available to a limited number through the Wisconsin Electric Cooperative.

Preparation Important

Vegetables considered particularly suitable for dehydration include: Lima beans and green snap beans, carrots, cabbage, sweet corn, okra, green peas, Irish potatoes, pumpkin, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and turnip and other greens. Fruits successfully processed include: apples, figs, pears and peaches.

Proper treatment of the foods prior to the actual dehydration is an important phase of the processing. Extensive tests have demonstrated that blanching vegetables and sulphuring fruits improve taste, appearance and preservative qualities of many of these fruits and vegetables.

The processed foods may be stored in airtight, moisture-proof bags, lard cans with tight-fitting lids, syrup buckets and similar containers. It is important to keep air, moisture and light away from the finished products and to protect them from insects. Once dehydrated and packed, these foods may be stored in a fraction of the space required for canned or otherwise processed materials.

Time required for dehydration varies with several factors: stage of maturity, size of prepared pieces, thickness which they are spread on drying trays, and the quantity of products in the dehydrator at any one time. A dehydrating chart, appearing elsewhere, gives only the time for blanching and the recommended temperature for drying. The following table shows approximate times necessary for several fruits and vegetables:

Product	Time
Peaches (not peeled).....	20-24 hours
Peaches (peeled)	15-20 hours
Apples	10-15 hours
Pears	8-14 hours
Beans (green)	10-15 hours
Beans (lima)	8-12 hours
Corn (green)	7-10 hours
Okra	8-12 hours
Greens	4-6 hours

Further information regarding the construction of the family-sized dehydrator may be obtained from your co-op office, or immediate shipment can be made of the manufactured model advertised in this issue, providing the order is placed at once.

Section of Sieben Hereford Herd



Taken on a dull day, the view above shows a small part of the herd of 212 Hereford steers which are being fattened for market on the Ira Sieben farm. A section of a field of single-cross hybrid seed corn forms the background for the herd.

When a fresh vegetable is in heavy supply, WFA will cooperate with grower, trade, and consumer groups in focusing attention on that particular product. Retailers will be asked to feature it in their stores, and consumers will be urged to make full use of it while supplies are plentiful. This, it was pointed out, will help relieve the demand on products in shorter supply.

Cranberry growers are hunting for 1800 men to harvest the famous little red berries. Women and children cannot be used in the cranberry harvest, report growers.

News from Member Co-ops.

Jo-Carroll

Elizabeth, Ill.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

The following have received service from your cooperative under the U-1-c extension order: Elmer Plosch, Frank Richmond, Andrew J. Miller, Paul Daehler, Paul Daggert, Ross Hostetter, Clayton McCoy, Henry Moltman, Ed Foltz, Cornelius Stienstra, John W. Schultz Art Groezinger, Martin Shutt jr., Henry Wulff, Robert E. Wiley, Austin Roche, Earl Randecker, Franklin B. Frederick, Elmer Wubben, Ralph Liebert, Frank O. Breed, Clifford Bahr, Frank Kness, Earnest Mielke.

Twenty-seven more extensions serving one or more members are now under construction by the A and A Construction company for your cooperative. One hundred more applications are in the process of completion or are now being surveyed.

Members eligible for these U-1-c extensions who have not made arrangements to obtain farmstead wiring materials should contact their local county war board chairman at once. Additional quotas of wire allotments have been received in both Jo Daviess and Carroll counties and must be assigned before September 30.

Dehydrator Displayed

Through your cooperation you can obtain an electric dehydrator produced by a popular manufacturer at a reduced price. If you are a member of Jo-Carroll Cooperative, Inc., you may place your order through your cooperative or direct to the distributor, General Electric Supply corporation, 118-122 South First street, Rockford and receive shipment on a C.O.D. basis.

The dehydrator has been designed with a minimum of critical material. It is compact, requires little space, has large trays and temperature control. One of these dehydrators is now on display in the office of your cooperative and we invite you to come in and see it in operation.

Ray Hutchison, veteran lineman for your cooperative, who was injured sometime ago while climbing a pole to re-fuse a cutout, is reported to be recovering satisfactorily. He has moved from the hospital to the residence of relatives in Freeport. Ray was knocked from a 30-foot pole when his back accidentally came in contact with a live fuse. He incurred severe injuries in falling from the pole and also suffered burns.

Corn Belt

Bloomington, Illinois

ELECTRIC BILLS TO BE SENT TO MEMBERS BI-MONTHLY BILLS TO BE PAID PROMPTLY

At the last Board of Directors meeting action was taken authorizing members of this co-op to be billed every two months instead of every month.

This system of billing has been under trial in the Kappa substation district for several months and practically all reports from members have been favorable. It saves the member the check cost, postage, and bother of half the usual number of payments. It saves the cooperative the postage and work which is necessary for both the meter reading and the billing.

Members will be sent the meter card and the bill just the same as previously except that every other month will be skipped. The Lexington and LeRoy substations will not be billed on October 1 but will be sent a two months bill on November 1. The Clinton, Tazewell, and Danvers substations will receive their regular monthly bills on October 10 and will not receive a bill or meter card for November 10 and will re-

ceive their first two months bill on December 10.

The only complaint which we have had from any members regarding this plan of billing is that it makes a larger bill to be paid at one time. Most farmers do not mind this since their income is not a monthly income. For those who find it hard to make a large payment every two months we suggest that they send to the co-op the amount of their average bill at their regular billing date in the month when they do not receive a bill. This will be a credit and will be applied to reduce their bill when issued the next month.

The most important thing some members will have to remember is that since the billing has run two months before they receive a bill it will be necessary that this bill be paid promptly and not allowed to lie around without being paid. The 5% penalty will be added to any bill not paid in 15 days and the member will receive a cut off notice if not paid in 20 days.

We will appreciate the cooperation of all members in changing to this new system of billing. We believe it will work to the advantage of all members individually and also to the advantage of the cooperative which will in turn help the individual member secure electric service at the most economical cost possible.

Co-op To Buy War Bonds

Co-op directors have authorized the purchase of \$11,000.00 face value of war bonds in the present drive. The directors voted that since everyone in the United States is expected to cooperate that this co-op should help. The purchase of these bonds will be distributed over the different counties so that the counties in which our members live will get some credit.

Most co-op employees are purchasing bonds and we know most members are doing the same. Let's all do our best to help put this war bond drive across. It is one thing which those of us who do not have to go to the service can do.

We quite often have requests for refrigerators, motors and electric stoves from some member who wants to buy a secondhand one. Any members who have any kind of electric equipment which is not in use and which could be used by someone else should notify us so that we could put them in touch with someone who needs that equipment.

Power Conservation

Members may see some publicity regarding electric power conservation. There is a united effort on the part of all utilities to see that power is not wasted.

We want our members to understand the purpose of this conservation program. It is not to have farmers or anyone else do without power and light which they need. The saving in electrical power necessary can be made by a cutting down on electric advertising lights in cities and some other electric uses of this type. Farms will be expected to use electricity to the best advantage of food production program.

Use electric power wisely.

We were all very sorry to hear recently that the reason our billing clerk, Mrs. Wilma Lehman, failed to arrive at work one morning was because she was in the hospital at Spring Valley with a case of appendicitis. The office force have all helped out in various ways so that the bills could be sent out on time. We will all be looking forward to having "Bill" back on the job.

Miss Katherine Pattison, our cashier, is on her vacation and we understand from various sources that a certain soldier is on furlough for two weeks and it is not hard to understand why Miss Pattison requested her vacation at this time. While we have no announcement from her we

have it on pretty good authority that we may have to call her by a different name when she returns.

P. S. Since the above was written we have learned that her name is now Mrs. Avery Wynkoop. Mr. Wynkoop is a Corporal Technician in the Engineer Corps of the army. His home is Earlham, Iowa. He is expected to be sent to South Carolina for further training. We all wish the new couple happiness and success.

Adams

Camp Point, Illinois

Obtaining Farmstead Wiring Materials

Materials for wiring farmsteads are now being obtained with less difficulty than they have been in the past. Before attempting to secure an allotment of copper from your U.S.D.A. County War Board, secure a competent electrician who can figure the wire sizes and amounts of wire you need to wire correctly. A few cases have occurred recently where the farmer, in order to get the maximum feet per pound of wire, has used wire too small to carry the load. This results in unsatisfactory operation of the equipment, creates a fire hazard and wastes current.

The County U.S.D.A. War Boards should not be criticized if you were not allowed the amount of copper which you asked for. The County War Boards received a limited amount of copper which could be used for farmstead wiring purposes and for that reason it was necessary to limit the amount that any one person received. Additional amounts of copper have been secured by most county boards and it is hoped that more liberal quantities of farmstead wiring materials can be obtained in the future.

Service Bills

On all future bills please pay the amount as given on your bill. We are unable to make adjustments on bills until we receive the correct meter reading on time for billing. We must consider your account delinquent if the amount billed does not correspond to the amount of your payment. Please Do Not Send Stamps in Payment of Your Account.

Outages

Some of you may have noticed that the service was shut off sometime during the wee hours of the night during the past three weeks. These outages were made by the cooperative linemen to repair the main lines.

In one case switches were installed to provide a sectionalizing station and in another instance cross arms, which were damaged by lightning, were changed. In most cases the linemen left the office at approximately one o'clock and service was off for approximately 1½ to 2 hours. By making repairs at this hour very little inconvenience is caused the members.

Reporting Outages

Your reporting of damaged cross arms, poles, insulators and other equipment, along our lines is always appreciated. Reporting of such damage may result in your eliminating a very long outage which is a great inconvenience to you and a big expense to your cooperative. The reporting which you have done has been greatly appreciated.

Financial Report

Total billing	\$6,361.77
Average bill	\$4.36
Average KWH Used69
Total KWH Sold	101,195
Total members billed	1458

Western

Carthage, Illinois

Operating Statistics

The number of Kilowatt-Hours bought last month increased to 134,-

000, and the number sold totalled 100,-454.

We had eight line interruptions during the month, and ten individual interruptions.

Five meters were replaced after it was discovered that they were not registering, and two transformers were removed after having burned out.

After a series of tests at our substation, it was thought advisable to install a 200-KVA transformer in place of one 100-KVA transformer to increase the working capacity. This change was the cause of one of the line interruptions.

The following new connections were made during the month: Herman Rothert, Jr., Charles Bennett; Harry Lionberger; Harold Wemhaner; and Theodore Mayo. Carrie and Carl Prox, William Klatsenberg, and G. F. Scanlon were disconnected and W. F. Anguish and Arthur and Alvena Hoener were reconnected. Five new applications for power line connections have been filed in our office.

Miss Joyce Tribbey, of the Applications and Loans Division, and Miss Lucille Smith, of the Legal Division, while enjoying a few days' vacation from their duties in the office of the Rural Electrification Administration, St. Louis, took the opportunity of visiting our office, in order to see how one of the REA Cooperatives was operated. All visitors are welcome at our office any time.

Mr. E. C. Collier, of the Cooperatives, Operations Division, called at our office recently, mainly for the purpose of scheduling a Food Dehydration Demonstration which is being held in this vicinity in conjunction with our neighboring REA Cooperatives.

There are still a few of our members who do not get around to reading their meters. All meters are to be read on the 29th of the month, and the reading mailed to your cooperative office—on time! Do not lay the card aside and forget it. We would also like to ask our members to look at their meter dials occasionally during the month, in order to see that the meter is operating. We have had quite a few meters that have been put out of commission, possibly by lightning, during this season, and the first knowledge we had of the dead meter would be when the meter reading submitted appeared to be the same as the previous month's. Upon making this discovery, we checked the meter, but since it had been out of working order for perhaps the entire month, all we could do was to estimate the member's bill for that month.

We will not try to impose on the good dispositions of our members any more than is necessary, but the transportation problem is getting no better fast and we are merely trying to save your cooperative's precious transportation equipment whenever possible, in order to maintain the best possible service for the times when it is needed. Please—Read Your Meters on Time.

Farmers Mutual

Geneseo, Ill.

ATTENTION: MEMBERS

Your Board of Directors at their recent monthly meeting decided that your Cooperative should participate with a number of other REA Cooperatives in the State to disseminate news to its members through the Illinois REA News, which is a monthly publication to be mailed to members connected to the Cooperative's system. The Board of Directors and management of your Cooperative shall endeavor to include in its column such data as in their opinion will be of general interest to each individual member as well as the membership as a whole.

In this initial publication your Board of Directors and Manager wish to take advantage of this opportunity

to thank you members for the splendid manner in which you have taken care of your monthly obligations to the Cooperative. As you know, every kind of business has definite obligations that must be met and it is common knowledge that in the majority of businesses the patron who meets his obligation promptly often times has to take care of the expense of the patron who doesn't meet his obligation. Your Cooperative will have been in operation six years the 21st of September. During this period it has not lost one cent in delinquent accounts. This is one business where the member that meets his obligation does not have to assume the responsibility of the fellow that doesn't meet his obligation. This is exactly the way we intend to operate in the future. It is true that occasionally some of our members fail to take care of their obligation to the Cooperative by the 10th of the month and in most instances it is an oversight on their part. We would like to call to your attention the 10% penalty that is added in those instances, which, if applied to their regular monthly bill over a period of one year, would purchase a considerable quantity of energy.

Some months ago your Cooperative inaugurated the self-meter reading plan. This plan was put into effect as an economy war measure. Its primary purpose was to conserve tires and gasoline as well as man-hour labor. It is serving its purpose in the conservation of critical materials as well as economy to the Cooperative. We wish to extend our appreciation to those of you members comprising about 92% who are religiously cooperating in this plan. However, there are about 8% who are not returning their cards and to those we would like to call their attention to the necessity of their participation in this plan.

In the future publications the management of your Cooperative shall endeavor to give the members information with reference to operation and maintenance of various electrical equipment and appliances, the proper procedure and availability in obtaining certain critical wiring materials and things of general interest.

Menard

Petersburg, Illinois

CO-OP BOARD MEETS

The regular monthly meeting of your Cooperative Board of Directors was held September 9th. Business pertaining to the successful operation of system was discussed and transacted at the meeting.

The Board meets regularly the second Thursday of each month or on special call by the president.

A WELCOME VISITOR

Sgt. Albert L. Hinrichs, who is on leave of absence from his position as Line Foreman for your Cooperative but now serving with the U. S. Army, (signal corps) has been renewing acquaintances in and around Petersburg recently.

Sgt. Hinrichs has been in the service nearly 18 months and during the entire time stationed at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

Al has asked to be remembered to all his friends over the system. He is looking forward to the time when this war business is all settled and he can return to being one of the boys again, assisting to maintain R.E.A. service to your premises.

A party was held for Al while he was home by his fellow employees at the Ray Logan cabin on Adkins Beach near Chandlerville. Those present in addition to Sgt. Hinrichs were Manager A. E. Becker, Harry Houseworth, Robt. McLean, Guy Sanford, Ed. DeLong, George Davis, Ray Logan, Howard Bell, Horace Wigginton and Fred E. Darr, Cooperative employees; Board members, Wm. H. Montgomery, Homer T. Brown, Mike Basso, Howard Montgomery and

Electricians Mate 1st Class Elwood DeLong.

DE-HYDRATOR FOR MEMBERS

Believing that one learns by doing, your Board of Directors has purchased a G. E. DeHydrator to be made available for use by our own Cooperative members interested in dehydrating fruits and vegetables for their own use.

This G. E. DeHydrator will be available for use over a 24 to 48 hour period by individual members of school community clubs served by the Menard Electric Cooperative.

A schedule will be set up and the only stipulation in obtaining the DeHydrator is that it must be called for and returned at the time agreed on when scheduled for use.

Full directions for the dehydrating of vegetables and fruits are furnished with the dehydrator. The dehydrator is practical, simple to operate and your Cooperative is pleased to make this piece of electrical equipment available for the use of its members.

The overall size of the dehydrator cabinet is 24" wide, 27 3/4" deep and 30 3/8" high. Capacity, from 20 to 25 pounds of prepared fruits or vegetables.

These G. E. DeHydrators are also on sale by a number of appliance and hardware dealers in the area served by your Cooperative.

COMMUNITY CLUB PROGRAMS

Your Cooperative continues to encourage the use of its personnel in assisting with your Community Club programs during the coming months.

Material available for your program includes talks on "Safety", "Proper Use and Care of Electrical Equipment", "Facts about your Cooperative", "Making the Best Use of your Electrical Equipment", and "Building Home-Made Electrical Equipment". Through arrangements made with the Illinois State Film Library, both sound and silent films are available on many interesting subjects, without charge.

Programs scheduled for September include Kirby School, Oakford; Number 8 School, Petersburg; Sand Burr School, Green Valley; Rose Hill School, Petersburg; and Rock Creek School, Tallula.

OBTAINING WIRING MATERIAL

Your Cooperative is pleased to assist its members in filling out the necessary applications to obtain wiring materials to complete the limited wiring on their premises or to make additional extensions to outbuildings.

An effort is made to keep the necessary WPB applications on hand to expedite this service for our members.

U-1-c APPLICATIONS

It is still possible to make application for R.E.A. service by qualifying with a U-1-c application for it.

If you have a neighbor that you know can benefit by the increased food program by signing up and receiving R.E.A. service, please advise your Cooperative office so that arrangements may be made to contact him. Better still, why not bring him into the Co-op office?

BUY WAR LOAN BONDS

Every member is interested in needed electrical appliances and equipment. You can pave the way now toward securing this material through the purchase of 3rd War Loan Bonds during the 3rd War Loan Drive being held this month.

Money spent for U. S. War Bonds NOW will enable you to have this money available after the war to buy the electrical equipment needed.

Let every member feel that it is his or her personal responsibility to purchase as large a denomination U. S. War Bond this month as they can possibly afford.

TREE TRIMMING TO START

Plans are being completed to start tree trimming along our power lines. This work will be supervised by Elwin DeLong of the Co-op. maintenance crew. Members over our entire system are asked to please cooperate in this very important work to maintain continuous operation of R.E.A. service. Mr. DeLong will have a full crew of workmen assisting in this work.

Safety Meeting at Menard Co-op



Shown above are members of the line crew and office staff of Menard Electric cooperative at Petersburg as they assembled for a safety meeting conducted by B. J. Snively, head of the state REA safety and job training committee. An honored guest at the session was Sgt. Albert Hinrichs, former line crew foreman of the cooperative.

Sergeant Hinrichs is a member of Company D, second signal training unit at Camp Charles Wood, Fort Monmouth, N. J. Home for a few days on furlough, he regaled employes of the cooperative with stories about camp life. Sergeant Hinrichs has been in the army fifteen months. An experienced lineman, he was foreman of the cooperative's line crew four years.

PAY AS YOU GO TAX EXPLAINED FOR FARMERS; TO FILE BY DECEMBER 15

DATA IS PRESENTED ON FORGIVENESS SECTION OF CURRENT ACT

Many farmers are concerned about the new pay-as-you-go income tax system. They want to know how they are affected and what they must do to comply with the new law.

First of all, one should recognize the fact that the new law is essentially a collecting device and not a new revenue bill. The same rates apply now as in 1942, the Victory Tax law having been passed in 1942, although farmers have not yet figured the tax in payments made.

Declaration Required

Another important thing to note is that the law specifically states that the farmer must submit a declaration of estimated tax liability on or before the fifteenth day of the last month of the taxable year. Thus the special deadline is December 15 for the farmer who reports on the calendar year basis. (In order to qualify as a farmer, a taxpayer must receive at least 80 percent of his income from farming.)

Other self-employed persons who are liable for an income tax return and certain persons who are subject to the withholding provisions of the new law must file their declaration by September 15. Obviously the reason for the farmer's exemption is that it is especially difficult for many of them to estimate with any degree of accuracy their net income prior to harvesting their crops; also in most cases the farmer's income is not equally distributed by months or quarters throughout the year.

The declaration will be submitted on Form 1040ES. According to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, this form will be mailed to all who filed 1942 returns. Others who did not file 1942 returns or who filed returns but failed to receive the forms will be able to obtain them from deputy collectors of internal revenue. This form is small and does not provide for supporting figures, as does Form 1040F.

Penalties Imposed

The third important thing for the farmer to consider is that a 6-percent penalty is imposed if he underestimates his tax 33 1/3 percent or more. The purpose of this ruling is to induce the making of reasonably accurate declarations. Furthermore, the 6-percent penalty is imposed on the total amount of the underestimate, not on just the amount over the 33 1/3-percent tolerance.

Other penalties are: (1) payment of 10 percent of the tax for failure to file a declaration of estimated tax by the fifteenth day of the last month of the taxable year, and (2) payment of \$2.50 or 2 1/2 percent of the tax,

whichever is greater, for failure to pay the remainder of the estimated tax on or before the last day set for filing the declaration.

Use Farm Accounts

Since the declaration does not need to be filed until near the end of the year, the farmer has a fairly easy way to estimate his 1943 income tax liability by using his 1942 report and his 1943 account records. Thus he can calculate the approximate net farm income either on the cash or accrual basis.

If the income has not changed much and if the family status, that is, the personal exemption and credit for dependents, has not changed, the 1942 tax bill, plus the 5-percent Victory Tax adjustment for all net income above \$624, will be a sufficiently accurate estimate of tax liability for the declaration. When the income has increased, it is usually quite safe for those in the lower surtax brackets to take 19 percent — normal plus minimum surtax rate—of the increase in net income and add it to last year's tax bill as well as the 5-percent Victory Tax adjustment for all net income above \$624.

After the farmer has estimated his income tax liability for 1943, his next step is to subtract the amount he has paid on his 1942 income. The remainder of the estimated tax liability must then accompany the declaration. If, for example, his 1943 tax liability is \$500 and he has paid \$200 on his 1942 income tax, he will need to pay \$300 on December 15 to become current on his 1943 liability.

The foregoing illustration applies only when the tax on 1943 income is as large as, or larger than, the tax on the 1942 income. A farmer whose tax liability in 1943 is less than in 1942 pays the balance of his 1942 income tax. Suppose a farmer had \$400 income tax for 1942 and an estimated tax liability of \$350 for 1943. In such case, he disregards the 1943 tax and pays the unpaid balance of the 1942 tax. Because of its forgiveness feature, the law requires that for the year 1943 all taxpayers shall pay the larger of the two years' taxes.

Forgiveness Feature

But what about the forgiveness of 1942 taxes? The law provides in general that where the 1943 tax is greater than for 1942, 75 percent of the 1942 tax shall be forgiven, but where the 1942 tax is less than \$50, the whole amount is forgiven, or if between \$50.00 and \$66.67, a flat \$50 is forgiven. To illustrate: Suppose a farmer's income tax for 1942 was \$400 and his 1943 tax liability is \$600. Let us also assume that he paid \$100 March 15 and the second \$100 on June 15. The \$200 paid will be applied on the \$600

tax liability for 1943 and not on the 1942, tax, leaving \$400 due on the 1943 tax at the time his declaration is filed.

In the foregoing illustration, \$300 (75 percent) of the 1942 tax is actually forgiven. However, the remaining \$100 must be paid. One-half of this amount or \$50, must be paid with the final income tax return for 1943, on or before March 15, 1944. The other half must be paid one year later.

If, on the other hand, the 1943 tax is less than that of 1942, the unpaid balance of the 1942 tax must be paid and an amount equal to 75 percent of the smaller 1943 tax will be forgiven; the remainder must be paid as indicated above.

Another important thing for taxpayers to note is that some time before March 15, 1944, each farmer who is on a calendar year basis, as well as other individuals, must make an accurate calculation of his 1943 tax liability and file the return with the Collector of Internal Revenue. This is the same procedure the farmer followed in former years, except for adding the Victory Tax. If in this calculation he finds that the amount paid in December was insufficient, he must make up the difference. If he has paid too much, the excess will be credited to other income taxes due or on 1944 tax, or it will be refunded.

Farm Wage Earners

Another point of considerable concern to farmers is that they are not required to withhold any taxes on the wages of their employees. However, farm wage earners are required to file a declaration of their expected 1943 tax liability by Sept. 15 and to submit payment at that time for at least one-half of the remaining tax due. Furthermore, hired men are required to include as income the money value of meat animals, dairy products, the rental value of the residence, and other prerequisites received from their employers.

Frisky Arabian Colt Pictured On Scharpf Farm



CAMERA SHY

Hovering for protection under the nose of her more stolid dam, this frisky little spotted colt, sired by a purebred Arabian stallion, is quite sure she doesn't want her picture taken—even though she lends a certain amount of charm and beauty to this electrically serviced Illinois farm.

J. M. Scharpf, owner of the farm, is shown at the right and Eldon Johnson, capable hired man, appears at the left in the above picture. Mr. Scharpf is the brother of Andrew Scharpf, veteran board member of the Illini Electric cooperative at Champaign, and one of the leaders of rural electrification in the Illini territory.

LUMBER PRODUCTION GOOD

Lumber production in the United States for the first quarter of 1943 is estimated at 7,141,109,000 board feet. This is close to the first-quarter goal needed to meet military and essential civilian requirements of 32 billion board feet for 1943, says the WPB's lumber and lumber products division.

The War Food Administration has assured farmers that they can expect to have reasonable supplies of rope, binder twine and other cordage for harvesting their crops this year.

Edgar

Paris, Illinois

The Edgar Electric Cooperative Association, Paris, Illinois, last month entered its fifth year of supplying electric service to farmers and other rural consumers in this area.

Citing the progress of the Cooperative since its lines were first energized on July 14, 1939, Manager J. E. McDonald recalled that the system had only 396 consumers at the end of its first month of operation. Today the Cooperative furnishes electric service to 855 consumers along 330 miles of distribution lines in Edgar, Clark, Douglas and Coles Counties.

Farm members of the Cooperative have come to depend more and more on electric equipment to save labor and increase production of such vital food as milk, eggs, poultry, and meats. Mr. McDonald said. The 735 farms served by the Cooperative consumed an average of 98 kilowatt hours in May as compared with 88 kilowatt hours a year ago.

The Cooperative encourages its members to make the best possible use of existing electrical equipment and to build home-made devices, Mr. McDonald, said. The Cooperative has plans for several home-made appliances such as a chicken brooder and fruit and vegetable dehydrator which require few critical materials. Many of the electric devices saving a substantial amount of labor are in the farm home, including water systems, washing machines, ranges, refrigerators and irons.

The War Production Board's liberalized service connection order has made it possible for the Cooperative to supply electricity to many new farms engaged in live stock, dairy and poultry production, according to Mr. McDonald. Service has been extended to 22 farms under the order so far. Farms eligible for such service are near present lines of the Cooperative. They must meet certain minimum production requirements and use one or more specified electric devices—water pump for livestock, milking machine, milk cooler, incubator, and feed grinder.

The Cooperative's program got underway on July 25, 1938 when the REA allocated \$280,000 of its first loan to the system. Construction started after a contract had been let on February 16, 1939 for the building of 280 miles of line at a cost of \$176,581. REA has advanced the Cooperative a total of \$276,059 on its construction allotments as of April 30, 1943.

Southwestern

Greenville, Illinois

One of our neighbors, George Luber, told us that he could not get an electric brooder so his neighbor, John Korte, loaned him his brooder as he did not intend to use it until later on in the season. He says: "Our first chicks which we used the electric brooder for are all sold out at an average of \$1 each." Perhaps you have some equipment which you are not using that your neighbor could put to use. Mr. Korte is helping increase food production as well as being a good neighbor.

Top Operation Report

Miles energized	911.29
Number connected consumers.....	2,395
Total KWH sold.....	255,585
Total operating revenue	\$12,611.69
Number minimum bills	731
Average KWH per consumer.....	110.88
Average bill	\$5.42
Density per mile.....	2.63
Revenue per mile	\$13.84

The following members have reported the installation of electric ranges: Carl Opfer, Arthur F. Dustmann, George Bauer, Mary Dustmann and Arthur Gusewelle.

J. E. Bone has added an electric refrigerator and D. S. Thoman reports the addition of an electric washer. Both an electric pump and refrigerator have been installed in the home of Kenneth Cathoral. Joseph Janosky reports a deep well water system.

Gets Results With Homemade Brooder House

Raises 1,500 Turkeys; Stocks Farm Pond With Fish

Material shortages are always troublesome—but some of the difficulty can be overcome if you are as handy with tools as Albert Tiemann, who resides about three miles from Basco.

Mr. Tiemann has been raising turkeys for five years—big broad, breasted bronze birds and husky, white, birds. A year ago, however, the government asked that production be increased, a request which Mr. Tiemann knew he could not fulfill without battery brooder houses.

Materials were scarce and labor was almost impossible to get, so Mr. Tiemann tackled the job himself, buying the electric heating units and getting together what lumber he could purchase and salvage around the place. Long hours of work went into the actual construction work, but the results today are gratifying.

With electrical power coming from Western Electric cooperative at Carthage, Mr. and Mrs. Tiemann this year boosted their turkey production to 1500. The first batch was put into the battery brooders on April 10 and this flock is now out on the range, located just over the hill from an artificial pond. This pond, by the way, is Mr. Tiemann's pride and joy and he has stocked it with fish. A boat pulled up on shore tells a mute story of the anticipation with which this young farmer regards the pond as he awaits the day when he can take a few moments off from morning chores to toss a line in the water and pull up a mess of fish.

Second Batch June 1

The second batch of young turkeys was placed in the brooders on June 1. Although the government has requisitioned all turkeys for the armed forces for shipment this fall, it is doubtful, the Tiemanns say, whether their birds will be ready for market that early.

The farm has been receiving REA service for about three years and it has enabled the Tiemanns to enjoy the advantages of country life, while still having many of the conveniences of city residents. Electricity has brought lights to the house and barnyard and made possible the use of all-important battery brooders. Without power, production, they say, could not have attained the present high level on the farm.

Albert's father, John Tiemann, who resides a short distance away also raises turkeys on a large scale. Like others in the business, the Tiemanns—father and son—say that cleanliness is the primary factor in achieving success. Chickens and turkeys are never allowed to run together. Although both raise considerable feed for their stock, they buy a large amount for their turkeys. Birds from the two flocks average about 20 to 25 pounds each when ready for market.

Economy in raising the birds is practiced in several ways, but the Tiemanns, unlike some farmers in the business, take most of the eggs laid by the turkey hens to a hatchery which specializes in custom hatching. In that way, a number of the birds on the two places are hatched from eggs laid by the Tiemann flocks.

TOOLS FOR FARMERS—

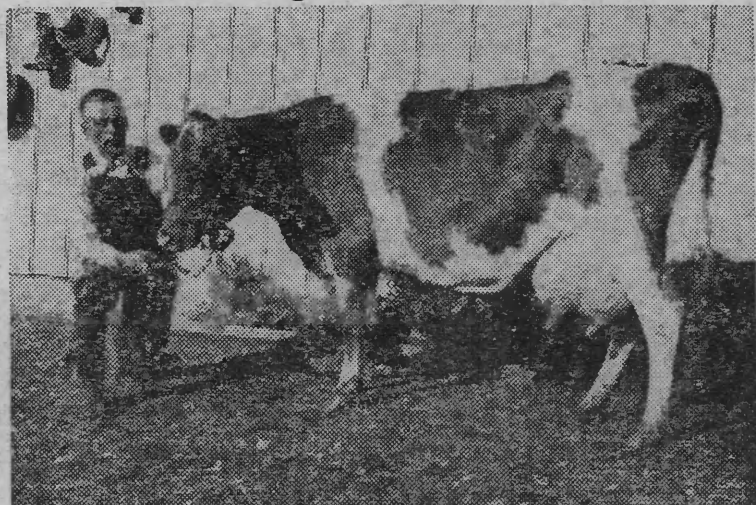
Wrenches, pliers, screwdrivers and other mechanics' hand service tools should be more generally available to farmers and home mechanics as a result of an amendment of Order E-6 by WPB. The amended order, which is designed to bring about a better distribution of these tools among consumers, sets aside from 20 to 25 percent of the monthly production of specified tools for commercial distribution.

REA Cooperative Service Boosts Turkey Production On This Farm



Shown above are a small section of the large flock of turkeys grown on the Albert Tiemann farm and the brooder house which Mr. Tiemann completed this year. Production of turkeys has been materially increased on the farm through battery brooders, operated by electricity provided by Western Electric cooperative at Carthage. Mr. Tiemann puts his turkeys on the range when they are between six and eight weeks old. Several hundred young, white turkeys are now maturing in a wire enclosure waiting for the day when they too can roam over the fields — unsuspecting that when the time comes they are only nearing an honored place in some hungry family's roaster.

Springvale LASSIE Does Her Part In Meeting Food Production Goal



Springvale Lassie, 7-year-old purebred Guernsey, shown above with her owner, E. R. Read, supervisor of Woodbine township and president of Jo-Carroll Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Elizabeth, is one of the top producing cows in the Jo Daviess county area.

The cow has three complete records of over 500 pounds of butterfat. Her record is all the more remarkable because she has had no special care and is allowed to run with the rest of the Guernsey herd on the Read farm.

She is a product of the top sire in her pedigree in the Jo Daviess County Guernsey Bull association, which was the first breeding ring of its kind in Illinois. Her four calves, three bulls and a heifer, sold when young for a total of \$450.

Because of her record, her calves were sold before they were born. Springvale Lassie's products have

brought her owner a profit of \$200 per year.

Located in the hills of scenic Jo Daviess county, Mr. Read's farm is situated in one of the most attractive spots in Woodbine township. Mr. Read is a former member of the board of the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives and is one of the pioneer leaders of rural electrification in the state. Aside from farming and his REA activities, he also finds time to serve as chairman of the Jo Daviess county board of supervisors. Before becoming actively engaged in farming, he was a vocational agricultural teacher.

His Guernsey cattle have won numerous prizes in competition at fairs and his daughter, Donna, has also won high honors with her Guernsey calf at 4-H stock exhibits. Miss Read's gaited horse, Blackie, took a blue ribbon at the recent Elizabeth community fair in the open class.

Electricity Is Big Factor On 260-acre Farm

With only he and his wife working a 260-acre farm, Martin Zahnd, who resides near Ludlow, is thankful these days for the benefits which are his through REA cooperative service.

Now that school has started and their son is beginning his freshman year, Mr. and Mrs. Zahnd devote every moment of the day to taking care of their large farm. The bright spots in their farm lives, however, are a milker and a refrigerator—one saving time and labor in the barn and the other making life more pleasant in the home.

Mr. Zahnd also looks happily up at the pole light which illuminates the large barnyard early in the morning and in the evening. The Zahnds have been on the same farm eleven

years—and might have moved this year to a little smaller farm, except for one thing—there's no electricity on the place they had in mind. "And," as this hard-working farmer says, "our eyes aren't as good as they used to be; we've got several appliances we enjoy using—and need, so it would be mighty hard going back to a non-electrified farm."

MORE SUPPLIES COMING —

To help farmers get their share of the items which are the most urgently needed of the 140, WPB is also directing manufacturers or distributors to produce or set aside for sale for farmers specified quantities of 66 items. As the supply in a given line becomes too large or too small, adjustments will be made. There will thus be a steady, adequate flow of supplies.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS!

REA CO-OPS TO HELP IN DRIVE AGAINST FIRES

Fire prevention week, October 3 through 9, will find Illinois REA cooperatives leading the way in bringing to the attention of farm residents information regarding the dangers which can result from smoke and flame.

Besides the loss of life which fires cause, they also waste time, food and building materials—none of which can afford to be wasted this year above all others when America is fighting for her life in World War II.

In order to be prepared for fire, farmers are urged:

To keep barrels of water and several buckets at hand for an emergency. Have a supply of sand, cement or fine clay to combat gasoline and oil fires. Equip your farm with fire extinguishers and check the fluids in them at regular intervals. Have enough hose to reach every building if you have a pressure water system. Have a safe extension ladder always readily accessible. Keep burlap sacks, rakes, shovels and pails on hand to fight forest, field and crop fires. Find out whether your community has a fire-fighting truck and how and where to call for help.

Fire Hazards

The elimination of fire hazards is

an essential step required of all farm residents who want to prevent fires. So be sure and: Keep the attic and basement free of rubbish, check chimneys regularly for cracks, repaint chimneys and seal unused flue openings; clean chimneys every spring or early summer, use a fine mesh screen in front of the fireplace, use approved spark arrestors on chimneys, keep cleaning cloths and oil mops in tight metal or glass containers, always use safety matches or keep common matches in metal boxes out of reach of small children, plow furrows along roadsides and railroads to prevent fires from spreading.

Replace all old curled wood shingles, keep an extra supply of fuses of the right size on hand, break match sticks and snuff out cigar and cigar stubs before throwing them away, be sure all refuse fires are out before leaving them.

When it is realized that fires cost farmers in the United States more than \$200,000,000 a year and that about 3500 persons are burned to death each year in farm and rural fires, it is not difficult to understand the need for a "fire prevention week" to bring home to farm folks the necessity of eliminating fire hazards.

The most frequent causes of farm fires include faulty flues, combustible roofs, lightning, spontaneous combustion, matches and smoking and the mis-use of electricity, gasoline and kerosene.

Carl Harmon Poses With His Top Producing Hereford, Lottie Domino



PRODUCTION CHAMPION

Carl Harmon, whose farm is served with electricity by McDonough Power cooperative at Macomb, is proud of Lottie Domino, a registered Hereford, and well he might be.

For Lottie Domino, registered under No. 2339574, was producing regularly long before the government called for all-out production. Mr. Harmon has owned the cow since Oct. 5, 1937, and he says that she has had a calf every year since she has been on his farm.

The gentle Hereford was sired by Jay Don and her dam was Florence. All her calves have been sold at attractive prices.

Mr. Harmon, a crack shortstop and fielder for the McDonough county farm bureau softball team when that aggregation was taking on and trimming all comers, has an unusual method for selecting names for his purebred herd. He simply honors a cow with the name of one of the women in his neighborhood—and, he says, his neighbors "get a big kick out of it."

The Harmon farm has been served by the REA line for about four years. Unwilling to pay the high price asked by the utility company, whose line passes within a short distance of his farm, Mr. Harmon waited until REA service was available and then became a cooperative member like the hundreds of others who now are served by the McDonough Power system.

A believer in taking his time in building up a good herd of purebred Herefords, Mr. Harmon maintains about twenty-five steers throughout the year. Each year he sells his oldest cows and keeps a few calves, working toward the day when he will have one of the finest purebred Hereford herds in his area.

His home is completely electrified and two powerful lights, one on

a windmill and the other on a pole near his fenced-in lawn, light the barnyard and also illuminate the barn so that he can work early or late without worrying about the illusive aggravating shadows and flickerings of kerosene lanterns.

Egyptian

Steeleville, Illinois

We extend our congratulations to the following parents: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Easdale of Coulterville, who are the parents of a daughter, named Carolyn Jane; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gerlach of Sparta, who are the parents of a 7-pound son, named Harold William; Mr. and Mrs. Wedemeyer of Campbell Hill, who are the parents of a daughter, and Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Huneke of Steeleville, who are the parents of a daughter.

During the past month we have had several outages due to electrical storms. We appreciate the cooperation you have shown and urge you to continue reporting outages promptly. If a collect call is refused it is a sign that we already know of the outage and our men are taking care of same.

We welcome the following new members: Joe Cometto, Adolph Fish, Emilie Kucker, Conrad Reuss, Elmer Lindwedel, Henry Orth, V. G. Pautler and August Schnocker.

Agriculture's share of the national income has gone down and down. Is it not important for farmers to be sufficiently organized to effectively demand their fair share of the national income?

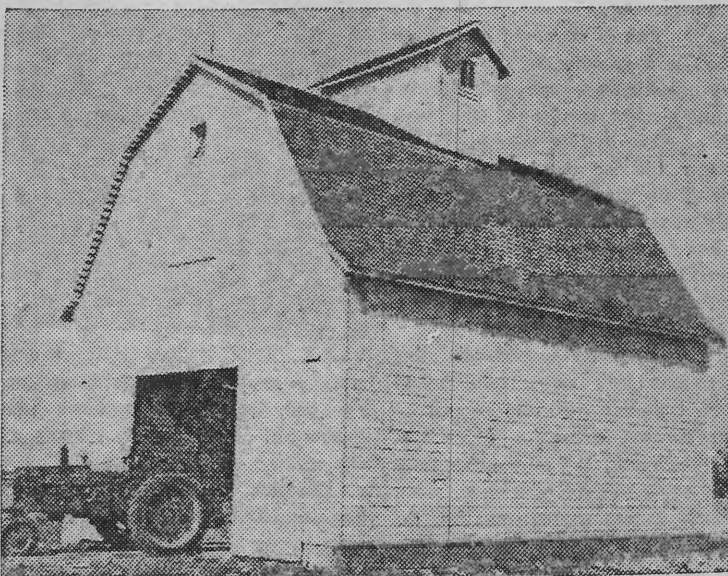
Busy Farmer Finds Time To Serve As Head Of REA Cooperative At Divernon



DOWN AND UP IT GOES—As Fred Harms touches the switch in his corn crib drive-in, his electrically-operated elevator goes into action, taking the corn up and into big overhead bins. Electricity is a far cry from the old tractor or gasoline engine-powered dumps and elevators.



ELECTRIC STOVE, REFRIGERATOR, TOASTER, MIXER—They're just a few of the electrical appliances which make Mrs. Harms' household and kitchen work easier.



UP TO THE MINUTE—That's the correct description for this crib on the Harms farm. It is equipped with an electric corn dump, lift and elevator—and, like all the other buildings on the farm—is newly painted.

Boosts REA In Area; Son With Navy Air Corps

Fred W. Harms, president of the Rural Electric Convenience cooperative of Divernon and former vice president of the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives, is typical of the host of busy farmers of the nation who find time to channel some of their spare moments from dawn to dusk labors at home into REA co-op activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Harms are helping...

two very good reasons—one, says Mr. Harms, is to encourage the chickens to lay better and the other is to keep chicken-hungry foxes from molesting the flock. Mr. Harms specializes in grain and stock farming. In cold weather, the flock drinks from electrically-warmed chicken waterers. These devices are placed on stands more than a foot off the chicken house floor, a worthwhile idea for keeping the water clean.

James Harms in Thick of Fight To Whip Japan

There is no doubt that many...

NEWS FROM Rural Electric

Divernon, Ill.
B. F. SNIVELY, Supt.

Owing to the fact that we are new subscribers to the Illinois REA News, we have nothing of great importance to send in at this date other than the fact that we could very easily use at least three of us in each of our separate divisions. You know folks, we are so busy connecting new members and trying to keep everyone happy when you come in the office of a morning and say, "How are you this morning?" you don't usually hear a reply until the next morning when you step in the office, "Just fine, thanks."

We are staking, processing, and connecting services and extensions as fast as our limited personnel will let us. We still have our limited materials and are still under WPB regulations in regard to what we can use and how much.

Hope to see you again next month. Our manager says, "A well trained employee is a safe employee, always." We thank you,

From your personnel.

NEWS FROM Shelby Electric

Shelbyville, Ill.
LESTER BOYS, Supt.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Shelby Electric cooperative welcomes the following new members, all of whom were connected during October:

- Arthur Sanders, Morrisonville; Oil Incorporated, Elmo; Burl L. Clawson, Shelbyville; Merville Damery, Blue Mound; Thomas R. Simpson, Pana; Elmer Rodman, Shelbyville; Warren Peek, Shelbyville; Irving Hoffman, Pana; Earl Horsman, Shelbyville; O. F. Smith, Pana.

NEW MEMBERS—

GOING TO NRECA

MEETINGS...

Members Stand In Tribute To Fighting Forces

J. VAHLKAMP ELECTED TO CINTON BOARD AS HEMPEN RESIGNS.

Standing in tribute to America's fighting forces at a time when Uncle Sam's navy was engaged in crushing Japan's imperial fleet, members of Clinton County Electric cooperative opened their sixth annual meeting in Breese high school gymnasium October 26 to the martial strains of God Bless America, sung by Sally Foster, St. Louis radio star.

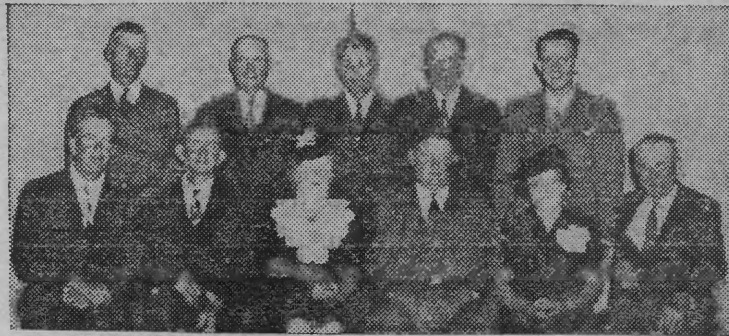
The meeting, attended by approximately 500 persons, was the last to be presided over by Fred Hempen since the organization of the cooperative, as Mr. Hempen voluntarily retired this year from the board of directors.

Mr. Hempen's position on the board was filled by the election of John Vahlkamp, while his place as president of the cooperative went to Vincent Albers. Fred Korte was elected vice president and Robert W. Holtgrave was chosen secretary-treasurer. Others reelected to the board include Fred C. Freund, Grace N. Johnson, Charles Pigg, Myrtle Dierkes, Ben Rensing.

Joseph McCombs, regional REA engineer, was the principal speaker at the program, which was highlighted by musical selections by Miss Foster and her fellow radio artists, Skeets and Frankie.

Among guests at the meeting was A. E. Becker, manager of Menard Electric cooperative of Petersburg and coordinator of the Association of Illinois Electric cooperatives, who reviewed briefly the accomplishments of the association and complimented the cooperative on its past record.

In announcing his retirement from the board of directors of the cooper-



CLINTON COUNTY'S DIRECTORS—The newly selected board of directors of Clinton County Electric cooperative of Breese pauses after selecting officers to bid the retiring president, Fred Hempen, extreme right in front row, farewell and to make plans for the year ahead. Shown in the picture, in addition to Mr. Hempen, and Superintendent Joseph Heimann, standing at the extreme right, are Fred Korte, vice president; Robert W. Holtgrave, secretary-treasurer; Fred C. Freund, Grace N. Johnson, Charles Pigg, Myrtle Dierkes, Ben Rensing and John Vahlkamp. Mr. Vahlkamp is the new member of the board.

\$1650.67 per year on interest and making that much more available for additional prepayments, Mr. Heimann said.

"In the face of increased cost of operation and increase in the price of many commodities you are still receiving electric service on the same price schedule as four years ago," the manager told the membership.

He also stressed the value of the recently enacted Pace Bill, saying that the lower interest rate provided REA cooperatives will mean a saving of \$2229 per year to the cooperative.

Treasurer's Report

The treasurer's report showed that the cooperative's assets total \$364,198.89, including cash and current investments amounting to \$10,389.66. Net worth of the cooperative was placed at \$32,193.21.

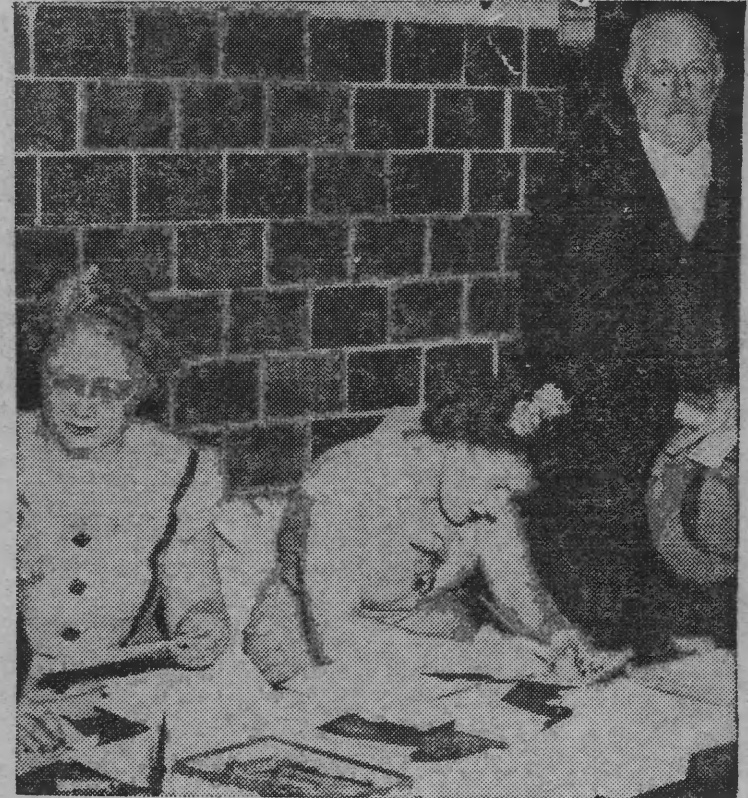
Total operating revenue for the year reached \$64,054, while non-operating revenue totaled \$106.03, bringing the total revenue for the year to \$64,160.03 as against operation expense of \$32,443.06. Net operating revenue for the year totaled \$10,032.92. The cooperative has \$4000 invested in war bonds.

John Dierkes was declared the win-



DON'T LOOK NOW JOE — But here's your wife and twin daughters. The very personable feminine trio consists of Mrs. Joseph Heimann, wife of the manager of Clinton County Electric cooperative, and twin daughters, Ruth and Sylvia. Mr. Heimann is the only REA cooperative manager in the state who is the father of twins.

with the following will constitute your Cooperative Board. Myrtle Dierkes, Grace N. Johnson, Ben Rensing, Chas. Pigg, Fred Freund and John Vahlkamp.



OFFICIAL RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Helping to register the large crowd which attended Clinton County's annual meeting are Mrs. Lucille Krebs, bookkeeper, and Miss Marcella Poelker, office secretary.

Electricity Called Top Factor In Cutting Production Costs On Farm



Joseph McCombs Speaks To Southwestern And Clinton Members.

"There is no single factor that will reduce the cost of production on the farm more than electricity and its intelligent application," Joseph H. McCombs, regional engineer of the Rural Electrification Administration, told audiences at annual meetings of Clinton County Electric cooperative and Southwestern Electric cooperative during talks at both programs late last month.

"Civilization has developed as the result of man's ability to apply the forces of nature," Mr. McCombs said.